



e-ISSN:2582-7219



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Volume 7, Issue 6, June 2024



INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER  
INDIA

Impact Factor: 7.521



6381 907 438



6381 907 438



ijmrset@gmail.com



www.ijmrset.com



# Role of 'Barhath Family' in Rajasthan Freedom Struggle

Prateek Charan

M.A, Department of History, NET, Jalore, Rajasthan, India

**ABSTRACT:** Among the family members, Kesari Singh Barhath, his son Pratap Singh Barhath, his younger brother Zorawar Singh Barhath, and his son-in-law Ishwar Singh Barhath actively participated in significant revolutionary activities, wholeheartedly dedicating themselves to the cause of India's independence.

**KEYWORDS:** Barhath family, Rajasthan, freedom, struggle, independence

## I. INTRODUCTION

Thakur Kesari Singh Barhath (21 November 1872 – 14 August 1941) was an Indian revolutionary leader, freedom fighter, and educator from the state of Rajasthan. He was the patriarch of the Barhath family, members of which (including his son Kunwar Pratap Singh Barhath and his brother Thakur Zorawar Singh Barhath) participated in anti-British activities Barhath was also known as Rajasthan Kesari.[1,2,3]

He is known for dissuading Maharana Fateh Singh from attending the 1903 Delhi Durbar with Chetavani ra Chungatya, his Dingal (Old Western Rājasthāni) work. Barhath founded Veer Bharat Sabha, a revolutionary organization based in Rajasthan, and co-founded Rajasthan Seva Sangh and Rajputana-Madhya Bharat Sabha. He wrote extensively about nationalism and independence, and wrote poetry in Dingal.

### Life and education

Barhath was born on 21 November 1872 on a jagir in the former Shahpura State. His father, Thakur Krishna Singh Barhath, was a counsellor to the Maharana of Mewar. Barhath spent his early childhood in Shahpura. At age eight, he joined his father in Udaipur.<sup>[1][2]</sup>

He was a scholar of Dingal, Sanskrit, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Hindu scriptures, astronomy, history, ancient Indian philosophy, and Indian and European history. By 1889, at age 18, he had completed his education.<sup>[1][3]</sup>

Barhath married Manik Kanwar, sister of Kaviraja Devidan of the Kotdi estate in Kota, the following year. His son Kunwar Pratap Singh was born in 1893, and he lived in the Kaviraja Shyamaldas haveli in Udaipur.<sup>[4][better source needed]</sup>

### Career

In 1891, Barhath began working for Maharana Fateh Singh with his father. Because of political interference by the British in the administration, he left the service two years later.<sup>[4]</sup>

In 1900, a few years after leaving Udaipur, Barhath was invited by Kota ruler Maharao Ummed Singh to serve in his court. He was appointed the ethnography superintendent of Kota State two years later, a position he held until 1907.<sup>[4]</sup> Barhath, established the Maharao Bhim Singh Public Library in Kota, which the city's municipal corporation currently operates.<sup>[5]</sup>

In 1903, British viceroy Lord Curzon held a Delhi Durbar to commemorate the coronation of Edward VII. All Indian kings were required to attend the ceremony to demonstrate their loyalty to the British Empire. Barhath composed Chetavani ra Chungatya, a collection of 13 couplets urging Mewar Maharana Fateh Singh not to attend the Delhi Durbar. He wrote about the tradition of Maharana's noble ancestors who never became part of the Mughal Empire (Durbar), and the importance and the respect the throne of Mewar had in Indian eyes. Influenced by the verses, the maharana returned from Delhi without attending the Durbar.<sup>[1][6][7][3][2]</sup>



Revolutionary activities

Between 1900 and 1914, Barhath developed an increasingly hostile view of British rule in India. Noting the subservience of native rulers to the British Raj, he believed that by encouraging soldiers, Rajputs, Charans and other martial groups in Rajputana to take up arms, the region could free itself of the British; the revolution would then spread to the rest of India. Barhath found like-minded friends in Arjunlal Sethi of Jaipur and Rao Gopal Singh Kharwa, and later contacted revolutionaries such as Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Ras Bihari Bose and Sachindra Nath Sanyal in other parts of India. He joined the Revolutionary Party.<sup>[4]</sup>

Walterkrit Hitkarini Sabha, with the efforts of Kaviraja Shyamaldas, was founded in 1880 and chaired by Rajputana agent to the governor-general Colonel Walter. With branches throughout the region, annual conferences were held but more was needed. Barhath<sup>[4,5,6]</sup> attempted to improve its central organization.<sup>[4][6]</sup> At the 1905 conference, he proposed that the Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha be Rajput-controlled and free of British influence. Barhath insisted on the use of Hindi for the sabhā's proceedings, with a focus on education. From 1905 to 1913, he communicated with officers in Rajputana, kshatriyas, and jagirdars to advocate caste reform and the end of outdated traditions such as tika. Barhath wrote articles in Hindi and English on the origin of tika and its ill effects.<sup>[4]</sup>

