

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY (CSP) AT A GLANCE
AND
SHORT PROFILES WORKS OF ITS LEADERS

In 1926, Sampurnand and Acharya Narendra Deva draw up a socialist agrarian program, under the aegis of UP Congress Committee (UPCC) and send it to the perusal of AICC. Jawaharlal Nehru got the AICC, to accept this UPCC's Socialist Programme, in 1929. At the 1931, Karachi session of the Indian National Congress, socialist pattern of development was set as the goal for India and resolution on fundamental rights and economic programme was passed by AICC. According to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, who drafted the Karachi resolution of AICC, the origin of this resolution was UPCC's resolution of 1929. (Pt.J.L.Nehru's Autobiography, P.266).

During 1932 movement, many socialist-minded young men people like Jayaprakash Narayan, Minoo Masani, Achyut Patwardhan, Ashok Mehta, Charles Mescrenhas, Narayan Swami, M L Dantawala, N G Gorey and S M Joshi were lodged in Nasik Jail in 1932-33, in connection with Civil disobedience Movement. While in jail they all felt to form a Congress Socialist Party with in the Congress Party (INC) wedded to Marxism. At the same time a group of '**left wing**' Congressmen disillusioned with the policy of Congress, met at Poona in July 1933 for the purpose of organizing a Socialist opposition group. They elected a committee to draft a constitution and programme which subsequently became known as the "**Poona draft**". The meeting was organized by Purshottam Tricumdas, Yusuf Meherally, Smt. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay and Acharya Narendra Deva. (Selected works of Acharya Narendra Deva, vol.1 page 29).

After this meet in Poona, Bombay Presidency Socialist Party, was formed and invited all those who believe in socialist ideology to attend the foundation conference of Congress Socialist Party (CSP) at Patna on 17TH May 1934. Earlier, in July 1931, Jayaprakash Narayan, Phulan Prasad Verma and Baba Ranodar Das (later known as Rahul Sankritayan) Abdul Bari, Ganga Sharan Sinha and Ambika Kanat Sinha had established the Bihar Socialist Party. There was also the Punjab Socialist Party whose leaders were Prof. Brij Narain, Jeevan Lal Kapur, later a Judge of Supreme Court, and Lala Feroz Chand. SELECTED WORKS OF ACHARYA NARENDRA DEVA, VOL-1 PAGE (xxviii-xxix).

Congress Socialist Party was founded in Patna (Bihar) on 17th May 1934, under the Chairmanship of Acharya Narendra Deva and draft proposals were circulated before the Foundation Conference at Patna. To draft the Party's constitution, policy and programme a draft committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Acharya Narendra Deva and Jayaprakash Narayan as Secretary.

Following were the members of the committee. Prof. Abdul Bari, Purshottam Tricumdas, Minoo Masani, Sampurnanand, C.C. Banerji, Faridul Haq Ansari, Rammanohar Lohia, Prof. Abdul Aleem, N.G. Ranga.

The Draft proposals of Socialist programme circulated before the Foundation Conference at Patna, were sent to AICC for its approval. Congress Working Committee (CWC) at its meeting in Bombay on 17-18 June, 1934, approved this Socialist programme with some modifications. Socialists didn't like it and Acharya Narendra Deva, Sampurnanand, Sriprakasa and Jayaprakash Narayan issued a strongly worded statement from Benaras on 22nd June, 1934. (SELECTED WORKS OF ACHARYA NARENDRA DEVA, VOL-1 PAGE (245-246)).

FIRST CSP CONFERENCE, BOMBAY 21-22, OCTOBER, 1934.

GENERAL SECRETARY: JAYPRAKASH NARAYAN. JOINT SECRETARIES: M R MASANI, MOHANLAL GAUTAM, N G GOREY, EMS NAMBOODRIPAD.

MEMBERS: NARENDRA DEVA, SAMPOORNANAND, KAMLADEVI CHATTOPADHYAY, PURSHOTTAM TRICUMDAS, P Y DESHPANDE, RAM MANOHAR LOHIA, S M JOSHI, AMRENDRA PRASAD MITTRA, CHARLES MESCENHAS, NABKRUSHNA CHAUDHRY, ACHYUT PATWARDHAN. MEMBERS AGAINST VACANCIES: YUSUF MEHERALLY, SAURABH BATLIWALA, ROHIT MEHTA, FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI, RAMVRAKSH BENIPURI.

SECOND CSP CONFERENCE, MEERUT, 20-21, JANUARY, 1936.

GENERAL SECRETARY: JAYPRAKASH NARAYAN. JOINT SECRETARIES: M R MASANI, EMS NAMBOODRIPAD, RAM MANOHAR LOHIA, DINKAR MEHTA. MEMBERS: NARENDRA DEVA, SAMPOORNANAND, MOHANLAL GAUTAM, B P SINHA, KAMLADEVI CHATTOPADHYAY, NABKRUSHNA CHAUDHRY, R K KHADILKAR, S M JOSHI, FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI, P Y DESHPANDE, SHIVNATH BANERJI. MEMBERS AGAINST VACANCIES: YUSUF MEHERALLY, SATYAWATI DEVI, SURESH CHANDRA DEV, CHARLES MESCENHAS, RAJNI MUKHERJI.

THIRD CSP CONFERENCE, HELD AT FAIZPUR, 24-25, DECEMBER, 1937. ALONG WITH ANNUAL AICC MEET. DETAILS OF OFFICE BEARER'S AND MEMBER'S OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

FOURTH CSP NATIONAL CONFERENCE, LAHORE 12-13, APRIL, 1938.

GENERAL SECRETARY: JAYPRAKASH NARAYAN.

JOINT SECRETARIES: M R MASANI, EMS NAMBOODRIPAD, DINKAR MEHTA, YUSUF MEHERALLY.

MEMBERS: GUNADACHARAN MAJUMDAR, MUNSHI AHMAD DIN, KAMLADEVI CHATTOPADHYAY, NARENDRA DEVA, ACHYUT PATWARDHAN, RAM MANOHAR LOHIA, SATYAWATI DEVI, ASHOK MEHTA, KAMLA SHANKAR PANDYA, DAMODAR SWAROOP SETH, SAJJAD ZAHEER, SHIVNATH BANERJI. MEMBERS AGAINST VACANCIES: N G GOREY, MUBARAK SAGHAR, Z A AHMED, SAURABH BATLIWALA, BPL BEDI.

FIFTH CSP NATIONAL CONFERENCE, KANPUR 23, FEBRUARY TO 1ST MARCH, 1947.

DETAILS OF OFFICE BEARER'S AND MEMBER'S OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

GENERAL SECRETARY: JAYPRAKASH NARAYAN.

MEMBERS: ACHYUT PATWARDHAN, PURSHOTTAM TRICUMDAS, N G GOREY, S M JOSHI, YUSUF MEHERALLY, ASHOK MEHTA, RAM MANOHAR LOHIA, NARENDRA DEVA, HARIHARNATH SHASTRI, KAMLA DEVI CHATTOPADHYAY, MUNSHI AHMAD DIN, GANGA SHARAN SINGH, BASAWAN SINGH, RAMNANDAN MISHRA, SHIVNATH BANERJI, SUKHENDU DUTT, FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI, MAGANLAL BAGDI, S R SUBHRAMANIAM, ARUNA ASIF ALI.

SIXTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, NASIK, 19-21 MARCH 1948.

GENERAL SECRETARY: JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN.

TREASURE: PURSHOTTAM TRICUMDAS.

JOINT SECRETARIES: K B MENON, N G GOREY, SURESH DESAI, PREM BHASIN.

MEMBERS: NARENDRA DEVA, RAM MANOHAR LOHIA, ASHOK MEHTA, ACHYUT PATWARDHAN, YUSUF MEHERALLY, KAMLA DEVI CHATTOPADHYAY, ARUNA ASAF ALI, GANGA SHARAN SINGH, RAMNANDAN MISHRA, MUNSHI AHMAD DIN, SHIVNATH BANERJI,

MAGANLAL BAGDI, HARESHWAR GOSWAMI, CHOTUBHAI PURANI, SURENDRA NATH DWEADI, NARENDRA NATH DAS, MADHU LIMAYE, MOINUDDIN HARRIS, B P SINHA.

DEPARTMENTAL HEAD

LABOUR DEPTT-ASHOK MEHTA: SECRETARY. (DESHI RAJYA) INTER STATE COMMITTEE-RAMMANOHAR LOHIA: CHAIRMAN. KISAN SAMITI-RAMNANDAN MISHRA, CHAIRMAN.PARLIAMENTARY SUB-COMMITTEE-DR RAM MANOHAR LOHIA, CHAIRMAN, MADHU LIMAYE:SECRETARY.PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE-ACHARYA NARENDRA DEV-CHAIRMAN,SECRETARY-ASHOK MEHTA. HYDERABAD ACTION COMMITTEE-ARUNA ASAF ALI: CHAIRPERSON. MAHADEV SINGH: SECRETARY. SECURITY COMMITTEE, SM JOSHI: CONVENER.STUDENT COUNCIL-B P SINHA: SECRETARY. COOPERATIVE DEPTT.KAMLA DEVI: SECRETARY.VOLUNTEERS DEPTT-S M JOSHI: SECRETARY.NON RESIDENT SECURITY-KAMLA DEVI, IN CHARGE.

CSP LEADERS PROFILE

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY'S FOUNDER MEMBERS & MEMBERS OF ITS NATIONAL EXECUTIVE (1934-48).

Here are the Profiles of Founder members and the members of the National Executive of the Congress Socialist Party.

1. ACHARYA NARENDRA DEVA, Father of the Indian Socialist Movement, was a scholar, an Educationist and an ardent Nationalist. Son of Shri Baldeo Prasad and Jawahar Devi, Narendra Deva born on October 31, 1889, at Sitapur in U.P. He was married to Shrimati Prema Devi, and had two sons and three daughters. He was Educated at Muir Central College Allahabad and Queens College Benaras. Did M.A, L.L.B. was one of the leading theorists of the Congress Socialist Party in India. His democratic socialism renounced violent means as a matter of principle, and embraced the Satyagraha as a revolutionary tactic.

Acharya Narendra Deva was first drawn to Nationalism around 1915, under the influence of B G Tilak and Aurobindo Ghosh. He started political life as a follower of Tilak. During Non-cooperation movement, 1920-21, he quit from law practice. He joined Kashi Vidyapeeth as a teacher and later he became its Principal, 1926-36. He was deeply interested in ancient Indian history and culture. In order to study Buddhist literature, he learnt French, German and Pali. During his incarceration in Ahmednagar Fort Prison (1942-45) he translated '*Abhidharmakosha*' from French into Hindi.

In 1928, he was Secretary Independence of India League. Acharyaji was Founder of Congress socialist Party and presided over the foundation Conference of Congress Socialist Party, at Patna on 17th May 1934, and thereafter he devoted his life to the cause of Socialism. In 1936, he became Member of the Congress Working Committee and Member of the United Province Legislative Assembly, in 1937-46.

As a teacher he became interested in Marxism and Buddhism. He was also active in the Hindi language movement. He was imprisoned several times during the freedom struggle. Acharyaji consistently stood for moral and ethical values in politics. He was a member of the Uttar Pradesh legislative assembly in 1948, and resigned from Assembly membership when he left Congress. After Independence he served as vice-chancellor of Lucknow University and Benaras Hindu University and as Member of Rajya Sabha respectively.

Acharya Narendra Deva advocated the abolition of poverty and exploitation not just through his belief in the Marxist materialist dialectic, but especially on moral and humanistic grounds. Furthermore, he insisted that "without political democracy social democracy was a sham".

Acharya Narendra Deva was active in the peasant movement and served as president of the All-India Kisan Congress. He was also an atheist, rejecting the glorification of God which, he argued, by implication-denigrated humankind. He remained associated with the Socialist Party and its successor, the Praja Socialist Party, until his death in 1956.

On his death Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru paid rich tribute to him. Speaking in the Rajya Sabha on 20th February, 1956 he said:

"The death of Acharya Narendra Deva is something much bigger for many of us and, I think, for the country than just the passing away of an important person. He was a man of rare

distinction--distinction in many fields--rare in spirit, rare in mind and intellect, rare in integrity of mind and otherwise. Only his body failed him. I do not know if there is any person present here in this House who was associated with him for a longer period than I was. Over 40 years ago we came together and we shared innumerable experiences together in the dust and heat of the struggle for independence and in the long silence of prison life where we spent--I forget now--four or five years together at various places, and inevitably got to know each other intimately; and so, for many of us, it is a grievous loss and a grievous blow, even as it is a grievous loss for our country. There is the public sense of loss and there is the private sense of loss and a feeling that somebody of rare distinction has gone and it will be very difficult to find his like again".

During his centenary celebrations in 1989, the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi while paying his tribute to Acharya ji said, "Acharya Narendra Deva was one of the greatest sons of India and the nation owes a great debt to him." Acharya Narendra Deva passed away on 19th February, 1956 at Pendurai (Madras).

Positions Held:

Vice-Chancellor, (i) Lucknow University, 1947-51 and (ii) Banaras Hindu University, 1951-54. President, U.P.C.C., 1936-37. Chairman, (i) Socialist Party, 1950-52 and (ii) P.S.P., 1954-56. President Kisan Sabha, 1952. Member, Rajya Sabha, 3-4-1952 to 2-4-1954 and 3-4-1954 to 20-2-1956.

Founder weekly 'Sangharsh'. Author of books on Socialism and Buddhism." His books "Rashtriyta aur Samajwad" and "Baudh Dharma Darshan" Gyan Mandal Prakashan, Varansi (UP), were awarded by Bihar Rashtrabhasha Parishad, Patna, 1956 and Sahitya Academy 1957.

Publication on or by Acharya Narendra Deva:

National education, by Narendra Deva. Education Office, 1938-220 pages.

Silver jubilee Lucknow University, by Narendra Deva, Lucknow University. 1949.

Socialism and the National Revolution, by Acharya Narendra Deva. Edited by Yusuf Meherally. (Bombay, 1946).

Socialism and the national revolution, by Narendra Deva. Padma Publications, 1946-208 pages.

Presidential address: The Praja Socialist Party Second National Conference, Gaya, December 26, 1955, by Narendra Deva, Praja Socialist Party. T.P. Works - 16 pages. (reproduced in Selected works of Acharya Narendra Deva, Volume-4, 1952-56).

Democratic socialism in India: readings from the writings of Acharya Narendra Deva, by Chandrodaya Dikshit. Publisher. S. Chand, 1971-82 pages.

Towards socialist society, by Narendra Deva. Edited by Brahmanand. Foreword by Chandra Shekhar. New Delhi: Centre of Applied Politics, 1979. This book is a collection of the speeches the author had delivered and articles written by him, 1979-476 pages.

Towards socialist society: collection of writings and speeches of Narendra Deva (Acharya), by Raghuraja Gupta. Apala, 1990-391 pages.

Articles and speeches, by Narendra Deva. Anupama Publications, 1988-432 pages. Chiefly about the 20th century Indian politics and socialism.

A selection of his writings Narendra Deva. Acharya Narendra Deva Samajwadi Sansthan, 1989-191 pages.

"Acharya Narendra Deva" in 'Indian Socialist Panorama'. Janata, Volume 44, (India). 1989.

Acharya Narendra Deva: A Commemorative Volume. Edited by B.V Keskar and V.K.N. Menon. Publisher, Centre of Applied Politics. New Delhi. 1971.

Acharya Narendra Dev: a commemoration volume, by Acharya Narendra Dev Memorial Committee. National Book Trust, 1971-364 pages. National Book Trust, 1971-364 pages.

Acharya Narendra Deva commemoration volume, Narendra Deva. Centre of Applied Politics, 1978-394 pages.

Acharya Narendra Deva birth centenary, 1989: a selection of his writings, Narendra Deva (Acharya). Edited by Ajay Kumar. Acharya Narendra Deva Samajwadi Sansthan, 1989-191 pages.

Acharya Narendra Deva: Birth Centenary Volume, Edited by Prem Bhasin, Madhu Limaye, Haridev Sharma, Vinod Prasad Singh. Published by Radiant Publishers. New Delhi. 1990-386 pages. This volume has been possible because of the untiring zeal and effort of Dr Hari Dev Sharma. The contribution made by From Prem Bhasin, Madhu Limaye, Vinod Prasad Singh, Ravinder Manchanda, Kamal Morarka, Yashwant Sinha and others.

Acharya Narendra Deva: a centenary tribute, 1991-92, by Anjan Kumar Banerji, Banaras Hindu University. 1991-103 pages. Birth centennial volume for Narendra Deva, 1889-1956, Indian social reformer; comprises articles on him. Acharya Narendra Deva, the father of democratic socialism in India, was a great freedom fighter, great political thinker and outstanding academician.

Selected Works of Acharya Narendra Deva: Volume One, 1928-1940, Edited by Haridev Sharma. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. Radiant Publishers, 1998-372.

Selected Works of Acharya Narendra Deva: Volume Two, 1941-1948. Edited by Haridev Sharma. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. Radiant Publishers, 1998-352.

Selected Works of Acharya Narendra Deva: Volume Three, 1948-1952. Edited by Haridev Sharma. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. Radiant Publishers, 1999-367.

Selected Works of Acharya Narendra Deva: Volume Four, 1952-56. Edited by Haridev Sharma. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. Radiant Publishers, 1999-553.

Complete works of Narendra Deva, 1889-1956, social reformer; includes articles and transcript of speeches on socialism and politics.

BOOKS ON NARENDRA DEVA

Archarya Narendra Deva, Father of Democratic Socialism in India. N. G. Goray.Praja Socialist Party.Lucknow:Satya Ray for Samajwadi Publications, n.d. 8 p.

India since independence--from the preamble to the present, by V. K. N. Menon,Acharya Narendra Dev Pustakalaya.S.Chand, 1970-48 pages.Mentioned about Acharyas contribution in Nation building.

Narendra Deva's interpretation of Buddhist Philosphy, in Early Buddhism and its origins, by Vishwanath Prasad Varma.Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers, 1973-505 pages.

Socialism in theory and practice: Narendra Deva's contribution, by Asha Gupta.Gitanjali Publication House, 1987-266 pages.On the thoughts and ideology of Acharya Narendra Deva, 1889-1956, socialist leader and founder of the Socialist Party of India.

Socio-cultural transformation of Indian society and the thought of Acharya Narendra Deva, by Prem Bhasin.Acharya Narendra Deva Samajvadi. 1991-72 pages.

Acharya Narendra Deva-Concept of Socialism, by S.R Bakshi. New Delhi. Anmol Publishers.

"Acharya Narendra Dev: His Age and Ideals." By Information & Public Relations Department, Lucknow,UP.

Great educator,Acharya Narendra Deva, by Subhash Misra.Durga Publications, 2009 - 195 pages.On the philosophical and educational ideas of Acharya Narendradeva, 1889-1956, Indian educationist and social reformer.

Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature: A-CYIIndranātha Caudhurī, Mastarāma Kapūra, Sāhitya Akādemī.Sāhitya Akādemī, 2006-135 pages.On the life and work of Narendra Deva, 1889-1956, socialist leader, social reformer, and freedom fighter.

Narendra Deva, by Lambert M Surhone, Mariam T Tennoe, Susan F Henssonow.Betascript Publishing, 2011 - 76 pages.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Acharya Narendra Deva (1889-1956) was one of the leading theorists of the Congress Socialist Party in India. His democratic socialism renounced violent means as a matter of principle, and embraced the satyagraha as a revolutionary tactic. Deva was first drawn to nationalism around 1915 under the influence of B G Tilak and Aurobindo Ghosh. As a teacher he became interested in Marxism and Buddhism. He was also active in the Hindi language movement. He was a key leader of Congress Socialist Party from its founding in 1934, and was imprisoned several times during the freedom struggle. He was at various times a member of the Uttar Pradesh legislative assembly, and after 1948 served as vice-chancellor of Lucknow University.

Research facilities in Uttar Pradesh, by Saiyid Mohammad Jafar.Indian Documentation Service, 1971-221 pages.

WORKS IN HINDI

Bhāratīya rāshtrīya āndolana kā itihasa, by Narendra Deva. Navayuga Prakāśana Mandira, 1931-89 pages.

RASHTRIYATA AUR SAMAJWAD, by Narendra Deva. GYAN MANDAL PRAKASHAN, VARANSI (U.P). 1949-745 pages.

Rāshtrīyatā aura samājavāda, by Narendra Deva. Neśanala Buka Traṣṭa, Iṅḍiyā, 2002 - 523 pages. On nationalism and socialism with reference to India. (Published in 1949 and 1955 and later in 1979 by Gyan Mandal).

Bauddha-dharma-darśana, by Narendra Deva. Bihāra Rāshṭrabhāshā-Parishad, 1956-766 pages.

Abhidharmakośa, Volume 1, by Vasubandhu, Narendra Deva. Hindustānī Ekeḍemī, 1958-443. Philosophy.

Caturtha tathā paṃcama kośasthāna, by Vasubandhu, Ācārya Narendra Deva. Hindustānī Ekeḍemī, 1973-267 pages.

Bauddhadharma-darśana, by Narendra Deva. Motīlāla Banārasīdāsa Pabliśarsa, 1994-690 pages. On Buddhism and Buddhist philosophy.

Bauddh Dharma Darshan, by Narendra Dev. Motilal Banarsidass Publishe, 2001. The Present work is an accurate and reliable compilation and the fullest collection of verified Materia Medica facts and clinical suggestions.

Āryanāgārjunīyaṃ Madhyamakaśāstram Nāgārjuna, by Narendra Deva, Dwarikadas Shastri (Swami.), Candrakīrti Bauddhabhāratī, 1983-320, pages. Verse work, with classical commentary, on the basic tenets of the Mādhyamika school in Buddhist philosophy.

Mahāyānasūtrālaṅkāra Asanga, by Acharya Narendra Deva, Swarika Das Shastri (Swami). Bauddha Bhāratī, 1985-285 pages. Classical verse work on Mahayana in Sarvāstivād school of Buddhist philosophy.

Sāhitya, śīkshā, evam samskr̥ti, by Narendra Deva. Prabhāta Prakāśana, 1988-200 pages.

Meghadūta evam paravarttī dūta-kāvya: Samskr̥ta-sāhitya ke 120 dūta-kāvyaṃ ke kramabaddha sarvāṅgīṇa anuśīlana, "Samskr̥tetara-sāhitya mem dūta-kāvya-paramparā", "Loka-gītoṃ mem sandeśa-preshaṇa", acarcita anya 100 dūta-kāvyaṃ ke sūcana se samanvita vistṛta "prākkathana" evaṃ vīśiṣṭa "prastāvanā" se alaṅkr̥ta samīkshā grantha, by Narendra Deva, Rudradeva Tripathī. Sāhitya-Saṃvardhana-Saṃsthāna, 1990-457 pages. Critical study of Meghadūta of Kālidāsa and Sanskrit poetical works based on Meghadūta.

Bilhana kālīna Bhārata, by Narendra Deva. Jānakī Prakāśana, 2006-116 pages. Study on socio-economic, religious, and political condition of India in the times of Bilhana, 11th century Sanskrit poet; chiefly based on his poem Vikramankadevacarita.

Narendradeva, व्यक्ति aura pramukha vicara, Narendra Deva, Ajaya Kumāra, Ācārya Narendradeva Samājavādī Saṁsthāna (Kashi Vidyapith) Ācārya Narendradeva Samājavādī Saṁsthāna, 1989-185 pages.

Achārya Narendradeva janmaśatī grantha, by Prem Bhasin, Narendra Deva. Rediyenta Pabliśarsa, 1990- 216 pages.

Ācārya Narendra Deva vanmaya: khanda 1. 1918-1938, Narendra Deva, Om Prakash Kejariwal, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. Neharū Smāraka Sarigrahālaya evam Pustakālaya. Complete works of Narendra Deva, 1889-1956, social reformer; includes articles and transcript of speeches on socialism and politics.

Acharyarya Narendra Deva vanmaya, Volume 3, on Narendra Deva, Om Prakash Kejariwal, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. Neharū Smāraka Sarigrahālaya evam Pustakālaya.

Ācārya Narendra Deva ke rājanītika vicāra, by Rāmabahādura Varmā. Mānasī Prakāśana, 1994-160 pages. On the political thoughts of Narendra Deva, 1889-1956, socialist leader.

Acharya Narendra Deva by Jagdish Chandra Dikshit.

Acharya Narendra Dev Bichar Aur Dristi, by Gopal Upadhyaya.

Mahāna samājavādī Ācārya Narendra Deva, by Prema Lāla Sinha. Rāhī Prakāśana, 2009-160 pages. On the life and works of Narendra Deva, 1889-1956, Indian social worker and freedom fighter.

2. JAYPRAKASH NARAYAN, popularly known as JP was born on October 11, 1902 at Sitab Diyara, India. He was married to Shrimati Prabhawati in 1920. JP educated at Patna Collegiate School and Patna College. He Left Studies to participate in non-cooperation movement, in 1921. He Went to California and Ohio University in the United States, for higher studies where he became a Marxist, took Master's degree in Sociology from Ohio University. Upon his return to India in 1929, JP joined the Indian National Congress and attended Lahore Congress (AICC Session). In 1930, he participated in Salt Satyagrah and took responsibility of Labour Research Department of AICC in Allahabad. In 1931, he worked as private secretary to Ghanshyam Das Birla briefly and later he was appointed Acting General Secretary of the Congress Party In 1932 and worked underground. In 1932 he was arrested first time and sentenced to a year's imprisonment for his participation in the civil disobedience movement against British rule in India. Upon his release JP took a leading part in the formation of the Congress Socialist Party, a left-wing group within the Congress Party, in 1934, and became its first General Secretary. He was Member Congress Working Committee in 1936 and 1946. JP was imprisoned by the British again in 1939 for his opposition to Indian participation in World War II on the side of Britain. In 1940 he was arrested at Jamshedpur, released and again arrested and put at Deoli Camp Jail.

In 1942 JP made a dramatic escape from Hazaribagh Jail (Bihar) and for a short time tried to organize violent resistance to the government before his recapture in 1943. From 1934 to 1950, he was General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party and Socialist Party respectively.

In 1948 he, together with most of the Congress Socialists, left the Congress Party and formed the Socialist Party and later Praja Socialist Party in 1953. Soon becoming dissatisfied with party politics, JP announced in 1954 that he would henceforth devote his life exclusively to the Sarvodaya and Bhoodan Yajna Movement, founded by Vinoba Bhave, which demanded that land be distributed among the landless. In 1957 he resigned from Praja Socialist Party's ordinary membership and became President, All India Sarvodaya Conference in 1961. He Was Chairman India-Pakistan Reconciliation Group in 1962. Received Ramon Magsaysay Award in 1965. In 1971-73, he arranged surrender of dacoits in Madhya Pradesh and many infamous Dacoits of MP surrendered before him.

In 1974, Jayprakash Narayan suddenly burst on the Indian political scene as a severe critic of what he saw as the corrupt and increasingly undemocratic government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and gained a following from students and opposition parties and launched "Sampoorna Kranti" (Total Revolution) Movement.

When Indira Gandhi was convicted by the Allahabad High Court of corrupt election practices, JP called for her resignation. Instead, she declared a national emergency on 26th June 1975 and jailed JP and several other opposition leaders. This was the first time when JP was arrested in Free India. In prison his health broke down. He was released after five months on 12 November, 1975 but never regained his health. When Indira Gandhi announced General Elections in 1977, JP Narayan advised and helped opposition parties to form Janata party and campaigned for its candidates. He died on October 8, 1979, in Patna (Bihar).

PUBLICATIONS OF JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN/Books by JP:

Why Socialism? Jayprakash Narayan, CSP Varansi 1936.

War Circulars, 1-4, CSP, by JP Narayan. Lucknow. 1939.

Towards Struggle, edited by Yusuf Meherally Padma Publications. Bombay 1946.

Inside Lahore Fort, by Jayaprakash Narayan. Sahityalaya Patna 1947. Madras: Socialist Book Centre, 1959.

Inside Lahore Fort, by Jayaprakash Narayan. Socialist Book Centre, 1959-124 pages.

From Socialism to Sarvodaya, Sarva Seva Sangh Prakashan, Varansi 1957.

Towards a new society, by Jai Prakash Narain, Jayaprakash Narayan. Office for Asian Affairs, Congress for Cultural Freedom, 1958- 170 pages.

A plea for reconstruction of Indian polity, by Jayaprakash Narayan. Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh Prakashan, 1959-119 pages.

Sarvodaya answer to Chinese aggression, by Jayaprakash Narayan. Sarvodaya Prachuralaya, 1963-40 pages.

Swaraj for the people, by Jayaprakash Narayan. Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, 1963-33 pages.

The challenges after Nehru, by Jayaprakash Narayan. Sarvodaya Prachuralaya, 1964-33 pages.

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Three basic problems of free India, by Jayaprakash Narayan. Asia Pub. House, 1964-48 pages.

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Bihar Shows the way (With 96 Illustrations) by Raghu Rai and Sunanda K. Dutta Ray.

India: struggle for freedom, political, social and economic, by Jayaprakash Narayan, Yusuf Meherally. Hope India Publications, 2006 -244 pages. This is a collection of important writings and speeches of Jayaprakash Narayan on India's struggle for freedom, political, social and economic. It seeks to understand many a twist and turn of the complex story of our Swaraj. Also, it is an easy way to go to understand JP, his world view, his ideology and so forth. All in all, it is a document of great historical value!

Seeks To Present In A Single Volume Jayaprakash's Most Significant Writings Over 50 Years (1929-1979). Give A Glimpse Into His Role In Public Life. The Presentation Is Under 40 Heads- Upto 1979.

Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan: man of the century, Volume 1. Jayaprakash Narayan, Sachchidananda. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 2002.

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3. ABDUL BARI (PROFESSOR) was born in an ordinary family at Keowar in Old Shahbad Distt of Bihar. He became an extra ordinary soldier of the National Movement. Prof. Bari Participated in Non Co-operation movement in 1920.He became Member of All India Congress Committee and attended Bombay AICC in 1923.He Participated in 'Salt Satyagraha' started by Gandhiji in 1930.He was the founder member of Congress Socialist Party (CSP) and its first National Committee and drafting Committee, also he was Chairman of The Reception Committee of the foundation Conference held at Patna on 17th May, 1934. He was the first President of Bihar CSP. In 1937, he got elected to Bihar Legislative Assembly and became its Vice-Chairman, 1937-39.During the Quit India Movement he was arrested and imprisoned at Hazaribagh jail. He was President of Bihar Pradesh Congress Committee (P.C.C) from 1946 to 28th March, 1947 till his death. In the wake of the partition in 1946, communal riots spread in Bihar also and it was then that Prof Bari was at his secular best trying to extinguish the fire of communalism. Later when normalcy restored in the state, Mahatma Gandhi visited riot affected areas of Bihar. Gandhi ji came and stayed in Bihar for about a month.

Prof. Bari was in Hazaribagh on 28th March, 1947 and he was coming to Patna to meet Gandhi ji but he was brutally killed on Patna-Fatuha road by some un-identified miscreants in the night only. After Prof. Bari's gruesome murder Gandhi ji visited his native place Koelwar and met the bereaved family. Gandhi ji was visibly moved at the pathetic sight of abject poverty of this great freedom fighter's family. There was no money with the family even for Prof. Abdul Bari's burial. The Congress Party announced a monthly amount of Rupees two hundred and fifty to Mrs. Bari, but after a couple of months even that paltry sum of money ceased to be given.

The Bihar government decided to give 200 acre of land in Bettiah to the family but even that remained a lip service.

Professor Abdul Bari's life is a saga of sacrifice for the freedom of the Motherland.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S SPEECH AT PRAYER MEETING PATNA, March 29, 1947.

At the outset Gandhiji told the audience that he would be leaving for Delhi the next day and hoped to return in about four or five days. Gandhiji then feelingly referred to the death on the previous evening of Prof. Abdul Bari, President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, under tragic circumstances. Prof. Bari was a disciple and co-worker of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Dr.Rajendra Prasad has built for himself a unique and undisputed position and influence in the province by his service and sacrifice. Prof. Bari had also by his service in the cause of the workers in Jamshedpur and other places endeared himself to the people and risen to occupy the position of the President of the Provincial Congress Committee. A fearless fighter, Prof. Bari was with the Congress during the different phases of its struggle for freedom. Gandhiji referred to his visit earlier in the day to Prof. Bari's house to console the members of the bereaved family and ask them not to grieve and to hearten them for the work that had specially descended upon the weak shoulders of his children.

Gandhiji said that as he entered the house he was struck with its simplicity and the simple life Prof. Bari had led. The house was located in an ordinary narrow lane and what he saw inside the house fully bore out what everyone had said about Prof. Bari, that he was a poor man and that though he had opportunities he scrupulously maintained his integrity as far as public finances were concerned. At a time when the administration of the country was in the Congress hands and crores of rupees had to be administered, men of Prof. Bari's honesty

would have been of invaluable help. He had hoped on his return from the third tour just finished, to be more closely associated with him and to make an effective appeal to him to modify, if not altogether get rid of, his short temper which went ill with the very high office, in fact the highest in the province of Bihar, especially when there was a nationalist ministry at the head of affairs which naturally had to be influenced by the premier provincial Congress organization. Gandhiji said that he had had full faith in Prof. Bari and had known that his word carried great weight with him. But God had willed otherwise and He had deprived Bihar of the great service of a very brave man with the heart of a fakir. But men like Bari never died, and it was for those who remained to carry on the noble work he had left behind. Gandhiji then referred to the circumstances of Prof. Bari's death and said that.

1 Extracted from "Gandhiji's Bihar Tour Diary"

In an unfortunate altercation that had ensued between him and one Gurkha member of the anti-smuggling force and a former member of the Indian National Army, the latter shot him. He warned the audience that there was no politics of any kind in the death and that it would be wrong and unjustified to associate the whole I. N. A. organization with the death of Prof. Bari because of what one single individual did. Harijan, 13-4-1947. (COLLECTED WORKS OF MAHATMA GANDHI. VOL. 94: 17 FEBRUARY, 1947 - 29 APRIL 1947).

WRITINGS AND REFERENCES ABOUT PROF. ABDUL BARI

Role of Muslims in the national movement, 1912-1930: a study of Bihar, by Md Muzaffar Imam. Mittal Publications, 1987-306 pages.

(ABDUL BARI (1882-1947) Professor Abdul Bari was a great nationalist and labour leader of Bihar, who lived and died for the noble cause of the country. Abdul Bari, son of Qurban Ali, a police inspector was born in 1882 at Koilwar).

Mahatma Gandhi: the last phase: Volume 1, Issue 2; Volume 1, Issue 2 , by Pyarelal. Navajivan Publishing House, 1956.

Prof. Abdul Bari, the Muslim President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, had been shot dead by a Gurkha of the anti-smuggling force. He was challenged by the Gurkha on duty but failed to reply.

Prof. Abdul Bari, the officiating President of the Provincial Congress Committee mentioned by Dr Rajendra Prasad in his book on page number 315. Dr. Rajendra Prasad: Correspondence and Select Documents, Vol. 10: Volume 10. 1988 - 349 pages.

Muslims, nationalism, and the Partition: 1946 provincial elections in India, by Kuwajima Sho. Manohar, 1998 - History - 258 pages.

Abdul Bari jumped into the freedom struggle during the days of the Khilafat movement, and became a leader of the Tata Workers' Union in 1936. With the arrival of Abdul Bari, the labour movement in Jamshedpur gained new vigour.

History of the Indian National Congress in Bihar, 1885-1985, by P. N. Ojha, Kashi Prasad Jayaswal Research Institute. 1985-934 pages. Narain Prasad (Chapra) became its President while Prof. Abdul Bari became Secretary. Krishna Ballav Sahay (Hazaribagh) and Harinandan Sahay (Chapra) became Assistant Secretaries. On 9th May 1923 the party set up a new Executive.

Trade unionism, myth and reality: unionism in the Tata Iron and Steel Company, by Kuriakose Mamkoottam. Oxford University Press, 1982-140 pages. Abdul Bari was an active nationalist, and was then the deputy speaker of the Bihar Assembly. There was a drastic change in the history of the labour movement in Jamshedpur with the arrival of Abdul Bari in 1936.

THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE OF THE CSP, Shri Narendra Deva, President. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan Secretary. Members, Professor Abdul Bari, Shri Purushottamdas Tricumdas, Shri MR Masani, Shri Sampurnanand, Dr. CC Banerji, Mr. FH Ansari, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Dr. Abdul Alim, N G Ranga. (The Indian nationalist movement, 1885-1947: select documents, by Bishwa Nath Pandey. Macmillan, 1979-272 pages).

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4. PURSHOTTAM TRICUMDAS, was born in 1897, at Bombay. He was Educated at Bombay and Cambridge, England. Was Member, Bombay Home Rule League and Joint Secretary Bombay Unit of Swarajya Party in 1924. In 1930, he participated in Civil Disobedience Movement and salt satyagraha. In 1934, he was one of the Founder Members of the Congress Socialist Party and Member of its National Executive. He was Member A.I.C.C. in 1945. He left Congress party in 1948, and Presided Socialist Party's Nasik Conference and was elected Party's Treasure, in 1948. He got elected to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, in 1951.

He was appointed Chairman of Legal Inquiry Committee on Tibet by the International Commission of Jurist. 1959-60, Purshottam Tricumdas was a lawyer by profession and practiced at Supreme Court. He died on 19th May 1969.

BOOKS BY PURSHOTAM TRICUMDAS

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None So Blind, by Purshottam Trikamdas. Ill, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, 50 years (1937-87): its genesis, growth, and work, by S. H. Belavadi. Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat, mentioned about Purshottam Trikamdas on page no. 135. 1988-441 pages.

Struggle for hegemony in India, 1920-47: the colonial state, the left, and the national movement. 1934-41, Volume 2
Bhagwan Josh, mentioned about Purshottam Trikamdas on page no. 209. Sage, 1992-331 pages.

Report of Commission of Inquiry into Conspiracy to Murder Mahatma Gandhi, Volume 2, India. Commission of Inquiry into Conspiracy to Murder Mahatma Gandhi, Jeevan Lal Kapur. Ministry of Home affairs, mentioned about Purshottam Trikamdas on page no. 24, 55 and 166. 1970.

Tibet and the Chinese People's Republic: a report to the International Commission of Jurists. International Commission of Jurists (1952-). Chairman Purshottam Trikamdas. Legal Inquiry Committee on Tibet. Sterling Publishers, 1966-345 pages. This step was facilitated by the International Commission of Jurists which, largely through the efforts of Sri Purshottam Trikamdas, a distinguished Indian barrister, had published on 24 July 1959 an interim report on The Question of Tibet.

Tibet and its history, by Hugh Edward Richardson, mentioned about Purshottam Trikamdas on page no. 218. Shambhala, 1984-327 pages. A history of this tiny, mountainous country looks at life in Tibet from the sixth century A.D. to modern life under Communist rule, and discusses the nation's geography, language, government, and economy

Communist China today, by Peter S. H. Tang. Research Institute on the Sino-Soviet Bloc, mentioned about Purshottam Trikamdas on page no. 286. On June 5, 1959, Purshottam Trikamdas, General Secretary of the Indian Commission of Jurists, called the Chinese suppression of the Tibetan Revolt of 1858-59 "genocide" and estimated that 65000 Tibetans had been killed. He stated in Geneva that the martyrdom of at least 65000 anti-Communist Tibetans constituted a prima facie case of genocide committed by the Chinese Communists. 1961-745 pages. Purshottam Trikamdas, General Secretary of the Indian Commission of Jurists,

5. MINOCHEHER RUSTOM MASANI, popularly known as Minoo Masani, son of Shri B. P. Masani was born at Bombay, on November 20, 1905. He was Educated at Cathedral High School, Bharda New High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay, London School of Economics and Lincoln's Inn, London 1930. He was B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law,. He was married to Shrimati Shakuntala Srivastava and had one son.

Minocher Rustom Masani came back to India and started legal practice at Bombay court. After few days he gave up practice and joined the Indian Freedom Movement. For his active participation he was imprisoned several times by the British Government.

Minoo, was previously associated with the Communist Party, Indian National Congress, and Congress Socialist Party and later with Swatantra Party. A barrister trained in London, Masani joined the freedom struggle as a Member of Indian National Congress in 1932 and Participated in Civil Disobedience Movement and jailed during 1932-39. He was Founder Member and Joint Secretary of the All India Congress Socialist Party, (CSP) 1934-39.

At the young age Minoo Masani was an ardent follower of the communist leader of Soviet Union but the brutality of Stalin compelled to change his views. He started opposing the communism and refused to accept communist members in the Congress Socialist Party. Minoo Masani did not succeed to persuade the party members in this matter for a while and walked out of the Congress Socialist Party along with Rammanohar Lohia, Achyut Patwardhan and Asoka Mehta. Later communist members were excluded from the party.

During this time Minoo Masani wrote famous article '*Socialism Reconsidered*' opposing the Marxist doctrine. After that he plunged into 'Quit India Movement' led by Gandhiji and left the job of Tata Company. He was imprisoned in Nasik jail where he came into close contact with some great Congress leaders.

Minoo Masani was Councilor, in Bombay Municipal Corporation 1935-45, and Mayor of Bombay, 1943-44. He was Member, (i) Central Legislative Assembly, 1945-47, (ii) Constituent Assembly (Legislative) 1946-48, and Provisional Parliament, 1949-52. Minoo Masani contributed a lot in drafting the Constitution of India. He was also the member of Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee and Union-Powers Committee.

Minoo Masani started thinking about socialism in a different way. He propagated the idea of mixed economy, which was appropriate for Indian democracy. He also wrote an article "Plea for a Mixed Economy".

He was nominated by the Government of India as representative on the U.N. Sub-Commission for Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Minoo Masani invited Prime Minister Nehru's wrath when he refused to turn a blind eye to the persecution of the minorities in the Soviet Union and its satellites in Eastern Europe. He was recalled and sent off in 1948 as India's Ambassador to Brazil. He was Ambassador of India in Brazil, 1948-49. Those were the Cold War years when the Soviet Union sponsored front organisations to promote its interests worldwide. Several organisations were set up internationally to counter the Soviet challenge. One of these was the 'Congress for Cultural Freedom' based in Paris. In India, Masani, along with Jayaprakash Narayan, Asoka Mehta and A.D. Gorwala took the initiative in establishing the Indian Committee for Cultural Freedom (ICCF) and affiliated it to the Congress in Paris. The ICCF was a non-party organisation and the members of this Indian Committee for Cultural Freedom were open-minded scholars, writers, artists and

scientists to defend intellectual liberty, to cultivate a spirit of free enquiry and an appreciation of the arts.

Two years earlier he had founded, with the blessings and encouragement of the then Deputy Prime Minister and home minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the '*Democratic Research Service*' to eradicate separationist ideology in India, and to educate public opinion on the dangers to India's national independence posed by communists who, acting under instructions from the '*Comintern*' in Moscow and were, in the early fifties conducting a violent insurrectionary movement in *Telengana* in Andhra Pradesh.

In 1957, Minoos Masani was elected as the member of the Lok Sabha from Ranchi in Bihar, on the symbol of the then Jharkhand Party. As a member of Lok Sabha, he gave full effort to implement the mixed economy and tried hard to resist socialist policies.

In 1959, he accompanied C. Rajagopalachari to found the Swatantra Party. He was General Secretary of Swatantra Party, and Member of its Executive Committee. As a General Secretary of this party, Minoos Masani used his organizing capability to spread Swatantra Party all over the India. In 1967 election the party earned 44 seats in the Lok Sabha as the single largest opposition party. Swatantra Party also became the main opposition party in the Rajasthan and Gujarat legislative Assemblies.

He was Member, Second Lok Sabha, 1957-62, Third Lok Sabha, 1962-67 and Fourth Lok Sabha 1967-71. His was an outstanding performance as member of the Lok Sabha between 1957 and 1971. He was chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament. As leader of the single largest party in the opposition he invariably opened the debate on the Finance Bill that follows the introduction of the Union Budget. Many of his speeches in parliament were later published under the title "*Congress Misrule and Swatantra Alternative*". Masani kept a close watch on the attendance of members of his group and their behavior. He firmly believed that occupying the opposition benches did not mean opposing for the sake of opposition. On many an occasion he supported the ruling party but did not hesitate in going against all other groups in the house if any issue warranted such action.

In 1970, when Indira Gandhi's popularity sidelined all the parties Swatantra Party also became on the verge of extinction. At that time Minoos Masani resigned the party and bade *adieu* to the active politics. He was a noted parliamentarian. As the leader of opposition party and member of different committee appointed by the lower house he raised his voice in proper time and delivered valuable speeches. Later these crucial speeches were accumulated and published as a book named "*Congress Misrule and Swatantra Alternative*".

