

CHAPTER IV

POLITICAL WORK

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### POLITICAL WORK

Kisan Veer played an important role for the progress of Satara District specially for the progress of Wai taluka. He played an important role in all spheres i.e. co-operative society, educational social and political work. If we observe the work of Kisan Veer in political area, it is divided into two parts. Part I included the period of pre-independence of India and part II post independence of India. In both the periods Kisan Veer played great role.

#### POLITICAL WORK IN PRE-INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA

During his childhood Kisan Veer was impressed by Dev Master. He gave the biographies of revolutionaries to Kisan Veer. The entry of Dev Mastar in the life of Kisan Veer was an important event. The guidance of Dev Mastar prepared Kisan Veer to plunge into the freedom movement.

In 1929, the president of congress session, Jawaharlal Nehru demanded the freedom. On January 26, 1930 Nath Ghanekar and Dr. V.V. Atalay celebrated freedom day at Satara. Kisan Veer celebrated it at Kavathe. He started to take meetings of villagers asking them to join the national movement. Nath Ghanekar was the popular leader of congress, working for freedom movement. Kisan Veer was attracted by

Nath Ghanekar and his activities. This brought him too close to Nath Ghanekar who trained Kisan Veer for the freedom struggle. Kisan Veer played a great role in organising the rural masses, preaching them the gospel of freedom and the congress movement.

#### PARTICIPATION IN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

" In 1930 Mahatma Gandhi started his first satyagrah i.e. Salt satyagrah. Kisan Veer went to Surat to participate in the salt satyagrah. He also took part in the agitation organised at Bombay. "<sup>1</sup>

"Motilal Nehru was the president of Indian National Congress session in Bombay. Kisan Veer took part in the agitation organised of the Azad Maidan, when the British Government annouced curfew under article 144."<sup>2</sup> Kisan Veer started organising people for National Movement in which not only old people but also the women participated. Kisan Veer infused national spirit in the people of Wai taluka.

On July 12, 1930, the British Governor sir Fedric Saics was on tour in Satara. Kisan Veer organised the demonstration at Kavathe and Satara. But when police came to know plan they arrested Kisan Veer and his friends. People of Wai then gathered before the taluka office and protested against British authorities against his arrest.

Kisan Veer firmly believed and told the people " The British are our enemy and we shall not rest until they Quit

India." After his release the people organised a meeting in the market of Wai, Kisan Veer addressed the meeting in an impressive manner which was his first public speech.<sup>1,3</sup>

Kisan Veer was attracted by the call given by Mahatma Gandhi's civil disobedience movement in the year 1930. Under the civil disobedience movement various types of satyagrahas took place. One of the A.I.C.C. resolution itself called up on the people to practice various forms of civil disobedience. In response to this call of the congress, Kisan Veer organised forest satyagrah. Forest satyagrah means as defined by Sumit Sarkar, " The reassertion by poor peasants and tribals of traditionally customary rights over forests reserved by the colonial state."<sup>4</sup>

Kisan Veer and his friends organised forest satyagraha at Belmachi near Kikali village. The peasants performed forest satyagraha, but police patil of Kikali detained their cattles, " Kisan Veer, the leader of this movement was attacked to cattle pound who released the cattels of the farmers. For this act, Kisan Veer was arrested and sentenced for 11 months."<sup>5</sup> During this period he was sent to Satara jail for some days. At that time, Dhanaji Shah Cooper gave the intimation to the father of Kisan Veer to meet Kisan Veer in jail and ask to beg parden about his activity. But Kisan Veer refused to do so. Dhanaji Shah and relatives of Kisan Veer also tried but there was no use. Then Kisan Veer was sent to Visapur and Yerawada jail, where he came in contact

with other freedom fighters. They could plan for their further activities, Kisan Veer was released later after ten months of imprisonment.

Kisan Veer was freed on August 10, 1931. Raghu Anna Limaye, Dr. Pathak, Sitarampant Garud, Vishnu Master etc. organised the meeting of revolutionaries at Masur. Kisan Veer attended this meeting. In this meeting Kisan Veer was introduced with Yashwahtrao Chavan, Atmaram Patil, Pandu Master and Gaurihar Sinhasane.

" In 1932, Kisan Veer along with friends like Vamanrao Kulkarni, Abba Pathak, Shirubhau Limaye, Shridhar Kulkarni, Madhuka Sathe decide to revolutionise the movement. Kisan Veer's shop at Fanaswadi ( Bombay ) was made head quarter. They decided to mint coins at Bombay, but knowing the risk of it they decided to settle at Kavathe. But even this plan could not realise. Later, they planned to rob the treasury of Laxmi Mills, Solapur. They went to Solapur but on the advice of M.N.Roy they left the idea."<sup>6</sup>

By the act of 1935, British Government declared elections. Kisan Veer decided to participate in this election. At that time Anandrao Dudhe was an impressive leader of Wai Taluka in local board. He was nonbrahmin leader. So he kept the power with him for long time. Kisan Veer check to him. Sambhaji Patil from Kavathe and Baburao Chavan from Surur were elected due to the support of Kisan Veer who proved helpful for Babasaheb Shinde to become the

President of District Local Board. Kisan Veer also participated in the election of Presidentship of Wai Municipality. In the election Rambhau Bhave was elected as the President with the support of Kisan Veer.

" Kisan Veer was also in touch and in association with the revolutionery organisation of Bhagat Singh and Rajguru by 1934 due to Pradnya Pathashala at Wai which was in touch with the activities of Bhagat Singh and Rajguru. Kisan Veer belonged to them and was always interested in armed revolt against the British. <sup>7</sup> This aspect points out the revolutionary state of mind of Kisan Veer.

In 1939 Kisan Veer was selected as the President of Congress Committee of Wai taluka and Shankarrao Jejurikar as the secretary. In July 1940, Y.B.Chavan called a meeting of satyagrahies' at Indoli. This meeting ended with Raosaheb Patwardhan, Government punished him about a year for his speech. Kisan Veer co-operated Y.B.Chavan in organising this meeting.

After the arrest of the main leaders of Satara district Y.B.Chavan and Kisan Veer were the guardian of nationalism. To increase the nationalism they captured the Local self Institutions. Discussing about this, Y.B.Chavan remarked, " We are capturing the Local Board because it is useful in future for national movement. It is most necessary to consult the Local Board to get the co-operation of young

generation, to strengthen our work in the public. "<sup>8</sup> In 1941 they won the election of District Local Board. They beat the Cooper Panel and Balasaheb Desai became the President of District Local Board.

" By 1940's Gandhiji's Satyagraha Movement was taking good hold. Kisan Veer turned towards the Satyagraha movement. It was in 1940's Y.B.Chavan was nominated by the congress to lead the satyagraha movement in Satara district.

