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INTRODUCTION

Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil and his contribution to the political development in Maharashtra: this study on Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil and political development in Maharashtra is a small effort made to understand what education has done for political development. The work is based on secondary data as there has been little literature available on Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil.

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Emergence of Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil as a reformer cannot be isolated from the basic ideology laid down by Mahatma Jotiba Phule and his Satya Shodhak Samaj movement. Jotiba Fhule was the first to shape things which have gone a long way for the political development of Maharashtra. The rise of Jotiba Fhule has contributed in a great way, of which the influence can be considered even today. The movement is nothing but a continuation of the path laid down by Jotiba Fhule. 1

In this study Chapter I, tries to make an assessment of the Satya Shodhak Movement. The Satya Shodhak Movement could reach its peak in 1873, when Jotiba Phule established Satya Shodhak Samaj. After establishing the Satya Shodhak Samaj, Jotiba Phule could hardly live a long life. Soon after his death in 1890, his movement was continued under the able leadership of His Highness Shahu Maharaja of Kolhapur.

Chapter I and II deal with the Satya Shodhak movement and Jotiba Phule whereas as Chapter III has been devoted to Chh. Shahu Maharaja of Kolhapur. Chh. Shahu devoted his Crown and position as a Native Prince for the cause of the down trodden. Satya Shodhak Movement was regenerated by Chh. Shahu. He established the Satya Shodhak Samaj branch at Kolhapur in 1911. Shri Shahu made the Satya Shodhak Movement a strong movement because of which Kolhapur became to be known as the centre of non-Brahmin movement. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil being a student of Kolhapur was part and parcel of the non-Brahmin movement. Chapter IV draws a life sketch of Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil. Chapter V establishes the relation between education and development. Education is the back bone of political development because of which various political processes take shape. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil's efforts for

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educational development is assessed in the context of political development. The various theories laid down by Almond and Powell, Lucian Pye, James Coleman, Myron Weiner are examined in its application.

Lastly Chapter VI deals with Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil and his contribution to political development.

The work as mentioned earlier is a small effort which is divided in six Chapters and a Conclusion. The conclusions point as how the three reformers have a cronological social history. Comparisions are many a times made of these three reformers which would lead to wrong analysis.

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