He took over the editorship of *Freedom First*, which he had founded in 1952. As editor he fought the censorship imposed during Mrs. Gandhi's 'Emergency' and sought the court's intervention against her censors in what came to be known as the 'Freedom First case'. Though the court vindicated his stand he suspended publication as found that there were too many impediments to his exercising editorial freedom. Publication was soon after the Emergency was withdrawn. *Freedom First* is now published as a Quarterly and is generally regarded as Liberalism's authentic voice in India.

In 1978, when the Janata Party was elected to power, Minoos Masani, was appointed Chairman of the Minorities Commission but soon resigned over differences on principles and approach.

Minoos Masani the socialist agitator in his 'twenties became the Liberal par excellence whose contribution to the Liberal movement was acknowledged when he was honored as a patron of the Liberal International. He was a secularist (Though he disliked the word preferring to call himself by the more cumbersome description 'Non-denominationalist') and an uncompromising champion of individual liberty. Starting out as a friend and supporter of Pandit Nehru he began to see in his later years the practical wisdom in Sardar Patel's policies.

Though he had retired from the politics he continued to be active in public life and was great supporter of Individual liberty. In March 1968, he founded the Leslie Sawhny Programme of Training for Democracy to train young people in citizenship to be conscious of their rights and their duties as good citizens.

He founded the Society for the Right to Die with Dignity and enjoyed being in the centre of a minor storm when he campaigned for passive euthanasia for the terminally ill. In 1985 he set up the Project for Economic Education in association with the Leslie Sawhny Programme and Prof. B.R. Shenoy's Economic Research Centre to educate public opinion on issues relating to the economy in general and the economic reform programme that began in the 'eighties, in particular.

Masani's reputation as a man with a very high level of integrity in public life was formidable. This quality by itself was enough to disqualify him from being a 'successful' politician where success is measured in terms of ministerial positions or other similar patronage-wielding offices.

He concluded his two-volume autobiography (which he wrote in 1981) with the observation:

"Since our politicians are by and large beyond repair, if India is to be saved, it will have to be saved by the small man, particularly the middle class of the cities and the landed farmers of the countryside who are the backbone of the nation. These classes have suffered cruelly under the so-called 'socialist pattern' that Nehru imposed on the country and which is still rampant, but their back is still not broken. It is to these that I would look to save this country."

He was happiest when surrounded by young people. Not surprisingly his first and last books were meant for the young. The first was *'Our India'*, an all-time bestseller and a prescribed text book in schools even in pre-independence India (the book was withdrawn when he parted company with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the then Establishment), and the last was its sequel *'We Indians'*. If optimism exuded every page of *Our India*, *We Indians* was a confession of failure and a plea to the young to avoid the mistakes of his generation. In the concluding chapter in *We Indians* he wrote: "We of my generation have made such a mess of our country's affairs that, in my opinion, we have no right to preach to young folks..."

In 1981, Minoos Masani wrote his autobiography 'Against the tide'.

He was indeed the quintessential dissenter. He was Management Consultant, Head of Personnel and Productivity Service, Bombay. He passed away on 27th May 1998.

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Our India, by Minocheher Rustom Masani. Oxford University Press, 1940-165 pages. (New edition in 1953) Ramage Press, 2007-176 pages. Our India-1953-a book for young people that has sold 500000 copies since its first edition was published in 1940, was a manifesto of the new India as it embarked on the ambitious project called 'Nation building'. Mino wrote in this book "On November 11, 1939, I sadly cut myself off from the Party (the Congress Socialist Party) which I had helped to built".

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A plea for the mixed economy, by Minocheher Rustom Masani. National Information & Publications, 1947-37 pages.

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Too Much Politics, Too Little Citizenship (1969), by MR Masani. (The Fourth Rajaji Birthday Lecture, 1969). According to Mr. Masani, the gap between India, which had been by and large stagnant during the last twenty years, and other countries in Asia such as Japan, Malaysia.

Liberalism (1970) by Minoo Masani, Why I Oppose Communism, A Background Book. Liberalism (revised and re-printed 1985).

Is J. P. the answer? by Minocheher Rustom Masani. Macmillan Co. of India, 1975-133 pages. Minoo Masani Published by the Macmillan and Company of India Limited, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi Price: Rs 12.50. Mr. Masani's book is a complete answer to the crowd of cynics, political and economic vested interests,

JP, mission partly accomplished, by Minocheher Rustom Masani. Macmillan Co. of India, 1977-155 pages.

The Third World, quo vadis? Minocheher Rustom Masani, Gottfried Wuest. Jaico Pub. House, 1979 - 190 pages. The Third World, by Gottfried Wuest, Minoo Masani. Apt Books, Incorporated, 1982 - 190 pages.

Bliss was it in that dawn: a political memoir upto independence, by Minocheher Rustom Masani. Arnold-Heinemann Publishers (India), 1977-220 pages. (Autobiography Part-I, 1977).

Against the tide, by Minocheher Rustom Masani. Vikas, 402 pages. (Autobiography Part -II, 1981) The Author Was One Of The Founding Father Of Indian Republic. A Member of The Lok Sabha From 1950-1970. Also He Was Indian Ambassador To Brazil. His Partnership with Rajaji was from 1959-1971. He saw The Rapid Rise and fall of the Swatantra Party Which is also An Interesting Part of the Tale.

Madame Sophia Wadia and the institutions she has guided, by Minoo Masani. PEN All-India Centre, 1984 - 39 pages.

We Indians, by Minocheher Rustom Masani. Oxford University Press, 1989 - History - 110 pages.

The Constitution, Twenty Years Later (1975) by Minoo Masani.

Minoo Masani Written in the inimitable Masani style, this book is a must for anyone who wants to understand JP. 140, pages 8 plates.

Books on Minoo Masani:In the vanguard of freedom: essays in honour of Minoo Masani (Minocheher Rustom Masani).Minoo Masani 90th Birthday Felicitation Committee, 1995-123 pages.

Minoo Masani, 90, by Minocheher Rustom Masani, Shinganelur Venkataraman Raju. Compilations of a wide range of Masani's articles and essays. (Edited by S. V. Raju.1995).

Freedom and dissent: essays in honour of Minoo Masani on his eightieth birthday. Democratic Research Service, (Bombay, India) 1985-234 pages. Festschrift honoring Minocheher Rustom Masani, b. 1905, Indian parliamentarian; comprises articles on his role as a socialist and in opposition politics.

Freedom first: Festschrift für, by M R Masani, Peter Sager. Verlag SOI, 1991-211 pages. Freedom First, 1995-96 pages.Selection of speeches and writings of an Indian politician.

Minocher Rustom Masani, by Frederic P Miller, Agnes F Vandome, John McBrewster. VDM Publishing House Ltd., 2011-92 pages. Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Minocheher Rustom Masani (born 20 November 1905 in Mumbai, died 27 May 1998), popularly known as Minoo Masani, was a politician and leader of the Swatantra Party in India. He was a member of the second, third and fourth Lok Sabha, representing Rajkot constituency in Gujarat. Masani was a Parsi from Rajkot. He founded the Indian Liberal Group, a think tank to promote Liberalism in India. A barrister trained in London, Masani joined the freedom struggle with the Quit India Movement and was drawn into the Communist Party in the 1930s. However, he moved away to become a Socialist and a supporter of the mixed economy. Post Independence, Masani's political conviction propelled him to support "democratic socialism" in India as it avoided monopoly, private or public.

Profiles in courage: dissent on Indian socialism, by Parth Shah, Centre for Civil Society (New Delhi, India).Centre for Civil Society, 2001-181 pages.(Offers The Narratives Of 7 Men Who Fought Against The British For Political Freedom And Then Against The Indian State For The Economic Freedom - C. Rajagopalchari - Minoo Masani - N.G. Ranga - B.R. Shenoy - Pilo Modi - K. Subba Rao And A.D. Shroff. Contains 8 Chapters Including An Introduction. Binding Bumped First And Page Missing.

6. DR SAMPURNANAND, was born on January 1st 1989, in a lower middle class family in (Benaras) Varanasi. He was educated at Benaras and Allahabad University. He began his career as a teacher in 1911, and became a Professor of Mathematics and was taken up as Principal of Doonger College Bikaner, 1918-21. He was Professor of Philosophy, at Kashi Vidyapeeth, 1922.He was well read even at the young age of 10 and reached matriculation level when only 14. At this tender age, he could not appear for the examination but young Sampurnanand did not waste his time. He joined the Carmichael Library at Kashi and read all the books that he could find there. He was a person who had interests in varied subjects. On the one hand he has written books on Indian Philosophy and culture and on the other he has authored several books on history astrology socialism and other subjects. In the field of journalism he left his contribution as editor of journals and news papers such as '*Maryada*', '*Agran*', '*Aaj*' and '*Today*'. He also contributed frequently to the *National Herald* and the *Congress Socialist*.

Dr. Sampurnanand was an eminent nationalist, freedom fighter, a great thinker with a socialist bent of mind, an able administrator and above all, a scholar of great merit. He was a versatile personality. He was well versed in such widely divergent subjects as Mathematics

and Astronomy, and Philosophy, Religion and Literature, and was, besides a veteran journalist of repute.

During the freedom movement he spent almost 5 years in prison and was associated with and greatly influenced by Mahatma Gandhi. At the call of Mahatma Gandhi, he participated in the Non-cooperation in 1920, and was imprisoned several times in National movement. Sampurnand was District Secretary Benaras District Congress Party in 1921 and was elected to the All-India Congress Committee in 1922.

In 1926, Sampurnand and Acharya Narendra Deva draw up a socialist agrarian program, under the aegis of UP Congress Committee and send it to the perusal of AICC. Jawaharlal Nehru got the AICC to accept this UPCC's Socialist Programme, in 1929. At the 1931, Karachi session of the Indian National Congress, socialist pattern of development was set as the goal for India and resolution on fundamental rights and economic programme was passed. According to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, who drafted the Karachi resolution of AICC, the origin of this resolution was UPCC's resolution of 1929. (Pt. J.L. Nehru's Autobiography, P.266).

Sometime in March 1930, Sampurnanand, had published a booklet entitled "When We Are In Power", it contained a comprehensive list of the Socialist programme. In this booklet Sampurnanand called for the abolition of the Zamindari system.

In 1930-31, Sampurnand participated in Civil Disobedience Movement and organized peasant's movement of cane growers. The cane-growers movement and the Siswa Bazar episode which followed the calling off of Mahatma Gandhi's Civil Disobedience Movement made him one of the mass leaders of the movement.

The Congress Socialist Party was founded in 1934, within the Congress party. Sampurnand was one of the Founder Members of the Congress Socialist Party and presided its First Conference at Bombay and elected to the CSP's National Executive as member, 1934-36.

He left Congress Socialist Party in 1936, and was a member of the first Ministry formed in what was then known as united provinces (U.P.) in 1937, and became provincial Minister for Education in the U.P. cabinet in 1937-39, of Education, Finance and Labour, 1946-51, and of Home and Labour, 1951-54. He was Minister in U.P., from 1946-60. He showed considerable political tact at the time of Badrinath Temple Bill in the U. P. Legislature. As a Minister of Education in the U. P. Cabinet, he did much for the propagation of basic education and adult education. Vocational education and military education in schools were among Dr. Sampurnanand's contributions in the sphere of education. The innovative concept of open jails was first introduced by him.

Dr. Sampurnanand succeeded Govind Ballabh Pant as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Dr. Sampurnanand was Chief Minister of UP from 1955-1960. He was elected to the Uttar Pradesh legislative assembly several times. He was a member of U. P. Legislature up to 1962. Following a political crisis in Uttar Pradesh initiated by late Kamlapati Tripathi and C.B. Gupta, Dr. Sampurnanand was asked to resign as CM and sent to Rajasthan as the Governor. He was Governor of Rajasthan from April 1962 to May 1967.

Sampurnanad was a devoted scholar of ancient Philosophy, Religion, and Culture and he passionately pleaded for the right perspective in the study and interpretation of the Vedas. He has written several books on various subjects, both in English and Hindi. He was

President of 29th Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Poona, in 1940, and was Chancellor of Kashi Vidya Peeth, for a decade till his death on 10-1-1969.

It is interesting to note that all names in Dr. Sampurnananda's family end in " Anand " as the result of a Blessing from a great saint*, which his great grand father, a Minister of the Independant King of Varanasi, received during the time of Warren Hastings.

He belonged to Benaras and brought up under the influence of the Benaras ethos, he was a strong votary of traditional culture. A scholar of Sanskrit and Hindi, he was deeply interested in ancient Hindu culture including Sanskrit and Phalit Jyotish (astrology). His interest in Phalit coupled with his academic bent of mind got him interested in astronomy.

A Sanskrit University, University was established in 1958 by Dr. Sampurnanand and Education Minister Pt. Kamlapati Tripathi at Varanasi with the Name of "Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya". Dr. A.N. Jha was the first Vice Chancellor of the University. It was renamed as Sampurnanand Sanskrit University under the U.P. State University Act, 1973, in 1974.

Dr. Sampurnanand had a large number of publications to his credit, including Dharmvir Gandhi (a life sketch of the Mahatma during his South African Campaign), 'Maharaj Chhatrasal', Bharat Ke Deshi Rajya The individual and the state, Aryan Ka Adi Desh. ' Outwardly Dr. Sampurnanand was orthodox, but at the same time he had a rational and liberal approach to religion. As he wrote, 'It is true that a Man's religion, using the word not in the sense of a credo, or set phrases out of a catechism influences his whole conscious and sub-conscious life, and a study of it cannot be excluded from an analysis of the forces which have moulded his personality. '

He lived a quiet, austere and a philosopher's life and did not pursue public acclaim or recognition. He was one of the silent constructive workers of our freedom movement whose contribution to the making of modern India was really immense.

Dr. Sampurnanand passed away on 10th January, 1969.

PUBLICATIONS OF SAMPURNANANDA

Dr. Sampurnanand was an eminent nationalist, freedom fighter and a great thinker with a socialistic background. His other publications are 'Maharaja Chhatrasal', 'Bharat ke Deshi Rajya', 'Aryon ka Adi Desh. Vratyakanda-atharvaveda, Chidvilas, Antarrashtriya Vidhan, Kuch Smritiyan Aur Kuch Sphurt Vichar, Hindu Vivah Main Kanyadan Ka Sthan and Samajwad for which he received Mangla Prasad Prize. A Sampurnanand Sanskrit University named after him under the U.P. State University Act, 1973, in 1974.

Indian socialism, by Sampurnananda. Asia Pub. House, Bombay,1961-131 pages. The Problem of Ideology and the Communist Approach to It *Sampurnanand*. THE issue of the Economic Review bearing date August 1, 1958, carried an article by me under the caption ' Congress Ideology and Programme ' and the August ...

Memories and reflections, by Sampurnananda. Asia Pub. House, 1962.Autobiography.188 pages.

Evolution of the Hindu pantheon, by Sampūrñānanda.Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1963-102 pages.

The Individual and the State, by Sampurnanand. Published by Kitab Mahal, Allahabad Pages, 1949-142 and 1957-146 pages. Mr. Sampurnanand has in this book advanced views on the various theories of the state; towards the end he gives his own views.

Samajavada, by Sampurnananda.Kasi Vidyapith, 1936 and 1947-332 pages.(Received Mangla Prasad Prize).

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Ganganaguphā, by Sampūrnānanda. Kāśī Nāgarī Pracāriṇī Sabhā, 1969-153 pages.

Adhūrī krānti, by Sampūrnānanda. Bhāratīya Saṃskṛti Punarutthāna Samiti, Uttara Pradeśa, 1970 - 155 pages.

Samajavada. praśāsana, aura hama, by Sampūrnānanda. Neśanala Pabliśiṅga Hāusa, 1970-196 pages.

Caritacarcā, jīvanadarśana, by Sampūrnānanda. Nāgarīpracāriṇī Sabhā, 1977-186 pages

Antariksha-yātrā: Lēkhaka : Sampūrnānanda.Sūcanā Vibhāga, Uttara Pradesa - 28 pages.

Vratyakanda-Atharvaveda, by Sampurnanand. Motilal Banarsidass Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

Hindu vivah mein kanyadan ka sthan, by Sampurnananda/Samir.1982

Samidhā, by Sampūrnānanda, Uttar Pradesh (India). Information Dept. Sūcanā Vibhāga, Uttara Pradeśa, 196?-125 pages.

Essays on various topics, translated from English.

Āryon kā ādi deśa, Sampūrnānanda.Bhāratī Bhandāra, 1941 and 1965-203 pages.

Chidvilas, by Sampurnand. This book on philosophy, entitled Chidvilas, was written on the suggestion of Gandhiji in 1939.

Bharat ke desi rastra (1918), Antarrastriy vidhan (1924), Maharaja Chhatrasal' 'Hindu Vivah Main Kanyadan Ka Sthan' and Dharamveer Gandhi by Sampurnand.

SAMPURNANAND PAPERS (1922-1968) Dr. Sampurnanand was born on 1 January 1889 at Benares; began his career as a teacher, January 1955-December 1960; Governor of Rajasthan, April 1962-May 1967.

Dr. Sampurnanand, came in contact with Mahatma Gandhi and was deeply influenced by him. He written 'Dharmvir Gandhi' (a life sketch of the Mahatma during his South African Campaign, 1914).Collection of private papers in National Archives of India. National Archives of India. 1990-40 pages.

MAHATMA GANDHI TO SAMPURNANAND

Collected works Gandhi (Mahatma). 1976.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S LETTER TO SAMPURNANAND, July 27, 1937.

BHAI SAMPURNANAND,

I had taken your book*1(Samajvad) to Tithal, and had started reading it there. I finished it last Saturday, i.e., on July 24.I used to read it whenever I had a few minutes to spare. I have read it carefully from cover to cover. I liked the book, the language is sweet but it might also be regarded a bit difficult for those totally unacquainted with Sanskrit. The glossary of English-Hindi and Hindi-English equivalents given at the end is useful for the student. It is laudable that arguments in favour of socialism have been put forward without any disparagement of others.

I have no difficulty in accepting almost all the principles of socialism propounded in the book. I have also read with care the book *2 (Why Socialism?) by Jayaprakash. Can there possibly be any difference between his interpretation and yours? Neither in your book nor in his do I find a clear idea how the ultimate revolution in India will be brought about. This I could not understand even after discussing it with many others. Only the day before yesterday a report of Meherally's Madras speech came into my hands and I went through it 3*(Vide also "Letter to Mahadev Desai", 27-7-1937, and "Letter to Jawaharlal Nehru", 30-7-1937).It explains fully what the socialists are doing. The object is to start a revolt in every sphere. But a revolt has never been possible without violence. In your book, however, I find nothing of the kind. Have we or have not we acquired strength through peaceful ways such as the civil disobedience or non-violent non-co-operation carried on since 1920?

You say that the principles of socialism cannot be fully implemented until we have State power. Supposing, you ask, a powerful land-owner turned a complete socialist, could he well and truly act upon his principles? Assuming that he had no punitive power, could an Indian raja who was a socialist be able to implement socialism? I recollect your having written that socialism cannot be practiced in its entirety until the whole world turns socialist. Does this imply that even if we gain complete independence socialism will not be fully or almost fully implemented? I hope you have understood my point. The purpose behind this question is only to ascertain how far it would be possible for me to accept the socialist principles and the means of their implementation.

You may reply to this letter at your leisure. I am in no hurry.

Yours,

M. K. GANDHI

From Hindi: C.W. 9940. Courtesy: Kashi Vidyapith.

1.Samajvad.

2.Why Socialism?

3.Vide also "Letter to Mahadev Desai", 27-7-1937., and "Letter to Jawaharlal Nehru", 30-7-1937.

Collected works Gandhi (Mahatma).

LETTER TO SAMPURNANAND SEGAON, WARDHA, July 19, 1938

BHAI SAMPURNANAND,

What is this news item about a Congress platoon of 10,000 to be formed in Farrukhabad? If an armed platoon is envisaged, is it compatible with the Congress creed of non-violence?

Your s,

M. K. GANDHI

From Hindi: C.W. 10132. Courtesy: Kashi Vidyapith, Varanas

Collected works Gandhi (Mahatma).1976.

LETTER TO SAMPURNANAND September 8, 1938.

BHAI SAMPURNANAND,

I agree with everything that you have said. The Congress has merely given a new name to the language. It has not made any other difference. No honest person would reject a word because of its Hindu or Muslim origin. What can we say of others? And it has become fashionable these days to oppose anything done by the Congress or Congressmen. Do you want to know my views on the subject or something else? Because, I have spoken and written at length on this subject.

Yours,

M. K. GANDHI

From Hindi: C.W. 10133. Courtesy: Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi.

LETTER TO SAMPURNANAND February 2, 1939

BHAI SAMPURNANANDJI,

I received your letter but could not acknowledge it promptly. I hope you have also written to Dr. Zakir Husain what you wrote to me. Your letter regarding the flag and Bande Mataram was received at a time when I was traveling. What you have said in it is correct. I am working on the same lines.

The problem of those who have entered Councils is becoming difficult day by day. But after all it is nothing but a symptom of the malaise. I see clearly that the Congress is going downward each day.

Selfishness, infighting, untruth and violence have crept into the Congress and are on the increase. I fear we are destroying ourselves because of our inner failures. Let us see what God wills.

Yours,

M. K. GANDHI

From the Hindi original: Sampurnanand Papers. Courtesy: National Archives of India

LETTER TO SAMPURNANAND, SEVAGRAM, May 31, 1940

CHI. SAMPURNANANDJI,

I have your letter. I have a fear that if there is disorder I may prove ineffective. Because no one will listen to me. I tell those who ask me that everyone should be at his post using the lathi if they must but with non-violence if they have the faith.

I do not worry whatever may happen. We can but make the effort and say: "God's will be done."

You can not take office like that. If there is disorder, of what good will the office be? Still, if I can find a way I shall. There is no sign from Simla.

Yours,

M. K. GANDHI

From the Hindi original: Sampurnanand Papers. Courtesy: National Archives of India.

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LETTER TO SAMPURNANAND*1, SEGAON, WARDHA, January 29, 1940.

BHAI SAMPURNANANDJI,

Your letter. You have been very close to me for so long. I understand what you say. I write with an open heart as far as possible, yet the soldiers' burden must continue. What you write regarding the charkha is enough. The work of adult literacy has been well accomplished. I could not deal with an earlier letter for want of time.

Yours,

M. K. GANDHI

LETTER TO SAMPURNANAND*1, December 30, 1946.

BHAI SAMPURNANANDJI1,

How can I ignore your letter? I trust the silver jubilee*2 (the institution was founded by Gandhiji in 1921) will be celebrated in fine style. May Kashi Vidyapeeth bring forth true workers.

Yours,

M. K. GANDHI

1 U. P. Congress leader who succeeded G. B. Pant as Chief Minister of U. P.; earlier Minister of Education and Finance

2 On January 27, 1947; the institution was founded by Gandhiji in 1921.

From a copy of the Hindi: C. W. 10428. Courtesy: Kashi Vidyapeeth

BOOKS ON SAMPURNANAND

Sampurnanand, by Lambert M Surhone, Mariam T Tennoe, Susan F Henssonow. Betascript Publishing, 18 April 2011-92 pages. Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Dr Sampurnanand (January 1, 1891 - March 7, 1969) was a teacher and politician in Uttar Pradesh, India. He was elected to the Uttar Pradesh legislative assembly and served as chief minister of the state from 1954 to 1960. If we consider single tenure in the office of the U.P. C.M. then Dr. Sampurnanand had the longest stretch from 28 December 1954 to 7 December 1960, which is almost six years in the office. Dr. Sampurnanand, a scholar of Sanskrit and Hindi, succeeded Govind Ballabh Pant. His council of ministers numbered 28 and the educationist ruled UP till Dec 7, 1960.

Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, by Lambert M Surhone, Mariam T Tennoe, Susan F Henssonow. Betascript Publishing, 13 May-2011-96 pages. Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Sampurnanand Sanskrit University is an institution of higher learning in oriental learning, Sanskrit allied areas, etc. and is located in Benares which is also known as Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India. In the year 1791, during British rule in India Jonathan Duncan, Resident of the East India Company proposed an establishment of Sanskrit College for development and preservation of Sanskrit Vangmaya and to show that English people are in favour of development of India people. This was sanctioned by Governor General Lord Cornwallis. The first teacher of this Institution was Pandit Kashinath. Governor General sanctioned a budget of Rs. 20,000 per annum at that time. The first principal of Government Sanskrit College was J. Myor, followed by Dr. J.R. Ballentien, Ralph T. H. Griffith, Dr. G. Thevo, Dr. Aurthor Venice, Sir Ganganath Jha, and Gopinath Kaviraj among others.

Sampurnanand was born 1889, in a lower middle class family in Varanasi. The family environment under which ... Like all youths of the early ' twenties Sampurnanand was greatly stirred by the nationalist fervour of the time Socialist thought in modern India, by Rai Akhilendra Prasad. Meenakshi Prakashan, 1974-300 pages.

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Sampurnanand, who had presided over the Foundation Conference of the CSP in November 1936 in Bombay, resented it, and raised a fundamental question: Should the CSP members of the Congress Working Committee be nominated by the Congress? Janata: Volume 47; Volume 47, Socialist Party (India). 1992.

Resignation of Sampurnanand ... He also enjoyed the patronage of some big ones like Acharya Narendra Deva and Sampurnanand. Some other big ones were afraid of him thinking that if they opposed him they'd fall from his grace. Freedom movement and afterwards, by Kamalāpati Tripāthi. 1989-232 pages.

Sampurnanand's resignation came under different circumstances. He announced in 1960 that in the event, his nominee was defeated, if his personal nominee, ... but Dr. Sampurnanand wavered and said the Central leader- snip would have to ..Asian recorder: Volume 28, 1982.

SAMPURNANAND A PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION. India since 1947, by Atulananda Chakrabarti. 1967-487 pages.

Secularism in India, by Sampurnanand. The Emerging world: Jawaharlal Nehru memorial volume. Jawaharlal Nehru. Asia Pub. House, 1964-268 pages.

SAMPURNANAND what shall be India's national language is no longer a question of mere academic interest. For everyone, except that dwindling group which has managed to convince itself that the position of a lingua indica can be occupied. National language for India: a symposium Zainul Abidin Ahmad. 1941-299 pages.

Ethics in the Upanisda, by Sampurnanand. I remember reading an article by my friend, Dr. Mohammad Hafiz Saiyad, in which he refers to observations made by a distinguished foreign scholar, who has been accepted as an authority on Buddhism. The Journal of the Ganganatha Jha Research Institute: Volumes 5-7, by Ganganatha Jha Research Institute. 1947.

DEPLORABLE LOOSENING OF RESTRAINTS, by Dr. Sampurnanand. Unrest among students and the outbreak of violence through which it manifests itself is no longer an isolated phenomenon. It has spread its tentacles practically over the whole world. Student unrest: problems and perspectives. Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (New Delhi, India) 1966-120 pages.

It is said that Sampurnanand had agreed to circulate the communist literature and books among his "most trustworthy friends." To keep his promise a little before the Gaya session of the Indian National Congress in 1922. Indian communism, its role towards Indian polity. Page 42, by Ram Sakal Singh, Champa Singh. 1991-169 pages, quoting Communism in India by Sir Cecil Kaye; with unpublished documents from National Archives of India, 1919-1924. Compiled and edited by Subodh Roy. With an Introduction and explanatory notes by Mahadevprasad Saha. Subodh Roy (comp), Mahadeva Prasad Saha, Sir Kaye (Cecil, 1863-1965). 1971 - 384 pages.

It is also resolved that Mr. Sampurnanand the General Secretary, be authorised to receive and disburse funds for the Provincial Congress Committee and deal with all other business incidental to the carrying on of the work of the .The Encyclopaedia of Indian National Congress, Volume 9, by A. Moin Zaidi, Shaheda Gufran Zaidi.S.Chand, 1980.

Five names, (those of Acharya Kripalani, Dr Murari Lal, Damodar Swarup Seth, Sampurnanand and Mohanlal Saksena) had ... The former along with Sampurnanand and DS Seth withdrew from the field.From movement to government: the Congress in the United Provinces,1937-42, by Visalakshi Menon.2003-363 pages.

Introduction to Vedic Study, by Dr Sampurnanand. Published: Belgaum Academy of Comparative Philosophy and Religion 1969.SHASTRI INDO-CANADIAN INSTITUTE 156 Golf Links, New Delhi-3, India.

Jawaharlal Nehru, by Frank Moraes. 2007-Biography-540 pages. They were men like Acharya Narendra Deva and Sampurnanand, whose minds had ... In 1926 this committee even tried to draw up a mild socialist agrarian program for U.P.

Sampurnanand has translated the fifth edition of Samajvada, He and A. N. Deva in 1926 drew up a moderate socialist agrarian program for U. P. Indian Socialism, by Sampurnanand. New York: Asia Publishing journals. Cambridge.RL Bock - 1962.

Sometime in March 1930, their leader, Sampurnanand, had published a booklet entitled "When We Are In Power", which contained a comprehensive list of the Socialist programmes. India's struggle for freedom: role of associated movements: Volume 1, by Pran Nath Chopra, Xavier Arakal.1985-843 pages.

In his pamphlets, "When We Are in Power" in early 1930, and A Tentative Socialist Programme For India in April 1934, Sampurnanand called for the abolition of the Zamindari system (though personally he was in favour of compensating).The agrarian drama: the leftists and the rural poor in India, by Amit Kumar Gupta, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library.1996-516 pages.

41/1/1934, Sampurnanand's 'A tentative Socialist programme for India', April 1934.Congress Agrarian Enquiry Committee Report (Bareilly 1936), 'Note' by Sampurnanand, xv-xvi; Vidyapith (KNPS). The ascendancy of the congress in Uttar Pradesh: class, community , by Gyanendra Pandey - 2002 - 242 pages.

(Sampurnanand) As the reader must have noted, the burden of the above note was that, although it was the higher castes which had built up the Congress, land reform measures of the Congress Government. Land reforms in U.P. and the kulaks, by Charan Singh 1986-220 pages.

One of the active members of the Communist Centre at Benaras was Dr. Sampurnanand. On 16 October 1922, Sampurnanand published a memorandum on the Congress political programme, which he had originally prepared to present to the Gaya AICC. Jawahar Lal Nehru and his critics, 1923-1947: a study, by R. C. Pillai.1986-279 pages.

One of his most virulent detractors was Sarvasri Sampurnanand, who was an ally of Madan Mohan Malaviya - he had helped him to re-launch the Hindu Mahasabha in 1922.In the early

1950s- even before he became Chief Minister in 1954 -he.. India's silent revolution: the rise of the lower castes in North India, by Christophe Jaffrelot.2003-505 pages.

UP Hindu Mahasabha Papers, P-108 (Part 1) (1947). Gist of conversation between Sampurnanand and Mahasabha leaders, ... For a close interpretation of Sampurnanand's political ideology see William Gould, Hindu Nationalism and the Language. The great Partition: the making of India and Pakistan, by Yasmin Khan.2007-251 pages.

Sampurnanand, UP's chief minister (1954-60), shared the anti- Muslim bias of his predecessor and the hostility towards Urdu. In no country, he said, can the language of the bazaar serve as the nation's official language. Legacy of a divided nation: India's Muslims since independence, by Mushirul Hasan.1997-383 pages.

Prominent in this group were Purshottamdas Tandon and Sampurnanand. The Muslim prisoners had brought with them more than their deep passion for the Khilafat cause which their Hindu co-prisoners found irritating, the zest of the country. Communal and pan-Islamic trends in colonial India, by Mushirul Hasan, Jamia Millia Islamia (India). Dept. of History, Mushirul Hasan - 1985 - 444 pages.

An article published in the same newspaper by Babu Sampurnanand, then Education Minister in the Congress government of UP,two weeks before official Partition and Independence, illustrates the point very well indeed.Sampurnanand. The unfinished agenda: nation building in South Asia, by Mushirul Hasan, Nariaki Nakazato .2001-536 pages.

Sampurnanand, a Congress member and a staunch supporter of Hindi, considered Hindustani a disguised form. Other nationalists, who followed the ideological position of Tandon and Sampurnanand on the language question. Lived Islam in South Asia: adaptation, accommodation, and conflict, by Imtiaz Ahmad, Helmut Reifeld.2004-308 pages.

Dr. Sampurnanand's forthright speech was made to the 2nd Annual Conference of the Indian Committee for Cultural Freedom. A correspondent in Madras, who was also kind enough to secure for us the text of Dr. Sampurnanand's speech. Encounter: Volumes 1-2, by Stephen Spender, Congress for Cultural Freedom.1953.

To Sampurnanand, New Delhi 14 February 1956. My dear Sampurnanand, From the enclosed cutting from the Leader? it would appear that the Banaras Hindu University is practically run by the RSS group. It is really extraordinary that all this. Selected Works of Jawaharlal Nehru: 1 February-30 April 1956: Volume 32, by Jawaharlal Nehru.2005-620 pages.

Jawahar Lal Nehru and his critics, 1923-1947:a study with reference to the ideas of Nehru, Gandhi, Subhas Chandra Bose, M.N. Roy, and the Communists, by R. C. Pillai. Gitanjali Pub. House, 1986-279 pages.

The Sampurnanand camp in Uttar Pradesh (India), by A. S. Raj. United Nations, 1955-12 pages.

Provincial Governments and Labour UP : The Independence Supplement of the Pioneer featured prominently an article by Shri Sampurnanand which he wrote in San Francisco 'where I have come as a delegate to the International Labour. Labour on march.Socialist Party (India).1948-194 pages.

Acharya Narendra Deva's presidential address at the first session of the Socialist party conference, reprinted in *Socialism and the National Revolution* (Bombay, 1946), pp. 5-29. 16 To Sampurnanand, 22 August 1934, Sampurnanand papers

Address by Dr. Sampurnanand, Chairman, At The Inaugural Meeting Of The Emotional Integration Committee On 10th July, 1961. Report of the committee on emotional integration. 1962. Emotional Integration Committee-Preliminary Report. Constitutional Provisions. The idea was also supported by the *Sampurnanand Committee* of National Integration (1966).

Vedic index of names and subjects: With a foreword by Sampurnanand, by Arthur Anthony Macdonell, Arthur Berriedale Keith. 1958

Dr. Sampurnanand gives his answer to this query. Dr. Sampurnanand wrote an article which was published in *Organizer*, an English weekly in Delhi, dated 18th May, 1968. He writes something about Jawaharlal Nehru. *India in the shadow of Gandhi and Nehru*, by Gurudatta - 1969 - 295 pages.

Originally from Varanasi, Sarvasri Sampurnanand was a veteran of the school of Malaviya and Tandon, whom he had met in the 1920s. Having been exasperated by the Khilafat movement, he was also one of those who brought about the Hindu nationalist movement and Indian politics: 1925 to the, by Christophe Jaffrelot. 1996-592 pages.

Sampurnanand, former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, whose views are set out in *The Individual and the State* (Allahabad, 1949) and *Indian Socialism* (Bombay, 1961). *The government and politics of India*, by W. H. Morris-Jones - 1971 - 280 pages.

Around this time Congress Socialist Sajjad Zaheer and Sampurnanand were invited to the Russian Revolution Week celebrations. PAI UP No. 46/1937, 19-20 November, p. 634: SS Batliwala and Sajjad Zaheer gave lectures. *Studies in history: Volume 6*. Jawaharlal Nehru University. Centre for Historical Studies - 1990.

In a letter to Sampurnanand, Jawaharlal underlined the importance of Gandhi's continuing support and leadership. He disagreed with Rajaji's whole approach. Rajaji in his convocation address to the Lucknow University had said that. *Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, a historical partnership*, ...by Madhu Limaye - 1989 - 510 pages.

Sampurnanand complained in 1936 that the CSP was hibernating, leaving its work to Nehru, who was not a member of the party and therefore could not speak for it. 25 So it was once more Nehru who carried the message of socialism. *South Asian affairs: Issue 2*, 1966.

The Congress ideology and programme, 1920-47: ideological foundations of Indian nationalism during the Gandhian era, by Pitambar Datta Kaushik. Allied Publishers, 1964-405 pages.

The Congress ideology and programme, 1920-1985: the ideological foundations of Indian National Congress under Gandhian leadership and after, by Pitambar Datta Kaushik. Gitanjali Pub. House. 1986-483 pages. This Book Is An Analytical Study Of The Ideology Of The Indian National Congress With Special Reference To Its Similarities And Differences With Gandhism.

JN later discovered that Malaviya had refused to support Sampurnanand in the Benares constituency. Sampurnanand wrote JN on 21 Feb. 1937 that Malaviya "said he was committed to the other side not to support me because a predominantly forfeited future: the conflict over Congress ministries in British ... by Marguerite Rose Dove. 1987-492 pages.

Some members of the UP Congress Executive were not in favour of a no-rent campaign. But they were in a minority. Sampurnanand was one of them. Peasantry and the Indian national movement, 1919-1933, by Shive Kumar. Anu Prakashan, 1979-274 pages.

I was advised by Nehru and Sampurnanand not to take a drastic step".⁵¹ There was passionate interest among the ... Friends of the Soviet Union: India's solidarity with the USSR during the Second World War in 1941-1945, by Leonid Vasilevich Mitrokhin. Allied Publishers, 1977-276 pages.

Dr. Sampurnanand was then Usmani's teacher at Dongar College. Once at the instance of his pupil, Shri Sampurnanand had issued a progressive manifesto to the All-India Congress Committee. Even while mentioning his name, Roy noted. The Communist Party of India and its formation abroad, by Mujaphphara Āhamada (Muzaffar Ahmad). 1962-177 pages.

Sampurnanand and other socialist leaders held diametrically different views. In an article in the Aj of Benaras, Sampurnanand criticised Gandhi for not wishing to embarrass the government during the war and pleaded for the Quit India movement, a study, by Shachi Chakravarty - 2002 - 300 pages.

A number of Congress leaders like Narendra Dev, Sri Prakash and Sampurnanand attended these lectures, spoke there and agreed on the goal and concept of socialism. Thus the move started for organising the socialist movement in UP. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, by M. Hashim Kidwai - 1986 - 228 pages.

Almost everyone, however, had doubts if Sampurnanand, a kayastha liked by many non-Brahmins but an upholder of ... Sampurnanand did not like Nehru or the National Herald, though while he flouted his difference with Nehru. Journalism and politics, by M. Chalapathi Rau. Vikas, 1984-324 pages. Memoirs, 1927-1977, of M. Chalapathi Rau, 1909-1983, Indian journalist

7. C C BANERJI (CHARU CHANDRA BANERJEE), was one of the Founders of Congress Socialist Party and became Member of the CSP's first National Executive/Drafting Committee in 1934 at Patna Conference.

Late Mr. Charu Chandra Banerji (affectionately known as Cham Babu) a singularly broadminded and sympathetic gentleman. He was handsome, cultured and popular. He was a Brahmo and his father-in-law was the Principal.

RSN and IGN Railway Companies Labourers and Workers Union This association was formed in a meeting on the 3rd September 1934, under the presidentship of Dr. Charu Chandra Banerji (detenu) at the All India Trade Union Congress office.

Twentieth session of AITUC was held at Nagpur on 1-3 May 1943 under the presidency of Mr. Charu Chandra Banerjee in absence of Mr. VV Giri. Mr. VV Giri, the President elect of the Session, was in jail, and Mr. Charu Chandra Banerji presided over the session. The

Government had banned visitors and holding of mass meetings. VV Giri, the President, being in detention, Dr. Charu Chandra Banerjee, one of the Vice-Presidents, presided over the Session. All meetings and demonstrations were banned by Government under the Defence of India Rules.

(MORE DETAILS ABOUT HIM ARE NOT AVAILABLE)

8. FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI, Son of Shri Nezamul Haq Ansari. He was born at Yusufpur, Ghazipur, UP in 1895. He was Zamindar, lawyer and politician. Bar-at-Law. Education St. Stephen's College Delhi, Aligarh Muslim University and at Oxford. Married Shrimati Shafiunnesa, one son. Joined Bar in 1925. Member A.I.C.C., 1927-48. Secretary Delhi P.C.C., 1929-30 and Delhi D.C.C., 1930-32.

He participated in Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930-32, and individual Satyagrah 1940. He was founder Member Congress Socialist Party and its National Executive, 1934. Farid Ansari was arrested many times during freedom movement. He participated in 'Quit India Movement' and jailed during 1942-45. Member, National Executive, Socialist Party, 1948-52 and Praja Socialist Party, 1952-58. Joint Secretary Praja Socialist Party, 1954-58.

Member, Member Rajya Sabha, 3-4-1958 to 2-4-1964 and 3-4-1964 to 4-4-1966. Passed away on 4 April 1966. (Biographical note on Faridul Haq Ansari from Jayprakash Narayan Selected Works, Vol. I, p. 156)

REFERENCES:

Faridul Haq Ansari, PSP member of the Rajya Sabha, died on April 4, 1966. Ansari's death was due to coronary thrombosis, the doctors said. Expressing the "profound shock" of his party, SN Dwivedy, leader of the PSP group in Parliament said he was a great leader. Faridul-Haq Ansari, represented the left wing in Congress; one of the founders of Congress Socialist Party; participated in Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930-34; sentenced to five months' imprisonment in 1930. Faridul Haq Ansari, cousin of MA Ansari, one of the founder members of the CSP and convener of the Mass Contact programme.

From the early 1920s, some of the close relatives of M A Ansari, Aziz Ansari (1889-1985), Faridul Haq Ansari (1895-1966) and Shaukatullah Ansari (1908-1972) played an important part in political affairs. None succeeded in scaling the heights. Faridul Haq Ansari (1895-1966) was a nephew of MA Ansari. He was educated in Delhi, Oxford and London; a leading figure in the Delhi Congress Committee. In Delhi, Congress Socialists such as Faridul Haq Ansari and Asaf Ali began to prepare the groundwork for expansion of the Mass Contacts campaign. An "enrollment week" observed in Bombay resulted in 500 Muslims joining Congress Party.

9. RAMMANOHAR LOHIA, Son of Shri Hiralal Lohia and Smt. Chanda, the renowned socialist leader of India was born on 23rd March 1910, at Akbarpur, Faizabad district in Uttar Pradesh in a Marwari family of hardware merchants. His father, Hira Lal was a Gandhian and Congress worker and because of this background Rammanohar had early initiation to Nationalism. He was Educated at Akbarpur, Marwari High School, Bombay, Benaras Hindu University (BHU), Calcutta University and Humboldt University, Berlin.

In 1924, as a schoolboy, he attended the Congress session as a delegate. While in college he led students' procession against the visit of Simon Commission in 1928. The same year he

came in contact with Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose. In 1929 after graduating from Vidya Sagar College he moved to England and Berlin. In 1932, he obtained a doctorate degree (Ph.D) for His thesis was on 'Salt Satyagraha and affect of Civil Disobedience on Economy'.

He Attended Guwahati Congress, AICC Session, in 1932, and played an important role to found Congress Socialist Party. He was founder Member of its Drafting Committee and its National Executive. Became Editor of 'Congress Socialist' in 1934. He was appointed Secretary, AICC Foreign Department, 1936-38. In May 1939 he was arrested in Calcutta for anti British activities and released in July 1942. He opposed the Cripps Mission of 1942 and participated in 'Quit India Movement' launched by Mahatma Gandhi. He led underground movement in 1942, alongwith Smt. Usha Mehta and Ms. Aruna Asif Ali. He started broadcast from Bombay and Calcutta and was arrested on 20 May 1944 in Bombay and interned at Lahore and Agra Jail under extreme hostile environment and faced cruelty of Britisher's at Lahore Fort. He was released in April 1946, from Agra prison. In 1946, he refused proposal for AICC Secretary ship but accepted membership of CWC.

Dr. Lohia also fought for the civil liberty and freedom of Goa and was arrested twice. When communal riots erupted in Bengal, Bihar and other parts of the country in 1946 he visited some areas. He joined Gandhiji in his Noakhali (now in Bangladesh) Peace Mission and worked for pacifying communal tensions.

He Presides Congress Socialist Party's Kanpur Conference in February, 1947 and left the Congress Party, in March 1948, and formed the Socialist Party. The next year he became the first President of Hind Kisan Panchayat. He suggested a thirteen-point programme for the welfare of exploited people. The ideas of balancing the prices of agricultural and industrial goods, and land ceiling were some of the points of his suggestions. He was also among the Founder's of Asian Socialist Conference in 1952.

After Independence of India he started Liberation Movement for the Nepal's freedom in 1948. He was founder member of the Socialist Party but after the merger of Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party (K.M.P.P) into Socialist party and the formation of Praja Socialist Party, (P.S.P) He became General Secretary of Praja Socialist Party in 1954. After the split in P.S.P. in 1955, he again Founded Socialist Party and became its President. In 1956, he started a journal entitled the "Mankind" and was Chairman of its Editorial Board. He also started a Hindi journal "Jan".