Nomination of Y.B.Chavan received a good support from the urban and rural masses of the district. At this juncture Kisan Veer was haunted with the idea of armed revolt, was left with no other option but to join the main stream of satyagraha given up the idea of armed revolt. "<sup>9</sup>

#### KISAN VEER AND QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

In 1942 when second World War commenced and the British failed to solve the problem of Indians, the A.I.C.C. at Bombay passed " Quit India Revolution ", on August 8, 1942. The slogan like " Do or Die " was raised by many national leaders who were arrested on August 9. At this time, Kisan Veer was at Kavathe. Yashwantrao Chavan who had attended A.I.C.C. meeting, after his return, went to Kavathe, and discussed about the movement of Satara district and planned about the future activities. During this period D.G. Deshpande left the course of C.A., and Anna Pant, Bal Divan joined Kisan Veer.

The main target of 'Quit India' was to destroy the Government machinery and make the Government difficult to work. " According to Gandhi, "Quit India " means British must leave the crown of India. They can live in India as a friend not as ruler. " <sup>10</sup>

British Government arrested the main leaders i.e. Gandhiji, Sardar Patel, Pandit Nehru, Maulana Azad. " On August 15th, 1942 Yashwantrao Chavan met Kisan Veer at Kavathe who organised a meeting for Yashwantrao Chavan. Lot of people attended this meeting. After the meeting Kisan Veer left the Kavathe village with Yashwantrao and come out of Kavathe because there was the possibility of getting arrested by British police. On that night of date August 15, 1942 Kisan Veer and Yashwantrao Chavan discussed with each other. They decided to do demonstration in front of Government offices and tried to hoist flag on the Government office, this was the first step of underground movement. " <sup>11</sup>

On August 24, 1942 in Karad, under the leadership of Balkoba Patil, in Patan under the leadership of Mhavashikar, in Shirala peth under leadership of Baburao Charankar did demonstrations in front of the Government offices.

On September 9, 1942, at Vaduj, police fired on people to control them in this firing Parshuram Ghadge, the leader of that team died. On September 10, 1942, Pandu Master was arrested at Islampur.



Under the leadership of Shirubhau Limaye, Kisan Veer went to Pune to inform about the movement of Satara district.

He was arrested on his way back with arms and bombs. He was sent to Satara jail and was shifted to Yerawada jail. In 1942 at Yerawada jail which was the central jail for all freedom fighters, here he came in contact with Chhannusingh the underground worker from Solapur.

"In the absence of Kisan Veer Anna Pant, Bal Divan and Gokhale took the charge of underground movement in Wai taluka. They burnt Government bungalow at Pimpode, broke the wires which were supplying electricity near Joshi Vihir, and distributed bullet secretly." <sup>12</sup>

"Kisan Veer used to sent message to Yashwantrao Chavan that he was looking forward for the chance to brake the jail and to come out. But Yashwantrao Chavan never believed in it because it was impossible to run out from Yerawada jail." <sup>13</sup>

#### KISAN VEER'S ESCAPE FROM THE JAIL.

In the jail Kisan Veer was put in the circle no.3. There are all political prisoners in this jail. here Kisan Veer was in search of a partner of his views. Many prisoners refused the plan of braking the jail. He asked Narubhau Limaye also, but he could not give positive answer. After some days he was able to get three partners, Bhai Chhannusing Pandu Master, Baldev Prasad and Bhai Vibhute. These four persons made the plan.

" To bring the success Kisan Veer included a police by giving bribe to him. In this plan the police played a great role. On October 31, 1942 they decided to escape from the jail. On this day at 9 p.m. Kisan Veer, Pandu Master, Bhai Chhannusing and Bhai Vibhute with the help of ladder climbed up the wall but when they came down the wall the ladder cracked and Chhannusing, Bhai Vibhute and Kisan Veer fell down. Then these four persons vanished in the dark. " 14

Police department followed them but was of no use. On that night Kisan Veer, Chhannusing and Bhai Vibhute lived at the farm of Haribhau from Hadapsar. On next day, Kisan Veer and Pandu Master came to Kavathe by taxi. Next day Pandu Master went to Parle. Kisan Veer shifted from Kavathe to Karanjkhop for safety. The British army tried to count the prisoner after the escape of Kisan Veer and his friends but prisoners disturbed the army.

About the escape of Kisan Veer Y.B.Chavan stated " When history of revolution of 1942 would be written, the historian must agree that the adventurous jump of Kisan Veer from the wall of Yerawada jail was the new step of revolution in Satara district. " 15

#### KISAN VEER AS UNDERGROUND REVOLUTIONERY

After the escape of Kisan Veer British police was in search of Kisan Veer in Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur and Kolhapur districts. Kisan Veer went to meet

Yashwantrao Chavan at the farm of Yashwantrao Parlekar from Saidapir near Karad. They discussed about the future plans especially to go to underground. In their discussion they decided to stop the goods trains of ammunitions, to brake the train tracks, to damage the railway stations and to stop the working of post office. A meeting was also held at Limb ( taluka Satara ) in which freedom fighters were divided according to region and duties were allotted to different groups. The details of the description of the underground movement were as follows ...

Satara Koregaon Region -

Kisan Veer, Pant Divan, D.G.Deshpande, Baburao Ghorpade, Balkrishna Ghorpade, Pandurang Borate, Babu Kachare.

Karad Region -

Madhavrao Jadhav, Baburao Kale, Bhikoba Salunkhe, Y.B.Chavan, Bhau Mhavashikar, Kasegaonkar Vidya.

Walva Region -

Barde Master.

Deccan Region -

Babuji Patankar, Ganpatrao Belaskar, Baburao Charankar, Shekh Kaka.

Sangli Talasgaon Region -

Vasantdada Patil

Khanapur Region -

Nathaji Lad, Nana Patil, G.D. Lad.

From Karad Kisan Veer came back Kavathe via Nandgaon, Satara Limb, "on November 6, 1942, Anna Pant, Bal Divan, Dwarkanath Joshi, Gajanan Panse, Charegaonkar, Dinkar Homane, Ramchandra Homane, burnt the court of Wai. After this event Bal Divan went to Panchgani and Anna Pant to Satara."<sup>16</sup>

"Raghunath Laxman Pol from Kavathe was with Kisan Veer as a body guard. He was called as 'Aba'. To cheat to police revolutionaries used to call 'Aba' to Kisan Veer also. If unknown person come to inquire about Kisan Veer, Raghunath Pol used to come first and after some time Kisan Veer would come out. This name remained with Kisan Veer upto his death. All public called Kisan Veer as Aba."<sup>17</sup>

On November 30, 1942 D.G.Deshpande, Madhavrao Jadhav, Pandutatya Borate, Anna Pant, Bal Divan, Shankarrao Jadhav, Tukaram Shinde, Mahadu Sutar these colleagues of Kisan Veer burnt Government bungalow at Udatare. On January 26, 1943, Bal Divan, D.G.Deshpande, Baburao Jagtap, Shankarrao Jadhav broke the bridge at Virmode. British police arrested the family members of Kisan Veer for getting his address but they could not get it.

