

# The Revolutionary Movements of Gujarat From 1857 to 1947

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**Abstract:** *The Indian independence movement was a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that involved various individuals, groups, and ideologies. The Revolt of 1857 marked a pivotal moment in India's history, being the first widespread rebellion against British rule after the fall of the Mughal Empire.*

*This study highlights the significance of preserving the accounts of those who participated in this revolt, particularly in Gujarat, to inspire future generations. Gujarat played a significant role, with leaders such as Garbaddas Mukhi, Jodha Manek, and Mulu Manek mobilizing resistance in key areas like Nandod, Dahod, and Chota Udepur. Despite lacking centralized leadership and support from local princely states, the revolt set a precedent for future movements. In the early 20th century, Gujarat also contributed to revolutionary activities, with figures like Sri Aurobindo and his brother Barindra Ghosh inspiring nationalist fervor. Other revolutionaries, such as Chhotubhai and Ambubhai Purani, and Mohanlal Pandya, furthered the cause, promoting both violent and non-violent methods of resistance. Gujarati revolutionaries abroad, such as Shyamji Krishna Verma, Sardarsinh Rana, Madam Bhikhaji Cama, and Chagan Keraj Verma, played critical roles in raising international awareness, organizing protests, and fostering the revolutionary spirit. Their efforts, particularly through the Ghadar Party and other organizations, underscored the global dimension of India's struggle for independence.*

**Key Words:** Freedom, Fighter, Ideology, Independence, Movement, Rebellion, Revolution, Swaraj.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The title of this research article is "The Revolutionary movements of Gujarat From 1857 to 1947". Which focus on two major points. The first one is about emergence of revolutionary movements of Gujarat at the time of 1857 and the second one is about the major key figures and leaders of Gujarat in between the time period of 1857 to 1947.

The purpose of this research article is to expose the revolutionary activities in Gujarat area to the public and the time period is in between 1857 to 1947 A.D.. But taking pity on the time fixed by me, the first question to be asked is, did Gujarat state exist then? So the answer is No. But can mere naming change the history and the heart of history? the answer will be also No. So here the entire article has been written keeping in mind the geographical area of Gujarat, which was named as a Brihad Mumbai. Hopefully you will try to understand this kind of think as a skilled historian who knows well the importance of event based on area and geography in historiography.

According to E.H. Carr "History is a continuous dialogue between the past, present and future". We cannot simply be influenced by one ideology and reject the truth of history of

another ideology. Similarly, we cannot reject the second ideology by being influenced by the first ideology. Because as much as there is a need for truth and non-violence, there is also a need for revolution and when these two cycles mutually create various events, only then does a certain result come. So I am writing this research article on this revolutionary ideology. I am sure this article will help in understanding the revolutionary events and personalities of Gujarat's past.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This literature review provides a comprehensive overview of the revolutionary movements in Gujarat from 1857 to 1947, highlighting the contributions of various freedom fighters and personalities who played a significant role in the struggle for independence. The review also underscores the importance of international support in the Indian freedom movement. Further research can build upon this foundation, exploring the nuances of the revolutionary movements in Gujarat and their impact on the country's history.

The Indian Rebellion of 1857, marked the beginning of the revolutionary movements in Gujarat. Key figures such as Tatyá Tope, Nanasaheb, Rangojibapu, Vaghers of

Okhamandal, Rupsinh Nayak, Gopal Antaji, Garbaddas Mukhi, and Maulvi Liyakat Ali were instrumental in the uprising against British colonial rule. These individuals, along with others, fought bravely against the British, employing various tactics, including armed resistance, sabotage, and propaganda. Arvind Ghosh, Barindra Ghosh, Chotubhai Purani, Ambubhai Purani, Narsinh Patel, Mohanlal Pandya, and Sardar Bhagat Singh were some of the prominent personalities who played a significant role in shaping Gujarat's political, social, and economic landscape. The revolutionary movements in Gujarat also received support from abroad. Individuals such as Shyamji Krishna Verma, Sardarsinh Rana, Madam Bhikhaji Kama, and Chagan Kheraj Varma, among others, contributed to the cause of Indian independence from outside the country. Their efforts helped to raise international awareness about the Indian struggle for freedom and garnered support from various quarters.