From 1904 to 1913, Barhath attempted to promote national education. In his view, English-medium colleges such as Mayo College in Ajmer – where Rajputana's feudal ruling class sent its children – developed an inferiority complex in its students. Barhath wanted to promote nationalist education, in which students learn about their country's history and culture. In January 1904, his proposal for a kshatriya college in Ajmer was approved; however, fear of British retribution prevented its implementation.<sup>[4]</sup>

Barhath considered Italy's Giuseppe Mazzini his political guru. Hindutva supremacist Vinayak Damodar Savarkar wrote Mazzini's biography in Marathi while studying in London, and secretly sent it to Bal Gangadhar Tilak because the book was banned by the British. Barhath translated Savarkar's biography of Mazzini into Hindi.<sup>[8][better source needed]</sup>

In 1910, Barhath founded Veer Bharat Sabha.<sup>[3]</sup> At the beginning of World War I in 1914, he prepared for armed revolution by sending a parcel of cartridges to insurgents in Banaras and contacting soldiers in the princely states and the British army.<sup>[8][better source needed]</sup>

In British intelligence reports, Barhath was considered particularly responsible for fomenting revolution in Rajputana. In 1912, he topped the National Archives of India list of people monitored by the CID.<sup>[8]</sup> To raise funds, revolutionaries headed by Barhath found a wealthy, corrupt mahant from Jodhpur. Barhath ordered him to be brought to Kota (where he was killed), and was arrested in Shahpura on 21 March 1914 for sedition, conspiracy and murder.<sup>[8][6]</sup> During his trial, the ruler of Shahpura State confiscated his property.<sup>[9][10]</sup> Barhath was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment and sent to Hazaribagh Central Jail in Bihar.<sup>[8][10]</sup> There he vowed not to eat solid food and subsisted only on milk.<sup>[11]</sup>

After World War I, many political prisoners (including Barhath, Arjun Lal Sethi and Gopal Singh Kharwa) were released in a general amnesty.<sup>[1]</sup> After his release in April 1920, he resumed denouncing India's British rulers and wrote to the governor-general of Abu proposing responsible government in Rajasthan and India's princely states. His plan called for a bicameral Rajasthan General Assembly, with one chamber representing landlords and lesser nobility and the other peasants and merchants. Barhath's proposed assembly should attempt to promote all-around development, without government greed. India's Director of Criminal Intelligence said about him, Gopal Singh and Kesari Singh were mixed up with the seditionists in British India and were furthering plots and conspiracies<sup>[7,8,9]</sup> directly affecting British India. When the Thakur (Kesari Singh) was called upon to explain he spun out an evasive statement mouth after mouth, and meanwhile continued his plotting, and remained in possession of an extraordinary arsenal of firearms and ammunition.<sup>[12]</sup>

Barhath's son, Kunwar Pratap Singh Barhath, was arrested for conspiring to manufacture bombs and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in 1916. After being tortured when he refused to reveal his fellow revolutionaries, he died in prison on 7 May 1917.<sup>[13][14][15]</sup> In 1919, Barhath returned to Kota from prison. Asked when he heard about his son's death, he replied, "Just now".<sup>[16]</sup>



In 1920-21, Barhath moved to Wardha at the invitation of Seth Jammalal Bajaj. A weekly newspaper named for him (Rajasthan Kesari) was edited by Vijay Singh Pathik, and Barhath had contact with Mahatma Gandhi.<sup>[8][17]</sup> Barhath and Arjun Lal Sethi were active contributors.<sup>[12]</sup> It became a mouthpiece for the Rajasthan Seva Sangh and its sister organization, the Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha.<sup>[18]</sup>

At Gandhi's suggestion, Barhath founded Rajasthan Seva Sangh in Wardha with Arjunlal Sethi and Vijay Singh Pathik. They moved the sabha to Ajmer (a British province in Rajputana) a year later, and had branches in Kota, Jaipur and Jodhpur. The organization's objectives were:

1. to obtain redress of public grievances;
2. to support rightful claims by rulers and jagirdars, and
3. to create friendly relations with the jagirdars.<sup>[18]</sup>

During the 1920s, the sabha was the leading organization supporting the Bijolia movement in Rajasthan. Abuses committed by police in Bundi, Sirohi, and Udaipur were reported in the Rajasthan Kesari.<sup>[18]</sup> Barhath also contributed to the later Navin Rajasthan and Tarun Rajasthan weeklies.<sup>[18]</sup> In 1920, Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha was founded by Barhath with Gopal Singh Kharwa and Arjunlal Sethi to promote political liberty in Rajasthan.<sup>[12]</sup>

