



BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA

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Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya's forefathers came from Malwa, hence they were called Mallai or Malaiya Brahmins. Malviya popularized the pure form of Malaiya with his name as Malaviya, since then all Brahmins of this caste started calling themselves Malviya. Leaving Malwa via Patna, some Malviya Brahmins reached Mirzapur. About 150 houses were settled there.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya was born in the same locality on 25 December 1861 at 6.54 pm.¹⁵

Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya's grandfather's name was Pandit Premdhar Malviya. He was a great scholar of Sanskrit and an ardent devotee of Lord Shri Krishna. He had a two feet tall swarthy colored idol of Shri Krishna, which he used to worship. At the age of eighty-four, he voluntarily went to the banks of the Ganges, took a bath, meditated, and meditated and went to heaven. Pandit Premdhar ji had four sons.¹⁶

Pt. Brajnath Malviya was the father of Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya. 17. Pt. Brijnath had a very beautiful body and sharp intellect. And were exclusive devotees of Radha-Krishna. Pandit Brijnath ji inherited Sanskrit from his father. Due to which he started telling the story of Shrimad Bhagwat in just 24-25 years, and became Vyas.¹⁸ Malviya ji's mother's name was Mrs. Munadevi. Munadevi ji was very simple in nature and very soft at heart. She used to get moved soon after seeing the sorrow of others and whatever service could be done by them, she used to do it immediately. Children always surrounded him.¹⁹

Pandit Brajnath had six sons and two daughters. Their names were- Lakshmi Narayan, Sukhdei, Jayavratha, Subhadra, Madanmohan, Shyamsundar, Manoharlal and Bihari Lal. This Madan Mohan is the respected Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya ji of the country. In the words of Malviya ji, "I used to be very happy and conscious as a boy." There used to be a Ghurhu Sahu in my locality who used to call me Masta.²⁰ When I was five years old, my education was started. At that time there was no school in Bahlyapur locality in Prayag.

On the platform of the Kothi of Lala Manohar Das Rais, which is three-and-a-half feet wide and 10-15 feet long, a Guruji used to teach Mahajani to the boys



by spreading sackcloth.²¹ Guruji was living somewhere in the west. He used to study the mountain. I first learned to read there. From there went to Hardev ji's school. Its name was "Dharmgyanopadesh Pathshala" Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya was a child of great intelligence. ²² As much as he worked hard in studies, he was equally interested in sports. He was also pious and a good speaker.

His early education was done under the supervision of his father. And after that Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya's education was under the care of Pt. Devki Nandan, he was educated in Vidyadharma-Pravddhini Sabha's school. Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya was the dearest disciple of Devaki Nandan.²³ He taught Madan Mohan Malaviya the art of speech. As a result, Madan Mohan Malviya became a good orator. After this education, Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya desired to study English language and despite facing financial difficulties, his father enrolled him in class X in Allahabad District School to get English education. Gave it. ²⁴ After enduring many hardships, Malviya ji passed the high school examination in 1879 at the age of 18 years. And after this, he started studying in Mayor College, his studies were becoming heavy for the family, but his mother helped him by cutting his stomach and mortgaging his ornaments. The principal of the college, Harrison, was influenced by his religious sentiments. He also gave him a scholarship. ²⁵ But he could not get any contribution in his education due to family financial constraints. Madan Mohan Malaviya ji gave the first speech in his college "Fend's Devoting Society".²⁶ Passed the BA examination in 1884 and accepted teaching work in the Government College due to family financial constraints. But he wanted to spend his life in preaching religion and nationalism.

