Report
On
KOREGAON – BHIMA RIOT
JAN 1, 2018

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Forum for Integrated National Security
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PREFACE

• Koregaon-Bhima is a panchayat village and census town in the state of Maharashtra, on the left (north) bank of the Bhima River. River Bhima is the reason for suffix ‘Bhima’ in the name of the village. Administratively, Koregaon Bhima is under Shirur Taluka of Pune District in Maharashtra. There is only the single town of Koregaon Bhima in the Koregaon Bhima gram panchayat. The town of Koregaon Bhima is 10 km along the SH 60 motorway southwest of the village of Shikrapur, and 28 km by road northeast of the city of Pune. SH-60 is also known as Nagar Road. It is the site of the Battle of Koregaon fought on 1 January 1818.

• The Bhima – Koregaon Vijaystambh raised by British as the memory of 1818 battle is in the village Perane on South Bank of Bhima River. There are contradicting perceptions of this battle amongst Historians and Intellectuals despite the availability of historical records as proof of facts. In the year 2018, Koregaon came into news due to a riot that took place on Jan 1 on the occasion of bicentenary celebrations of Battle of Koregaon. The riot happened in the Village Koregaon-Bhima and Sanaswadi and not near the Vijaystambh of Koregaon -Battle which is in Village Perane. Two more locations, i.e. Vadhu and Sanaswadi are important to understanding cause and consequences of the riot.
Vadhu Budruk is a village in Shirur Taluka of Pune district. The place is connected to Sambhaji Maharaj - the son of Shivaji Maharaj. Sambhaji Maharaj was killed in Tulapur, and his samādhi was built in Vadhu. Vadhu is three kilometres away from Koregaon- Bhima where the riot on Jan 1, 2018, took place. There were confrontations in Vadhu Budruk between two communities on Dec 29, 2017, which served as simmering unrest.

Sanaswadi is another village located approximately 30 km to the east of the city of Pune on Pune - Ahmednagar highway and well connected to nearby industrial zones and urban townships. The distance between Koregaon- Bhima and Sanaswadi is approximately 7Km.

This Fact Finding Report aims to compile causes and consequences of the riots on Jan 1, 2-018 that took place and Koregaon-Bhima and Sanaswadi. It does not cover the riot that broke on Jan 3 in various parts of Maharashtra. However, it does consider the effects of Koregaon- Bhima Riots in different parts of Maharashtra and abroad. The findings are based on voices collected through direct Interviews in three villages, i.e. Koregaon-Bhima, Vadhu and Sanaswadi. This report also comprises observations of Mainstream Media reports, Social Media, Communications and Fact Finding reports documented by various independent organisations pre and post-riots.

This report aims to answer the following questions:

1. What was the root cause of the riot? Was there a conspiracy involved?
2. What circumstances led to provocation resulting into a riot?
3. How was the response of Government machinery before, during and post-riot? What could have been done better?
4. What are the tangible and intangible consequences of a riot?
5. What are future risks involved as after-effects of riots?
6. What can be done better in future to avoid such riots?
SUMMARY OF REPORT

• A comprehensive factfinding and analysis was done by Forum for Integrated National Security (FINS) on developments at Vadhu, Koregaon-Bhima and Sanaswadi. Information was collected through in-person interviews, social media reports in print and electronic media, and was analysed. Approximately, 50 villagers mainly comprising victims, eye witnesses, key stakeholders from different communities, Police, members of Grampanchayat from above mentioned three villages were interviewed from Jan 1, 2018. A synopsis of the findings follows.

• It is evident from the collected information that the root-cause of the riot is systematic and consistent distortion and falsification of Indian history. There have been three attempts of provocation for these riots as follows:

  ▪ Elgar Parishad at Shaniwarwada was culmination of Prerana March. Prerana march started on Dec 23, through which people in Maharashtra were mobilised to end “New Peshwai”, a word used to represent the current Government of BJP as casteist and Brahmanical. Provocative speeches at Shaniwarwada on Dec 31 making statements against Peshwai and to take up caste struggle on roads was one of the attempts. FIRs have already been filed against the Organisers and Speakers making provocative statements. To name a few, Members of alleged Maoists and Maoist Front Organisations, Popular Front of India, Sambhaji Brigade were part of the Organising Committee of Elgar Parishad and and Prerana March.

  ▪ Another attempt was when a board of distorted history was put up at Vadhu about Sambhaji Maharaj’s last rites on Dec 28 by people from Pune and some Dalit families from Vadhu and atrocity cases were filed against villagers on Dec 29, some of whom were not even present at the venue when incident happened.

  ▪ A blue flag entered the sea of saffron flags at Koregaon-Bhima on Jan 1, 2018 provoking response.

Out of above three, first two attempts resulted into clashes/confrontation and the last attempt led to conflagration.
- Days before the 200th anniversary of the battle, messages were circulating on social media about the ‘Roll of Honour’ tile on Vijaystambh. These messages appealed to members of the Dalit community to remove the ‘Roll of Honour’ tile as “it has nothing to do with the 1818 battle”. The act of putting the tile on ‘Jaystambh’ was “a conspiracy by Brahminical forces to distort the history of the battle,” claimed these messages. A book — 1 January 1818 Swatantryache Bund (Freedom struggle of 1 January 1818) — written by Professor Vilas Kharat from BAMCEF and released last year in 2017, claimed that the Roll of Honour tile on the Jaystambh, which has “names of upper-caste Brahmín soldiers” martyred in the 1965 and 1971 wars, was an “act of erasing the history of January 1, 1818”. The book even warned of unrest unless the tile is removed. A few years ago, the ‘Roll of Honour’ tile was put up on the Jaystambh by the Poona Horse regiment of the Indian Army. It has names of martyrs who belonged to the regiment, including Param Vir Chakra recipients, who fought in the 1965 and 1971 wars against Pakistan. The victory in the Bhima Koregaon battle is the first ‘battle honour’ of the Poona Horse, which was then a part of the British India Army that defeated Peshwas’ army.

- On Dec 28, 2017, when the board of distorted history was put up, the police Patil immediately informed Shikrapur Police station on phone. Call details and Whatsapp messages sent to Hav Jagtap on Dec 28 around 0730pm are available as evidence. Had Police acted immediately, further clashes and atrocity cases on Dec 29 could have been avoided. Police came to village next day i.e. Dec 29, when there were confrontations between both Communities i.e. Marathas and Dalits, due to the board.

- As per media reports, the organisers of Elgar Parishad and Prerana march, did not go to Koregaon Bhima giving reasons of law and order situation is suggestive of the fact that they may be aware of the riot before it happened.

- The protest march from Vadhu to Koregaon was a wrong move by local people from nearby villages carrying saffron flags and could have been avoided. There were unknown people as well in this march says villagers. Local people mentioned that they came to know about plans of demolition of Sambhaji Maharaj’s samadhi on Jan 1, 2018 by some fringe
elements and they gathered at Vadhu in the morning to protect the samadhi. There were rumors on Whatsapp that Sambhaji Bhide, Founder of Shiv Pratisthan, was to come to Vadhu on Jan 1, 2018 for a sabha at 8 o’clock in the morning. It turned out to be fake. According to the voices collected, it was a spontaneous march.

- Considering the Police deployment at Vadhu following the provocative incident on Dec 28 and subsequent events, Police could have stopped the march of people with saffron flags from entering Koregaon - Bhima on Nagar road. Police did not stop the march, which covered distance of 3 Km before entering Koregaon- Bhima.

- Milind Ekbote organised a press meeting at Sonai Hotel on Dec 30 which was cancelled at the last moment and he only distributed press note to Journalists and left within few minutes. His press note mentions that ‘Celebrating Victory of British over Peshwas is against Dr Ambedkar’s thoughts and teachings. Dr Ambedkar never supported any Anti-India activity. It also stated that Government supporting such celebrations is not right as it is insulting to the soldiers who fight for India’s victory.’ Atrocity case was filed against him.

- One Aadhar card with the name of Kadir Khan S/O Sajid Khan with address of Pitampura, Saraswati Vihar was found on Jan 1, 2018 in the Sambhaji Maharaj Samadhi premises. The Aadhar card address was fake when Police checked it. There was no one with the name Kadir Khan at that location. There is a need for detailed investigation into this.

- There are videos of unknown people ready with sharp weapons like swords and scythes in the crowd at Koregaon- Bhima. Major damage was done to properties of non-Dalit community in Koregaon-Bhima. The properties of Dalit community adjacent to burnt Maratha properties were intact. That suggested involvement of local Dalit people in these riots and some villagers witnessed so. Properties with names such as Chhatrapati auto Center, Jai Bhawani Hotel, Someshwar hotel, Sriram Misal, Ayodhya Hotel etc were targeted. In few hotels, photos of Hindu Gods and Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj were vandalised before setting it on fire. On Jan 2, two shops and one office cum house belonging to people from Dalit community were burnt by local Marathas. As informed by Local villagers,
the shops were said to have stored and supplied weapons and the office owner was known for blackmailing people by filing Atrocity cases and extracting money. In Sanaswadi, shops of all communities were set on fire by the mob coming from Koregaon. There was no pattern observed in damage there. On Jan 1, a Buddhavihar in Sanaswadi was attacked by unknown people who entered from Chakan road. Bhairavnath temple was also attacked in Sanaswadi by a mob entering from Nagar says villagers. Beer bottles and chappals were thrown at temple during attack. A Ganesh idol in a roadside temple was vandalized in Koregaon on Jan 1.

- In a video of incidence that took place at Vadhu, the dalit families were seen threatening villagers that they would “see” them on Jan 1. In Koregaon, a ‘No Confidence’ motion was passed by Grampanchayat members against the lady Sarpanch from Dalit Community named Bhalerao few months back due to financial corruption by her. Another lady from Chambhar community was elected in her place. Villagers mentioned that the former Sarpanch and her supporters too mentioned to “show” them on Jan 1. This shows the simmering unrest in both the villages before the riot day. In view of tensions in Vadhu, Koregaon Grampanchayat took decision of keeping shops closed on Jan 1 to avoid any problems. People in Sanaswadi closed their shops when they came to know about riot in Koregaon – Bhima. Many of the shops which were set on fire were closed that day. However, villagers were providing water, food and help to the Bhimsainiks visiting Vijaystambh.

- The Buddhist Prerana Group had written letters to Tehsildar and Mr Rajkumar Badole, Minister for Social Justice & Special Assistance in the year 2015 asking to reinstate name of Govind Gopal on the board which was put up within Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj Samadhi premises. In the same letter, they mentioned distorted history of Govind Gopal giving references of Vishwas Patil’s fiction called ‘ Sambhaji’, ‘Jwal-jjalantejas Sambhaji Raja ’ by Dr Sadasiv Shivade and ‘ Shri Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj ‘ by V S Bendre. Out of the three books mentioned, only Vishwas Patil’s fiction mentions that Govind Gopal did last rites of Sambhaji Maharaj. Otherwise, there are no historical references to prove this statement. Dr Shivade was the first one to mention that Govind Gopal Dhagoji Magoji was a Mahar and V S Bendre mentioned about the services provided by Govind Gopal to the Samadhi. None of these books
give any historical reference to confirm that Govind Gopal did last rites of Sambhaji Maharaj. Earlier there was a board in the premises mentioning that Govind Gopal was one of the service providers at Samadhi along with two others i.e. Dharmadhikari and Gosavi. People from Mahar Community in the village think that the name was removed due to caste discrimination and the Marathas from village stated that other villagers asked to write their names also on the board. To avoid this issue, Govind Gopal’s name was removed. Timely investigation in this case through a committee in the year 2015 could have avoided tensions created in the village.

- On Jan 29, 2018, two truckloads of stones were brought to Vadhu from Mumbai for construction of Govind Gopal’s samadhi. Villagers immediately reported to police and a meeting was organised by Gram Panchayat and Prant Adhikari. Rajendra Gaikwad, on whose land the samadhi is built, was also present for that meeting. This shows efforts to go ahead with construction of Samadhi by Rajendra Gaikwad and Panda Gaikwad from Vadhu. This will flare up the conflagration again and needs urgent attention. On Feb 23, 2018 BAMCEF has organized a program in Pune to publish a book ‘Bhima Koregao, Vadhu Budruk Itihas – Kahi Prashna Ani Nivaran’ (History of Bhima-Koregao and Vadhu – Budruk – Questions and Answers). A committee needs to be appointed to investigate real history before confrontations due to distorted history. The Marathas are ready to construct Samadhi of Govind Gopal Mahar if there are concrete historic evidences that he ensured last rites of Sambhaji Maharaj.

- Police played a key role in ensuring that the riots do not come to other side (towards Pune side) of Koregaon-Bhima or near Vijaystambh. Had that happened, there would have been hundreds of deaths considering the crowd near Vijaystambh. The credit goes to police in ensuring control over protestors/riot mongers near Perane Fata. However, prompt Police action was not seen on Dec 28 when Police Patil informed about board of distorted history and police failed to control the march with Saffron flags from Vadhu to Koregaon. Local people complain that there was insufficient Police deployment. Villagers from Sanaswadi had shared videos where PI Galande and a DYSP eloped when the mob with
Panchasheel flag in hand attacked them. The police had asked villagers from Sanaswadi to call youngsters from village to protect their properties and houses as it was beyond their control said villagers from Sanaswadi. These incidents show lack of Police preparation to control the crowd. Villagers from Koregaon - Bhima residing near Perane Fata bridge reported that Police entered their houses and lathi charged them. DYSP Tejaswini Satpute informed that she was the first one to move to Sanaswadi from Koregao with a team when she came to know that riots had broken in Koregao. In Vadhu, Police acted swiftly on Dec 29 and there was sufficient police deployment on Jan 1 till date.