#### Death

Barhath died on 14 August 1941.<sup>[8]</sup>

#### Works

Source:<sup>[6]</sup>

1. Chetawani ra Chungatiya (13 couplets addressed to Maharana Fateh Singh)
2. Kavya-Kusumanjali (based on pun, presented to Lord Curzon)
3. Hindi translation of Buddhacharita by Asvaghosa
4. Hindi translation of the biography of Giuseppe Mazzini
5. Roothi Rani[10,11,12]

#### Legacy

Barhath and other members of his family are part of the secondary-school syllabus of the RBSC<sup>[clarification needed]</sup> board in Rajasthan.<sup>[19]</sup> The Kesari Singh Barhath Colony is on the Shahpura-Bhilwara road in Bhilwara, Rajasthan.<sup>[20]</sup>

In November 2022, Rajasthan Chief Minister Ashok Gehlot approved a proposal of ₹4 crore for a panorama of Barath in Shahpura in Bhilwara. It will include a main panorama building, boundary wall, path-way, auditorium, library, audio-video system, artworks, a statue and an inscription. The panorama will provide information about Barhath's work and life and inform visitors about their rights.<sup>[21][22]</sup>

Since 1974, Shaeed Mela has been celebrated on 23 December in memory of the Barhath family; on that date in 1912, Thakur Zorawar Singh Barhath attempted to assassinate the British Viceroy of India. A fair takes place in Shahpura, and Shaeed Mela is at the Shahid Trimurti Memorial. The memorial has statues of Barhath, Zorawar Singh, and Kunwar Pratap Singh. The event is hosted by MPs, MLAs, and local politicians.<sup>[23][24]</sup> In January 2019, portraits of the three Barhath family revolutionaries (Kesari, Zorawar and Pratap) were hung in the gallery of the Delhi Assembly.<sup>[25]</sup>

Barhath's haveli in Shahpura is protected by the government of Rajasthan,<sup>[26]</sup> and became the Shri Kesari Singh Barhath Government Museum in 2018 (the 100th anniversary of Pratap's death).<sup>[27]</sup> The museum, which contains the family's weapons and armaments, was dedicated by Onkar Singh Lakawat and Kailash Meghwal.

## II. DISCUSSION

Kunwar Pratap Singh Barhath (24 May 1893 – 24 May 1918), also known as 'Kunwar Ji', was an Indian anti-British activist known for his role in the revolutionary plot to assassinate the Viceroy of India, Charles Hardinge, in 1912. He was a prominent member of the Revolutionary Party<sup>1</sup> led by Rash Behari Bose.

In December 1912, at the procession of the Viceroy in Delhi, Singh was with his uncle, Zorawar Singh Barhath, who threw the bomb at Hardinge. He led the Benaras Conspiracy, part of the larger Ghadar Movement, in the armed



rebellion of 1915 against the British Raj. In 1916, he was arrested and imprisoned in the Banaras Conspiracy Case and sentenced to five years in jail. Subjected to brutal physical torture to weaken him, he refused to divulge the names of other co-conspirators and died on 24 May 1918.

Singh was part of the celebrated Barhath family of Shahpura State (now in Bhilwara district) whose members were prominent revolutionary leaders in the freedom struggle against the British Raj. Thakur Krishna Singh Barhath, his sons Thakur Kesari Singh<sup>[13,14,15]</sup> Barhath and Thakur Zorawar Singh Barhath and grandson Kunwar Pratap Singh Barhath (son of Thakur Kesari Singh) took part in the freedom struggle and devoted their lives and belongings for the cause of Indian independence.

#### Early life

Kunwar Pratap Singh was born on 25 May 1893 in Udaipur at Kaviraja Shyamaldas Haveli. He was a member of the affluent Barhath family who were aristocrats in Rajputana and jagirdars of Devpura (Shahpura State). At the time, Pratap's father, Thakur Kesari Singh Barhath, was serving as Chief Counsellor to the Maharana of Mewar. He was later invited to join the court of the Maharaja of Kota State, where he served as a member of the Council. Hence, Pratap's childhood was spent in Kota.<sup>[1]</sup>

Thakur Kesari Singh Barhath was a high priority of British CID (Crime Investigation Department) to be monitored at all times. He encouraged Pratap Singh.<sup>[1]</sup>

Pratap Singh completed his education at Herbert High School Kota and later at DAV High School, Ajmer.<sup>1</sup>

In his father's view, English-medium colleges like Mayo College Ajmer, where the feudal and ruling class of Rajputana sent their children to study, were creating an inferiority complex among the students. He wished to promote nationalist education in which the students learned about the history and culture of their nation. Therefore, Pratap was sent at a young age to Arjunlal Sethi who ran 'Vardhman Pathshala' in Jaipur which secretly gave training in revolutionary activities. Later, Pratap was introduced to Rash Behari Bose. When the school moved to Indore, Kesari Singh thought it best send Pratap to Delhi. Although Kesari Singh was in a high position in the native states, he was also secretly connected to the Revolutionary Party. Thus, he sent his younger brother, Thakur Zoravar Singh Barath, his son Pratap and son-in-law Ishwar Dan Ashiya to Master Amirchand, another nationalist, in Delhi.<sup>[1]</sup>