This literature review highlights the following key findings:

- i. The revolutionary movements in Gujarat were characterized by a mix of armed resistance, sabotage, and propaganda, with various freedom fighters employing different tactics to challenge British colonial rule.
- ii. The pre-independence era around 1857 saw the emergence of notable figures such as Taty Tope, Nana Saheb, and Maulvi Liyakat Ali, who played a significant role in the Indian Rebellion of 1857.
- iii. The pre-independence era around 1900 to 1947, Gujarat produced prominent personalities such as Arvind Ghosh, Barindra Ghosh, and Sardar Bhagat Singh, who contributed to the country's development and growth.
- iv. International support from individuals such as Shyamji Krishna Verma and Madam Bhikhaji Kama was crucial in raising awareness about the Indian struggle for freedom and garnering support from abroad.

v.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

This article employs a qualitative research approach, relying on secondary sources to reconstruct the narrative of revolutionary movements in Gujarat from 1857 to 1947. The study draws upon a comprehensive review of existing literature, including scholarly articles, books, and historical accounts written by renowned historians. By analyzing and synthesizing the findings of previous researchers, this article aims to provide a nuanced understanding of the complex historical context and the key events that shaped the revolutionary movements in Gujarat during this period. The use of secondary sources allows for a broad and in-

depth examination of the topic, enabling the identification of patterns, themes, and trends that might have been overlooked in individual studies.

### 4. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF GUJARAT

Gujarat's historical background is a rich tapestry of ancient civilizations, medieval dynasties, and modern developments. From the Indus Valley Civilization to the present day, Gujarat has played a significant role in India's history, culture, and economy.

A state which is located in the western part of India, has a rich and diverse historical background that spans over 4,000 years. From ancient civilizations to modern times, Gujarat has been an important center of trade, culture, and politics. Here is a brief overview of the historical background of Gujarat from ancient to modern times:

#### i. ANCIENT PERIOD (3000 BCE - 500 CE)

The Indus Valley Civilization, one of the oldest civilizations in the world, flourished in Gujarat around 3000 BCE. The civilization was known for its sophisticated urban planning, architecture, and water management systems. The major sites like Lothal, Dholavira and Surkotda are located here. The Vedic period (1500 BCE - 500 BCE) saw the rise of the Vedic civilization in Gujarat, which was characterized by the composition of the Vedas, the oldest Hindu scriptures. The Mauryan Empire (322 BCE - 185 BCE) and the Gupta Empire (320 CE - 550 CE) also ruled over Gujarat, leaving behind a legacy of art, architecture, and literature. The Junagadh inscription of Emperor Ashoka is the largest example of the Mauryan era.

#### II. MEDIEVAL PERIOD (500 CE - 1500 CE)

The medieval period saw the rise of various dynasties in Gujarat, including the Solanki dynasty (942 CE - 1244 CE), the Vaghela dynasty (1244 CE - 1304 CE), and the Delhi Sultanate (1304 CE - 1407 CE). Gujarat was an important center of trade and commerce during this period, with the port city of Cambay (now Khambhat) being a major hub for maritime trade with the Middle East, Africa, and Europe.

#### III. MUGHAL AND MARATHA PERIOD (1500 CE - 1800 CE)

The Mughal Empire (1526 CE - 1756 CE) ruled over Gujarat, with the province being an important center of textile production, trade, and culture. The Maratha Empire (1674 CE - 1818 CE) also ruled over Gujarat, with the Peshwas, the prime ministers of the Maratha Empire, playing a significant role in the region's politics.

#### IV. BRITISH PERIOD (1800 CE - 1947 CE)

The British East India Company established its rule over Gujarat in the early 19th century, with the region becoming a major center of textile production and trade. The British colonial period saw the introduction of modern education, infrastructure, and administrative systems in Gujarat.

## V. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947 CE - PRESENT)

After India gained independence in 1947, Gujarat became a part of the Indian Union, with the state being formed in 1960. The post-independence period saw significant economic growth and development in Gujarat, with the state becoming a major hub for industry, trade, and commerce. The state has also been at the forefront of India's economic liberalization policies, with the establishment of special economic zones (SEZs) and the development of infrastructure projects such as the Sardar Sarovar Dam.

