

CHAPTER - V.

DAILY PUDHARI AND RURAL LEADERSHIP.

PUDHARI AND RURAL LEADERSHIP.- CHAPTER NO. 5 -

Pudhari tried to shape the national movement. It helped to make the Sanyukta Maharashtra Movement successful. It kept alive the Maharashtra-Kernataka boundary dispute. Likewise to flash the rural leadership and to give shape to it. Pudhari has done its task successfully. In this chapter we are going to deal with evolution of rural leadership in detail.

In society, a lot of importance is given to the means of communication. ⁱⁿ Business marketing, administrative developments. During these last fifty years, various mediums of communication have been ^{developed} ~~produced~~. Due to this a rapid changes have taken place in financial affairs, administrative services, education and entertainment. We can get ^{desired} ~~various~~ information about anything easily. It has helped the people to come closer. Because of these various means of communication there are more contacts and close association between the people and place and other places and ^{these contacts} ~~complimented to the~~ development of rural leadership.

Newspaper, ^{as a} ~~in this~~ means of communication has got an exceptional importance. Every leader from every party likes to be in the floodlight of these newspapers, on the other hand the leader and the newspapers have become inseparable ^{part}. The ministers the leaders in power try to keep up their power with the help of the newspapers. The political leaders give a

lot of ~~im~~ importance to the newspapers to get their purposes served by them. ~~The newspaper can dethrone any stable govt. such power they have~~ i.e. we can take the election that was contrasted in December 1984 in Maharashtra between A. R. Antulay and D. B. Patil the member of P.W.P. The newspaper 'Loksatta' focussed its attention fully on Mr. D. B. Patil, they made his name famous in the area and he was elected by the voters. The credit thus goes to the newspaper 'Loksatta' then. In short to bring in light new leadership to add to the old one or to devastate the old leadership the newspapers have a Lion's share. We know very well that Indira Congress won the elections in 1984 due to the publicity the party had from the newspapers. Then Prime Minister of England Callan became the P. M. and also was dethroned because of the mighty power of the newspaper. It means that in the whole world the leaders try to be always in the ~~first~~ fight of the newspapers, they in fact, try to get support to their policies and depend upon the newspapers. The newspapers create a picture of a leader, an image of the leader is created by the newspapers. People too, if they are convinced of the programmes of the leaders, accept him. The leader gets the pulse of the people through newspapers only. Leader on a part of society, the newspaper play the role of thermometer for him to tell him ^{the pulse of} their temperature. So the leaders have to keep with them ^{such} the thermometers for ever. In short, the newspaper have become a protected cover of the political leaders.

What is leadership ?

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Prof. Pigors defined leadership as that 'Leadership is a concept applied to the personality - environment relation to describe the situation when a personality is so placed in the environment that his 'Will, Feeling and insight direct and control others' in the pursuit of a common cause.'

Leader means, such a person who should take the people towards their aim, who clears the obstructions that come in their way, and who can get done proper work ^{by} ~~from~~ the members of the society. This leadership is of ~~four~~ ^{two} kinds

1) Democratic and 2) Dictatorial leadership.

As we have in our country democratic leadership we are going to consider the growth development of ^{such} this leadership only. In ^{+ the process of development of democratic leadership in rural area} ~~it, particularly,~~ ^{playing} ~~the~~ ^{important} ~~role~~ ^{role} ~~leaders~~ in the districts of Sangli, Satara, Kolhapur to grow.

Mr. Yeshwantrao Chaven, Balasahab Dasai, Kisan Vaer, Prataprao Bhesale, Abhaysinha Raja Bhesale (Satara) Vasanttrao Dada Patil Shivajirao Dashmikh, Sampatrao Mame, Gulabrao Patil (Sangli) Shripetrao Bondre, Baburao Dharwade, K. B. Arade, Ratneppa Kumbhar, Baba Naseriker, Tatyasahab Kore (Kolhapur), Balusasa ~~became the leaders from the above said districts.~~ All these leaders comes ^{from} ~~from~~ rural areas.