#### Training

In Delhi, Amirchand had trained Pratap for revolutionary activities, including disguise, collecting secret news from government offices, and establishing contacts with soldiers and youths. Amirchand was impressed by Singh, recommending to Bose that he be given responsibility for the Revolutionary Party in Rajasthan.<sup>1</sup>

#### Revolutionary Party

Amirchand introduced Singh to Bose as a highly trustworthy, capable, and brave person. Bose inducted him to the Revolutionary Party and he became a prominent member and Bose's right-hand man. He had a leading part in revolutionary projects in Delhi, United Provinces, and Rajasthan. In Rajasthan, he took steps to inspire the soldiers in Ajmer and other British Army cantonments to lead them to revolt against the British.<sup>[2][3]</sup>

The 20 year-old Singh began travelling to prepare people for the freedom struggle.<sup>1</sup>  
Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy / Hardinge Bomb Case(1912)



An illustration of the assassination attempt on Lord Charles Hardinge

On 23 December 1912, Zorawar Singh and Pratap Singh went to the roof of the building of Marwari College in Chandni Chowk, Delhi. They wore a disguise and went on the roof, where Zorawar Singh threw a bomb directed at Lord Hardinge. Lord Harding was gravely injured but survived the attack while one of his guards died at the impact. After the bombing, both Zorawar Singh and his nephew Pratap Singh absconded from the place and remained hidden. The police made frantic efforts to catch the revolutionaries and even announced a reward of Rs. 1 Lakh for any clue.<sup>[1][3][4][5]</sup>

Pratap Singh and his brother-in-law, Ishwar Dan Ashiya were arrested by the police but were subsequently released due to lack of evidence.<sup>[1]</sup>

The authorities arrested other revolutionaries associated with Revolutionary Party named Bhai Balmukund Das and Basanta Kumar Biswas who were later executed. Zorawar Singh remained uncaught and spent his life as an outlaw in the ravines of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.<sup>1</sup>



Rash Bihari Bose, who co-planned the plot to assassinate Lord Hardinge

Escape from Delhi[16,17,18]

Pratap Singh and Zoravar Singh had to escape Delhi and they came to the banks of Yamuna. They couldn't cross at the time since there was flooding in the river. For seven hours, Pratap Singh sometimes swam, sometimes dived and



sometimes hanged by the chains of the bridge. When it got dark enough, they swam across the river. Pratap Singh was very tired, when he reached the shore, and fell unconscious. Two police constables who saw him crossing became suspicious of him. Zoravar Singh slashed both of them with his sword and carried Pratap Singh on his back.<sup>1</sup>

When Zoravar Singh & Pratap Singh left from Delhi after throwing the bomb, they walked about forty miles in a day. A spy followed them from there. After a few days, when they were leaving the border of Banswara, the spy alerted the Nakadar and told him to catch them. Zoravar Singh immediately razed that Nakadar with his sword and both of them fled from there.<sup>1</sup>

#### Preparation for Armed Rebellion-Ghadar(1915)

Singh secretly started fomenting rebellion among the Rajput soldiers. He moved from place to place, sometimes in Rajputana, sometimes in Punjab and sometimes in Hyderabad in South India. He and his brother-in-law, Ishwar Dan Asiya, were arrested by the police in the Delhi conspiracy, but were freed due to lack of evidence. On the other hand, his father, Thakur Kesari Singh Barhath, was tried in the Kota Murder Case and was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1914. Meanwhile, his uncle Zoravar Singh had been sentenced to death in the Arrah conspiracy but had escaped. The properties of both Kesari and Zoravar were confiscated.<sup>1</sup>

After the bombings in Delhi, Bose had moved to Kashi and from there to Navadvipa. Hiding there, they were trying to successfully implement the plan of rebellion. Singh avoided the presence of British military and police to join Bose. It was decided that on 21 February 1915, an armed rebellion would be signalled from Benaras. During this time, the members of the team would contact the military cantonments and collect a large amount of guns and other armaments. Taking advice from Bose, Singh moved to Rajasthan and started working according to the plan.<sup>6</sup>

#### Conspiracy to assassinate Reginald Craddock

In 1914, after the arrests of his father and other prominent figures, the leadership fell onto Singh. He collaborated with dissident soldiers of the British Indian Army in a conspiracy to murder Sir Reginald Craddock, a member of the British Government of India. His murder was supposed to be a signal to Meerut and other garrisons of the Indian Army, part of an armed rebellion against the British. Singh was entrusted with the assassination, which came to nothing because Craddock failed to appear.<sup>[7][8][page needed]</sup>