A strong voice in opposition politics under SP, PSP, and SSP, and a forceful critic of Jawahar Lal Nehru's policies and builder of strong opposition, Lohia was founder of alternative politics based on socialist ideology, with programs of spade, vote and jail and seven revolutions.

In 1962 general elections he contested against Prime Minister, Pt. Nehru but lost the election but he won a Lok Sabha bye-election in 1963 from Farrukhabad. He was Member of Third and Fourth Lok Sabha, 1963-67.

In 1956, he initiated Goa struggle again and launched Kisan, (Peasant) marches. He was arrested twenty-five times for participation in freedom movements of India, Goa and Nepal and civil disobedience movement in free India and also in Mississippi, America against racial discrimination in 1964.

His original and creative mind attracted writers and artists and inspired young generations. He instilled the spirit of self-respect among the classes, victim of the caste-system and enabled them to assert their will to power which transformed the political scene in India. In international politics he associated with World Government Movement, civil-rights movements for African-American, Asian Socialism, Third Bloc movement etc. Dr Rammanohar Lohia was unmarried and passed away on 12th October 1967, in New Delhi.

Accomplishment in letters, art and science, Doctor of Philosophy of the Berlin University; formulated theories of Twin origins of Capitalism and Imperialism; Small Unit Machine; Equal irrelevance; The Third Camp; Immediacy-Oscillation between Class and Caste; Efficiency, total or maximum; physical and Cultural approximation of Mankind; Permanent Civil Disobedience; Co-existence with Approximation; Autonomous relationship of general and economic aims or spirit and matter; Inverse relationship of Internal Rebellion and External Invasion; preferential opportunity for Backward Groups in place of equal opportunities and Seven Revolutions.

Important works : Marx, Gandhi & Socialism, Foreign policy, Interval During Politics, Caste-System, Wheel of History, Guilty Men of India's Partition, Lohia America meet and several booklets containing his speeches. The Third Camp in World Affairs.

Indian foreign policy: Lohia, Rammanohar: Forward by Jawaharlal Nehru.Swaraj Bhawan, Allahabad. Published by JB Kiraplani for AICC, All India Congress Committee, 1938. Foreign policy: Rammanohar Lohia. 1963-381 pages.

Lohia edited the first thirteen issues of the Congress Socialist.

Publications: Guilty men of India's partition, Will to Power, Wheel of History, Marx, Gandhi and Socialism, Foreign Policy, Interval during Politics, Rs. 25,000/- a day, Note and Comments I & II, The Caste System, A policy for the war and peace in the Himalayas, Aspects of Socialist Policy, India on China, India China and Northern Frontiers, The Struggle for Civil Liberties, Fragments of a world mind, Fundamentals of a World Mind, Indian Foreign Policy, Goa Pamphlets (Letter to Goans), Action in Goa, Language, The Indian Agriculture, Socialism, Hinduism, India and Pakistan. Mystery of Sir Stafford Cripps, Indians in Foreign Land, On the Move, Our Choice: Two Speeches, Programme to End Poverty, Rebels Must Advance, Socialist Unity, Third Camp in World Affairs, Three Letters, Letters to Party Activist, Election Laws and Practices in India, State of Law in India, Voice from Jail, Twentieth Russian Congress and Indian Communist, Report Presented to the 8th National Conference of the Socialist Party, Madras, 1950, Presidential Address to the Special Convention of the Socialist Party, Pachmarhi (MP) 1952, Presidential Address to the Foundation Conference of the Socialist Party, Hyderabad, 1955. Collected Works of Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, 9 Vols. Editor: Mastram Kapoor. Anamika Publications, New Delhi.

In Hindi: Ann Samasya, Azad Hindustan key Naye Rujhan, 133-Lekhakoan key Kuch Uttar, Kanchan Mukti, Krishna, Krishna aur Godavri key ilaqey Main, German Socialist Party, Jati Pratha, Naram aur Garam Panth, Sagun aur Nirgun, Pakistan main Paltani Shasan, Bharat-Cheen aur Uttri Seemayain, Bharat Main Samajwad, Bhasha, Maryadit-Unmukta aur Aseemit Vyaktitva aur Ramayan Mela, Samlakshya-Sambodh, Samajwad ki Rajneeti, Samajwad ki Aarth Neeti, Samajwadi Andolan ka Itihaas, Samajvadi Ekta, Sarkar sey Sahyog aur Samajvadi Ekta, Sarkari-Mathi Aur Kujat Gandhivadi, Hindu Aur Musalman, Desh Garmao, Samdrishti, Kranti Ke Liye Sangathan, Desh-Videsh Neeti: kuch pehlu, Adhyakash ka Bhashan(Pachmadi, 1952) Adhyakashyeya Bhashan (Socialist Party, Isthapana Sammelan, 1955) Hindu banam

Hindu, Itihaas Chakra, Ram Krishna aur Shiva, Bharat Vibhajan ke Apradhi, Rajasthan aur Gujrat Daurey key kuch Anubhav, Uttar Pradesh aur Bihar Daurey key kuch Anubhav, Prati Din Pachees Hazar Rupaye, Saat Krantiyan, Hind-Pak Yudh aur Eka, Raag Zimmedariki ki Bhawna Aur Anupaat ki Samajh, Nirasha ke kartavya, Niji aur Sarvajanik Shetra, Dharam per Ek Drishti, Kharch per Seema, Krantikaran, Sudhro Athva Tuto, Satyagrah, Samajwadi Chintan, Samajwadi Ekta (Lohia-JayPrakash Patravayavhar), Civil Nafarmani:Siddhant aur Amal, Sach-Karam-Pratikal aur Charitra Nirman, Valmiki aur Vashishta, Samajwad ke Aarthik Aadhar, Jatee Neeti, Daam Neeti, Bhasha Neeti, Vidyarthi Aur Rajneeti, Hind Kisan Panchayat Ka Sandesh, Hind Kisan Panchayat Ka Adhykashheeya Bhashan(1950), Ghareebi Mitao Programme, Patra, Naya Samaj:Naya Man, Sangharsh ki Ore, Swaraj?kya aur kaisey, Sampoon Aur Sambhav Barabari, Kaangresi Raj Main Nyay Aur Majeestari, Aarmaan Karam Anushasan Aur Sanghtan, Pachees-saunveen (2500) Budh Jayanti Aur Hindustan Ke Padhey-Likhey Log, Sansadiya Aacharan-Kashi Vishwavidyalaya, Civil Nafarmani Ki Vyapakta, Khoj-Varanmala Vishamta Ekta, Kisan Samassya aur Chaukhamba Raaj, Draupadi ya Savitri, Party Sangthan ka Naya Roop.

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J.P-Lohia talks: a flashback Published by Praja Socialist Party, 1957.

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Dr Ram Manohar Lohia ke Aarthik-Rajneetik evam Samajik Vichar-Krishna Nandan Thakur,

Samata Ka Darshan (Lohia-Ek Vishleshan) Sampadak Ganesh Mantri,

Lohia-Onkar Sharad,

Lohia Ek Asamapat Jeewani-Om Prakash Deepak aur Arvind Mohan,

Bharat mata-Dhartimata-Onkar Sharad, Lohia key Vichar-Onkar Sharad,

Dr Ram Manohar Lohia:Bharat key Gaurav Nirbheek Neta tatha Krantikari Vicharak ki Jeewani-Rajendra Mohan Bhatnagar,

Lohia ka Jeewan Darshan- Rajendra Mohan Bhatnagar,

Samagra Lohia- Rajendra Mohan Bhatnagar,

Dr Lohia:Aarth Darshan-Dr Yatindra Nath Sharma,

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Lok Sabha main Lohia (16 Khand). Rammanohar Lohia Samta Vidyalya Nyas, Hyderabad.

Rammanhor Lohia Samagra Rachanavali, (9 Vols. in Hindi). Sampadak, Mastram Kapoor.Anamika Publication New Delji

10. ABDUL ALEEM PROFESSOR, Professor Abdul Aleem, (1906-1976) Writer and Critic Abdul Aleem was born at Ghazipur on 25th August, 1906. His father Maulvi Abdul Azeem was a Vakil at Ghazipur and was a well-to-do Zamindar of village Pahitya, district Ghazipur. Joined The Khilafat Movement and Non Cooperation Movement. Graduated from Jamia Milia Delhi, and PhD from Berlin University. Joined Indian Association of Central Europe at Berlin with Dr Ram Manohar Lohia and became its president. A Marxist and close associate of Jai Prakash Narayan, participated in freedom struggle and arrested several times. Founder Member of the Congress Socialist Party and its National Executive. Worked with Dr Zakir Hussain at a salary of Rs. 45/ per month at Jamia. Started writings along with Hayatulla Ansari. Was one of the directors of 'Hindustan' the famous nationalist weekly of its time. Later became Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University, (1968-74). President of Tarraqqi Urdu Bureau. Passed away in 1976.

He was the Director, Institute of Islamic Studies, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh and Vice-Chancellor Aligarh Muslim University with effect from 4th January, 1968 to 3rd, January 1974, handing over the charge of his office to Prof. KA Nizami, Pro-Vice –Chancellor. The very next day he was appointed Chairman Traqqi- e-Urdu Board, Delhi. He passed away on 18th Feburary, 1976.

His monograph on the history of the doctrine of "'Ijazu' l-qur'an," first published in Islamic Culture 7 (1933) and later by Jamia in 1935 and AMU respectively in 1955.

National Seminar on Dr. Abdul Alim & his work in (paper presented) Deptt. Of Urdu, University of Delhi.2010.

11. N G RANGA,(GOGINENI RANGANAYUKULU) better known as N. G. Ranga (B.Litt. (Oxon), D. Litt. Diplomas in Political Science, Economics and Social Science (Oxford). Was an Indian freedom fighter, parliamentarian, and kisan (farmer) leader. He was an exponent of the peasant philosophy, and considered the father of the Indian Peasant Movement after Swami Sahajanand Saraswati. Ranga son of Shri Nagaiah Gogineni was born in Nidubrolu village in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh on 7th November, 1900.

He went to school in his native village, and graduated from the Andhra-Christian College, Guntur. He received a B.Litt. in Economics from the University of Oxford in 1926. On his return to India, he took up teaching as Professor of Economics at Pachaiyappa's College, Madras (Chennai). He was married to Shrimati Bharati Devi.

Ranga joined the freedom movement inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's clarion call in 1930. He led the ryot agitation in 1933. Three years later, he launched the Kisan Congress party. He held historic discussions with Gandhiji on the demand for a rythu-coolie state. He wrote a book, '**Bapu Blesses**' regarding his discussions with Gandhi.

Ranga was one of the founders of Congress Socialist Party and was member of its National Executive and drafting Committee in 1934. He was also among the founders of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers. He represented India at the Food and Agriculture Organisation (Copenhagen) in 1946, the International Labour Organisation (San Francisco) in 1948, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference (Ottawa) in 1952, the International Peasant Union (New York) in 1954 and the Asian Congress for World Government (Tokyo) in 1955.

He quit the Congress Party and founded the 'Bharat Krishikar Lok Party' and the 'Swatantra Party', along with Rajaji who was a trenchant critic of the cooperative farming idea. Ranga became the Founder-President of the Swatantra Party and held that post for a decade. In the general elections held in 1962, the party won 25 seats and emerged as a strong Opposition. He rejoined the Congress (I) in 1972.

Ranga served the Indian Parliament for six decades from 1930 to 1991. He was Member (i) Central Legislative Assembly, 1930 and 1935-45, (ii) Constituent Assembly, 1946-50, (iii) Provisional Parliament, 1947-51 and (iv) Lok Sabha, 1957- 61,1962-67 and 1967-70. Chairman, Public Accounts Committee, 1958-59. Member, Rajya Sabha, 3-4-1952 to 16-3-1957 and 18-7-1977 to 8-1-1980. He was President, Andhra Provincial Congress, and AICC Working Committee, 1946-51 and Chairman All India Kisan Sangh in 1952.

Agricultural University of Andhra Pradesh is named in his honour and memory as Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University. His name found a place in the Guinness Book of World Records as a Parliamentarian with fifty years of service.

The N.G. Ranga Farmer Award for Diversified Agriculture was instituted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in 2001. A commemorative postage stamp was released by Government of India in 2001. He was awarded Padma Vibhushan by the President of India in 1991. He passed on 9th June, 1995. (7 November 1900–9 June 1995).

BOOKS/PUBLICATION BY N G RANGA

N. G. Ranga, BY Lambert M Surhone, Mariam T Tennoe, Susan F Henssonow.VDM Verlag Dr. Mueller AG & Co. Kg, 2010-70 pages.High Quality Content by WIKIPEDIA articles! Gogineni Ranganayukulu, better known as N. G. Ranga (7 November 1900-9 June 1995), was an Indian freedom fighter, parliamentarian, and kisan (farmer) leader. He was an exponent of the peasant philosophy, and considered the father of the Indian Peasant Movement after Swami Sahajanand SaraswatiRanga was born in Nidubrolu village in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh. He went to school in his native village, and graduated from the Andhra-Christian College, Guntur. He received a B.Litt. in Economics from the University of Oxford in 1926. On his return to India, he took up teaching as Professor of Economics at Pachaiyappa's College, Madras (Chennai).

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12. MOHAN LAL GAUTAM, B.A. (Hons) Son of Pandit Chittamal born at village Birpura, Tehsil Khair, Distt Aligarh, UP on August 5, 1902. Educated at Aligarh and Lahore, 1915-21. Married to Shrimati Draupadi Devi, 1 son and 2 daughters participated in Non Cooperation and Khilafat Movements. He joined Servants of the People Society, in 1924. He was arrested in connection with Kakori Conspiracy case, 1925. In 1928, he participated in the boycott of

Simon Commission and arrested for giving a speech at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar. In 1930, he participated in Salt Satyagrah, arrested and awarded 6 years rigorous punishment. He was General Secretary, UPCC, 1930-31, and its Secretary in 1936, 1963-64, and President, 1969. General Secretary, A.I.C.C., 1950-51.

In 1934, he joined Congress Socialist Party as one of the founders, became its joint secretary in the first Conference at Mumbai and Member of its National Executive in 1936. In 1942, he Participated in Non Cooperation Movement and jailed. He was Founder 'Kendriya Kisan Sangh' in and started 'Sangharsh' weekly under Acharys Narendra Devas guidance.

He was Member Municipal Board, 1940-42. Member, Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, 1937, 1946, 1952, 1957 and 1967-69. Member, (i) Constituent Assembly, 1946-50 and Provisional Parliament, 1950-52. Minister of local self Government, Government of Uttar Pradesh, 1952-54 and of Co-operation, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, 1956-60. He was Chairman, Coal Transport Advisory Committee, Government of India 1962-67. Member, Rajya Sabha, 14-8-1969 to 2-4-1972. He died on 4th August, 1977.

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13. NARAYAN GANESH (N G) GORAY, Shri son of Shri Ganesh Govind Gore; Born at Hindla village, Ratnagiri Distt. Maharashtra on June 15, 1907.Education at Ferguson College Poona and Bombay University, B.A., LL.B. Married Shrimati Sumati, June, 1935. One daughter. Social worker. One of those who started a branch of Youth League in Maharashtra in 1928. Joined Satyagraha campaign in 1930 and was sentenced to four months' Rigorous Imprisonment. Same year joined the Congress.Sentenced in 1932 to two years' imprisonment. Member of the National Executive of the Congress Socialist Party when it started its work in 1934 and also a Member of the All India Congress Party. Was continuously in jail from 1941 to 1946 except for an interval of four months when he participated in the underground movement against the British. Worked as the Joint Secretary of the Socialist Party in 1948 when it severed its connection with the Congress. General Secretary of the Praja Socialist Party, 1953-54.Was President of the Sakhar Kamgar Federation (Sugar Workers Federation); President of Poona Electric Supply Company's Employees Union; President, Hind Oil Kamgar Sabha (H.M.S.) and Oil Companies Depot Superintendents Association, India; Elected to the Court of the University of Poona from the Trade Unions' Constituency for two consecutive terms, 1949-54 and 1954 onwards. Led the first batch of Satyagrahis in Goa in May 1955.Was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by the Portuguese Government; Was released in February, 1957.Member Lok Sabha, 1957-62.Mayor Poona Municipal Corporation 1965.Member Rajya Sabha, 1970-76.Indias High Commissioner in Britain 1977-79.

A stylish prose writer, N G Gorey was active on the literary front also.He has written a number of books in English and Marathi.He was also Critic, essayist, story writer and top-ranking translator.

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14. ELAMKULAM MANAKKAL SANKARAN NAMBOODIRIPAD

Popularly known as EMS, was born on June 13, 1909 to Parameswaran Namboodirippad in the family of Elamakulathu Mana, a namboodiri home, near to Perinthalmanna taluk of the present Malappuram district in Kerala State.

He neglected studies and got involved in politics and to fight against social injustices. During his days there were social upheavals in his community and in other communities in Kerala. In his early years, he was associated with V. T. Bhattathiripad, M. R. Bhattathiripad and many others in the fight against the casteism and conservatism that existed in the Namboodhiri Brahmin community. He became one of the office bearers of 'Valluvanadu Yogaskshema Sabha', an organization of progressive Namboodiri youth.

During his college days, he was deeply associated with the Indian National Congress and its Movement. He started his political career in Indian National Congress and joined its socialist group. In 1931, he participated in Civil Disobedience Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi. In 1934, he was one of the founder leaders of Congress Socialist Party (CSP), a Socialist wing within the Indian National Congress and was elected as its All India Joint Secretary from 1934 to 1940. During this period he was also elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly (1939).

In 1940, he got disillusioned with the Congress, and the Congress Socialist Party, (CSP) and joined the Communist Party and worked for the same. He remained committed to Socialist ideals and his compassion towards the downtrodden working class made him join the ranks of the Communist movement in 1940. He sold his portion of the ancestral property and donated the proceeds to the Party fund. He was a person who was listened to and respected by his followers as well as his opponents.

When Communism was banned and most of the leaders were arrested and in jail, he cleverly evaded arrest by changing his costumes and appearance by make ups. This helped the party as he led it from outside the jail while others were in jail and could not communicate with the masses. He being one of the masses, they helped him out to escape from police. One instance where he escaped is in Alappey, when he was pursued by the police he ran and mingled with the lady coir workers and put a towel over head and started beating the coconut fibrous part. There are such several instances. Even a section of police might have also helped him.

He was considered to be one of the founders of the Communist Party of India (CPI) in Kerala, for which he had to go in hiding for some time and was member of its Central Committee, 1942.

EMS Namboodiripad was a historical figure in the sense that he led the Communists to victory in the first election for the state government in Kerala, making him the first communist leader anywhere in the world to head a popularly elected Communist government. It was also the first time a regional party anywhere in India to win state elections.

On 5th April 1957, he was appointed as the first chief minister of Kerala. His government soon introduced the Land Reform Ordinance and Education Bill. His government was dismissed in 1959 by the Central Government, which invoked the controversial Article 356 of the Indian Constitution following what became later known as 'The Liberation Struggle'.

EMS was the Leader of Opposition in the Kerala Legislative Assembly from 1960 to 1964 and again from 1970 to 1977. He was a writer and author of several literary works and his book on the history of Kerala is notable. During the 1962 Sino-Indian war, he was among those leaders who aired China's view on the border issue. He became the Chief Minister of Kerala for the second time in 1967 as the leader of a seven-party coalition including the Muslim League. This time his tenure lasted for two and a half years. He was one of the founders and a main pillar of Communist party of India. EMS was the General Secretary of the undivided CPI and the CPM after the split till his health started failing him.

When the CPI split in 1964, EMS stood with the Communist Party of India (Marxist) CPI (M). He served as a member of the Central Committee and the Politburo of the CPI (M), before becoming its General Secretary in 1977, a designation he held until 1992. He was a member of the party Politburo until his death on March 19, 1998.

He was married to Smt. Arda Antharjanam and had two sons and two daughters. EMS passed on March 19, 1998.

Contribution to Arts and the Society:

EMS associated himself with Kesari Balakrishna Pilla, Joseph Mundasseri, M P Paul, K Damodaran and others. They were architects of "Jeevat Sahitya Prastanam", which later came to known as "Purogamana Sahitya Prastanam" (progressive Association of Arts & Letters).

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THE 34th and 35th volumes of the Complete Works of E. M. S. Namboodiripad contain some important documents of the period 1962-66 which have a bearing on the India-China war and the split in the Communist Party of India (CPI). The Left-wing Communists were under attack at the time for alleged pro-Beijing leanings. EMS responded by charging the other side with adopting an anti-Beijing position.

While calling for resolution of the border conflict between the two countries through talks, he laid stress on the reality that Aksai Chin was in China's possession and "Azad" Kashmir in Pakistan's hands. He also makes out a strong case for India and China to learn from each other's experience.

The writings on the ideological split in the Communist movement are characterised by polemical attacks on the "revisionists". The CPI comes in for severe criticism for its willingness to help the Congress against the Jana Sangh and the Swatantra Party.

A document of immense interest to students of the Communist movement is a 100-page note on the CPI programme, which was prepared by EMS at the height of the ideological conflict. It was submitted to the party's national council, but not taken up for discussion.

The Left-wing circulated it shortly before the seventh party congress, where the split finally took shape. In this document, EMS describes Indian society as an unusual mixture of caste, communal and tribal institutions and monopoly capitalism.

He argues that it is the duty of the proletariat and its party to bring together all the revolutionary and progressive forces to destroy the pre-capitalist elements and check the growth of monopoly capitalism.

In an article, EMS discusses the issue of national integration from the Marxist standpoint. In another he provides a detailed analysis of Kerala's unusual election experience in 1965. The poll had thrown up an assembly that was too fractured to permit the emergence of a government.

Speeches/Lectures/Articles

Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China: Greetings from fraternal parties. Foreign Languages Press, 1956. SPEECH BY COMRADE EMS NAMBOODIRIPAD, Head of the Delegation of the Communist Party of India Comrades, Esteemed Comrade Mao Tse-tung, veteran leaders of ...

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ACHARYA NARENDRA DEVA: THE SCHOLAR-POLITICIAN, Article by EMS Namboodiripad, in Acharya Narendra Deva birth centenary volume Narendra Deva, Prem Bhasin. Radiant Publishers, 1990-386 pages.

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A List of E.M.S. Namboodiripad's 53 works: 28 in English, 25 in Malyalam.

- 1 Reminiscences of an Indian communist
- 2 Kerala: yesterday, today and tomorrow
- 3 Mārksisavum sāhityasaṃvādavum
- 4 The Mahatma and the Ism
- 5 Indian planning in crisis
- 6 Put them in the dock
- 7 The BJP-RSS
- 8 Conflicts and crisis
- 9 The Frontline years
- 10 A history of Indian freedom struggle
- 11 Kerala, society and politics
- 12 The Frontline years
- 13 Economics and politics of India's socialist pattern
- 14 History, society, and land relations
- 15 The republican constitution in the struggle for socialism
- 16 The Communist Party in Kerala
- 17 History, society, and land relations
- 18 Crisis into chaos
- 19 Selected writings
- 20 On organisation
- 21 What really happened in Kerala
- 22 India under congress rule
- 23 Problems of national integration
- 24 Kerala and the ugly face of the congress
- 25 Nehru, ideology and practice
- 26 How I became a Communist
- 27 The programme explained
- 28 The Mahatma and the ism

Malyalam Publications

- 1 Mārksisaṃ, Leninisaṃ, oru pāṭhapustakaṃ
- 2 Kalā, sāhitya, aura saṃskṛti
- 3 Yūṛō kamyūṇisavum Intyan vipḷavavum
- 4 Oru munmukhyamantriyuṭe ōrmakkuṛippukaḷ
- 5 Malayālasāhityattil Mārksisavum etirāḷikaḷum
- 6 Nammuṭe bhāṣa
- 7 Intyan svātantryavum atinuśēṣavum
- 8 Tiriñṇu nōkkumpōḷ
- 9 Kēraḷacaritṛavum samskāravum
- 10 Kēraḷattile kamyūṇistṭṭ prasthānam

- 11 Acyutamēnōn, vyaktiyuṃ rāṣṭrīyavaṃ
- 12 Bhāratattanimakketire Indyan dēśīyata
- 13 Āśānuṃ Malayālasāhityavaṃ
- 14 Mārksisavaṃ Malayālasāhityavaṃ
- 15 Intyācaritṛattilēkk orettinōṭṭaṃ
- 16 Kamyūniṣṭ Pārṭi Kēraḷattil
- 17 Matanirapeksatayavaṃ visvanāgarikatayavaṃ
- 18 Bharanakūṭaṃ, viplavaṃ, ati viplavaṃ
- 19 Kēraḷacaritṛaṃ Mārksisṭṭ vīkṣaṇattil
- 20 Grāmṣiyanvicāra viplavaṃ
- 21 I. Em. Es., jīvitavaṃ cintayavaṃ

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23 I.Em.Es. nṅṅe sampūrnaḱṅṅikaḷ, Volume 46, by E. M. S. Namboodiripad, Pi Gōvindappiḷḷa, T. Sivadasa Menon, E. K. Nayanar, AKG Centre for Research and Studies. Chinta Publishers for A.K.G. Centre for Research and Studies. Collected works of E.M.S. Namboodiripad, 1909-1998; first chief minister of Kerala and former general secretary of Communist Party of India (Marxist).

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15. KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAY Smt., Born on April 3, 1903 at Mangalore. Her father, Ananthaya Dhareshwar was the District Collector of Mangalore, and her mother Girijabai, from whom she inherited an independent streak, belonged to an aristocratic family from Karnataka. Education at Annie Convent and Bedford College London. Was a Gandhian, a social reformer, a freedom fighter, and most remembered for her contribution to Indian independence movement, for being the driving force behind the renaissance of Indian handicrafts, handlooms, and theatre in post-Independence India, and for upliftment of the socio-economic standard of Indian women by pioneering the co-operative movement in India.

In 1917, when was only fourteen years of age, she was married to Krishna Rao, and within two years she was widowed, while she was still at school. According to orthodox Hindu rules of the times, being a widow she was not allowed to continue her education, yet she

defiantly moved to Chennai, and continued her education from St. Mary's School, Chennai and finally completed her high school in 1918. When she was twenty years old, Kamaladevi married Harindranath Chattopadhyay, much to the opposition of the orthodox society of the times, which was still heavily against widow marriage. Their only son Ramu was born in the following year.

Shortly after their marriage, Harin left for London, on his first trip abroad, and a few months later Kamaladevi joined him, where she joined Bedford College, University of London, and later she received a diploma in Sociology.

While still in London, Kamaladevi came to know of Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement in 1923, and she promptly returned to India, to join the Seva Dal, a Gandhian organisation set up to promote social upliftment and became its G.O.C.. Soon she was placed in charge of the women's section of the Dal, where she got involved in recruiting, training and organizing girls and women of all ages across India, to become voluntary workers, 'sevikas'.

In 1926, she met the suffragette Margaret E. Cousins, the founder of All India Women's Conference (AIWC), and was inspired her to run for the Madras Provincial Legislative Assembly. Thus she became the first woman to run for a Legislative seat in India. Though she could campaign for only a few days, she lost only by 200 votes. She was Organising Secretary and President of All India Women's Conference.

Later she was a part of the seven member lead team, announced by Mahatma Gandhi, in the famous Salt Satyagraha (1930), to prepare Salt at the Bombay beachfront, the only other woman volunteer of the team was Avantikabai Gokhale. Later in a startling move, Kamaladevi went up to a nearby High Court, and asked a magistrate present their whether he would be interested in buying the 'Freedom Salt' she has just prepared.

On 26 January 1930 she captured the imagination of the entire nation when in a scuffle, she clung to the Indian tricolour to protect it.

In the 1930s, she was arrested for entering the Bombay Stock Exchange to sell packets of contraband salt, and spent almost a year in prison. In 1936, she preside Congress Socialist Party's Second National Conference at Meerut and was Member of its National Executive, 1934-39, working alongside Jayaprakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia and Minoo Masani. She was Member of A.I.C.C and Congress Working Committee in 1946.

For her, feminism was inseparable from socialism, and where necessary she opposed her own colleagues when they ignored or infringed women's rights. For instance, when Mahatma Gandhi opposed the inclusion of women in the Dandi March (claiming that Englishmen would not hurt women, just as Hindus would not harm cows), Kamaladevi spoke out against this stand. Some time in the 1920s she and Harindranath separated and divorced by mutual consent; their marriage had largely been one of convenience and they had followed different paths.

She was Founder President Indian Cooperative Union and also set up the National School of Drama and later headed the Sangeet Natak Akademi, and also a member of UNESCO.

The Government of India conferred on her the Padma Bhushan (1955) and later the Padma Vibhushan in 1987, which are among the highest civilian awards of the Republic of India. She

also received the Ramon Magsaysay Award (1966) for Community Leadership. She was awarded the Sangeet Natak Akademi Fellowship, Ratna Sadsya, in 1974.

UNESCO honoured her with an award in 1977 for her contribution towards the promotion of handicrafts. Vishwa Bharti University, Shantiniketan honoured her with the distinction of 'Desikottama' its highest award. UNIMA (Union Internationals de la Marlonette), International Puppetry organization, also made her their Member of Honour. She passed away on October 29, 1988.

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Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, anti-imperialist and women's rights activist, 1939-1941, by Julie Laut Barbieri, Miami University. Miami University, 2008-34 pages. This paper utilizes biographies, correspondence, and newspapers to document and analyze the Indian socialist and women's rights activist Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya's (1903-1986) June 1939-November 1941 world tour.

Kamaladevi's radical stance on the nationalist cause, birth control, and women's rights led Gandhi to block her ascension within the Indian National Congress leadership, partially contributing to her decision to leave in 1939. In Europe to attend several international women's conferences, Kamaladevi then spent eighteen months in the U.S. visiting luminaries such as Eleanor Roosevelt and Margaret Sanger, lecturing on politics in India, and observing numerous social reform programs.

This paper argues that Kamaladevi's experience within Congress throughout the 1930s demonstrates the importance of gender in Indian nationalist politics; that her critique of Western "international" women's organizations must be acknowledged as a precursor to the

politics of modern third world feminism; and finally, Kamaladevi is one of the twentieth century's truly global historical agents.

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Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya: Portrait of a Rebel, by Jamila Brijbhushan. 2003-188 pages. Abhinav Publication. New Delhi. Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya has blazed the trail in a number of fields such as theatre, cooperation and handicrafts.

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, by Jasleen Dhamija, National Book Trust. National Book Trust, 2007-126 pages. On the life and works of Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, 1903-1988, Indian freedom fighter and social worker. She died on October 29, 1988.

16. PURSHOTTAM YASHWANT DESHPANDE (PY), was born on 11th October, 1899, at Amravati. He was educated at Amravati and Ferguson College. In 1920, he left college to participate in Non Cooperation Movement. He did his M.A. from Bombay University in 1925. In 1931, he did Law (L.L.B) from Nagpur University and in 1932, participated in Khadi Movement and Organised Kisan Movement. He was among the founder members of Congress Socialist Party in 1934, and elected Member of its National Executive, 1934-38. Later he joined Communist Party but disillusioned and left it on 9th August 1942. He actively participated in Mahatma Gandhi's non cooperation movement and was imprisoned during 'Quit India movement' of 1942.

He has special interest in studying Vedic and Buddhist literature. During his formative years he was very much influenced by thoughts of Ramkrishna Paramhans, Vivekananda and Swami

Ramteeratha. During 1933 to 1942, he was also impressed by Marxism thoughts, though Gandhism was the main sources of inspirational thought of his life.

In his book Gandhijicha Ka? (Why only Gandhi ji?), he has analysed the greatness of Gandhi ji.

He was Editor 'Bhaktivya' weekly. He was arrested in 1944. He was Vice President INTUC, 1946-47, and was Member Provisional Parliament 1950-52. In 1952 he quit from active politics and became Editor Nagpur Times, 1954-55. He was a progressive writer and novelist of Marathi. He wrote famous novel 'Bandhanachya Palikade' and was honoured by Sahitya Akedmi in 1962 for his book 'Anamikachi Chintanika, (Contemplations of an unnamed Man).

His other famous novels are Sukulele Phul, 1931, Sadaphule, 1933, Vishal Jivana, 1939, Kali Rani, 1941, Nave Jaga, 1941, Ahuti, 1959, Bherighosha ki Dharmaghosha (1972). Nave Mulye, 1946, is a collection of his critical essays while Nirmalya Mala, 1933, is a book of his poetry.

He has also written Bharatiya Sanskritila Avhana (A challenge to Indian Culture), Soviet Russia Va Hindusthan (Soviet Russia and India, 1944) and a biography of Sant Jnaneshvara and a commentary on Jnaneshvara's mystical writings Amritanubhara in English. (Jnanadeva was a South Indian Saint who flourished in the thirteenth Century AD His main works are Jfianeswari, Amritanubhva and Abhangas. Of these, the first one, which is a commentary on Bhagavadgita, is taken by UENESCO for rendering it into English.

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Jnanadeva, Makers of Indian literature. Author Purushottama Yaśavanta Deśapāṇḍe. Publisher Sahitya Akademi, 1973-82 pages. The author of this monograph Shri Purushottam Yashwant Deshpande, is a distinguished Marathi novelist and thinker who received the Sahitya Akademi Award for Marathi in 1962, After active participation in the nationalist struggle.

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P.Y. Deshpande, by Indumatī Śevade. Sahitya Akademi. (Literary Criticism). 1992-94 pages. On the works of Purushottama Yasavanta Desapande, b. 1900, Marathi and English author. INTRODUCTION PURUSHOTTAM YESHWANT DESHPANDE, popularly known as PY is a multifaceted personality in Marathi Literature. He was a novelist and journalist, communist labour leader, and a political activist and was an MP.

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PY Deshpande, Editor, Bhavltavya Weekly and Managing Director, Nava Samaj Ltd., Nagpur; two son and two daughters. ; Educ.: High School for Indian Girls, Poona and Fergusson Coll., Poona. .Was Secy., Berar Youth League and Standing Cttee. ...quoted in The Times of India directory and year book including who's who, Volume 37, by Sir Stanley Reed. Bennett, Coleman & Co., 1951, Issues for 1919-47 include Who's who in India; 1948, Who's who in India and Pakistan.

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17. SHRIDHAR MAHADEV JOSHI (SM), One of the most eminent Leader of the Socialist movement in India and son of Shri Mahadev Janardan Joshi born at Junnar, Poona Distt., November 12, 1904. He was educated at Golap, near Ratnagiri, New English, School, Fergusson College and Law College, Poona and the University of Bombay. He did B.A.LL.B.

He was a popular student in the New English School, Poona. His political longings were aroused when he took part in the Gujarat festivals and Tilak processions.

His academic career was exceptionally brilliant. He made an underlying reputation as a speaker. He bagged many prizes in the Fergusson College in oratorical contests. Joshi got involved with the Independence movement when he was a student at Fergusson College in 1924. In 1928, he started movement for the entry of Harijans in Mandirs. In 1930, he participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement and was sentenced to one year rigorous imprisonment. After his release he was again arrested and imprisoned for two years. He was charged with sedition for his speech on "Roy's Day" and jailed. Sacrifices entitled him to the high esteem of the people. He was imprisoned, in 1930, 1932-34 and 1940. He was also jailed for participating in Quit India Movement in 1942.

S M Joshi, was instrumental in the formation of the Congress Socialist Party in 1934. He was Founder Member of CSP and elected to its National Executive at Bombay, (1934-37). He was General Secretary Poona Congress Committee, 1937-38, and Chief Organiser, Rashtra Seva Dal, 1941-42. In 1935 he was the Secretary of the Maharashtra Youth Conference presided over by Swami Sampurnanand. With tireless zeal he worked for the success of the Faizpur Congress Convention. He also actively participated in Jayaprakash Narayan's total revolution movement, 1973-74. He was a founder member of Janata Party in 1977 and was President of its Maharashtra Unit, 1977-80.

He was a great organizer and even his opponents have acknowledged that he was the most useful and devoted volunteer. Be it uniting political parties in Maharashtra during the Samyukta Maharsashtra Samiti Movement that fought for a unilingual state, creating worker unions in Pune, participating in Dalit movements or setting up the Mandal commission, Joshi was actively involved in it all.

He was General Secretary, All-India Defence Employees' Federation, 1947-63. President State Bank Employees' Association, Bombay Circle, 1959 and All-India Federation of State Bank Employees Association, 1960. He was General Secretary, Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti, 1956-60. Member, Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1952-62. Editor Daily News, 1953 and Lok Mitra, 1958-62. Chairman, Praja Socialist Party (P.S.P.) 1963-64, and Samyukta Socialist Party (S.S.P.) in 1964-69. He was Member Lok Sabha 1967-71 and participated in Bihar Movement, 1974-75. Founder Member Janata Party, 1977. President Maharashtra Janata Party 1977-80. He was married to Shrimati Tarabai Pendse, on August 19, 1939, and had two sons. He passed away on 1st April, 1989.

He was Journalist, social worker and Life Insurance Agent. He contributed many articles of high literary excellence to the "Kiloskar". He was Trustee, Maharashtra Arogya Mandal, Poona, Antar Bharati Trust and Rashtra Seva Dal; Managing Trustee, Sadhana Trust and Chairman, Janawani Ltd.

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Commemorative volume for Shreedhar Mahadev Joshi, (S.M. Joshi) 1904-1989, Indian politician and social activist; comprises contributed articles on his life and work. Parliament. Lok Sabha. Secretariat. (English and Hindi) 1992-121 pages.

A Split at Varanasi by S M Joshi. 1965 (Bombay: Lokmat Prakashan, nd).

Oormi-A Collection of Essays and Sketches. S.M. Joshi.

Es: Em (Me Esaim) Mee S.M.: Atamakatha (Marathi) by Shreedhar Mahadev Joshi. 1965-280 pages.

Yadoan ki Jugali, An Autobiography in Hindi.

Es. Em., akherace parva, by Rāmakṣhṇa Bākṛe. Sādhanā Prakāśana, 199-140 pages. Last years of the life of Shreedhar Mahadev Joshi, 1904-1989, social and political worker from Maharashtra.

S.M. Joshi: Vyakti, Vaani Ani Lekhni (Marathi)-A Collection of Articles.

Yadon ki Jugali: ek Atmakatha, by Shridhar Mahadev Joshi. Publishing House, 1985 - 367 pages. An Autobiography in Hindi.

He was Journalist, social worker and Life Insurance Agent. He contributed many articles of high literary excellence to the "Kiloskar". He was Trustee, Maharashtra Arogya Mandal, Poona, Antar Bharati Trust and Rashtra Seva Dal; Managing Trustee, Sadhana Trust and Chairman, Janawani Ltd.

18. AMRENDRA PRASAD MITTRA, Born and brought up at Calcutta. Education M.A. Lecturer at a College in Calcutta. Elected Member National Executive, CSP during Bombay Conference. To help and organize to form the Bengal Unit of CSP. Soon after Bombay Conference quit politics.

REFERENCES:

Amarendra Prasad Mitra, 'The Communal Problem and the National Movement', Congress Socialist, Saturday 29 September 1934, p. 7. 85. Congress Socialist, 10 March 1935, p. 10. Fascism was not considered a great danger in India.

The left-wing in India, 1919-47: Volume 1, by Lalan Prasad Sinha.1965- 623 pages, QUOTED SM Joshi, Amarendra Prasad Mitra, Charles Mascarnes, Nabakrishna Chaudhary, and Achyut Patwardhan as members; Yasuf Meherally, Sorab Batlivala, Rohit Mehta, Faridul Haque Ansari and Ram Briksh Benipuri as additional members.

Amarendra Prasad Mitra 14.Charles Mascaranhas15.Naba Krishna Choudhury16.AchyutPatwardhan17.YusufJ.Meherally18.Sorab Batliwala 19. Rohit Mehta 20. Farid-ul-Haq Ansari 21. Rambriksh Benipuri The second day's proceedings began ...quoted in Jayaprakash Narayan: 1929-1935, by Bimal Prasad, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library - 2000 - 332 pages.

A Centenary History of the Indian National Congress, 1885-1985: 1935-1947B. N. Pande, Indian National Congress (I). All India Congress Committee.

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Journal of Indian history: Volume 82 ,University of Allahabad. Dept. of Modern Indian History, University of Kerala. Dept. of History, University of Kerala, 2003.Acharya Narendra Deva, Sampurnanand, Kamaladevi ChattopadhyayT Purshottam Trikamdas, PVDeshpande, Ram Manohar Lohia, SN Joshi, Amarendra Prasad Mitra, Charles Mascarenhas, Naba Krishna Chowdhury and Achyut Patwardhan were members of the

Quest for socialism: fifty years of struggle in India, by Surendranath Dwivedy, Surendranath Dwivedy. 1984-373 pages.Acharya Narendra Deva, Sampurnananda, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Purushottam Tricumdas, PY Deshpande, Rammanohar Lohia, SM Joshi Amarendra Prasad Mitra, Charles Mascarenhas, Nabakrushna Choudhury and Achyut Patwardhan as members. ...

The socialist movement in India, by Nanak Chand Mehrotra, Nanak Chand Mehrotra. 1995-245, pages. Sampurnanand, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Purshottam Tricumdas, PY

Deshpande, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, SM Joshi, Amarendra Prasad Mitra, Charles Mascarenhas, Nabakrushan Choudhury and Achyut Patwardhan as members. ...

India's struggle for freedom: role of associated movements: Volume 1; Volume 1, by Pran Nath Chopra, Xavier Arakal, Pran Nath Chopra - 1985 - 843 pages: Acharya Narendra Deva, Sampurnar/and, Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya, Purshottamdas Tricumdas, PY Deshpande, Ram ManoharLohia, SM Joshi, Amarendra Prasad Mitra, Charles Mescarnes, Naba Krishna Chaudhury and Achyut Patwardhan. ...

19. CHARLES MASCARENHAS, Born in 1903. Arrested and interned with Jayprakash Narayan in 1932, at Nasik Central Jail. A Royist, Charles Mascarenhas, had been one of the original five members of the socialist group founded by JP Narayan at Nasik prison. Founder member of CSP and its National Executive during Bombay Conference, 1934. Member All India Congress Committee (AICC) 1937. Expelled with Royist group from Congress party. Charles Mascarenhas was a close associate of MN Roy of the Radical Democrats and was the editor of Independent India. In 1934, he was taken into detention with RI for one year along with other leaders.

REFERENCES:

The Christian impact in South Kanara, by Kranti K. Farias. 1999-344, pages. Quoted, Charles Mascarenhas was the editor of Independent India, the organ of the Royist Group during which time, he propagated his revolutionary ideas.

The league issued a periodical, Independent India, of which Charles Mascarenhas was editor. The journal was the organ of the League of Indian Independence formed by the Royist group in Bombay; its editor was Charles Mascarenhas.

Indian church history review: Volume 35, Church History Association of India - 2001. Quoted, Another Catholic of Mangalore living in Bombay, Charles Mascarenhas, was a close associate of MN Roy of the Radical Democrats. Charles Mascarenhas was the editor of Independent India

Indian annual register, Volume 1, Annual Register Office., 1936, quoted Charles Mascarenhas.

20. NABAKRUSHNA CHOUDHURY, Son of famous advocate Gokulananda Choudhuri, born at in a landlord family of Kherash village near Jagatsinghpur, Orissa in 1901. When he was still continuing his graduation at Ravenshaw College Cuttuck, in 1921, he left education and participated in Non-Cooperation Movement and jailed. After his release he established Alka Aashram. In 1930, he started movement against Chowkidari Tax. He has been imprisoned in the years 1930, 1932, 1940 and 1942 for taking part in breaking the salt law, law-disobedience revolution and Garhjat revolution. He was one of the founder members of CSP and its National Executive, in 1934. He was elected to the Orissa legislative assembly in the year 1937. In 1938, organise protest against atrocities in Talchar and Dhenkanal. In 1946, he held the position of Finance minister in Harekrushna Mahtab ministry. He resigned from his post because of his son's death in 1948.

On 12th May 1950, he became the Chief Minister of Orissa. He worked as the Chief Minister till 1956. Then he resigned from his post and left the party and started serving the country. Some of his works include the first five year plan for Orissa (1950-1956), the removal of

landlord System, the law to make Oriya language the official language, establishment of the agricultural university.

Later he joined Sarvodya and in 1964 he visited Nagaland and Kashmir and tried to pacify the situation there. Then he dedicated himself to the field of education. Due to degradation of the political environment in India again he returned to the field of politics in 1974. He was imprisoned in 1975 during the emergency period. He has dedicated his entire life for helping the poor. The Champati Munda Jeevan Vidyalay and the Nava Jivan Mandal are the two organisations set up by him for the schedule caste and schedule tribe students. He was very honest, fearless, and selfless and was a person of high morale and integrity. Throughout his entire life he has struggled against corruption and suffering. Nabakrushna Choudhury passed away on 24 June 1984.

A Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar, Orissa, was set-up in his memory.(an ICSSR research institute under the Deptt. of Higher Education, Govt, of Odisha.

REFERENCES:

Government of Oriss: General Books LLC, 2010-102 pages. Chapters: Chief Ministers of Orissa, Excerpt: Nabakrushna Choudhuri was a politician and activist who served as Chief Minister of the Indian state of Orissa. He was born on 23 November 1901 at Cuttack, Orissa State, India. Son of the famous advocate Gokulananda Choudhuri, Nabakrushna had shown unusual talents during his childhood. He was very fond of games and sports. Noticing that he was devoting more time to games and sports, his father engaged a private tutor for him. Subsequently he studied at the Peary Mohan Academy and completed his studies leading to Matriculation Examination at the age of 14. He had to wait for two years and eventually passed the examination with a good division. In 1917, Nabakrushna Choudhuri took admission in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. At about this time his brother Gopabandhu Choudhury resigned from government service to serve the people of Orissa. That year the people of Russia had achieved victory by fighting against the oppressive king. This had a deep influence on Nabakrushna Choudhuri. One thought repeatedly came to his mind. When the people in the country are facing innumerabl... More: <http://booksllc.net/?id=9104918>

History, Religion and Culture of India. Page 160, by S. Gajrani.2004-306 pages, Quoted, Shri Nabakrushna Choudhury as the Leader of the majority party became the Chief Minister on 20th February, 1952. Shri Nabakrushna Choudhury resigned on the 19th October, 1956 and Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab was appointed as the Chief Minister.

The Indian journal of adult education: Volume 63; Volume 63, Indian Adult Education Association, quoted a profile of NABAKRUSHNA CHOUDHURI-THE MAN OF MASSES: HIS LIFE AND THOUGHTS, by Bibhuti Bhusan Mohanty. His Early Life Nabakrushna Choudhuri was bom on 23 November 1901 at Cuttack, Orissa State, India

(Nabakrushna Choudhury joined the Freedom Movement in 1921 when he was reading B A. He went to Shantiniketan, where he decided to marry Malati Sen (Now Malati Choudhury) who hailed from a family of a top bureaucrat. Malati Choudhury was eminent social worker and freedom fighter, 1904-1998.She plunged wholeheartedly into various campaigns including the movement for a new pattern in irrigation, the establishment of evening

schools, educated at Santiniketan; participated in the 1930, 1932 and 1942 movements; associated with Utkal Navajivan Mandal; member, Constituent Assembly 1946).

21. ACHYUT PATWARDHAN Shri, born on 5th February 1905 into a prosperous Brahmin family in Ahmednagar, Maharashtra and was adopted soon after by his uncle, Sitaram Patwardhan, after the death of Hari Keshav, his father. After schooling in Ahmednagar, Patwardhan did his masters in economics from the Central Hindu College in Benares and joined his Alma Mater as a Professor, but left in 1932 to Participate in civil disobedience Movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

An extensive tour of England and Europe in the early Thirties, however, exposed Patwardhan to the changes brought by socialism and, encouraged by people like Jawaharlal Nehru, Patwardhan joined the Congress Socialist Party in 1934, becoming one of its founder member and Member of its National Executive, 1934-38, at the age of 31, but tender his resignation in protest against party's policy towards Communists, in 1939. He was a member of Congress Working Committee, 1936-47. Participated in Quit India Movement and Went under ground. He guided parallel Government in Satara Distt. With Nana Patil and others DURING 1942-46. But he realised the climate in the Congress was inhospitable to socialism and, 13 years later, at the time of India's independence, Patwardhan left the Congress and formed the Socialist Party proper, in 1947. From childhood, Patwardhan was deeply influenced by theosophy, a philosophy professing to achieve a knowledge of God through spiritual ecstasy and occult mysticism, as his entire family were ardent followers of Dr Annie Besant, its high priestess in India, and Jiddu Krishnamurti, its modern messiah.

Patwardhan's commitment was further strengthened by a deathbed promise made to his uncle that he would never desert Krishnamurti. His opulent uncle, influenced by Malthus's population theory, also made him promise he would never wed nor ever work for a living. Patwardhan kept all three promises, but his fealty to Krishnamurti was neither unquestioning nor without turmoil. Overpopulation and at all public forums he stressed the need to control rising numbers, something which today's political establishment is seriously considering.

In 1950, quit active politics and devoted most of his time to spirituality. He was associated with J. Krishnamurti and his movement. He passed away in 1992 at the age of 88.

BOOKS BY ACHYUT PATWARDHAN

The communal triangle in India, by Asoka Mehta, Achyut Patwardhan. Kitabistan, 1942-263 pages.

Ideologies and the perspective of social change in India, by Achyut Patwardhan. University of Bombay, 1971-42 pages.

Svatantyaca adyatana sandarbha, by Achyut Patwardhan. Pune Vidhyapith, 1976 - 34 pages.

Svatantrata ka adyatana sandarbha: Acyutarava Patavardhana smriti. Achyut Patwardhan, Krashnanatha, Centre for Social Research, 2005 - 151 pages. Commemorative volume on Achyut Patwardhan, 1905-1992, Indian freedom fighter; includes Hindi translation of his speech in Marathi at Pune University on 13th Mar. 1976 titled Svatantryaca adyatana sandarbha.

A new concept in increasing stability of metal structures under prestress, by Achyut Gangadhar Patwardhan. Michigan State University. Dept. of Civil Engineering, 1963-58 pages.

Leaders of India: Mahatma Gandhi. Subhas Bose. Kamaladevi. Aruna Asaf Ali. Achyut Patwardhan. Dr. Khan Saheb. Master Tara Singh, by Yusuf Meherally. Padma Publications, 1946.

22. YUSUF JAFFAR MEHARALLY, an Indian Freedom Fighter and Socialist leader was born at Bombay on September 23, 1903. He was educated at Calcutta and Elphinstone College Bombay, and did B.A., L.L.B. He was in the vanguard of India's struggle for independence. He founded Young India Society in 1925. In 1928, he organized youth congress and boycotted Simon commission. He coined the term 'Simon Go Back'. In 1929, he launched National Militia, and the Bombay Youth League and founded '*Vanguard*'. He played leading role in peasants' organisations and trade unions.

During Mahatma Gandhi's famous Dandi March Yusuf Meherally met Gandhi ji on 22nd March, 1930 at Amod and the following dialogue took place between the two. Meherally asked: "Would you suggest any method by which the Muslims could be still more attracted to the Congress fold and protected from the pernicious propaganda of communalists?"

Gandhiji replied: "Congressmen must serve the Muslims to get their representation to the Congress. ... Soon the Congress will stand higher in the affection of Muslims than it ever did before. The masses are sound at heart. They only require a correct and courageous lead. I repeat that the best way of winning over the Musalmans is by seeking occasions of service and assuring them that the resolution of the Congress on the communal question means what it says."

(Collective Works of Mahatma Gandhi-Vol. 48: 21, NOVEMBER, 1929-2 APRIL 1930)

In 1930, Yusuf Meherally got two years rigorous imprisonment for hatching conspiracy to oust British Empire. He was imprisoned eight times during the freedom movement. It was during his stint in Lahore jail that he was elected the mayor of Bombay in 1942. The 'Quit India' slogan coined by him was adopted by Gandhiji for India's final nationwide campaign for independence. One of the founders of the Congress Socialist Party, Yusuf Meherally wrote, "I hate ugliness and cruelty and that is why I am a socialist. My socialism is based on aesthetic and ethical premises and not on Economics." In 1936, he traveled all over India extensively to promote CSP's ideology and membership as its Secretary. In 1941, he presides All India Student Conference (Nationalist wing) at Patna, he was arrested and awarded one-year sentence. In 1942, he was elected Mayor of Bombay. In 1948, he was elected to the Bombay Provincial Assembly (MLA) unopposed. He passed away on July 2, 1950.

A voracious reader and a connoisseur of arts, he himself was a writer of a couple of books and had founded a journal. In the words of late Dr. Zakir Hussain, the former President of India, who formally inaugurated Yusuf Meherally Centre in 1965, "It was the primeval sorrow of Man for what Men do to each other, knowingly or unknowingly, which moved him and not any idea of a more efficient and a more utilitarian organisation of industry and economy."

"This sorrow could have made him a philosopher, a man of religion or a poet. Yusuf Meherally was more fortunate. It made him into a friend. His gift for friendship struck all who came into contact with him and it made his concern for them something deeply inspiring." He was by all standards a great man. Jayaprakash Narayan's evaluation of him may help in measuring his greatness. He says, "To me Yusuf Meherally's dedicated life will ever

remain an expression only next to Gandhiji. He was a powerful writer who wrote many learned books.

BOOKS BY YUSUF MEHERALLY

India: struggle for freedom, political, social and economic, by Jayaprakash Narayan, Yusuf Meherally.

Towards struggle selected manifestoes, speeches & writings, by Jayaprakash Narain, Yusuf Meherally.

Socialism and the national revolution, by Narendra Deva. Edited by Yusuf Meherally. Padma Publications, 1946-208 pages.

Socialism and the national revolution, by Narendra Deva, Yusuf Meherally. Anupama Publications, 1987- 208 pages.

What to read: a study syllabus, Congress Socialist Party (India), by Yusuf Meherally. 1937 - 95 pages.

The modern world: a political study syllabus, Part 1, by Yusuf Meherally. Padma publications ltd., 1945-182 pages.

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The price of liberty, by Yusuf Meherally. National Information & Publications, 1948 -261 pages.

A trip to Pakistan, by Yusuf Meherally. Padma Publications, 1944-135 pages.

Babu Rajendra Prasad. Edited by Yusuf Meherally.

The Price of Liberty by Yusuf Meherally.

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Leaders of India: Abul Kalam Azad. Rajendra Prasad. Vallabhbhai Patel. Subhas Bose. Sarojini Naidu. Abdul Gaffar Khan. C. Rajagopalachari. Sikandar Hyat Khan. Jaya Prakash, by Yusuf Meherally. Padma Publications, 1946-73 pages.

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In war-torn China, by Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Yusuf Meherally. Padma Publications, 1944 - 74 pages.

At the cross-roads, by Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Yusuf Meherally. National Information and Publications, 1947-226 pages.

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The great Indians. One India One People Foundation. One India One People Foundation in collaboration with Authorspress, 2006-594 pages. Brief biographies of Indians from various fields, previously profiled in the magazine One India one people.

Yusuf Meherally: quest for new horizons, by Madhu Dandavate. Popular Prakashan, 1986 - Biography-148 pages. On the life and work of Yusuf Meherally, 1903-1950, India's freedom fighter and a socialist leader.

Yusuf Meherally by Prof. Madhu Dandavate (paperback).

India: the Socialist republic : Yusuf Meherally Memorial Lecture, September 27, 1988. Dansukhlal Tulsidas Lakdawala. Yusuf Meherally Centre, 1988-28 pages.

23. **SAURABH BATLIWALA (SOLI)**, born on May 3, 1905. Educated at St Xavier's College and Elphinstine College Bombay. In 1930, he participated in Salt Satyagrah arrested and jailed. In 1932, he participated in Civil Disobedience Movement and jailed for two and half years. In 1934, he joined Congress Socialist Party and was elected Member of its National Executive. In 1935, he joined Communist Party. In 1944-45, he was arrested again and kept at the Deoli concentration camp with other communist detainees like, B T Ranadive, S A Dange, Patkar etc. Later he left Communist Party and look after Bhula Bhai Memorial Trust.

PUBLICATIIONS:

CSP-A Congress Socialist Looks at World politics by S.S. Batliwala, 1938.

Jai Hind: The Diary of a Rebel Daughter of India with the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, Editors: Vithalbai K. Jhaveri and Soli S. Batliwala. Janmabhoomi Prakashan Mandir, Bombay. 1945-130 pages. SS Batliwala, Trustee, Bhulabhai Memorial Institute, Bombay.

Facts versus Forgery: Traitorous Role Played by the Communist Party Exposed, by Soli BATLIWALA. Bombay: National Youth Publications, (1946).

REFERENCES:

A COMMUNIST. Whither Communists? Confessions by a Communist - Glaring Light on the Inside Affairs and the Betrayal Policy of the Communist Party - A Communist's Plea for His Party Dissolution. Bombay: National Youth Publications, (1945).

The Communist Party in Kerala: six decades of struggle and advance, National Book Centre. 1994-300 pages. Furthermore, a few known Communists who had returned from abroad, such as Sajjad Zaheer, Dr. Ahmed and Dr. Ashraf, were taken on to the National Executive. Together with Soli Batliwala, who was a member of the National Executive of CSP from its inception.

Indian government and politics, by Dharam Chand Gupta - 1978 - 758 pages, quoted Soli Batliwala were put in charge of other important offices in the CSP. From inside the Congress, the CPI leaders gave Communist orientation to CWC resolutions. From inside the CSP, they endeavoured to seek control of the socialist.

Communism in India, by Marshall Windmiller - 1964-724 pages. quoted on page no. 436, There was an interesting exchange in 1946 between KA Abbas and Soli Batliwala concerning the CPI's relationship to the IPTA. Batliwala had been elected to the CPI Central Committee

at the First Congress in 1943, but severed his connections with the party in 1945, because of its interference in his private life.

Quoted in Cambridge South Asian archive; records of the British period: in South Asia relating to India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Nepal and Afghanistan held in the Centre of South Asian Studies, University of Cambridge, by Mary Thatcher.1973-346 pages. Soli Batliwala, Reminiscences of Gandhiji's first satyagraha in Champaran (Bihar).

The Nehru-SP relationship nearly broke down towards the end of 1937. The issue was the Congress ministries stand on law and order. Nehru was upset because Mumbai's law minister Munshi had not, cancelled curbs on the activities of some 20 Communists. Also disliked by Nehru was a decision of the Mumbai ministry to provide police protection to workers not heeding a Communist call to strikes. After S S Batlivala, a Mumbai socialist was arrested in Vellore for inciting violence, Nehru proposed a rule requiring a provincial ministry to consult the Working Committee before making arrests of the Batliwala kind. Rajagopalchari, SP and G opposed Nehru's proposal. The policy of non-intervention by the Congress in the affairs of princely states found Nehru at odds with SP who agreed with G that the rulers of these states must not be pushed into the Raj's arms. Nehru sought a change in this policy but was repeatedly outvoted in the WorCom. Nehru decided to resign from the WorCom but did not. They never clashed head-on but SP's sympathies were there for all to see. He knew the value of silence and cost of unnecessary speech. By Sanjeev Nayar, February 2001

The arrest and conviction in Vellore in the southern presidency of SS Batlivala, a Bombay socialist, placed CR in the centre of a Congress controversy. In November 1937, Batlivala was given a six-month sentence for incitement to violence. Leftists were indignant. Jawaharlal, Congress President, disapproved of the prosecution and tried to lay down a rule that provincial ministry to consult the Working Committee before making arrests of the Batliwala kind. The Rajaji story, 1937-1972, by, Rajmohan Gandhi.1984-420 pages.

When, in November 1937, C R(Rajaji) authorized the arrest of S S Batlivala, a Bombay socialist, for a speech in Madras province that allegedly incited violence, Nehru protested to Gandhi. He also proposed that premiers be required in such cases to obtain directions from Working Committee. Neither Gandhi nor the Working Committee agreed with Nehru, though ministers were asked not to object to criticism. Gandhi: the man, his people, and the empire, by Rajmohan Gandhi. 2006-738 pages.

According to the statement of SS Batlivala, a former member of the Central Committee of the CPI, during his interview given to the press on February 22, 1946, there was an alliance existed between the Politbureau of the Communist Party and the Home Department of the Govt. of India. Batlivala disclosed that PC Joshi had appointed certain party members "without the knowledge of the Central committee or the rank and file of the party to be in touch with Army Intelligence department, and supplied the CPI Chiefs with such information as they require against nationalist workers who were connected with the 1942 struggle or against the persons who had come to India on behalf of the Azad Hind Government of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. Quoted by Indian communism, its role towards Indian polity on Page 61, by Ram Sakal Singh, Champa Singh.1991-169 pages.

The Communist Party of India: a short history, by Minocheher Rustom Masani, V. B. Karnik - 1967-265 pages. Statement given to the press by SS Batlivala, a former member of the

Central Committee of the Communist Party, in Bombay on 22nd February 1946, explaining the reasons for his severing his connection with the Party a little while earlier.. "I became thoroughly convinced ",

Freedom first: Issues 371-382; Issues 371-382. Indian Committee for Cultural Freedom, Democratic Research Service (Bombay, India). 1984. In Bombay on 22nd February 1946, SS Batlivala, a former member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India, explaining the reason for his severing his connection with the party a little while earlier. "I became thoroughly convinced ",

According to the Communist leader, SS Batlivala, an alliance was established between his party's politbureau and the Home Department of the Government of India. The Communists were opposed to the activities of Subhas Chandra Bose. Conflict in Indian society: a historical survey, by V. B. Kulkarni, V. B. Kulkarni. 1981-375 pages.

India's freedom struggle, several streams, by Jagannath Sarkar, Ardhendu Bhushan Bardhan, En. I. Bālārām. 1986-272 pages. SA Dange, Soli Batlivala, SS Mirajkar, ZA Ahmed, P. Sundarayya and others used to visit Kerala and help in organising the trade unions, kisan sabha, student and youth organisations.

So did an intended meeting with SS Batlivala, one of the INA's defence lawyers, whom a friend of the Nag Chaudhuris suggested he meet. He subsequently sent Batlivala a set of questions about the disposal of prisoners. Paul Scott's Raj, by Robin Moore, Robin Moore - 1990 - 246 pages.

The world of learning: Volume 15; Volume 15, 1964.

SS Batlivala; publ. illustrated catalogues of exhibitions. Bombay Historical Society: Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, i; f. 1925; Pres. PV Vaidye; Hon. Sec. Braz A. Fernandes; publ. Journal. Bombay Medical Union: Blavatsky Lodge ...

This file was seen by SS Batlivala, a former member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, who referred to its contents in an interview given to the Press on 22 February, 1946. According to him, it is quite clear from that... The History and Culture of the Indian People: Struggle for freedom, by Ramesh Chandra Majumdar, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bhāratīya Itihāsa Samiti - 1969.

24. ROHIT MEHTA, popularly known as Rohitbhai, born on August 3, 1908 at Surat (Gujarat) in the family of Hasmanram. The bright child was destined to do un-usual things from the early age. At the age of 22, he led a student strike in the Gujarat College in Ahmedabad against the dictatorial behavior of its then principal G. Findlay Shirras. His two other associates were Jayanti Dalal, writer and Nirubhai Desai, who later became a famous journalist and author. Shirras had ordered that no student shall participate in any political activity. The strike continued for three months at the end of which the young Rohitbhai was rusticated from the college and the Bombay University. Interestingly this episode was reported to Mahatma Gandhi and he intervened in the matter by calling Rohitbhai through a telegram.

(TELEGRAM TO ROHIT MEHTA, BY MAHATMA GANDHI. BORSAD, July 2, 1931, ROHIT MEHTA VALLABHBHAI ROAD. AHMEDABAD. "YOUR PRESENCE HERE NECESSARY TOMORROW FOR REPLYING PRINCIPAL'S LETTER JUST RECEIVED. GANDHI. A I.C.C. File No. 16-B, 1931. Courtesy: Nehru Memorial Museum and Library.

Principal Shirras had said in it that the presence of the five students which had "in the past been disturbing to the work of the college would result in similar disturbance in the future. . . I am confirmed in my impression from the notices recently spread in the college under the signatures of two of them, and from the similar notices in the vernacular Press. . . ." For Gandhiji's reply to this letter, vide "Letter to G. Findlay Shirras", 3-7-1931. THE COLLECTED WORKS OF MAHATMA GANDHI, VOL. 53: 2 JULY, 1931 - 12 OCTOBER, 1931).

LETTER TO G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS BORSAD, Ju1y 3, 1931

DEAR PRINCIPAL SHIRRAS,

I thank you for your prompt reply to my letter of 30th ultimo as also for the correction about non-admission of students. I have now seen two of them and they tell me that they are not aware of their having created any disturbance in the work of the college unless you have in mind the strike*3 that took place in the college and in which practically the whole college was involved. They tell me that if they have been guilty of any conduct which would be considered dishonorable or which would amount to insubordination they are prepared to make proper amends. They assure me that they have never desired or promoted any indiscipline in the college. They have undoubtedly held strong nationalistic views as they do even now.

They took an energetic part in the national movement. What they tell me is that so far as their conduct in the college is concerned it was free from any reproach. I understand too that there is nothing to be said against their private character, which I personally, as one having had a great deal to do with students during the past nearly 40 years of public life, attach the greatest importance to. They tell me too that they have issued no notice to which any exception can be taken. I would therefore thank you to let me know the definite charges which you have in mind and which impelled you to refuse them admission. I would also thank you to furnish me with copies of the notices you hold to be objectionable.

Yours sincerely,

M. K. GANDHI

From a photostat G. N. 821

3* which commenced on January 3, 1929.

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THE COLLECTED WORKS OF MAHATMA GANDHI

LETTER TO G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS BORSAD, July 4, 1931

DEAR PRINCIPAL SHIRRAS,

I thank you for your further letter of 3rd instant. It was good of you to have taken in Syt. C. H. Desai and I would like you to extend the same liberal treatment to the other students.

Yours sincerely,

M. K. GANDHI

From a Photostat: G. N. 824

1 Gandhiji was in Borsad between June 28 and July 5, 1931. Silence Day fell on July

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THE COLLECTED WORKS OF MAHATMA GANDHI

He was educated at Gujarat. In 1928, while he was still a student, joined the Congress Party and became Member Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee. He was also secretary Ahmedabad Youth League at that time. During 1928-35 he was member servants of society. In 1928, he participated in Civil Disobedience Movement and jailed. Between 1928 and 1934, the young man was sent to jail five times for his activities in the freedom struggle, making him a blue-eyed boy of Mahatma Gandhi. A splendid man, Rohitbhai as he was universally known was not just a run-of-the-mill freedom fighter, a socialist-turned-

spiritualist. He was in the world class, a thing about which he never had to seek certificates or to boast. During the floods in 1927-28, Rohitbhai did a lot of work for the poor. He went to jail during the salt Satyagraha too and in 1934, Rohitbhai was handed a two-year term of hard labour, and sent to Ahmednagar. The heat and hard work in breaking stones there led to a terrible illness. He suffered a sun-stroke and then was partly paralysed.

Rohitbhai had refused even to go on parole but the Mahatma intervened. According to Babubhai Patel, a Congress worker, Jamnadas Dwarkadas took Prof. J. Krishnamurti to see the ailing Rohitbhai. Krishnamurti kept his hand on the parts of the sick man's body wherever it was paining. The therapeutic touch is said to have cured Rohitbhai completely. He walked next day, and was discharged from the hospital soon.

He had already been an avid socialist by then, a core member of the group believing in socialism within the Congress in those days. In 1934, he joined Congress Socialist Party and became member of its National Executive. Rohitbhai who was in the freedom struggle along with Jayprakash Narayan, was a sort of maverick. He invited Subhash Chandra Bose to Gujarat, ignoring Vallabh Patel's orders. He would have gone far had he stuck to politics. It was Rohitbhai who introduced a then young Morarji Desai to the youths during the freedom struggle.

In 1935, Rohit Mehta disenchanted with its philosophy and later he joined The Theosophical Society, becoming the International Secretary (1941-1944) and General Secretary of the Theosophical Society in India (1945-1959).

In 1936, Rohitbhai was married to Shrideviben, a decade younger to him. She used to sing very melodiously. At his lectures, recalled Prof P.G. Mavalankar, Shrideviben would sing bhajans and hymns appropriate to the theme of his talk." People would appreciate these after listening to Rohitbhai since the talk would make them understand the bhajans and hymns and their meaning all the better".

Rohitbhai was a widely traveled man, having lectured at various places in India, Europe, the U.S., Africa and Asia. He could talk fluently in English, Hindi and Gujarati. He wrote many books on Philosophy including Theosophical Socialism in 1937. In recognition of his contribution to theosophical literature he was awarded the Subba Row Medal in 1955.

Some recall his cogently thought and delivered lectures on philosophy. Some talk of him as a man with legendary memory who could quote flawlessly from Sri Aurobindo, Upanishad, Gita as also Marx, a teacher with a vast repertoire and a subtle sense of humour and a prolific writer, and a man of unfailing kindness. An unusual man who was extra-ordinary in many respects, and yet strove to conceal all this under modesty and nonchalance.

According to late Prof. P.G. Mavalankar, former M.P. and a well-read man himself: "Rohitbhai was a five-in-one personality - a thinker, philosopher, interpreter, writer and speaker, clear in thought and precise in language and eloquent in delivery. All these took him to the top." He was all this, and much more.

What he diagnosed in 1950 in one of his early volumes, The Intuitive Philosophy, rings so prophetic even today, as if it has been foreseen in minute detail by him. He said: "Ever since the industrial revolution of the early 19th century, there have appeared such factors in our society as have led to rapid and revolutionary changes in the socio-economic structure of the world. This tendency towards rapid changes has been considerably intensified by the scientific advance in the course of the last 100 years and more. Large-scale economic

production and the breaking down of the barriers of space have been the two most outstanding features of the social and economic revolution which began in the 19th century and which still continues its onward march.”

After quitting politics in 1935, he penned more than 25 books on philosophy, delivered thousands of lectures all over the world and sought to interpret the coming world far ahead of his time to his contemporaries. He was an able interpreter of his friend and philosopher, J. Krishnamurti, of Gita, of Upanishads and Yoga. Yet, he was no parochial preacher. His vision could embrace technology and spell out its impact on society and mankind far ahead of his fellow human beings.

Leaving “the dunghill of politics”, he took to spiritualism and philosophy for life. He explained in 1937, his transformation in a volume called, A new world of theosophical socialism, predicting the eventual downfall of the Soviet Union.

In 1941, Rohitbhai went to Adyar in Tamil Nadu to act as recording secretary of the theosophical society, and soon became the international secretary. He explored the ideas propounded by many and yet did not subscribe to any one idea completely. This however was not out of an intellectual arrogance but out of modesty. He was to be later given a doctorate in philosophy by the Swiss University at Lugarno. Among the books he wrote were many notable ones such as Yoga-the Art of Integration, The Nameless Experience, From Mind to Super-Mind, The Call of the Upanishads, the Intuitive Philosophy, the Play of the Infinite, the Dialogue with Death, the Being and the becoming, the Eternal Light, the Creative silence, Seek Out the Way, the Search for Freedom, the New World of Socialism, the Science of Meditation, and the Journey with Death.

He used to live in Varanasi, when not traveling or lecturing around the world and the country. He used to come to Ahmedabad at least once a year for a series of lectures, which would start at 6.30 pm in the lawns of the late Rambhai Amin’s house in Gulbai Tekra, on the Labh Pancham day. In January, 1994, he came for the last time to Ahmedabad. Shrideviben’s younger brother, (his brother-in-law) Late Devendra Oza, was a veteran journalist and humour writer in Gujarati, under the pen-name of Vanmali Vanko was one of his confidantes.

Rohit Mehta passed away at Varanasi on March 20, 1995 at the age of 86.

(Source: Rohit Mehta, A Gujarati philosopher Ahead of His Time, by Tushar Bhatt).

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J. Krishnamurti and Sant Kabir: A Study in Depth by Rohit Mehta, Shridevi Mehta. Motilal Banarsidass Publishers (Pvt. Ltd). 2006-127 pages. BEYOND THE FRONTIERS KABIR AND KRISHNAMURTI, two outstanding personages of human history, were separated from each other by the time-span of over five centuries. They lived in two different worlds. ...

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The Journey with Death, by Rohit Mehta. Motilal Banarsidass Publ. 1987-127 pages. The Journey with Death deals with the problem of death as well as the problem of life. Avoiding the traditional approach to death which consists of a description of the after-death condition, the author has tried to find a solution for the problems of survival and reincarnation, of communication with the dead and of the interval between two lives. He has also dealt with the problem of separation which death poses to ordinary men and women. The author would prefer to call the so-called dead as only the departed with whom one can establish links of communication, through a journey into realms of consciousness. Out of the depths of his own experience in watching the shadow of death fall on one who has loved and cherished, Rohit Mehta has sought answers to the perennial questions that have haunted the human heart and mind for untold ages: What is death? Why does it come? Whither does it take one? Is death the end of existence? Can we recognize each other? Mehta deals with these queries not merely from a philosophical basis of understanding the events and conditions peculiar to the after-death states, but he takes the reader step by step on a journey of discovery that satisfies the inner longing for assurance and inspires the heart in its quest for peace which is also the profound mystery of life itself.

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Yoga, the art of integration: a commentary on the Yoga sutras of Patanjali, by Rohit Mehta, Theosophical Pub House & Patañjali. Wheaton, Ill., U.S.A., 1975. Health & Fitness-464 pages. INTEGRATION (A COMMENTARY ON THE YOGA SUTRAS OF PATANJALI) BY ROHIT MEHTA Adyar Centenary Printing 1982 THE THEOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING HOUSE ADYAR, MADRAS 600020, INDIA.

Science of Meditation by Rohit Mehta. Motilal Banarsidass Publishers. 1995-199 pages. Coming in the wake of his earlier books, Yoga--The Art of Integration and The Nameless Experience which dwelt on the philosophy and psychology of Meditation, this work treats the subject from a purely practical standpoint. The theme of Meditation is discussed in terms of the three main constituents, namely, the Brain, the Habit mechanism and the Mind. The revitalisation, the modification and the transformation of the triad respectively would usher in the wholeness of spiritual life. In passing, the book discusses the way of spontaneous awakening of Kundalini, the biological energy the human body contains, which no longer, the author avers, requires any Hatha Yoga practice or the guidance of an expert. It is sincerely hoped that a practical treatment of the subject of meditation will help man to lead a healthy and creative life amidst his baffling psychological life.

The Secret of Self-Transformation: A Synthesis of Tantra and Yoga, by Rohit Mehta. Motilal Banarsidass Publishers. 1987-174 pages. The central theme of discussion in this monograph revolves round the problem of man's self-transformation in the midst of an artificial and soulless civilization. According to the author, the solution to the problem lies in a synthesis between 'the two principal tradition of India-Yoga and Tantra which he defines as philosophy and practice. The secret of self-Transformation is at once an indictment of all sorts of monstrosities that under the banner of modern science and a call for revolutionary change within man himself.

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My reminiscences of Sardar Patel: Volume 2, BY V. Shankar.1974.Sardar's view on Socialism and the Socialist Party are contained in the following extracts of his letter to Socialist leader, Rohit Mehta: The Socialists are not agreed even regarding the definition of Socialism.

The socialist movement in India, by Nanak Chand Mehrotra - 1995-245 pages.In his long letter to Rohit Mehta, then Socialist leader of Gujarat, Patel denied Nehru's support to the CSP. He wrote: "I do not believe for a moment that Jawaharlal would approve of the manner in which the Socialist Party is now ...

Social sciences research journal: Volume 4, 1979.Sardar Patel himself gave expression to his attitude towards Socialism in a letter which he addressed to the Socialist leader of Gujarat, Rohit Mehta : "Socialists are not agreed even regarding the definition of Socialism.

The Theosophist, Volume 96.Theosophical Society (Madras, India).Theosophical Publishing House, 1974.THE PHILOSOPHY OF WHOLENESS ROHIT MEHTA, We are living today in a civilization where mind seems to be the measure of all things. An experience becomes valid only when the assent and the approval of the mind are obtained. ...

The Theosophist: Volume 95, Theosophical Society (Madras, India) - 1974.

25. RAMBRIKSH BENIPURI(RAMAVRIKSHA BENIPURI), Born born in a Bhumihaar Brahmin family, in a small village named Benipur at Distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar in 1902. After schooling he left education to participate in Non Cooperation Movement in 1921.One of the prominent Socialist leaders of Bihar, and founder member of Bihar Socialist party, he acquired national eminence as a journalist and author. He did Visharad course from Hindi Sahitya Sammelan in 1930. He was a Gandhian Socialist, and one of the Founder member of CSP and its National Executive during Bombay conference in 1934.He was President Bihar Socialist Party Parliamentary board and Bihar Kisan Sabha and was one of the main organizers of Kisan Movements in Bihar. Arrested and jailed many time for participating in Freedom Movement. He had spent eight years in prison for fighting for India's independence.

He was also a writer, Dramatist, Essayist, Novelist of Hindi Literature, and journalist of great repute.He started several newspapers like '*Yuvak*' in 1929, and Daily '*Janata*' in 1951.Also he regularly contributed in various other journals to spread the idea of Socialism, Nationalism and freedom from British rule

Benipuri wrote mostly short stories, dramas and essays. His dramas covered mostly historical events. For example, Ambapali depicts the life of the famous courtesan Ambapali who turned into a Buddhist after meeting Buddha. Likewise Netradan (that is, Gift of Eyes), another drama, is based on a historical legend involving Ashoka and his son Kunal.He was also a playwright.

In 1999, Benipuri was one of the Hindi writers depicted in a set of commemorative postal stamps released to celebrate the "Linguistic Harmony of India." marking the 50th anniversary since the Indian Union adopted Hindi as its official language.

He was Vice-President All India Kisan Sabha and Member Bihar Legislative Assembly, 1957-62. He passed away on 07 September, 1968.

Centenary celebrations:

In the year 2002, his centenary was celebrated. The chief guest on the occasion of the birth centenary of Benipuri held in zonal railway training centre at Muzaffarpur, under the auspices of railway ministry, was the former Prime Minister of India Chandra Shekhar. Main speakers included litterateur Namwar Singh and journalist Prabhash Joshi. Namwar Singh described Benipuri as the only second litterateur who preferred to associate his name with that of his village.

Prabhash Joshi ranked Benipuri with Makhanlal Chaturvedi and Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi who were both contemporary litterateurs and journalists as well. He said Benipuri was not like today's journalists who work only to earn. Benipuri had a desire to create a "samta wadi samaj" and fight against imperialism.

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Rāmavṛksha Benīpurī, by Rāma Vacana Rāya (Ram Bachan Rai). Sāhitya Akādēmī, 1995-63 pages. On the life and works of Rāmavṛksha Benīpurī, 1899-1968, Hindi author.

Rāmavṛksha Benīpurī ke rekhācitra, eka adhyayana, by Raśmi Caturvedī (Rashmi Chaturvedi). Sāhitya Nilaya, 2005-336 pages. Study of essays by Rāmavṛksha Benīpurī, 1899-1968, Hindi author.

Indu Prakash Pandey, Hindi Literature: Trends & Traits, Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay, 1975.

(Source: From Wikipedia)

26. DINKAR MEHTA (DINKAR KRISHNALAL MEHTA), son of Shri Krishanlal and Vijayabahen, was born On 17th October, 1907 at Surat, Gujarat. He was Educated at Gujarat Vidyapeeth. Graduate in Social Sciences from Gujarat Vidyapith. Dinkar, was married to Nalinibahen (deceased). He participated in Bordoli Satyagrah in 1928, and jailed. In 1930, he participated in Salt Satyagrah ‘Dandi March’ as a member of advanced party. He became Joint Secretary of Surat District Congress Committee in 1934. He was one of the founder members of the Congress Socialist Party, and became Joint Secretary of CSP, in 1938. Later in 1939, he Joined communist Party and became secretary of its Gujarat Unit. He worked underground, during 1940-42. Comrade Dinkar Mehta was formerly a member of the Central Committee of the CPI (M) and the Secretary of the united Communist Party in Gujarat and the CPI (M) since its formation. For decades Dinkar Mehta headed the Communist movement in Gujarat. In early sixties he was Member Bombay State Legislative Council, MLC. Dinkar Mehta was elevated to the Mayor ship of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation as a candidate of the Mahagujarat Janata Party in 1966. He was Editor ‘Azad Hind’ weekly. Dinkar Mehta passed away in 1989.

MAHATMA GANDHI’S LETTER TO DINKAR MEHTA, July 20, 1931.

I believe that there is not good reason for the antipathy some people have towards the Congress. There will always be private property. So long as there are persons some personal property is bound to remain. I do not wish to see the destruction of capitalists and Indian States. I wish to see them reformed. In this struggle for purification anything that cannot be purified will automatically be destroyed. As imperfect human beings, we can only hope and pray that everything may be purified and all impurity may be wiped out.

We do not know what is absolutely impure. As a sentiment, everyone should accept the principle of economic equality. But in practice there will never be such equality. There will always be some people who have more wealth and some who have less. It will be sufficient if those who have more consider themselves trustees, not owners of their wealth. We should spread and foster such a sentiment. The Congress means its collective membership. It is self-evident that the Congress cannot go further than the collective sentiment of its members.

Complete observance of truth and non-violence means economic, political and moral equality.

[From Gujarati] Mahadevbhaini Diary, Vol. XIV, pp. 458-9. VOL. 53: 2 JULY, 1931 - 12 OCTOBER, 1931. THE COLLECTED WORKS OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

BOOKS/REFERENCES:

A draft thesis for the A.I.C.S.P. Conference, Lahore 1938, by S.S. Zaheer, Dinkar Mehta, S.S. Batlivala. Meher Villa, 1938-11 pages.

Marxism and its Application to Indian Conditions, Dinkar Mehta,

Parivartan Atmakatha (Transformation) by Dinkar Mehta. 1968. Autobiography 1917-1947. Lokayatan Gnan Kendra Trust, Ahmedabad.

A very rich interview with Dinkar Mehta, File No.300, in the Oral History Project of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library in New Delhi. The interview was done on July 20-27, 1975 at a time when Mehta seemed to be at his reflective best. Dinkar Mehta, Oral History Transcript, 60 AICC Files. No-G-23/34-36. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. 61 Congress Socialist, loc.cit. 62 Indian Annual Register, 1935, Vol. I, p.30

Selected works of Jawaharlal Nehru: Advisory board: M. Chalapathi Rau, H. Y. Sharada Prasad, 1972. QUOTED Jawaharlal's letter to Dinkar Mehta. Allahabad December 9, 1933. Dear Mr. Mehta, Thank you for your letter. I quite agree with you that ...

Jayaprakash Narayan: 1929-1935, by Bimal Prasad, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. 2000-332 pages. Dinkar Mehta (1907-89); participated in the Bardoli satyagraha, 1928, and the civil disobedience movement, 1930; Founder-member, Gujarat CSP, 1934; joined the CPI, 1935; Joint Secretary, CSP, 1936-8; worked underground, 1940-2. Also see, Comrades Dinkar Mehta and Gunada Mazumdar' were nominated as substitute members. JP Narayan General Secretary All India Congress Socialist Party. Gunada Charan Majumdar (1909-92); participated in the agitation against the

Jayaprakash Narayan: 1939-1946, by Bimal Prasad, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. 2003-349 pages. Note on Gujarat Congress Socialist Party, 22 November 1939. I find from reports received that Comrade Dinkar Mehta and those who have formed a faction with him in the Gujarat ... For biographical note on Dinkar Mehta see JPSW, Vol....

Comrade Dinkar Mehta was formerly a member of the Central Committee of the CPI (M) and the Secretary of the united Communist Party in Gujarat and the CPI (M) since its formation. For decades Dinkar Mehta headed the Communist movement in Gujarat. Dinkar Mehta, was arrested 22 times and was in Jail over 10 years. Documents of the Communist Movement in India: 1989-1991, by Jyoti Basu.1998-707 pages.

The making and unmaking of an industrial working class: sliding ...Jan Breman.2004-315pages.Quoted Dinkar Mehta, he had studied at the Gandhian Gujarat Vidyapeeth and had won their spurs in the 1930.As Dinkar Mehta succinctly put it in retrospect, they were addressed in the language of solidarity rather than of hierarchy

Struggle for hegemony in India, 1920-47: the colonial state, the left, and the national movement.1934-41, Volume 2, by Bhagwan Josh.Sage,1992-331 pages.

27. BISHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA (B P SINHA), Born on 1st May 1903, at Darbhanga (Bihar). Educated at Patna College and England, Bar at Law. In 1932, he participated in Non Cooperation Movement and was arrested at Banaras and awarded 18 months imprisonment. In 1934, he was among the Founders of CSP and Member of its National Executive in 1936.In 1935-36, he was Secretary Bihar CSP and in 1937-38, Secretary U.P. CSP. In 1936, he was Lecturer of English at Kashi Vidyapeeth. He edited 'Sangharsh' 1937-38.He became Secretary UP Congress Socialist Party again in 1946.In 1939-42, he taught at Lucknow and Kashi Vidyapeeth. In 1942, he participated in Quit India Movement and arrested. He was again arrested and jailed during 1943-45.In 1948, he was elected Member National Executive and Secretary UP Socialist Party. During 1953-55, he was Member, PSP. In 1955, he played active role in the formation of Socialist Party led by Dr Lohia, and elected Member of its National Executive. Later he joined Praja Socialist Party and taught at Patna. B.P. Sinha passed away in 1994.

ARTICLES/BOOKS:

'Why am I a Congress Socialist', by BP Sinha, Congress Socialist, 10 March 1935.

'Socialist Strategy', by BP Sinha, Congress Socialist, Vol. I, No. 44, 14 October 1936

"Non- Violent Approach", by BP Sinha, Congress Socialist, 24 July 1937.

Samajvad: niti tatha riti, by Narendra Deva, BP Sinha.1947, Lucknow.

Samajvadi Jhande Ke Neeche:BP Sinha.(Under the Socialist Flag), (Hindi), Published by Acharya Narendra Deva, May 1947.

CONGRESS SAMAJVADI KYON : By Jai Prakash Narayan and BP Sinha.The first is a well-edited anthology of the thoughts of the well-known Socialist leader, Sri Jai Prakash Narayan. It covers in four Part.

Bhārata me vaigynika samājavāda, by B. P. Sinha.Jñānapīṭha, 1962-280 pages.

Co-operation, instrument for socio-economic justice, by B. P. Sinha.Himalaya Pub. House, 1992-188 pages.

REFERENCES:

Congress and the freedom struggle: Gandhi and the Congress Socialist Party, 1934-48 : an analysis of their interaction, by K. C. Mahendru. ABS Publications, 1986-416 pages.

Where leadership failed?: Volume 1, by Jayaprakash Narayan, Kashyap Bhargava. 1946. CHAPTER III CONGRESS SOCIALIST POLICY ; (BP Sinha) In view of the persistent propaganda in the press on behalf of certain sections of the Congress, in which the policy and programme of the Congress Socialist Party have been ...

Socialism and the national revolution, by Narendra Deva, Yusuf Meherally. 1946-208 pages. He also founded Sangharsha, a Hindi weekly that made a hit. Its Editorial Board included besides himself, Mohanlal Gautam, Ramakant Srivastava and above all Prof. BP Sinha.

Jayaprakash Narayan: 1936-1939, by Bimal Prasad, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library - 2000-318 pages. For biographical note of BP Sinha, see JPSW, Volume One, p. 61.

Towards freedom: documents on the movement for independence in ...: Volume 1, by Partha Sarathi Gupta, Indian Council of Historical Research. 1997-3517 pages. There are references to one BP Sinha of Patna who was a professor in Lucknow is said to have taken part in the 1942.

From movement to government: the Congress in the United Provinces, by Visalakshi Menon - 2003-363 pages. UP Socialists joint statement of Mohanlal Gautam, Damodar Swarup Seth, Jogesh Chatterji and BP Sinha in August 1939, against Mahatma Gandhi.

'The Role of the Congress Socialist Party in the Indian National Congress 1931-42', by TA Rusch. (unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Chicago, 1955), p. 103. "Interview with BP Sinha at Patna, 22 Sept 1971.

Attitude of socialists towards India's foreign policy, by S. M. Mohiuddin Subhani. 1977-273 pages. I owe my debts also to Mr. BP Sinha, Bar-at-Law, Patna, for his valuable help in developing this study. I am extremely thankful to Dr. Bimal Prasad, Professor of South Asian Studies at the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi,

Unsung torch bearers: Punjab Congress socialists in freedom struggle, by K. L. Johar. 1991-391 pages. Marching Millions in Urdu, BP Sinha.

Indian annual register: Volume 2, 1934. The Bihar Socialist Party was affiliated to the All-India Congress Socialist Party. Mr. BP Sinha was appointed to act as officiating General Secretary. THE U. P. CONGRESS SOCIALIST CONFERENCE The UP Provincial Socialist Conference ...

28. RAGHUNATH KESHAV KHADILKAR (R K KHADILKAR), Son of Shri Keshav Babaji Khadilkar, born at Naringa in Taluka Devgad of Ratnagiri district of then Bombay Province on 15th December 1905. He studied at Fergusson College and Law College at Pune under University of Bombay. Joined Youths League Movement in 1928 and became Secretary, Maharashtra Youth Congress in 1931. Social and Political Worker, Served several terms of imprisonment between 1930 and 1945 during freedom movement. He was one of the founder Members of the Congress Socialist Party in 1934, and elected member of its National Executive at its

National Conference in Meerut, 1936. He was Publicity Secretary, Faizpur Session of the Indian National Congress in 1936.

