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The century after 1757 witnessed a number of popular mobilizations, revolts and mutinies against foreign rule and its attendant evils. The British ruled over India for almost two centuries. During this long and agonizing period they exploited the Indians in all the possible ways. In fact, the British came to India with the intention of making trade but later captured the very system of Indian society. The tyranny of the British gave a feeling of resentment in the hearts of the Indians and some of them revolted against this tyranny.

Raja Mahendra Pratap was one of those freedom fighters who contributed a lot in the freedom struggle of India. He was a thinker, a philosopher, a patriot and a social reformer who devoted his whole life for the service of his nation and its downtrodden and untouchables. For awakening the rural people Mahendra Pratap appointed a number of preachers for social reform; these ‘Updeshaks’ followed certain railway lines and stopped at every station for a day. Others went to some district stopping at different villages. They advocated love, peace and stability in the society; they used to send weekly reports to him.

Raja Mahendra Pratap was a great patriot who advocated love, peace and stability in the society. At the same time, he was not adverse to using force and armed rebellion to overthrow the British colonial rule and to attain freedom for the country. He would not mind even aligning with any outside power to achieve this goal. On 20th of Dec 1914 at the age of 28 he left his young wife and two small children asleep and went on his mission for his nation.

Raja Pratap established his mission in foreign also. His foreign mission was not confined only to the freedom movement of India, but he did a lot of work in pursuit of world unity through opening trade avenues between the neighboring and far-off countries such as Japan Afghanistan, U.S.S.R. Afghanistan, China, Japan and others.

In 1929 he started writing about concept of world federation in the shape of a book at Moscow. He brought out the first monthly of world federation in September 1929 from Berlin in Germany to give publicity to his views and news in connection with his work of peace and world unity. He was of the firm view that in the present age of scientific advancement our federated government for the entire world has become a must not only for perpetual peace but also for the economic prosperity of the whole world. He was against superiority of few nations and their domination of the international order. He stood for the establishment of world federation based
on equality of all races and states. His ideas found places in United Nation’s charter in 1949. But the founders of U.N. again preserved their monopoly and domination by making provisions for permanent membership and the veto power in Security Council.

The present thesis has been divided into seven chapters. The first chapter is introductory and deals with the history of freedom movements in India. The second chapter throws light on the life history of Raja Mahendra Pratap and various roles played by him in different movements. The third chapter deals with the revolutionary activities of Raja Pratap in abroad and his emphasis on the Hindu-Muslin unity. The fourth chapter reveals the composition of the Federation Government in Afghanistan and Raja Pratap’s role in its formation. The fifth chapter deals with the construction of the World Federation by Raja Mahendra Pratap. The sixth chapter throws light on the formation of the Executive Board in Tokyo by Raja Pratap. The seventh chapter is that of conclusion dealing with the findings of the previous chapters.

Before I close this note it’s my moral duty to pay thanks to all those who have been kind enough to me the completion of this thesis.

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Ram Naresh Baghel
MAHENDRA PRATAP

A GREAT FREEDOM FIGHTER

(1886-1979)