



: C O N C L U S I O N :

The purpose of the present study is to understand the evolutionary aspect of the concept of ' Nationalism ' in Maharashtra, with special reference to the political ideas of V.K.Chipaloonkar and M.G.Ranade. It also makes a comparative study of the concept Nationalism expounded by Chipaloonkar and Ranade in the light of rise of renaissance in Maharashtra. It is attempted in this study to show the main features of the evolution of the concept of nationalism.

The first chapter is devoted to the study of ' Rise of Renaissance ' and ' Nationalism ' in Maharashtra. It is pointed out that due to introduction of new education system, free press, speedy means of communication, industrial development, there emerged a new middle class in Maharashtra, which created feelings of ' Nationalism ' in Maharashtrian people. This middle class established different social and political associations, which helped to create social and political consciousness among the people of Maharashtra. Development of Marathi language especially Marathi prose also played an important role in generating political consciousness among the masses.

The second chapter, is devoted in understanding the political ideas of V.K.Chipaloonkar in detail. It is pointed out that due his conservatism, political realism and love for his country, religion, Marathi language he tried to develop his concept of Nationalism on the basis of pride of religion, culture and history. His severe attack on British rule roused the people of Maharashtra from deep slumber and ignorance. He advocated the cause of establishing a democratic form of state where the people could gain their self-identity and self-confidence, which was very necessary for regeneration of the nation and the process of nation building.

In the Third chapter, political ideas of M.G.Ranade are studied. It is argued that, Ranade made a comprehensive analysis of Indian social, economic and political problems and advocated the primacy of social reforms, as he was of the opinion that without social reforms, there would not be healthy growth of state and economy. His idea of Nationalism was liberal and moderate and he accorded greater importance to social reforms and gradual change.

In the Fourth chapter, evolution of the concept of ' Nationalism ' in Maharashtra is dealt with and a comparative study of concepts of Nationalism expounded by Chipaloonkar and Ranade are made. It is argued that with the growth of new educated classes in Maharashtra, there developed the

concept of ' Nationalism ' in modern sense of the term. Chipaloonkar and Ranade were the leaders of that class. Chipaloonkar's concept of nationalism was based upon the pride of past and opposition to British rule. It may be said that his concept of ' Nationalism ' was to some extent was extremist, conservative and realistic; on the other hand Ranade's concept of ' Nationalism ' was liberal comprehensive and progressive.

CRITICAL REMARKS:

It may be pertinent to point out that, ' Nationalism ' that emerged in Maharashtra was ' Indian Nationalism ' and both Chipaloonkar and Ranade talked about ' Indian Nationalism ', and not about Maharashtrian Nationalism. Chipaloonkar and Ranade were the thinkers, who correctly understood the contours of concept of nationalism. Chipaloonkar advocated nationalism that became quite popular and it was further developed by Lokmanya Tilak and Ranade's ' Nationalism ' was further developed by G.K.Gokhale. It can be said that Chipaloonkar's and Ranade's concept of ' Nationalism ' provided the much needed base for the emergence of two schools of thought, i.e. ' Extremist ' and ' Moderate ' respectively in the first two decades of the 20th Century. The controversy between the two schools continued after the death of Chipaloonkar and Ranade and it could only be resolved in 1920, when Lokmanya

Tilak died and Mahatma Gandhi emerged as his successor. Gandhi combined both points of view in his personality, though originally, he belonged to the liberal tradition.

Considering the subsequent development of the concept of ' Nationalism ' one can say that during the pre-independence period, Chipaloonkar's political ideas especially his anti-British stance and anti-colonial ideas; were very popular and perhaps relevant, but after independence his ideas lost relevance because of its conservative character. On the other hand, Ranade's ideas are still considered relevant not only because he was a better thinker, but also due to the fact that his ideas are still applicable, because he stood for continuous progress and his dream of establishment of secular democratic state in the real sense of the term is yet to be fully realised.