## 5. THE EMERGENCE OF THE REVOLT OF 1857

The Revolt of 1857 was a unique event in the history of India. For the first time after the fall of the Mughal Empire, a country-wide mass rebellion had taken place against British rule. It is important to preserve the details of the participants in the revolt and their struggle so that we can draw inspiration in the present era. To enlighten the present generation about the feelings that influenced the revolutionaries of the revolt of 1857 has been the main aim of this study. A.D. The revolt of 1857 was presented by the British to the world as just a small sepoy mutiny. But several nationalist figures like Veer Savarkar have pointed to this event as the first major event in India's struggle for independence. Which seems to be true to some extent.

In the long history of India, the freedom struggle for the country's self-rule, particularly the contribution of Gujarat, where the first voice of revolt was heard, is of great significance. That is why the martyrdom of Shri Mangal Pandey, who was the first to raise his voice against British rule, is also recorded. The fearless Gujaratis have always dared to raise their voices against injustice and oppression. In this connection, Mahatma Gandhi felt that if Indianness appeared different in a separate body, the soul would be Gujarati. Thus the rebellion of 1857 also affected Gujarat. The details of which are mentioned below.

## 6. LEADERS OF REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT FROM 1857 IN GUJARAT

Gujarat has always responded to the call of the nation. Ahmedabad, Godhra, Patan, Vadnagar, Kheralu, Kheda, Dwarka, Okha, Bijapur, Pandarwara etc. took an active part

in the struggle in Gujarat. Also in Gujarat During the revolt of 1857, important leaders like Garbaddas Mukhi, Jodha Manek and Mulu Manek and Magan Bhushan, besides the tribals of Pandarwada village in Sabarkantha, participated freely and in large numbers from other parts of Gujarat.

Centers and main leaders of the 1857 Revolt in Gujarat:

**NANDOD:** Syed Murad Ali gathered 300 to 400 people and started a revolt. Murad Ali, along with an army of Makranis, Sindhis and Arabs, mutinied with Rajpipla's sepoys shouting 'Challo Delhi' and Rajpipla's army as well as Kolis and Bhils joined it. But on August 17, 1857, when the British came to know, the force was suppressed under the leadership of Rogers. Finally Syed Murad Ali had to take refuge in the forest of Rajpipla.

**SANTARAMPUR:** Here, under the leadership of Jamadar Mustafa Khan, Bhils and Koli people were involved in protest.

**DAHOD:** On July 6, 1857, the rebellion broke out in Dahod. In addition Hamir Khan, a sepoy of Deogarh Baria incited the Bhils to revolt in the Baria forest. But this rebellion was suppressed by Captain Buckle.

**CHOTA UDEPUR:** Taty Tope entered Gujarat from Chota Udepur. They moved towards Panchmahal and Rajasthan as the British government tried to catch up.

**EDER:** A rebellion was led by Nathaji and Yamaji Gameti from Chanrup, a short distance from Eder. The Gaikwad government established a military base in Chanrup as a precautionary measure and the people were agitated and Nathaji attacked the base and drove the soldiers away. Hence the people of the village including Nathaji and Yamaji fled to the hilly terrains when Gaekwad, Raja of Idar and the combined army of the British climbed the mountain. Despite fighting for about six months against the forces of Major Whitelock, Major Andrews etc., Nathaji never fell into the hands of the British. Finally the struggle ended with the death of Nathaji.

**VIJAPUR:** Influenced by Chandup's rebellion, an unsuccessful attempt at Lodra by Koli and Thakor armies at Vijapur, Kheralu and Vadnagar took place. The then Mamlatdar of Bijapur, Hathisingh, was prosecuted for not reporting the mutiny.

**MUDETI:** In Mudeti of Eider, Thakor Soorjamal rebelled against Raja Jawansingh of Eider. The Raja of Idar defeated

Surajmal with the help of the British and suppressed the rebellion.

**VADODARA:** Bapusaheb Gaekwad, Bhausaheb Pawar and Raja Bhonsle conspired to revolt in Vadodara, with Nihalchand Zaveri of Vadodara and Maganlal Vania of Patan supporting them.

**MAHIKANTHA:** Jivabhai of Khanpur raised the flag of rebellion with the cooperation of Garbaddas, chief of Anand.

**LOONAWADA:** Soorjamal took the lead in Dakor of Kheda district. In which he was helped by Charan Kandas, the enemy of the British. Both of them climbed Loonawada together.

**OKHA:** The Tigers of Okha Mandal decided to take part in the rebellion and oust the British and Gaikwad from power. For this, a meeting was held in Dhrasanvel village of Devbhoomi Dwarka district under the leadership of Wagheros Jodha Manek, Mulu Manek, Bapu Manek, Bhoja Manek and Reva Manek to formulate the strategy of the struggle.