② Sills David - L — "International encyclopedia of the social sciences
Vol. 9. p-92 "

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The sale of newspapers in Maharashtra is 13 Lakhs. Amongst them Maharashtra Times, Lokshatta, Navashakti, (Bombay), Sakal, Kasari, Tarun-Bharat (Poona), Tarun-Bharat Lokmat, Nagpur Patrika (Nagpur), Pudhari, Sakal (Kolhapur) Ajintha (Aurangabad, Marathwada), Sagar (Chiplun) are these main newspapers and Maharashtra is the number two state in the ^{in India Publication} matter of newspapers in ~~India~~. To bring in light the above mentioned leadership, ^{rural} to give them stability to prepare a good image of theirs. Pudhari has played a very important role. The Leadership of the masses brought forth by educating the people ^{was} had been the main aim of Pudhari. The editors of Pudhari has tried his level best, ^{through its editions} in bringing in light the leadership of Mr. Yeshwantraoji Chavan, and Balasaheb Desai in particular. are as under

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"याचंंतरावार्थे अमिर्नंदनीय का". "महाराष्ट्र का नैतिकता कार्यकर्त्यांना आवाहन", "मोठ्याचे संरक्षण मंत्री ना. याचंंतरावजी वळण", "संरक्षण मंत्र्यांची वादती जबाबदारी", "मनो-याप्रमाणे भाषणारे याचंंतराव", "एक मे १९६१, नवमहाराष्ट्र", "ना. देसाई यांचा जोल्हापूर दौरा", इत्यादि.

③ Kanade A.C. - "मनो-याप्रमाणे भाषणारे" पृ. १०५.

④ to 10 - Pudhari dated 8-3-57, 30-3-58, 13-11-62, 23-11-62, 12-3-60, 1-6-61, 28-11-62

etc. and many other articles nothing but ~~written~~ ^{written} evidence to take leaders towards their success. The ~~editor~~ ^{Pudhari} tried to be the medium between the people and the leaders. ~~apart from it~~ ^{apart from it} ~~except this~~ they also made the leaders aware of peoples' opinions about them. Due to all this a closer relationship has been established between the leaders in these districts and Pudhari. We will study the growth of the leadership of Mr. Yeshwantraoji Chavan of first.

Yeshwantraoji Chavan :-

Yeshwantraoji Chavan is the most important ^{national} leader Modern Maharashtra has ever produced. ~~on the other hand~~ ^{was} he had ~~been~~ the only leader of importance in the famous Nehru-Age. Some leaders are intellectually superior, some are ~~physically or economically~~ ^{popularly} strong, but we see a fine and rare combination of both - intellect and ^{Popular} strength in Mr. Yeshwantraoji Chavan. He used this in ~~Maharashtra~~ ^{strength} and became ^{to} the leader of the masses.

Yeshwantraoji Chavan has occupied a very important place in educational, political, and social life of India. He has stamped his own impression in these various fields. This personality was multi-dimensional and mobile. Yeshwantraoji Chavan was born on 12th, March 1914 in a small village in Sangli district named 'Devareashtra' in the family of a poor farmer. In fact, the way trod by the person with the ever absence of educational, cultural, and economical tradition. Worthy of appreciation, Had only other person been in his

(11) "कामगारों का आंदोलन -" "समाजवादी" - 24, फरवरी 1978

~~place, he would not have done what Yeshwantraoji did.~~

It is only because of his strong will-power, readiness to ^{face} defeat any kind of situation, love for the nation and ^{mass or support} other factors helped him ^{for his leadership} throughout his life. His beat of life went on sailing him in the most critical storms of national politics.

Yeshwantraoji walked on the path of politics on his own capacity, his four sightedness and loyalty. He had a capacity to take proper decisions on any subject. And unmistakable forecasting of the situation. A proper explanation of the political affairs were the most salient characteristics of this self-shaped personality. He was a soldier fighting his war alone, without any teacher or consultant. He came to be such a great personality because of his reading writing, thinking and observation.