- After filing Atrocity cases in Vadhu on Dec 29, there was attack on DYSP’s vehicle by the local Dalit Community and FIR is filed against them. There is unrest and distrust amongst villagers of Koregao and Sanaswadi especially Marathas that Police could not protect them and their properties. When they tried to protect it, they had to face police actions as a result. There are cases in which the person in the ‘to be arrested’ list of police was either in office or watching movie somewhere else when riots happened. There are evidences of attendance in biometric system or photos taken elsewhere to prove their absence at place of riots. Such cases of wrongful arrests have added to the distrust about Police. Police need to be unbiased and need to consider all aspects while investigating the cases and fixing responsibilities.

- There is one reported death of Rahul Fatangale in this riot. He was wearing a t-shirt with photo of Shivaji Maharaj and got killed. Villagers from his village told that he went to Nagar Road for some work and was not involved in any protest march. It was cold blooded murder says Villagers. After crushing Rahul with stone, the murderers said, “Our work is done” and vanished from there. Vishal Jadhav, resident of Ranjangaon and originally from Latur, was returning from Alandi and had tilak on his forehead and photo of Shivaji Maharaj on his bike. The mob followed him and then he entered a building under construction. Finally, he jumped from the building to escape from the mob and was attacked by few people from mob waiting on ground. He suffered sixty stitches on head and serious spine injury. Another person, Amit Bhongade, a Resident of
Amaravati was seriously injured when mob pelted stones on vehicles. He was admitted in Sasoon Hospital, Pune and was critical.

- Apart from tangible loss of property and vehicles by local villagers, there is immense intangible loss in terms of social harmony. Some people from Dalit community have left villages out of fear. Maratha businessmen started firing Dalit employees. A local recited episode in a school where Dalit and Maratha kids fought accusing each other for responsibility of riots and mother of the Dalit kid threatened to file atrocity case against the Maratha parents. Marathas stated that they would not cooperate with Dalits for next Vlajsambh celebrations on Jan 1 and would appeal to all Marathas across Maharashtra to not let Dalits from their villages to go to Koregaon next year.

- On Dec 26, 2017, there was media report of two American historians’ (Aun Pheldoss Mkinan and Senfir Makkinan) visit to Vijaystambh. The news also mentioned that descendants of Elinor Zeliot, the American lady who was with Dr Ambedkar in America and inspired by him, too visited the Vijaystambh. It mentioned that 100 American Historians would visit Vijaystambh on Jan 1, 2018. However, there were no news of any such visits on Jan 1.

- After the riots in Koregaon, there were protests against Hindutva Forces in California, Boston, New Jersey and London condemning attack on Dalits. The protests were organised by American Indian Community (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania) in America, Equality Labs, Asura in Boston, San Jose Peace and Justice Centre, Ambedkar King Study Circle, IAMC, AANA in California and Ambedkarite Student Association at Indian Embassy in London. These protests are attempts to internationalise the issue to project India and Indian Government anti-Dalit.

**Actionable Points**

- There is a need for unbiased investigation by Police considering sequence of events. Investigation also need to focus on board of distorted history put up in Vadhu and the fake Aadhar card found. As of now there is no visible progress in this direction.
• Investigations also need to focus on attackers of Rahul Fatangale, Vishal Jadhav and Amit Bhongade.
• In view of consistent distortion and falsification of history, there is a need to start ‘practising licences’ for the profession of Historians. This needs to be an organised profession like Legal profession. Legal action need to be taken against publishers and authors writing false history creating rift in the society without any authentic references.
• Government need to act against Police involved in wrongful arrests post-riot and inaction on Dec 28.
• Committee to authenticate history of Koregaon - Bhima Jaystambh,1818 war and Govind Gopal Samadhi needs to be constituted on urgent basis.
• Local political leaders and bureaucrats need to be made aware of Modus operandi of front organisations operating under the disguise of social organisations.

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PRE-RIOT EVENTS

2015 & 2016 events

- In the year 2015, pamphlets were distributed at Koregaon- Bhima near Vijaystambh on Jan 1 by members of a Mumbai based Group Republican-Panther. The word ‘Today’s Peshwai’ or ‘Neo-Peshwai’ was observed to be coined first in the year 2015 by this Group. The same word was used by Organisers of Elgar Parishad and Prerana March in their communications. Sudhir Dhawale, who was in jail for forty months for his alleged links with Maoists and later acquitted, was the key member of Organising Committee of Elgar Parishad and Prerana March and is associated with Republican Panther. The Pamphlet distributed in 2015 is attached as Appendix A. The pamphlet drafted in Marathi asks, ‘to remember the glorious legacy of Koregaon-Bhima and toil hard to counter today’s Peshwai.’ (आजच्या पेशवाईशी मुकाबला करण्यासाठी कंबर कसूया). It also mentions one of Dr Ambedkar’s statement without context – ‘Taking weapons in hand is the last option to preserve Human values’.

- A group named ‘Buddhist Prerana Group’ from Pune had written letters to Tehsildar, Collector and Mr Rajkumar Badole, Minister for Social Justice & Special Assistance in the year 2015 asking to reinstate name of Govind Gopal on the board which was put up within Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj Samadhi premises. Govind Gopal, as per their version of the story, was the ancestor of the Gaikwad family currently staying at Vadhu and had done last rites of Sambhaji Maharaj despite threats from Aurangzeb Army not to do so. The historical facts and folklores confirm that Shivale-Patil family from Vadhu had done last rites of Sambhaji Maharaj. Historical references to support this statement are included in the Chapter ‘Historical references of Vadhu and Koregaon – Bhima’ of this report. In the letter submitted, they had mentioned the distorted history of Govind Gopal giving references of three books, i.e. Vishwas Patil’s fiction called ‘Sambhaji’, ‘Jval-Jjalantejas Sambhaji Raja’ by Dr Sadashiv Shivade and ‘Shri Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj’ by V S Bendre. Out of the three books mentioned, only Vishwas Patil’s fiction mentions that
Govind Gopal had done last rites of Sambhaji Maharaj. Otherwise, there are no historical references to prove this statement. Dr Shivade was the first one to mention that Govind Gopal Dhagoji Magoji was a Mahar and V S Bendre mentioned about the services provided by Govind Gopal to the Samadhi. None of these books gives any historical reference to confirm that Govind Gopal had done last rites of Sambhaji Maharaj. Earlier there was a board in the premises mentioning that Govind Gopal was one of the service providers at Samadhi along with two others, i.e. Dharmadhikari and Gosavi. The Mahar Community in the village thinks that the name was removed due to caste discrimination and the Marathas from village stated that other villagers asked to write their names also on the board. To avoid this issue, Govind Gopal’s name was removed. Timely investigation in this case through a committee in the year 2015 could have avoided tensions created in the village and atrocity cases filed after that. The letter is attached as Appendix B. The photos of boards are attached as Appendix C.

- As per news reports, in September 2016, on first death anniversary of Maoist Central Committee member Sridhar Srinivasan at Prabhadevi (Mumbai), a group named “Friends of Sridhar” held a function, in which N Venugopal, the editor of A Telugu monthly journal, delivered a talk on “Significance of 50 years of Chinese cultural revolution, significance of cultural revolution to our times”. For over two decades till 2007, Sridhar Srinivasan led the banned Communist Party of India(Maoist) as the State Secretary of Maharashtra. He was elected to the central committee of the CPI(Maoist) in 2001 and 2007. Venugopal talked about “blending the armed political struggle with the social and cultural revolution” and also about “annihilation of caste”. Narrating incidents of the cultural revolution in China, he spoke about the need of the same in India. Venugopal called India as the unequal society. Speaking of the Una incident, he stated three points for Indian cultural revolution – challenging hierarchal order, struggle on streets and not in Parliament and land for the toiler. Artists of Republican Panther (RP) presented protest songs on occasion. RP leader Sudhir Dhavale, who was arrested for his alleged Maoist links in January 2011 under the stringent UAPA Act and acquitted of all charges in May 2014 after 40 months in jail, was also
present on stage. The same rhetoric was observed to be repeated on the dais of Elgar Parishad.

Prerana March & Elgar Parishad

• The Committee called ‘Bhima Koregaon Shourya Din Prerana Abhiyan Samanway Samiti ‘comprising more than forty organisations from Maharashtra held meetings across India mobilising people for bicentenary celebration of Koregaon Bhima war. This Committee distortedly projected and promoted the 1818 battle of Koregaon as a battle between Mahar Community and Peshwai, i.e. Brahmin rule. As per their plan, participants and speakers of this Committee were to participate in ‘Prerana March’ from Dec 23, 2017, to Jan 1, 2018. The Prerana March followed two routes. Itinerary for one route comprised Nashik, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Jalna, Parabhanji, Nanded, Latur, Beed, Ahmednagar, Pune and another route comprised Khairlanji, Nagpur, Amaravati, Washim, Buldhana, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Pune. The Prerana March started on Dec 23 from Yewala (Nashik) and Dec 27 from Khairlanji. It was to culminate at Koregaon Bhima after a program at Shaniwarwada on Dec 31, 2017. The posters used for social media campaign is attached as Appendix D.

• Most of the leading organisers and speakers from Elgar Parishad did not go to Koregaon -Bhima though they mobilised lakhs of people for this event for months and it was part of their itinerary. They followed rest of the mobilisation plan under ‘Prerana March’. As per media reports, on Jan 1, 2018, Umar Khalid and Jignesh Mevani were at BG Kolse Patil's residence, the retired judge known for his casteist speeches in Maharashtra. Artists of alleged Maoist Front Organisation, Kabir Kala Manch, were also with them at Kolse-Patil’s residence. When reporters asked him the reason for not going to Koregaon, Kolse-Patil answered ‘Because of the crowd mainly. We also got to know that there was a law and order situation and violence’. We did not want to endanger our lives said Kolse-Patil. The news clip is attached as Appendix E.
Elgar Parishad and Maoist links

In 2004, two factions of left extremists MCCI and CPI (ML) (PW) merged and formed CPI(Maoist). CPI (Maoist) ranked fifth in the world in the list of terrorist organisations responsible for most coordinated terrorist attacks from the year 2000 to 2014 as per a report by the National Consortium for the study of terrorism and responses to terrorism (START). As per two strategy documents of this banned terrorist organization 'Strategy and tactics of Indian Revolution' and 'Urban perspective: our work in urban areas', they want to mobilise people in urban areas while the armed cadre encircle cities by liberated zones. Later, they want to take over cities with armed struggle and uproot democracy. One of their important phases in this battle against democracy is 'mass mobilisation' and 'mass organisation'. The strategy asks their party cadre to mobilise people in the name of justice, equality, caste issues, women issues, minority issues, tribal issues and form different mass organisations. Their strategy also mentions about cultural organisations. These 'mass organisations' are called as their weapon in urban areas which will help them recruit more people for the armed struggle at the end. In the past, there have been reports of two youngsters from Pune joining armed struggle in jungles of Gadchiroli, the Maoist affected area of Maharashtra.

One of the reasons for news of Maoist links with Elgar Parishad may be the connect and history of the speakers and Organisers of ‘Elgar Parishad’ and ‘Prerana March’. Sudhir Dhawale, one of the key organisers of this Elgar Parishad that took place at Shaniwarwada and Prerana March was in jail for forty months under UAPA for his alleged Maoist links and was acquitted later in 2014. Sridhar Srinivasan was Maoist central committee member who died because of a heart attack in 2015. As per media reports, Sudhir Dhawale and Republican Panther team were present for a program on stage on his first death anniversary in Dadar. Soni Sori from Bastar (Chhatisgarh) who is facing charges for her Maoist links was one of the speakers at Elgar Parishad. Sagar Gorakhe and Ramesh Gaynor, who were part of Organising Committee of Elgar Parishad, are on bail currently and are facing charges for alleged Maoist links. In the year 2013, Prakash Ambedkar made a statement in Jalgaon that ‘Maoists are friends of this
country, but Govt is treating them as enemy and not understanding their role’. Similarly, his real sister’s brother in law Milind Teltumbade, who is a central committee member of CPI (Maoists) is wanted by Police in many cases. Kabir Kala Manch, an alleged Maoist cultural organisation, was part of organising Committee of ‘Elgar Parishad’. As reported by Indian Express in 2012, when ATS has questioned Kabir Kala Manch founder Chandaliya, he stated that he met Kobad Ghandy’s wife Anuradha Ghandy a few times before she died in 2008 adding she used to give him Rs 4,000 every month, telling him that the money came from "tax" collected by Naxals. Anuradha Ghandy was Central Committee member of CPI (Maoist). Dr Prakash Ambedkar was also part of Kabir Kala Manch Defence Committee. Umar Khalid was present at Nagpur jail to receive Hem Mishra, the convicted Maoist, when he was released on bail in 2015. Harshali Potdar, the former student of TISS, who was reportedly on Police watch for her alleged Maoist connect, was also present on the dais of Elgar Parishad and was part of Organizing Committee. All these people never raised their voice though more than 20 Dalits have been killed by Maoists till date. These connect, and their silence over Dalit killings by Maoists might have raised suspicions amongst local populace about Maoist involvement in riots.