R K Khadilkar, married to Dr. Smt. Chapala R. Khadilkar, on August 13, 1936, and had four daughters.

He was Member, (i) Indian National Congress 1930-48 and since 1962, and (ii) Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and its Peasants Inquiry Committee which drafted the agrarian programme of the Faizpur Session.

He was Member (i) Poona Municipality, 1945-50, (ii) Poona University Court, (iii) Executive Committee, Poona Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs. Delegate to the Asian Peace Conference held in China in 1952. Delegate to the World Agricultural and Forestry Workers Conference held in Vienna in 1953.

He left Congress in 1948 and formed the "All India Peasants" and Workers' Party" with other colleagues. In 1953 he was elected as its General Secretary in 1953. He took a leading part in forming the "All India Mazdoor Kisan Party" a coalition of seven leftist organisations in 1955 and was elected Secretary Convener of the Central Committee of the Organisation. He was member of the second Lok Sabha elected from Ahmednagar as Mazdoor Kisan Party candidate in 1957.

He was Member, (i) Second Lok Sabha, 1957-62, (ii) Estimates Committee, 1957-58, (iii) Third Lok Sabha, 1962-67, and (iv) Public Accounts Committee, 1962-63 and 1963-64 and also its Chairman for some time. Chairman, Study Team appointed by the Government to examine the Iron and Steel Control Organisation. Member of Parliamentary Delegation to U.S.A. in 1963. He was also Member of Delegation to the Middle Eastern countries in 1965. Member, Fourth Lok Sabha, 1967-70.

Rejoined Congress in 1962, consequent on the merger of the "Mazdoor Kisan Party" with the Congress. As Congress candidate he won third and fourth Lok Sabha elections from Khed in 1962 and 1967. In 1971 he won fifth Lok Sabha elections from Baramati.

He served as Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, March 28, 1967-November 1, 1969, Minister of Supply and Minister in the Ministry of Finance, November, 1969-June, 1970 Minister of Supply, June 1970-March, 1971, and Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation, 1971. He passed away in 1979.

Special interests. International affairs and the socio-economic development in the under-developed regions of Africa and Asia.

Books published.

"Nava Cheenchya Nimitichi Roop Rekha" an outline of the developments in China after liberation.

29. SIBANATH BANERJEE (BANDYOPADHYAY) SHIVNATH BANERJI, Renowned trade unionist, freedom fighter and a member of the First Socialist International, Sibnath Banerjee, was born on 11th July 1897, at Balraman Rangadia, Khulna Distt. East Bengal, now in (Bangladesh). He first got involved against the partition movement in Bengal at the age of eight. He was educated at National School Khulna, Eastern University and Tashkent, Russia. He directly joined the non-cooperation movement in 1920 while still a student of M.Sc. in Calcutta University. In 1921, he moved to Indore to serve as a teacher in a high school but

gave up the profession, again to participate in the political movement. In 1921, he participated in Non-Cooperation Movement. In 1922, he left for the Kabul to make contacts with revolutionary leader Raja Mahendra Pratap, who appointed him Cabinet Minister of the first Government of free India in exile.

After living for eleven months in Kabul, he left for Moscow, in 1924 and attended Lenin's funeral there. He enrolled in Taylor's University of Russia as a student and later as a teacher. By the end of 1924, he reached London to campaign for the Labour party without passport. Between 1925 and 1929 he organised trade Union workers in different industries to voice their demands and after the successful culmination of Railwaymen's strike in 1929, he was imprisoned in Decca jail and implicated in Meerut Conspiracy case. During this internship he got a notice for participating in Meerut conspiracy case in 1933.

In 1932, he was member Bengal PCC, 1932-34, and elected General Secretary of AITUC and five years later he was elected President of AITUC and elected member to the AICC. In 1934, He was one of the Founder members of CSP in Bengal. In 1937, he was president AITUC, and lead Jute Mill workers strike. Elected to Bengal Legislative Assembly from Labour constituency of Howrah in 1937 and remained a Member till 1952. He suffered imprisonment on a number of occasions during the Quit India movement and more than a decade of life was spent behind the bars as a consequence of his participation in the National Movement. He was also in contact with Yugantar Party.

In 1948, he established Hind Mazdoor Sabha. In 1949, he visited China as a leader of HMS Delegation. During 1952-53, he was President HMS, Vice President All India Railwaymen's Federation, and President East Indian Railwaymen's Federation. He represented Indian Labour Delegations several times in ILO. In 1971, he assisted in the freedom movement of Bangladesh and in 1974, Participated in JP Movement and jailed during emergency.

Besides his leadership of the trade union movement he pioneered workers cooperative and led the demand for rehabilitation of leprosy patients and organised other useful social services like eye donation campaign. His wide ranging social activities and specially the leadership of the industrial workers endeared Sibnath Banerjee to many national leaders including Rabindranath Tagore, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Dr. B.C. Roy, Dilip Roy and Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee. Politically he was close to Jayaprakash Narayan, Narendra Deva, Achyut Patwardhan and Dr. Rammanohar Lohia.

Sibnath Banerjee, was the founder of many movements and organisations like Congress Socialist Party, AITUC, Hind Mazdoor Sabha. He was President Bengal Jute worker's Union and was also President All India Jute Textile Workers Federation (AIJWF) formed in 1960. In 1978, he participated in the Marichjhapi movement in South 24 Parganas for the settlement of refugees displaced from Dandakaranya. After retiring from trade Union activities he devoted himself to social reconstruction programmes and he founded Workers Education Trust and Bhatpara Cooperative Committee. He took keen interest in the cause of the working class and interest of the under privileged remained dear to Sibnath Banerjee throughout his life. He passed away on 16th February, 1982.

Department of Posts issued a commemorative postage stamp to mark the birth centenary of Sibnath Banerjee on 11th July, 1997.

PUBLICATION:

Twenty-five days in jail in Bihar, by Sibnath Banerjee. NOVEMBER, 29, 1974. Himmat: Volume 11, Part 1,

The Chinese government and politics, by Shibnath Banerjee. KP Bagchi, 1980-175 pages. Rs. 35. (Socialist Perspective).

Sibnath Banerjee, Oral Transcript (NMML, New Delhi). The account given by Sajal Basu in his 'In Quest of Freedom : Shibnath Banerjee and His Times' (1990).

In quest of freedom: Sibnath Banerjee and his times, by Sajal Basu, Shyamal Gan, Sibnath Banerjee. Minerva Associates (Publications). 1990-217 pages.

REFERENCES:

Accused of Meerut Conspiracy Case 1929. There were thirty two accused in Meerut Conspiracy Case. Some of the names of the accused were as follows. Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaukat Usmani, Philip Spratt, S. V. Ghate, P. C. Joshi, G. M. Adhikari, S. A. Dange. Out of thirty two, Dharamvir Singh was pronounced not guilty. Shibnath Banerjee, Kishorilal Ghosh and B. N. Mukerji were acquitted. D. R. Thendi of Bombay died during the course of the trial. Finally 28 of them were punished. The Sessions Judge R. L. Yorke in Sessions Court at Meerut passed the judgement which was reviewed and upheld with reduced punishments by Allahabad High Court. The advocate for the defendants was Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. The Special Prosecutor for the Crown was Mr. M. I. Kemp. The Meerut Special Court delivered its verdict on January 17, 1933. The defendants appealed to the Allahabad High Court. The Allahabad High Court upheld the verdict of the Sessions Court Meerut and passed its verdict on August 13, 1933 with reduced sentences. Source: Encyclopedia of Political Parties Volume 33-35, pp. 689-693, Om Parkash Ralhan (Edit).

Judgment on the Meerut Communist Conspiracy Case, Volume 1, Meerut (India). Sessions Court, by R. L. Yorke, Adhir Chakravarti, State Archives of West Bengal. State Archives of West Bengal, Education Dept., Govt. of West Bengal, 199

Emperor vs Sibnath Banerji on 17 July, 1945, Equivalent citations: (1946) 48 BOMLR 1.

India Constituent Assembly Debates: official report, Volume 11, by Manager of Publications, 1949. Quoting Dr B R Ambedkar on Shibnath Banerjee "Those who have been familiar with litigation in our courts will remember that famous case of *Shibnath Banerjee vs. Government of Bengal*. Under the Defence of India Act, the Governor had made certain rules authorising certain persons to...

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, writings and speeches: Volume 13, by Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, Vasant Moon. 1994. Mentioned about Shibnath Banerjee case "Those who have been familiar with litigation in our courts will remember that famous case of Shibnath Banerjee versus Government of Bengal. Under the Defence of India Act, the Governor had made certain rules authorising certain persons

A handbook of West Bengal: Volume 2, by Sanghamitra Saha, International School of Law Council, President of the All India Dravidian Linguistics. 1998-888 pages.

History of the freedom movement in Bihar: Volume 2, by Kalikinkar Datta. 1957. The Bihar Congress Socialist Party convened a meeting on the 1st of May, 1941, on the Bankipur

Maidan in observance of the May Day. Shri Shibnath Banerjee presided and the other speakers included Shri Ram Briksh Benipuri,.

Congress and labour movement in India, by P.P. Lakshman. 1947-174 pages. Acharya JB Kripalani, President of Indian National Congress, inaugurated the conference. Prominent trade unionists like Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Shri Khandubhai K. Desai, Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoi, Shri Hariharnath Sastri, Shri Sibnath Banerjee were present.

Indian annual register: Volume 1, 1936. ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS On the conclusion of the Trade Union Congress session, the following office bearers were elected for the coming year: Mr. Shivanath Banerjee of Calcutta, president, Messrs. RA Khedigeker, etc...

Thirty years of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, 1947 to 1977: Review of the services rendered to Indian workers by the INTUC during three decades since its foundation on May 3, 1947, by H. N. Trivedi, Indian National Trade Union Congress.1977-138 pages.

Trade unionism in the underdeveloped countries, by Subrathesh Ghosh. 1960-410 pages. Quoting Late Mr. NM Joshi in his Presidential Address before the 4th Annual Convention of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Mr. Sibnath Banerjee said, "I would like to urge strongly what Com. NM Joshi, father of the working class movement ...Fourth Annual Convention of HMS held at Kanpur, in December, 1953.

Socialist-minded trade unionists also formed a Socialist Party, known as the All-India Working Class Party, at Jabalpure in 1934. Shivanath Banerjee, Charuchandra Chatterjee, Hariharnath Shastri, Dr. V. Mukherjee, etc, were associated. The left-wing in India, 1919-47, Volume 1, by Lalan Prasad Sinha. New Publishers, 1965-623 pages.

We Indian trade union and socialist leaders are deeply grateful to John Riffe for his stand for moral values and ... Hind Mazdoor Sabha (Socialist Federation of Labor of India) Sibnath Banerjee, President, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, ...Quoted in John Riffe of the steelworkers: American labor statesman, by William Grogan. Coward-McCann, 1959-256 pages.

The session elected Shibnath Banerjee as president and Maniben Kara as General Secretary of the AITUC. The Sixteenth Session of the AITUC was held on 1-2 January 1938 under the presidentship of Shibnath Banerjee at Delhi. An outline of the history of the A.I.T.U.C., by K. B. Panikkar. 1959-19 pages.

The Sixteenth session of AITUC, held at Delhi on 1-2, January, 1938. This session elected Mr. Sibnath Banerjee as president, Mr. SA Dange and Mr. SV Ghate as vice-presidents and Mr. Bankim Mukherjee as general secretary of AITUC for the next term. Working class of India: history of emergence and movement, 1830-1970, by Sukomal Sen. Publisher, K. P. Bagchi, 1977-466 pages.

Indian press and freedom struggle, 1937-42, by Aurobindo Mazumdar. 1993-353 pages. Sibnath Banerjee, while delivering his presidential address at the AITUC in January 1938, said that the acceptance of ministry by the seven Congress provinces had given unique opportunity to press for the fundamental rights of the workers and peasants.

Trade unions and politics in India, by Harold A. Crouch. 1966-315 pages. A problem arose in West Bengal where the president of HMS was Sibnath Banerjee who had been a stalwart leader in the AITUC and the CSP. The new PSP found itself with two trade union wings in

Bengal, one controlling HMS and the other ...See Also In 1952 HMS also decided to agree to a merger with UTUC. Its president, Sibnath Banerjee, suggested that a merger could be first carried out at the state level in Bengal by forming a merger committee on a 50: 50 basis.

Unions, politics, and the state: a study of Indian labour politics, by Rakhahari Chatterji.1980-268 pages.Calcutta Port Shramik Union under Makhan Chatterjee, the president of the HMS, West Bengal branch, has been one of its strongest unions. The HMS, under the leadership of Shibnath Banerjee, had once built up a strong base among the jute ...See Also "The HMS, under the leadership of Shibnath Banerjee, had once built up a strong base among the jute workers in Howrah. But it is no longer there. Recently, due to large scale entry of the HMS leaders into the Congress and also due to the

Anti-Fascist traditions of Bengal: an anthology in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic.Indo-GDR Friendship Society, 104 pages. President Chairman Vice-President K. Santanam RS Ruikar Tusharkanti Ghose Dr . Dhiren Sen Jayprakash Narain Surendranath Goswami Sajjad Zaheer Sibnath Banerjee Prof. NG Ranga Swami Sahajananda Indulal Yagnik SA Dange, PY Deshpande, ...

Trade union movement in India: role of M.N. Roy, by Dipti Kumar Roy - 1990-146 pages. The President of the AITUC, R S Ruikar was convicted and sentenced to undergo a year's imprisonment for a speech ... Letter, Khedgikar to Sibnath Banerjee, 6 June, 1936. Intelligence Branch Records of Government of West Bengal, File No. ...

Working class movements in India, 1885-1975, by Sunil Kumar Sen. 1994-187 pages. Sibnath Banerjee, who took a B.Sc degree from Calcutta University, was active in the trade union movement in Howrah.

The political parties and the labour politics, 1937-47: with special reference to Bengal, by Nirban Basu.1992-160 pages. In 1946, Sibnath Banerjee was re-elected with a large margin from the Howrah labour seat on a Congress ticket to Bengal Legislative Assembly.

Documents on socialist movement in India: Volume 1, by O. P. Ralhan.In 1921-Sibnath Banerjee went to Indore and then to Kabul where Habibia College gave him a post of lecturership.

Obeidullah Sindhi, went to Soviet Union possibly in 1919 but certainly in 1922 with nine others (including Sibnath Banerjee) and stayed there for some months. Obeidullah later on became the President of the Kabul Committee of the Indian National Congress.

Quoted in October revolution and India's independence: proceedings of the Soviet Land Seminar on "The Great October Socialist Revolution and India's Struggle for National Liberation" held in New Delhi on August 20-21, 1977, by Ali Ashraf, G. A. Syomin. Sterling Publishers, 1977-315 pages.

Sibnath Banerjee of Calcutta and Kishorilal Ghosh were acquitted. In all twenty-seven of the accused were convicted in Meerut conspiracy case.Documents of the communist movement in India: Meerut conspiracy case, 1929, by Jyoti Basu. National Book Agency, 1997-1444 pages.

Shibnath Banerjee, (President, Bengal Jute Workers' Union).History of the communist movement in India, Volume 1, by Communist Party of India,(Marxist).History Commission. CPI (M) Publications in association with LeftWord Books, 2005-248 pages.

Indica: Volume 44, Saint Xavier's College, Bombay, by Heras Institute of Indian History and Culture - 2007.In January 1929, Shibnath Banerjee and Radharaman Mitra were elected President and General Secretary respectively of Bengal Jute Workers' Union. On 20 March 1929, Radharaman Mitra and Dharani Goswami were arrested under the Meerut Conspiracy Case.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the AITUC the AITUC Secretariat honoured the former Presidents of the AITUC viz. Dr. Ranen Sen, Sibnath Banerjee and Dr. Charu Chandra Banerjee and of course, the present President SA Dange in ...31st Session of AITUC, Visakhapatnam, October 26-31, 1980: messages, resolutions, speeches, etc.All India Trade Union Congress. Session. AITUC, 1981-192 pages.

The working class movement: a study of jute mills of Bengal, 1937-47, by Nirban Basu. Publisher, K.P. Bagchi & Co., 1994-290 pages. Sibnath Banerjee, Oral Transcript (NMML, New Delhi). The account given by Sajal Basu in his 'In' Quest of Freedom: Shibnath Banerjee and His Times (1990) however, slightly differs over certain details in respect of the formation.

The Illustrated weekly of India: Volume 108, Issues 1-13, 1987.And he made his mark for the first time in the famous habeas corpus case of *Emperor vs. Shibnath Banerjee* in the Calcutta high court and subsequently in the federal court when the government appealed against the verdict of the high court.

Jayaprakash Narayan: 1948-1950, by Jayaprakash Narayan, Bimal Prasad, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library.528 pages. Sibnath Banerjee (1897-1982); member of Bengal PCC 1932-4 and later AICC, convicted in Meerut Conspiracy Case in 1933.

Hind Mazdoor: Volume 19, Hind Mazdoor Sabha - 1972.SIBNATH BANNERJEE IS 75, Com. Sibnath Bannerjee, is a veteran Socialist and trade union leader and was HMS President in 1952-53. Sibnath Banerjee is a veteran socialist leader.

30. SATYAWATI DEVI Smt., born at Talwan, Jullandhar, Punjab on 26th January 1906.She was Grand daughter of Swami Shradhanand and was married to Shri Balbhadara Vidyalankar in 1923.She was engaged in social work among mill workers at Jiyajee Rao cotton mills, Gwalior and later at Birla mills Delhi.She was one of the founders of Naujawan Bharat Sabha in Delhi.She participated in salt satyagrah, 1930 and actively participated in Civil disobedience Movement and jailed during 1930-32.She was active in organizing Delhi Socialist Group in 1934, and in 1936, she was the Chairperson of the reception committee of the Congress Socialist Party's Meerut Conference. She was member of the CSP's National Executive 1937-38, and moved a resolution on the boycott of the coronation of princely states, in the All India Conference of CSP. She also participated in 1940's, individual 'Satyagrah' and jailed during 1940-41.She was also detained during 'Quit India movement'.Gandhiji named her 'Toofani Behen'.

Satyavati was a heroic figure of the National liberation movement. She was a living saga who fought for the noble cause of bringing the women of Delhi out of their homes to participate in the freedom struggle. Satyadevi shook the citadels of orthodoxy and conservatism and bought women out of their homes and had shown men that women can no longer be

regarded as mere goods and chattels. Satyavati lit in their hearts the torch of burning love of patriotism. Women from Delhi's orthodox communities came in large numbers to listen to her speeches. Satyavati became a legend in her brief lifetime. She was the foremost woman leader of Delhi of those years. Her fiery oration and remarkable capacity for organization drew women to join the Satyagraha campaigns. Satyavati electrified the atmosphere with her eloquent speeches. She was married to an officer of the Delhi Cloth Mills and had one son and a daughter. One of them was a suckling infant whom she had to carry to jail at the time of one of her imprisonments. Satyavati set up the Congress Mahila Samaj and the Congress Desh Sevika Dal. Women from all walks of life and all corners of Delhi were attracted by her sincerity and passionate patriotism. Later Satyavati became one of the founder members of the Congress Socialist Party. She wanted to enlighten the Delhi's textile workers and make them politically conscious. Satyavati's magnetic personality attracted students, both boys and girls, especially of the Hindu College and the Indraprastha Girls High School and College. These students organized groups of housewives who had never before taken part in public demonstrations and the like. During the Salt Satyagraha, Satyavati and her colleagues decided to assemble in Delhi at a marshy vacant plot in the Shahdara suburb, where the salt content of the sub-soil water was high. Fifty of them made salt in defiance of the salt laws. This went on for about ten days. Packets of salt were prepared and distributed freely. The Delhi police dispersed the volunteers, who had organized the Salt Satyagraha. This was the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement in Delhi. The officials became ruthless in their methods of oppression. Lathi Charges, firing on processions, imprisonment, prohibiting gatherings, collective fines and taking away of properties became the order of the day. Every act of repression hardened the Satyagrahis. Women became the important participants in the movement side by side with men. Many of them were married when they were adolescents and some were widowed at an early age. Therefore, when women who were just housewives stepped out of their homes and faced lathi charges and firings, people were filled with wonder and admiration. The men of Delhi in particular, were amazed at the courage shown by women who had been known for their docility and passiveness. As the struggle for freedom progressed, Indian women plunged into the struggle all over the country and thereby earned the right to be free and equal with men. The credit goes to Satya Devi alone, else women would have remained forever as the slaves of men preparing food and looking after them. Satyavati had to undergo imprisonment many times. Frequent jail going and the hard life made her a victim of tuberculosis. Despite the serious illness, her spirit was not subdued. Satyavati ignored the advice of doctors and went on defying every tyrannical assault of the British authorities. Satyavati continued to guide her fellow-workers at Delhi from her sick bed. Her hectic and ceaseless activity brought about an untimely end to her life in 1945 when she was only 41. News of Satyavati's death shocked Delhi.

A College was named after her in Delhi as "Satyawati College". She was a remarkable lady who withheld morality and strong conviction represented in womanhood, which she herself was the epitome of.

31. SURESH CHANDRA DEB (DEV), Son of Late Shri Tara Nath Deb, born on May, 1894. Education at Raja Girish Chandra H. E. School and Murari Chand College, Sylhet. Unmarried, whole-time Congress worker. Participated in Non-co-operation movement in 1921. Headmaster, National High English School, 1925-29. Member, Assam Congress Composite Parliamentary Board, 1936-37. Founder Member CSP and its National Executive in Meerut Conference, 1938. Member, Provincial Congress Committee for several years. Member, A.I.C.C., 1938-39. Member, Karimganj Debt Conciliation Board. Member, Karimganj Liaison Committee. Secretary and President, Karimganj Congress Committee. Suffered imprisonment five times in Cachar and Sylhet. Pioneer of Youth, Kisan and Labour

movements in Surma Valley. General Secretary, Surma Upatyaka Cha Sramik Union, 1947-52. Member, (i) Lok Sabha, 1952-57 (Assam-Cachar-Lushai Hills-1952) and (ii) Rajya Sabha, 3-5-1957 to 2-4-1960 and 3-4-1960 to 2-4-1966. Passed away in 1981. Obituary references on 23-11-1981. Special interest: Gandhian philosophy, Horticulture, Khadi and social service.

REFERENCES:

Committees and Commissions in India Vol. 1: 1947-54, by Virendra Kumar - 1976. Mentioned about Shri Suresh Chandra Deb, as Member The Cachar Plantation Enquiry Committee was constituted under the Ministry of Labour on April 4, 1950.

Documents on North-East India: Assam (1936-1957) - Page 239, by Suresh K. Sharma - 2006 - 396 pages. Members Representing Employers Members Representing Workers Shri SK Sinha Shri AH Galloway; Shri Baidyanath Mukherjee (resigned, replaced by Shri PC Chatterjee) Shri Paresh Chandra Chaudhury; Shri Suresh Chandra Deb. ...

Jayaprakash Narayan: 1929-1935, by Jayaprakash Narayan, Bimal Prasad, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library - 2000 - 332 pages. Will you kindly put yourself in touch with Sjt. Suresh Chandra Deb, 2 Secretary Surma Valley Congress Socialist Party, Karimganj, ... 2 Suresh Chandra Deb (1893- 1981); participated in the non-cooperation movement and jailed, ...

Cachar under British rule in North East India, by Jayanta Bhusan Bhattacharjee - 1977 - 353 pages. Shrish Chandra Datta of Karimganj, Suresh Chandra Deb of Habiganj and Bhuvan Mohon Vidyanava of Silchar were the teachers. Shrish Chandra Datta, who served the school from 1906 to 1912, had succeeded Abhinash Babu as the headmaster.

Sylhet: history and heritage, by Bāmlādeśa Itihāsa Samiti - 1999 - 986 pages. Suresh Chandra Deb was the chief organiser of the conference and he was helped by Communist workers. Jagneswar Das, who subsequently became one of the most valiant leaders of the peasants, rose to prominence during this period

The "Gandhians" of Bengal: nationalism, social reconstruction and by Mario Prayer. 2001-363 pages. 33 Deb, Suresh Chandra

32. RAJNI (RAJANI) MUKHERJI, Born on 23 March, 1907 at Bareilly. Education, at Bareilly and Allahabad University. Secretary Allahabad Youth League, 1928. Participated in abolishes tax movement and jailed 1930. Co-ordinator Student League, 1931. Organising Secretary All India Trade Union Congress, 1932.

Participated in the foundation conference of CSP and became member of its National Executive in Bombay conference, 1934. Later became follower of M N Roy and in 1939 when Roy was released from the jail he joined 'League of Congressmen'. Organising Secretary Indian Federation of Labour at Lahore, 1941. Publisher of 'Congress Socialist' edited by Dr Ram Manohar Lohia. Edited 'Workers Age'. Organiser Labour Research Bureau. Passed away on 9th July, 1980.

BOOKS/ARTICLES:

Mao's shadow over West Bengal: a report on the Communist bid to subvert and destroy the democratic trade union movement in the industrial belt of eastern India, by Rajni Mukherjee, T. Parmanand, G. B. Sukhee. Co-ordinating Committee of Independent Trade Unions, 1967-48 pages.

THE ORDEAL OF THE CAPTIVE NATION, BY RAJANI MUKHERJI. The Modern review: Volume 145. Ramananda Chatterjee 1981.

REFERENCES:

Social movements in India: poverty, power, and politics - Page 58, by Raka Ray, Mary Fainsod Katzenstein - 2005 - 311 pages. See the Indian Labour Yearbook, 1948. 36. See the comments by Rajani Mukherji of the IFL in Donavan to Secy. of State, December 23 1947, Also see the discussion of the Truce in "Summary of the proceedings of Ninth Session of the Indian Labour Conference held in New Delhi from 19th to 21st April, 1948," File 291, AITUC Papers, NMML.

The Radical humanist: Volume 70, Indian Renaissance Institute - 2006.

Two Bengali Royists in particular, Rajani Mukherji (1907-1980) and Basudha Chakraborty (1909-1987), formed very close personal ties with these Muslim intellectuals and several of the younger generation joined the RDP.

Towards Freedom: Documents on the Movement for Independence in India, 1939, by Mushirul Hasan, Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, Indian Council of Historical Research. 2008-1280 pages. Among those present at the meeting were: Bankim Mukherjee (CPI), Sibnath Banerjee (CSP), Dr Suresh Banerjee (CSP), AMA Zaman (CSP), Rajani Mukherjee (MN Roy's group), Ramani Guha Roy, Dr Charu Bannerjee (ED, CSP), Sisir Roy.

Among the recruits to the Roy Group were Somnath Lahiri and Rajani Mukherjee. Lahiri soon deserted it to join the communists. Mukherjee who was closely associated with the Nehru family, had started his political career as a student leader. Leftism in India: M.N. Roy and Indian politics, 1920-1948, by S. M. Ganguly. Minerva, 1984-312 pages.

The union was reconstituted with Mukunda Lai Sarkar as president, Probabati Dasgupta as one of the vice-presidents, Rajani Mukherjee as General Secretary ; and Bibhuti Banerjee as organising secretary. The working class movement: a study of jute mills of Bengal, 1937-47, by Nirban Basu. 1994-290 pages.

The political parties and the labour politics, 1937-47: 1937-47: with special reference to Bengal, by Nirban Basu. 1992-160 pages.

Rajani Mukherjee (Royist) Sudhin Pramanik (Royist).

Trade unionism in Indian ports: a case study at Calcutta and Bombay, by Michael v. d Bogaert. 1970-196 pages. This union is known among workers as Rajani Mukherjee's union. Rajani Mukherjee is a big name leader, who started as a Royist, and then for some time was associated with the HMS.

History of the working-class movement in Bengal, by Panchanan Saha. 1978-239 pages. The signatories of this appeal included Sibnath Banerji, Niha- rendu Datta Mazumdar, Sudhin Pramanik, Deben Sen, Rajani Mukherji, AMA Zaman, Bankim Mukherji, Soumendranath Tagore, Sisir Roy, Muzaffar Ahmad, Phani Ghose, ...

Labour Movement in India: 1931-1937, by S. D. Punekar, Robert Varickayil, Akshayakumar Ramanlal Desai. 1988-964 pages.

Rajani Mukherji, Sudhir Pramanik and others also addressed the meeting protesting against the non-fulfilment of the assurances of the Ministers. A number of resolutions were passed condemning the Ministry for the 'betrayal of the cause ...

Trade union movement in India: role of M.N. Roy, by Dipti Kumar Roy.1990-146 pages.Mukundalal Sarkar informed Jatin Mitra that Rajani Mukherjee would be staying there for two months for this purpose. Before the Nagpur session of the AITUC, MN Roy as a leader of the Congress had been touring different places.

Socialism in India, by Bal Ram Nanda, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library.1972-299 pages.I am also indebted to an interview with Shri Rajani Mukherjee ... The authorship of the Platform of Unity is attested by Shri Rajani Mukherjee, who was actively associated with MN Roy.

Communism in India: unpublished documents, 1925-1934, by Subodh Roy.1972-476 pages.On 20.9.34 an informal meeting of the following persons was held at Rajani Mukherjee's flat : Philip Spratt, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Rajani Mukherjee, Anadi Bhaduri,

History of the Congress Socialist Party, y P. L. Lakhanpal.1946-158 pages.Rajani Mukherjee moved an amendment that the control of the economic life should be with the workers and ... All of these amendments were debated over by the delegates and lost except that of Rajani Mukherjee.

Indian socialism: past and present, by F. A. Mechery, Maneesha Tikekar.1985-231 pages.The Royists were admitted to the CSP and some of them like Charles Mascarenhas, Maniben Kara and Rajani Mukherjee rose to hold higher offices of the party. Roy was quite dogmatic in his concepts of proletarian revolution.

Selected Works of M.N. Roy: 1932-1936, by Manabendra Nath Roy, Sibnarayan Ray.1997-676 pages.Rajani Mukherji (Calcutta), and probably MC Samaddar (Patna) and MS Mahanti (Cuttack). Tayab Shaikh's reports mentioned units in Bihar and Orissa; ...

Bengal electoral politics and freedom struggle, 1862-1947, by Gautam Chattopadhyaya.1984-311 pages.CSP leaders Suresh Bannerji and Deben Sen, Communist leaders Bankim Mukherji, Niharendu Dutta-Marumdar and Abdul Momin, Royist leaders like Rajani Mukherji, were already a force in Bengal politics to reckon with, and such trends were ...

Rajiv Gandhi, the end of a dream, by Minhaz Merchant, Minhaz Merchant.1991-371 pages.Rajni Mukherjee of Allahabad, an associate of Feroze, first scaled the wall and got into the barracks. The emergency bell was rung and all the reserve police with bayoneted rifles rushed to the place. Feroze realized that Rajni would be ...

Leftist politics in India: M.N. Roy and the Radical Democratic Party, by Dipti Kumar Roy.1989-209 pages.Rajani's (Rajani Mukherji) abnormal attitude. Dharitri has stated in his letter that he is resigning because of his long standing inactivity. ...

History of railway trade union movement: a study, by Nrisingha Chakrabarty, Nrisingha Chakrabarty.1985-103 pages.Shibnath Banerjee, DS Vaidya, M. Kalynasundaram,GH Kale, Humayun Kabir, Jyoti Basu, Mirza Ibrahim, Abdul Razack, Rajni Mukherjee, AN Williams. Shiv Bishal Singh, JN Mukherjee, Fatmi, MA Khan, and S. Guruswami. ...

In quest of freedom: Sibnath Banerjee and his times, by Sajal Basu, Shyamal Gan, Sibnath Banerjee.1990-217 pages.The newspaper reports reveal that Jute Mill Mazdoor Union held

joint meeting on the issue, attended by Bankim Mukherjee, Mrinal Kanti Bose, Dr Suresh Banerjee, Deven Sen, Niharendu Dutta Mazumdar, Rajni Mukherjee etc. covering all ...

Marxist miscellany: Issue 6,1975. There was formed a small Royist group in Calcutta in 1932 by Rajani Mukherji. He was a student of Benaras University. This group was mostly moving among middleclass youth though Rajani was working among the working class. ...

M. N. Roy: political biography, by V. B. Karnik. 1978-656 pages. Two prominent Royists, Charles Mascarenhas and Rajani Mukherji were members of its national executive. In Bengal and Maharashtra they constituted the main bulk of the party.

Two Royist members of the Executive, Rajani Mukherji and Charles Mascarnes, even vociferously dubbed the document as spurious. However, notwithstanding his such unfriendly acts, Roy, on his release from prison in November 1936, India's struggle for freedom: role of associated movements, Volume 1, by Pran Nath Chopra, Xavier Arakal. Published by Agam Prakashan on behalf of the Centenary Celebrations Committee of the Indian National Congress, New Delhi, 1985-843 pages.

In supporting him, Rajani Mukherji wondered why there should a civil disobedience movement, unless it was designed for practical benefits for the people like the removal of their poverty and unemployment. A Centenary History of the Indian National Congress, 1885-1985: 1935-1947, by B. N. Pande, Indian National Congress (I). All India Congress Committee.

Socialist movement in India: the Congress Socialist Party, 1934-1947, by Asim Kumar Chaudhuri. 1980-200 pages. An eminent Royist, Rajani Mukherjee became the General Secretary of the Bengal branch. Bombay was the field of activities of MR Masani, Asoka Mehta, Achyut Patwardhan, Purushottam Tricumdas and Yusuf Meherally

Labour Research Bureau: scheme prepared by Asoka Mehta. Victory Printing Press, 1949-01 pages.

33. GUNADA CHARAN MAJUMDAR Shri, was born on 5th February, 1909 at Bhawanipore, Calcutta. He did his Graduation from Scottish Church College at Calcutta. While he was a student at Scottish Church College, he was involved in freedom struggle. He participated in Simon boycott agitation in 1928 and Salt Satyagraha in 1930, was jailed. He was the founder member of Congress Socialist Party and acting Secretary of Bengal C.S.P in 1937. He was Member National Executive of CSP in 1938. In 1939, at the initiation of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose he joined the Hallwell Movement. During that period the student's movement for freedom struggle started. Two students organisations were formed one was All Bengal Students Association and the other was All Bengal Province Students Association.

Gunada was one of the guiding spirits with All Bengal Students Association. During Quit India Movement in 1942, Gunada started a secret Broadcasting Centre along with Aswini Gupta and Bina Das (Bhowmik) which was known as Free India Broadcasting Centre popularly known as 'Free India Radio'. Gunada was arrested and jailed in 1942 for two and half years and released in 1945. He was a prominent leader of Bengal Socialist Party but retired from active politics in 1950 and engaged in social work in rural areas. At the behest of Prime Minister J L Nehru, he joined West Bengal Government as Chairman, Rural Development Corporation. Calcutta. He was a freelance journalist and wrote many articles in various

newspapers. He wrote books on Adult literacy and worked to educate villagers particularly women about their legal rights. Gunada Majumdar married to Kamalini. He died on 18th May, 1992.

PUBLICATIONS BY GUNADA MAJUMDAR

Publications: "Indian Socialist Panorama" an article published by Socialist Movement Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee on 1st May, 1986. Indian socialist panorama, by Asim Kumar Chaudhuri, Adhir Mallik, Mrinal Biswas. Socialist Movement, Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee, 1986 - 119 pages.

"CSP's call for Socialist Unity" by (Gunada Majumdar), and " Socialists in the Revolution". Society and change, Volume 4, Association for the Study of Society and Social Change (Calcutta, India). Mihir Purkayastha for the ASSSC, 1985.

In Bengali: Nachiketar Kahini, Plan Keno? Amra Ki Kerte Pari? Meyeder Adhikar and Nalkuper Katha.

34. MUNSHI AHMED DIN Shri, A veteran Socialist Leader and freedom fighter from Punjab. Munshi Ahmed Din was born near Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar in 1906. His father was a meat-seller by profession. Without much of a formal education, he was proficient in Urdu and had a smattering of English. He was hardly fifteen when he saw with his own eyes the ruthless massacre in Jallianwala Bagh at the hands of General Dyer and his armed soldiers. It had a great impact on him and was responsible for his initiation into freedom struggle. He actively participated in Khilafat Movement.

He joined the Naujawan Bharat Sabha early in life and attended its first conference held at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar on April 13 and 14, 1928, under the president ship of Kedar Nath Sehgal. He was thrilled when the conference adopted a resolution in favour of the establishment of a Sovereign Independence Socialist Republic of Peasant and Workers by all possible means. There was no looking back for him after that day. He actively participated in the first Provincial Kirti Kisan Party Conference held at Lyallpur in September 1928 under the Chairmanship of Principal Chhabil Dass.

He made a fiery speech on the 'Kakori Day' at Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore on December 16, 1928, was arrested and sentenced to a brief term of imprisonment. After his release, he became a whole timer of Naujawan Bharat Sabha and was arrested in connection with the Saunder's Murder Case. However, since he was not being successfully implicated in the case, he was prosecuted for making a seditious speech and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.

After his release he founded Amritsar Branch of Bhagat Singh Appeal Committee and became its Secretary. He worked with great vigor to secure the commutation of death sentence of Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukh Dev to life imprisonment. He did not hesitate to warn even to Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal, who were at that time engaged in negotiations with Viceroy Lord Irwin, that if they failed to make the commutation of death sentences a condition for the conclusion of the pact, he and other young leaders would add the slogans of 'Gandhi go back' 'Jawahar go back' to the slogan of 'Simon go back'.

He assisted Mubarak Saghar to organize second All India Naujawan Bharat Sabha Conference at Karachi in 1931, it was presided by Subhash Chandra Bose. He was among those who

presented black flowers to Mahatma Gandhi on his arrival at Karachi in protest against his failure to save the lives of Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukh Dev.

Munshi Ahmed Din was a born revolutionary. In 1931, he visited Mecca and met Maulana Ubaidullah Sindhi, a communist revolutionary in self-exile, who was one of the most important organizers of the communist movement in India and abroad. He met some Russians through him and made a bid to secure their help. He made two unsuccessful attempts to cross over to Russia via Kabul but was arrested at Peshawar. After his release from Attock Jail in 1934, Naujawan Bharat Sabha was banned on September 10, 1934, now the main question before him was how to carry on the work.

He was joined by Mubarak Saghar and other prominent Naujawan Bharat Sabhaites at Lahore and they took advantage of the formation of All India Congress Socialist Party (in October, 1934) and decided to work under its cover.

A meeting attended by him, Mubarak Saghar, Ram Chandra, Pandit Mangal Dass, Prof. Brij Narain, Tilak Raj Chadha and others in December, 1934 at Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, decided to form a branch of All India CSP in Punjab. However later the prefix Congress was dropped and Party came to be known as Punjab Socialist Party.

In 1935, he along with Professor Brij Narain and others toured the Villages of Lyallpur district and organised a historic kisan conference in Khalra, Lyallpur district (now in Pakistan). The Punjab Socialist Party later merged with the CSP, and Munshiji attended the All India Congress Socialist Party's Meerut Conference in January, 1936. He was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Lahore Conference of the All India Congress Socialist Party, held on April 12 and 13, 1938, and elected member of the National Executive. He was arrested in 1937 for his activities in the Kisan movement. He was one of the first to be arrested after the start of the Second World War. He was arrested for his anti war speeches in November, 1939. Munshi Ahmed Din was kept in various Punjab jails and then taken to Deoli Camp where he participated in the hunger strike of the Deoli prisoners, led by Jayaprakash Narayan to demand the repatriation of the detainees to their respective provinces. After thirty-two days strike government yielded and Deoli Camp was disband. He was in jail when the Quit India Movement was launched and released in February, 1946.

He was quite active in the CSP/SP in 1946-48, and took prominent part in deliberations at CSP's Fifth All India Conference held at Kanpur under the Chairmanship of Dr Ram Manohar Lohia in February, 1947. He was also elected to the National Executive of the Party.

He was against the partiton of the country and warned the Muslims against the machinations of selfish leaders. He was a strong critic of the politics of Jinnah and the Muslim League. After freedom, he ventured to stay in Pakistan, but since his family was in Amritsar, he returned to India. J.P. put him in charge of the workers union in Jamshedpur. Bagaram Tulpule was already there. Bagaram returned to Mumbai where he worked as Joint Secretary of the PSP and General Secretary of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha. Munshi Ahmed Din stayed in Jamshedpur longer in the trade union field. He wrote a book "Waqt Ka Taqaza" in Urdu.

It was perhaps in the fitness of things that the man who had devoted his whole life to the cause of the down-trodden and had risen to a high position in the Indian Independence Movement, breathed his last on May Day, in 1967, in Delhi after a protracted illness. In an emotional obituary by Prem Bhasin in Janata, on May7, 1967, he wrote, "Munshi Ahmed Din's death was a hard blow to all who knew him as a dedicated Nationalist, fearless

Socialist and a man of unbounded integrity. In Munshiji's death, a life lived for the cause of the down trodden and in the noblest tradition of democratic socialism has come to an end".

Publications and references of Munshi Ahmed Din

Wrote a book "Waqt Ka Taqaza" in Urdu.

Of his multi-dimensional personality, Yusuf Meherally said long ago, "He has the head of an organizer, the heart of a poet and the tongue of an orator". (A Trip to Pakistan).

In an emotional obituary by Prem Bhasin in Janata, on May7, 1967, he wrote, "Munshi Ahmed Din's death was a hard blow to all who knew him as a dedicated Nationalist, fearless Socialist and a man of unbounded integrity. In Munshiji's death, a life lived for the cause of the down trodden and in the noblest tradition of democratic socialism has come to an end".

The book "Unsung Torch Bearers: Punjab Congress Socialists" edited by Prof. Tilak Raj Chadha and published in 1989 has more details about Munshi ji. A well-known Urdu litterateur, originally from Campbelpur near Rawalpindi, has collected histories of freedom fighters in West Punjab and mentioned about Munshi Ahmed Din extensively.

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35. ASOKA (ASHOK) MEHTA, Son of Shri Ranjitram Mehta, born at Bhavnagar, October 24, 1911. He was Educated at Wilson College and University School of Economics, Bombay. Unmarried. Social and political worker.

He was also active in student and youth movements from 1927-32. Interrupted studies to plunge into national movement. Joined the Civil Disobedience Campaign, arrested and sentenced to 2.1/2 years' imprisonment in 1932.

Asok Mehta, was Founder-Member of the Congress Socialist Party and Member of the National Executive of the Party, 1937-38. He edited the 'Congress Socialist', the party's organ from 1935-39. Tendered resignation in protest against the party's policy towards Communists, in 1939.

Asok Mehta, was sentenced to one and half year's (1.1/2) imprisonment following individual Satyagraha, in 1940. He was arrested in August, 1942 "Quit India" movement, and detained for 3 years, 1942-45.

Asok Mehta, was Chairman, of the Eight National Conference of Socialist Party, Madras, 1950. He was Member, (i) Socialist Party, 1948-52, (ii) Praja Socialist Party, 1953-63. General Secretary, Socialist Party and P.S.P., 1950-53 and Chairman, PSP from June, 1959 to June, 1963. He represented the Socialist Party at the Asian Socialist Conference and the Congress of the Socialist International. He was pioneer of the theory of "Political Compulsions of a backward Economy".

Asok Mehta, was Trustee, Bombay Port Trust, 1947-48. Founded, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha in 1949 and was its First General Secretary; Member, (i) Fair Wages Committee, 1949, (ii) Profit Sharing Committee, 1950, (iii) Working Party on Cotton Textile Industry, 1952, (iv) Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry, 1959, (v) Konkan Shipping Enquiry Committee, 1960, (vi) Committee on Emotional Integration, 1962, and (vii) Committee on Co-ordination of Physical Education, 1953. Chairman, (i) Food-grains Enquiry Committee, 1957, (ii) Evaluation Team on Labour and Social Service Camps, 1963 and (iii) Power loom Enquiry Committee, 1963. President, National Council of Applied Economic Research. Vice-President, (i) Institute of Applied Manpower Research, (ii) Indian Council of World Affairs, and (iii) Indian Council for Africa; Chairman (i) National Planning. Council, (ii) Reviewing Committee of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, (iii) Executive Council of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, (iv) Indian Council for the Future, and (v) Central Institute for Training & Research in Public Co-operation; Member, (i) National Defence Council, (ii) Central Citizens' Council, (iii) Asia Pacific Division Board of the Council on World Tensions, S.E. Asia Division National Advisory Committee Centre for the Study of Developing Societies; Recipient of several Honorary Doctorates in Law and Literature.

He was Member, First Lok Sabha, 1954-57, Second Lok Sabha. 1957-62, Fourth Lok Sabha, 1967-71 and acted as Deputy Leader of P.S.P. in Parliament.

