

Study of the Contribution of Freedom Fighter of Barwani District (Present) of Nimar Region Mr. Kashinath Trivedi

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Abstract: The golden chapter in the history of modern India is freedom struggle. Many Gandhian freedom fighters have been active during that time in the present Barwani district area. Among them, Shri Mithulal Jain, Shri Shivanth Prasad Gupta, Shri Ramratan Sharma, Shri Babulal Soni, Shri Prabhudayal Choubey, Shri Ghanshyam Mundada, Shri Dayaram Horse, Shri Surajmal Lunkad, Shri Dhannalal Kalusa, Shri Natthuprasad Patel, Shri Ramchandra Kumravat, Shri Ramchandra Kumravat, Shri Kashinath Trivedi, Sri Kalavati Bai Pati Kashinath Trivedi, Sri Narayan Trivedi, Shri Mansharam Verma, Shri Narayan Soni, Shri Mangal Prasad Srivastava and Shri Dasharatha Soni are named in the Collector Office of Barwani district as the fighter of the Quit India Movement. Apart from these, there were more freedom fighters like Shri Narayan Choubey, who tried for freedom.

Shri Kashinath Trivedi and his wife Mrs. Kalavati Trivedi played an active role in the national movement. He used to have a continuous contact with the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi. The letter received from Babu proves this fact.

In this research paper, the discussion of his life and contribution is being presented.

Keywords- Freedom struggle, nationalism, Gandhism, Nimar region, Satyagraha.

Introduction - Shri Kashinathji Trivedi was an exclusive Gandhian and loyal freedom fighter. He operated the freedom struggle in Nimar region in a planned manner. He is also known as 'Gandhi of Nimar'. The interpretation of his living and achievements is being presented.

1. Birth- Freedom fighter Shri Kashinathji Trivedi was not born in the Nimar region. But he was born on February 10, 1906 in the Digthan village of a jagir in the old Gwalior state. Shri Kashinath's father Shri Narayan Rao Trivedi was a government employee in the Barwani princely state. Due to this, Kashinath ji was brought up in the Barwani region of Nimar. Then he settled here and gave impetus to the freedom struggle in this area.

2. Family Status -His father Shri Narayanrao Ji Trivedi had a government job and was working in the princely state of Barwani. Being from a middle -class family, his family situation was good. His family also had social reputation. The economic situation was also good. This is the reason that he did not face any kind of internal difficulties in childhood.

3. Education-Shri Kashinathji Trivedi was very wise in reading since childhood. Your early education was completed in Ujjain. After completion of his early education, he passed the high school examination from Ujjain in 1923. In 1928, he graduated from the college of Indore. Thus, he was a relatively highly educated person among his

contemporary freedom fighters. In those days, it was considered a great achievement to get education up to graduates.

4. Sources of livelihood-The source editing and teaching of Shri Kashinathji Trivedi was. From 1928, he started working as co -editor in Ajmer's sacrifice. In 1929, he became the Editor of Hindi Navjivan¹. Living in Sabarmati, non -Hindi speakers study Hindi language. From September 1931 to December 1932, he worked as a Acharya of Jain Guru (Godud) in the village Chhoti Sadri in Udaipur (Rajasthan).

5. Inspiration for participation in freedom struggle-Shri Kashinath Trivedi's arrival in the freedom struggle occurred in the Gandhian era. He was greatly influenced by Mahatma Gandhi's views. Therefore, after completing his studies, he came into contact with Mahatma Gandhi in 1929 AD². He went to the Sabarmati Ashram to commit Gandhiji's ideas and take inspiration of the freedom struggle from him. He understood the revolutionaries of the freedom struggle and their activities in the ashram very carefully and got inspiration to struggle to gain freedom.

"For the first time, Mahatma Gandhi fought the freedom of India with the strongest power of the world with the power of the world by making weapons of truth, non -violence and love as weapons of eternal religion. he (Shri Kashinath Trivedi) are soldier of the army of that freedom struggle³."

When Pattabhisitaramaia visited Madhya Bharat, Mr. Trivedi stayed with him as his interpreters.

He was also in touch with labor union. In 1935, he went to Wardha. Here till 1940 AD, he taught in the ashram.

6. Contribution to freedom movement -Shri Kashinathji Trivedi had done many important works for independence. In 1929 AD, he came in contact with Mahatma Gandhiji in 1929 AD⁴. After this he was in constant contact with Mahatma Gandhiji. He always used to inform Gandhiji about his activities, Through correspondence. Mahatma Gandhi used to take his letters seriously and also gave answers in due course⁵.

When the labor union was established, Mr. Haribhauji handed over the work of the labor union of Indore. Till 1934 AD, he worked with the labor union in Indore. After this, Shri Jamnalal Bajaj called him to Ahmedabad for the work of Charkha Sangh of All India Freedom Association. Its president was Mahatma Gandhi. From 1934 AD to 1936 AD, he discharged the responsibility of the Publication Officer of Charkha Sangh.