**Book publication by Prof Vilas Kharat**

- Days before the 200th battle anniversary, specific messages were circulating on social media about the ‘Roll of Honour’ tile on Vijaystambh. These messages appealed to members of the Dalit community to remove the ‘Roll of Honour’ tile as “it has nothing to do with the 1818 battle”. The act of putting the tile on ‘Jaystambh’ was “a conspiracy by Brahminical forces to distort the history of the battle,” claimed these messages. A book — 1 January 1818 Swatantryache Bund (Freedom struggle of 1 January 1818) — written by Professor Vilas Kharat from BAMCEF and published on Oct 13, 2017, claimed that the Roll of Honour tile on the Jaystambh, which has “names of upper-caste Brahmin soldiers” martyred in the 1965 and 1971 wars, was an “act of erasing the history of January 1, 1818”. The book even warned of unrest unless the tile is removed. A few years ago, the ‘Roll of Honour’ tile was put up on the Jaystambh by
the Poona Horse regiment of the Indian Army. It has names of martyrs who belonged to the regiment, including Param Vir Chakra recipients, who fought in the 1965 and 1971 wars against Pakistan. The victory in the Koregaon battle is the first ‘battle honour’ of the Poona Horse, which was then a part of the British India Army that defeated Peshwas’ army.

Confrontation at Vadhu-Budruk

- In last three years, distorted history regarding Sambhaji Maharaj’s last rites is being spread on Social Media. Documented history and history through folklores states that a couple from Shivale- Patil family of Vadhu had done the last rites of Sambhaji Maharaj despite the threat from Aurangzeb and had been killed by Aurangzeb’s Army for doing it. The recent distorted history states that Govind Gopal from Mahar Community of Vadhu had done last rites and also given land for Samadhi. Three years back, Samadhi of Govind Gopal was constructed by people who came from Nagpur/Nashik. This recent distorted history is popular amongst Dalit Community. Many Dalits started visiting Vadhu Village on Jan 1 to see Govind Gopal’s Samadhi as it is 3 km from Koregaon- Bhima. There have been reports of corner meetings on Jan 1 in the premises of Sambhaji Maharaj Samadhi in last few years sharing distorted history of Govind Gopal. This can cause tensions and hence the Gram panchayat has been asking for Police Protection from last two years. In the year 2017 as well, Gram panchayat sent two letters to Shikrapur Police station. First one was sent on Dec 18, 2017, to Tehesildar asking for Police protection on Dec 31, Jan 1 & 2. It is attached as Appendix F. Second letter was sent to Shikrapur Police station on Dec 30 which had mentioned name of Bharat Mukti Morcha, BAMCEF and other organisations visiting Vadhu on Jan 1 and highlighted risk of intentional vandalization to Sambhaji Maharaj’s and Kavi Kalash’s Samadhi. It is attached as Appendix G. Tehsildar sent letter to Shikrapur Police station on Dec 20 after receiving letter from Gram panchayat on Dec 18, 2017. The letter by Tehsildar is attached as Appendix H. The letter sent by Gram panchayat last year i.e. Dec 28, 2016 asking for Police protection is attached as Appendix I. These documented communications makes it evident that there was simmering unrest in Vadhu-Budruk due to falsification of history.
On Dec 28, 2017, a board of distorted history of Sambhaji Maharaj’s last rites was put up at Vadhu – Budruk in the Gram panchayat premises without permission from Gram panchayat in the evening by members of Mahar Community from Vadhu and some people who were not from the village. The photo of the board is attached as Appendix J. As informed by Villagers, the board was made in Pune and was sent by Rajendra Gaikwad, a Businessman from Pune. Pandu Gaikwad, resident of Vadhu-Budruk, is said to have key role in this matter. The board mentioned that ‘Govind Gopal, a Villager from Mahar Community had ensured last rites of Sambhaji Maharaj when nobody else was daring to do it fearing Auranzeb’s threat of beheading. Not only this, but he also gave his land for Samadhi’. This content of the board was provocative as the prevailing History, and Historical records state otherwise. The Police Patil from Vadhu immediately informed Havaldar Jagtap from Shikrapur Police station on the phone at 0732pm. Police did not act on Dec 28, 2017. Next day, in the morning Villagers from Maratha Community of Vadhu, gathered near the board and removed the Board. They also removed the Umbrella over the Govind Gopal’s samadhi. Police came to the site when they came to know about this confrontation between two communities on Dec 29, 2018. This confrontation resulted in the filing of Atrocity cases against 49 people from Vadhu including Sarpanch by Sushma Ovhal from Mahar Community. Another complaint was filed by Ramakant Shivale from Maratha Community from Vadhu against Mahar Community for ‘threatening to take revenge on Jan 1, 2018’. Videos of the confrontation went viral on Social Media further provoking youth from both Maratha and Mahar Community.

Had there been action by Police on Dec 28 immediately when the board was put up, the confrontations on Dec 29 could have been avoided. On Dec 29, there was an attack on Police vehicle by people from Mahar Community. FIR has been filed against them. Since Dec 29, there has been heavy Police deployment at Vadhu-Budruk.

Press Conference by Milind Ekbote

Milind Ekbote is a member of Sambhaji Maharaj Samadhi Samiti at Vadhu and has been working in Vadhu since the 90s. Milind Ekbote scheduled a
press conference on Dec 30 at Sonai Hotel near Koregaon-Bhima. However, it was cancelled, and he was there at Sonai Hotel hardly for five minutes. He distributed a Press release and left. The copy of press release is attached as Appendix K. The translation of the content of press release follows:

‘Koregaon – Bhima battle was a victory for British over Peshwas. Dr Ambedkar, when visited Koregaon-Bhima Jaystambh, stated that ‘Mahar soldiers fighting for British is not a matter of pride.’ This history is documented in the biography of Dr Ambedkar authored by Dhananjay Keer. There is a need to reconsider whether it is right to glorify British victory? It is false that Dr Ambedkar started this victory celebration. Jogendra Kawade started it with the help of Haji Mastan. This program has been designed to divide Indian Society.

Dr Ambedkar has an unequivocal stand on Islam. In the year 1947, he released a pamphlet stating that Pakistani Dalits should not convert to Islam. While guiding Dalits, he gave examples of fighters Nanak Mahar, Sidnak Mahar and Rainak Daji Mahar from Shivaji Maharaj Army. He did not even mention about Koregaon war in it. From this, it is evident that Jogendra Kawade was not following Dr Ambedkar’s thoughts. The celebration of Koregaon battle victory is contradictory to Dr Ambedkar’s thoughts. Glorifying this monument is an insult to the Indian Soldiers. It is wrong on Government’s part to provide help to this program.

Dr Ambedkar in his comments on Indian history criticised traitorous acts. Hence, he never supported those who fought for British and against Maratha Army.

So, we demand that Government should constitute a committee to assess history propagated in this program and should not support a program insulting Soldiers and demeaning Dr Ambedkar’s teachings.’

Messages on social media before Jan 1

• Following messages were being circulated on Social Media:
‘Bhide Guruji’ s public speech at Vadhu-Budruk at 8 am on Jan 1, 2018. The messages asked people to gather at Vadhu to teach a lesson who distort Sambhaji Maharaj’s history’.

‘Messages asking people to take revenge of vandalisation of Govind Gopal’s Samadhi and damaging Sambhaji Maharaj’s samadhi.’

‘Messages to take revenge of Roll of Honour slate put by Brahmanical system on Koregaon Vijaystambh.’

**The decision by Grampanchayat to keep Koregaon closed on Jan 1**

- In Koregaon, a ‘No Confidence’ motion was passed by Gram panchayat members against the lady Sarpanch named Bhalerao from Mahar Community a few months back due to financial corruption by her. Another lady from Chambhar community was elected in her place. Villagers mentioned that the former Sarpanch and her supporters mentioned to “show” them on Jan 1. Given this and following the confrontation at Vadhu – Budruk, Villagers in Koregaon- Bhima and Vadhu decided to keep the shops and village closed on Jan 1 to avoid any clashes.

**Visit by American Historians to Koregaon Jaystambh**

- On Dec 26, 2017, there was media report of two American historians’ (Aun Pheldoss Mkkinan and Senfir Makkinan) visit to Vijaystambh. The news also mentioned that descendants of Elinor Zeliot, the American lady who was with Dr Ambedkar in America and inspired by him, too visited the Vijaystambh. It mentioned that 100 American Historians would visit Vijaystambh on Jan 1, 2018. However, there was no news of any such visits on Jan 1.
ON THE DAY OF RIOT

Vadhu

- On Jan 1, in the morning, around 400 people gathered at Sambhaji Maharaj Samadhi with saffron flags. Most of them were from nearby villages, and some were unknown says, Villagers. The people gathered were from different organisations, and political ideologies and not from one particular group say, Villagers. They gathered at Sambhaji Maharaj Samadhi to protect the Samadhi as they came to know and feared that Samadhi of Sambhaji Maharaj and Kavi Kalash would be vandalised by some miscreants. Following the social media messages on confrontations in Vadhu- Budruk on Dec 28, people who came to visit Koregaon Jaystambh also visited Samadhi of Govind Gopal in Vadhu. Both the groups indulged in sloganeering in Vadhu in the morning of Jan 1. Later, police dispersed the groups.

- One Aadhar card with the name of Kadir Khan S/O Sajid Khan with the address of Pitampura, Saraswati Vihar was found on Jan 1, 2018, in the Sambhaji Maharaj Samadhi premises. The Aadhar card was fake when Police checked it. There was no one with that name on the address mentioned. Copy of Aadhar card is attached as Appendix L.

Koregaon

- The group carrying saffron flags walked towards Koregaon – Bhima for 3 Kms and reached Pune- Nagar Road. It was a spontaneous march say, Villagers. Nagar road was already crowded due to celebrations at Vijaystambh. Police did not stop the group with Saffron flags from entering Koregaon-Bhima though there was massive Police deployment in Vadhu-Budruk. While the group with saffron flags was in Koregaon and they were waving the flag in a circle, a person with blue flag came running from around 150 m and entered the group with saffron flags and started waving the blue flag. The person waving saffron flag hit at the blue flag, and the blue flag fell on the ground. Onlookers say that it was beginning of the riot. No Police stopped the man carrying blue flag from entering the sea of saffron flags either.
No one can tell who pelted the first stone. Heavy stone pelting happened in Koregaon Bhima on the south bank of Bhima river. Houses were attacked, vehicles were burnt, Idols in the temples were vandalised. Shops were burnt. There was a pattern observed in the names of shops burnt, e.g. shops with names like Chhatrapati Auto centre, Jai Bhavani Hotel, Someshwar Hotel was burnt. The miscreants tried to enter some houses in Koregaon as well. They were carrying Blue flags say, eyewitnesses. Most of them were not from Koregaon-Bhima and were speaking Marathi in Vidarbha accent say, onlookers. They were carrying some sprays and burning vehicles in few seconds which surprised many. People residing near the bridge on Bhima river suffered heavy stone pelting from the bridge side. This violence and conflagration went on for two to three hours. There were attack and stone pelting on the vehicles of those who came to visit Vijaystambh also. Some of their vehicles were also burnt. Villagers also state incidences in which the visitors to Vijaystambh inside the local houses near Perane Fata Bridge also suffered injuries. Some villagers organise water, tea and snacks for the visitors to Vijaystambh on Jan 1 every year and the same was done by them this year as well. The video-interviews of victims who suffered injuries or lost their property are available at the following link: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCg-mv96cl-lKv3DsT4JC8UA

Villagers of Koregaon -Bhima residing near Perane Fata Bridge stated that there was an announcement on the mike at Vijaystambh asking Bhimsainiks to enter houses of local villagers and attack them.

There are videos of unknown people ready with sharp weapons like swords and scythes in the crowd at Koregaon- Bhima. Major damage was done to properties of non-Dalit community, and mainly Maratha community in Koregaon-Bhima say, villagers. The properties of Dalit community adjacent to burnt Maratha properties were intact. That suggested involvement of local Dalit people in these riots and some villagers witnessed so. Many local villagers state that owners of some shops lied to the miscreants that they were Dalits and saved own properties. A woman with Hotel next to Maharashtra Timber Market
stood with a Blue flag in hand when the mob came near her shop. Thus, her shop was spared. In few hotels/shops, photos of Hindu Gods and Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj were vandalised before setting properties on fire. The miscreants burned a Fire Brigade vehicle and beat its staff.

- Police played a crucial role in ensuring that the riots do not come to another side (towards Pune side or south of Perane Fata bridge) of Koregaon -Bhima or near Vijaystambh. Had that happened, there would have been hundreds of deaths considering the crowd near Vijaystambh. The credit goes to police in ensuring control over protestors/riot mongers near Perane Fata.No riots happened near Vijaystambh.

- In Koregaon, Vishal Jadhav, a resident of Ranjagaon and originally from Latur, was seriously injured. Vishal Jadhav was returning from Anandi and had tilak on his forehead and photo of Shivaji Maharaj on his bike. When he saw a mob running in his direction and people running in fear, he too started running. The mob followed him, and then he entered a building under construction. Finally, he jumped from the building to escape from the mob and was attacked by few people from mob waiting on the ground. He suffered sixty stitches on the head and severe spine injury. He was admitted to Imax Hospital and later was admitted to Deenanath Mangeshkar Hospital. Eyewitnesses, on condition of anonymity, mentioned that they saw the involvement of a local person in the attack on Vishal Jadhav. Amit Bhongade, a Resident of Amaravati was seriously injured when mob pelted stones on vehicles. He was admitted in Sasoon Hospital, Pune and was critical.