Yeshwantraoji tried to understand the problems before the country with ¹²scientific attitude while sacrificing his own life for its sake. Simultaneously, he acquired the art of collecting the people and to be the master of people's minds. He acquired intellectual and psychological power to get the supreme place in the sanction of the temple of political power only to do the important and tremendous work of the state with a remarkable patience and farreaching eyesight. After independence, the journey of Yeshwantraoji Chavan on the path of politics began speedily. From the post

of Parliamentary Secretary, he went on successfully becoming Supply Minister, Chief Minister, to Defence Minister, Home Minister, Finance Minister, Minister for External Affairs, Deputy Prime Minister and the President of 8th Finance Commission, etc. Because of this he could get an opportunity to study the administrative discipline and system. ^{These} ~~These~~ posts were ^{useful for him.} ~~served by many.~~ ^{and these} Their services served as a background for Mr. Yeshwantraoji Chavan. ^{for his leadership} ~~Because of this the career of Yeshwantraoji became more and more bright.~~ The one way administration of Moraraji Dasai had hurt the minds of the people when Yeshwantraoji became the Chief Minister of the Bi-Lingual state. ^{He} Very intellectually and diplomatically ^{won the people} Yeshwantraoji convinced the Ministers of Delhi the need of ^{usefulness} ~~unusefulness~~ separate Maharashtra State and ^{and} ~~not~~ a bi-lingual state. ^{and} ~~at lastly~~ ^{he} got it done. But at the same time, the newspapers of Poona and Bombay tried to demoralise him consistently, ~~for~~ ^{the no fault of his.} Then Pudhari the rural newspaper ^{supported} helped him and his thoughts. It inspired this leader of the masses. ^{can} ~~If we~~ say that pudhari laid a sound ~~of~~ foundation in his primary stage to build up the building of his leadership, ^{and} it will not be an exaggeration. At the same time Pudhari tried to spread his thoughts ^{among} ~~in~~ the people ^{of rural area} very happily.

Pioneer of Agricultural and Industrial Revolution :-

Yeshwantraoji Chavan accepted the policy of Agro-Industries ^{development} to catch the minds of rural and urban people. ^{when} ~~Simultaneously~~ after he became the Chief Minister of Mahara-

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 Ahtra. The experiment of sugar factory had already started but with only one factory. Yeshwantraoji chalked out and carried on the programme of sugar factories as a part of his Co-Operative policy, and stood behind it with his government. Due to this policy the sugar factories, sugar business, ^{Co-operative} banks, cotton-mills, and in many other fields the Co-operative societies got very important place in economical political and social life of Maharashtra. At the same time he supported the agricultural activities of the state ~~and~~ by establishing several credit societies. Out of this co-operative movement the leaders like Yeshwantraoji Mohite, Balasahab Desai, Kisan Kher, VasantaoDada Patil, etc. emerged as leaders. Pudhari helped this leadership to have roots in rural area.

Because of the sugar-factories in the rural area of Maharashtra several supplementary professions started. New party-workers and leaders emerged and they did the business of crores of rupees on their own. The growth in Co-Operative banks and lift Irrigation Schemes was also planned and skilfully worked out. Thus it was a social change. But the newspaper which were hurt by the policy of Yeshwantraoji Chavan, never showed greatness of their minds to welcome his policy. Pudhari helped Mr. Yeshwantrao Chavan, a national leader, to create new, ^{agro-industries} secondary leadership in the rural area which was again a revolutionary thought of Mr. Chavan. Hence for the leaders in rural area

(13) Ibid - page no

Pudhari became the ^{important} medium of communicating ^{for} their thoughts ^{development} ~~to the common man.~~ Credit goes to the Agro-Industry policy of Mr. Chavan, that the Maharashtra state stands first in India. The same is the case of the Co-Operative Societies. Hence the credit must be given to the far-reaching ^{Policy} ~~sight~~ of Mr. Yashwantraoji Chavan ~~due to all this.~~