The revolutionaries of the Ghadar Party of Punjab received information that the British Government had come to know about their plan for rebellion, so they decided to change the date but this information could not reach Sachindra Nath Sanyal in time. As per the predetermined schedule, on 21 February 1915, Sanyal along with his associates reached the Parade Ground in Benaras, but the prepared police force present there surrounded them and started arresting them. A total of 25 arrests were made including Sanyal. Meanwhile, Bose fled to Japan. Sanyal was sentenced to life imprisonment. 16 revolutionaries, including Ranveer Singh and Gurcharan Kar, were tried under the Defense of India Act. This trial came to be known as Benaras Conspiracy Case.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

#### Escape to Sindh

Source:<sup>[7]</sup>

Soon, as the Benaras Conspiracy Case progressed, arrest warrants against Singh were issued. He evaded the police and continued his secret work travelling around Rajasthan to consolidate the revolutionary organisation. When his father was imprisoned for life, Singh sent a message to him in jail to assure him that he should not worry.

Singh escaped to Hyderabad in Sindh, where he disguised himself and worked as a compounder in a dispensary. He continued to instill in the youth the spirit of revolution and patriotism. On one hand, the police were looking for him, while on the other hand, his fellow revolutionaries also started searching for him amongst his acquaintances and relatives. Eventually the revolutionaries were successful and Pratap's associates came to know that he was in Hyderabad (Sindh). But in order to mislead the police, they spread rumors of his presence in Hyderabad (South India). Hence, when police interrogated an Oswal family in Jaipur on the whereabouts of Singh, the family, due to harassment gave an address of Hyderabad, but of the Hyderabad in Deccan, leading police on a blind hunt to South India.

Whereas police went looking for him in Hyderabad (South), the Jaipur associates sent Pratap's accomplice Ram Narayan Chaudhary in Hyderabad (Sindh) to warn Pratap. They wanted Pratap to reach Bikaner and take leadership and organise the revolutionaries there. When Ram Narayan Choudhary arrived in Hyderabad, he heard of a young man preaching nationalism & patriotism to the youth & inciting them for revolution. Afterwards, it didn't take long for



Chaudhary to find Pratap. Upon meeting Chaudhary & understanding his associates' intentions, Pratap Singh decided to shift his location back to Rajasthan.

#### Betrayal and arrest

Singh travelled back towards Rajasthan, stopping at Ashanada Station(Jodhpur) to contact the station master, who was also a part of the group. The station master had been caught by the police a few days earlier and had turned approver to save himself. This led to the arrest of Singh, who was tried for his role in the Benaras Conspiracy and sentenced to five years jail.<sup>[9][5]</sup>

#### Trial in Benaras Conspiracy Case

Kunwar Pratap was tried for his complicity in Benaras Conspiracy Case. On 14 February 1916, he was sentenced to five years of rigorous imprisonment.<sup>[10]</sup>

After the Delhi Conspiracy case, the sensational trial of Banaras Conspiracy Case started under a three-judge tribunal against persons related to the conspirators. In this tribunal[19,20], S. R. Daniel, B. K. Dalal, and Sheetal Prasad Vajpayee were the judges. The Tribunal, while pronouncing its judgment on 7 March 1916, awarded the following punishments to the accused:<sup>[11]</sup>

1. Pratap Singh Barhath: sentenced to Five years Rigorous Imprisonment.
2. Sachindranath Sanyal: life imprisonment and confiscation of property.
3. Rao Gopal Singh Kharwa: case withdrawn
4. Anand: sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment
5. Kalipad Mukherjee: sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment
6. Ganeshi Lal Khasta: imprisoned for seven years
7. Girjababu alias Nagendranath Dutta: sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment, Rs. 500 fine.
8. Jadunath Singh: acquitted.
9. Jitendranath Sanyal: sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.
10. Damodar Swaroop alias Master ji: sentenced to seven years imprisonment.
11. Dharam Singh: acquitted.
12. Nalini Mohan Mookerjee: sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment.
13. Bankim Chandra Mitra: sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment.
14. Rabindranath Sanyal: acquitted.
15. Laxmi Narayan: sentenced to five years strict imprisonment.
16. Surendranath Mookerjee: acquitted.

According to the judgment, "Pratap's services were utilised by the conspirators to get into touch with the disaffected people in Central India and Pratap supported the conspirators."<sup>[1]</sup>

#### Bareilly Central Jail- imprisonment and death

Pratap Singh was held in Bareilly Central Jail, where he was mentally and physically tortured in an attempt to get him to divulge the names and whereabouts of other revolutionary activists.<sup>[3]</sup>

The Intelligence Department of the Government of India was pleased with the imprisonment of Singh. They wanted information on the revolutionary party membership, its plans and regarding who threw the bomb at Hardinge, all of which they thought he would know because he was a confidant of Rashi Bihari Bose and Shachindra Sanyal.