At the end of March - April, 1943 in Satara, Koregaon, Wai region Anna Pant, Bal Divan, Gokhale, D.G.Deshpande, Baburao Ghorpade, Pandutatya Borate, Bapu Kachare, Shankarrao Jadhav, Ramrao Patil were working under leadership of Kisan Veer. In Karad region Dhanvantari Kasegaonkar, Madhavrao

Jadhav, Baburao Kale, Buva Mhavashikar, Bhikoba Kivalkar were working under the leadership of Yashwantrao Chavan. In Walva, Shiral region, Barde Master, Baburao Charankar. Shekh Kaka, Babuji Patanar, Nagnath Naikwadi were working under the leadership of Pandu Master. In Sangli region Vasantdada Patil, Kudal region Nathaji Lad, G.D.Lad, were working under the leadership of Nana Patil.

" These were the groups of freedom workers working for the underground movement. On May 19, 1943 Y.B.Chavan was arrested at Phaltan. The arrest of Y.B.Chavan lessened the speed of underground movement. There was no other way except to hide in hilly region. They decided to form the organisation and the leadership naturally came to Kisan Veer. " <sup>18</sup>

#### PRATI SARKAR

"In Satara district 'Quit India' movement was in an advanced stage and a parallel Government called as 'Prati Sarkar ' was formed. Prati Sarkar ' means a parallel Government. But it perverted form of meaning was the Government based on bastinado and it was in this sense that the term Prati Sarkar was largely used. Some molicious critics even deliberately used the term in its preverted meaning and criticised the Prati Sarkar movement. Laxmanshastri Joshi commented that in Satara, Sangli region the underground workers tortured the pro-government persons,

by shooting them like pulls and horses.<sup>19</sup> But this statement has no ground. What so ever as there is no evidence to support such a statement. The shooting of the human being had no place in the programme of the Prati Sarkar.

" The base of Prati Sarkar was the village kingdom to be curved out and its activities existed in the rural areas of district. Almost every group of underground activities in the district attempted to curve out village kingdom in their respective spheres, while doing this there was no co-ordianation of the activities of the Prati Sarkar, in different area upto 1945. Attempts in this direction were made but the complete success was never attained in this regard, Shri Y.B.Chavan, K.D.Patil from Kameri, Kasegaonkar Vaidya, Kisan Veer, Nathaji Lad were dictactors of the underground movement in the district successively. But the underground activities as such in the district were carried on in the name of Kisan Veer and Nana Patil."<sup>20</sup>

#### KRANTISINH NANA PATIL

Krantisinh Nana Patil was a great reformist in Satara district. He was foremost among those who worked for the civil disobedience movement. When Y.B.Chavan of Satara was arrested and many other first rank congress leaders were sent in the jail, it was difficult for the dictators to run the

Prati Sarkar. In 1930 Nana Patil and active satya shodhak workers joined the Gandhian movement who tried to blend satya shodhak activities ( reformist ) with the congress programme, perhaps the national movement in Maharashtra got its strong hold because many of the satya shodhak leaders joined the congress movement. The role of Nana Patil in this direction cannot be minimised.

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#### ACTIVITIES OF GROUP OF KISAN VEER.

Kisan Veer, as the chief of the Northern group, shortly after the commencement of 'Quit India' movement was arrested and put in Yerawada jail. He alongwith Pandu Master from Yede Nipani heroically escaped from the jail on October 31, 1942. His group established Prati Sarkar forming village kingdom in Wai, Satara, Koregaon talukas. " There were tribunal courts in villages at Eskal, Tadevale, Jeehe, Kathapur and in ten other villages of Koregaon taluka at Kavathe, Gulumb, Degaon in nine other villages of Wai taluka and at Shivathar, Patkhal, Borkhal and in seven other villages of Satara taluka.

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This group started its Prati Sarkar activities broadly in September, 1943. As in the regions of the districts this group also had to face the respective measures of the police like cruel beating, imposition of general fines of the villagers, general beating of villagers, if their villages were considered a political centre of the Prati Sarkar.

To face the police and to protect the Prati Sarkar and to put the enemies of the Prati Sarkar, this group collected weapons and ammunitions by different ways. "They attacked police stations to get the arms and ammunitions of the police. They also attempted to get the arms from the licence holding soldiers and retired army persons by way of persuasion. They received some ammunition from Shri Shirubhau Limaye, Poona and purchased some arms secretly from Bombay and Kolhapur. Kisan Veer got some cartridges from the wife of Col. Amrutrao Mohite of Nagpur."<sup>23</sup>

Kisan Veer's group succeeded in putting an end to the illegal distillation of liquor in the village like Arvi, Nagzari etc. "It used the weapon of social boycott to stop out dated and evil social customs. The group introduced the system of collective marriages without musical performances. The village panchayats of this group attempted to trace the case of theft, dacoits, to protect the widows, to decide civil and original matters and to put an end to goondaism in rural areas."<sup>24</sup>

When the sensational case of murder of Shri Raghunath Patil of Deur took place, Baburao Patil was the informant of police and he extracted money from the people by coercion and collected money while issuing ration-cards. "Once Patil even recorded a murder of a Panwala, as a death case due to cholera. The underground activists decided to teach a lesson to the patil. One day Kisan Veer, Dnyanu Chowkiwala, Bapu



Kachare, Pandu taty Borate, Lalasaheb Ingale etc. Went to Deur. They caught hold to Talathi and some blackmarketeers and these were being taken to chawadi, Shri Raghunath Patil a near relative of Baburao Patil saw the Talathi being beaten up. He rushed to his house and locked himself. He was chased by mens of Kisan Veer who forcibly entered his house. Ragnath Patil who had a rifle with him, injured Lalasaheb Ingale not by rifle but by sword, ultimately Bapu Kachare shot him dead with his revolver. <sup>" 25</sup>

"There was a court of Velu ( Tal - Koregoan ) to which the police referred in the following, Baburao Ghorapade in league with Pandu Borate and Sampat Jagadale helped Ramrao Kolugade Patil of Targoan. But he was caught while actually conducting a Nyaymandal at velu. He was influential man in Nandgoan. <sup>" 26</sup> Baburao Ghorpade also conducted similar Nyaymandal at Dhamner and administrated justice assuming it to those to whom it was devide. "This group also punished Shri Shankar Inamdar, the police constable of Khatav for his ill treatment to the female prisoners in the lock-up and for black marketing sugar. All this was to serve a lesson to other. <sup>"27</sup>

Underground leaders attacked on police station and got rifles and ammunitions. Ex-servicemen who had sympathy with the underground leaders gave their rifles. To stop these activities and to get the sympathy and help of ex-servicemen for police, the British government decided to celebrate

programme of felicitation under the Presidentship of Governor of Bombay at Satara.