He represented India, at the U.N. General Assembly, September-December, 1963, and was Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission of India from December, 1963-66.

Asok Mehta, joined Congress Party, in 1964. He was Leader of the Planning Commission Delegation to U.S.S.R., May, 1965 and June-July, 1966 and to U.S.A. in April-May, 1966. He was appointed Union Minister of Planning, January, 1966 and took over additional portfolio of the Department of Social Welfare, February, 1966. Re-appointed as Union Minister of Planning Petroleum & Chemicals and Social Welfare, March, 1967.

Asok Mehta, left the Congress Party in 1968 over the Czechoslovakian issue. After the split in the Congress Party in 1969, he joined Congress (O) and was its President at the time of the formation of Janata Party. He was arrested during Emergency in June 1975 and released in May 1976. Asoka Mehta passed away in New Delhi on 11th December 1984.

BOOKS BY ASHOK MEHTA

Socialism and Gandhism, by Asoka Mehta. Issue 4 of Tract, Socialist Research Institute. Congress Socialist Publication Co. 1935-25 pages.

The C.S.P., the "reds" & Roy, by Asoka Mehta. Congress Socialist Party, 1937-16 pages.

Ashoka Mehta's Rejoinder to Zaheer. (Extracts from an article by Ashoka Mehta, Editor of the Congress Socialist, 'Who Stops Unity', The 'Congress Socialist', 19TH March 1938. Comrade Zaheer's desire for unity in the Socialist ranks is shared (Towards freedom: documents on the movement for independence in India, 1938, Part 1, by Sarvepalli Gopal, Indian Council of Historical Research, 1999-3600 pages).

Indian shipping: a case study of the working of imperialism, by Asoka Mehta. N.T. Shroff .1940-110 pages.

The communal triangle in India, by Asoka Mehta, Achyut Patwardhan. Kitabistan, 1942-263 pages.

The Simla triangle: a projection of the Communal triangle, by Asoka Mehta, Kusum Mair. Padma Publications, 1945-82 pages.

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Asoka Mehta wrote a famous thesis "Political **Compulsions of a Backward Economy**" and presented it at the special convention of the Praja Socialist Party at Betul (Madhya Pradesh) in June 1953, Asoka Mehta, was the General Secretary of PSP at that time. According to Jayaprakash Narayan, (Asoka Mehta's) position in the Party was made much worse by his report as General Secretary, where he propounded his famous thesis emphasizing the necessity of muting rivalries among democratic forces...Jayaprakash Narayan: selected works, Volume 6. Jayaprakash Narayan, Bimal Prasad, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. Manohar-561 pages. Asoka Mehta died in New Delhi on 11th December 1984.

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Edited "Congress Socialist" along with Dr Rammanohar Lohia.(1938-40)

36. KAMLA SHANKER PANDYA, born at Rajpipla in Gujarat in 1904. Educated at The Wilson College, Bombay and Gujarat Vidyapeeth Amedabad. Participated in Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920 and Salt Satyagraha in Dohad, Gujarat, 1930-31. He was one of the founder members of the Gujarat Central Youth League and Gujarat Congress Socialist Party. He was the secretary of the Gujarat unit of the CSP, and was Member of CSP's National Executive in 1938.

Kamla Shankar Pandya was a journalist also, He worked for *Bekar*, and *Daily Sun*. He was Vice President Central India States' People's Conference, 1939-45. Participated in Individual Satyagraha and 'Quit India Movement' and was Secretary Gujarat Kisan Sabha, 1934-42. He was imprisoned several times during national movement. Kamla Shanker Pandya wrote his jail diary and his Autobiography '*Viran Jeevan*'. He left politics after 1948. He passed away in 1992.

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"Kamla Shanker Pandya, a Congress Socialist from Gujarat, thus wrote, "Gandhiji had lulled the Satyagraha Movement to sleep. ... Unpublished MSS of an article by Kamla Shanker Pandya entitled "Socialism", Kamla Shanker Pandya Papers, Oral Transcript, NMML, New Delhi,

37. DAMODAR SWARUP SETH, son of Shri Bahadur Mal and Smt., Bhagwan Dvi Seth was born at Bareilly, UP in February, 1896.He was educated at Government High School and A P Mission High School Bareilly, Jumna Mission College, Allahabad and Christ Church College, Lucknow.Arrested and Imprisoned in connection with famous Banaras and Kakori Conspiracy case, 1915-20 and 1925-28.Sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment.General Secretary Bareilly D.C.C., jailed for participating in freedom movement, 1921,1922-23,1930-31,1932-34 and 1940-42.

Member U.P.P.C.C. and A.I.C.C. Secretary, U.P.P.C.C., 1934, and President U.P.C.S.P. and President U.P.P.C.C, 1936.Member National Executive of CSP in 1938.President U.P. Kisan Conference, Jaunpur, 1942.Detained during Quit India Movement, 1942-46.He was a Member of the National Executive, Congress Socialist Party,1936-50.Member Constituent Assembly, 1946-50 and Provisional Parliament, 1950-52.Died 1960.Damodar Swarup Seth was President of the UP Pradesh Congress Committee, and Acharya Narendra Deva was its Vice Chairman.

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38. SAJJAD ZAHEER,was a renowned Urdu writer, Marxist thinker and revolutionary.Born on November 5, 1905.One of the four sons of Sir Wazir Hasan, former Chief Justice of the Oudh Chief Court. He was educated at the University of Lucknow, and went to study at University

of Oxford for his (BA, MA), and the University of London for (BCL) in his pursuit of literature and law. Following into his father's footsteps he studied law at Oxford and became a barrister. He joined Communist Party of England in 1930 and started working among Indian students in England.

On his return from England he was elected General Secretary of All India Progressive Writers Association in 1936. He was a Member of Congress Socialist Party's National Executive in 1937-38, during CSP's Fourth National Conference at Lahore. He was arrested several times during the freedom struggle. He was a member of the Communist Party of India, brought out, along with Sohan Singh Josh, the first Marxist Journal in Urdu, '*Chingari*' from Saharanpur, UP. He was also editor of '*Qaumi Jung*'.

Later in 1948, he went to Pakistan to establish Communist Party of Pakistan, along with Faiz Ahmad Faiz. Both were arrested and later jailed in what is known as '*Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case*' in 1951, along with Mohammad Husain Ata, Zafarullah Poshni and others. Major General Akbar Khan was allegedly the main conspirator. He came to India in 1955, and revived his activities through Progressive Writers' Association, Indian People's Theatre Association (IPTA) and Afro-Asian Writers' Association during 1956-73. Sajjad Zaheer was also a founder and leading figure of the three associations.

A collection of short stories, *Angaray*, which had stories by Sajjad Zaheer, Ahmed Ali, Rashid Khan and Mahmud-uz-Zafar was published in 1936 and was immediately banned in India by the British Government, "for hurting the religious susceptibilities of a section of the community."

His wife Razia Sajjad Zaheer was an Urdu short story writer and novelist and they had four daughters. One daughter, Nadira Zaheer is an activist in her own right and married to the Bollywood star-turned politician Raj Babbar. Sajjad Zaheer passed away on 13th September, 1973, at the age of 68, while attending a conference of Afro Asian writers at Alma Ata, Kazakhstan (then one of the republics of USSR). Year 2005, was observed as his birth centenary year.

BOOKS BY SAJJAD ZAHEER

A collection of short stories, *Angaray*, which had stories by Sajjad Zaheer, Ahmed Ali, Rashid Khan and Mahmud-uz-Zafar was published in 1936 and was immediately banned in India by the British Government, "for hurting the religious susceptibilities of a section of the community."

London Ki Ek Raat-a novel.

Roshnai, a collection of his essays on progressive writing and the progressive writer's movement.

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39. MUBARAK SAGAR (Mobarak Ali Sagher) Shri, was born on 20th February 1905, in village Mari Punwan, near Sri Hargobindpur in Gurdaspur District. His father was a carpenter. He was educated at a primary school at Sri Hargobindpur, Government High School Batala, Mission School, Jullundher and at Islamiya College Lahore (1915-23). Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place when he was still at school. It shocked him and he made up his mind to fight the British when he grew up. He developed love of poetry at an early age and soon adopted the pen name 'Saghar'. Thus Mubarak Ali-the name given by his parents becomes Mubarak Saghar.

When Gandhi ji started his Non cooperation Movement in 1921, Saghar though he did not believe in non-violent methods, became a part of the Movement and based in Karachi in 1926. He attended Lahore Congress (AICC Session) as a delegate in 1929 and was arrested first time in 1929. At the same time he joined Naujawan Bharat Sabha. Again during Salt Satyagrah in 1930, he was arrested and jailed for one-year imprisonment. In 1931, he was Secretary Naujawan Bharat Sabha and organized its Second National Conference at Karachi in 1931. It was presided over by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. After this event he came into close contacts with Munshi Ahmed Din the firebrand Socialist leader of Punjab. He was arrested during the 1931, Satyagrah and awarded one year rigorous imprisonment on the charges of treason. He was sent to Yervada Jail, where Gandhiji was also lodged. After his release, he started a weekly '*Mazdoor*'.

He was arrested again in January 1933, and after his release, he was externed from Karachi, and he went to Lahore and married to a widow on 23rd August 1933, and started living at Bradlaugh Hall. He joined the Daily '*Veer Bharat*' as an assistant Editor on a meager salary of Rupees thirty-five, but shortly give up this job as it was coming in the way of his political activities.

He played an important role in the formation of the Punjab Socialist Party in December 1934, and was one of the founders of the Congress Socialist Party in Punjab. He was arrested in 1935, along with Mohan Lal Kirti, in connection with the Shaheedganj Agitation. He was arrested again at Lahore on May 1, 1935, for having brought out an unauthorized poster in connection with the celebrations of May Day, and was sentenced to three-and-a-half month's rigorous imprisonment, plus a fine of Rupees ten. He along with Munshi Ahmed Din and Tilak Raj Chadha, went to Lucknow in April 1936, at the time of the Lucknow session of AICC, where they met Jayaprakash Narayan, Rammanohar Lohia and other CSP leaders and it was decided there that the Punjab Socialist Party would henceforth function as a branch of the All India CSP.

He was a member of the 'Control Board' setup in 1936, to coordinate and control the activities of the Punjab Socialist Party and Kirti Kisan Party. He was elected Member National Executive of CSP in December 1937, at Faizpur and later in 1938, at Lahore. He played an important role at the Lahore session of the All India CSP in 1938. He was arrested in 1940 as a result of the anti-war campaign of the Congress Socialist Party, and was sent to Muzzafargarh Jail from where he was shifted to Deoli Detention Camp along with some other Punjab Congress Socialists. There he joined the hunger strike and was repatriated to Gujarat Special Jail in early 1942.

He was released along with other Communist leaders, after the Communist Party of India had declared its support to British war efforts. But he was soon disillusioned with the Communists, particularly because of their support to the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan. Muslim League was recognized by the Communist Party of India as the national organization of the Indian Muslims. Muslim members of the party were directed to resign from the Congress and to join Muslim League. Mubarak Saghar did not subscribe to this theory of the Communists and rejoined CSP.

He was elected President of the Punjab Kisan Panchayat, Formed at Chautala Kisan conference in 1946. In early 1947, he directed Urmur Tanda Kisan Satyagrah under the banner of CSP and Kisan Panchayat. He was arrested and was still in jail when the Country became independent. The then Chief Minister of East Punjab Dr Gopi Chand Bhargava ordered for his release and arrangements were made for his safe migration to Pakistan.

Before this a Socialist Party convention in Ludhiana held in July 1947, decided that an autonomous party organization would be formed in Pakistan. Prem Bhasin, a Rawalpindi Hindu member of the party National Executive, was designated to organize the party structure in Pakistan. Mubarak Sagher, a National Executive member of the CSP, who was imprisoned at the time, was also designated to organize the party in the Northwest.

Once Partition, and the communal violence it brought along, was a fact the idea of a united Indo-Pakistani party was abandoned. The majority of party members in West Pakistan, including Tilak Raj Chadha and Prem Bhasin, compelled to leave Pakistan. The Socialist Party had few Muslim members before Partition, and when many Hindu cadres left Pakistan it effectively drained the party of much of its organizational capacity.

Mubarak Sagher after his release from jail in September 1947 reached Lahore. In November 1947 he convened a conference in Rawalpindi, which attracted around fifty participants. The conference decided to break the links to the Indian Socialist Party and that socialists in Pakistan would work to form an independent party of their own. The conference resolved that the goal of the party was to transform Pakistan into a Democratic and Socialist Republic.

On the question of Kashmir, the conference called for an referendum to decide the future of the area. Furthermore, the Rawalpindi meeting stated that the Pakistani Socialists would advocate Kashmiri integration with Pakistan ahead of such a plebiscite. The declaration on Kashmir illustrated the definitive break with the Indian Socialist Party, and the issue would remain a bone of contention between the Indian and Pakistani Socialists.

The Rawalpindi meeting appointed a board which would oversee the preparations for the foundation of the new political party. Mohamed Yusuf Khan was the Convener of the board. Other board members were Mubarak Sagher, Munshi Ahmad Din, Siddique Lodhi and Amir Qalam Khan.

In December 1947 the board held a meeting in Lahore, at which it was decided to convene a founding conference of the party on January 29–31, 1948, in Karachi. Moreover, the board decided to publish '*Socialist*' Weekly (a continuation of Sindhi Socialist Weekly) as the party organ. The Urdu-language '*Socialist*' Weekly was published from Karachi. Mubarak Saghar passed away at Karachi in Pakistan after a protracted illness in eighties.

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Yearbook of the international socialist labour movement, Volume 1, Socialist International, Socialist International (1951-), Asian Socialist Conference. Lincolns-Prager International Yearbook Pub. Co., 1956. The Board elected consisted of Mohammad Yusuf Khan, Convenor, Mubarak Sagher, Siddique Lodhi, Munshi Ahmad Din and Amir Qalam Khan. The Conference also passed a resolution condemning the brutal atrocities committed against the Kashmiri masses and demanding a free plebiscite in Kashmir.

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40. Z. A. AHMED, B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc., Ph.D. (Economics) (London). Son of Shri Ziauddin Ahmad born on October 29, 1908. He was educated at Aligarh Muslim University and London College. He was married to Shrimati Hajrah Begum, and had one daughter. Z A Ahmed was Secretary AICC Economics and Information Department, 1936-37, and Member CSP's National Executive, 1938-40. Later he joined Communist Party and became its UP Units

Secretary, 1943-48 and 1951 to 1956. Z A Ahmed was Member Communist Party's Polit Bureau and Central Committee. He was General Secretary All India Kisan Sabha in 1968.

Z A Ahmed was Member, Rajya Sabha, 3-4-1958 to 19-3-1962, 3-4-1966 to 2-4-1972, 3-4-1972 to 2-4-1978 and 23-8-1990 to 2-4-1994. He was Chairman, Committee on Government Assurances, Rajya Sabha, 1976-78. Member UP Legislative Council, 1978-84. Z A Ahmed passed away in 1999. Obituary reference in Parliament on 22-2-1999.

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41. B P L BEDI (Baba Pyare Lal Bedi), was born April 5, 1909 in Punjab, India from a noble family that followed the beliefs of Sat Guru Baba Nanak (1469-1539), a great master that gave birth to the Sikh religion. The name Pyare Lal means "True Diamond" and he was a true diamond, in name and of fact.

Baba Bedi studied at the University of the Punjab, Oxford, Berlin, Heidelberg and Geneva. He was a visiting Scholar at Marburg. He married to a British woman, Frida Houlston, while studying at Oxford University. On returning from London, he participated in the freedom struggle and Frida supported him. It was an unusual thing that a Briton was fighting against the British. Frida later converted to Buddhism. The internationally noted filmstar Kabir Bedi is their son. In 1934, he participated in the war of liberation against the British. He was a revolutionary and loved to define himself as same, and putting his money where his mouth was, gave a great part of the economic resources of his family to the service of the freedom of his people. In the process of the war he was captured and tortured, bringing back a lesion to his spinal column, which subsequently prevented him from walking and moving normally.

In 1937, he was Chairman of the Congress Socialist Party's Amritsar Conference and also preside the Punjab Trade Union Conference at Rawalpindi same year. In the year 1938, he was elected, Member of the National Executive of CSP'S at Lahore Conference and Joint Secretary of All India Kisan Sabha at the same time. He was interned at Deoli Camp and joined Communist Party at that time (1940-41). He was editor of 'Monday Morning' a weekly published from Lahore and simultaneously edited 'Contemporary Indian'

After the independence of India, he continued active in politics for some years but resigned from CPI due to some differences on National issues particularly on Kashmir issue. He had a keen interest in the politics of Jammu and Kashmir and was President of Delhi Citizens Democratic Front. Baba Bedi was the author of Guru Baba Nanak - Founder Master of Sikhism: New Light Publishers, 1966, that tells stories of Guru Nanak in poetic prose of rare charm, to which the late Raja Sir Daljit Singh of Kapurthala and Sir Jogindra Singh had added Scriptural quotations from Gurbani as their labour of love. Baba Bedi died March 31, 1993 unsung and unnoticed. It is reported his ashes were spread in the Ganges January, 1998.

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(BPL Bedi is one of India's outstanding journalists and commentators. In the thirties, he founded and edited the quarterly Contemporary India and later the weekly Monday Morning. With his British wife, who was a student with him at..)

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The Kashmir of Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah, by C. Bilqees Taseer.Ferozsons, 1986-350 pages.(According to C. Bilqees Taseer,Mr. BPL Bedi and his English wife, Freda, a graduate from an English University, had been known to us since our marriage in 1936.Mr. BPL Bedi began to visit the State and by the end of 1942 was successful in winning over the sympathies of kashmiris.)According to D. N. Dhar, Mr. BPL Bedi and Mrs. Freida Bedi developed intimate friendship with Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and as such played key political role in the subsequent years.

Unhappy Kashmir: the hidden story, by Dina Nath Raina - 1990 - 209 pages.(Two communist leaders of Lahore, BPL Bedi and Freda Bedi had prepared a document titled "New Kashmir", which was adopted by Sheikh Abdullah as a manifesto of the National Conference).BPL Bedi was considered to be the author of the 'New Kashmir' programme (1944).BPL Bedi and his wife Freda Bedi were the author of the New Kashmir manifesto adopted by the National Conference of Abdullah in October 1944, at the Mujahid Manzil, Srinagar Session of the Party.

Crisis in Kashmir, by Pyarelal Kaul. 1991-330 pages.(BPL Bedi, a leftist from Punjab and his wife Freda Bedi had also taken keen interest in preparing "Naya Kashmir". It was a blue print of National Conference , aiming at building New Kashmir. It laid bare political philosophy of the party).

The Roots of Kashmir problem: the continuing battle between secularism and communal separatism, by Devendra Swarup, Sushil Aggarwal.Manthan Prakashan, 1992 - History - 256 pages.Contributed articles on the current state of affairs in Kashmir, India.(It was BPL Bedi of Lahore and his Italian wife Freda Bedi (the mother of the famous actor Kabir Bedi), who were the authors of this document, the cover of which was decorated with Red Flag and white plough).

(Justifying the plan of "Independent" Kashmir, the Communist leader BPL Bedi told Shri Balraj Puri as far back as in 1948 that : "With Soviet Union and People's China at our back, we can turn Kashmir into an arsenal for revolutionary movement in India).

Kashmir politics: problems and prospects, by Gull Mohd Wani. Ashish Pub. House, 1993 - History - 200 pages.

Kashmir, wail of a valley, by Mohan Lal Koul - 1999 - 462 pages. Of immense political significance was the arrival of BPL Bedi and his European wife, Freda Bedi in Kashmir. They as communists from the Punjab pioneered a new communist Manifesto for Kashmir in the form of New Kashmir document.

Artisan of the paradise: art and artisans of Kashmir, from ancient to modern times, by D. N. Dhar, Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation (India) & Bhavana Books and Prints, 1999 - Art - 230 pages. (According to author, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah has himself admitted in his autobiography, that they had requisitioned the services of a famous progressive leader of the Punjab, BPL Bedi, "Who was friendly to us", to draft his party's manifesto and his European wife Freda. 'New Kashmir' manifesto adopted by the National Conference of Shaikh Abdullah, at the Mujahid Manzil, Srinagar at the annual Session of the Party (NC) on September 29 & 30th 1944. BPL Bedi drafted this document and typed by his wife Freda).

42. K B MENON, Konnanathu Balakrishna Menon popularly known as Dr. K.B. Menon is considered as a saint. His main feature is his simplicity. He walks along the street of Malabar with a khadi sack in hand and a khadi turban on head. The common men in Malabar would not identify him as a scholar who gets PG and PhD from an American University. He became a true Gandhian through the clear observation on Gandhian way of life and followed such a simple life pattern.

Dr. Menon, son of Shri V. Raman Menon was born on 18 June 1897, at the reputed Konnanath Family of Taliparamba, Cannanore Distt in North Malabar (Kerala). He got bachelors degree in Philosophy from the Madras Christian College. Then he joined as a teacher in the Nizam College at Hyderabad. From there, he got a scholarship for further study in America. Then he joined the Berkley University of California. He studied there and secured a post graduation and PhD in Economics and Social Science.

After the course he started his career as a professor in Harvard University. It was the time while Jayaprakash Narain has arrived for his further study in America. Both of them has met and started a new relationship as two democrats with a left over view. After a short period, he resigned his job and came back to India with a decision to participate in the freedom struggle in the country. His first assignment was as the secretary of the Human Rights Organisation, its chairman was Jawaharlal Nehru. He was General Secretary Civil Liberties Union in 1936 and Joint Secretary of All India State Peoples Conference in 1937. He also assigned as the secretary of the Citizens' forum of the princely states and also takes charge as the editor of the magazine 'States People'. He was one of the founders of CSP in Kerala.

When 'Quit India' Movement of August 1942 started in Kannur district, A socialist group of workers under the leadership of Dr. K.B. Menon lead to the movement. He was the main accused of the sensational Keezhariyoor Bomb Case. For this agitation, he was sentenced for ten years of imprisonment. After independence he became Joint Secretary of the Socialist Party in 1948 and contested in Thrithala Assembly segment to the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1952 and got elected. He was sworn in as the leader of the Socialist Group in

the Assembly. In 1957 he got elected to the Lok Sabha from the Badagara Parliament Constituency as a PSP Member. Again in 1965 he contested from Quilandi Assembly constituency and was elected. Later he joined Samyukta Socialist Party.

He was a pure vegetarian who lived only with bread and fruits. After 60s he suffered with blindness and passed away on 6th September in 1967. Then he was seventy years of age. His life is a lesson or a syllabus for the purity in politics. He was a political saint.

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Communism in Kerala: a study in political adaptation - Page 101, by Thomas Johnson Nossiter, Royal Institute of International Affairs. 1982 -426 pages. Quoted, Dr Konnanath Balakrishna Menon (1897-1967) is a neglected figure. Of prosperous Nair background in Cannanore, he became an academic economist in the USA and was associated with Indian 'revolutionary circles there before returning to India in 1936. In 1938, he was Secretary to All India States Peoples Conference and spent two years with Gandhi ji.

During early 1940s he turned to violent political action including sabotage and was arrested in 1943 in connection with the Keezhariyur Bomb Conspiracy case. On his release in 1946, Menon joined Congress Socialist Party and was member of its National Executive. Subsequently a PSP MP, he submitted on the conduct of the first Communist Government in Kerala in support of a motion in the Lok Sabha a report "Sixteen Months of Communist Rule in Kerala. A General Review. Calicut (Amala Printing Works), 1958. Documented Statement on Kerala to the Honorable Mr. Speaker, Lok Sabha, by Dr KB Menon.

Dr. KB Menon was a close associate of Jayaprakash Narayan from their days in USA. He worked as General Secretary of the AH India Civil Liberties Union of which Jawaharlal Nehru was the Chairman.

Who is who of freedom fighters in Kerala, by K. Karunakaran Nair. 1975-632 pages. Balakrishna Menon, Konnanath, (Dr. KB Menon). born in June 1897, at Taliparamba, Cannanore Dist. Graduated from the Madras Christian College. Secured Presidency rank in the first year B.Com., examination from Sydenham College of Commerce,

43. SURESH J. DESAI, son of Shri Jamiyram G. Desai, born on May 5, 1909 at Surat (Gujarat). He was Educated at M T V College, Surat and Bombay University, and did M.A., LL.B. He was married to Shrimati Kalavati Mazumdar, and had one daughter. Suresh Desai participated in 'Quit India Movement' and was in prison for two years 1942-45. He was

Honorary Private Secretary to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, 1945-46. Joint Secretary, All India Socialist Party, 1948-50. He was Member, National Executive of the Socialist Party, 1946-50, and Secretary of its Foreign Department. He was President Gujarat and Saurashtra unit of Praja Socialist Party, 1955-60. Later he joined Congress Party. He was Member, Rajya Sabha, 3-4-1960 to 2-4-1966 and 3-4-1966 to 2-4-1972. Member, National Shipping Board, 1963-65. Editor-in-Chief, "Asian Studies". Suresh Desai passed away in 1989. Obituary in Rajya Sabha on 21-2-1989.

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In August 1942, Suresh J. Desai became Secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in succession to S R Dhadda, who is under detention in Benares Jail as a security prisoner. Suresh Jamiatran Desai played an important role in the Congress movement at Calcutta until his arrest on 22.10.43. He was recruited to the Congress Socialist Party by Jai Prakash Narain and was in contact at Calcutta with members of the Directorate such as Sucheta Kripalani, Jai Prakash ... In November 1942, underground in the post addressed to him as Secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce. Quit India Movement: British secret documents, Volume 2, by Pran Nath Chopra, Shiri Ram Bakshi. Interprint, 1986.

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Ahead of others, PSP member in the Rajya Sabha and a Party leader since CSP days, Suresh Desai, has crossed the floor and joined the Congress. It is no secret that love towards the Congress has been developing in many other PSP breasts. Link: Volume 4, Issues 26-51, 1962.

B.M. Birla: his deeds & dreams, by P. Chentsal Rao. 1983-152 pages. Suresh J. Desai, former Member of Parliament, who started his career in the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, recalls an incident to denote the high patriotic ideals BM cherished: "It was the year 1943, I was the Secretary of the.... Mr. Suresh J. Desai, a former Member of Parliament was Director-in-Charge of the Birla Institute of Scientific Research.

44. PREM BHASIN, was born at Rawalpindi on 27th December 1917. His education was at Rawalpindi and Lahore. He attended Karachi Congress (AICC) in 1931. Prem Bhasin joined the freedom struggle actively in 1939, after he secured Master's Degree in Political Science when he started to work as a full-timer of the Congress Socialist Party.

He came from a family of freedom fighters and took to revolutionary work, under the direction of the Party. He was arrested in 1941 and was released in 1946. During the jail term, he and other socialists went on a hunger strike in sympathy with the hunger strikers detained in the Deoli camp jail in Rajasthan under the leadership of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. After release from jail, Prem Bhasin, continued to work as party organiser in the Punjab and was elected to its National Executive Committee in the Kanpur National Conference 1947.

In the Nasik Conference of the Socialist Party in 1948, he was appointed as one of the Joint Secretaries, a post he held till 1953 and later from 1954 to 1963, when he was elected as General Secretary. In 1952, the Party took the name of Praja Socialist Party as a result of unification with the KMPP and the Forward Bloc. He gave up that office in 1971 after the

unification of the PSP with the SSP (In between he was Joint Secretary of SSP in 1964-65, briefly when S M Joshi was the President and Rajnarain was General Secretary). Thereafter, he was Chairman of the Parliamentary Board of the Party for a couple of years. He suffered incarceration on several occasions during 1947-1970.

Although he remained as a centre of contacts for workers during the internal Emergency imposed in 1975, he was not put behind bars. In the 1977 parliamentary general election, he campaigned for Janata Party candidates in Assam and Orissa. He was offered Ambassadorship and Governorship in 1977, but refused to accept the offer. He also turned down similar offers in 1990.

Prem Bhasin was an ardent defender of civil liberties. He always supported the PUCL. As Editor of the Janata, English weekly for several years, he raised his powerful voice against the suppression of the democratic rights of the people. Once Prof. Madhu Dandavate described Prem Bhasin as a living encyclopedia of Socialism. He retired from active politics in 1977, and passed away on 5th February, 2003.

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45. ARUNA ASAF ALI Smt, AKA Aruna Ganguly, was born at Kalka, Haryana into a Bengali Brahmo family on July 16, 1909. She was educated at Lahore and Nainital. She graduated and worked as a teacher. She taught at the Gokhale Memorial School in Calcutta. She met Asaf Ali, a leader in the Congress party at Allahabad and married him in 1928, despite parental opposition on grounds of religion (she was a Brahmo while he was a Muslim and age difference of more than 20 years).

She became an active member of Congress Party after marriage and participated in public processions during the Salt Satyagraha. She was arrested on the charge that she was a vagrant and hence not released in 1931 under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, which stipulated release of all political prisoners. Other women co-prisoners refused to leave the premises unless she was also released and gave in only after Mahatma Gandhi intervened. A public agitation secured her release.

In 1932, she was held prisoner at the Tihar Jail where she protested the indifferent treatment of political prisoners by launching a hunger strike. Her efforts resulted in an improvement of conditions in the Tihar Jail but she was moved to Ambala and was subjected to solitary confinement. She is widely remembered for hoisting the Congress flag at the Gowalia Tank maidan in Bombay during the Quit India Movement, on August 9, 1942.

On August 8, 1942, the AICC passed the Quit India resolution at the Bombay session. The government responded by arresting the major leaders and all members of the Congress Working Committee and thus tried to pre-empt the movement from success. A young Aruna Asaf Ali presided over the remainder of the session on 9 August and hoisted the Congress flag at the Gowalia Tank maidan. This marked the commencement of the movement. The police fired upon the assembly at the session. Aruna was dubbed the Heroine of the 1942 movement for her bravery in the face of danger and was called Grand Old Lady of the Independence movement in her later years.

An arrest warrant was issued in her name but she went underground to evade the arrest. Her property was seized and sold. In the meanwhile, she also edited Inquilab, a monthly magazine of the Congress Party, along with Ram Manohar Lohia. In a 1944 issue, she exhorted youth to action by asking them to forget futile discussions about violence and non-violence and join the revolution. The government announced a reward of Rs. 5,000/- for her capture. She fell ill and Mahatma Gandhi sent her a hand-written note to come out of hiding and surrender herself. As her mission was accomplished and as she could utilize the reward amount for the Harijan cause. However, she came out of hiding only after the warrant against her was withdrawn in 1946.

She was a member of the Congress Socialist Party, and joined Socialist Party in 1948 as its National Executive member. She however left that party along with Edatata Narayanan and they visited Moscow along with Rajani Palme Dutt. Both of them joined the CPI before Stalin's death. On domestic front, she was bereaved when Asaf Ali died in 1953.

In 1954, she helped form the National Federation of Indian Women, the women's wing of CPI but left the party in 1956 following Khrushchev's disowning of Stalin. In 1958, she was elected the first Mayor of Delhi. She and Narayanan started Link publishing house and published a daily, Patriot and a weekly, Link the same year. In 1964, she rejoined the Congress Party but stopped taking part in active politics. Despite reservations about the emergency, she remained close to Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi. She was awarded the Padma Bhushan in her lifetime.

Aruna Asaf Ali was awarded International Lenin Peace Prize for the year 1964. She was awarded India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna, posthumously in 1997. In 1998, a stamp commemorating her was issued. Aruna Asaf Ali marg in New Delhi was named in her honour. She died on 29th July 1996 at age of 87.

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High Quality Content by WIKIPEDIA articles! Aruna Asaf Ali (July 16, 1909, Kalka, Haryana-July 29, 1996) (born Aruna Ganguli), was an Indian independence activist. She is widely remembered for hoisting the Congress flag at the Gowalia Tank maidan in Bombay during the Quit India Movement, 1942. She was 87 years old at the time of her death.

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The history of doing: an illustrated account of movements for movements for women's rights, by Radha Kumar. 1993-204 pages.Mentioned Aruna Asaf Ali, 1906-1995 Born into an orthodox Hindu Bengali family, Aruna Asaf Ali (or Aruna Gangulee as she was then) was educated at the Sacred Heart Convent in Lahore and then sent to a Protestant school in Nainital.

She along with Achyut Parwardhan jointly published Janata in 1946, as the organ of Congress Socialist Party.Later with Edatta Narayanan started Link publishing house and published a daily, Patriot and a weekly, Link the same year. In 1964, she rejoined the Congress Party but stopped taking part in active politics. She was awarded the Padma Bhushan in her lifetime.

Aruna Asaf Ali was awarded International Lenin Peace Prize for the year 1964, and Jawaharlal Nehru award in 1992. She was awarded India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna, posthumously in 1997. In 1998, a stamp commemorating her was issued. Aruna Asaf Ali marg in New Delhi was named in her honour. She died on 29th July 1996 at age of 87.

46. GANGA SHARAN SINGH (SINHA), son of Shri Ram Prasad Sinha, born at Khadagpur, Patna in 1905. He was married to Shrimati Chandramani Devi, and had one daughter. Eminent nationalist, freedom fighter and litterateur Ganga Sharan Singh was among the prominent leaders of the Indian National Congress as well as among the founders of the Congress Socialist Party. He joined Non-co-operation movement, in 1921, since then he has been working in political field. He was in the Indian National Congress till the beginning of 1948.

He was close to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, India's first President, who wanted him to be one of the trustees for the properties of Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy at Patna for social service. He shared the same house at Kadam Kuan in Patna with his close friend and nationalist freedom fighter Jayaprakash Narayan.JP shared the most cordial, lasting and harmonious friendship with him.

In 1928, he started a journal '*Yuvak*' (Hindi) along with Ram Briksha Benipuri, which was a politico-literary journal of the revolutionary ideas.

One of the pioneer and Founder member of Bihar Socialist Party, Ganga Sharan Sinha was General Secretary of Bihar Congress Socialist Party in 1934. He participated several times in Freedom movement and jailed. In 1948, he was member of the Socialist Party's National Executive and Chairman of the Praja Socialist Party, during 1956-59. Ganga Sharan Sinha presides PSP's Bombay Conference in 1959.Later he joined Congress party and was nominated to Rajya Sabha in 1968.

The Government of India appointed a committee in 1967, under the Chairmanship of Ganga Saran Sinha to look into the Children's problems, about their needs during the stages of development and to suggest programmes to meet their needs. The Committee suggested for

the Preparation of a Programme for Children. The Government of India had accepted the recommendations of the Committee Report on child education in 1969 and decided to integrate all services for the 0-6 year's olds, planning proceeded cautiously, piloted at first, with the ICDS conceptual model.

Ganga Sharan Sinha worked relentlessly for the promotion of Hindi as a National Language. He was among the founding members of the Board of trustees of Bharatiya Jnanpith. The Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra, has instituted an award in his honour. The Government of India has instituted Ganga Sharan Singh Awards under Hindi Sevi Samman Awards. The government of Bihar has instituted an award for literature in his name.

He was Member, Rajya Sabha (Elected), 3-4-1956 to 2-4-1962, 3-4-1962 to 2-4-1968 and (Nominated) on 3-4-1968 to 2-4-1974. Founder-President Acharya Narendra Deva Sansthan, Varanasi.

Ganga Sharan Sinha passed away in August 1988. Obituary references in Rajya Sabha on 22-8-1988.

PUBLICATIONS:

Report, October 1968. India (Republic). Committee for the Preparation of a Programme for Children, by Ganga Sharan Sinha. Deptt. of Social Welfare, 1969. 113 pages.

Social work forum: Volume 7. Indian Association of Trained Social Workers, Indian Association of the Alumni of Schools of Social Work - 1969. Ganga Sharan Sinha Committee Report on Child Welfare suggested by the Committee, while the Fourth Plan allocation for the same is Rupees 50 crores only.

Press and national movement in India, 1911-1947, by Basanti Sinha. 1994-270 pages. In 1928 Yuvak (Hindi) was started by Ram Briksha Benipuri and Ganga Sharan Singh which was a politico-literary journal of the extremist school of politics but it could not last long as it fell a victim to contemporary Government's.

REFERENCES:

Social policy and administration in India, by Mohinder Singh. 1996-319 pages. The Government appointed a committee in 1967 under the Chairmanship of Shri Ganga Sharan Sinha to look into the Children's problems, about their needs during the stages of development and to suggest programmes to meet their needs.

PRAJA SOCIALIST PARTY OF INDIA Headquarter: 18, Windsor Place, New Delhi Telephone: 40056, Telegrams: Samajwadi. Office bearers: Chairman: Acharya Narendra Deva. Deputy Chairman: Ganga Sharan Sinha. General Secretary: Triloki Singh. Joint Secretaries: Farid Ansari, Prem Bhasin, K K Menon. Treasure: Shrimati Sucheta Kriplani. Members, National Executive: Narendra Deva, Triloki Singh, Ajit Roy, Ashok Mehta. Yearbook of the international socialist labour movement: Volume 1, by Socialist International (1951), Asian Socialist Conference. 1956. INDIA.

Quest for socialism: fifty years of struggle in India, by Surendranath Dwivedy. 1984-373 pages. Office bearers: Chairman: Acharya Narendra Deva. Deputy Chairman: Ganga Sharan Sinha, Triloki Singh was made General Secretary. Acharya Narendra Deva's health deteriorated. He was shifted to Erode, but Acharya Narendra Deva passed away on 19th

February, 1956. All of us felt as if we had lost our soul. That March, Ganga Sharan Sinha was made Chairman of the Party.

The socialist movement in India, by Nanak Chand Mehrotra. 1995-245 pages. As Narendra Deva's health was deteriorating rapidly, the National Executive elected Ganga Sharan Sinha as Deputy Chairman. After the death of Narendra Deva on 19 February 1956, Ganga Sharan Sinha took over as Chairman.

Report of the national conference, Volumes 1-3, by Praja Socialist Party. 1958. The Office-bearers and National Executive for the ensuing year were elected at its conclusion. Shri. Ganga Sharan Sinha was unanimously elected Chairman and Triloki Singh as General Secretary. The following were members National Executive: Asoka Mehta, MP, Ganga Sharan Sinha, MP, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, MLA, Surendranath Dwivedy, MP, PS China Dural, MLA, HV Kamat, KR Karant, Triloki Singh, MLA, Dr. KB Menon, MP, Prem Bhasin, Hareshwar Goswami.

Office bearer's Praja Socialist Party 1960. Chairman: Ashok Mehta. Deputy Chairman: Surendra Nath Dwivedy, MP. Treasure: Ganga Sharan Sinha. General Secretary: N G Goray. Joint Secretaries: Prem Bhasin, K K Menon. National Executive : Asoka Mehta, MP, Ganga Sharan Sinha, MP, Surendra Nath Dwivedy, MP, Triloki Singh, MLA, Dr. KB Menon, MP, Prem Bhasin, Hareshwar Goswami, MLA, Pattom Thanu Pillai, MLA, Basawan Sinha, MLA. Mir Mushtaq Ahmed. The Times of India directory and year book including who's who, 1960.

In 1964, SM Joshi was Chairman of Praja Socialist Party, Prem Bhasin was General Secretary and Ganga Saran Sinha, were prominent leader.

Socialist movement in India, by Krushna Singh Padhy, P. K. Panigrahy. 1992-260 pages. Meanwhile the Bihar Socialist Party had been set up by Ganga Sharan Sinha, Ramabriksha Benipuri and Jayaprakash. They did not use the word 'Congress' with the name of the party.

Forgotten warriors of Indian war of independence, 1941-1946: Indian National Army, Volume 2, by S. S. Yadava, All India INA Committee. Published for All India INA Committee by Hope India Publications, 2005.

47. RAMNANDAN MISHRA (MISRA), son of Rajendra Prasad Misra, a middle-range Bhumihar zamindar born at Raghunathpur Village of Darbhanga District of Bihar in 1905. Ramanandan Mishra got primary education at local level and learnt Sanskrit in his village. For higher studies he went to Kashi Vidyapeeth, Benaras, where he took 'Shastri' degree in 1926. While he was just fifteen year old he listened Rabindranath Tagore's speech at Benaras and inspired to join freedom movement. In 1929, he met Mahatma Gandhi at Kashi Vidyapeeth and joined Congress Party. He was member Bihar Pradesh Congress Committee (BPCC) during 1927-34.

Ramanandan Misra was a Nationalist and Socialist who spent years in jail during freedom movement. He took to Gandhian way of simple living and was a Gandhian Socialist in true sense. A close associate of Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan, Ramnandan Mishra shot into fame when he, along with JP, scaled the walls of the Hazaribagh central jail during the 'Quit India movement' to lead the underground movement against the British in 1942.

He established Magan ashram at Majholiya (Bihar) and started a movement against Veil (Parda Pratha) 1927-29. He rebelled against orthodoxy and traditionalism. He participated in

salt Satyagraha in 1930, and jailed. He participated in anti war campaign and jailed during 1939-40. One of the Founder members of Congress Socialist Party in 1934, Ramanandan Misra, participated several times in Freedom movement and jailed but his important role was in 1942, during Quit India Movement when he escaped with Jayaprakash Narayan from Hazaribagh jail in Bihar (Now Jharkhand). The detailed account of this event described by him in his book 'Escape and Torture'. After his release from jail in 1942, Ramanandan Misra, traveled all over India to establish Hind Kisan Panchayat and was its National General Secretary. In 1948, he was elected Member National Executive of Socialist Part, 1948-50.

Ramanandan Misra was a prominent Kisan leader and he contested Lok Sabha election in 1952, as Socialist Party candidate from Darbhanga Central Constituency (Bihar) but lost.

After the first General Elections in 1952, he has some differences with Jayaprakash Narayan and he retired from the active politics and moved towards spirituality. One-time fiery peasant leader from Bihar, Ramnandan Misra became a devotee of Sri Aurobindo. He has described this transition in his book 'Jeewan Ke Char Adhyay'. Ramanandan Misra passed away in August, 1989.

BOOKS/PUBLICATIONS:

'Aachara Shastra Ke Mool Siddhanta' by Anirudh Jha, Ramnandan Mishra. 265 pages.

'Condition of Tenant' by Ramanandan Misra. For Danby's response to Misra's charges, see Indian Nation 16 July, 1939.

Escape and torture, by Ramanandan Misra. Published by Monghyr Congress Socialist Party. 1945-18 pages. How Jaya Prakash escaped from Hazaribagh Prison.

Kisan problems, by Ramnandan Mishra, B. S. Mauinkurve. Behar Provincial Kisan Sabha, 1948-116 pages.

Socialism, Gandhism and Masani, by Ramnandan Mishra. Chapra, Bihar: Socialist Party, 1947-48p.

"Socialism and Peasantry", by Ramanandan Misra. Janata, 13, August 1950.

Land utilization in Champaran: report of Champaran Farms Enquiry Commission, by Rammanohar Lohia. Published by Ramnandan Mishra for the Hind Kisan Panchayat, 1950-81 pages. Lohia Commission started its work on 29 May 1950 and concluded it on 8 June 1950.

Kisanon ki Samasyayen (in Hindi), by Ramnandan Misra, Darbhanga, 1952, being a chapter of Rammanohar Lohia et al., Champaran Farms Enquiry Commission Report.

Jeewan ke Chaar Adhyay, by Ramanad Mishra. Nav Bharat Prakashan Laheriasarai/Darbhanga. 1952.

Adhyatma Aur Vijnana, by Ramnandan Mishra. 1969. Bangali Tola, Laheriasarai, District Darbhanga.

Nangababa Satis Chandra Mukerjee aur Gandhiji: Editor. Ramnandan Mishra, Nav Bharat Press, Laheriasarai, 1969.

"An Analytical and Critical Study of Radhakrishnan's Concept of Intuition." by Ram Nandan Mishra, Darshana International, XVIII, No. 2 (1978), 26-34.

Lives of Saints by Sri Ramanandan Misra. (From Bengali to Hindi) Vol. 1 & 2. (Mahatmas: Acharyas, mystics, saints, sages, seers, by Krishnaji Trivedi.1971-280 pages.

Sansmaran, by Ramanandan Mishra, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga.

Ramanandan Misra Papers.Nehru Museum and Libray(NML) New Delhi.

REFERENCES:

Towards freedom: documents on the movement for independence in ...: Volume 3, by Partha Sarathi Gupta, Indian Council of Historical Research. 1997-3517 pages. Mishra, Ramanandan (1905-1989) Learnt Sanskrit in his village. Took 'Shastri' degree from Kashi Vidyapeeth, 1926. Took to Gandhian way of simple living, rebelled against orthodoxy and traditionalism. During 'Quit India' movement (1942).

