

P R E F A C E

Swadeshi was a remarkable manifestation of economic nationalism in India. Swadeshi movement became powerful and spread in different parts of the country after the partition of Bengal in 1905. Scholars have so far studied Swadeshi movement in Bengal and Southern India only. There is an impression outside Maharashtra that Swadeshi movement was totally absent in this region. But in Tilak era Maharashtra had been one of the strongholds of Swadeshi movement. The present topic has been selected by me to trace the origin of Swadeshi movement in Maharashtra. However, I have limited the study of Swadeshi movement in Maharashtra in Tilak era only i.e. upto 1920 A.D.

While preparing this dissertation the works of the eminent thinkers in the preceding period have been carefully studied and used. The works of Ramakrishna Vishwanath, Lokahitwadi, Justice Ranade, Jyotiba Phule, Dadabhai Naorosji and Lokamanya Tilak were studied. Besides writings of number of thinkers have been useful. The published primary sources like, source material for a History of the freedom movement in India Vol. I and II collected from Bombay Government Records and volumes of 'Samagra Lokamanya Tilak' published by Kesari Prakashan etc. have been utilized. However, as Lokamanya

Tilak was the moving spirit behind all the Swadeshi activities and as Tilak's 'Kesari' was the Bible of Swadeshi movement in Maharashtra in Tilak era. Tilak's writings and speeches published in Kesari and elsewhere have been especially emphasised while preparing this work. Besides a number of books and unpublished source material on this topic have also been made use of while preparing this dissertation.

This dissertation is divided into four major chapters. In the first chapter 'Economic Impact of British Rule' has been analysed. It has been pointed out by eminent thinkers that the major impact of British rule was seen in the form of economic exploitation of the country and drain of India's wealth. In the second chapter, 'Views on Economic Development and Swadeshi' have been evaluated and it has been concluded that the intellectual background well in Maharashtra before the actual emergence of a powerful nationwide Swadeshi movement. In chapter third, 'Spread of Swadeshi Movement in Tilak Era' has been highlighted. It has been pointed that the spirit of Swadeshi manifested itself in different shapes and forms during this period and produced far reaching effects on the nationalist developments and industrial growth in Maharashtra. In chapter fourth, 'Impact of Swadeshi Movement on Industrial Development in Maharashtra'. This chapter is followed by an epilogue. A bibliography of the work is appended at the end.

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