Pioneer of Educational Revolution :-

^{In} Education is the major means of social changes and hence Mr. Yashwantrao Chavan accepted a new policy of education. He took a revolutionary decisions to help the rural students in particular to get out of their financial difficulties. ^{for the education purpose he started granting concession to the economically back-ward students.}

The Sugar-factories assisted this policy of Mr. Chavan by ~~opening~~ opening several schools and colleges. But there was no university ^{at} Sengli, Satara and Kolhapur districts, and in Marathwada region. In 1958 the Marathwada University in 1963 the Shivaji University and in 1983 the Amravati University ^{established} ~~these universities~~ were formed on ^{in order} the ~~line of the thoughts~~ ^{efforts} of Yashwantraoji Chavan. To break the monopoly of a particular group in the field of education, Yashwantraoji- took a very revolutionary step of giving freaship to the S. B. C. below the income of Rs. 1,200/-. This revolutionary step was opposed by the affected and related newspapers. The newspapers of Poona and Bombay

(14) Rambhau Jashi - "उत्तम-वर्ग शैक्षणिक प्रणाली" १९५७. ५११ १०६, १०७, १०८, १०९, ११०, १११, ११२, ११३, ११४.

criticised and mocked at Mr. Chavan when the Marathwada and Shivaji Universities were established. But Pudhari, supported the act of Mr. Chavan and welcomed his revolutionary thoughts in the opening of the universities in rural area. At the same time to give scope to literature and culture/ and scientific thinking the Sahitya Sanskriti Mandal was established. It is only because of the far-sightedness of Mr. Yeshwantrao ~~that in the 100 colleges of these three universities,~~ thousands of students from rural area are getting education. ~~On a way this is a holy work of imparting education done only because of the new, revolutionary policy of Mr. Chavan.~~ The new policy of education was related to the thinking him of Mahatma Fule and Shahu Maharaj. and because of this there is a considerable ~~and~~ growth in the ^{percentage} of educated literate, educated people ^{in rural area}. Today 47% ¹⁵ people in the state are literate. One again it's credit goes to the thoughts of Mr. Yeshwantraoji Chavan.

Decentralization of Power:-

Success of the democracy depends upon the participation of majority of masses in public affairs. To make it more successful it was essential to take majority of people in this process. Yeshwantraoji put forth the idea of Panchayat Rajya. He prepared three ¹⁶ ~~stages~~ ^{type system} under the title of Panchayat Rajya to decentralize the power ^{into} Zilla Parishad, Taluka Panchayat and Grampanchayat.

- (15) गिरीश शिवाजी एडिटर - "नेहरू" 1985 - Page 106.
- (16) Ibid - Page - 226

The establishment of Panchayat Rajya the rural people got an opportunity to be in the stream of Power. In 1962 Panchayat Rajya was established in Maharashtra. ^{Mr.} The way Yeshwantreoji got worked successfully the Agro-Industry revolution, ^{in rural maharashtra} ~~famous has co-workers~~, he got this too done successfully by his co-workers. And due to this decentralization of power the rural leadership started to take shape. They were ^{traind} ~~traind~~ going to lead Maharashtra in the future. Hence Panchayat Rajya became the schools for the evolution of leadership in rural area.

At the same time the social life of rural area must be a symbol of new revolution ^{of bringing social equality}. ^{So} ~~For this~~ Yeshwantreoji thought that the minds of the people must be changed. A part of this revolution was that accepted and carried on for the first time in Maharashtra. Yeshwantreoji wanted to bring the principles of equality by abolishing all ^{privileged} ~~the~~ ~~set~~ rules of the state. The idea behind this rule was that the new society should be formed on the basis of equality. The urban newspapers, in the beginning avoided to publish the revolutionary policies accepted by Yeshwantreoji in the politics of Maharashtra, but the Pudhari newspaper published in his policies and supported his every step very strongly and welcomed every decision. Hence Pudhari helped a lot to get roots of rural leadership.