From 1936 AD to 1940 AD, he worked as the Director, Acharya and Hindi teacher in the Women's Ashram of Wardha. Later, in 1941-42 AD, Harijan was the assistant editor of the servant. Meanwhile, the Quit India Movement was started in 1942 AD by Mahatma Gandhi. From here, he started working against the British and spreading the spirit and nationality in the public. He was very impressed with Mahatma Gandhi's views, so he did peaceful work against British rule. Thus, along with knowing Gandhiji's ideas, he also got an opportunity to stay in his ashram for a long time.

In view of the intensity of the movement, the British started arrest. In this perspective, he was also arrested for working for Quit India Movement.

7. Jail Yatra-The British government arrested him on 13 December 1942 in Sevagram due to active participation in the Quit India Movement in 1942 AD. From 13 December 1942 to 31 December 1942, he was kept in Jail of Wardha Tehsil. After this, from 1942 AD to 1945 AD, his Nagpur remained as a royalty in the Central Jail⁶. After being released from jail, he took up the work of Harijan seva.

8. Status after independence- Central India was built in May 1948 and he became the first Education Minister of the Government of central India in 1948-49 AD. He adorned this post from May 28, 1948 to January 6, 1949 AD. In July 1949, he was elected President of the Provincial Congress. He bore this responsibility till 1951 AD.

Even after the independence of the country, he did not become inactive. In August 1949, he went to Italy to join the Thirteenth International Montsary Council and presided over a session of the council there.

In 1951-52 AD and 1954-55 AD, he remained connected with the Gandhi Memorial Fund of the state. In the middle time, he worked as the administrative teacher of a government village servant school in Agra. From 1956

AD, he operated the village Bharti Ashram of Tawlai Village Provincial Gandhi Nidhi in Dhar district. Through this, tribals were served through various creative tendencies.

In this way, Mr. Kashinath ji proved to be a really multiple personality. With journalism, Congress politics and creative tendencies, he has done continuous work for child teaching, new training and literature creation. He successfully translated a large number of books into Gujarati, Marathi, English and Hindi. Editing and publishing 'Hindi teaching magazine' for twenty years. It was your special good fortune that he got enthusiastically participated in the same national ideas and movements like Mrs. Kalavati ji.

He was inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts and he kept getting a continuous correspondence with him. Gandhiji gave him guidance through these letters⁷. He was also alert towards the environment and that is why he opposed the 'Narmada Dam construction' and was the motivator of the Narmada Bachao Movement.

He made a huge contribution in children's rights, prestige, meaningful child education through creative imagination. As a minister, he banned giving physical punishment to children. In this way, due to his multiple tasks, he received various awards. The Government of India and the Government of Madhya Pradesh honored him. He received the Jamnalal Bajaj Award in 1995 AD⁸. His services were appreciated by the Madhya Pradesh Congress Committee (I)⁹.

He also got many awards for literature. Among which 'Sahitya Chakravarti', 'Sahitya Vachaspati' and 'Bal Mitra Gold Medal' are prominent.

9. Death-Shri Kashinathji Trivedi died at the age of 90 on June 26, 1996 after attaining freedom in his successful lifetime. In the last years of life, he started living in Indore. His death also collapsed the last pillar of a very loyal Gandhian in the region. He is called Gandhi of Nimar with respect¹⁰.

Conclusion- It is thus clear that, Shri Kashinath Trivedi, called Gandhi of Nimar, was an important freedom fighter. He earned higher education and remained engaged in excellent works like writing, editing and teaching. If he wanted, they could lead a comfortable life. But he chose the path of struggle. Mahatma Gandhi had a wide impact on him and joined the freedom struggle with body, mind and wealth. He also inspired his wife to follow this path. Played an important role in the freedom struggle. Even after the independence of the country, he remained active and made significant contribution to the social and political sectors.

References:-

1. Jamnalal Bajaj Award 1995 Citation given to Shri Kashinath Trivedi for his admirable contribution in the field of creative work.
2. Same.
3. Same.
4. Same.

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| 5. Letters written by Mahatma Gandhi to Shri Kashinath Trivedi. | 8. Jamnalal Bajaj Award Certificate. |
| 6. According to the certificate provided by the Superintendent of the Central Jail of Nagpur, 'Claus One' was in jail from 1 December 1942 to 12 Janwari, 1954 as a trial prisoner. | 9. Madhya Pradesh Congress Committee (E) Citation provided on 9 August 1993 at Betul of the Quit India Movement (Semi -Centenary) Ceremony Committee of Bhopal. |
| 7. Letters written by Mahatma Gandhi to Shri Kashinath | 10. Jamnalal Bajaj Award Certificate. |