The Director of the Crime Investigation Department, Sir Charles Cleveland came to Bareilly to meet Pratap. He wanted to get the information and whereabouts of his revolutionary colleagues. He tempted Pratap by offering a high position in the government, condoning the twenty years' rigorous imprisonment of his father Thakur Kesari Singh (then at Hazari Bagh jail in Bihar)(imprisoned in 1914), withdrawing the warrant against his uncle Zorawar Singh and returning all the forfeited ancestral properties of the family. Pratap did not budge an inch and refused to betray the revolutionaries. Then they told him that his mother was weeping day and night for him. She would die in agony.

He remained unrepentant, was tortured further and as a result died on 24 May 1918, aged 25.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>





#### Legacy

Pratap Singh Barhath along with other members of the Barhath family of Shahpura is taught as part of the secondary syllabus in the RBSC board in Rajasthan.<sup>[12]</sup>

#### Shaheed Mela

Since last 50 years, from 1974 onwards, every year on 23 December, Shaeed Mela is celebrated in memory of the Barhath family. It was on this day that Zorawar Singh hurled a bomb on the British Viceroy of India in 1912. A fair is organized in their hometown at Shahpura and the event takes place at Shahid Trimurti Memorial which displays the statues of Thakur Kesari Singh, Thakur Zorawar Singh, and Kunwar Pratap Singh. The event is presided by the political class including MPs, MLAs, and local politicians.<sup>[13][14]</sup>

#### Shri Pratap Singh Barhath Government College

Shri Pratap Singh Barhath Government College, Shahpura is a government college in Shahpura, Rajasthan.<sup>[15][16]</sup>

#### Portraits in Delhi Assembly

In January 2019, portraits of revolutionaries of the Barhath family, including Pratap Singh Barhath, were placed in the gallery of the Delhi Legislative Assembly.<sup>[17]</sup>

#### Barhath Haveli of Shahpura

The haveli of the Barhath family has now become a national museum, in which their personal weapons and armaments are displayed.<sup>[18][19]</sup>

#### Pratap Singh Memorial, Asanada

Pratap Singh Memorial was constructed at Asanada Railway Station in Jodhpur.<sup>[20]</sup>

### III. RESULTS

Freedom fighter Shri. Kesari Singh Barhath was born in a family of bards of Kota district, Rajasthan. His life was greatly influenced by the thoughts of Swami Dayanand Saraswati. Later he came into contact with Shyam Ji Krishna Verma of Ajmer, who was of a revolutionary inclination. As a result, Kesari Singh established a revolutionary organization in Kota. Due to his efforts a branch of 'Abhinav Bharat Society' was established in Rajasthan. He was also jailed for 20 years because of his revolutionary thoughts and activities. His son Shri. Pratap Singh was arrested because of taking part in revolutionary activities and achieved martyrdom. In 1903, when Kesari Singh got to know that Maharaja Fateh Singh was going to Delhi to take part in the 'Darbar' organized by Lord Curzon, he wrote 13 prosodies and convinced the Maharaja to not attend it. In 1940 when Mahatma Gandhi gave a call for Satyagrah, Kesari Singh wrote a letter to Shri. Ramnarayan Chaudhary and told that even at the age of seventy, he was ready to serve the nation. He was a strong supporter of Hindi language and said that the life of any nation is its language and culture. He bravely undertook many pioneering acts, imbued with the feeling of love for the nation.

Under the joint auspices of Karni Indradev Seva Samiti and Jawahar Foundation, the birth anniversary of sacrificer Kunwar Pratap Singh Barhath was celebrated at Ravindra Rang Manch. The occasion was to introduce and motivate the youth to join the mainstream of society and inspire the heroes involved in India's freedom movement. The chief guest of the program, Mr Kalraj Mishra, Honorable Governor of Rajasthan, presided over the program; Education and Culture Minister BD Kalla and P.H.E.D. Minister Mr Mahesh Joshi was present. He called upon the new generation to connect more and more with literature, drama and other works written about the nameless martyrs of the freedom movement. Along with this, it also creates awareness to be dedicated to the nation's development.

Governor Mishra addressed the birth anniversary celebrations of immortal freedom fighter Kunwar Pratap Singh Barhath, organized by Karni Indra Seva Samiti, Jaipur and Jawahar Foundation at Ravindra Theater on Wednesday. He said that the bravery and courage of the freedom fighters of our country were extraordinary; even all the tortures and temptations could not deter them from their goal towards the motherland.