II. Balasahab Dasai :-

Balasahab Dasai was the second leader of Maharashtra who sacrificed his life for the people, for Maharashtra and for some development. He had also his roots in rural area. He was next to Yashwantraoji. Balasahab Dasai belonged to Kolhapur and he had a very close relationship with Fudhari. He was born on 10 March, 1910 in a simple village 'Vihs' in Satara District. The native place was Marathi. He took inspiration from the lives of Chhatrapati Shivaji, Maharaj. Mahatma Fule and Shehu Maharaj. After that he was influenced by the political affairs in independent India. He was attracted towards Mahatma Gandhi. His urge for public service went on increasing. On 1940 he met Yashwantraoji and he was impressed by the lawyer. Some different qualities signs of the future leadership ⁽¹⁷⁾ found in him so Yashwantraoji asked him to contest the election of Satara District local board in Patan constituency. He got elected and with the full support of Yashwantraoji ^{He} became the president of Satara Zilla local board. And from there he started his ABC of public service. The real sense of public welfare he served the people. Sometimes, he had to be very bitter ^{experience} to carry on his new policies in the state. ^{He was of opinion that} when we work for the benefit of the people, we must become bitter and strong sometimes. Balasahab had this with him because he had an urge for public welfare.

(17) २१/११/१९४० - २१/११/१९४० २१/११/१९४० २१/११/१९४० २१/११/१९४०

The man who changed the face of Maharashtra :-

Mr. Yeshwantraoji became very happy by the work done by Shri. Balasaheb Desai as the president of local Board and he gave him party candidature for the seat of M.L.A. from Patan constituency. Balasaheb Desai got elected as M.L.A. In the Maharashtra Assembly he marked as the party leader for the first time in Bombay. At the time of bi-lingual state he stood behind Yeshwantraoji with full faith and loyalty with the Congress Party and Yeshwantraoji. He backed Yeshwantraoji and his policy alongwith his supporters. In 1957 too he got elected with a thumping majority. Congress party got majority in the state and Yeshwantraoji became the Chief Minister of the state and he made Balasaheb Desai ^{as a} Minister for ^{Public Works Department} construction. The fruits ^{of} long service and experience in various field were seen in the period. He was a man who used to get his work done in any situation and hence the Koyana Dam construction started to take shape. He constructed new roads, bridges, and dams to abolish ~~for~~ the inconveniences of the rural people. He established the four important ¹⁸ research institutions like 'Water Resources Investigation Circle' and 'Cement Design Offices'.

1st may 1960, the dream of Sanyukta Maharashtra came in reality and Balasaheb Desai became the Education

⑧ २१/५/१९६०-५३ ०८.५१२५२५ २५/५/१९६० ११ ५/६९

Minister of the State. Balasehab could never forget the adverse financial condition in which he had been a party. He thought that party should ^{not} be an obstacle in the way of the education, the difficulties he faced ^{during his student life} ~~the ordeal through which he went~~ should not be faced ^{to} by all ^{others} ~~was the thinking time of Balasehab~~. Hence as an Education Minister he gave the facility of free education to the people below the income group of Rs. 1200/-¹⁹ per year. This was a revolutionary decision, which challenged the orthodox social structure of the state. ~~The new is far of education were to be opened.~~ The dream of ^{mass education} ~~shape and~~ Mahatma Fule ~~was to come in reality. The power that took the decision was of a sound mind and with magnificent self-confidence like Balasehab Desai. Hence very religiously he worked out his policy.~~ In 1963 he established the Shivaji-University. Without caring for the different reactions he took the decision of establishing the university and got it completed immediately. Behind this university we observed his strong urge. It was his strong desire that the university should go to the masses. This policy was not welcomed by the urban newspapers. This free was welcomed and supported by the rural newspapers. Amongst them the contribution of Puchari is considerable.

