

Veer Savarkar's Death Anniversary 2026, Dates, Biography

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Veer Savarkar's Death Anniversary 2026 will be observed on February 26, 2026 to honor the legacy of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, a prominent freedom fighter, writer, poet, and social reformer. He was known for his nationalist ideology and revolutionary spirit, who also played an important role in India's independence movement, inspiring countless young patriots. His contributions to the freedom struggle and his advocacy of Hindutva are still discussed and hold historical significance.

Veer Savarkar's Death Anniversary 2026

Veer Savarkar passed away on February 26, 1966, at the age of 82, at his residence, Savarkar Sadan, in Bombay (now Mumbai). His death was due to natural causes, but he was fasting till his death from February 1, 1966. Before his passing, he wrote an article titled *Atmahatya Nahi Atmaarpan* (Not Suicide, but Self-Surrender), where he discussed that once a person's life mission is fulfilled and they can no longer contribute to society, they should leave life on their own terms. He requested a simple funeral with no elaborate rituals, and his last rites were performed by his son.

Veer Savarkar's Biography

Veer Savarkar was born on May 28, 1883, in Bhagur, Maharashtra, and while growing he displayed a strong passion for India's freedom from an early age. He completed his education from Fergusson College, Pune. Later, he moved to London to study law, where he became an active member of India House.

In 1909, Savarkar was arrested for his involvement in revolutionary activities against British rule. He was sentenced to two life terms of imprisonment and sent to the Cellular Jail in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Despite his imprisonment, he continued to write extensively on history, politics, and culture, leaving behind a significant intellectual legacy.

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar Key Life Events

Below in the table is shared are the Vinayak Damodar Savarkar Key Life Events to know more about him and his contribution towards the nation:

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar Key Life Events	
Year	Event
1883	Born on May 28 in Bhagur, Maharashtra, to Damodar and Radhabai Savarkar.
1902	Joined the Fergusson College in Pune, where he became involved in nationalist activities.
1904	Abhinav Bharat Society
1909	Assassination of Curzon Wylie by Madanlal Dhingra; Savarkar allegedly supplied the gun.
1909	Published his first book, The History of the First War of Indian Independence (1857).
1910	Sentenced to life imprisonment for his involvement in the conspiracy to assassinate a British official, William Hutt Curzon Wylie.
1911	Arrived at the Andaman Cellular Jail to serve his life sentence.
1911	Submitted first clemency petition on 30 August; rejected on 3 September 1911.
1921	Transferred to mainland India from Andaman; Savarkar was sent to Ratnagiri Jail, where his brother Ganesh was sent to Bijapur Jail.

1924	Released from prison on 6 January 1924, with restrictions to Ratnagiri district.
1937	Became the President of the Hindu Mahasabha.
1942	Criticized the Quit India Movement led by Gandhi.
1947	Criticized the transfer of power and expressed opposition to the partition of India.
1948	Arrested on charges related to the assassination of Gandhi after Nathuram Godse, the assassin, was arrested.
1948	Acquitted of involvement in Gandhi's assassination due to lack of evidence and insufficient proof of conspiracy.
1964	Kapur Commission re-investigated the conspiracy to murder Gandhi, citing testimonies from Savarkar's close aides, but Savarkar was not found guilty.
1956	Opposed B. R. Ambedkar's conversion to Buddhism, calling it a "useless act". Ambedkar publicly criticized Savarkar's use of the epithet "Veer".
1966	Died on February 26 in Mumbai at the age of 82.

Veer Savarkar's Contributions

Veer Savarkar was not just a freedom fighter but also a writer, thinker, and social reformer, whose contributed in various domains:

Freedom Struggle

He played an important role in inspiring revolutionary movements against British rule. He founded organizations like Mitra Mela, Abhinav Bharat Society (Young India Society), and the Free India Society, which aimed to promote nationalist ideologies and provide training to young Indians for resistance.

Abolition of Caste System

Veer Savarkar believed the caste system "deserves to be thrown into the dustbins of history." He actively promoted social reforms such as inter-caste dining and temple entry for all Hindus.

Literary Contributions

His works include “The Indian War of Independence,” which redefined the 1857 Revolt as India’s first organized fight for independence, challenging British narratives. His book “Hindutva: Who is a Hindu?” laid the foundation for Hindutva ideology.

Promotion of Vedic Literature

Veer Savarkar saw Vedic texts as India’s unique contribution to civilization and worked to make them accessible to all, breaking away from the Brahmanical monopoly.

Scientific Temper & Industrialization

Veer Savarkar emphasized science and modern industrial development, believing India was “200 years behind Europe.” He promoted scientific progress as a key driver of national growth.

Hindutva Philosophy

Veer Savarkar is best known for Hindutva, which he defined as India’s cultural and national identity, shaping modern political thought.

Veer Savarkar’s Legacy

Veer Savarkar’s legacy continued to shape modern India as his contributions to Hindutva ideology and nationalism remain subjects of discussion and debate. Many political parties and organizations get their inspiration from his vision of a self-reliant and united India.

His influence is reflected in multiple institutions and landmarks named in his honor, such as Savarkar Sadan in Mumbai and Veer Savarkar International Airport in Port Blair. His books and speeches continue to be studied by scholars and historians, offering insights into his thoughts on nationalism, social reform, and self-governance.

Veer Savarkar’s Role in the Narmada Bachao Andolan

While Veer Savarkar was not directly associated with the Narmada Bachao Andolan, his ideology of self-reliance and development resonated with various post-independence movements.

The Narmada Bachao Andolan, which began in the 1980s, aimed at environmental conservation and protecting the rights of displaced communities due to large dam projects. Although Savarkar majorly focused on technological advancement and national progress, his ideas find relevance in modern movements advocating for sustainable development, balancing growth with environmental and social concerns.

Veer Savarkar’s Interesting Facts

Veer Savarkar’s role in India’s history remains a subject of debate, but his contributions to the freedom struggle are undeniable. Below mentioned are the lesser known facts about Veer Savarkar:

1. He was among the first revolutionaries to redefine the 1857 uprising as the First War of Independence, challenging the British narrative.

2. A writer and poet, he wrote books on nationalism and Hindu philosophy, even while imprisoned.
3. Savarkar was the first political leader to advocate for a military approach to Indian independence.
4. He strongly opposed the Partition of India, warning of its long-term consequences well before it occurred.
5. Despite his significant role, he refused any pension or financial aid from the government after independence, choosing to live a life of self-reliance.

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