These were some of the important places where the revolt of 1857 was directly affected. But this first independence struggle of 1857 failed due to the lack of central leadership and the alliance of the local princely states with the British.

## 7. LEADERS OF REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT FROM 1900 – 1947 IN GUJARAT

During the first decade of the 20th century, a revolutionary movement sprang up in the country against British rule. Sri Aurobindo Ghosh, who at that time was a moving spirit of the stir, became the principal leader of the revolutionary activities in the region of Gujarat. His deep spirituality transformed the revolution in Gujarat into a constructive force. Whosoever came in contact with Sri Aurobindo Ghosh was attracted to him. His method and writings gave Gujarat a purpose. He inspired young students of Gujarat with a much-needed national consciousness. His talent to write vigorously and eloquently, with love for one's country, soon established the fact that he was a new leader in the town. With his teachings in his influential college, a new spirit was born. Such was the effect of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh in Gujarat during his brief spell.

### I. ARVIND GHOSH (AUROBINDO GHOSH)

Arvind Ghosh (later known as Sri Aurobindo) was a philosopher, yogi, poet, and Indian nationalist, deeply

involved in the early revolutionary activities against British colonial rule. Although his revolutionary activities are primarily associated with Bengal, his influence spread across India, including Gujarat. Born in 1872, Aurobindo initially studied in England and returned to India in 1893. His association with Gujarat began when he worked for the Maharaja of Baroda, Sayajirao Gaekwad III, from 1893 to 1906.

During his time in Baroda, Aurobindo played a pivotal role in forming secret revolutionary groups, gathering weapons, and spreading nationalist ideas. He emphasized self-reliance and total independence from British rule, laying the ideological foundation for future revolutionaries. His writings in "Bande Mataram," a nationalist publication, inspired youth across Gujarat and India to join the freedom struggle.

After the British crackdown on revolutionary activities following the Alipore Bomb Case in 1908, Aurobindo turned towards spiritual pursuits. However, his early efforts to foster revolution in Gujarat through secret societies, ideological training, and mobilization were significant in shaping the state's revolutionary fervor.

### II. BARINDRA GHOSH

Barindra Ghosh, the younger brother of Aurobindo, was a key figure in the revolutionary activities of the early 20th century. He was instrumental in setting up the Manicktolla Ashram, a center for revolutionary training and bomb-making. Like his brother, Barindra's activities were more centered in Bengal, but his influence extended to various parts of India, including Gujarat. Barindra's revolutionary zeal was contagious, and he worked with several underground groups. His leadership in the Alipore Bomb Case made him a symbol of revolutionary defiance. Though his direct involvement in Gujarat's revolutionary movement might not have been as pronounced, his ideas and the reverence he garnered greatly influenced young revolutionaries from Gujarat who were inspired by his bold actions.

### III. CHHOTUBHAI PURANI

Chhotubhai Purani was a prominent figure in the Indian independence movement, deeply involved in revolutionary activities. He played a vital role in Gujarat's political landscape, engaging with revolutionary organizations that sought to undermine British rule through direct action. Purani's association with the Indian freedom movement, and his dedication to the cause, made him a key figure in Gujarat's revolutionary narrative.

Purani was also an active participant in the broader nationalist movement led by Mahatma Gandhi, supporting civil disobedience and non-cooperation with British authorities. He is known for fostering unity and patriotism among the youth of Gujarat and inspiring them to adopt revolutionary methods to achieve independence.

#### IV. AMBUBHAI PURANI

Ambubhai Purani, brother of Chhotubhai, was an ardent follower of Sri Aurobindo and played a crucial role in the revolutionary activities of Gujarat. He was actively involved in spreading Aurobindo's message of complete independence and spiritual nationalism. Ambubhai was known for organizing secret meetings and forming underground networks that aimed at disrupting British governance in India. He is remembered for his efforts in fostering revolutionary sentiment among the youth of Gujarat and promoting the need for armed struggle against colonial rule. His dedication to the cause of India's freedom remained unwavering even as he supported peaceful methods later in life.