He made the ²⁰ military education compulsory and free. He opened technical schools and replaced the old British systems of education by new National Education System.

(19) Ibid p. 55.

(20) Ibid p. 63

Bright Days for the Farmers :-

Balasaheb Desai got elected in the election of 1962 for third time. from the same constituency. He had been the president of Zilla Local Board for 12 years and M.L.A. for 10 years. This indicates his magnificent image and tremendous popularity. After the election of 1962 he became Agricultural minister. He should be independent in agricultural production and that was an important thing. with a far reaching eyesight he developed the situation step by step. He know unless the farmer is happy, they will not be socialism. He also know that the Maharashtra farmer is poor and he should be provided with lift irrigation schemes, modern means of agriculture, advanced seeds, manures and crop protected medicine. He did it. He organised the conferences of farmers to ^{adopt modern technology} ~~encourage them for work~~. He kept prizes for growing more and glorified ^{agricultural products} the farmers for their work. ^{thus got encouragement.} In this way Balasaheb Desai brought new thoughts and gave a different mode to agriculture.

Personality and Nature :-

Balasaheb Desai was born in the shade of Sahyadri on the bank of the river Koyana, in a small village-Merali. he spend his childhood days there only. Because of this the magnificence of Sahyadri, the greatness of the mountains and the holiness of river Koyana shaped his personality, this ^{Costume} would be as simple as his nature, and as clear

as his character. Balasahab means the Iron Man of Maharashtra. He had that toughness of iron. The work done by him in the day of the ^{Koyana} earthquake was appreciated even by the opposition parties. Thus this extraordinary leader always struggle for the benefit of his people. He became the king of the ^{Common} people. His kingliness was once again visible at the times of the earthquake. ^{14 1967}

Balasahab Desai began his service of public life with the inspiration and encouragement from Mr. Yashwantrao Chavan. From there he became Minister for Construction, Education, Home, Revenue etc. He changed the very picture of Maharashtra by taking different revolutionary decisions. He worked out and got it done every decision by following the steps of the Architecture of Modern Maharashtra Yashwantraoji Chavan. The Maharashtra we see today is due to these two leaders only. And the decisions taken by these two leaders were always supported by the rural newspapers, They ^{moulded} prepared peoples' opinions on their sides and their leader was accepted and agreed by masses. There is a social change in the state because of the revolutionary thoughts of these leaders. Daily Pudhari has shared a Lion's share in these activities.

Leadership in Co-Operation :-

It is the far-reaching eyesight of Yashwantraoji and his policy, ^{of the} ~~that the aim of agro-industries was decided~~ ^{development}

To fulfil the aim the co-operative movement spread in the Sangli, Satara and Kolhapur districts. Co-operative sugar-factories, Credit societies, central ^{Co-op.} Banks, Milk-supply Depot, Vividh Karyakari Societies, etc. had their roots in the rural areas and developed the rural Maharashtra. ~~A ~~great~~ lot of rural development was prepared.~~

Sugar Factories became the centres of social changes. They ~~also~~ opened, Schools, and colleges. These imported education to the common man and made the whole society a cultured one. Except this they give preference to technical education for the industrial development. Colleges like Medical, Engineering, Politechnic, Law, I.T.I. were opened. Alongwith these various facilities the newspapers tried to make the people aware of the political activities. It means that one way a political they were made aware of the changes. Their knowledge was increased. Pudhari, Semaj, Loksevak, Jansarathi, Sakal, Aikya, Rashtra-shakti, Sangli Darshan, Navsandesha, Agradeot, Sinhwani, etc. prepared the necessary fertile atmosphere in rural Maharashtra. These newspapers would reach in all the above-mentioned institutions. In the libraries of rural area too the papers would reach. The rural people made most of the use of these newspapers. A sort of sympathy about the co-operative movement was seen among the people. They knew that the secret of their success was the co-operative movement. Because of

the districts like Sangli, Satara and Kolhapur remained at the centre of this movement. It is from this movement that the leaders like Kisan Veer, Brataprao Shosale, P.D. Patil, Vasantrao Dada Patil, Vishnurant Patil, Gulabrao Patil, Retnappa Kumbhar, Babu Nesariker, Tatyasaheb Kore, Shripatraoji Bondra, etc. emerged. This was not only the result of the steps taken by Yashwantraoji but also the publicity given by the newspapers to the movement.

