



Study of the Glorious Academic Work of Karmaveer

Bhaurao Patil

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Abstract

Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil is a great personality in Maharashtra's educational field. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil started his academic work through the 'Rayat Shikshan Sanstha' set up in Satara district on 4th October 1919 in the twentieth century. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil educational work has been praised by Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur. Karmaveer created facilities for pre-primary education, primary education, secondary education, higher education, women's education for children deprived from poverty and lack of education in Maharashtra. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil created hostile for the backward class and all the students of the society. Employees were successful in maintaining this rayat education institution in very difficult circumstances. Bridgement of the 'Rayat Shikshan Sanstha' is 'Self-reliant education, our pride'. The contribution of Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil to the educational work of the Government of India, He was awarded the 'Padma Vibhushan'. Pune University gave the highest D.Litt. in the field of education in 1959 to Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil. Because of the educational work of the employees, the disadvantaged sections of backward class, financially dubious, untouchables and the vast majority of women are educated and gained social status in the society. This shows that the purpose of the great academic work of Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil is clarified. Apart from this, the work of Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil is glorious and eternal.

Key Word: Study, Glorious, Academic, Work

1. Introduction

Founder of the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil was born on 22 September 1887 in Kumbhoj village of Kolhapur district. Atavade Budruk of Sangli district was the native village of Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil. The primary education of Bhaurao was done in the village of Vita in Sangli district. He was admitted to Rajaram High School in Kolhapur for further education. His accommodation was arranged in the Jain Board. During this period, Maharishi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj's views on Karveer Bhaurao Work was affected during this period, he began to teach by going to Satara. During this time, he founded 'Dudhgaon Shikshan Sanstha' in Dudhgaon with the people like Madan mastar, Bhausaheb Kudale and Nanasaheb Yedekar. Through this organization, they started a hostel for all castes and religions. The seeds of the establishment of the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha were implemented in the same place. During the time, the work of Satyashodhak Samaj was closely related to the activities of the workers. On 9 October 1919, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil founded the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha in the village of

Kala in Satara district. Later, the headquarters of the organization was taken to Satara city.

2. Objectives of the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha

After the establishment of the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha by Karmaveer, some of the objectives of the institution are as follows:

1. To create and enhance learning interest in the MAGS class.
2. To give free education to poor children of backward classes.
3. Creating love for students of different caste religions.
4. Turning the true development by dividing the wrong roles.
5. Confirm by action when necessary for the importance of power.
6. Focus on making all children frugal, balanced, self-supporting and enthusiastic.
7. For the spread of the education of the majority community, increasing the working area of the organization when necessary.

To achieve this objective, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil did a great deal of hard work throughout his life. He gave students the teachings of values like equality, brotherhood and social commitment.

3. Academic work of Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil

3.1 Child Education or Pre-primary Education

Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil was already thinking about pre-primary education. After 8 years of running the Shahu Boarding House, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil felt that it should start the Balak Mandir and other branches along with this hostel. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil felt that it should be Balakmandir for all caste children under the age of six years. Accordingly, in 1954, he established a balak mandir for children of all caste and religion in the garden of Dhanini in Satara. This balak mandir was being brought from Rati Harijan to teach children to children. They were taken free of cost by the students and no fees were charged for Balak Mandir. Balak Mandir for the Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil appointed a helper with a teacher. He bought material for children, physically nurtured his children. In order to be able to provide milk to the children, this balak mandir was also given admission to the children of court-related children between 3 and 6 years. Children of all caste and religion children Balak Mandir was studying nightly.

3.2 Primary Education Work

Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil first free elementary school was born by Silver Jubilee Karl Training College. This school was established in 1936 and was named R.R.Kale Practicing School. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil felt that the primary education should be free and compulsory. For universal education the generalization of teacher's education was to get the attention of teachers Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil Chief Minister of Mumbai region Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil thought that if the teachers got adequate wages, they would get better knowledge if they were satisfied. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil believed in the Satara district with the help of Raobahadur Kale and Bhaskar Jadhav, took 300 meetings to pressurize the government to compulsory primary education. In the year 1924, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil founded Shahu Boarding. The students of the hostel used to take primary education in a recognized school in Satara. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil tried to establish the hostel and make the process of giving primary education to the children of the Bahujan community more easily.