Dhanaji Cooper was a great leader in that time. Governor of Bombay was to give visit to Cooper factory at Satara Road in his tour. Kisan Veer and his group wanted to blast the Motor car of Governor. For this they wanted the ammunition. D.G.Deshpande and Kisan Veer went to Kolhapur for getting ammunition. Mr. Bhosale was the friend of D.G.Deshpande. He had ammunitions. Kisan Veer and Deshpande took ammunitions in bag. They put fruits at the bottom and top of ammunitions and sat in the train.

" Soon the railway left the Kolhapur station. On the next station police entered in that compartment and announced to check the compartment. Deshpande came down with the bag and asked the police the reason of checking. Police replied that the checking was for the smuggling of sugar. Deshpande asked him to check his bag, but police did not check it. Then Kisan Veer and Deshpande came to Rahimatpur and went to Eskal where Tatya Borate and Dhanvantari Kasegaonkar-Vaidya were waiting for them. "28

" All of them went to Satara they decided to hide a bomb and mines on the way to Satara Road near the hill of Jarandeshwar. Dhanvantari, Deshpande D.G. and Pandutatya Borate went to Jarandeswar and dig road and hide bomb in it. and spreaded mines on the road. They came back because there

was a possibility of inquiry. Next morning military car came for checking the road for safety of Governor. They got the blowing of devices like mines then they got bomb which was hidden by Dhanvantari and company. Police was greatly shocked by this action and changed the way of Governor and cancelled all the programme.<sup>129</sup>

In Bombay meeting of underground workers was held under the leadership of Kisan Veer. In this meeting they decided to celebrate the death anniversary of Bhai Khotwal, a underground worker. From Matheran on December 31, 1943 by cutting the electric supply of Bombay city. They collected all accessories which were necessary. They observed all electric centres from which electric supply was given. They decided to brake the main electric pole. Kisan Veer gave guidance and gave the intimations about this plan. On December 31, 1943 at 12 o'clock at night underground worker cut off the electric supply of Bombay city.

This event was unexcepted to Government. Robbers took advantage of this conditon. They started to rob under the name of underground leaders. If any person went to police to register a complaint police used to say " Go to your underground leaders." Because of this the underground leaders decided to stop the activities of robbers. Barde Master, Babuji Patankar, Shekh Kaka, Kasegaonkar Vaidya followed Maruti Shenekar and shot him dead. They also punished his

co-operators.

" In January, 1944 underground workers broke 2000 telephone poles and burnt Government bungalows from Takari, Bhosegaon, Helwak, Khatgun and Ner. This became an excuse to get the money, Rs.6,000, if wire would be broken Rs.10,000 if post would be robbed, Rs.30,000 from the village which would give a permission to underground activists to live in village. Government sent the military force for the help of police." 30

On June 21, 1944 D.S.P. of Satara declared prize for catching the undeerground leaders. He challanged to public to do so. " Nana Patil ( Yede Machhindra ), Baburao Charankar ( Shirala ), Natha Lad ( Kudal ) were declared Rs.5,000 each, Ganpatrao Patil Vilaskar, Laxmanrao Kasegaokar, Amrutrao Barde Master ( Vategaon ), Dhondiram Mali ( Kupwad ) Rs.3,000 each, Pandurang Hari Ramoshi ( Khanapur ) Rs.2,000, Sakharam Barbatte ( Kameri ) Rs.1,500, Gudaswar ( Mansula ) , Ganpat Lad ( Kudal ) Ramu Pawar ( Kundal ), Shankar Shinde ( Dudhondi ) Pandu Master ( Yede Nipani ) Dnyanu Madhav Chowkiwala ( Takari ) Nivrutti Kaka ( Kurlup ), Kisan Veer ( Wai ) Rs.1,000 each. Naganath Naikawadi ( Walwa ), Shekh Kaka ( Yelagaon ), Rangrao Patil ( Shigaon ), Vitthal Buva ( Mhavshi ), Chand Buwasha Patavekar ( Kudal wadi ), Babu Shedge, Maruti Havaladar ( Bilashi ) Gangaram Panse ( Pasarani ), Rs. 500 each. In this list Government included

two robbers i.e. Pandurang Hari Ramoshi and Sakharam Barbatte. By including these two persons in the list the aim of government was to show that the underground workers and robbers are equal.<sup>1931</sup> But there are no effect on the public.

In March 1944 the meeting of underground worker was held in Miragachi Wadi in Shirala peth. Kisan Veer, Pandu tatya Borate, Bapurao Kachare, Madhavrao Jadhav, Babuji Patankar, Nathaji Lad, Baburao Ghorapade attended this meeting. The selection of President of underground workers was the important issue in the meeting. Nathaji Lad, G.D.Lad from Kundal Group supported Nana Patil while Pandutatya Borate, Sheka Kaka, Babuji Patankar supported Kisan Veer. During the movement there was different image of Nana Patil. But he continuously remained underground. He did not even attend the meetings of underground. This became a reason for the position of some underground leaders. Kisan Veer attended meettings. He personally used to meet the leaders. After the discussion this meeting selected Kisan Veer as the president of underground movement in Satara district.

" In this meeting underground workers established a working committee. There were three committees, first committee took the responsibility of collecting money which was used for the working of underground movement. Kisan Veer and Pandu Master were in this committee. To give the receipts of money which were credited and check the account of organisation was the responsibility of second committee.

Kasegaonkar Vaidya and D.G.Deshpande were the members of this committee. Third committee was the Judgement committee. G.D.Lad from east zone of district, Kasegaonkar Vaidya from west zone, Pandu tatya Borate from north zone were elected in this committee.<sup>32</sup>

On July 2, 1944 Mahatma Gandhi came to Pachagani, Bhausahab Soman and D.K.Gosavi, congress leader of Satara district met Gandhiji gave the information about the working of underground leaders and repression of police. On July 28, 1944 Mahatma Gandhi published a memorandum. He advised the underground revolutionaries to arrest themselves. Now the problem before the underground leaders was what to do in this situation. To discuss on this problem Achchutrao Patwardhan called a meeting in Bombay. Kisan Veer, Pandu Master, Natha Lad, Dhanvantari Vaidya, Nivruti Kaka, Pandu Borate, Shekh Kaka, G.D.Lad, Baburao Charankar attended this meeting. Achchutrao Patwardhan read the declaration of Gandhi, in this Gandhi said that to stop underground movement depends upon the decision of congress leaders. That was his personal advise to go to police station. Some underground leaders attended police station but other leaders were waiting for the order of congress committee Kisan Veer was one among them.

