

Twitter Thread by [yudhika](#)



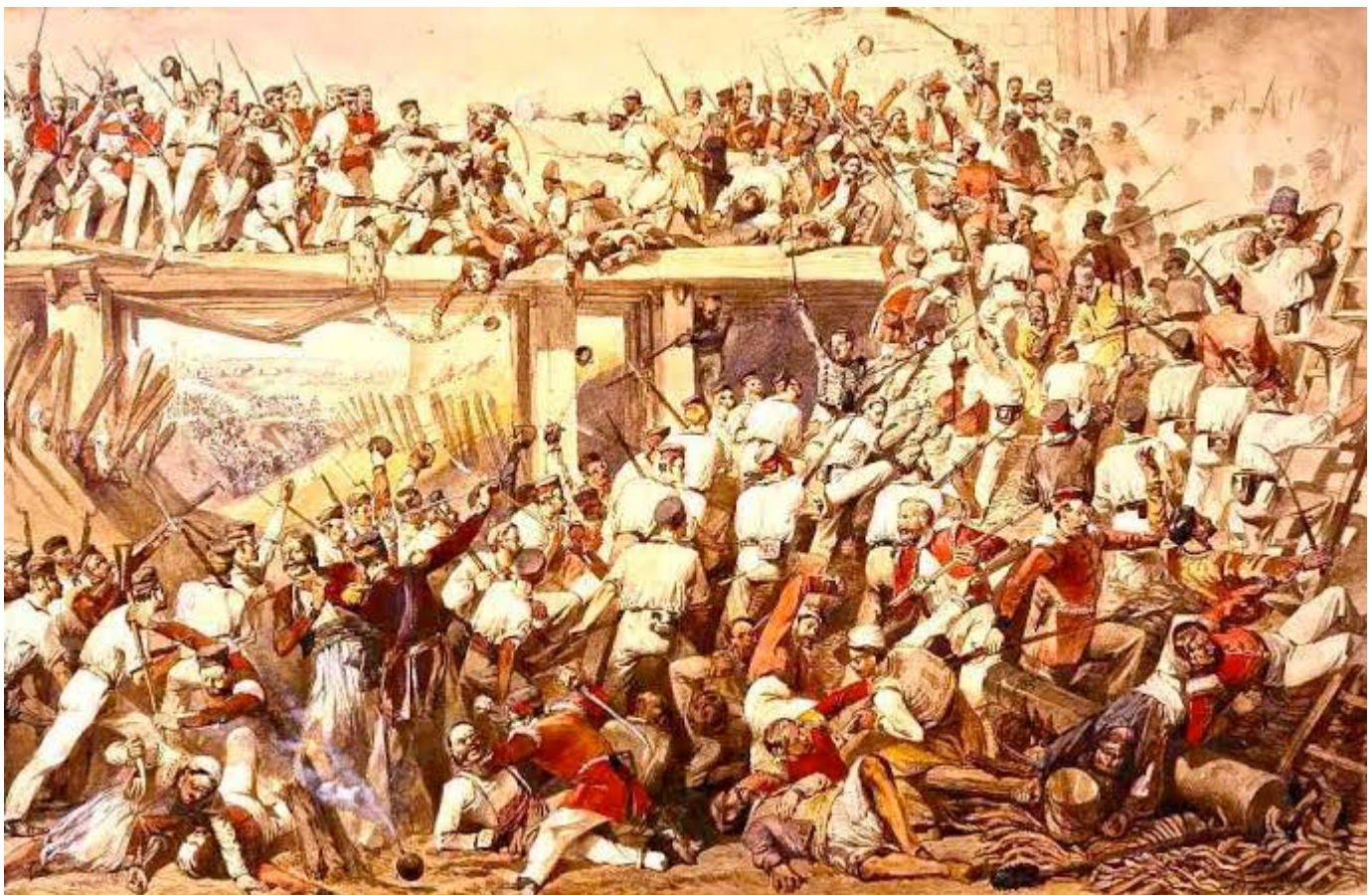
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#Thread on #Savarkar

Most historians - British as well as Indian, have described and dismissed the rising of 1857 as a 'Sepoy Mutiny' or at best 'The Indian Mutiny'.