**Sanaswadi**

- The mob after violence at Koregaon -Bhima went to Sanaswadi. They went vehicles as told by villagers of Sanaswadi. People in Sanaswadi already came to know about the riot in Koregaon – Bhima, and they closed shops to avoid any damage to their property. There was hardly any Police deployment at Sanaswadi. PI Galande and one DYSP was there initially. In the evening around 3 to 4 pm the riot started at Sanaswadi on Nagar Road. The mob coming from Koregaon started burning shops say, Villagers. Two trucks in Razaq’s garage, Asgar Ali’s tyre shop, Sarvesh automobile and tea stall next to it was set on fire.
Hotel Ayodhya, Sriram Misal was damaged, looted and then set on fire. There was mob coming from Nagar side which attacked Bhairavnath temple as mentioned by Villagers. A local person was leading this mob coming from Nagar informed a villager on the condition of anonymity.

- Villagers mention that PI Galande, seeing the mob going out of control and difficult to manage, asked locally to call youngsters from the village to protect their properties. PI Galande and DYSP Shivtare on duty were chased by the mob with Panchasheel flags in their hands and were attacked.

- In one incident told by members of Grampanchayat of Sanaswadi, two young men were beating a Bhimsainik. The Sarpanch of Sanawadi asked them not to do it. They were not listening. Some Villagers came and asked them to listen to the sarpanch at least. Then the men stopped and looked at the Sarpanch. Then Sarpanch realised that those men were not from Sanaswadi and they fled.

- There is one reported death of Rahul Fatangale in this riot. He was wearing a t-shirt with a photo of Shivaji Maharaj and got killed. Villagers from his village told that he went to Nagar Road for some work and was not involved in any protest march. It was cold-blooded murder says, Villagers. After crushing Rahul with stone, the murderers said, “Our work is done” and vanished from there.

- A Budhdhvihar in Sanaswadi run by Sudam Pawar (Age-84) was also attacked on Jan 1 in the evening. The attackers entered from behind, i.e. Chakan road. They broke windowpanes, burnt some part of his sugarcane field and damaged parked cars. His three sons, who came for the program on Jan 1 went to drop guests in the evening. Meanwhile, this attack took place on the Buddhavihar. The women in the Vihar closed the door and did not let the miscreants enter. As stated by him, Mr Sudam Pawar met DG, police in Mumbai and Sharad Pawar in Delhi about this attack later.
POST RIOT DEVELOPMENT

Damage to local property on Jan 2

- On Jan 2, two shops (owners - Kamble and Sandeep Gaikwad) and an office cum house (owner - Sakat) belonging to people from Dalit community were burnt by local Marathas. The shops stored and supplied weapons informed Villagers. Villagers also mentioned that Mr Sakat is known for blackmailing people by filing Atrocity cases and extracting money, so his shop was burnt.

FIR about Riot

- Two FIRs have been filed against Organisers of Elgaar Parishad in Pune. Akshay Bikkad from Pune filed FIR on Jan 3, 2018 against Jignesh Mewani and Umar Khalid under sections 153 (a) [Promoting enmity between different groups on ground of religion, race etc], 505 (making statements conducive to public mischief, creating or promoting enmity, hatred or ill-will between classes) and 117 (Abetting commission of offence by the public or by more than ten persons) of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) at the Vishrambaug Wada police station. The FIR quotes controversial fragments of speeches made by Mevani and Khalid.

- Mevani’s statement says “Nav Peshwai ke saamne agar humein jeetna hain, Bhima Koregaon ko iss ladai ko aage le jaana hain, uss sangharsh ko aage le jaana hain, us sangharsh se agar prerit hona hain, ye Chunavi raajneeti se nahin hoga. Main maanta hoon ki, janata ki ladai ladne wale kuch log, Gujarat ki aur Maharashtra ki assembly mein hone chahiye. Iss desh ke parliament mein bhi hone chahiye. Lekin jaatir nirmoolan toh sadakonki ladai se hoga. Ek varga ka dusre varga pe, jo shasan hain, woh sadakon ki ladai se khatam hoga. [If we have to win against the ‘new Peshwas’, we will have to take forward the battle of Bhima Koregaon, take forward that struggle, and take inspiration from it. It cannot happen through electoral politics. I understand that some of the people who fight
for the common masses should be in the Assemblies of Gujarat or Maharashtra, and in Parliament of this country. However, annihilation of caste differences would happen only through street fights. The rule of one section of the people over others would end through street fights].

- Khalid is quoted as having said, “Bhima Koregaon ki is ladai ko aanewala kal bana sakte hain. Unhone hamla kiya, palatwar ki baari hain. Ladai ko ladenge aur ye ladai jeetna hi, un shahidon ko shraddhanjali rahegi. Aur Nav Peshwai ka khatma hi Bhima Koregaon ke shahidon ko shraddhanjali rahegi. [We can make this battle of Bhima Koregaon our future. They had attacked us; now it is time for retaliation. We will fight, and we must win this battle. It [our future victory] will be a tribute to those martyrs. The end of the neo- Peshwas will be a tribute to martyrs of Koregaon].”

- Tushar Damgude from Pune filed FIR against organisers of Elgar Parishad on Jan 8, 2018. The names of accused in Tushar Damgude’s FIR included Sudhir Dhawale, Harshali Potdar, Ramesh Gaichor, Deepak Dengale, Sagar Gorakhe, Jyoti Jagtap and other artists who performed on stage at Elgar Parishad. Copy of FIR is attached as Appendix M.

- His FIR states the following:

  Sagar Gorakhe, in his compering repeatedly mentioned lyrics of song ‘Bhima Koregaon na dilay dhada, Navi Peshwai mhasanat gada. Udawa thikarya rai rai ra, gadun taka peshwai ra. Garjana sidnakachi , aali navyana peshwai ra , garaj tila thokyachi ra sainika garaj tila thokyachi ra ‘and made a provocative speech. (The crux of the song is ‘Bhima Koregaon has taught a lesson, we must burry New Peshwai’). Later Jyoti Jagtap, Ramesh Gaychor and six /seven artists performed dance and drama on this song. Their performance was provocative and had potential to create rift in society based on caste. Sudhir Dhawale in his provocative speech stated ‘ Jab julm ho toh bagawat honi chahiye sheher mein , jab julm ho toh bagawat honi chahiye sheher mein aur agar bagawat na ho to behetar ho ki raat dhalane se pehele yeh shahar jalake rakh ho jay , yeh sheher jakar rakh ho jaye .. yeh jo satra hai yeh satra hi apane aap mein ladai ka
ailan hai .. yeh nayi peshwai ko hamako samashan ghat mein , kabrastan mein dafanana hai … ‘There were provocative speeches by other speakers as well, and provocative literature was being sold on stalls. Sudhir Dhwale, Harshali Potdar and some members of Kabir Kala Manch had already faced action and interrogation in the past for their Maoist connects. As part of CPI (Maoist) strategy to mislead Dalit youth by brainwashing and attracting them towards violent anti-democratic ways, Sudhir Dhwale and members of Kabir Kala Manch, last few months, indulged in provocative speeches and songs, distortion of history creating a rift in Society based on caste in Maharashtra. That culminated in a riot at Koregaon- Bhima on Jan 1’.

- FIR was lodged by dalit activist **Anita Ravindra Salve** (39) from Kalewadi against Milind Ekbote and Manohar Bhide. Salve's complaint read, "On Monday, I and my friends decided to visit Koregaon Bhima to offer tribute at the war memorial, but our vehicles were forcefully halted at Shikrapur. An angry mob armed with weapons beat up the visitors and torched the blue flags and vehicles. We have witnessed that Bhide and Ekbote had instigated the mob from the villages near Koregaon Bhima which then assaulted people, torched their vehicles and gathered illegally in the area," the complaint stated. Copy of FIR attached as Appendix N. Though the lady claims to have witnessed Bhide and Ekbote instigating violence, there were media report of Sambhaji Bhide’s presence at the cremation of Mrs Kusumtai Patil, mother of NCP leader Jayant Patil on Jan 1. Similarly, Milind Ekbote did not go to Koregaon- Bhima on Jan 1 as per statement by one of the Police from the Protection team provided to him. These two facts contradict the allegation by Anita Salve that she had witnessed Bhide and Ekbote instigating violence. As per media reports, the FIR was lodged after dalit organisations launched an agitation at Pimpri Chowk demanding action against the suspects.

- **Sushma Andhare**, Bhatke Vimukt Jati Jamati Sanghatana secretary filed FIR on Jan 4 in reference to riot at Koregaon – Bhima. As per media reports, she has claimed that she had attended the victory day celebration at Koregaon Bhima and saw workers of various organisations present there from all over state, to offer tribute at the war memorial. As per to
her statement, one gathering began at 10 am the Gunjan Chowk in Yerwada, after which the crowd began moving to Koregaon Bhima in private vehicles. “When we reached the Vijaystambh around 12.30 pm, a member of our organisation said stone pelting incident had begun at Sanaswadi. So, we decided to head there, but noticed 800-1,000 people screaming ‘Jay Shivaji, Jay Bhavani’ coming towards the Vijaystambh. The mob started throwing stones at us and some tried to burn vehicles parked there,” said Andhare. She claimed, “We have reason to believe that Bhide and Ekbote instigated the mob from villages near Koregaon Bhima, which then assaulted people, torched vehicles and gathered illegally.” In her complaint, Sushma Andhare named Ganesh Phadatare and Yogesh Gavhane and said that with the help of these two Bhide and ekbote organised Bandh in Koregaon -Bhima on Jan 1. As per media reports, the Grampanchayat took decision of Bandh in Koregaon and submitted letter to Shikrapur Police station. Ganesh Phadatare, Former Deputy Sarpanch is reported to have links with Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) and Yogesh Gavhane was not there on that day . Similarly, Hotel and vehicle of Yogesh Gavhane had been burnt in the riot.

Committee by IG Vishwas Nangare Patil

- IG Vishwas Nangare Patil, scheduled separate meetings with people from different communities in reference to Koregaon – Bhima riot. To assess the root cause, he constituted a Committee of ten members for transparent investigation and support. The Committee had all Dalit Members. This Committee directly submitted a report stating their finding that ‘Riots were instigated by Bhide and Ekbote ‘. Later Home Ministry clarified that no such Fact-Finding Committee was constituted by Police. However, media covered findings of the Committee as ‘Findings of Committee appointed by Rural Police’. This caused confusion and distrust about Police in both Dalit and Maratha community.

Arrest in reference to riots

- People in Sanaswadi, Koregaon- Bhima and vadhu stated that Police was arresting and troubling even innocent people. There were cases where people were not staying at their residence because of the fear of arrest
by Police. There was a case in Koregaon. Ganesh Shevale, a youngster was wrongfully arrested by Police stating that he was involved in riot. There were sufficient evidences such as selfies taken and time, movie tickets and statements by friends who accompanied him to prove that he was not present at Koregaon when riots happened. However, Police arrested him under sections 307 (attempt to murder), 324 (causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means) and 323 (voluntarily causing hurt) of the Indian Penal Code. There was a similar case in which a person from Koregaon was in office at Ranjagaon MIDC when riots took place. His family called him informing about attack on his house. Then he returned from Ranjagaon by around 4 pm. However, his name was there in the list of ‘To be arrested’.

- People from Sanaswadi were highly annoyed with Police. They stated that Police was not capable enough to protect Villagers’ properties and families. Police only asked them to call youngsters from Villages to protect their properties on Jan 1 and later the same Police was arresting them. The villagers asked ‘Should we watch our shops and property burning and do nothing? Are we not supposed to protect our properties and families?’

**Fact Finding Committees**

- As per our knowledge, two Fact Finding Committees of Leftists visited Koregaon-Bhima, Vadhu and sanawadi. The reports of the Fact-Finding Committee are attached as Appendix O. It is important to note that the reports are observed to be hastily prepared and biased without comprehensive findings. FINS met and interviewed the interviewee villagers mentioned in the report as well to know facts.

**Developments at vadhu-Budruk on Jan 29**

- On Jan 29, 2018, two truckloads of stones were brought to Vadhu from Mumbai for construction of Govind Gopal’s samadhi. Villagers immediately reported the matter to police and a meeting was organised by Gram Panchayat and Prant Adhikari. Rajendra Gaikwad, the one who prepared board of Distorted history of Sambhaji Maharaj’s rites was also
present for that meeting. This shows efforts to go ahead with construction of Samadhi. This will flare up the conflagration again and needs urgent attention. A committee needs to be appointed to investigate real history. The Marathas are ready to construct Samadhi of Govind Gopal Mahar if there are concrete historic evidences that he had done last rites of Sambhaji Maharaj. Rajendra Gaikwad mentioned that the samadhi is on private property. Police insisted that no board of distorted history to be put up.

**Letter by Maratha Yuwa Sangh**

- Maratha Yuwa Sangh from Nagpur demanded Special Investigation Team on Koregaon Bhima Riot. They raised following points in their letter to Chief Minister. The copy of letter is attached as Appendix P.
  1. Why did Police not act despite prior information on Dec 28?
  2. Why was the rally with saffron flags not stopped by Police?
  3. There is no proper investigation in reference to the Aadhar card found at Vadhu -Budruk.
  4. There was distrust about Home Ministry and Police because of Committee constituted of members from one Community only
  5. There is no proper investigation in reference to Groups who came to Koregaon- Bhima with weapons.
  6. There is a need for comprehensive investigation in Koregaon- Bhima Riot.