" Barister Batliwala, who was nationalist ideas was introduced to Kisan Veer. Barister Batliwala happened to visit Kisan Veer to Nehru. Nehru discussed with underground

leaders and assured them to take the responsibility of underground movement."<sup>33</sup>

In the election which was held in March 1946, Babasaheb Akhadkar Shinde, Gaurihar Sinhasane, Ganpatrao Tapase, Babasaheb Gosavi and Vyankatrao Pawar, K.D. Pati, Baburao Gokhale, Yashwantrao Chavan and Sayyad Dadamiya were elected from Satara. In April 1946, Balasaheb Kher became the Chief Minister of Bombay state. Yashwantrao Chavan was the Home Minister in his Ministry. Bombay state Government started to release the political prisoners. There were many warrants on the underground leaders in Satara District.

"Morarjibhai Desai, Home Minister of Bombay state cancelled the warrants which were on Asaf Ali and Nana Patil.

On April 25, 1946 Government cancelled all warrants which were on all the underground leaders. District collector cancelled warrants of Kisan Veer by M.A.G. / 2292 / R date 9.4.1946. All the political leaders were released from prison."<sup>34</sup>

There was difference of opinion among the underground leaders about place of release. Sangli regional underground leaders demanded Kundal. Satara regional underground leaders demanded Kavathe. At last they made compromise and selected Konegaon village, from Karad taluka. On May 16, 1946 all underground workers came out.

On May 14, 1946 the meeting of Satara District Congress Committee was held at Karad. In this meeting Swami Ramanand

Bharati was elected as the President of District Congress. I.N. Hakim as the Vice-President, Vasantdada Patil and Kisan Veer as the Secretary and Ganpat Ramchandra Patil as the Cashier. In District Congress Committee Pandurang Borate, Rangrao Patil, Chintaman Shah, Baburao Chavan, Appa Lad, Vasanttrao Janawale, A.B.Patil, were elected as members of Congress.

**WORK AS A CONGRESS LEADER.**

After the selection as a Secretary of Congress Committee Kisan Veer called educational camp of congress leaders at Wai to build the strong congress committee. This camp continued for 45 days. Aruna Asaf Ali, Achutrao Patwardhan, Sane Guruji, N.G.Gore, S.M.Joshi Shankarrao Dev gave guidance to congress leaders. The arrangement of this camp showed skill of Kisan Veer.

While doing the work of Congress Committee Kisan Veer came close with Swami Ramanand Bharati, Bhausahab Soman, Buwasaheb Gosavi, Yashwantrao Chavan, Vyankatrao Pawar, V.S.Page and Narubhau Limaye.

" He arranged the conference of Regional Congress Seva Dal at Satara in February, 1947, successfully. In this work Vasantdada Patil helped Kisan Veer. Twelve thousand congress leaders from Bombay State attended this conference. The arrangement of this conference showed that Kisan Veer was a good organiser and political leader."



In between the election of Local Board took place. District Congress Committee gave the full authority to Kisan Veer to select the candidates for Congress party. In this election many candidates of congress elected and there was the majority of Congress party in Local Board.

" After the election of Local Board, the election of President of Local Board took place. In the election of Presidentship Balasaheb Desai and V.N.Patil took part. Kisan Veer supported Balasaheb and Nana Patil supported V.N.Patil, thus there were two groups in congress. This election was not between V.N.Patil and Balasaheb Desai but it was between Nana Patil and Kisan Veer indirectly. Actually there was the majority of Kisan Veer's group. So Nana Patil compromise with Kisan Veer and Balasaheb Desai became the President of Local Board. Though Nana Patil compromised Kisan Veer, he went away from Kisan Veer. Nana Patil and V.N.Patil joined the Shetkari Kamgar Party. Thus the election of Presidentship of Local Board became a cause of distance between Nana Patil and Kisan Veer. "36

Victory of the election of President became a cause to increase the political prestige of Kisan Veer. He became the chief advisor and incharge of congress party election.

Kisan Veer established himself as the leader of the masses. His mass activities in the Prati Sarkar brought him close to the masses. His sense of patriotism attracted him

in the national movement at a very early age. Right since his childhood, he took a part in the national movement and later on he was in the Prati Sarkar activities. The Prati Sarkar Movement in Satara district upto 1946 continued to work under his able leadership. As the Home-rule movement was gaining grounds the British started accepting the demands made by the national movements for freedom. These underground movements started loosing their importance. Never the less Prati Sarkar played a dominate role in fighting an imperial rule in India and the contribution of Kisan Veer cannot be underestimated because of his close association with masses his leadership could get well established.

#### POLITICAL WORK OF KISAN VEER IN POST INDEPENDENT INDIA.

On August 15, 1947 India was free from the British Rule. After the Independence of India, political leaders paid attention to the development of India. Some leaders turned to social, some laders founded the educational institutes, co-operative institutes. Some leaders turned to politics. Kisan Veer was among those who turned to the political activities. He played an important role in politics of Satara district and co-operative, educational field as well.

On January 30, 1948 Nathuram Godse killed Mahatma Gandhi. Nathuram Godse was Brahmin by cast. So non-brahmin

burnt the houses of Brahmin people. Kisan Veer was at Kavathe, when he knew the news of assassination of Mahatma Gandhi he came to Wai because he had a fear that something will take place in Wai. In India, many houses were burnt by non-brahmins, in Satara district also such event took place. In Wai many houses were burnt. Kisan was accused of burning the houses. This misunderstanding was spread by his opposite leaders in public. Kisan Veer was uneasy and unhappy hearing this news. He told Babasaheb Mulla who was his close friend, " I have taken first lesson of the politics by Bhausahab Soman, D.G.Deshpande was my companion in underground, Bhai Chitale, K.N.Sakhavalkar, Narubhau Limaye, Shirubhau Limaye had a trust in me. Kaka Devadhar, Sohoni Shastri, Sohoni of Yashwant press, B.S.Kulkarni from Kolhapur helped me, when I was underground. This is real situation, Wai is my work land. Am I ungrateful to burn the houses of brahmins of Wai. This discussion which is continued through misunderstanding made me uneasy. " <sup>37</sup> Thus this event made Kisan Veer uneasy and unhappy. Opposite party used this misunderstanding at the time of election. They made a capital of it.