FASCIST & NAZI METHODS Mr. Ramanandan Misra's Letter to the Punjab Premier G/o The Superintendent, Kasur Sub- Jail. Kasur, 9th, Oct. 1943.To The Hon'ble the Prime Minister and the Hon'ble the Ministers, Punjab. "The Lahore Fort torture camp: being the first hand account of physical and mental torture and persecution of political detenues kept in the Lahore Fort under the Defence of India rules during the war" by Sardul Singh Caveeshar. Hero Publications, 1946-136 pages.

Inside Lahore Fort, by Jayaprakash Narayan. 1959-124 pages. Excerpts from Shri Ram Nandan Misra's letter to the Hon'ble the Prime Minister and the Ministers, of the Punjab Government, from Lahore Fort. "On the 22nd of February, 1943, I was arrested in Lahore and taken to the Lahore Fort.

Ramnandan Mishra and JP Narayan crossed the Ganga near Ramnagar and reached Banaras; Mishra was sent to Calcutta from where he proceeded to Delhi. In Delhi, he met Aruna Asaf Ali, JP and Biju Patnaik. From there he was sent to the. Quoted in Prachi (1986) (Literary Digest of East Indian Languages), by Nirmal Prabha Bardoloi.1997-323 pages.

Bihar Through the Ages, by Ritu Chaturvedi.2007-333, Quoted...Six national workers, confined in the Hazaribagh central jail, escaped from it on the Diwali night of the 9th November, 1942. They were Jai Prakash Narayan, Ramnandan Mishra, Yogendra Shukul, Suraj Narayan Singh, Gulab Chandra Gupta (Gulali) and Shaligram Singh, Secretary Hazaribagh District Congress Committee. The government announced a reward of Rs. 5000/each about any information of them which might lead to their arrest.

The Quit India movement in Bihar: the special reference to the old division of Bhagalpur, by Pankaj Kumar Roy.1991-172 pages. Saligram Babu and some other prisoners (Shri Jay Prakash, Shri Gulali Sonar, Pandit Ramnandan Mishra, Shri Suraj Narayan Singh, Shri Jogendra Sukla and Shri Saligram Singh) climbed over the boundary wall of the Hazaribagh Central Jail.

Jayaprakash Narayan: struggle with values: a centenary tribute, by Madhu Dandavate, Jayaprakash Narayan.2002-307 pages. The restless JP along with some of his co- prisoners including Ramnandan Mishra, Yogendra Shukla, Surajnarain Singh and others scaled the walls of the prison on Diwali night (October 1942) and escaped from the jail to join their

Agrarian movements in India: studies on 20th century Bihar, by Arvind N. Das.1982-152 pages. Intellectuals' like Rahul Sankrityayana and Nagarjuna on the one side and Congress Socialist leaders like Jaya Prakash Narayan, Rambriksha Benipuri, Ganga Saran Sinha, Awadheshwar Prasad Singh and Ramnandan Mishra, joined them.

Agrarian unrest and socio-economic change in Bihar, 1900-1980, by Arvind N. Das. 1983-354 pages. Ramnandan Misra, Kisanon ki Samasyayen (in Hindi), Darbhanga, 1952, being a chapter of Rammanohar Lohia et al., Champaran Farms Enquiry Commission Report.

Vocalizing silence: political protests in Orissa, 1930-42, by Chandi Prasad Nanda.2008-414 pages. This was precisely because they knew that such a position would send wrong signals to the people: they would be accused of indirectly opposing a people's movement.⁴⁰ With regard to the CSP, the visit of Ram Nandan Mishra (Secretary, All India Congress Socialist Party, AICSP. June-July 1942.

Towards Total Revolution: Search for an ideology, by Jayaprakash Narayan.1978.On 15 June 1942, in the simmering heat, a young leader from Bihar, Ramnandan Mishra, went to the hut of Gandhi. He greeted him, and said: "Pranam." Gandhi replied: "My cordial blessings

British rule in India: an assessment, by Ram Gopal, Ram Gopal.1963- 364 pages. "During interrogation, I was subjected to violence in the shape of kicks, slaps, fist blows on my face and severe pulling of my hair. I was beaten 20 times. During the beating on March 11, 1943, I lost consciousness, Ramanandan Misra.

The Quit India movement: the Second World War and Indian nationalism, by Arun Chandra Bhuyan.1975-262 pages. These five were Ram Nandan Mishra, Jogendra Sukul, Suraj Narayan Singh, Saligram Singh and Gulali Sonar of Hindustan Socialist Republican Army. All of them were members of the Congress Socialist Party. Home Political File No.

Congress and the peasant movement in Bihar, by Gyan Prakash Sharma. Somaiya Publications, 1987-147 pages. To this category belonged Sheelbhadra Yajee, Gangasharan Singh, Karyanand Sharma, Shyamnandan Singh, Ramchandra Sharma, Ramnandan Mishra, Jamuna Karjee and others.

Peasant struggles in Bihar, 1831-1992: spontaneity to organisation, by Kaushal Kishore Sharma, Prabhakar Prasad Singh, and Ranjan Kumar. Centre for Peasant Studies in association with Janaki Prakashan, 1994-251 pages. Some weeks before his death, Mahatma Gandhi realised his helplessness and asked Ramnandan Mishra to go ahead with the enquiry. Consequently, the Lohia Commission started its work on 29 May 1950 and concluded it on 8 June 1950.

Peasant movements in India, by Kankanala Munirathna Naidu. 1994-162 pages. Ramnandan Mishra, Suraj Narayan Singh and about 100 kisans protected the standing crop of the peasants despite resistance in Dekuli.⁵⁹ Suraj Narayan Singh with the whole strength of the Kisans behind him, waged the bakasht struggle in ...

Champaran and the Indian National Movement, by Binod Kumar Verma, Binod Kumar Verma.1992-280 pages. Ramnandan Mishra, Yogendra Shukul, Suraj Narayan Singh, Gulali (Gulab Chandra Gupta) and Shaligram Singh (Secretary of Hazaribagh District Congress Committee.¹ Circumstances under which such escape were possible are not yet definitely ...

Documents on Socialist Movements in India, by O.P. Ralhan. 2002-9538 pages. The Government also announced "substantial rewards" for "any information which might lead to their arrests," for Shri Jayapraksh Rs. 5000/-, for Shri Yogendra Shukul Rs. 5000/-, for Shri Ramnandan Mishra Rs. 5000/-, for Shri Suraj Narain Singh.

History of the freedom movement in Chotanagpur, 1885-1947, by Sushila Mishra, Kashi Prasad Jayaswal Research Institute, Sushila Mishra.1990-201 pages. The five other leaders were Ramnandan Mishra, Yogendra Shukla, Suraj Narain Singh, Gulabi Sonar and Saligram Singh. Their escape from the Jail had not only shocked the whole administration but had given a heavy blow to the British

History of the Indian revolutionary movement, by Manmath Nath Gupta. 1972-258 pages. Those who were to escape that night included Yogendra Shukla, a disciple of Chandra Shekhar Azad, Jayaprakash Narayan, Ramnandan Mishra, Surya Narayan Sinha, Gulab Chandra Gupta and Shaligram Sinha.

History of the freedom movement in Bihar: Volume 1, Kalikinkar Datta 1957. He deputed Shri Ramnandan Mishra to Bombay to meet Shri Achyut Patwardhan, a prominent member of the Socialist party. Shortly afterwards, Shri Basawan Singh, Shri Shyamnandan Babu and Shri Suraj Narayan Singh from Bihar, Shri BP Sinha

History of the Indian National Congress in Bihar, 1885-1985. P. N. Ojha, Kashi Prasad Jayaswal Research Institute. 1985-934 pages. Jaya Prakash Narayan, Phulan Prasad Verma, Ram Nandan Mishra, Ganga Sharan Singh, Ram Briksh Benipuri, Basawan Singh, Yogendra Shukla, Kishori Prasanna Sinha, Rahul Sankrityayana and others tried to form independent workers' and

The permanent crisis in India: after Janata what? Sachchidanand Sinha. 1978-145 pages. Such men as Acharya Narendra Dev, Mr Jayaprakash Narayan, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia, Mr Achyut Patwardhan, Mr Asoka Mehta, Mrs Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Mr Ram Nandan Mishra constituted its leadership. But they were far from a coherent...

Quit India movement: a people's revolt in Maharashtra. Krishnan Bhaskaran. 1999-257 pages. The Congress Socialist leaders including Mehar Ali, Dr. Lohia, Achyut Patwardhan, Narendra Deo, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Ram Nandan Mishra went to Birla House on the evening of 7th August, 1942 to meet Gandhi ji.

Constitutional development and national movement in India, 1919-47, by Shree Govind Mishra. 1978-400 pages. CHAPTER XXII RAMANAND AN MISRA. The life of Ram Nandan Misra, well-known Socialist leader of Bihar, is rich in political adventure. In November 1942, he escaped from the Hazaribaugh Central Prison, with Jayaprakash Narayan.

There was a stiff opposition from JP to the proposal of Ramnandan Misra, who was a member of the commission to intensify the agitation. Rammanohar Lohia, the man and his ism, by Girish Mishra, Braj Kumar Pandey. Eastern Books, 1992-205 pages. Life and activities of Rammanohar Lohia, 1910-1967, Indian political leader and socialist; a study.

Quit India movement: British secret report, by T. Wickenden. 1976-407 pages. Ram Nandan Misra also stopped in Mahatma Gandhi's Kutia for about a week from 15th June 1942 to 22nd June 1942. Ram Nandan Misra, while giving an account of his interview with Mahatma

Gandhi narrating the conversation which had followed. See also Ramnandan Misra, who was re-arrested in February 1943, has made some interesting disclosures in his statement to the Police. On the afternoon of 10th

Quit India Movement: British secret documents: Volume 1, by Pran Nath Chopra, Shiri Ram Bakshi. 1986-424 pages. During May Ramnandan Misra, a prominent member of the CSP was especially called by Gandhi to Wardha and he toured Bihar and Madras immediately afterwards evidently as a secret emissary of Gandhi. Recent information indicates that ...Detention for Ram Nandan Misra F.24/Cong./42-V August 30, 1942.

Journal of social and economic studies: Volume 8, Issue 2.A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies. 1980. Ramnandan Misra, "A short note on the conditions of tenants of Raj Darbhanga of parri elaka", Land Reform file 226, 1938 JPN Papers. See also circular of 6th July 1939. GBO FR (1) June 1936, HPF 18/6/1936 NAI: Ramnandan Misra, "A short note"; AICC Foreign Department Newsletter No. Ramnandan Misra to Dear Comrade (presumably JP Narayan), Laheriasarai, Aug. 17, 1938, Agriculturalists Union, f. 149, 1930, JPNP, NML. Report of the General Secretaries 'AICC New Delhi, September 1938. Janata, December 1937,

Sociology and economics of casteism in India: a study of Bihar, by Girish Mishra, Braj Kumar Pandey, Girish Mishra. 1996-433 pages. One was led by JP and the other by Ramnandan Misra. From the formation of the CSP in 1934 itself, Bhumihars were in a dominating role. Prominent among them were: Ramnandan Misra, Basawan Sinha, Kausalendra Narayan Sinha of the Amawan Estate,

Peasant movements in colonial India: North Bihar, 1917-1942, by Stephen Henningham. 1982-286 pages. Ramnandan Misra was the son of Rajendra Prasad Misra, a middle range Bhumihar zamindar of Raghunathpur village in Darbhanga. Rajendra Prasad Misra had an annual income of 20000 to 25000 rupees.

Peasants' politics and the British Government, 1930-40: a study on ..., by Saradindu Mukherji. 1993-222 pages. The conference was presided over by Swami Sahajanand, it was attended among others by Baldeo Sahay, Mahabir Prasad, Ramkumar Tripathi, Jay Prakash Narayan, Abdul Bari, Ramnandan Misra, Badri Narayan Sinha, Jadunandan Sharma, Ambika Kant Sinha, Jamuna Karjee.

Land reforms in India: promises and performance, by Harkishan Singh Surjeet. 1992-278 pages. Ramnandan Mishra a Kisan Sabha leader from Bihar was forced to react to this in an open letter to Gandhi saying, "the report of your speech is unjust and unfair. There is a great danger of your speech being used by pro-landlord officers

Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan: man of the century: Volume 1, by Jayaprakash Narayan, Sachchidananda. 2002. During the 1942 movement JP made a daring escape from Hazaribagh jail with colleagues like Ram Nandan Misra, and joined the ranks of the freedom fighters. At that time, Achyut Patwardhan, Aruna Asaf Ali, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia.

A great estate and its landlords in colonial India: Darbhanga, by Stephen Henningham. 1990-179 pages. (Legislation was passed in mid 1938 abolishing salami, but it was widely ignored.) The circle manager reported in 1939 that '35 per cent of the tenantry has become landless' while Ramnandan Misra complained that 'by starting land

Government and politics of India and Pakistan, 1885-1955: A bibliography of works in Western languages, by Patrick Wilson. South Asia Studies, Institute of East Asiatic Studies, University of California, 1956-356 pages. *'Escape and torture'*. Monghyr, Congress Socialist Party. 1945- 18 pages. How Jaya Prakash escaped from Hazaribagh Prison, by Ramanandan Misra and PT Tandon. See Also South Asia studies: Modern India project. Bibliographical study: Issue 3. California University. Institute of East Asiatic studies.

The Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha, 1929-1942: a study of an Indian, by Walter Hauser. 1961-428 pages. The case of Congressmen, Socialists, Communists, and Kisan Sabhites alike. In the Kisan Sabha this leadership resided in the hands of men like Jadunandan Sharma, Ram Chandra Sharma, Ramnandan Misra, Ram Briksh Benipuri.

Galaxy of the Indian socialist leaders, by Madhu Limaye. 2000-392 pages. If you read Pyarelal's The Last Phase this will become clear. During the 1942 movement JP made a daring escape from Hazaribagh jail with colleagues like Ramnandan Misra and joined the ranks of the freedom fighters.

Bihar Through the Ages, by Ritu Chaturvedi. 2007-333, Quoted...Six national workers, confined in the Hazaribagh central jail, escaped from it on the Diwali night of the 9th November, 1942. They were Jai Prakash Narayan, Ramnandan Mishra, Yogendra Shukul, Suraj Narayan Singh, Gulab Chandra Gupta (Gulali) and Shaligram Singh, Secretary Hazaribagh District Congress Committee. The government announced a reward of Rs. 5000/each about any information of them which might lead to their arrest.

The Quit India movement in Bihar: the special reference to the old division of Bhagalpur, by Pankaj Kumar Roy. 1991-172 pages. Saligram Babu and some other prisoners (Shri Jay Prakash, Shri Gulali Sonar, Pandit Ramnandan Mishra, Shri Suraj Narayan Singh, Shri Jogendra Sukla and Shri Saligram Singh) climbed over the boundary wall of the Hazaribagh Central Jail.

Jayaprakash Narayan: struggle with values: a centenary tribute, by Madhu Dandavate, Jayaprakash Narayan. 2002-307 pages. The restless JP along with some of his co- prisoners including Ramnandan Mishra, Yogendra Shukla, Surajnarain Singh and others scaled the walls of the prison on Diwali night (October 1942) and escaped from the jail to join their

Agrarian movements in India: studies on 20th century Bihar, by Arvind N. Das. 1982-152 pages. Intellectuals' like Rahul Sankrityayana and Nagarjuna on the one side and Congress Socialist leaders like Jaya Prakash Narayan, Rambriksha Benipuri, Ganga Saran Sinha, Awadheshwar Prasad Singh and Ramnandan Mishra, joined them.

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Vocalizing silence: political protests in Orissa, 1930-42, by Chandi Prasad Nanda. 2008-414 pages. This was precisely because they knew that such a position would send wrong signals to the people: they would be accused of indirectly opposing a peoples movement. 40 With regard to the CSP, the visit of Ram Nandan Mishra (Secretary, All India Congress Socialist Party, AICSP. June-July 1942.

Towards Total Revolution: Search for an ideology, by Jayaprakash Narayan.1978.On 15 June 1942, in the simmering heat, a young leader from Bihar, Ramnandan Mishra, went to the hut of Gandhi. He greeted him, and said: "Pranam." Gandhi replied: "My cordial blessings. See Also,

He used the services of Mridulaben Sarabhai for the same purpose in Bombay. 60 Socialist leaders like Yusuf Meherally, Ramnandan Mishra, Acharya Narendra Deva, and Achyut Patwardhan also became active at Gandhi's instance.

The Quit India movement: the Second World War and Indian nationalism, by Arun Chandra Bhuyan.1975-262 pages. These five were Ramnandan Mishra, Jogendra Sukul, Suraj Narayan Singh, Saligram Singh and Gulali Sonar of Hindustan Socialist Republican Army. All of them were members of the Congress Socialist Party. Home Political File No.

Congress and the peasant movement in Bihar, by Gyan Prakash Sharma.Somaiya Publications, 1987-147 pages.To this category belonged Sheelbhadra Yajee, Gangasharan Singh, Karyanand Sharma, Shyam- nandan Singh, Ramchandra Sharma, Ramnandan Mishra, Jamuna Karjee and others.

Peasant struggles in Bihar, 1831-1992: spontaneity to organisation, by Kaushal Kishore Sharma, Prabhakar Prasad Singh, Ranjan Kumar. Centre for Peasant Studies in association with Janaki Prakashan, 1994-251 pages. Some weeks before his death, Mahatma Gandhi realised his helplessness and asked Ramnandan Mishra to go ahead with the enquiry. Consequently, the Lohia Commission started its work on 29 May 1950 and concluded it on 8 June 1950.

There was a stiff opposition from JP to the proposal of Ramnandan Misra, who was a member of the commission to intensify the agitation. Rammanohar Lohia, the man and his ism, by Girish Mishra, Braj Kumar Pandey. Eastern Books, 1992-205 pages.Life and activities of Rammanohar Lohia, 1910-1967, Indian political leader and socialist; a study.

Peasant movements in India, by Kankanala Munirathna Naidu.1994-162 pages.Ramnandan Mishra, Suraj Narayan Singh and about 100 kisans protected the standing crop of the peasants despite resistance in Dekuli.59 Suraj Narayan Singh with the whole strength of the Kisans behind him, waged the bakasht struggle in ...

Champaran and the Indian National Movement, by Binod Kumar Verma, Binod Kumar Verma.1992-280 pages. Ramnandan Mishra, Yogendra Shukul, Suraj Narayan Singh, Gulali (Gulab Chandra Gupta) and Shaligram Singh (Secretary of Hazaribagh District Congress Committee.1 Circumstances under which such escape were possible are not yet definitely ...

Documents on Socialist Movements in India, by O.P. Ralhan. 2002-9538 pages. The Government also announced "substantial rewards" for "any information which might lead to their arrests," for Shri Jayapraksh Rs. 5000/-, for Shri Yogendra Shukul Rs. 5000/-, for Shri Ramnandan Mishra Rs. 5000/-, for Shri Suraj Narain Singh.

History of the freedom movement in Chotanagpur, 1885-1947, by Sushila Mishra, Kashi Prasad Jayaswal Research Institute, Sushila Mishra.1990-201 pages. The five other leaders were Ramnandan Mishra, Yogendra Shukla, Suraj Narain Sing, Gulabi Sonar and Saligram Singh.Their escape from the Jail had not only shocked the whole administration but had given a heavy blow to the British

History of the Indian revolutionary movement, by Manmath Nath Gupta. 1972-258 pages. Those who were to escape that night included Yogendra Shukla, a disciple of Chandra Shekhar Azad, Jayaprakash Narayan, Ramnandan Mishra, Surya Narayan Sinha, Gulab Chandra Gupta and Shaligram Sinha.

History of the freedom movement in Bihar: Volume 1, by Kalikinkar Datta. 1957. He deputed Shri Ramnandan Mishra to Bombay to meet Shri Achyut Patwardhan, a prominent member of the Socialist party. Shortly afterwards, Shri Basawan Singh, Shri Shyamnandan Babu and Shri Suraj Narayan Singh from Bihar, Shri BP Sinha

Struggle for hegemony in India, 1920-47: the colonial state, the Volume 2, by Bhagwan Josh.1992-331 pages. In 1939, the kisans of Pandual thana, led by Jamuna Karjee, and Ramanandan Mishra were carrying on agitation against the Maharaja of Darbhanga. Every day jathas of 25 kisans used to march to the disputed land to plough.

History of the Indian National Congress in Bihar, 1885-1985, by P. N. Ojha, Kashi Prasad Jayaswal Research Institute.1985-934 pages. Jaya Prakash Narayan, Phulan Prasad Verma, Ram Nandan Mishra, Ganga Sharan Singh, Ram Briksh Benipuri, Basawan Singh, Yogendra Shukla, Kishori Prasanna Sinha, Rahul Sankrityayana and others tried to form independent workers' and

The permanent crisis in India: after Janata what? by Sachchidanand Sinha 1978-145 pages. Such men as Acharya Narendra Dev, Mr Jayaprakash Narayan, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia, Mr Achyut Patwardhan, Mr Asoka Mehta, Mrs Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Mr Ram Nandan Mishra constituted its leadership. But they were far from a coherent ...

Quit India movement: a people's revolt in Maharashtra, by Krishnan Bhaskaran.1999-257 pages.The Congress Socialist leaders including Mehar Ali, Dr. Lohia, Achyut Patwardhan, Narendra Deo, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Ramanandan Mishra went to Birla House on the evening of 7th August, 1942 to meet Gandhi and exchange

Constitutional development and national movement in India, 1919-47, by Shree Govind Mishra.1978-400 pages. CHAPTER XXII RAM N AND AN MISRA The life of Ram Nandan Misra, well-known Socialist leader of Bihar, is rich in political adventure. In November 1942, he escaped from the Hazaribaugh Central Prison, with Jayaprakash Narayan and four

Quit India movement: British secret report, by T. Wickenden.1976-407 pages. Ram Nandan Misra also stopped in Mahatma Gandhi's Kutia for about a week from 15th June 1942 to 22nd June 1942. Ram Nandan Misra, while giving an account of his interview with Mahatma Gandhi narrating the conversation which had followed.

Journal of social and economic studies: Volume 8, Issue 2, A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies 1980. Ramnandan Misra, "A short note on the conditions of tenants of Raj Darbhanga of parri elaka", Land Reform file 226, 1938 JPN Papers. See also circular of 6th July 1939.GBO FR (1) June 1936, HPf 18/6/1936 NAI: Ramnandan Misra, "A short note"; AICC Foreign Department Newsletter No. Ramnandan Misra to Dear Comrade (presumably JP Narayan), Laheriasarai, Aug. 17, 1938, Agriculturalists Union, f. 149, 1930, JPNP, NML. Report of the General Secretaries 'AICC New Delhi, September 1938. Janata, December 1937,

Sociology and economics of casteism in India: a study of Bihar, by Girish Mishra, Braj Kumar Pandey, Girish Mishra.1996-433 pages. One was led by JP and the other by Ramnandan Misra. From the formation of the CSP in 1934 itself, Bhumihars were in a ... Prominent among them were: Ramnandan Misra, Basawan Sinha, Kausalendra Narayan Sinha of the Amawan Estate,

Jayaprakash Narayan: struggle with values: a centenary tribute, by Madhu Dandavate, Jayaprakash Narayan.2002-307 pages. During the freedom struggle particularly during the Second World War, with JP and other stalwarts of the party like Dr. Lohia, Achyut Patwardhan and, Ramnandan Mishra providing a determined leadership to the underground movement in 1942 .

J.P., his biography, by Allan Scarfe, Wendy Scarfe. 1998-274 pages. Soon after this they hid for three days in the offices of Ramanandan Misra's father-in-law, a well-to-do ... Jayaprakash and Ramanandan Misra hid under a heap of jute bags on a bullock cart, provided for them by Misra's father-in-law.

J P: Jayaprakash Narayan : biography, thoughts, letters, documents, by Onkar Sharad. 1977-199 pages. There were with JP to escape Surajnarayan Singh, Gulab Chandra alias 'Gulali', Ramnandan Mishra and Saligram Singh. The Diwali day arrived. It was the month of November. The weather was pretty cold. Against his usual habit, JP got ...

The Man and the scientist: essays in honour of Professor Balbhadra ... Ganesh Prasad Sinha.1979-263 pages. In addition, Rahul Sankrityayana, Dhanraj Sharma, Ramnandan Mishra, Kishori Prasanna Singh, Awadeshwar Prasad Singh and Sheel bhadra Yaji played notable roles in the kisan movement. It is, however, regrettable that the Kisan Sabha.

Young India, 1927-1928, by Gandhi (Mahatma), Rajendra Prasad. 1935 - 1104 pages. Babu Ramanandan Mishra, a Khadi worker, was desirous of rescuing his wife from the oppression of the purdah. As his people would not let the girl come to the Ashram, he took two girls from the Ashram to be companions to his wife.

Collected works: Volume 36, by Gandhi (Mahatma)1970.Babu Ramanandan Mishra, a khadi worker, was desirous of rescuing ... The parents of the girl wife resented the attempt of the Ashram girls to wean young Mrs. Mishra from the purdah. The girls braved all difficulties.

Role of women in the freedom movement in Bihar, 1912-1947, by Saroj Kumari.2005-195 pages. Ramnandan Mishra told them the noble ideals of Indian womanhood of the epic days of the past and asked them to come out of seclusion. He also supported the anti-purdah movement in Bihar. Ramnandan Mishra had started anti-purdah movement in Darbhanga.

Dimensions of Indian Womanhood, Volume 1, by C. M. Agrawal. Publisher Shri Almora Book Depot, 1993.Ramanandan Mishra of Darbhanga also gave a lead in anti- parda movement. He wanted to make his wife free from the tyranny of parda against ... So he became pleased to hear the mission of Ramanandan Mishra. With his consent Radhabahen

An Indian freedom fighter recalls her life, by Manmohini Zutshi Sahgal, Geraldine Hancock Forbes.1994-167 pages. I soon became friends with Mrs. Misra, the wife of the Congress leader Ram Nandan Misra. Ram Nandan's father was a very wealthy landlord of that area, and his family's house could be glimpsed from the school grounds.

NMML manuscripts: an introduction, by Nehru Memorial Museum and Library.2003-560 pages. Raj Narain, Sadashiv Bagaitkar, Madhu Limaye, Madhu Dandavate, Chandra Shekhar Mishra, Rabi Ray and other office-bearers of the Party Smt. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay, Rohit Dave etc.

Social tensions and political mobilisation in Bihar, 1927-1947, by Dr. Ajit Kumar. 2007-109 pages. Private Papers : Ramnandan Mishra, NMM, Nehru Memorial Museum, New Delhi. Jayprakash Narayan, MSS, Nehru Memorial Museum, New Delhi. Rajendra Prasad, MSS, Nehru Memorial Museum, New Delhi. Sahajanand Saraswati, MSS ...

The agrarian drama: the leftists and the rural poor in India, by Amit Kumar Gupta, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library.1996-516 pages. Ramnandan Mishra undertook a propaganda tour of Orissa.289 Similarly, the " people's war" group enjoyed a certain edge over their adversaries in the kisan movement in Bengal and the Surma Valley of Assam, as well as perhaps in some ...

Myth and reality: the struggle for freedom in India, 1945-47, by Amit Kumar Gupta, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library.1987-500 pages.The picture drawn by Ramnandan Mishra in the course of a statement published recently is no figment of the Socialist leader's imagination. The picture is true to life on the unanimous testimony of all concerned, excepting of course the small ...

Broken promises: popular protest, Indian nationalism, and the ..., by Vinita Damodaran.1992-398 pages. Ramanandan Mishra's speech in October 1937 in Darbhanga noted that there were two forces in the Congress, the zamindar group and the workers' and peasants' group. The zamindars were dominant, he said, because 'of their money'. Ramnandan Mishra MSS, Nehru Memorial Museum, New Delhi. Jayaprakash Narayan MSS, Nehru Memorial Museum, New Delhi. Rajendra Prasad MSS, Nehru Memorial Museum, New Delhi. Sahajanand Saraswati MSS, Nehru Memorial

Karpoori, a portrait, by Rāmacandra Prasāda, Jiyālāla Ārya, Kuṇāla Kumāra.1991-128 pages.When from January 1947 to 1951 the socialist party launched a struggle to organize the Kisan Sabha and, later, the Hind Kisan Panchayat mainly under the leadership of Rama Nandan Mishra, Karpoori Thakur became its secretary

Socialism in theory and practice: Narendra Deva's contribution, by Asha Gupta.1987-266 pages. Aruna Asaf Ali and Ramanandan Misra had left the party. Jayaprakash Narayan preferred to consolidate the party organisation instead of contesting the general election, Some of the prominent leaders did not ...

Fifty years of socialist movement in India: retrospect and prospects, by G. K. C. Reddy. 1984-170 pages. Ramanandan Misra got defeated. The CPI fared exceedingly well, polling 5.5 percent vote but getting 27 seats, including those elected as PDF or independent candidates. The showing of the Jan sangh was not much, but together with the.

Towards socialist society, by Narendra Deva, Brahmanand. 1979-476 pages. Soon there arrived Yusuf Meherally, Ramanandan Mishra, and Lohia. Wardha thus became a centre for the Socialist leaders. Under the leadership of Gandhi they set about the task of preparing a blueprint for their historic struggle.

The kiss of freedom: a freedom fighter writes: Volume 1, Brij Mohan Toofan.1995-364 pages. NG Goray, SM Joshi, Asoka Mehta, Ramanandan Mishra, BS Mahadev Singh, Shibnath Bannerji, Munshi Ahmed Din and many more including sparkling Aruna Asaf Ali.

Galaxy of the Indian socialist leaders, by Madhu Limaye.2000-392 pages. During the 1942 movement JP made a daring escape from Hazaribagh jail with colleagues like Ramnandan Mishra and joined the ranks of the freedom fighters.

Dialogue with Life, by Madhu Dandavate.2005-244 pages. Ramnandan Mishra campaigned to Convert Socialist party into a mass party at Patna conference of the Socialist Party in 1949.

JP's crusade for revolution, by Vasant Sadashiv Nargolkar.1975-215 pages. The Socialist Party suffered an ignominious defeat. The Bihar branch of the Party met at Patna in March 1952. Shri Ramanandan Mishra, one of Jayaprakashji's close associates in Bihar who had scaled the walls of the Hajaribag jail in

Mankind: Volume 14, 1970. Apart from this the Bihar Socialist Party had behaved in such a fashion towards Ramnandan Mishra that he not only resigned from the Kisan Conference but also later, a few months or a year later, had resigned from the Socialist Party.

India Wins Freedom, by Maulan Abul Kalam Azad. 2004-283 pages. They included Jayaprakash Narayan, Ramanandan Mishra and several others. I was not satisfied with this outcome of my intervention. I saw no reason why a small group of leftists should be detained when all others were being released.

Autobiography, by Rajendra Prasad.1957-624 pages.A young man of Darbhanga, Ramnandan Mishra, took his wife unveiled to Sabarmati Ashram. Gandhiji sent Radha, daughter of Maganlal Gandhi, to Bihar to educate the women and help remove purdah. Maganlal then came to Bihar to see ...

Sardar Patel's correspondence, 1945-50: Volume 9.Vallabhbhai Patel, Durga Das, Shankar Prasada.I have just received a wire from Ramnandan Mishra, who is the General Secretary of the Hind Kisan Panchayat, and who has gone to Rewa to make preparations for the conference in view of the fact that most of the local Socialist and Kisan.

Lohia and parliament. Rammanohar Lohia.1991-507 pages. Some Saints used to congregate at the house of his close friend, Pandit Ramanandan Mishra for religious discourse where it was said that Dr. Lohia was not only a political leader but he was a great spiritualist and saint. One of the saints was Pandit Ramanandan Mishra. He told us that words 'Sam' and 'Samta' are quite frequently found in Dr. Lohia's books: 'Samdrishti', 'Samlakshya', 'Sambodh', ' Sambhav' are some of his books. The meaning of the words 'Sam' and 'Samta'.

Silver jubilee conference, 1934-1959, by Praja Socialist Party.1959-240 pages.Jayaprakash Narayan escaped from Hazaribagh prison along with Ramnandan Mishra, Surajnarain Singh and Jogendra Shukla and joined Achyut Patwardhan, Shrimati Aruna Asaf Ali, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

Socialist Party Office Bearers elected in the Sixth National Conference at Nasik, 19-21, March 1948.General Secretary: Jayprakash Narayan. Joint Secretaries:Dr K.B. Menon, N.G. Goray, Suresh Desai, Prem Bhasin. Members National Executive: Acharya Narendra Deva, Dr.

Rammanohar Lohia, Shri Asoka Mehta, Shri Achyut Patwardhan, Shri Yusuf Meherally, Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Shrimati Aruna Asaf Ali, Shri Gangasharan Sinha, Shri Ramnandan Misra, Shri, Munshi Ahmed Din, Shri, Sibnath Banerjee, Shri, Manganlal Bagdi, Shri, Hareshwar Goswami, Shri, Chhotubhai Purani, Shri, Surendra Nath Dwivedi, Shri, Narendra Nath Das, Shri, Madhu Limaye, Shri, Moinuddin Harris, Shri, B.P. Sinha. Report of the Sixth Annual Conference: Volume 6.Socialist Party.1948.

Socialist Party Office Bearers elected in the Seventh National Conference at Patna, 6-10, March 1949.General Secretary: Jayprakash Narayan. Joint Secretaries: Suresh Desai, Prem Bhasin, Madhu Limaye, Moinuddin Harris. Members National Executive: Acharya Narendra Deva, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Shri Achyut Patwardhan, Shrimati Aruna Asaf Ali, Shri N.G. Goray, Dr K.B. Menon, Shri VMK Nambiyar, Shri Ajit Roy, Shri Sibnath Banerjee, Shri Bipin Pal Das, Shri Ramnandan Misra, Shri Basawan Sinha, Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Shri Asoka Mehta, Shri Yusuf Meherally, Shri, Manganlal Bagdi, Shri, Chhotubhai Purani, Shri, Surendra Nath Dwivedi, Damodar Swarup Seth, Munshi Ahmed Din.

Control Commission: Meher Chand Ahuja, Ganga Sharan Sinha, S.M. Joshi. Report of the Seventh Annual Conference.Socialist Party.1948.

Socialist Party Office Bearers elected in the Eight National Conference at Madras, 8-12, March 1950.Chairman:Acharya Narendra Deva. General Secretary: Asoka Mehta. Joint Secretaries: Prem Bhasin, Madhu Limaye, Pratap Shah Treasure: Moinuddin Harris, Members: Hareshwar Goswami, Ajit Roy, Sibnath Banerjee, Ram Nandan Mishra, Sukumar Pagare (Tagore), Jai Prakash Narain, Ganga Sharan Sinha, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Swami Bhagwan, Damodar Swarup Seth,Tilakraj Chaddha , Surendra Nath Dwivedi, SR Subhramaniam, Jagdish Joshi, A.Chakradhar, NG Gore, Mahadev Singh, Manganlal Bagdi, Dr. KB Menon.The Times of India directory and year book including who's who, Volume 37.Bennett,Coleman., 1953.

Parliamentary Board Jayaprakash Narayan (Chairman), KK Menon (Secretary).Members: Pururshottani Trikamdas,Moinuddin Harris, Ganga Saran Singh, Acharya Narendra Deva. Labour Secretary, GG Mehta.Kisan Cell, Ramnandan Mishra. Editors Janata: Rohit Dave, Rammanohar Lohia, Asoka Mehta, Shakti Kanjan Bose.Report of the Eight Annual Conference, Socialist Party. 1948.

Socialist Party Office bearers, 1952. President: Acharya Narendra Deva. General Secretary: Asoka Mehta. Joint Secretaries: Prem Bhasin, Madhu Limaye, Pratap Shah. Treasure: Moinuddin Harris, Members, National Executive: Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, NG Gore, Dr. KB Menon, Sibnath Banerjee, Ajit Roy, Ram Nandan Mishra, Manganlal Bagdi, Surendra Dwivedi, Damodar Swarup Seth, Sukumar Tagore, Hareshwar Goswami, Swami Bhagwan, Jagdish Joshi, Tilakraj Chaddha, Mahadev Singh, A.Chakradhar, SR Subhramaniam, Jayaprakash Narayan, Ganga Sharan Sinha. The Times of India directory and year book including who's who, Volume 38.Bennett, Coleman. 1953.

48. MAGANLAL BAGDI, son of Shri Radhakishan, born at Bankuda, West Bengal, on August 13, 1912.He was married to Shrimati Indiravati Bagdi, in 1930 and had three sons and two daughters. Agriculturist and Social worker he was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the 1st Nagpur Conspiracy Case in 1932.He established Kisan Sabha in 1939 and was arrested for participating in Kisan Satyagraha.He also founded the 'Hindustani Lal Sena', an organisation of militant workers, to fight foreign domination and establish a socialist State in India. He was arrested in 1940, for delivering a speech

against the War.He joined the Congress Socialist Party in 1942.He was awarded life sentenced in 1943 for waging war against the King, and released in 1946.He Was Member, National Executive of the Socialist Party (1948-52) and elected, Member of the First Lok Sabha.He was also Secretary, Provincial Socialist Party MP.

He was was Member, Praja Socialist Party but subsequently joined Congress Party and got elected to 2nd Lok Sabha as Congress Nominee from Hoshangabad.He was President, Provincial Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the Hind Kisan Panchayat.

Social activities: Pradeshik Convener, Madhya Pradesh Bharat Sewak Samaj.Worked for removal of untouchability.

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Mentioned about Maganlal Bagdi, Sibnath Banerji, Moinuddin Ahmed Harris, Munshi Ahmed Din, Ashok Mehta, and Madhu Limaye

British documents on foreign affairs: reports and papers from the Foreign Office confidential print.From 1946 through 1950. Asia, Volume 7, by Paul Preston, Michael Partridge, Antony Best.University Publications of America

Living an era: Volume 2, by Dwarka Prasad Mishra.1978-625 pages.

This reign of terror sent some workers, led by Maganlal Bagdi of the Hindustan Red Army, underground. The Red Army had about 1000 trained workers, some of whom procured arms by capturing police stations. The government announced rewards ...

India's march to freedom, by Dwarka Prasad Mishra.2001-647 pages.

This reign of terror sent some workers, led by Maganlal Bagdi of the Hindustan Red Army, underground. The Red Army had about 1000 trained workers, some of whom procured arms by capturing police stations. The government announced rewards ...

Quit India Movement: British secret documents: Volume 1, by Pran Nath Chopra, Shiri Ram Bakshi.1986-424 pages.

The attack on Moudha House Station on the 14th was organised by Maganlal Bagdi who with 10 or 15 members of the Hindustan Red Army called the meeting and subsequently attacked the station house and fired probably from police muskets

49. HARESHWAR GOSWAMI, Born and Educated at Guwahati (Assam). Advocate by profession.In 1941, participated in individual Satyagrah.In 1942, Participated in Quit India Movement. In 1946, Opposed Cabinet Mission.In 1947,Prominently involve in organizing Congress Socialist Party in Assam.1952-62, Leader of the Socialist Party and Praja Socialist Party legislative party and Leader of the Opposition respectively. In 1964, he joined Congress Party along with Asok Mehta. Hareshwar Goswami (Congress) was elected Speaker of the Assam Legislative Assembly on March 20th 1967.He was on this post till May 1968.

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Hareshwar Goswami, The invasion and its challenge.Janata 18(1-2):1963.

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Ali,Ganga Sharan Sinha, Ram Nandan Mishra, Munshi Ahmedin, Shibnath Banerji, Manganlal Bagdi, Hareshwar Goswami, Chotubhai Purani, Surendra Nath Dweadi, Narendra Nath Das, Madhu Limaye, Moinuddin Harris, BP Sinha.

Socialist Party Office bearers, 1949.General Secretary: Jayaprakash Narayan. Joint Secretaries: Suresh Desai, Prem Bhasin, Rohit Dave, Madhu Limaye. Members, National Executive: Acharya Narendra Deva, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Achyut Patwardhan, Smt. Aruna Asif Ali, N G Gorey, KB Menon, VMK Nambiyar, Shibnath Banerji, Ajit Roy, Bipinpal Das, Ram Nandan Mishra, Basawan Sinha, Smt. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay, Ashok Mehta, Yusuf Meherally, Manganlal Bagdi, Chotubhai Purani, Surendra Nath Dweadi, Damodar Swarup Seth, Munshi Ahmedin.

Socialist Party Office bearers, 1950. President : Acharya Narendra Deva. General Secretary: Jayaprakash Narayan. Joint Secretaries: Prem Bhasin, Rohit Dave, Madhu Limaye. Treasure: M. Harris, Members, National Executive: Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, NG Gore, Dr. KB Menon, Sibnath Banerjee, Ajit Roy, Ram Nandan Mishra, Manganlal Bagdi, Surendra Dwivedi, Damodar Swarup Seth, Sukumar Tagore, Hareshwar Goswami, Swami Bhagwan, Jagdish Joshi, Tilakraj Chaddha, Mahadev Singh, A.Chakradhar, SR Subhramaniam, Jayaprakash Narayan, Ganga Sharan Sinha. The Times of India directory and year book including Who's who 1950.

Socialist Party Office bearers, 1952. President :Acharya Narendra Deva. General Secretary: Asoka Mehta. Joint Secretaries: Prem Bhasin, Madhu Limaye, Pratap Shah. Treasure: M. Harris, Members, National Executive: Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, NG Gore, Dr. KB Menon, Sibnath Banerjee, Ajit Roy, Ram Nandan Mishra, Manganlal Bagdi, Surendra Dwivedi, Damodar Swarup Seth, Sukumar Tagore, Hareshwar Goswami, Swami Bhagwan, Jagdish Joshi, Tilakraj Chaddha, Mahadev Singh, A.Chakradhar, SR Subhramaniam, Jayaprakash Narayan, Ganga Sharan Sinha.

Report of the special convention held at Betul, Madhya Pradesh, 14th to 18th June, 1953.Praja Socialist Party.1953-211 pages. PSP office bearers and Members of the National Executive, President: Acharya J B Kriplani. General Secretary: NG Goray, Treasure: M. Harris. Members: Sadiq Ali, Maganlal Bagdi, Suresh Chandra Banerjee, Haladhar Bhuyan, Acharya Narendra Deva Surendranath Dwivedi Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Hareshwar Goswami. K. Kelappan Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, Rammanohar Lohia, Asoka Mehta Dr. KB Menon.

PSP office bearers and Members of the National Executive, 1953-54.President: Acharya J B Kriplani. General Secretary: Rammanohar Lohia. Joint Secretaries: Ashok Mehta, Sadiq Ali, Madhu Limaye. Members: Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Deva, Dr. PC Ghosh, Smt. Sucheta Kripalani, Smt. Leela Roy, Hareshwar Goswami, K. Kelappan, Pattam Thanu Pillai, HV Kamath, KR Karanth, NG Gorey, Ishvarlal Desai, Surendra Dwivedi, PS Chinnadurai, Gopal Narain Saxena, Baleshwar Dayal, PVG Raju, Madhav Reddy. India at a glance: a comprehensive reference book on India, by T. V. Rama Rao, G. D. Binani. Orient Longmans, 1954-1756 pages.

Report of the National Conference: Issue 3, Praja Socialist Party, 1956.Members: Asoka Mehta, SM Joshi, Pattom Thanu Pillai, HV Kamath, Sarangadhar Das, Surendranath Dwivedy, Hareshwar Goswami, KB Menon, KR Karanth, PS Chiardurai, Tilakraj Chaddha....

Report of the National Conference, Volume 4, Praja Socialist Party, 1958.Members: Hareshwar Goswami 9. Dr. KB Menon 10. KR Karanth.11. PS Chinnadurai 12. KS Tilak 13. Ajit

Roy 14. VS Dandekar 15. Peter Arvares 16. Basawan Sinha 17. Mukut Behari Lai 18. Farid Ansari 19. Thakur Niranjan Singh 20. Ishwarlal Desai....

Praja Socialist Party office bearers, 1960. General Secretary: NG Goray, Joint Secretaries: Prem Bhasin, K K Menon. Members National Executive: Anutai Limaye, Basawan Sinha, Chandra Shekhar, Ganga Sharan Sinha, Genda Singh, HV Kamath, Hareshwar Goswami, Ishwarlal Desai, KB Menon, MS Gurupadaswamy, MR Dandavate, Mir Mushtaq Ahmed, Mukut Behari Lai, PS Chinnadurai, Peter Alvares, Prem Bhasin, Pattom Thanu Pillai, SB Giri, SM Josh, Shakuntala Srivastava. Yearbook of the international socialist labour movement: Volume 2; Volume 2, by Julius Braunthal, Socialist International, Asian Socialist Conference - 1960.