Saluting all freedom fighters, including Kunwar Pratap Singh Barhath, the Governor said that every particle of Rajasthan goes to the immortal martyrs' bravery, courage, sacrifice and sacrifice. He said that the entire family of Kunwar Pratap Singh Barhath was a great revolutionary family. Such an example is rarely found anywhere else, where in the revolution for independence, someone, including family members, has made such an extraordinary sacrifice for the country.<sup>[20,21]</sup>



Governor Mishra said that Kesari Singh Barhath, father of Kunwar Pratap Singh, a famous freedom fighter, could have lived a life of luxury in his princely state. But he felt the pain of subjugation and surrendered all his happiness and glory in the revolution. He said that Kesari Singh Barhath had also specially sent his brother Joravarsinh Barhath, son Pratapsingh Barhath and son-in-law Ishwardas Asiya to participate in revolutionary activities.

On this occasion, Governor Mishra also honoured the great-grandson of Kunwar Pratapsingh Barhath, Vishal Singh, the relatives of his son-in-law Ishwardas Asiya, Sukhdev Singh Asiya and the family members of freedom fighters from all over the country.

Public Health Engineering Minister Mahesh Joshi said that the systematic history of the country and the state could not be imagined without Charan Samaj. He said renaming the government school in Devkheda after Kunwar Pratap Singh is almost complete. He also read the message of Chief Minister Ashok Gehlot in the programme.

Former Assembly Speaker and M.L.A. Mr Kailash Meghwal said the revolutionary Kesari Singh Barhath Panorama is being constructed in Devkheda. For this, the State Government has sanctioned Rs.4 crore.

On this occasion, Mr Onkar Singh Lakhawat, former Member of Parliament and Chairman of the Heritage Conservation Board, Mahant Pratap Puri Maharaj, former M.L.A. and President of All India Charan Garhi Samaj, C.D.C.D. Deval L.N.J. Group's O.S.D. Rajneesh Verma, Karni Indra Seva Secretary and Program Coordinator Sumer Singh Charan also expressed their views.

On this occasion, Governor Mishra got the people present to read the constitution's preamble and recite the fundamental duties.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

For the last 10 years, the L.N.J. Group has been providing its support prominently in organizing various programs for the Bairath brothers in Veerbhoomi Shahpura of Bhilwara. A large number of dignitaries and common people were present in the programme. On this occasion, many social organizations were also honoured for their social responsibility. On this occasion, a drama was staged on the biography of the twelve brothers and people were made aware and encouraged about the nation's service[21]

#### REFERENCES

1. Yadav, Kripal Chandra; Arya, Krishan Singh (1988). Arya Samaj and the Freedom Movement. Manohar Publications. ISBN 978-81-85054-42-1.
2. <sup>^ a b c d</sup> Chodaryee Ramnarayan (1951). Rajisthani Ajadi Ke Diwane.
3. <sup>^ a b c d e f</sup> Purohit, Gobardhanlal. Swatantrata Sangram Ka Itihas. pp. 164, 165, 171, 172.
4. <sup>^ a b c d e f g</sup> Dr. D.I.paliwal (1956). Krantikari Barhat Kaisrisingh Vyaktivta Avam Krativta [ Vol.1 ].
5. <sup>^</sup> Chaudhary, S. K. (2002). Modern Library Strategies. APH Publishing. ISBN 978-81-7648-371-1.
6. <sup>^ b c d</sup> Datta, Amaresh (1987). Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature: A-Devo. Sahitya Akademi. ISBN 978-81-260-1803-1. BARAHATHA KESARISIMHA (Rajasthani; b. 1872 d. 1941) was a revolutionary and patriotic poet of Khari Boli, Rajasthani and Braja. He was born at Devaj-ka kheda, his ancestral Jagir village in the former Sahapura state. He served in the erstwhile states of Udaipur and Kota in various capacities. He played an important part in bringing about social reforms among the Rajput and Charana communities, in his capacity as an active member of the Walter-Rajput-Hitakarini Sabha (1905). He was arrested and imprisoned for 20 years on the charge of murdering a wealthy sadhu, Pyarelal, and was sent to Hazaribagh Jail. He was released in 1919 on the occasion of the victory celebrations of the first World War. Thereafter he devoted himself to meditation and the performance of religious austerities.
7. <sup>^</sup> "Vol. 33, No. 11/12, Nov. - Dec., 2005 of Social Scientist on JSTOR". www.jstor.org. Retrieved 8 March 2022. Kesari Singh Barhat composed Chetawani ra Chungtya and sent some of the couplets to the ruler of Mewar in order to persuade him not to attend the Delhi Durbar of 1903 called by Lord Curzon.
8. <sup>^ a b c d e f g</sup> "केसरी सिंह बारहठ: वह कवि जिसने रोका मेवाड़ के महाराणा को अंग्रेजों के दिल्ली दरबार में जाने से!". The Better India - Hindi. 21 November 2018. Retrieved 14 August 2021.
9. <sup>^</sup> Eshwar, L. M. (1968). Sunset and Dawn: The Story of Rajasthan. FACT.