After the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, Kisan Veer called annual meeting of Satara District Congress Committee at Kavathe. In this meeting committee discussed on political and internal problems of the party. In this meeting Swami Ramanand Bharati was reelected as the President of District

Congress Committee. Vasantdada Patil, Gajanan Shirgaonkar and Advocate Shridhar Kapare selected as the secretary, Kisan Veer as the cashier of party. Kisan Veer built the strong congress party with the help of Vasantdada Patil. This selection was for a year.

After one year meeting of District Congress Committee held at Karad on November 6, 1950. In this meeting Congress Party selected Swami Ramanand Bharati as the President, Kisan Veer, Raghunath Patil as the Secretary of Congress Party. Party appointed an advisor committee, which was included Swami Ramanand Bharati, Buvasaheb Gosavi, Yashwantrao Chavan, V.S. Page and Vasantdada Patil.

According to constitution of Indian Republic election were held in 1952. Kisan Veer was fixed candidate of congress party from Wai electorate. Opposite candidate was Dadasaheb Jagtap from Kenjal of Shetkari Kamgar Party. In propoganda of election Laxmanshastri Joshi, Advocate Kapare, Merurkar, Shankarrao Jejurikar, Kakasaheb Devadhar, Bhausahab Bhave participated. Kisan Veer was the chief of Prati Sarkar, as a freedom fighter public had a respect for Kisan Veer. Because of this congress leaders had confidence of successes. But Kisan Veer lost this election. There were some reasons for it. " Events which were followed after the assesination of Mahatma Gandhi i.e. burning houses of brahmins people were angry with Kisan Veer. Opposition party did the propoganda of caste and captured, "Kharedi Vikri Sangh " and

all seva societies. Because of economic relation, the officers of that societies were against Kisan Veer. There was union of Shetakari Kamgar Party and Republican Party. The votes of backward were captured by opposition party. Congress leaders have over confidence of success. All this situation resulted into the defeat of Kisan Veer.<sup>38</sup>

This event made Kisan Veer and his friends unhappy. He recovered himself and consoled his friends, He said, " In political arena we have to fight the election. In this fight one person wins and the other looses. "<sup>39</sup>

After his election the meeting of District Congress Committee was held on December 29, 1952 at Pusegaon. In this meeting Kisan Veer was selected as the President of District Congress Committee, Raghunath Patil and Vasantryo Janawale as the Secretaries of District Congress Committee, Yashwantrao Chavan attended this meeting.

" He participated in the establishment of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee. The aim of establishing of the the Market Committee was to get suitable price of agricultural goods and to stop the exploitation of farmers from merchants and agents. Kisan Veer was selected as the Chairman of this market committee."<sup>40</sup> Thus Kisan Veer started to capture the co-operative and other societies which helped him in political life.

KISAN VEER AND SANYUKTA MAHARASHTRA MOVEMENT.

In 1953 Andhra State was formed because of reorganisation on the basis of language movement. This also took place in Maharashtra in 1955. In the same year Kisan Veer was elected as the President of district Congress Committee again. The period between 1955 - 1959 was the test period of leadership for Kisan Veer and Yashwantrao Chavan because Sanyukta Maharashtra Movement had started. Central Government had appointed a committee to solve the problem of reorganisation of Sanyukta Maharashtra. The report of this committee became a cause of uneasiness. Because the demand of Sanyukta Maharashtra with Bombay city was refused. Yashwantrao Chavan supported this report.

Now there was the problem of Maharashtra people hence there were only two alternatives i.e. Congress or Sanyukta Maharashtra. At this time Yashwantrao Chavan called the meeting of District Congress Committee. In this meeting he discussed with congress leaders. In this situation Kisan Veer played a great role to settle the congress in Satara district. He advised his colleagues and friends not to leave congress and to have faith in senior leaders. He said about Yashwantrao Chavan. " Leader who trembles before his disciples is not the true leader. Such leader generally  
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pales into non significance. " Many opposition leaders left their party and joined congress. So Yashwantrao Chavan remarked in congress meeting " The unity of District Congress

leaders is my power, the work of increasing the strength of the party and to retain it has done by Kisan Veer. " <sup>42</sup>

On December 1, 1955 the meeting was held in which Yashwantrao Chavan put forth his ideas and explained his role. He said, " If there are two alternatives, Sanyukta Maharashtra and Pandit Nehru I will prefer Pandit Nehru. I prefer loyalty to congress and India. I believe that we will get Sanyukta Maharashtra through my loyalty for congress in peaceful ways. " <sup>43</sup> Kisan Veer, Balasaheb Desai, Laxmanshastri Joshi supported Y.B.Chavan in this meeting.

On February 10, 1956 the conference of congress party was held in Amritsar. In this conference two language formula was passed. Yashwantrao Chavan became the Chief Minister of two language State. Kisan Veer supported Y.B.Chavan.

In 1957 election of State Assembly was held. Kisan Veer was the candidate of Congress party from Wai electorate.

But he did not win this election. Because the opposition party tried to put before the people how Kisan Veer was wrong in the Sanyukta Maharashtra Movement. So Kisan Veer started the reconstruction of congress party. On September 3, 1957 he said in the conference of the congress leaders, " It is true that congress became weak. Leaders were confused about reorganised State on the language basis. They did not have comprehension of situation. Contact between leaders and public became less. The effect was that we lost the election.

There was no uniformity in the State. This was the great blow on the organisation. If there were important problems of State, leaders must be called and must be taken in faith, intellectual education be given to leaders, their thinking must be high. " <sup>44</sup>

Kisan Veer was good organiser and he used to speak fearlessly. On November 1957, there was inauguration of State of Shivaji Maharaj on the Pratapgad in the presence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. " Maharashtra Sanyukta Samiti" decided to oppose by demonstration. At this time Kisan Veer reported. " There was no other programme with opposition party except clamouring. But Marathi people will never give their support to this activity." <sup>45</sup>

In 1960 Kisan Veer elected from Sthanik Swarajya Sanstha on Legislative Council. In the same year Central Government sanctioned proposal of Sanyukta Maharashtra including Bombay. Yashwantrao Chavan became a Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

In 1962 election of Lok Sabha took place, but there was the problem of candidate before congress. Yashwantrao Chavan requested Laxmanshastri Joshi First, but he suggested the name of Malojirao Nimbalkar from Phaltan. Malojirao agreed for it, but wife of Malojirao opposed it. So Laxmanshastri Joshi suggested the name of Kisan Veer. Nana Patil was the opposition candidate of Shetkari Kamgar Party. There was



tough fight between these two leaders, Kisan Veer won this election by one lakh and three thousand votes.<sup>46</sup> Thus Yashwantrao Chavan sent Kisan Veer to Delhi. In Delhi Kisan Veer created his own place. He used to discuss with Maharashtrian M.Ps. He formed the unity of M.Ps. of Vidarbha, Marathawada, Konkan and Maharashtra and created an impressive power.