**International Protest**

- After the riots in Koregaon, there were protests against Hindutva Forces in California, Boston, New Jersey and London condemning attack on Dalits. The protests were organised by American Indian Community (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania) in America, Equality Labs, Asura in Boston, San Jose Peace and Justice Center, Ambedkar King Study Circle , IAMC, AANA in California and Ambedkarite Student Association at Indian Embassy in London.
HISTORICAL REFERENCES OF VADHU & KOREGAON BHIMA

This section brings out the references of disputed history as published by Historians, media and reported by Villagers of vadhu and Capt Jamadar.

Vadhu-Budruk

- In Vadhu -Budruk the Samadhi of Sambhaji Maharaj was found by renowned Historian V S Bendre. In the first copy of his book on Sambhaji Maharaj, he mentioned that the Samadhi was at Tulapur. However, later he confirmed that it was his mistake and the real Samadhi is at vadhu-Budruk only.

- As per historical evidences available, Nagoji and Padmavati, a couple from Shivale-Patil family did last rites of Sambhaji Maharaj despite fear to their lives by Aurangjeb Army for doing so. There are two small idols outside current premises of Sambhaji Maharaj Samadhi. Those idols are of Padmavati and Nagoji and are described as ‘Veer Purushanche Smarak’- (Monument of Brave Men). However, in fact, one of the idols is of a woman. Photos of the idols is attached as Appendix Q.

- While returning to Tulapur after last rites of Sambhaji Maharaj, the couple is said to have been killed by Aurangjeb Army. That place is known as ‘Veeracha Maal’ (Brave’s land). There are documents of “Mirashi” (prize) given to their families for their bravery. There are historical evidences to support this fact.

- Dr Shivade was the first one to mention that Govind Gopal was a Mahar. He takes references of a “Sanad” (Document) of the year 1733 which stated that Shahu Maharaj, Son of Sambhaji Maharaj, appointed Gosavi, Dharmadhikari and Govind Gopal Dhagoji Magoji to take care of the Samadhi. Dr Shivade concluded it, basis the words ‘ Dhagoji Maggoji ’ mentioned in the Document of 1733. Dhagoji means the one who worships clouds and Magoji means the one who worship rains. As per
historical references, these were the people from Mahar Community who used to perform rituals for the Mahar Community like Brahmins used to perform for rest.

- Vishwas Patil’s fiction called ‘Sambhaji’, mentions that Govind Gopal had done last rites of Sambhaji Maharaj. Otherwise, there are no historical references to prove this statement and fictions cannot be considered as History.

- As per statement by Villagers, the Mahar Community was settled at Vadhu-Budruk in the year 1860 by British. They claim to have evidences available to support this. Thus, according to Maratha Community did not give land for the Samadhi. Mahar Community from Vadhu claims that the land of Sambhaji Maharaj Samadhi was given by Govind Gopal. The ownership documents of the land are in the name of Samiti of Sambhaji Maharaj Smarak tells Villagers from Vadhu.

- According to Villagers, the samadhi of Govind Gopal was built two to three years back. Old stones were brought from Phaltan for renovation of Sambhaji Maharaj Samadhi. That time someone picked up one of the old stones and carved name ‘Govind’ on it in Marathi and constructed Samadhi of Govind Gopal. Rest of the structure of Samadhi is built with bricks. The Mahar Community claims that the Samadhi was old but renovated few years back and the Maratha Community raises doubt that if the Samadhi is old, the name of Govind should have been in Modi script and not in Devnagari.

Koregaon

- There was a dispute going on about land of Koregaon—Bhima Vijaystambh. On September 9, 2015, the Bhima Koregaon Vijay Stambh Saurakshan and Savardhan Samiti, a Dalit organisation, wrote a letter to State Minister of Social Justice Rajkumar Badole, alleging that the Jamadar (Malvadkar) family’s name was “illegally” included in the 7/12 extract of Jaysthambh land. The Samiti demanded that the Jamadar (Malvadkar)
family’s name be removed from the 7/12 extract, the ‘encroachments’ done by them be cleared and action taken to prevent further encroachments.

• According to the Jamadar (Malvadkar) family, the minister’s remarks for action on this letter were later forwarded to BARTI and the district collector, after which government initiated action against them by razing their structures as “encroachments” and starting process to delete their names from 7/12 extract of the land. The Jamadar family said they got to know from news reports in April 2017 that the minister has directed the district collector and sub-ordinate officers to remove their houses, shed and agricultural produce from the land. They filed a civil suit seeking a permanent injunction.

• In April 2017, the Jamadar family had filed a civil suit against three parties — the state government through the Collector of Pune District, Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Research and Training Institute (BARTI), Pune, an institute under the department of social justice, and the Bhima Koregaon Vijay Stambh Saurakshan and Savardhan Samiti, based in Dombivili. The suit was filed by 53-year-old former serviceman, Subedar Major/Honorary Captain Balasaheb Anandrao Jamadar (Malvadkar) of New Sangvi, Namdev Gulabrao Jamadar (Malvadkar) (63) and his brother Ashok (60), both residing near Jaystambh. All three claims to be heirs of Kandojibin Gajoji Jamadar (Malvadkar), a havaldar in British Army who fought the battle of Bhima Koregaon in 1818, in which the British had defeated the Peshwas.

• In a case filed, Jamadars claimed that their ancestor, Kandojibin Gajoji Jamadar (Malvadkar), who was wounded in the battle of Bhima Koregaon, was appointed the caretaker of the ‘Jaysthambha’ on December 13, 1824. Kandojibin’s appointment was based on the recommendation of Captain Staunton, who had led the British attack. The family submitted a sanad no. 338 (a land document) —dated July 30, 1870 — claiming it gave them possession of about 260 acres of land, along with the ‘Jaysthambha’ land,
to their family till the time their male progeny continues. The family has also submitted its land records since then.

• The court had initially granted relief to Jamadars by ordering a status-quo or interim injunction. Later, district government pleader Ujjwala Pawar and advocate Ajay Gadegaonkar argued that Kandojibin Gajoji Jamadar got about 260 acres of land from the British government for livelihood, but he was merely appointed the caretaker of the Jaysthambh land. The lawyers also pointed out that the Jamadar family had used the Jaysthambh land for cultivation and other commercial purpose, which was illegal and against the sanad.

• Captain (honorary) Balasaheb Jamadar (Malvadkar), said, “There is conspiracy against us by casteist forces. We would be appealing in higher court for justice... every year, huge crowd visits Jaystambha on January 1, talking about 500 Mahar soldiers defeating 28,000 soldiers of Peshwas. It was not a battle won by any particular caste. Kandojibin Gajoji Jamadar was a Maratha and fought bravely in the same battle, and he received the land as an award. Soldiers from different castes in British Army had defeated Peshwas. The real history and facts about this war are being covered up for the personal benefit of some groups.”
CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

- **2015** The word Peshwai was coined, Letter by Buddhist Prerana Group to Tehesildar in reference to Govind Gopal Samadhi.

- **Sept 2016** On first death anniversary of Maoist Central Committee member Sridhar Srinivasan at Prabhadevi, mention of ‘blending political armed struggle with social and cultural revolution and annihilation of caste’

- **Dec 2017** A book Swatantryache Bund (Freedom struggle of 1 January 1818) published

- **Dec 20, 2017** Letter to Shikrapur Police station by Vadhu Grampanchayat for Police protection

- **Dec 23 to Dec 31, 2017** Prerana March and Elgar Parishad

- **Dec 26, 2017** Media report of two American Historians’ visit to Vijaystambh

- **Dec 27, 2018 onwards** Two advocates stationed in Vadhu

- **Dec 28, 2017** Board of distorted history put up. Police Patil informed Shikrapur Police. No action by them

- **Dec 29, 2017** Board was removed. Two groups confronted each other. 49 Atrocity cases filed. Heavy deployment of Police in Vadhu till date, Letter by Milind Ekbote to Collector not to provide Government facilities for celebrations at Vijaystambh

- **Dec 29 /30, 2017** Messages of threat to Sambhaji Maharaj Samadhi circulated. Fake messages of Bhide Guruji’s visit to Vadhu were circulated.

- **Dec 30, 2017** Negotiations happen between both parties Another letter by Vadhu Grampanchayat to Shikrapur Police station, Visit by Milind Ekbote to Sonai Hotel on Nagar road
• **Dec 31, 2017** Elgar Parishad at Shaniwarwada, Organisers did not travel to Koregaon

• **Jan 1, 2018** Spontaneous rally by people carrying saffron flags from Vadhu to Koregaon, Fake Aadhar card found near Sambhaji Maharaj Samadhi, Riot in Koregaon

• **Jan 2, 2018** Three shops burnt in Koregaon, FIR filed against Milind Ekbote and Sambhaji Bhide

• **Jan 3, 2018** Maharashtra Bandh, FIR against Jignesh Mevani and Umar Khalid

• **Jan 4, 2018 onwards** Protests against Indian Government in California, Boston, London, New Jersey

• **Jan 8, 2018** FIR against Organizers of Elgar Parishad

• **Jan 13, 2018** Seven Maoists arrested for Koregaon- Bhima riot.

• **Jan 28, 2018** Two truckload of bricks emptied at Vadhu, Meeting with Tehesildar, Prant Adhikari organized immediately
Appendix A

Pamphlets distributed by Republican Panther in the year 2015 at Koregaon-Bhima Vijaystambh
Appendix B

Letter by Buddhist Prerana Group to Collector office in the year 2015
या सार्वजनिक समागम ४०. संबंधी महाराजप्रेमी, विद्यालय, आंबेडकरराजी जनतौर पर आयोजित रूप से निःशंसता अवस्थायी कृतियों आरोपण वा अन्य गृहीत प्रकरणांती वाचनांना देशकरी कृतियों आरोपणक ती कार्यकाळ कार्यकेळी तसेचे संबंधी सामग्रीता पुस्तऱ्यांनी प्रमाणे गोष्टी गोपाल गायकवाद यांनी या संबंधी परिस्थतीमुळे उत्तर प्रतिक्रियास्वरूप संयुक्त गोष्टी या समागमं माहिती आणि स्वारक्षणं प्रमाणे गोष्टी गोपाल गायकवाद यांनी त्यांच्या सकाळनी सणावर्ष्यूं देखभाल करतील निषिद्ध देखते, अलिच ही गोष्टी गोपाल गायकवाद यांनी योग्य तो न्याय देखता ही हिंदी.

आपले नाम

लोकांतः

१. जुलूनाच वाचन वा पोटो
२. वाचनात्तिक वाचन कॉलेज फोटो
३. गोष्टी गोपाल गायकवाद यांचे दृश्यसूचकांभौतिक पोटो
गोष्टी गोपाल गायकवाद यांनी इतिहासविद्या योगदान संगणारे ईतिहासविद्या वर्गां
१. संजयजी - लेखक निधिका पाटीडे, पाणी ५३२, ५३३, ५३४, ५३५
२. ज्योतिश्रांमदनात्तिक संविधानकेळी
३. जी. संजयजी संबंधी महाराज - लेखक वा श्री. वेद, पाणी क. ५३२

प्रांत महाराजस्वामी लक्ष्मण:
माही मुल्यांची, जमीन, वाहनांचा पक्षण, वाहनांचा पक्षण
माही मुल्यांची, जमीन, वाहनांचा पक्षण
माही उपलब्ध हृदय, उपलब्ध हृदय, महाराज-रेलवे पक्षण
माही महाराजस्वामी संबंधी महाराज डॉ.संजय, पुणे, पुणे, पुणे.
Appendix B
The old board in the premises of Sambhaji Maharaj Samadhi
Appendix C

New board in the premises of Sambhaji Maharaj Samadhi
Appendix D

Social media campaign for Elgar Parishad and Prerana March
Appendix D

Social media campaign for Elgar Parishad and Prerana March
Appendix D

Social media campaign for Elgar Parishad and Prerana March
Social media campaign for Elgar Parishad and Prerana March
Appendix D

Social media campaign for Elgar Parishad and Prerana March
Appendix D

Social media campaign for Elgar Parishad and Prerana March
Indian Express News as on Jan 2, 2018

MEVANI, KHALID DIDN'T VISIT 'JAYSTAMBH'

Jignesh Mevani and JNU student Umar Khalid, who delivered speeches at the Elgaar Parishad at Shaniwar Wada to mark the 200th year of the battle of Bhima Koregaon, on Sunday, did not visit ‘Jaystambh’. They were present, along with artistes of Kabir Kala Manch, on Monday at the house of retired Justice B G Kolse Patil, who was also a speaker at Elgaar Parishad. Asked about reason for not going to Jaystambh, Patil said: “Because of the crowd mainly. We also got to know that there was a law and order situation and violence. We did not want to endanger our lives.”
Appendix F

Letter to Shikrapur Police station by Vadhu- Budruk Grampanchayat on Dec 18, 2017
Letter to Shikrapur Police station by Vadhu- Budruk Grampanchayat on Dec 30, 2017
Appendix H

Letter to Shikrapur Police station by Tehsildar on Dec 20, 2017
Appendix I

Letter to Shikrapur Police station by Vadhu Budruk Grampanchayat on Dec 28, 2016

[Image of the letter]
Board of distorted history put up at Vadhu - Budruk on Dec 28, 2017
Appendix K

Press Note by Milind Ekbote
Aadhar card of Kadir Khan found near Sambhaji Maharaj Samadhi
Copy of FIR by Tushar Damgude

Appendix M

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8. Reasons for delay in reporting by the complainant/informant (समाजसेवक / मुद्दसाह का दलाल करने के कारण):

9. Particulars of properties of interest (पत्रिका मौट संदर्भ का विवरण):

10. Total value of property (रु./रु.): (समाजसेवक / मुद्दसाह का जुग रु.):

11. Inquest Report / I.D. case No., if any (पुलिस रिपोर्ट / इड फैसला सं, यदि कोई है):

12. First information contents (प्रथम वार्ता में):

   जानकारी का उपयोग करके, निचले कार्यकर्ता / पुलिस कर्मचारी की आवश्यकता पर अवलंबित में प्राप्त कितने पुलिसी रिपोर्ट करने के लिए उपलब्ध है।
Appendix N

Complaint by Anita Salve against Bhide and Ekbote
राष्ट्र सेवा दल
बंदूक कार्यालय: गोपालगंज, सिंधुदुर्ग राज्य, मुंबई - 410 001, विशेष, (022) 2232 1110
Website: www.rashtrasevadalsa.org | E-mail: rsd_pune@yahoo.com | rashtrasevadalsm@gmail.com

४४.०५.२०१८

प्रति,

मा. संपादक.