We all have read it in the similar fashion in our History Textbooks too.



Whereas several revolutionaries and freedom fighters regarded this as a strategy that was well planned, & organised to destroy the British power in India.

#Savarkar was the one who looked at it from the Indian perspective.



Being a revolutionary himself, he was inspired by the bravery, heroism, the burning passion, suffering and the unfortunate tragic fate of the leaders in 1857.

He decided to change the British and the Indian narrative about 1857.

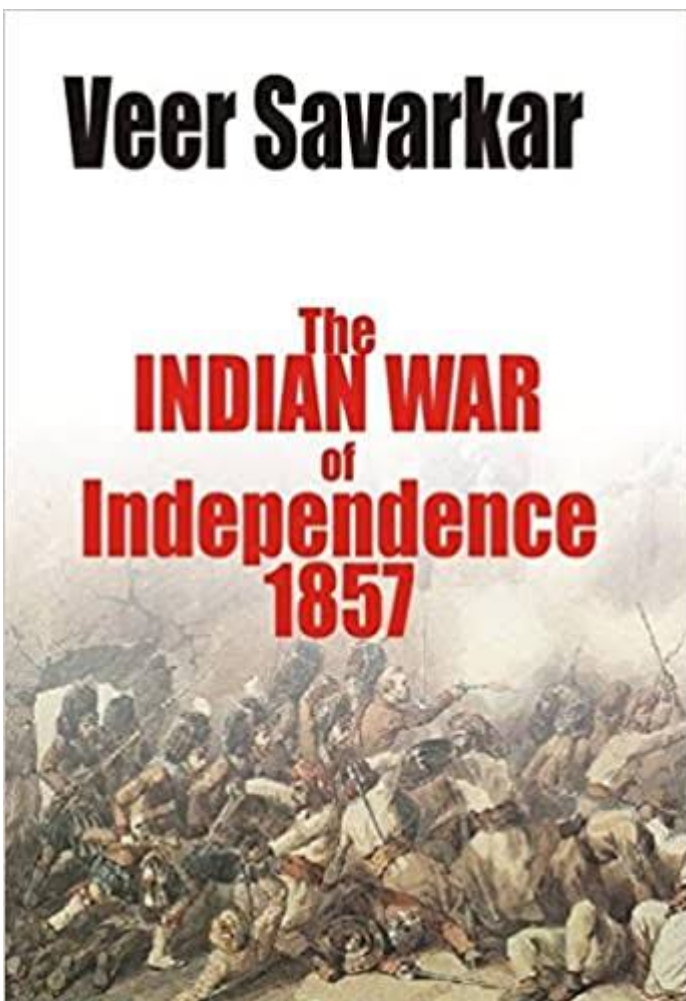
He spent days and months in the 'India Office' library in London and accordingly wrote a book in Marathi in 1908.

He found it impossible to publish this in India and the original manuscript was returned to him back. He tried publishing the same in Germany but in vain.



Some Indian students at India House translated this in English and he could finally publish it in Holland in 1909 (almost a year after he finished writing the book) under the title :

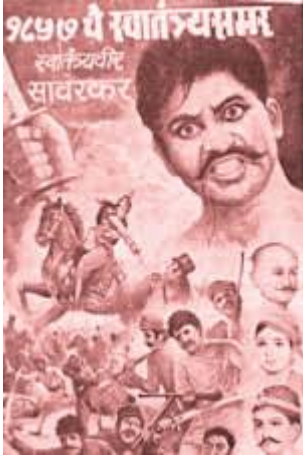
“THE INDIAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE –1857”



The 2nd edition was published by Lala Hardayal, 3rd by Sardar Bhagat Singh, 4th by Netaji.

Much later it was translated into Urdu, Hindi, Punjabi and Tamil.

The original marathi manuscript was with Madame Cama in Paris.



This was then handed over to Dr. Coutinho of the Abhinav Bharat when Paris was in turmoil during World War I.

Dr. Coutinho preserved it like a holy scripture for nearly 40 years.

After India became independent, he returned it to Ramlal Vajpeyee and Dr. Moonje who in turn gave it back to Savarkar. The ban on this book was finally lifted by the Congress Government of Bombay in May 1946.