10. <sup>a b</sup> Singh, Gulab (1964). Under the Shadow of Gallows. Chand. Thakur Kesri Singh, a great patriot and political sufferer had been sentenced to life imprisonment in a political case of Kotah.
11. <sup>a</sup> Srikrishan 'Sarala' (1 January 1999). Indian Revolutionaries 1757-1961 (Vol-2): A Comprehensive Study, 1757-1961. Prabhat Prakashan. ISBN 978-81-87100-17-1. He vowed to stop eating it and subsist only on milk. The authorities were adamant that they would provide him only food and refused to give him milk. But Keshri Singh did not break his vow. For eighteen days, he took neither food nor milk. The jail authorities devised another way to force him to break his vow. They started giving him milk mixed with rice starch. When Keshri Singh learned about this trick, he stopped taking even milk. Now they tried to force him to take that milk mixed with starch by making him lie down and inserting a tube in his nose. This struggle continued uninterrupted for eighteen months. But he did not accept defeat and never took milk without resistance. Ultimately, the government was defeated and he started getting pure milk to drink.
12. Hooja, Rima (2006). A History of Rajasthan. Rupa & Company. ISBN 978-81-291-0890-6. The networks and affiliations of the revolutionary movements, in particular, cut across the boundaries of British-administered and princes administered India. Rajputana's well-known poet, Thakur Kesari Singh Barhat (who had been born in a Charan family of Shahpura, Mewar), his brother Zorawar Singh and son Pratap Singh, were in close touch with revolutionaries like Ras Behari Bose.
13. <sup>a</sup> Chaudhry, K. C. (1978). Role of Religion in Indian Politics, 1900-1925. Sundeep Prakashan. prepared bombs at Kharwa and sent some of their young colleagues including Pratap Singh to Delhi to receive further training from the Punjab leaders like Amir Chand, Avadh Behari and Balmukund. Pratap Singh later took a leading part in the various conspiracies organised by Rash Behari Bose and ultimately dies a martyr's death.
14. <sup>a b c</sup> India's Struggle for Freedom: Role of Associated Movements. Agam Prakashan. 1985.
15. <sup>a</sup> Mishra, Shri Vivek (29 January 2022). Azadi @ 75 : Krantikariyon Ki Shauryagatha (in Hindi). Prabhat Prakashan. ISBN 978-93-5521-184-2. इन्होंने जयपुर में वर्धमान पाठशाला के नाम से एक विद्यालय की स्थापना की, जहाँ क्रांतिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण देना शुरू किया, जहाँ इनके प्रताप सिंह बारहट, मोतीचंद, ईश्वरदान, मानिकचंद, जयचंद प्रमुख शिष्य थे। प्रताप सिंह बारहठ, ईश्वर दान, छोटालाल व जोरावर सिंह बारहठ ने लॉर्ड हार्डिंग पर बम फेंका।
16. <sup>a b</sup> Purohit, Gobardhanlal. Swatantrata Sangram Ka Itihas. pp. 164, 165, 171, 172.
17. <sup>a</sup> Majumdar, Ramesh Chandra (1975). History of the Freedom Movement in India. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay.
18. <sup>a b</sup> Eshwar, L. M. (1968). Sunset and Dawn: The Story of Rajasthan. FACT. taken shelter at the Ashram of the famous Baba Kali Kamli vale at Hardwar, was to end Sir Reginald's life. The conspiracy was hatched at Varanasi (Banares), but unfortunately Jai Chand did not agree to participate in it. As a result, the task of killing the Hon. Home Member fell upon Pratap Singh, son of Kesri Singh Barhat. But again on the appointed day, the Home Member fell ill and his movements were restricted. The plan failed, but under the Banares Conspiracy case, Pratap Singh was one
19. <sup>a</sup> Sharma, Kanhaiyalal (1986). Caste, Class, and Social Movements. Rawat Publications. ISBN 978-81-7033-030-1. As a result of their revolutionary activities, Arjun Lal Sethi, Kesari Singh Barhat and Rao Gopal Singh were arrested. At this juncture, the leadership of the revolutionaries was assumed by Partap Singh Barhat, Brij Mohanlal and Chotey Lal. Pratap Singh Barhat was the son of Kesari Singh barhot
20. <sup>a</sup> Purohit, Gobardhanlal. Swatantrata Sangram Ka Itihas.
21. <sup>a</sup> Singh, M. K. (2009). Encyclopaedia of Indian War of Independence, 1857-1947: Birth of Indian National Congress : establishment of Indian National Congress. Anmol Publications. ISBN 978-81-261-3745-9.



INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER  
INDIA



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

| Mobile No: +91-6381907438 | Whatsapp: +91-6381907438 | [ijmrset@gmail.com](mailto:ijmrset@gmail.com) |

[www.ijmrset.com](http://www.ijmrset.com)