स. न.

राष्ट्र सेवा दलाचे अध्यक्ष डॉ. मुरेर खेरनार यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली संपूर्णतेने समोरीले ८ जानेवारी २०१८ रोजी भिंड कोरेगाव व बडू वेळेच्या प्रत्येक भेट देऊन पहाणी करून व स्वातंत्र्यांची संवाद सापूर्ण तयार केलेला रिपोर्ट आपल्या पाठविला आहे.

कृपया आपल्या देणीकरून हा रिपोर्ट प्रसिद्ध करावा ही विनंती.

आपला सेवाकर्ते,

उपेक्षा दण,
कार्यालय व्यवस्थापक

अध्यक्ष: डॉ. मुरेर खेरनार
महासचिव: कंपन सचिव, मिरला चालुक्य, संजय गांधी, शासित कनाळ
महासचिव: जितेंद्र किरेगे, शेषलाल मंडल कोबावधाक: संजय पाळ
कार्यालयीन व्यवस्थापक: चंद्रकान्त शेखर
The Fact finding report of Bhima Koregaon riots by Rashtra Seva Dal

Located at the eastern side of Pune and situated on the banks of River Bhima, Koregaon-Bhima can be traced along Pune-Ahmadnagar highway and approximately 25 km from the Pune City whose population is around 7000-8000.

1st January 2018 was the occasion of celebrating the completion of 200 years of Bhima Koregaon battle. It is considered to be a valor day for Mahar regiment and was initiated by Dr B.R. AMBEDKAR nearly 90 years ago in 1927. From 1927 to 2018 the number of people belonging to and consisting of depressed classes from all over Maharashtra increased magnificently from a few thousands to nearly around 1.5 million this year. Prior to this year’s conglomeration a substantial number of conferences were held all over Maharashtra in which hundreds of anti-caste groups under the banner of Elgaar had participated including that of Rashtra Seva Dal also. These conferences facilitated the record turnout at Bhima-Koregaon this year. The state administration was well-informed about all these developments.

In the year 1990-91, on the special occasion of the death anniversary of Mahatma Jyotirao Phule and the birth centenary of Dr B.R. Ambedkar, a decision was taken to celebrate certain historical events like the establishment of the first women’s school at Bhidewada, Pune and the locations having historical significance like the birthplace of Savitribai Phule at Navgaon, Pune. Along with that, it was also decided to commemorate the things which have hitherto remained marginalized like the installation of the first statue of Gautam Buddha by Dr. B.R. AMBEDKAR on Dehu road near Pune. Celebration of
the victory memorial of the Bhima-Koregaon battle as it was initiated by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on 1st January 1927 was also a part and parcel of this broader objective.

The Bhima-Koregaon war was fought between the British forces on the one hand and the Peshwas forces on the other. In that Peshwas had near about 20,000 soldiers while the British regiment known as Bombay Native Infantry, 2nd battalion consisted of merely around 1000 soldiers. However, latter were armed with better quality of arms and ammunition. This particular regiment consisted of Mahar community soldiers in majority. Ultimately, the battle won by the British resulted in the downfall of Peshwa regime. It was during this regime that atrocities related to the caste system were at its peak and the then untouchables along with women were at its receiving end. They were the most severe victims of caste-oppression and humiliations. The then untouchables were required to carry a pot hung from their chest to belly so that whenever they spit the matter should not fall on ground as it is considered to be impure. Further, a broom was also used to be tied at the back of their waist so that while walking on the ground the impure traces of their footprints should automatically be get cleaned & cleared. This humiliation was the most prominent reason behind the Mahar community’s participation in the brave fight from the British side. That’s the reason behind Dr. Ambedkar’s commemoration of the event as a victory day.

Another version of this episode was that the end of Peshwa regime did not automatically resulted in putting a full stop to the caste oppression. Instead, in the aftermath of 1857 Sepoy Mutiny (which is also being upheld as the First War of Independence within the ranks of nationalist historiography), the British regime assured both the Brahmans and the Muslims that they will not interfere in the religious affairs of the indigenous communities. They discontinued with the recruitment of separate Mahar regiment in accordance with this assurance. Thus, as per the proponents of this version of history, the British strategy should be looked upon with a suspicion and thereby we should refrain ourselves from celebrating this battle as a Victory Day which according to them amounts to being an anti-national. The descendents of the Peshwas along with Hindutva forces hold on to this view and had also approached the court to demand a ban on the celebration of this day as a Victory Day. However, their petition was rejected by the court. Interestingly, the War Memorial has been standing at that place since last 200 years with the Martyr’s names inscribed on it. It consist not only the names of the
Appendix O

soldiers from the Mahar Community but also a few Maratha and Other Backward Caste soldier’s names are visible alongside.

A few kilometers away from this memorial, a mausoleum of Chhatrapati Sambhaji is also situated at a village called Wadoo (BUDUK). Renowned historian V.C. Bendre had discovered this mausoleum in the year 1939 which can be located in the Dalit locality of the village. Sambhaji, the then scholar of Sanskrit language became an eyesore to the Brahmins as gaining the knowledge of Sanskrit was prohibited for the non-Brahmins on the basis of Manusmriti dictums. These Brahmins advised Aurangzeb to punish Sambhaji in accordance with the Manusmriti code which included the brutalities like to take out his eyes for the crime of reading Sanskrit Vedas, to cut off his head for memorizing them along with his body to be thrown out into pieces. A fatwa was issued prohibiting the cremation of his body parts. However, there was one Govind Mahar who took up the responsibility of late Sambhaji’s last rites and duly cremated his body after sewing up those parts and pieces. Renowned historians apart from V.C. Bendre like Kamal Gokhle and Shrad Patil had also corroborated this version.

However there is another version coming from Hindutwaadi forces is that the body parts were not sewed by a Mahar but was done by a Maratha. Hence the Marathas of the village are claiming that it is the ancestor of a maratha Family named Sevale who had performed the last rites of Sambhaji. The Hindutwaadi forces are giving this twist to the story of punishment to Sambhaji for the last 25 years in western Maharashtra which has added fuel to fire in the riots on 1st January.

On 28th December 2017, existing family members of the Govind Mahar had fixed a board indicating direction towards his Sambhaji’s mausoleum. However, certain miscreants from the same village removed the hoarding. They also removed and threw away the shed over the mausoleum of Govind Mahar. Latter’s family members lodged a police complaint and accordingly 49 people were arrested from the village. On 1st January 2018, a rumor spread like a wildfire that some suspicious activity is taking place at Sambhaji Maharaj’s mausoleum. An organization called Hindu Aghadi has been active for quite some time in this area. They have been holding public meetings for the last three weeks and were issuing warnings to the people in the gathering that those who would assemble on 1st January would be considered as anti-national. One amongst them held a press
Appendix O

conference on 28th December 2017 at Pune and publicly said that probably India is the only country in the entire world where some anti-national elements can celebrate the victory of a foreign power over nationalist forces (i.e. Peshwas) and the incumbent government instead of interrogating them provides all facilities to hold such public gatherings.

On 29th, 30th and 31st December 2017, law and order was presided over BHIMA - KOREGAON, Wadoo (BUDRUK) along with Sanaswadi. However, some strangers were found loitering around these villages. The Bhima-Koregaon village council had passed a resolution to observe a shutdown on 1st January 2018 and had also submitted a copy of the resolution to the nearest Police station at SHIKRAPUR. But the Police ignored it and grossly underestimated the situation.

On 1st JANUARY 2018 people from all over Maharashtra were approaching to gather at Bhima-Koregaon. On the other hand, thousands of people with saffron flags had assembled at Vadhu(Budruk) around 10a.m. The open space around Bhima-Koregaon was filled with the vehicles parked by those who came to celebrate the memorial and Victory Day. After parking their vehicles, people came walking for 3-4 kilometers towards the memorial which included women, children and elderly. Around 11 a.m., an attack was launched upon them by the bearers of the saffron flag. Hundreds of vehicles were burnt down. The riots escalated further towards the Sanaswadi and Chakan-Shikrapur road. The attackers were duly equipped with stones and other sharp-edged weapons. A shop belonging to one Salim Inamdar was set ablaze. Petrol was freely used to burn the vehicles. A warehouse belonging to one Salim Khan was put on fire. A Tire-shop belonging to one Asgar Ali Ansari was burnt. His younger brother who had taken shelter inside the shop fled when the shop was put on fire. A cylinder in the adjacent hotel got burst which burnt the shop Sarvesh Autolines belonging to one Bhausaheb Khetre. The two trucks (truck no. MH-12-786 and MH-12- 2757) in front of one Razzak Bhai’s garage were put on fire. A shop belonging to one Shivraj Prajapati displaying the nameplate- ‘Ranabhai Marble’ was looted. A warehouse of firewood belonging to one Haribhau Darekar was burnt.

One Dalit by the name of Sudam Shankar Pawar, a project affected person who had been rehabilitated in the Sanaswadi and who had received two acres of land out of which 1
and ½ acres is used for Sugar Cane cultivation while in the rest of his land a Buddha Vihar has been built along with a meeting hall and an open space. He has also built 29 one room row houses (Chawl). On 1st January 2018, around 6pm a crowd marching from the side of a steel factory entered his field and broke the vehicles parked in his open space and put on fire his sugar-cane field from all the sides and also broke the glass –panes of the Buddha VIHAR. Interestingly, the houses and the fields belonging to Darekar and Hargude remained intact which were just in front of his home. Thus, it becomes apparent that the rioters had targeted only Sudam Pawar’s house and field because he is a Dalit. Similarly, the attackers also pelted stones towards the houses of Ravi Kamble and Athwale. The studio of a famous painter and sculptor, Elvin Fernandes was also burnt. The property of Mr. Mutha Jain was put on fire. On the Pune-Ahmed Nagar road, the fire brigade vehicle was also put on fire. In total 5000 vehicles were destroyed. 50 cars and luxury buses were burnt.

Following questions can be raised with regard to the whole incident:-

1. Who took the decision for the shutdown on 1st January 2018? How come a village which claims to provide hospitality to the outsiders every year gave a call for shutdown on very day this year? As a result of which the visitors did not even get a glass of water to drink.

2. We noticed a tremendous fear among the common people in the Bhima – Koregaon who requested us repeatedly not to write their names in our report. Due to this same fear, the existing family members of the Govind Mahar of Vado-Budruk who had filed a case earlier have retracted now. All 49 people who were arrested in the case of destruction of Govind Mahar’s mausoleum have now been freed. What is the cause of this fear psyche?

3. The Hindutva forces which are clearly involved in this entire episode are roaming freely around, giving interviews and putting up distorted video clippings on social media relegating the entire blame at the doors of Dalits for whatever happened. What is the state administration doing?

4. This whole episode clearly indicates an attempt directed to divide the Dalits and the Marathas along caste lines thereby disrupting the social fabric of Maharashtra. Why the law and order agencies are not paying any attention to the polarization effect taking place due to this incident?
Appendix O

Our demands are as follows:
1) Arrest immediately the main culprits involved in the riots of Bhima-Koregaon.
2) A judicial inquiry must be immediately instituted and it should duly publish its report.
3) The role of the police and the administration should be investigated and the guilty persons should be punished accordingly.
4) The role of the media in this entire episode should be scrutinized.

Team members of Rashtra Seva Dal who conducted this fact finding are:
1) Dr. Suresh Khairnar (President)
2) Allauddin Sheikh
3) Vinay Sawant
4) Feroz Mithiborewala
5) Puja Badekar
6) Shivraj Suryavanshi in association with
7) Bharat Patankar and
8) Kishor Dhamale
चबु(तु), सणसवाडी, भीमा कोरेगांव दंगल.
- सत्यशोधन समितीचा आहवान -

४ जानेवारी २०१८.