In same year, China attacked India, the Defence Minister Krishna Menon resigned. Pandit Nehru invited Yashwantrao Chavan. Y.B.Chavan took the charge of Defence on November, 1962. After Y.B.Chavan, Marutrao Kannamwar became the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. But unfortunately he died. After his death Vasant Rao Naik became the Chief-Minister. Balasaheb Desai was disappointed because he wanted to become the Chief-Minister. Balasaheb Desai wanted that Kisan Veer would try to give Chief-Minister to Desai. Kisan Veer discussed with Y.B.Chavan about this matter and obeyed Chavan's opinion.

During political activities in Bombay Kisan Veer played a great role and in the politics of Delhi as well. After the death of Pandit Nehru in 1964 there was a problem as to who will be the Prime Minister? "In this situation Kisan Veer made unity in M.Ps. and selected Lal Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister without any opposition."<sup>47</sup>

After the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1966 the same

situation was created which was in 1964 after the death of Nehru. Many candidates were desirous for the post of Prime Minister including Y.B.Chavan, Indira Gandhi, Jagjeevan Ram. Kisan Veer succeeded to bring Jagjeevan Ram close to him. Kisan Veer and Annasaheb Shinde thought that Y.B.Chavan would give good leadership to India. But Morarjibhai opposed it because he was in this competition. Y.B.Chavan said that if there was Indira Gandhi for Prime-Ministership he would not fight with her. Indira Gandhi met Yashwantrao Chavan and he supported her. At that time Kisan Veer said " Yashwantrao Chavan should not have made hurry like this, he could have supported at the time of election. "<sup>48</sup> But that was decision of Yashwantrao Chavan, Kisan Veer supported Chavan if there was some decision against him. Jagjeevan Ram also supported Indira Gandhi and ultimately she became the Prime Minister.

In 1967 the election for Lok Sabha took place. Kisan Veer decided not to contest the election of Lok Sabha. He had no interest in it. His motive was to work for Maharashtra and Maharashtraian people. Annasaheb Shinde suggested him about Rajya Sabha but he refused it.

Kisan Veer asked Yashwantrao Chavan for his candidature from Satara electorate and Anandrao Chavan from Karad electorate. In the same year the election of Legislative Assembly also took place. Congress under the leadership of Kisan Veer got 100 % succsses in Satara district. Balasaheb Desai tried for the Chief-Ministership

through Kisan Veer but Yashawantrao Chavan refused it. Hence Vasantryao Naik became a Chief-Minister of Maharashtra again.

On June 28, 1970 Kisan Veer was selected as a Sarapanch of Grampanchayat of Kavathe. He was holding the post upto 1978. In 1970 Indira Gandhi took out Home-department from Y.B.Chavan and she gave him Finance department. After some months Finance-department also was taken away and he was given Foreign-Ministry. The reason for these changes was that Indira Gandhi came to know that Chavan was going to contest for the Presidentship against the wish of Indira Gandhi. When Kisan Veer came to know this he got angry and talked to Yashawantrao on phone that " It is enough game and sufficient politics for me. Now I will pay my attention to the Sugar Factory. I have no restrain like you. "<sup>49</sup>

The conference of District Congress Committee was hold at Satara on July 10, 1970 under the Presidentship of Baburao Ghorpade. In this conference he said, " Now a days the leaders are not paying their attention for the organization of party. It is not a good situation. Satara District is the pride of Maharashtra. Our leaders must be strong, leaders can must go house to house for the registration of members they must explain of their role. "<sup>50</sup> This speech that Kisan Veer was awakened about the work of organisation of party.

In letter which was written to Dilip Jagtap in June 1971, he writes " There is no other way except the intellectual fight to come out from this dusky situation. It

is a work of young men. The intellectual camps must be arranged. Leaders must be discussed, otherwise organisation will become pale. I want you to do this work. "51

In 1972 the election of Zilla Parishad took place. In this election the group of Yashwantrao Mohite gave a challenge. In this election Baburao Ghorpade from the group of Kisan Veer and Bhagawatrao Desai from Mohite group took part. At the time of voting both candidates got equal votes in the tie Bhagawatrao Desai won this election and became the President of Zilla Parishad. Thus the opposite group was successful in winning the election, but Kisan Veer group moved the no-confidence motion on February 26, 1973 and succeeded in passing it, hence Baburao Ghorpade became a President of Zilla Parishad on February 27, 1973, Shankarrao Jagtap was elected as the Vice-President of Zilla Parishad. This Kisan Veer proved that there was the majority of his group and showed that Satara district was under his leadership.

After the election of Zilla Parishad, election of Taluka Panchayat Samiti took place. In this election also Kisan Veer faced other group. Buvasaheb Jagtap, Raghunath Dere, Madanrao Pisal, Ramchandra Patil. They had support of Mohite group. But the election Kisan Veer group won seven seats and Jagtap group won four seats. Laxmanrao Patil from Bopegaoan became the speaker of Wai Taluka. Thus Wai Taluka Panchayat Samiti remained with Kisan Veer.



The 66th birthday of Kisan Veer was celebrated on August 11, 1973 under the Presidentship of Laxmanshastri Joshi and Chief-guest was State-Minister, Dadasaheb Rupavate. Kisan Veer on this occasion said, " There is a propoganda that my leadership is finished since Baburao Ghorpade has lost the election of Presidentship of Zilla Parishad. But opposition does not know about leadership of Kisan Veer.

I suggested the name of Baburao Ghorpade by the request of Yashawantrao Chavan. Yashawantrao Mohite and Dadasaheb Jagtap knew it. But they played political game and they defeated Baburao Ghorpade. They thought that I am finished in politics by loosing one post but it is their illusion. I have not accepted helplessness for chair. "<sup>52</sup>

In May 19, 1974 the election for Mayor in Wai was held. According to the new law, voter could elect Mayor directly. Rajabhau Jadhav was the candidate of Kisan Veer group and K.B.Jamdade was the opposite candidate. In this election Laxmanrao Patil, Sarjerao Jadhav, Raghunath Dere helped Kisan Veer who made it his prestige issue in this election congress party won ten seats. Nagari Sanghatana won eight seats and Independant candidates won five seats. Rajabhau Jadhav became the Mayor. Kisan Veer sanctioned many schemes from government for the development of Wai town, Shikshan Mandal, Water Supply Scheme, Shopping Centre, bridge over the Krishna river which joins Ganpati Ali to S.T. stand included in it.<sup>53</sup>

In May 1974 there was a strike of Mill workers and from

this time it is started that it created the atmosphere tension. On this background the meeting of congress leaders was called on June 17, 1974, under the Presidentship of Vilasrao Patil. In this meeting Kisan Veer expressed his ideas. He said, " Economical condition of congress party is not good. After the discussion for many times there is no improvement. The list of names who did not pay the contribution of party must be sent to the Regional Congress Committee. President should go to each taluka and should register the new members so that the leaders will become active. It is necessary to call the meetings in each taluka. It is the prestige issue of party so all the officers of party must pay contribution immediately. "<sup>54</sup>

On February 20, 1975 Vasant Rao Naik, Chief-Minister of Maharashtra resigned. Shankarrao Chavan became the Chief-Minister of Maharashtra. He was appointed by Indira Gandhi not selected by members of assembly. So there was dissatisfaction in the party. The appointment of Shankarrao Chavan as Chief-Minister became a cause to evolve to leadership of Y.B.Chavan and Kisan Veer. Thus there were two groups in Maharashtra Regional Congress.