So left the teaching job. Actively cooperated in the running of "Prayag Hindu Samaj" under the direction of his Guru Adityaram Bhattacharya.²⁷ He established the Literary Institute, which became the center of literary activities.²⁸

His articles were published in "Hindi Pradeep", a magazine edited by Balkrishna Bhatt. In 1884 "Prayag Udharini Pratinidhi Sabha" was established. Madan Mohan Malaviya was actively involved in it. In 1885, he took over the responsibility of editing the weekly in English of the "Indian Union". He entrusted the responsibility of editing "Hindustan" to Pandit Madan Mohan. And the editor's salary was decided by Raja Saheb to pay Rs.250 per month. A salary of Rs.250 to a teacher who used to get Rs.60 was no less than a temptation.³⁰ However, Malviya had placed a condition in front of Raja Saheb. Only after accepting this, Malaviya could accept the burden of editing. His condition was that when Raja Saheb would be drunk, he would not call Malviya for advice. If Raja Saheb does this, then he will give up the responsibility of editing.



Raja Saheb accepted this condition and said that he would not discuss with the editor of "Hindustan" when he was drunk.³¹ Madan Mohan Malviya accepted to be the editor of Hindustan after accepting this condition of Raja Saheb.³² Pt. in Madan Mohan Malviya In 1887, leaving the teaching work of studies, he took up the work of editing Hindustan. And left the editorship of Hindustan in 1889. And collaborated in "Indian Opinion".³³

Edited Balkrishna Bhatt's "Abhyudaya" letter for two years. In 1909 AD, "Leader" was published under News Papers Ltd. And for 20 years Madan Mohan Malviya was its president. In 1898, through "Hindustan Review" and in 1903, through "Indian People's" national consciousness was widely propagated. In 1924, accepted the responsibility of "Hindustan Times". And with his efforts, the publication of "Hindi version" started. In 1891, Madan Mohan Malviya passed the L.L.B. examination. And started law practice. Proved to be the best lawyer in Cherry-Chara Cad. And published "Weekly Sanatan Dharma" in 1933.³⁴ Due to his efforts, Nagari script along with Persian script was recognized and approved in the court. And also participated in politics along with advocacy. ³⁵ Entered politics as the vice-president of the municipality. Raised resources by working tirelessly for the establishment of "McDonal Hindu Boarding". Did public service in Ardh Kumbh through Prayag Seva Samiti. Scout Association was established in All India in 1918.³⁶ This organization was based on patriotism and human service. Madan Mohan Malviya, understanding the importance of country's progress, spiritual and character development through education, presented the plan of Kashi University in the meeting organized in 1904 under the chairmanship of Prabhu Narayan, King of Kashi.

In 1905, Madan Mohan Malviya again reiterated his resolve in the public meeting.³⁷ In 1911, together with Mrs. Ann Besant, decided to make joint efforts for the establishment of the university. In 1911, the institution was established in Kashi in the name of Hindu University. For the university, Madan Mohan Malviya obtained financial support from all classes and sections of the society. The Banaras Hindu University Act was passed in 1915. He made important contribution in the field of education by establishing Kashi Hindu University. Even today it is considered a center of excellence. Now it has been given the recognition of Central University. Madan Mohan Malviya remained active in politics. In 1886, he participated in the second session of the All India National Congress.³⁸

His historical speech was praised by all. From the beginning of the Congress, he continued to remain in the Congress. And also fulfilled the responsibility of the post of president. Stayed with Congress despite disagreements. Madan Mohan Malviya was a staunch follower of Hindu religion but had no enmity towards other religions. He had faith in human religion.³⁹ He gave importance



to patriotism and society. His nationalism was widespread. In which religious bigotry and communalism and parochialism had no place in it.

In the social context, he did remarkable work for social progress by being active in the prevention of evils, traditional values, untouchability. 40 Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya was worried about illiteracy, superstition and neglect of Indian culture and civilization prevailing in the dependent India. The main reason for this he believed to be the lack of education. He was a very godlike man. He was the embodiment of righteousness, purity and piety.41

His heart full of self-sacrifice, patriotism was very sweet. Probably because of the good deeds and virtues of the people of India, that great Vibhuti was incarnated in our country. Buoyed by the shower of compassion of public service and self-sacrifice, his heart life was inspired by the service of the country. He died on 11 November 1946.42

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