#### V. MOHANLAL PANDYA

Mohanlal Pandya was a notable figure in Gujarat's revolutionary movement. A lawyer by profession, he dedicated his life to the freedom struggle. While he is best known for his involvement in the non-violent movements led by Mahatma Gandhi, Pandya also had connections with revolutionary groups that believed in using force to oust the British. Pandya's activities were not limited to Gujarat, as he worked closely with national leaders and other revolutionary figures across India. His contributions to the independence movement, particularly in organizing local protests, facilitating underground networks, and inspiring the youth, made him a significant figure in Gujarat's freedom struggle.

The revolutionary movement in Gujarat from 1900 to 1947 was marked by the contributions of several key figures who adopted both violent and non-violent means to achieve India's independence. The individuals mentioned in this article—Arvind Ghosh, Barindra Ghosh, Chhotubhai Purani, Ambubhai Purani, Narsinhbhai Patel, and Mohanlal Pandya—were instrumental in shaping the course of the struggle in Gujarat. Their efforts, often carried out in secrecy, inspired future generations and contributed to the eventual success of the Indian independence movement.

While the non-violent approach of leaders like Mahatma Gandhi often overshadows the revolutionary activities in historical narratives, the contributions of these revolutionaries demonstrate that Gujarat's struggle for

freedom was multifaceted, with many willing to make the ultimate sacrifice for India's independence.

### 8. ABROAD GUJARATI REVOLUTIONARIES AND THEIR ACTIVITIES

The Indian independence movement was a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that involved various individuals, groups, and ideologies. While many Indians fought for freedom within the country, a significant number of revolutionaries operated from abroad, using their foreign bases to mobilize support, raise funds, and plan armed rebellions. Gujaratis, in particular, played a disproportionate role in this aspect of the movement, with many notable figures emerging as leaders, organizers, and ideologues. This article focuses on four such individuals: Shyamji Krishna Verma, Sardarsinh Rana, Madam Bhikhaiji Cama, and Chagan Keraj Verma.

#### I. SHYAMJI KRISHNA VERMA (1857-1930)

Shyamji Krishna Varma, also known as Shyamji Krishna Nakhua, was one of the greatest revolutionaries that the Indian independence movement witnessed. A lawyer and a journalist professionally, Shyamji Krishna Varma was also an expert in the Sanskrit language. In fact, he had a deep knowledge about several other languages spoken in India. However, it is his revolutionary spirit that Shyamji Krishna Varma is best remembered for. He laid the foundation of the Indian Home Rule Society and the India House which worked towards inspiring youngsters in Britain to take up revolutionary activities against their own representatives in India. Having completed his graduation from the Balliol College under the University of Oxford in England, Shyamji Krishna Varma escaped to England when differences arose between him and the British rulers in India. Dayanand Saraswati and Herbert Spencer were his chief inspirations on the path to revolution.

Shyamji Krishna Varma was born on October 4, 1857 in the city of Mandvi, located in the Kutch province of Gujarat. He was born as Shyamji Krishna Nakhua, a surname that was used for his community during the old days. Shyamji Krishna's parents passed away when he was just 11 years old, leaving him in the care of his grandmother. Shyamji Krishna Varma was a student at a local school in the Bhuj district of Gujarat. He later shifted to Mumbai to complete his education after studying the elementary years in his home state. It was in Mumbai that Shyamji Krishna Varma developed a love for Sanskrit and other Indian languages. In the year 1875, Shyamji Krishna Varma married Bhanumati, a girl hailing from a rich business family of Gujarat and also the sister of one of his school friends.

The very next year, in 1876, Shyamji Krishna Varma was deeply moved by the reformist teachings of the guru of the Vedas, Swami Dayananda Saraswati and from the very same year adopted his principles and teachings to nurture his own nationalistic dreams for the country. The year 1877 saw Shyamji Krishna Varma give a public speech on Vedic philosophy and religion on the lines of his guru Swami Dayananda Saraswati. He came to be regarded as such a wonderful orator that the Pandits of Kashi bestowed upon him the title of Pandit in 1877. His deep knowledge of the Sanskrit language caught the attention of Monier Williams, a professor of the subject in Oxford University. Williams offered Shyamji Krishna Varma the post of his assistant in Oxford and this marked Shyamji Krishna's first trip abroad.

Shyamji Krishna Varma's most notable contribution was his role in the formation of the Indian National Congress's (INC) British Committee, which aimed to promote Indian interests in Britain and lobby for reforms. He worked closely with other prominent Indian nationalists, including Dadabhai Naoroji and Lala Lajpat Rai, to mobilize British public opinion in favor of Indian self-rule. Verma's efforts helped to raise awareness about Indian grievances and contributed to the eventual granting of limited self-government to India through the Government of India Act of 1919.