जातीयकुल आंदोलन ही महाराष्ट्र सत्याग्रह जाती खीराडशांतक विचार व्यवहारात वाहिलेल्या संताताती पक्ष, संघटनाचा मंच आहे. वा मंचाच्यावरील भीमा कोरेगांव शालीनेंतो एक सत्यशोधन समिती नेमणाऱ्या आहे. ही सत्यशोधन समितीने दिव. ४ जानेवारी २०१८ रोजी चबु(तु), सणसवाडी, भीमा कोरेगांव रेवेप्रस्तश्चं मंत्री दिल्या. या मंत्री अती नौदलेल्या नरस्र्सणांचा प्रायोत्तिक अहवाल आज जाहीर करीत आहोत. या सत्यशोधन समितीने श्रमिक मुख्य दलाचे अध्यक्ष डॉ. भारत पाटनकर, लाल निशान पदार्थांचे स्वेटरी को. भिमराव बनसोड, सत्यशोधक जागर मामिलक्या संपातक प्रा. प्रतिमा पदेश, सत्यशोधक शेतकरी समेतचे फिरीर दिल्याने याचा समावेश होता.

पार्श्वभूमी -

१९९०-९९ म. पूर्ण सृष्टी जताच्या आणि डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर जनमशताब्दीच्या सर्वरूपाच्या व्ययात व महामायजी महाराष्ट्रज्ञ ज्या-ज्या ठिकाणी प्रत्यक्ष शेती ह्या त्या-त्या ठिकाणी स्वस्त महामायजी अधिवादन करणारी गोरखा प्राणावर सुरक्षित झाली. उच्च पुलिसी पहिली शाळा ज्याठिकाणी भारती तो मिळेल वाढा, संविधानरूपक गरजेचे गांव नवनागं, अंबेडकरने बुद्धमूर्ती पहिल्यांदा बसवली ते देशदूर, त्याच्या प्राणांत्या एकदा भेट दिलेला भीमा कोरेगांवचा सत्य श्रम ही ठिकाणी होती.

भीमा कोरेगांव या ठिकाणी १ जानेवारी १९९८ साली पेशवे आणि इंजीन वाच्यात शेवटची लडाई झाली. पेशवांचे नेतृत्व सहाय बाबू गोळाळे गार्वां धूरपर तब्बलपल्याने केले आणि त्याच्या बरोबर २० हजारहून अधिक सैनिक अमूकली केंद्र.
Appendix O
बहुजनां कर्मचारी अन्यायवाचक आहेत. शेषकारी कार्यक्षेत्र नाही. उलत-कर्मचारी ठरत आहेत. रोजगार कमी होत आहेत, दलित व सूचनावर अत्याचार वाढत आहेत. या नव्या पेशवांनी भागातील काही काळी जगावती मिळवलेल स्वावलंब व गाजियलंब व देवात्मांचा घाट पाहता आहे. सळकरे मंत्री तस्फ राज्यन विचारे करत आहेत.

म्हणून २००८ वर्ष बर्षीच्या मिळाल्याने समाजांचा वातावरण अभियान अभियानासाठी लघुवाच्या संघांने १ जानेवारी रोजी महाधार्मिक संघांना जताला भीमा कोर्गांवला जमाव देणार ते सागरला ज्योतिर्लिंगाची आवश्यकता नव्हे. दरवर्षी ते पंथ लोक पेतात. शांततेने जमाव. लघुवाची पुस्तक चित्री होते, नव्यांचे संकल्प केले जातात, शुभेच्छाची देवानचे देवान देवान होते, त्यात या चर्चा संख्या बाढणार होती.

चट(चटूक) -

पुण्यासायन नगर रोडवर साधारणता ३० किलोमीटर अंतराचा बटू(ब) हे गांव आहे. ती गावाची संभाजी राजंगा व कार नेवराने हली-हली करून गावाचे होते. हे डिकाष १९३९ साली प्रथम सहवागीत वाचला आहे. बंदरे यांनी रोमध्य बाळो करते. हे डिकाषी संभाजी महाराजांची व जवळचे त्यांचा शाकांची संभाजी राजांना दिली. याचे काल, शमुजन व. त्यांच्या त्यांच्या वाराण्यात तुकडे केले गेले. ते तुकडे शांतीत असलेल्या गावळसाहिन्दीच्या अस्पुष्ट वस्तीतील गोविंद महाराज यांनी एका केली व अच्छी दिला. असे भविष्यात नुकसान वाचला या.सी. बंदरे, तमाशा गोळी, कडून उतारत. त्यात पाटील असा. शांतीतील आहे.

दिसंबर २८ डिसेंबर रोजी उपमुख्य गोविंद महाराज खंडाच्या वंशाघर असलेल्या राजेन्द्र गाणकरवाही यांनी गोविंद महाराज खंडाच्या वंशांचे आम्ही हक्कांवर अनुमत करली. त्या फूलक काळाच्या दाऱ्यावत आम्ही व गाणकरवाही माझ्य मंत्रीजी मंडळातील जम्मू गोविंद महाराज खंडाच्या वंशांचे संबंधशीर्षक प्रतिक्रिया गोडतोडी केली. व १ जानेवारी २०१८
रोजी संभाजी महाराजांच्या समाधीकडून काही तली अधीक घडणार अभी असा पत्तकली गेली. गेल्या काही वर्षापूर्व या परंपरात पुण्यातील समस्त हिंदू अभाव मागक संपत्तनेच नेमे महिंद्र एकजवी जार्थर आहेत. तीन आठवड्यांपासून या परंपरात त्यांच्या घरावर भीमा कोरेगाव वेरे जमणारे देशद्रोही आहेत, असा समा पेनु गर्ह्न सोया जात होता. दिलीप प्रभाकर जोशी यांनी दिनांक २८ डिसेम्बर २०१७ रोजी पुढे वेळील पत्तक संभाजी महाराजांच्या समाधीकडून जात आहेत. ब्रिटीश व भारतीय सरकार ज्ञानार्थ विचारांमध्ये त्यांच्या कार्यक्रम सुरुवात करावा. व त्यांनी सरकार त्यांच्या ज्ञानार्थ विचारांमध्ये ‘त्यांचा कार्यक्रम सुरुवात करावा’ म्हणून सर्व विभागांना कार्यालयात करत. असे सांगितले होते. या प्रदर्शनीत आता संभाजी महाराजांच्या समाधीकडून बाहेरच्या अपघेते पर टकरावाच आलेली असे दिसते. २९, ३०, ३१ डिसेम्बर २०१७ रोजी महाराजांच्या समाधीकडून जात आहेत. ब्रिटीश व भारतीय सरकार त्यांच्या ज्ञानार्थ विचारांमध्ये ‘त्यांचा कार्यक्रम सुरुवात करावा’ म्हणून सर्व विभागांना कार्यालयात करत. असे सांगितले होते. या प्रदर्शनीत आता संभाजी महाराजांच्या समाधीकडून बाहेरच्या अपघेते पर टकरावाच आलेली असे दिसते. २९, ३०, ३१ डिसेम्बर २०१७ रोजी महाराजांच्या समाधीकडून जात आहेत. ब्रिटीश व भारतीय सरकार त्यांच्या ज्ञानार्थ विचारांमध्ये ‘त्यांचा कार्यक्रम सुरुवात करावा’ म्हणून सर्व विभागांना कार्यालयात करत. असे सांगितले होते. या प्रदर्शनीत आता संभाजी महाराजांच्या समाधीकडून बाहेरच्या अपघेते पर टकरावाच आलेली असे दिसते. २९, ३०, ३१ डिसेम्बर २०१७ रोजी महाराजांच्या समाधीकडून जात आहेत. ब्रिटीश व भारतीय सरकार त्यांच्या ज्ञानार्थ विचारांमध्ये ‘त्यांचा कार्यक्रम सुरुवात करावा’ म्हणून सर्व विभागांना कार्यालयात करत. असे सांगितले होते. या प्रदर्शनीत आता संभाजी महाराजांच्या समाधीकडून बाहेरच्या अपघेते पर टकरावाच आलेली असे दिसते. २९, ३०, ३१ डिसेम्बर २०१७ रोजी महाराजांच्या समाधीकडून जात आहेत. ब्रिटीश व भारतीय सरकार त्यांच्या ज्ञानार्थ विचारांमध्ये ‘त्यांचा कार्यक्रम सुरुवात करावा’ म्हणून सर्व विभागांना कार्यालयात करत. असे सांगितले होते. या प्रदर्शनीत आता संभाजी महाराजांच्या समाधीकडून बाहेरच्या अपघेते पर टकरावाच आलेली असे दिसते. २९, ३०, ३१ डिसेम्बर २०१७ रोजी महाराजांच्या समाधीकडून जात आहेत. ब्रिटीश व भारतीय सरकार त्यांच्या ज्ञानार्थ विचारांमध्ये ‘त्यांचा कार्यक्रम सुरुवात करावा’ म्हणून सर्व विभागांना कार्यालयात करत. असे सांगितले होते. या प्रदर्शनीत आता संभाजी महाराजांच्या समाधीकडून बाहेरच्या अपघेते पर टकरावाच आलेली असे दिसते. २९, ३०, ३१ डिसेम्बर २०१७ रोजी महाराजांच्या समाधीकडून जात आहेत.

दि. १ जानेवारी २०१८ रोजी काही घडले नाही?

दि. १ जानेवारी २०१८ रोजी काही घडले नाही?

दि. १ जानेवारी २०१८ रोजी काही घडले नाही?

दि. १ जानेवारी २०१८ रोजी काही घडले नाही?

दि. १ जानेवारी २०१८ रोजी काही घडले नाही?

दि. १ जानेवारी २०१८ रोजी काही घडले नाही?

दि. १ जानेवारी २०१८ रोजी काही घडले नाही?
Appendix O

दिकाणी सकाळी १० वाजता हजारूंचा जमाव भागवे झंडे घेऊन जमतेला होता. भीमा कोरेगावचा जव्हल्यासचा गाळात भीमा मोक्ष्या पटांगांचांना महाराष्ट्रातील आलेल्या तोंकांचा गाळ्या लावलेल्या होत्या. तेथून ते सर्व जग लहान मुळे. शीर्ष, पुढे स. पायी ३-४ कि.मी. वाळूं भीमाकोरेगावचा सांभाळू दिलेले नात होते. १ जानेवारी २०१९ला सकाळी बडु(बु) वेषे समा होऊन त्याचा चिथणारिंा कवपी झाली असावीत. कारण तेथेक निघणारी समुळाचे बडु(बु)च्या बाहेरच पटांगांचा उभ्या भीमा कोरेगावसही आलेल्या तोंकांचा गाळ्या फोडण्या. तेथून हा जमाव घोषणा देत सणसवादी, कोरेगाव आणि चाॅकर-शितापूर गोडच्या दिलेली गेला. सणसवादी स्तन्वावर पोहवताच त्यांनी सांभाळू दिलेल्या आणि गाळ्या किंवा शाळा लावायला पायी जाणारी आंबेडकरी जनेकर वागाडी फुरू गेली. सणसवादीच्या सुस्थित दोनी बाजूला पायं केलेल्या गाळ्या फोडण्याच्या आलेल्या. त्यानंतर स्तन्वावरील सींग दानादारव वाच्या कपड्याचे दुकाने पेटवल्यास आले. त्यानंतर कोरेगाव सांभाळूच्या आलेल्या तसेच जालालेल्या गाळ्यावर्तमाना नंबर प्लेट पाहायला वाच गाळ्या मिळाल्यामधून आलेल्या होत्या. उभ्या असल्या एवढे जाणारी सोबत करायला त्या काळाने तोंका गाळ्या फोडण्याच्या आलेल्या. गाळ्या ह्या पद्धतीने जालालेल्या आहेत ते पाहायला एकल, पेटरूल, दिचलसांगी स्तन्वावरील पाण्यांचा वापर झाला असावा हे निश्चित. सत्यशाहन संगौरीवाचे सदस्य तेथे ५ दिवसांतर गेलेले असताना त्याहीवेळी जालेला टायमोथून धुप फेंकू गेला. याकात किंवा तिर्मज्ज़नारी त्यांनी जाळालेली वाचवणारी गेले असल्याच कंदा अंदाज केलो. वांतर हा जमाव सणसवादीच्या दिलेली तेथे पेटेललंब्यूंच उत्तरांण पुढे गेला. त्या पेटेल वंशानिवेशी आणि आटून जाळालेल्या गाळ्या फोडण्याच्या आलेल्या. त्यानंतर सलाम खात याचा भंगारा दुकानातला आला तालेबात आली. प्रजापंचायतीच्या निर्णयामुळे मांड असल्याने दुकानात करणे नक्काह.
नंतर या जमावने सत्याचार सनोंले बांधवू असगर अली अन्नाची बांधवा दुकानावाहेरील टायर जाल्ले. दुकानाची शटर बंद करून असलेल्या अप्सरीची भाग शटर उघडून, जीव मुदते चेडून पडाला. दरभंगा आणि दुकानाच शिरली. दुकान अक्षरक्रम प्रस्ताव केला. शेजारीहरु हातिराम्पील गौं मिलेडूरा सफेद झाला व लात्या पतल्माहील भावमाहे खेलून याचे सभेश औटोलाइस्ः हे दुकानी पेटले. दरभंगा या दुकानामुळे रुजनक भाई बांधवा गौंमुळे उभ्या महिलांनी १२७६ व महिलांनी २७५७ सरकार मान्यक एक तिल्हालें दोन टूक पेडक्रमात आले. मुळा सत्यापासून हे गौं ६०००-८००० घंटे आत आहेत. ते येथे उन्हे असलेले टूक दुसराच्या पेडक्रमात गोळे महणून वाचले असे रुजनक भाईची सांगिली. गाणाभाई सारांस हे शिवराज प्रजापती यांनी दुकान फोडक्रमात आले. असलेली लाखांनी वेळापर्यंत पेक्षी गोळी सत्यापासून समर्थन या बाबत महिली देण्यापासून हरिभाक दरेकर कारसे उत्सुक दिसलेला नाहीत.