These newspapers brought in political maturity alongwith political awareness. Because of this common man began to take part whole-heartedly in this co-operative movements. Common man got an opportunity of becoming a leader. Due to this maturity in the rural area the democracy in the country became more strong. Maharashtra stands first in India in the field of co-operation. It's credit must be given to the newspapers also. These three districts are politically alert and it is considered that they lead the state and the nation as well. The reason behind this is the work done by the newspapers in the area.

The presence of the newspaper in this age of democracy is very essential. These newspapers have accepted a very high aim of pointing out the faults and mistakes of the govt. in power today, to protect the rights of the masses, to serve them, to entertain, to educate of the people etc. Pudhari has

accomplished its duty by giving shape to the rural leadership by preparing an excellent social, political, and cultural atmosphere for them. Because of this the rural and co-operative leadership could go to the roots. As an effort, of this the monopoly in the leadership, was broken and a new leadership of the masses was shaped by Pudhari.

These papers shaped and prepared rural leadership and leadership in co-operative movement. Because of this the realization of the dream of the future Maharashtra seen by Yeshwantraoji was visible. The reconstruction of Maharashtra is done with a special care and hence it is number one state in the whole country. It is the ^{one of} ~~most~~ ^{most} developed and advanced state in India. The contribution of Pudhari in these shaping of these leaders is very enormous. Pudhari convinced and made the people understand the meaning and importance of co-operative movement and Agro-industry revolution. It attracted the minds of the people towards the co-operative movement. They created a very close relation between the leader and the people by communicating the message, thoughts, of the leaders to the masses. The ~~first~~ fine example of this is Kolhapur Shetkari Sangh. This is known as the biggest 'Sahakari' Sangh in Asia. Among the rural newspapers Pudhari has got an exceptional importance. The sale of Pudhari today is ²¹ 35 to 40 thousands daily. No other paper is sold in such a great number in the rural area. As a result of this the major credits of

(2) पत्रिकांचे माहिती. "ह्यावेळीं निवृत्तपदांवरि-या शेतकरी-यांचे" 10/1

shaping the rural leadershipment be given to Pudhari only. In this way Pudhari shaped the leadership in Stanik Swaraj Sanstha, rural leadership and the leadership in Co-operation. This rural leadership accepted Yeshwantraoji Chevan as their leader. And Yeshwantrao as a result of this, could reach up to the place of Deputy Prime Minister. He could become national and international leader. This magic is played by the newspapers and we should accept that Pudhari is the major contributor to all this.

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Publishing House, Bombay, P. 101 to 104.
- 3) Samant Suchakar, *Janatache Raja Belasahab Dasai,* Marumani
Prakashan, Bombay, 1968, PP. 45, 49.
- 4) *Ibid,* PP. 55, 63.
- 5) *Ibid,* PP. 68, 108.
- 6) Jadhav Panjabrao, *Yashwantrao Chavan Jivan Darshan.*
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- 9) *Ibid,* P. 226.
- 10) Krishnakath, *Yashwantrao Chavan,* Prestige Prakashan,
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- 12) Bachal and Garde, *Adhunik Rajakiya Vishleshan,* Continental
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- 13) Kesari, Pune, 27th November, 1985, 84.
- 14) Sakal, Kolhapur, 27th November, 1984, 1985.
- 15) Tarun Bharat, Pune, 27th Nov, 1984, 1985.
- 16) Loksetta, Bombay, 27th November, 1984, 1985.
- 17) Saik, Satara, 27th November, 1984, 1985.
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