## II. SARDARSINH RANA (1870-1957)

Sardarsinh Rana was a lawyer, politician, and revolutionary who spent most of his life in France. Born in Limbdi, Gujarat, Rana was educated in India and later moved to France to study law. He became involved in Indian nationalist politics and was a key figure in the formation of the Paris Indian Society in 1905. Rana's activities included publishing revolutionary literature, organizing protests, and providing financial support to Indian revolutionaries.

Rana's most notable contribution was his role in the formation of the Indian National Committee, which aimed to promote Indian interests in Europe and coordinate revolutionary activities. He worked closely with other prominent Indian nationalists, including Shyamji Krishna Verma and Madam Bhikhaji Cama, to mobilize European public opinion in favor of Indian independence. Rana's efforts helped to raise awareness about Indian grievances and contributed to the eventual recognition of India as a sovereign nation by the international community.

## III. MADAM BHIKHAIJI CAMA (1861-1936)

Madam Bhikhaji Cama was a social worker, revolutionary, and feminist who spent most of her life in Europe and the United States. Born in Navsari, Gujarat. Cama was educated

in India and later moved to Europe to pursue social work. She became involved in Indian nationalist politics and was a key figure in the formation of the Paris Indian Society in 1905. Cama's activities included publishing revolutionary literature, organizing protests, and providing financial support to Indian revolutionaries.

Cama's most notable contribution was her role in designing the Indian national flag, which was first unfurled at the International Socialist Conference in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1907. She also worked closely with other prominent Indian nationalists, including Shyamji Krishna Verma and Sardarsinh Rana, to mobilize international support for Indian independence. Cama's efforts helped to raise awareness about Indian grievances and contributed to the eventual recognition of India as a sovereign nation by the international community.

## IV. CHAGAN KERAJ VERMA (1885-1955)

Chagan Keraj Verma was a revolutionary and politician who spent most of his life in the United States. Born in Porbandar, Gujarat, Verma was educated in India and later moved to the United States to pursue higher education. He became involved in Indian nationalist politics and was a key figure in the formation of the Ghadar Party in 1913. Verma's activities included publishing revolutionary literature, organizing protests, and providing financial support to Indian revolutionaries. Verma's most notable contribution was his role in the Ghadar Party's armed rebellion against British rule in India during World War I. He worked closely with other prominent Indian revolutionaries, including Lala Hardayal and Ram Chandra, to plan and execute the rebellion. Although the rebellion ultimately failed, it marked a significant turning point in the Indian independence movement, as it demonstrated the willingness of Indians to take up arms against British rule.

The lives and activities of Shyamji Krishna Verma, Sardarsinh Rana, Madam Bhikhaji Cama, and Chagan Keraj Verma demonstrate the significant contributions made by Gujarati revolutionaries living abroad to the Indian independence movement. Through their individual efforts and collaborations, they helped to raise awareness about Indian grievances, mobilize international support, and challenge British authority. Their legacy serves as a testament to the power of diasporic activism and the enduring spirit of Indian nationalism.

## 9. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the article highlights the significance of the 1857 revolt and the impact it had on Gujarat, showcasing the fearless spirit of the Gujaratis who dared to raise their

voices against injustice and oppression. The emergence of leaders like Garbaddas Mukhi, Jodha Manek, and Mulu Manek during the 1857 revolt in Gujarat, along with their various centers of revolt, demonstrates the active participation of the region in the struggle for independence. Additionally, the article sheds light on the revolutionary movement in Gujarat from 1900 to 1947, featuring key figures like Arvind Ghosh, Barindra Ghosh, Chhotubhai Purani, Ambubhai Purani, Mohanlal Pandya, and their contributions to shaping the course of the freedom struggle in the state. Furthermore, the article discusses abroad Gujarati revolutionaries such as Shyamji Krishna Verma, Sardarsinh Rana, Madam Bhikhaiji Cama, and Chagan Keraj Verma, emphasizing their roles in mobilizing support, raising funds, and planning armed rebellions from foreign bases. These revolutionaries' efforts, both within Gujarat and abroad, showcase the multifaceted approach taken by individuals to achieve India's independence, reflecting the enduring spirit of Indian nationalism and the sacrifices made for the country's freedom.

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