On this background Vilasrao Patil, the President of District Congress Committee called meeting of congress leaders at Satara on June 22, 1975. In this meeting Kisan Veer said to congress leaders, " There are two groups in District Congress. The system of working is the reason of

it. I want to do some thing new in Zilla Parishad but I could not do this is the real situation. There must be affinity in the work of party leaders. Today we are cheating the common people. We must do the work of party without any aim, and for this District committee must hold a meeting in a month. "<sup>55</sup>

Kisan Veer was busy in making the congress party strong, but in Bombay there occurred the havol in congress party. The Chief-Minister Shankarrao Chavan dropped Vasantdada Patil from council of ministers. This became a cause of explosive political situation. Kisan Veer and Narubhau Limaye met and discussed with Yashwantrao Chavan in Delhi about this matter. At that time, Y.B.Chavan said to Kisan Veer, " This is not a period for partition, otherwise we will loose in this country and in Maharashtra. If any person tries to break Maharashtra Congress, we must oppose him strongly. At this time I want your co-operation. Do not be in the group of Chief-Minister. Let us become the fearless fighter. "<sup>56</sup>

Kisan Veer came to Satara. The election of Loksabha was declared in 1977. In this election Janata party won 374 seats out of 542. Indira Gandhi lost this election. After this election conference of Congress Committee was held at Bopegaon in Wai taluka under the President of Sharad Pawar. In this conference Kisan Veer said, " At the time of election of Legislative Assembly leaders must forget the individual

difference between them otherwise we cannot face it. If leaders of party think only about themselves, there would be not future to the party. The persons who came to rule because of Congress forgot the welfare of common people. They thought only about themselves. To distroy poverty was our target. But we are unsuccessful in it. For this we made new laws but it never reached to poor which is the fault of leaders. We had a good dream but we could not achieve it."<sup>57</sup> This speech of Kisan Veer shows it loyalty to congress.

Thus Congress was divided into two parties, first party was Congress (I) and second was Chavan ( Reddy ) Congress. Vasantdada Patil was selected as the President of Chavan congress. The election of Legislative Assembly was declared on February 27, 1978. " In this election Janata Party got 99 seats, Reddy - Chavan Congress 69 seats, Congress (I) 62, Communist party 9, S.K.party 12, and other 32."<sup>58</sup> This result shows that the leadership of Yashwantrao Chavan and Kisan Veer was weakened. Kisan Veer supported Chavan-Reddy congress in this election. The Chavan-Reddy congress got good success in Satara district, Yashwantrao Chavan and Kisan Veer were unhappy about the result in Maharashtra.

After the compromising between Congress (I) and Chavan-Reddy congress, Vasantdada Patil became the Chief-Minister of Maharashtra and Nasikrao Tirapude became Dy. Chief-Minister. But due to the unnecessary interference of Dy. Chief Minister there was lull in the work of



Ministers. Hence because of this Vasantdada Patil resigned on June 17,1978.

After this event Sharad Pawar compromised with opposition party and established Purogami Lokashahi Dal, and became the Chief-Minister of Maharashtra. Kisan Veer, Anandrao Patil, Shripatrao Bondre, Prataprao Bhosale supported Sharad Pawar. Because of the strong support of Kisan Veer, Sharad Pawar could establish Purogami Lokshahi Dal. Yashwantrao Chavan also supported him. But this event led to the difference between Vasantdada Patil and Kisan Veer, Yashwantrao Chavan.

On August 9,1979 there was a conference of Samantar Congress. In this conference Kisan Veer gave a critical speech about activities and greediness of Indira Gandhi. He said, " Indira Gandhi is working to destroy the congress party. Yashwantrao Chavan who tried to make the congress strong is being challenged by Indira Gandhi. In Maharashtra she got many selfish persons who are trying to finish the leadership of Yashwantrao Chavan. In this work Vasantdada Patil and Yashwantrao Mohite are helping her, but she would not succeed in it. "

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In Delhi there was the competition for power and because of it the Government of Morarajibhai Desai collapsed and Charansingh became Prime Minister of India and Y.B.Chavan as a Deputy - Prime Minister. Indira Gandhi who was elected from Chikamagalur electorate, took away support from this

Government. Thus this Government also collapsed. It resulted into the declaration of election in 1980.

Y.B. Chavan was the candidate of congress (S) from Satara Electorate. Opposition candidate was Shalinitai Patil, the wife of Vasantdada Patil of Congress (I). This was a tuff fight. Kisan Veer supported Yashwantrao Chavan. He was the chief of propoganda. He planned the propoganda meeting which was held at Pargaon. Kisan Veer suffered from Jaundice. So he was admitted in Saint George Hospital, Bombay. On November 28, 1979. He was getting nervous as the day of election was approaching. Doctors were trying their best but they could not save him.

He expired on December 27, 1979 in Saint George Hospital, Bombay. Thus the friendship of Y.B.Chavan and Kisan Veer was broken by nature.<sup>60</sup>

Kisan Veer was a great and skilled politician. He supported Y.B.Chavan continuously in his life. He could become a minister because of Y.B.Chavan in State or Central Government but he never became. So this shows his selflessness. If there was anything wrong committed by any person he used to point out the mistake. He used his political weight for development of Satara district specially for Wai taluka. After the election of Loksabha which was held in 1967 he did not participate in any election as a candidate. He could have done but never did so.

Because of him many new and young leaders came into prominence and became ministers or members of Societies, Zilla Parishad or members of State Assembly. In 1967 he requested Yashwantrao Chavan to contest the election from Satara district. This shows his love for Y.B.Chavan.

After his death there was no strong leader in Satara district like Kisan Veer. The death of Kisan Veer was a great shock to Y.B.Chavan who lost his valuable support.

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