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Sane Guruji - Freedom Movement

Dr. Chitra Sukdeo Patil

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Sane Guruji's full name Pandurang Sadashiv Sane. He born 24 December 1899. He also known as Sane Guruji (Guruji meaning respected teacher) by his students and followers was a Marathi author, teacher, social activist, and freedom fighter from Maharashtra India. He is referred to as the National Teacher of INDIA. His father named sadashivrao and mother name Yashodabai Sane in Palgad town Bombay state in British state in British India in present day Ratnagiri district of the konkan region of Maharashtra state. He was their third child and second son. His father Sadashivrao was revenue collector traditionally referred to as a Khot, who evaluated and collected Village crops on behalf to keep twenty-five percent of his collections as his own share the family was relatively well of during sane's early childhood. But their financial condition later deteriorated. Leading to their house being confiscated by government authorities unable to face the trauma and hardship, sane's mother Yashodabai to a lack of Medical facilities as well as his inability to meet at her deathbed would haunt sane for the rest of his life.

Participation on Indian independence movement

Sane resigned from his school job to join the Indian Independence Movement when Mahatma Gandhi started the Dandi March in 1930. He was imprisoned by the British authorities in the Dhule jail for more than fifteen months for his work in the civil disobedience movement in 1932, Vinoba Bhave delivered a series of lectures on the Bhagvad Gita each Sunday morning Bhave's work Gita pravancane was an outcome of the notes sane had made while imprisoned.

Sane was imprisoned a second time in the trichnapalli jail. Where he learned Tamil and Bengali. He translated the famous work kurul by Thiruvalluvar into Marathi. He recognized the importance of learning Indian languages, particularly in the context of the problem of National Integration and started the Antar Bharati movement Antarbharati Anuvad Suvidha Kendra (inter Indian Translation services centre) and the sane Guruji Rashtriya Smarak (Sane Guruji National Memorial) would continue this legacy.

Sane played crucial role in the spread of the Indian National Congress presencerural Maharashtra, Particularly in Khandesh. He was actively involved in the organization of the faizpur session of the confress. He also participated in the election campaign of the Bombay proviricial Elections of 1936. He participated in the 1942, Quit India movement and was imprisoned for 15 months for it, during this period he become closely associated with congress socialists like Madhu Limaye.

In the late 1930's sane was part of a working class movement in the East Khandesh district He played a crucial role in organizing the textile labour and peasants of Khandesh during this period he was associated with communists in such as S.M. Dange. However the communist position to support the second world was made him dissociate himself from the communists in the later part of his life he was closer to socialists like Madhu Limaye. N. G. Gore and S. M. Joshi, sane was a Vehement Critic of Hindu nationalist parties such as the Rashtriya Swayamsavak Sangh and its allies the peasants joined revolutionary work of 1942 in great numbers.

1942 in great numbers

Eradication of Caste - In response of Mahatma Gandhi's promise to Babasaheb Amedkar during poona pact that he will spend the rest of his life campaigning for the removal of untouchability, sane travelled though out Maharashtra for around four months in 1947 The culmination of this tour was his fast at Pandharpur to open the Vitthal temple of untouchables. The fast lasted 11 days from 1 May to 11 May 1947, and the doors of the Vitthal temple were ultimately opened for the untouchables.

In the post Independence period how ever sane become increasingly disiffused. Over the possibilities of eliminating in quality from Indian society the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi was a severe blow that left him disturbed. His response blow that left him disturbed. His response to this tragedy was to fast for 21 days he died on 11 June 1950 due to an overdose of sleeping pills.

Literary works - Guruji wrote about 73 books mainly children literature. His most well known work in Marathi literature include Shymchi Aai and Bharti Sankriti. One more of his books Teen Muley is a heart warming story of three kids and is considered classic and one of the best books written in Marathi. He started a weekly journal named Sadhana (weekly) on the 1st August 1948. This journal has been regularly published since then.

Legacy - The Sane Guruji Rashtriya Smarak Samiti has developed a national memorial in the name of Sane Guruji at Vedghar in margaon, Raigad district in Maharashtra state on Konkan Railway route the organizations believing in the ideology of late Sane Guruji i.e. Rashtriya Seva Dal have contributed in their own way the national memorial consists of camping site guest accommodation library and Reference wing with a provision for translation of the literary work in various Indian languages. It is being developed as a camping ground for students since 2001. India posts has released a commemoratives postage stamp in his honor in the year 2001.

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