Recognizing the importance of primary education, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil raised awareness among the people. In the year 2017-18, 00 primary schools were operated through Rayat Shikshan Sanstha. Out of which, there is a number of primary schools in the middle section 06 (Marathi medium- 05, English medium-01), South division - 02 (Marathi medium- 02, English medium-00), North division - 07 (Marathi medium-07, English medium-00), western division- 06 (Marathi medium- 04, English medium-02), and Raigad division – 05 (Marathi medium- 03, English medium-02).

3.3 Work in Secondary Education

Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil spent all the strengths so that the children of the farmers could get education. About 1940, there were only one government school and 10 to 20 other schools in Satara district. There was only one such school for one lakh population. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil initially started a high school at Phaltan Niwas for such a student that was after the high school Kalyani quarts. Right now, this high school is being filled in the Karmaveer Samadhi area. In rural areas, secondary education is required to go to district places. Therefore, in order to get these students for secondary education, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil established secondary schools everywhere in Satara district. 82 secondary schools were underway till the death of Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil. Among them, 3 to 4 schools were providing free education. By the year 2017-18, the number of secondary schools of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha is in the Middle section 129 (Marathi medium- 128, English medium-01), South division – 83 (Marathi medium- 83, English medium-00), North division - 123 (Marathi medium- 123, English medium-00), western division- 69 (Marathi medium-67, English medium-02), and Raigad division – 35 (Marathi medium- 33, English medium-02).

After the government accepted the responsibilities of primary education in the post-independence era, the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha concentrated all its attention towards the secondary education sector. The organization is trying for qualitative development with numerical growth and various activities are also implemented.

3.4 Work in Higher Education

In 1945, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil thought of setting up a college for students who would complete secondary education in higher education. For the students of Bahujan Samaj, who are ready to work for simple purpose, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil started the compulsory, free and residential college in Satara in the name of Chhatrapati Shivaji College in June 1947. Initially only the art branch was started. In June 1958, the science branch was started in June, 1959 with the postgraduate English class, and in June 1960, the commerce branch was started in this college. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil decided to start a college in the village of Karad taluka. Accordingly, in 1953, a proposal was sent to Pune University. Accordingly, on July 17, 1954 Sadguru Gadage Maharaj College, Karad was established. For the training of teachers, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil started B.T College in the name of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad in Satara. After the death of Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil, the colleges of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha have been promoting higher education from Central Division-18, South Division-07 and Raigad-01 and more than 90 colleges.

3.5 Females Education Works

In 1942, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil started Jijamata Teacher's School in Satara for training of all the teachers through Rayat Shikshan Sanstha. Children were already studying in schools and colleges established earlier. But in Jijamata Vidyalaya, girl's hostel and court-managed girls live in the name of Lakshmibai Patil since 1942 in Satara for girls' accommodation and food facilities. Later, girls from these college colleges were given admission. Staying at the Laxmibai Patil hostel started by Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil, girls from Backward Classes, Court Committed and other classes were educated. Some of the school's voluntary schools were only for girls. In 1948-49, only Pachumbri (Ta-Valva), Chinchani Ambak (Tal- Khanapur), Shalgaon (Tal – Khanapur), Pushegaon (Tal – Khatav), Ranand (Tal – Maan) and Vagthar(Tal – Karad) were used by the organization to run volunteer schools for girls. For the backward classes, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil had resolved to start school in Satara by the name of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Matoshree. Beginning from 1660, after the death of the school, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil gave scholarships to the needy boys and girls every year. In order to get girls enrolled in higher education, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil has done all such efforts such as giving independent schools, hostels and scholarship for girls. Bhaurao believed that the education of the family, the society, in turn, is very important for the progress of the country.

3.6 Other Educational Functions

The brothers started school for the education of untouchables. Self-reliant education is a special scheme of the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha. Started hostel learning. Court-commissioned children and children's education facility. Schools for the workers' children's education started. Hopefully Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil's contribution to Maharashtra's education sector is significant.

4. Concluded

Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil was an influential personality in Maharashtra's education sector. He established the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha by facing many problems. At the same time, this institution has overcome many difficulties. It seems that Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil has given importance to the development of the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, ignoring personal life. After the independence of India, it is not possible to compare Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil's educational contribution. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil, who worked for the education of the Wakita, was one of Maharashtra's precious jewels. Today hundreds of millions of students are studying for the educational work done by Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil. Many students - girls are working in higher positions and earning money in various fields. This is the result of the hard work of Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil.

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