सुदार शंकर पवार हे संगसाधकांचे रहणारे गृहस्थ. ते धारकाला धरणकर्तः असुंत वाळा या मृत माझातून पेडक्रम पुनर्विदेश झाले आहेत. त्यांनी घर संगसाधकांच्या उत्तरेला त्यांनी धारणमास महणून मिळालेली दोन एकर जमीन आहे. त्यांनी दोन एकर ऊस लाबला होता. तो अच्छी एकाळा एक मोठे समावृत, बुद्धिमान व गोरुळे पटवणांना आधि २९ खोल्यांची आंत्र आहे. १ जानेवारी २०१८ रोजी अंधार पर्यंत लागण्यांत दरेकरांची वेळात जाते लागण्यांत जमाव साधणारी दौड बिल्लोट चालवत व इस्ताम्बल कंपनीच्या बाजूत पाट घुसला व पटवणांना अन्या असलेल्या गाळ्या कोडक्या. उमाज्या ची होज्यांना आणि लागण्यात आली. बिहाराच्या काया फोडक्रमात आला. त्याच्या तिल्या साधणातून ३१ डिसेंबर रोजी गावांच्या राज्याच्या समस्तक व्यवसायी राज्यांमध्ये बळे यांचा हत्ती ८० बाब ४० स्थ. रागिणी व सुदारांकचा पवार समागमात उद्घाटन झालेल्या होते.
नंतर २४ तासात्तच हे सर्व प्रकार घड़िळे आहेत. सुदाम बाबा हे परिसरातल सर्व जलाशयांचे भांत भांतून संबंध असलेले गुहारस्त आहेत. अनेक जलाशयांची जलाशय जलाशय, धार न पाहत ठकत केली आहे. त्यांच्या नामासारे असलेले ठेकऱ्यां व हसूले याची घडऱ्यां यें, याचे सुरूवाट राहते. त्यांच्या पर्यावरणातील स्तंभावर कुठेही जास्तपोष, दंडकेंद्र नाही. फक्त सुदाम पत्यांनाच्या लक्ष्य केलेले दिसते. दरवर्षी भीमा कोर्गावळ गेलारी २०० हजार पेक्षा जास्तर लोकांना जोखिम देणे व त्यांची राहण्याची व्यवस्था हे करत असतात. आम्ही त्यांदरम्यान गेले तेथे फक्त चालील तुल्यवर्ती जलकाऊ येत असल्यास कठाने. १ जानेवारी २०१८ रोजी संघातकाळ पर्यंत सुदामकाळ पर्यंत असे पर्यंत घरावर ह्रस्त झाल्या नाही. फण, ते काही पाहुण्यांना सुरूवाट रोपणासाठी चाकण रस्त्याकडून गेले. त्यांतर त्यांचा घर, बिहार, शेत शाळा ह्रस्त झाला. ती गोष्ट कबाल्यासून ते पूर्वलेले नाहीत. आम्ही गेले तेथे त्यांचा घरावर बिहारच्या असरात एसआरपी व स्थानिक पोलिस तेथे विदेशातला असलेले दिसते. दरम्यान संग्रहावरीत काही वर्षापूर्वी स्थानिक झालेले आढळले नवाचे बीढ गुरुळ २ जानेवारीचा दहशीतने गाव सोडून रिपोर्ट गेले आहेत. संग्रहावरीत काही कांबळे यांच्या बांधकाम हटाव करणारी दंडकेंद्रीय झाली होती. भीमा कोर्गावळ बिल्डिंगमध्ये दंडकेंद्रीय झाली. गावांपासून अहवादमध्ये गेली लोकांना अडथलून आले. आणि स्तंभावरवर लोकांना सर्व वाढूनी जास्तलेल्या गाढळांच्या धुराचे ठोक दिसत होते. पांतु, पोलिसांनी पुलिसवर पुढे जाणास मजबूत केला. दरम्यान, एकांद्र युव-भीमा कोर्गावळ र सर्व चालू होता. त्यामुळे एक आंतरिक तंत्र संग्रहावरीत पर्यंत पोहचला तोही जास्त ठकठकावत आला. निर्देशने व निष्कर्ष -

1. वडू (ढू) या धरणा पाहत जाण्यास पूर्वसत जाण्यासारख्या निर्देशना केलेल्या लोकांचे गंभीर होता. वडू (ढू) मध्यभागमध्ये ढू झालेले अभाव
2. चढ़(बु) ला जमनु चाकण रोड, सणसवाडी, भीमा कोरेगाव चौक
   वाढ गोल्डल्या भागे झड़े घेतलेला जमाव हाही बाहेरहून आला होता.
   गावकर्यांचा ल्याच्यांशी सांस्कृतिक नसल्याचे स्पष्ट केलेले आहे.
3. सणसवाडी वाढी नुकसान झालेले दरकार बघत्या सर्व जण काही
   वर्षापूर्वी बाहेरहून येऊन स्थायिक झालेले आहेत. ते सर्वजन एकत्र
   मुस्लिम किंवा बीत्र आहेत. स्थायिक मराठा शेतकरी कुरूंबांचे
   कोणतेही नुकसान झालेले समोर आलेले नाही. यहाजेच सागरवाळ्यांचा
   सहभाग नाही आणि गाववाळ्यांचे नुकसान नाही.
4. कापड, भंगार, ढक्क सणसवाडीत जठाली आणि त्या आगीपुढे खेटे–
   दरकर यांचे नुकसान झाले असे दिसले.
5. महाराष्ट्र शासनाचे बार्वर्षी १ जानेवारीला सामाजिक स्वागती व
   पालकंबरी स्वागतमूळे मानांदणारे देखील हजर राहणार असे जाहीर केले
   होते. श्री. बडळे ११ डिसेंबरला हजर व २ जानेवारीला गैरहजर का
   होते?
6. पोलीसांची भीमा कोरेगावचा स्वागतमूळे तुरंत उपस्थिती होती.
   परंतु, मोरी कुमक चढ़(बु) ला होती. मंग, उम्मीद जमावला का
   रोखणे गेले नाही? तो जमाव ४-४ किमी. चालत मुख्य रत्नागर
   वेड़ दुपारीप्रकार केंद्रीय पोलीस गार्डल का होते? सणसवाडीत
   प्रामाण्यासाठी टाकरे चबता व परिसरात चालतेल्या हिंदू
   आधारीतील समांभूत शाखा पाहता पोलीसांना बार्वर्षी काहीती
   अवार्दी ठरणार हे समजले नाही का? आणि त्यांच्याकाळ
   प्रतिवेदनात्मक कृती केल्याचे अभिव्यक्त दिसले नाही.
7. गांधी जातीय सती ज्वाला गांधी पदार्थसह केलेली तवारी, इंभारीश्च वर्चस्य महाव्यावहर हड्ड जमा करणे हे पाहता एकमूर्त नियोजित कटा या माणी असल्याचे दिसते.

8. अनुशंषा जमलेल्या गांधींच्या व इतर पंजनामे ज्ञाते नाहीत.

9. महाराष्ट्रमर्कातील आयुक्तवाद्य गांधी फोटोग्यात्व असण्य आलेल्याने नंतर महाराष्ट्रभर प्रतिक्रिया उमाने दिसते.

10. श्रीमान नरेंद्रदास चौके १८९४ चा लडाईत पर्वाने विलुप्त लडाईत इतर जातीजमांतरीच्या सहभाग पाहता 'सवलती परिवर्तन अथवा स्तंभ' घोषित करून १९३० ते २००० पद्धत केले त्या प्रमाणे भारतीय सेवा व महाराष्ट्र शासनांचे मानवतने सुरू करती.

11. वाह मुडूक ते येथे ग्रामस्थानीय एकार्दीने केलेल्या कठारी अंगलभाजावणी करतात. गांवंद महार यांच्या समाजी स्थानसह एकूण सुधारणासाठी तीथे स्थानास २५ कोटी सयांचे विशेष अनुदान दूरावे.

12. मांजी मुहम्मदी शेखऱ्यांना शासन तर धर्मांच्या सांगण्यावरून संबंधी महाराष्ट्रेचे वापराच्या चर्चा तय्यारी प्रस्तावं इतिहासकार वा. सी. बंदे तसेच कमत गोळे, जवळीर धर्माचा पवार व शरद पांडीत यांना इतिहास लेखन महाराष्ट्र शासनांनी कामी सहभागी उपलब्ध स्थान दूरावे या त्याचा लिखाणातील वेपेयांचे फलक पाठण्यात येतेच.

13. महाराष्ट्र शासन विविधांश्च न्यायालेखन यूनिवर्सिटी करून चित्रावणी देशाविस्तर जातीय करणात्यानंतर आयटेंशाईर कारवाई करावी.
Letter by Maratha Yuwa Sangh
Appendix P

दिसंबर 26 रोजी रोजी साधारण ग्राम पंचायती ग्रामीणों ने नेता वसु बुद्धि ला पोर्टिड गांवक (सहारा) गाद्यात यादी महान अमानात्मक फलक आंदोलन कर रुपरेखा किया। वास्तव में नॉर्दा गांव एक बड़ी महान धर्मीय दिवसीय सभायात्मक अंग्रेण है। नॉर्दा गांव में धर्मीय समाजसेवकों की ठीक संख्या बहुत ही ज्यादा है। सभायात्मक अंग्रेण समय समाजेंग बुद्धि ला पोर्टिड गांव की एक महत्वपूर्ण दिन है।

पोर्टिड 26 दिसंबर रोजी कार्यकर्ता उसे उद्धारणी ग्रामीणों हाथी दौड़ते ही फलक बनाने का नाम दिया गया। 26 दिसंबर रोजी कार्यकर्ता उसे उद्धारणी ग्रामीणों हाथी दौड़ते ही फलक बनाने का नाम दिया गया। 26 दिसंबर रोजी कार्यकर्ता उसे उद्धारणी ग्रामीणों हाथी दौड़ते ही फलक बनाने का नाम दिया गया। 26 दिसंबर रोजी कार्यकर्ता उसे उद्धारणी ग्रामीणों हाथी दौड़ते ही फलक बनाने का नाम दिया गया। 26 दिसंबर रोजी कार्यकर्ता उसे उद्धारणी ग्रामीणों हाथी दौड़ते ही फलक बनाने का नाम दिया गया। 26 दिसंबर रोजी कार्यकर्ता उसे उद्धारणी ग्रामीणों हाथी दौड़ते ही फलक बनाने का नाम दिया गया। 26 दिसंबर रोजी कार्यकर्ता उसे उद्धारणी ग्रामीणों हाथी दौड़ते ही फलक बनाने का नाम दिया गया। 26 दिसंबर रोजी कार्यकर्ता उसे उद्धारणी ग्रामीणों हाथी दौड़ते ही फलक बनाने का नाम दिया गया। 26 दिसंबर रोजी कार्यकर्ता उसे उद्धारणी ग्रामीणों हाथी दौड़ते ही फलक बनाने का नाम दिया गया।
5. पोलिसांबर व नागरिकांबर हंगर करणारे बाहेरकून आलेल्या समरां दुसऱ्यावर दोशीत्कारावर संकेत तयार नाही

पोलिसांबरं प्रायवेळ मुळे मैले भेल राज्रवधक प्रत्याश जिह्वाच्या हंगार नाही ही जागती त्यांची आहेत, म्हणजेच उलटाव दागीली असलेली कोर्टीशेक भिन्न विषयावर दंपती आलेल्या दंपती दुसऱ्यावर दोशीत्कार घेताना आहेत. प्रत्येक माहिती वाचताना असलेल्या हंगारांची जाणिंग जास्त आहेत, त्यामुळे त्यांनी तत्काळ स्वतःच्या विकल्पांची संभाजन करावी व त्यांच्या विषयात येण्यासाठी कोर्टीश्च त्यांच्या संघबद्धतेने करता करणारे दंपती तयार आहेत.

6. कोर्तेशेक भिन्न दंपतीचा संवादने तयार करता

(1) भिन्न कोर्तेशेक दंपती तयार करता करणारे संवादने दंपतीसह कोर्तेशेक निपटाव नेणारे मुळे दंपती हंगारांची जाणिंग जास्ततर आहेत. या त्यांनी त्यांच्या संघबद्धतेने आत्मरक्षणासाठी तयार करतात.

7. दंपतीचा वर्णन

(1) भिन्न कोर्तेशेक दंपती तयार करणारे संवादने दंपतीसह कोर्तेशेक निपटाव नेणारे मुळे दंपती हंगारांची जाणिंग जास्ततर आहेत. या त्यांनी त्यांच्या संघबद्धतेने आत्मरक्षणासाठी तयार करतात.

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Appendix P

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Date: 27/02/2007  
G名额

Address: 92 Shyam Bhawan  

Signature:

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1. Shyam Kumar  
Maheshwar,  
Nagpur

2. Chandra Shekhar  
Maheshwar,  
Nagpur

3. Surendra Madiyal  
Maheshwar,  
Nagpur

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Address: 10 Vaishali  
Nagpur  
M No. 702462305
Appendix Q

Photo of Couple who did last rites of Sambhaji Maharaj