50. CHOTUBHAI PURANI, Born at Dakor, Gujarat on 13th July 1885. Education at Jamnagar, Gujarat College Ahmedabad and St. Xavier's College Bombay. Chhotubhai had joined the Baroda College in 1903 (after his Intermediate at Ahmedabad) at the age of eighteen. After his MA at St. Xavier's, Bombay, he began teaching at the Kalabhavan in Baroda. In 1923, he participated in Jhanda Satyagrah. (Flag Movement) at Nagpur. During 1921-23, he was Member of Senate, Gujarat Vidyapeeth. In 1928, he participated in Lagan-bandi Movement (Movement against Agriculture Tax). In 1930, he led Salt Satyagrah at Jaivasar Taluka. In 1942, During Quit India Movement, he attacked Police posts as a strategy. In 1948, he was elected Member of the Socialist Party's National Executive. 1946-50. He was Member Bombay State Assembly also. Chhotubhai Purani passed away in 1950.

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Mother India: monthly review of culture: Volume 58, Sri Aurobindo Ashram. 2005. One of them was Chhotubhai Purani. Chhotubhai had joined the Baroda College in 1903 (after his Intermediate at Ahmedabad) at the age of eighteen. After his MA at St. Xavier's, Bombay, he began teaching at the Kalabhavan in Baroda in

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51. SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY, Son of Shri Maguni Dwivedy, born at Village Khandasahi, Cuttack Distt. Orissa on February 11, 1913. He was married to Shrimati Gayatri Dwivedy, on January 29, 1948, and had one daughter. He was a whole time political worker, for sometime was a working journalist. He was Member, Indian National Congress, 1930-48. Secretary, Cuttack D.C.C., 1940-44.Member (i) All India Congress Committee, 1940-48, (ii) Congress Socialist Party, 1934-47, and (iii) National Executive, Socialist Party, 1947-52.He was Deputy Chairman, P.S.P., 1956-62. He was imprisoned for more than seven years in connection with the freedom struggle and the Quit India movement in 1942.He was Member-Delegate, Asian Socialist Conferences, Rangoon, 1952, and Bombay, 1956.

Surendranath Dwivedy was founder, and for many years, Editor of the 'Krushak' an Oriya Weekly. He was Member, Rajya Sabha, 1952-56, Second Lok Sabha, 1957-62 and Third Lok Sabha, 1962-67.He was Leader, P.S.P. group in Lok Sabha; Member, Panel of Chairmen, Third Lok Sabha, and Committee on Public Undertakings, 1964-67. He joined Congress Party in 1971 but left it during the emergency in 1975-76. He was Member Janata Party, 1977-80.

Surendranath Dwivedy was associated with various kissan, youth and other movements in Orissa. He was one of the Governors of 'Khoj Parishad' 1948-51.He was Governor of Arunachal Pradesh (1991-93). Surendranath Dwivedy passed away on 1st October 2001 at the age of 94.

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52. NARENDRA NATHDAS, son of Upendranath Das was born at Kanaidighi, Contai, West Bengal in 1907. He was a veteran freedom fighter and took leading part in No-Tax campaign, Salt and Quit India movement. He was member of Congress Party and Congress Socialist Party. Later Narendra Nath Das joined Socialist Party and was Elected Member to the National Executive of the Socialist Party in 1948, at Nashik Conference. He was Ex-president of the Kanaidighi Union Board. Later he was an active member of the PSP. He has written some books and memoirs also. He died in Calcutta on 17th February 1987 at the age of 80.

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District Magistrates Paddy, Douglas and Burge were murdered in the year 1931, 1932 and 1933 respectively by the members of the B.V. School. The students of this school Narendra Nath Das, were arrested having been accused of committing such murder.

53. MADHU LIMAYE, Son of Shri Ramchandra Mahadev Limaye was born at Poona, May 1, 1922.He got education at Fergusson College, Poona (now Pune). Madhu married to Professor Smt. Champa Limaye and had one son.He was previously associated with the Indian National Congress, 1938-48 and the Congress Socialist Party, 1938-1948. He studies interrupted due to participation in the freedom movement and he was imprisoned for 4 years, 1940-45.He attended Socialist International's Antwerp conference as a sole delegate

of Indian Socialist Movement, 1947, and elected, Member of the National Executive of the Socialist Party at Nasik Conference in 1948. He was Joint Secretary of the Socialist Party, 1949-52, Secretary, Asian Socialist Bureau, Rangoon, 1953. and elected, Joint Secretary, Praja Socialist Party at its first Conference at Allahabad, 1953.

Madhu Limaye was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment in the Goa Liberation Movement in 1955. He Spent over 19 months in Portuguese captivity. He was Chairman, Socialist Party, 1958-59. Chairman, Samyukta Socialist Party, Parliamentary Board, 1967-68, Leader, of the Socialist Group in Fourth Lok Sabha, 1967. Member, (i) Third Lok Sabha, 1964-67, (ii) Fourth Lok Sabha, 1967-70, (iii) Fifth Lok Sabha, 1973-77 and Sixth Lok Sabha, 1977-79.

Madhu Limaye played an active part in the JP movement and in the effort to create a united opposition party (Janata Party). He was detained under MISA from July 1975 to February 1977 in various Madhya Pradesh Jails. He resigned in protest, from membership of the fifth Lok Sabha, on immoral extension of its term by Smt. Indira Gandhi through abuse of constitutional provisions about emergency. He was General Secretary, Janata Party, from 1st May, 1977 to July 1979, and General Secretary of Janata Party (S) and Lok Dal, 1979-82, respectively. He retired from active politics in 1982 after the formation of Lok Dal (K). He was associated with youth organisations, study groups, seminars, libraries, social reform movement and periodicals.

He wrote more than 100 books in English, Hindi and Marathi.

Madhu Limaye also wrote many articles in Sadhana, A Marathi weekly publication. Sadhana is a Socialist Marathi weekly publication that was established by Pandurang Sadashiv Sane Sane Guruji, a leader of Rashtra Seva Dal.

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Madhu Limaye, jīvana aura rājanīti, by Vinoda Prasāda Siṃha, Premasiṃha.1996-458 pages. Contributed articles, reminiscences by various friends and associates on the life and works of Madhu Limaye, politician and socialist; some articles have been translated from Marathi.

Nyāyālayāta Madhū Limaye, by Y. D. Phadke.2000-100 pages. On Madhu Limaye, Indian politician, defending himself in courts during his trial by the then British Government.

Shri Madhu Limaye-Ek Jeevni by Prakash Bandrey.

Women: power and progress, by Champā Limaye. B.R. Pub. Corp., 01-Dec-1999-230 pages.

Madhu Limaye on Famous Personalities. Edited by Champa Limaye. Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation, 2002-181 pages.

Contents: Foreword. Preface. 1. Mahatma Gandhiji: the dynamics of change. 2. Sardar Patel: protagonist of an ordered state. 3. Homage to Jawaharlal Nehru. 4. Rajendra Babu vs. Rajaji: attitude of Nehru. 5. Rajendra Prasad's reactions and views. 6. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was a true Satyagrahi. 7. Jinnah as social reformer. 8. Morarji Desai: a strong willed personality. 9. Charan Singh : Product of a fractured social order. 10. Sanjiva Reddy excelled as speaker. 11. Indira Gandhi as I knew her (Indira Gandhi's Mohini Attam). 12. Four chapters of political life. 13. Shri Abasaheb Kulkarni: a loving friend. 14. Jagannathrao Joshi: a co-prisoner's tribute. 15. New light on a great reformer. 16. Pandita Ramabai Saraswati – an obscure page. 17. Futile attempt to reconcile Gandhiji and Subhas Bose. 18. Marx and Engels: German nationalists, western Chauvinists or universalists? 19. Germany must absorb Slav nations. 20. Western Europe must unite against Russia. 21. For Marx, Engels the world meant the west. 22. Lenin against Leninism. 23. Price for going slow. Index.

"This book Madhu Limaye on Famous Personalities contains a collection of articles exploring certain unknown facets of these famous personalities. The first article conveys the manner in which Gandhiji transformed political activism in India. The article on Sardar Patel communicates the core belief of the Sardar in an "ordered state" and his efforts towards establishing it in India.

One article reviews affinities and differences between Mahatmaji and Netaji Subhas Bose, while another article pays homage to Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatmaji's heir apparent. Two articles are about Rajen Babu. One describes how he adroitly defeated Jawaharlal's attempts

to deny him the post of "the president of our republic", and the other about his contribution as well as his attempts to define the role and responsibilities of the 'President of India'.

There are articles that deal with little known aspects of certain famous persons like Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Pandita Ramabai and Mahadev Govind Ranade.

One section deals with obituaries or pen sketches of eminent persons like Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Morarji Desai, Indira Gandhi, and about Madhuji's personal relations with many of them despite his political differences with them.

Finally, one section of articles throws light on biases and limitations held by Marx and Engels. Two articles deal with developments in the Soviet Union in the years during which Mikhail Gorbachev made to transform the Soviet Union, and yet, preserve its essential unity.

The common thread that runs through these articles are Madhuji's scholarship, his deep knowledge of social reform movement and freedom movement in India, his extensive knowledge of current affairs, his deep study of views and writings of Marx and Engels, and last but not the least, his ability to be objective and to view developments and personalities from a different and unusual perspective.

The book should make an interesting reading for students and keen observers of politics."

Dear Popat, by Madhu Limaye. Letters to his son Aniruddha from Goa prison mentioned in his book 'Goa liberation movement and Madhu Limaye. Also published in Marathi as Ladkya Popatas.(To Dear Popat) Dear Tiny Tiny Pats, Our motherland became an independent country 14 years ago. The rule of the White British came to an end and the rule by our own people began. But Goa, although a part of our country remain slave.....

Title : Dear Popat

Author : Madhu Limaye

Illustrated by : Keerti Ramchandran

Publisher : National Book Trust

The beautiful day which dawned with India's freedom - 15th August 1947, unfortunately did not bring the same for the smallest but probably the most beautiful state of our country - Goa, which continued its struggle under the oppressive regime of Portuguese, for many more years after 1947.

Madhu Limaye, a freedom fighter, initiated a Satyagraha movement against Portuguese Government in 1955. For his protest, he was beaten mercilessly and was sentenced to a twelve year imprisonment. From the Fort Aguada Jail, he started writing letters to his 1 year old son - Popat (Aniruddh) - his way of filling the loneliness of his days by steering his mind and thoughts to the memory lanes of his family and his beloved son. He attempted to bridge the gap that physical distance had brought between a father and a son by sending a capsule of his affection regularly in written form.

The affectionate letters that he wrote to Popat must have been Popat's prized possessions throughout his life and now for us to savour the loving words of a father to his son. I simply enjoyed the diverse and disjoint topics, finding their mention in his letters - the way a child's attention moves from one thing to another - jerkily but enthusiastically.

In some letters he mentions about the fireflies coming through the window of his room and the conversation he had with them, the birds and animals which are being coaxed by him to convey his messages to his dear son Popat but they just eat the treat he offers and do not obey him. Sometimes he talks about mother sea and his son, who are engaged in a game of hide and seek and other times he describes about the huge ocean waves crashing against the rocks near the prison. Besides being in captivity, Limaye and his small group of friends, enjoyed and celebrated all special festivals and occasions including Popat's birthday and his father getting the special treatment of not doing any chores that day and just basking in the sweet memories of Popat.

Madhu Limaye has written some very profound pieces but he has neatly managed to bring his writing style to a very comfortable level where his son could understand the written matter when his mother read these letters to him. One thing which I liked the most is the tone of third person narrative which Limaye has used in most of his letters, the way children talk about themselves and while addressing others. Using words like Bho-bho for a dog, miao for a cat, chiu-tai for a sparrow, zhook-zhook for a train etc. lends an extra personal touch to the letters and make the reading very interesting.

ARTICLES BY MADHU LIMAYE

VK Krishna Menon's Marathon Speech on Kashmir at the Security Council. Madhu Limaye offers a bird's eye-view of Indian Politics and with extraordinary brilliance he analyses the controversies.

'Significance of Yugoslav-Soviet Conflict' by Madhu Limaye, in Janata on June 5, 12, 26 & July 3, 1949.

'New Order in Asia', Janata, by Madhu Limaye. 26 February 1950.

"India and China" by Madhu Limaye. Janata 7 January, 1951.

Statement by Asoka Mehta and Madhu Limaye, Janata, 25 July 1951.

"India's Mediation in Korea", by Madhu Limaye. Janata, 14th December, 1952.

'Issues Before the First Asian Socialist Conference,' by Madhu Limaye. Janata, Jan. 4, 1953.

Madhu Limaye's statement on the formation of PSP Government in Travancore-Cochin(Kerala). Janata, 4th March, 1954.

'On PSP's International Policy,' by Madhu Limaye. Janata, 18th April, 1954.

"Peaceful Coexistence plus Something", by Madhu Limaye. Janata, 8th August, 1954.

Indian Communists : The New Phase, by Madhu Limaye. Pacific Affairs, Vol. XXIV, No. 1, (March 1951). Pacific Affairs, September 1954.

"Chinese Aggression and India's Reaction", by Madhu Limaye, United Asia, 1959.

Lessons of Central Government Employees' Strike: by Madhu Limaye, Mainstream-VII (6): October 12, 1968.

"Bangla Desh, India and the world Community", by Madhu Limaye, Janata 26 (J), Republic Day, 1972.

'Four-Pillar State: An Outline' by Madhu Limaye. (Janata; September 2, 1973).

Madhu Limaye's speech at the World Peace Council on Vietnam, March 6, 1979, Mainstream, March 10, 1979.

Sardar Patel's optimism, by Madhu Limaye. Patriot 17th September, 1984.

What is RSS? by Madhu Limaye describes What RSS is. IPSBU - INDIA I entered political life in 1937. I was quite young then but as I had passed my matriculation examination at a relatively early age, I also

Madhu Limaye also wrote many articles in Sadhana, A Marathi weekly publication. Sadhana is a Socialist Marathi weekly publication that was established by Pandurang Sadashiv Sane Sane Guruji, a leader of Rashtra Seva Dal.

54. MOINUDDIN BURHANUDDIN HARRIS (M.HARRIS), Born at Supara, Thane, Maharashtra in 1907. He was educated at Satara Madarsa, Elphinstine School, and Jamia Millia Aligarh. In 1920, he left education to participate in Non Cooperation movement. Later he Joined Mustafa Kamal Pasha School and did Matric in 1923. In 1928, he did B.A from Jamia Milia. He worked as a journalist in '*Daily Khilafat*' and '*Bombay Chronicle*' Delhi edition. In 1928, he started '*Ajmal*' newspaper and he was the proprietor and editor of this journal 1928-71.

During Freedom movement Moinuddin Harris joined Congress Socialist Party (CSP) and was one of the prominent member of CSP. According to Maulana Azad, quoted by Jayaprakash Narayan, 'Moinuddin Harris, was one of the prominent leaders of the Congress Socialist Party in Bombay and a devout Muslim'.

Moinuddin Harris was arrested in 1941, and jailed during the Satyagrah. In 1942, he was arrested during 'Quit India Movement' and put in Yervada jail. He was Member Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee, 1944, and Member Bombay Municipal Board and Leader of the Opposition. Moinuddin Harris left Congress party and joined Socialist Party with his other CSP, colleagues and elected to the National Executive of the Socialist Party, in its First National conference at Nasik in 1948. He served the National Executive of the Socialist Party till 1952 and later in Praja Socialist Party (PSP) for many years. He was arrested during '*Dam Bandho Andolan*' of Socialist Party in 1952.

Moinuddin Burhanuddin Harris elected MLC from (Greater Bombay-Graduates) in 1958, for Maharashtra Legislative Council, from Graduate Constituency, for the period 1958-64, and from Local Authority Constituency from Greater Bombay (2) for the period 1966-72.

Moinuddin Harris, along with some Indian MPs, visited Saudi Arabia as part of the Indian Haj Goodwill Delegation in 1968. He was Chairman All India Haj Committee of India 1978-80. Moinuddin Harris was President of Anjuman-E-Islam, Bombay. He passed away on August 2nd, 1983, in Bombay. He was 76.

Moinuddin Harris regularly contributed a column in the Evening News of India, by a Pen name A 'Citizen' in 'civic causerie'.

An educational institution of Bombay "Anjuman-i-Islam' named after him as "ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM MOINUDDIN HARRIS JUNIOR COLLEGE OF EDUCATION FOR WOMEN" MAHIM. MUMBAI.

Publication/Books and Articles:

"Gandhi, the Inspirer of Men" by Moinuddin Harris. Pioneer (Lucknow). October, 01, 1950. In this article the author notes, how Gandhi was a great inspirer of people in India and the world at large.

"In the interest of free and fair election", by Moinuddin Harris, Janata (New Delhi), Vol. XI, No. 29 (1956).

"The Haj-Islamic Pilgrimage" by Moinuddin Harris. 162 Bhavan's journal, Volume 23, Part 1. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan., 1976.

Report, Minimum Wages Committee for Employment in Power loom Industry, Maharashtra, India (State). July 1971, by Moinuddin Harris. Printed at the Govt. Central Press, 1972-50 pages.

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Socialist Party Office bearers, 1948. General Secretary: Jayaprakash Narayan. Treasurer: Purshottam Tricumdas. Joint Secretaries: KB Menon, NG Gorey, Suresh Desai, Prem Bhasin. Members, National Executive: Acharya Narendra Deva, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Ashok Mehta, Achyut Patwardhan, Yusuf Meherally, Smt. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay, Smt. Aruna Asif Ali, Ganga Sharan Sinha, Ram Nandan Mishra, Munshi Ahmedin, Shibnath Banerji, Manganlal Bagdi, Hareshwar Goswami, Chotubhai Purani, Surendra Nath Dweadi, Narendra Nath Das, Madhu Limaye, Moinuddin Harris, BP Sinha. Report of the Sixth Annual Conference, Volume 6. Socialist Party. 1948.

Socialist Party Office bearers, 1950. President : Acharya Narendra Deva. General Secretary: Jayaprakash Narayan. Joint Secretaries: Prem Bhasin, Rohit Dave, Madhu Limaye. Treasure: Moinuddin Harris, Members, National Executive: Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, NG Gore, Dr. KB Menon, Sibnath Banerjee, Ajit Roy, Ram Nandan Mishra, Manganlal Bagdi, Surendra Dwivedi, Damodar Swarup Seth, Sukumar Tagore, Hareshwar Goswami, Swami Bhagwan, Jagdish Joshi, Tilakraj Chaddha, Mahadev Singh, A. Chakradhar, SR Subhramaniam, Jayaprakash Narayan, Ganga Sharan Sinha. The Times of India directory and year book including Who's who 1950.

Socialist Party Office bearers, 1951. Comrades : Achary Narendra Dev, Lucknow (Chairman) Asoka Mehta, Bombay (General Secretary) Madhu Limaye, Prem Bhasin, Pratap Shah (Joint Secretaries) Jai Prakash Narain, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Sukumar Pagare (Tagore), Moinuddin Harris, NG Gore, Sibnath Banerjee, Ajit Roy, Meher Chand Ahuja, Hareshwar Goswami, Shyamnarayan Kashmiri, A. Chakradhar, Ram Nandan Mishra, Ganga Sharan Sinha and others. Mysore yearbook & directory. 1951.

Socialist Party Office bearers, 1952. President : Acharya Narendra Deva. General Secretary: Asoka Mehta. Joint Secretaries: Prem Bhasin, Madhu Limaye, Pratap Shah. Treasure: Moinuddin Harris, Members, National Executive: Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, NG Gore, Dr. KB

Menon, Sibnath Banerjee, Ajit Roy, Ram Nandan Mishra, Manganlal Bagdi, Surendra Dwivedi, Damodar Swarup Seth, Sukumar Tagore, Hareshwar Goswami, Swami Bhagwan, Jagdish Joshi, Tilakraj Chaddha, Mahadev Singh, A.Chakradhar, SR Subhramaniam, Jayaprakash Narayan, Ganga Sharan Sinha.

Report of the special convention held at Betul, Madhya Pradesh, 14th to 18th June, 1953. Praja Socialist Party. 1953-211 pages. PSP office bearers and Members of the National Executive, President: Acharya J B Kriplani. General Secretary: NG Goray, Treasure: Moinuddin Harris. Members: Sadiq Ali, Maganlal Bagdi, Suresh Chandra Banerjee, Haladhar Bhuyan, Acharya Narendra Deva Surendranath Dwivedi Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Hareshwar Goswami. K. Kelappan Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, Rammanohar Lohia, Asoka Mehta Dr. KB Menon.

During these deliberations in the City Council, Madhu Limaye accused Moinuddin Harris, Chairman of the Bombay Party of indiscipline. He now issued a statement condemning the Bombay Executive as 'partisans of paralysed socialism', and proceeded to give Limaye. A history of the Praja Socialist Party, 1934-59, by Hari Kishore Singh - 1959-239 pages.

Press in India: Part 1, India. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, India. Office of the Registrar of Newspapers, 1965. (vi) Ajmal Press, Bombay (vii) Moinuddin Harris etc. News and Current Affairs.

Even so, without Moinuddin Harris' encouragement I would not have ventured the effort. The aim of the book is a very limited one; to contribute to an understanding of the outlook and the personality of the man who occupies the office of President of India. "President Zakir Husain: a quest for excellence, by Abdul Ghafoor Abdul Majeed Noorani. Popular Prakashan, 1967-128 pages.

Moinuddin Harris, along with Abdul Wahab Bokhari and Hayatullah Ansari, MPs, visited Saudi Arabia during the Haj as part of the Indian Goodwill Haj Delegation. The delegation had an audience with the King. Considerable publicity was given in the local press to the activities of the Indian delegation. A reference annual 1968. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. 1968.

Moinuddin Harris, a member of the Press Commission, has told me of another incident of which he was an eye witness of S A Brelvi's coolness in the face of danger. He was presiding over a meeting at what was then called the ... Some eminent Indian editors India. Publications Division. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India, 1981-141 pages. On the contributions of some selected journalists of the early 20th century to the freedom of the press and struggle of independence; compilation of lectures organized by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, 1973-1979.

AJMAL/1928/Publisher: Usman Hussain Khan /Editor: Moinuddin Harris/ Urdu/Circ: 506, Princess Bldg., Ebrahim Rahimtullah Road., Bombay/10 paise. Moinuddin Harris is the proprietor and editor of the Ajmal. Harris is connected with the Socialist party and is one of its oldest Workers. The Asian press and media directory. Press Foundation of Asia. 1976.

Moinuddin Harris, a nationalist Muslim and a socialist, and the editor of Ajmal, an Urdu daily newspaper which he had started in memory of the great patriot, and renowned Unani Hakim Late Ajmal Khan. "I am not an island: an experiment in autobiography." by Khwaja Ahmad Abbas. Vikas Publication House, 1977-551 pages.

Mr. VB Karnik, Professor MR Dandavate (PSP), Professor GB Kanitkar (JanaSangh) and Mr. Madhu Mehta (Swatantra) were appointed secretaries, and Mr. Moinuddin Harris (PSP) and MrVishveshwar nath Bakshi, treasurers. Menon vs. Kripalani: North Bombay election, 1962, by Aloo J. Dastur.1967-138 pages.

Moinuddin Harris, whose integrity in public life is matched only by his dedication to the nationalist cause has, written "It is well-known fact that for many years now Muslims have been kept out of these (defence and police...India's Constitution and politics, by Abdul Gafoor Abdul Majeed Noorani.1970-588 pages. Also quoted in an article by AG Noorani in Mainstream, Volume 29, Issues 1-26. N. Chakravartty, 1990.

Its president is a well-known personality of Bombay, Shri Shantilal Shah: the other members are Sarvashri MM Joshi, Moinuddin Harris, Prabhubhai Sanghavi, Narain Desai and my younger brother, Rajeshwar Prasad. J.P's jail life: a collection of personal letters, by Jayaprakash Narayan, G. S. Bhargava.1977-100 pages.

The other members are MM Joshi, Moinuddin Harris, Prabhubhai Sang- havi, Narain Desai and my younger brother, Rajeshwar Prasad. According to them Rs. 1,80000/ has been spent on the dialysis equipment and other instruments. The popular upsurge and fall of Congress, by S. L. M. Prachand.1977-127 pages.

Its President is a well-known personality of Bombay, Shri Shantilal Shah, the other members are MM Joshi, Moinuddin Harris, Prabhubhai Sanghavi, Narain Desai and my younger ... The great Janata revolution, by J. A. Naik.1977-160 pages.

Its president is a well-known personality of Bombay, Shri Shantilal Shah, the other members are Sarvashri MM Joshi, Moinuddin Harris, Prabhubhai Sanghavi, Narain Desai and my younger brother, Rajeshwar Prasad. Democracy redeemed, by V. K. Narasimhan.1977-154 pages.

Shri Moinuddin Harris, Chairman. All India Haj Committee in a public speech organised by the Indian Council of Social Welfare on 25th September, 1978 at Bombay, is reported to have expressed the view that what the Muslimism demanded ...Lok Sabha debates India. Parliament. Lok Sabha.1978.

Samiti was a Socialist Maharashtra within a Socialist India. Possibly, they did not take this proclamation seriously. Asoka Mehta and his supporters like M. Harris strongly opposed the Samiti's resolution on the General Elections. Politics and language, by Y. D. Phadke.1979-359 pages.

M. Harris regularly contributed a column in the Evening News of India, by a Pen- name A 'Citizen' in 'civic causerie'. The mayor, the commissioner and the metropolitan administration (Bombay), by David Anthony Pinto. Vikas Publishing House, 1984-273 pages

Moinuddin Harris of Bombay was considered an election expert of the Socialist Party. He and Asoka Mehta were invariably present at the preliminary meetings held at the Central office. *Birth of non-Congressism: opposition politics, 1947-1975, by Madhu Limaye.* 1988-602 pages. See also Moinuddin Harris Indeed the services which these people have rendered are no less than the services rendered by your nominees. If some people apply their mind to this

problem, several other good names can easily be found out. *Janata Party Experiment: An insider's account of opposition politics, by Madhu Limaye.1994.*

In the Assembly Yusuf Meherally's socialist colleague Peter Alvares said: He was a mingled fire and honey. Yusuf's socialist colleagues Jayaprakash Narayan, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Asoka Mehta, M. Harris. *Yusuf Meherally: quest for new horizons. Madhu Dandavate, Yusuf Meherally.1986-148 pages.*

Asoka Mehta, Moinuddin Harris, Sarangadhar Das, Chandra Shekhar were against it. However, JP's influence dominated the Party. Internally after the split and death of Narendra Deva, the Party had become weak at the all India level by ...See Also The relationship was further strained when in Bombay the Socialists under the leadership of Asoka Mehta and M. Harris decided to contest municipal elections early in 1948. Patel warned the Socialists against such a policy. The socialist movement in India, by Nanak Chand Mehrotra.1995-245 pages.

They were assisted by two Muslims, who were co-prisoners with Mehta and Patwardhan, Moinuddin Harris and Mustafa Fakih. They were my elders; Harris came from my hometown, Sopara and Fakih, from Bhiwandi, from where my mother hailed. ..Quoted in "Price of partition: recollections and reflections, by Rafiq Zakaria. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1998-209 pages. Presentation of events and circumstances leading to the partition of India.

This is with reference to the fact, brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Special Convention of the Praja Socialist Party (Betul, 1953) by M. Harris that JP had mentioned his resignation at a meeting of the delegates from South. Jayaprakash Narayan: selected works: Volume 6. Jayaprakash Narayan, Bimal Prasad, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library.2003-561 pages.

Maulana (Azad) refers to Moinuddin Harris, as one of the prominent leaders of the Congress Socialist Party in Bombay and a devout Muslim. Jayaprakash Narayan: 1939-1946, by Jayaprakash Narayan, Bimal Prasad, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library.2003-349 pages.

Barring a few honourable exceptions like Yusuf Meherally, Moinuddin Harris, Adam Adil and others in pre-Mumbai Bombay. Star crossed India: let down by leadership, by G. S. Bhargava. 2005-354 pages.

ELECTION PETITION REFERENCE:

Moinuddin Burhanuddin Harris versus Bhavani Shankar Padamanath Divgi and others reported in the said Gazette, dated 27th January, 1953, at page 211. Gazette of India Published by Controller of Publications, 1954.

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(Compiled by Qurban Ali)

OTHER PROMIENENT SOCIALIST LEADERS WRITINGS.

BOOKS BY MOHANLAL LALLOOBHAI DANTAWALA(M L DANTAWALA)

Dilemmas of Growth: The Indian Experience

Poverty in India: Then and Now

Poverty in India: Then and Now 1870-1970

M. L. Dantwala

Indian Agricultural Development Since Independence: A Collection of Essays

Asian Seminar on Rural Development: The Indian Experience

M. L. Dantwala

Social Change Through Voluntary Action

India's Food Problem

Indian Agricultural Development Since Independence. A collection of essays. 1.

Indian Agricultural Development Since Independence. A Collection of Essays. 2.

Poverty in India then and now, 1870-1970 (Dadabhai Naoroji memorial fellowship lectures)

Dantwala, M. L. (Mohanlal Lalloobhai)

Marketing of raw cotton in India / by M. L. Dantwala. Edited by C. N. Vakil

M.L Dantwala

Dilemmas of Growth

Dantwala, M. L.; Shah, C. H

Evaluation of Land Reforms (with Special Reference to the Western Region of India). Volume I: General Report

Marketing of raw cotton in India, by Mohanlal Lalloobhai Dantwala. Longmans, Green, 1937-268 pages.

Gandhism reconsidered, by Mohanlal Lalloobhai Dantwala. Padma Publications, 1945-64 pages.

Our standard of living, by Mohanlal Lalloobhai Dantwala. Padma Publications, 1945-36 pages.

A hundred years of Indian cotton, by Mohanlal Lalloobhai Dantwala. Orient Longmans for the East India Cotton Association, Bombay, 1948-135 pages.

Indian agriculture: an introduction to the problem, by Mohanlal Lalloobhai Dantwala. National Information & Publications, 1949-45 pages.

Changing tenants into owners, by Keiki Owada, Mohanlal Lalloobhai Dantwala, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1954 - 4 pages.

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Agrarian Structure and Economic development : Presidential address, by Mohanlal Lalloobhai Dantwala, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics. National Traders, 1960-25 pages. All India Agricultural Economics Conference, 1960.

India's food problem, by Mohanlal Lalloobhai Dantwala. Asia Pub. House, 1961-40 pages.

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Agriculture in a developing economy: the Indian experience, by Mohanlal Lalloobhai Dantwala. Asia Pub. House, 1966-21 pages.

Incentives and disincentives in Indian agriculture, by M.L. Dantwala. 1967 - 25 pages.

Evaluation of land reforms: with special reference to the western region of India. University of Bombay, 1969.

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Evaluation of Land Reforms: General report, by Mohanlal Lalloobhai Dantwala, C. H. Shah. Dept. of Economics, University of Bombay, 1971.

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Report of the Panel on the Assessment of the Extent of Unemployment and Under Employment, November 1972. India. Panel on the Assessment of the Extent of Unemployment and Under Employment, Ashok Mitra, India (Republic). Expert Committee on Unemployment. Controller of Publications, 1972- 577 pages. ML Dantwala. The Dantwala Committee (1968-1970) was required to study the estimates of unemployment worked out for the previous Plans and the data and methodology used for arriving at them and advise the Planning Commission.

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Asian Seminar on Rural Development: The Indian Experience.Dilemmas of Growth: The Indian Experience, by M. L. Dantwala , Pravin Visaria, N. A. Mujumdar, T. R. Sundaram .SAGE Publications, Limited.

Indian agricultural development since independence: a collection of essays, by Mohanlal Lalloobhai Dantwala.Oxford & IBH Pub. Co.1986-519 pages.

Indian Agricultural Development Since Independence: A Collection of Essays.Social Change Through Voluntary Action by M. L. Dantwala, Harsh Sethi, Pravin Visaria .SAGE Publications, Limited.

Agriculture and rural poverty, by Mohanlal Lalloobhai Dantwala.Yusuf Meherally memorial lecture.Yusuf Meherally Centre.1987-16 pages.

Dilemmas of growth: the Indian experience, by Mohanlal Lalloobhai Dantwala, Pravin M. Visaria, N. A. Mujumdar, T. R. Sundaram
Sage Publications, 1996-403 pages.The 22 papers that constitute this volume contain the essence of the observations on the problems of growth and development by the leading Indian economist, M L Dantwala. The six parts of the book cover: values in economic thought; agricultural development and policy; planning for rural development; agricultural-price policy; rural credit; and agricultural labour and employment.

Social change through voluntary action, by Mohanlal Lalloobhai Dantwala, Harsh Sethi, Pravin M. Visaria.Sage Publications, 1998 - 199 pages.This important book highlights the role of voluntary action in bringing about social change; in reestablishing the values of sharing, equality and justice; and in eliminating poverty.Six case studies of successful voluntary agencies are followed by studies which address some of the problems of voluntary agencies and their prospects.

ROHIT MANUSHANKAR DAVE

"Congress in Crisis-New Problems, New Methods," by Asoka Mehta and Rohit Dave, Janata, Bombay, May 4, 1947.

The Way Out, by Rohit Dave. A Socialist Party Publication, 1949.

Indo-American trade, by Rohit Dave, Indian Council of World Affairs. Indian Council of World Affairs, 1949 - 44 pages.

The Communist culture front, by Rohit Dave. Published by Democratic Research Service, 1951 - 28 pages.

Second plan: a socialist appraisal, by Rohit Dave. Published by G. G. Parikh, 1956-45 pages.

Socialism: an approach, by Rohit Dave. Published by Samajwadi Yuwak Sabha, 1957-36 pages.

"Regionalism in Maharashtra," by Rohit Dave, Janata, (13), March 23, 1958. See also Rohit Dave, "Regionalism in Maharashtra." Poona University Seminar, 1957.

The New socialist, Issues 11-15 Author Delhi (India). Socialist Research Bureau Publisher Socialist Research Bureau., 1958. OUR CONTRIBUTORS ROHIT DAVE, a leading economist, Editor of Janata, Bombay, and a member of the Rajya Sabha. One of the founder-members of the Indian Socialist Movement, he is now a member of the National Executive of the Praja Socialist Party.

Discussion papers (for circulation among PSP members), by Asoka Mehta, Rohit Dave. Praja Socialist Party, 1959-21 pages.

Jayaprakash Narayan, Jeevandan, Published by Rohit Dave for Janata, Bombay.

The Chinese bomb in perspective, by Rohit Dave, China Study Centre (New Delhi, India) China Study Centre 1965-39 pages.

"Education and Science: 'Tool for Economic Development' " by Rohit Dave in Commerce (Bombay: 1969).

Vaikunthbhai: a biography, by Rohit Dave. Vaikunthbhai Mehta Smarak Trust. Sole distributors: Vora, 1971-144 pages.

A policy to contain inflation with SEMIBOMBLA: Scheme of the Economists for Monetary Immobilisation through Bond Medallions and Blocked Assets, by Chandulal Nagindas Vakil, Rohit Dave, India. Prime Minister. Commerce, Publication Division, 1974-113 pages.

Workers' Participation in Management, by Rohit Dave, (Bombay: Commerce Publications, 1976), pp. 17-18.

"Basic Urges of Democratic Socialism," by Rohit Dave. Janata, 18, April 1984.

Press in India, Part 2

India. Office of the Registrar of Newspapers, India. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India, 1967. Reports for 1956- include catalogs of newspapers published in each State and Union Territory mentioned about Janata, (ix) News & Current Affairs. 106. JANTA

(1946): (i) National House. 6. Tulloch Road. Apollo Bunder, Bombay-1 (ii) & (dii) GG Parikh (iv) Rohit Dave (v) 25 p. (vi) Mouj Ptg. Bureau, Bombay (vii) Praja Socialist Party.

The task of preparing the cultural policy fell to Rohit Dave and Kamaladevi. And as soon as these leaders were released, in 1944, they set about giving concrete shape to the policy drafts." Damu Jhaveri was among those who got drafted. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay: the romantic rebel, by Sakuntala Narasimhan - 1999 - 239 pages, mentioned about Rohit Dave on page no. 100.

BOOKS BY MADHU DANDAVATE

Our policy and fundamentals at a glance: the Second National Conference of the PSP held at Gaya from 26th to 30th December 1955, by Madhu Dandavate, for Praja Socialist Party. Praja Socialist Party, 1955-12 pages.

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Three Decades of Indian Communism, by Madhu Dandavate. G G Parikh. 33 pages. (A Praja Socialist publication). 1955.

Gandhiji's impact on socialist thinking, by Madhu Dandavate. Praja Socialist Party, 1957-13 pages.

Evolution of socialist policies and perspective: (1934-1964), by Madhu Dandavate. Lokmitra Publications, 1964-19 pages.

Kashmir: A test case for Secularism, by MR Dandavate (Bombay, 1965). (Madhu Dandavate in his book 'Jayaprakash Narayan: struggle with values : a centenary tribute, quoted Jayaprakash Narayan, "Kashmir is indeed, the test case of our secularism. In a conference on June 29, 1964, JP offered a thoughtful analysis making a fresh approach to the Kashmir problem. Elaborating his views JP said: I suggest a fresh approach to this whole issue").

Future of parliamentary democracy in India, by Madhu Dandavate. Harold Laski Institute of Political Science, 1974-16 pages.

Marx and Gandhi, by Madhu Dandavate. Popular Prakashan, 1977-144 pages.

Evolution of socialist policies and perspective, 1934-1984, by Madhu Dandavate, S. M. Joshi. Popular Prakashan, 1986-29 pages.

Gandhi's Human Touch, JP Memorial Lecture , by Madhu Dandavate. (To me it is indeed a privilege to have the opportunity to deliver JP Memorial Lecture on "Gandhi's Human Touch", a subject which is very close to my heart). Quoted in India looks ahead: Jayaprakash Narayan memorial lectures, 1990-2001, edited by B. Vivekanandan. Lancer' Books, 2002-220 pages. Also The Issues of our times: JP memorial lectures, 1980-1989, edited by B. Vivekanandan, Jayaprakash Foundation. Somaiya Publications, 1991-143 pages.

Jayaprakash Narayan, the man and his ideas, by Madhu Dandavate. Popular Prakashan, Bombay, for Jayaprakash Foundation, 1981-23 pages. (To commemorate JP, the Jayaprakash Foundation instituted in 1980 a series of annual JP Memorial Lectures. This lecture series was inaugurated by Professor Madhu Dandavate, a long-standing close colleague of JP. He delivered first JP Memorial Lecture on 8th October 1980 under the auspices of the Jayaprakash Foundation).

Yusuf Meherally: quest for new horizons, by Madhu Dandavate, Yusuf Meherally. Popular Prakashan, 1986-148 pages. On the life and work of Yusuf Meherally, 1903-1950, India's freedom fighter and a socialist leader.

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Quest of conscience, by Madhu Dandavate. Shipra Publications, 1998-384 pages. (This book embodies Professor Madhu Dandavate's Quest of Conscience. It contains his reflections on recent national and international developments. Written with the sensitivity of a political activist, who has succeeded in fusing ideology with struggle and commitment with values, this book strings together the author's perspectives and analysis of events, issues and personalities).

Jayaprakash Narayan: struggle with values : a centenary tribute, by Madhu Dandavate, Jayaprakash Narayan - 2002-307 pages. Published by Allied Publishers, New Delhi.

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by eminent personalities on him.Speeches and writings of an Indian statesman.Lok Sabha Secretariat, 2007-701 pages).

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Regeneration of India: its imperatives, by Surendra Mohan, Chandra Bhal Tripathi, Society for Communal Harmony (New Delhi, India). Society for Communal Harmony, 2001-249 pages. Contributed articles.

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Article by Surendra Mohan in Janata era: second year of Janata Party. Published by N.C. Jain for Janata Party, 1979-116 pages.

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BJP Shiva Sena's New Zeal for Common Code, by Surendra Mohan, Mainstream, July 15, 1995.

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Struggles & memoirs of the socialists, 1947-1957: Punjab, Pepsu, Haryana & Himachal Pradesh, by K. L. Johar. Harman Pub. House, 01-Jan-1997-404 pages. Brief biographical sketches of eminent socialists in India including of Surendra Mohan.

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BRIJ MOHAN TOOFAN

India's unfinished revolution, by Brij Mohan Toofan. Young Asia Publications, 1972-127 pages.

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The story of Germany: a peacock's eye view, by Brij Mohan Toofan. Ajanta Publications, 1992-180 pages.

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Pyas, by Brij Mohan Toofan. (Modern Publishing House, 2001)

Urūs-i fikr by Brij Mohan Toofan (Nāzish Book Centre, 1990)

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A History of the Praja Socialist Party (1934-59), Hari Kishore Singh, Published by Narendra Prakashan, 1959.

Studies in Socialism by Ashok Mehta, General Editors, K.M. Munshi, R.R. Diwakar, Bhavan's Book University, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, 1964.

Mazāmīn-i Mīr, by Mīr Mushtāq Aḥmad. Aishiyā Pablīkeshanz, 1976-Autobiography - 192 pages.

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India's Path to Socialism by EMS Namboodripad, 1966. Speech Delivered by EMS at National Book Club, 1966.

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Feathers & stones: My study windows, by Bhogaraju Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Padma Publications, 1946-398 pages.

Sane Guruji, by Ganesh Prabhakar Pradhan, Sahitya Akademi.Sahitya Akademi, 1996 - 71 pages.On the life and works of Sane Guruji, 1899-1950, Marathi writer.

Sane Guruji's Shyam's mother-Sane Guruji, V. Sivaramakrishnan.Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 2000 - 95 pages.

Gandhism reconsidered, by Mohanlal Lalloobhai Dantwala.Padma Publications, 1945 - History - 64 pages.

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Congress and socialism: economic programmes and policies, by R. C. Kochar. Anamika Publishers & Distributors, 1997- 219 pages. Interpretation of socialism as professed and practiced by the Indian National Congress and its economic policies and programmes.

Indian socialists: search for identity, by Sonal Shah.Popular Prakashan, 1994-194 pages.

Hector Abhayavardhana: selected writings. Hector Abhayavardhana was a Socialist from Sri Lanka and worked with Indian Socialist movement also. Social Scientists Association of Sri Lanka. Social Scientists' Association, 200- 415 pages.

Transition from Capitalism to Socialism & Other Essays, editor: N.L. Gutpa on behalf of Dr. K.M. Ashraf Memorial Committee, Kirorimal Collge, Delhi, Mamal Prakashan Pvt. Ltd., 1974.

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Party and politics in India: a study of Samyukta Socialist Party, by Krishan Gopal Tyagi. Ajanta Books International, 1994-227 pages.

Unsung torch bearers: Punjab Congress socialists in freedom struggle, by K. L. Johar. Harnam Pub. House, 1991- 391 pages.

An Account Of The Heroic Struggle Of Congress, Socialists Of Punjab In The Liberation Movement. Contains The Profiles Of More Than 250 Researched Profiles Of Congress Socialists Freedom Fighters.

Struggles & memoirs of the socialists, 1947-1957: Punjab, Pepsu, Haryana & Himachal Pradesh, by K. L. Johar. Harman Pub. House, 1997 - Biographies- 404 pages. Brief biographical sketches of eminent socialists in India.

A family of patriots: Lala Gokal Chand Bhasin and his children, by K. L. Johar, Jai Gopal. Harman Pub. House, 1994-284 pages. On the role of Gokal Chand Bhasin, d. 1947, and his family in the Indian national movement.

Opposition in a dominant-party system : a study of the Jan Sangh, the Praja Socialist Party, and the Socialist Party in Uttar Pradesh, India / Angela Sutherland Burger by Burger, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1969.

Strategy, risk, and personality in coalition politics: the case of India, by Bruce Bueno de Mesquita. Cambridge University Press, 1975 - 198 pages.

Strategy, Risk and Personality in Coalition Politics: The Case of India, by Bruce Bueno de Mesquita, Mesquita Bruce Bueno De. Cambridge University Press, 2010-212 pages. This book, originally published in 1975, presents a theory of behaviour in coalitions and presents an application of the theory to Indian political party coalitions. The major findings of the study are (a) the size of political parties is unimportant when important benefits are distributed in coalitions; (b) behaviour that combines a moderate degree of cooperation and competition with one's allies leads to a much greater political success than either highly competitive or highly cooperative behaviour; and (c) political parties with leaders whose personalities can be characterised as having a high need to achieve enjoy much greater electoral success than parties whose leaders are relatively low in need for achievement. The book is important because the theory is able to explain long term and short term consequences of coalitions; it presents a careful analysis of political party behaviour in India and it combines elements of positive political theory, empirical political science and psychology in explaining coalition behaviour.

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Jawaharlal Nehru: The Unity of India, London 1941. (The Karachi Fundamental Rights are published in this book. Pt. Nehru saw Socialism as India's future; however, he perceived that the path to socialism lay not through the development of class struggle but, following Gandhi, through social compromise. Socialist program of the Congress, was adopted at the Karachi session in 1931).

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