

UNSUNG HEROES OF INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

राष्ट्रीय पथिक

क्रांतिचेता



क्रांतिचेता
विजय सिंह 'पथिक'

VIJAY SINGH 'PATHIK'

FEBRUARY 27, 1882

किसान नायक

राजस्थान केसरी

VIJAY SINGH 'PATHIK'

(27/02/1882 - 28/05/1954)

PERSONAL DETAILS:

- **Original Name:** Bhoop Singh
- **Date of Birth:** 27/02/1882
- **Birth Place:** Village Guthawali, District Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.

FAMILY & LEGACY:

- **Grandfather:** Indra Singh Rathi
 - **Position:** Diwan and Military Commander of Malagarh Riyasat (Estate)
 - **Contribution:** Fought against the British Rule in the Revolt of 1857 and got martyred.
- **Father's Name:** Hamir Singh Rathi
- **Mother's Name:** Kamal Kunwari
- **Both maternal and paternal families actively participated in the 1857 uprising.**

VIJAY SINGH 'PATHIK'

(27/02/1882 - 28/05/1954)

- TITLES ATTRIBUTED TO VIJAY SINGH PATHIK :

🏅 Rashtriya Pathik
(Given by Mahatma Gandhi)

🏅 Kranticheta

🏅 Kisan Bhayla

🏅 Krishak Mitra

- LINGUISTIC PROFICIENCY :

Well-versed in multiple languages, including:

Hindi,
Sanskrit,
Urdu,
Punjabi

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EDUCATION AND SELF-LEARNING:

- Attended Malagarh Primary School, but did not study in a formal college or university.
- Self-educated in politics, history, and literature.
- Learned Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu, Rajasthani, and several other languages.
- Became a renowned writer and journalist.



THE 1915 REVOLUTIONARY PLAN

The Vision of Rash Behari Bose

- ◆ Rash Behari Bose, known as the Father of Rebellion, was a key architect of India's revolutionary movement.
- ◆ His revolutionary network later led to the formation of the Azad Hind Fauj, which was later handed over to Subhash Chandra Bose.

Secret Revolutionary Meeting in Lahore

- ✓ Organized by Rash Behari Bose, with Vijay Singh Pathik and other leaders.
- ✓ Planned a coordinated armed revolt across India to overthrow British rule.
- ✓ The goal: Attack British establishments and declare independence in a single day.



THE INFLUENCE OF SACHINDRANATH SANYAL

- ◆ Sachindranath Sanyal, a prominent revolutionary, was a key architect of India's armed struggle against British rule.

Vijay Singh Pathik's Entry into Rajasthan – 1915

- 📌 Purpose: To assist Thakur Gopal Singh Kharwa in his revolutionary activities.
- ✓ Kharwa requested a dedicated, fearless leader to support his rebellion.
 - ✓ The chosen revolutionary: Bhup Singh (Vijay Singh Pathik).



ESTABLISHMENT OF RAJASTHAN SEVA SANGH – A STEP TOWARDS FREEDOM

Foundation and Purpose

📅 Year: 1919

- 📍 Founded By: Vijay Singh Pathik in Wardha
- 📍 Headquarters Shifted to: Ajmer (1920)

Objective:

- ✓ To awaken public consciousness through peaceful means.
- ✓ To support and lead farmer movements against oppressive policies

Major Movements Led by Rajasthan Seva Sangh

Bijolia Peasant Movement – A struggle against high taxes and feudal oppression.

Begun Peasant Movement – A fight for farmers' rights and economic justice. Rajasthan Seva Sangh played a pivotal role in Rajasthan's freedom struggle, empowering peasants and promoting self-rule.

EARLY REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES:

- 1912: Participated in the bomb attack on Lord Hardinge's procession in Delhi.
- 1915: Led a plan for armed revolution against the British but was betrayed by a spy, Kripal Singh.
- Escaped British arrest by disguising as a teacher and changed his name to Vijay Singh 'Pathik'.



ROLE IN PEASANT MOVEMENTS AND SOCIAL REFORMS:

- Settled in Rajasthan, started working for farmers' rights.
- founded Bijolia Kisan Panchayat (Bijolia Farmers' Council) in 1917.
- Led India's first non-violent peasant movement (Bijolia Movement) against oppressive taxation by the feudal rulers of Mewar state.
- Inspired peasants to refuse unjust taxes and forced labor (Begari).
- The movement lasted for 6-7 years and forced the British to intervene, leading to major tax reforms.



REVOLUTIONARY LEADERSHIP AND STRUGGLES:

- Arrested multiple times but continued inspiring peasant movements.
- In 1920, established the Rajasthan Sewa Sangh to fight against British Raj and feudal oppression.
- Played a key role in All India States People's Conference (movement for democracy in princely states).
- 1929: Attended the Lahore Congress Session, where the demand for Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence) was declared.
- In 1930, participated in Gandhi ji's Civil Disobedience Movement and was arrested.



CONTRIBUTION TO JOURNALISM AND LITERATURE:

Founded and edited newspapers like:

- "Rajasthan Kesari" (1919) – First nationalist newspaper in Rajasthan.
- "Tarun Rajasthan", "Naveen Rajasthan", and "Rajasthan Sandesh" – Spread awareness against feudalism and British rule.



CONTRIBUTION TO JOURNALISM AND LITERATURE:

- Wrote 32 books covering history, politics, literature, satire, and translations.

1. What are Indian States

2. चुनाव-पद्धतियां और जनता
3. पथिक प्रमोद (कहानी संग्रह)
4. पथिक विनोद (कविता संग्रह)
5. प्रह्लाद विजय (खंडकाव्य)
6. सुखिया-सुरेश (नाटक)
7. What are Indian States
8. अजयमेरु (ऐतिहासिक उपन्यास)
7. जेल में हृदया ऐतिहासिक बयान
9. आलोचना
10. इतिहास का अध्ययन
11. उलट-पुलट (हास्य-व्यंग्य)
12. वैज्ञानिक वेदान्त - दर्शन
13. गणपति (ऐतिहासिक नाटक)
14. गणराज्य पद्धति
15. गांव के हकीम जी (चिकित्सा)
16. नारी जाति का इतिहास
17. पथिक जी के जेल पत्र

18. पथिक निबंधावली (भाग एक और दो)

19. पथिक प्रमोद (कहानी संग्रह)
(दूसरा भाग)
20. पथिक विनोद (कविता संग्रह)
(भाग दो और तीन)
21. बकरा भाई (राजनीतिक उपन्यास)
22. भारतीय राजनीति के तत्व
23. राजस्थान की मूल संस्कृति
24. रामलाल (नाटक)
25. वांछनीय जीवन (निबंध)
26. वेदों में विश्व-इतिहास
27. कल्पना-कल्लोल (गद्य काव्य)
भाग एक और दो
28. स्वराज (राजनीतिक सिद्धांत)
29. पथिक जी के पत्र
30. जीवन-स्मरण (आत्मकथा)

Additionally, he translated the following works:

31. अध्यापक और अभिभावक (टॉल्सटॉय की प्रसिद्ध पुस्तक)
32. गरीबों का स्वराज (प्रिंस क्रोपाटकिन की प्रसिद्ध पुस्तक 'Conquest of Bread')

LEGACY AND DEATH:

- Pathik ji's contributions to India's freedom struggle and peasant movements remain historically significant.
- Passed away on 28 May 1954, leaving behind a legacy of courage and patriotism.

