

THE SOCIAL REFORMATION OF DR.PANJABRAO (ALLIES BAHUSAHEB) DESHMUKH FOR VIDHARDHRABHA REGION

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Abstract—Panjabrao Shamrao Deshmukh (27 December 1898 – 10 April 1965), also known as Bhausahab Deshmukh were a social activist and a leader to farmers in India. He was the Minister of Agriculture in the first cabinet of Jawaharlal Nehru in 1952.

Early Life:

He was born into an agricultural family at Papal in Amravati district of Vidarbha, Maharashtra on 27 December 1898. His father's name is Shamrao and her mother's name is Radhabai. His original surname was Kadam. After completing his primary education in his hometown, he was sent to Songaon and then to Karanja Lad. At Karanja Lad, he reached ninth grade, before he was admitted into Hind High School, Amravati, and Fergusson College in Pune.

At that time, higher education was not available in India. Many students traveled to England for further education. He wanted to be a Barrister from Cambridge University. Despite intense poverty at home, he managed to obtain enough money to travel. He gained a barrister degree in 1921 and a M.A. honors in Sanskrit. He finished his Ph.D. with the subject Origin and Development of Religion in Vedic Literature.

Social Formation of Dr.Panjabrao Sehmukh:

He studied under Satya Shodhak Samaj of Mahatma Phule. He did Satyagraha to allow untouchables to enter Ambabai Temple, Amravati, which was condemned by the upper castes. Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar supported him in this movement. The management of the temple later allowed untouchables to enter the temple

Index Terms—Political Participation, Educational Progress & Achievements, Educational Progress & Achievements, Practice in Law, Legacy for the urban farmers and common people, Education the Formation, Legacy for the urban farmers and common people.

I. INTRODUCTION

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh

Dr. Bhausahab Deshmukh was born in the year 1898. He was born in a farmer's family at Papal in Amravati district. He had done his schoolings at Papal and then in Amravati. The higher education was obtained at Edinburg and Oxford

universities. He had done his law doctorate in Briton. The subject of his research was "The dawn of religion and its growth". He returned back in Amravati and started a law practice. He was elected as a member of provincial law board in 1930 and went on to become Minister of Education, Agriculture and Co-operative Departments. He was a member of the committee for the development of the Indian Constitution after independence. He was elected Member of Parliament in 1952, 1957 and 1962. He was Union Minister of Agriculture from 1952 to 1962. His other important contributions were opening wells to the so-called Untouchables and opening of Shri Ambadevi Temple to these same communities in 1928. He also started Shradhdhanand hostel for poor students. He was the founder of famous Shri Shivaji Education Society. Today this society runs several educational institutes, which include Medical College, Engineering College and other educational institutes and hostels

II. HISTORY

The ancient name of Amravati is "Udumbravati", Prakrit form of this is "Umbravati" and "Amravati" is known for many centuries with this name. The mispronunciation form of this is Amravati and now the Amravati is known with the same. It is said that Amravati is named for its ancient Ambadevi temple. The ancient proof of the existence of Amravati can get from the stone carved inscription on the base of marble statue of God Adinath (Jain God) Rhishabhath. This shows that, these statues were set up here in 1097. Govind Maha Prabhu visited Amravati in 13 the century, at the same time Warhad was under the rule of Deogiri's Hindu King (Yadav). In the 14th century, there was famine (drought) in Amravati & people abandoned Amravati and left for Gujrat and Malva. The local people were returned back after several years at Amravati, the result of this was the scanty population. In 16 th century, Mager Aurangpura (today's, 'Sabanpura') was presented for Jumma Majseed by Badshah Aurangzeb. This reveals that Muslims and Hindus lived together here. In 1722, Chhatrapati Sahoo Maharaj presented Amravati and Badnera to Shri Ranoji Bhosle, by the time Amravati was known as Bhosle ki Amravati. The city was reconstructed and prospered by Ranoji Bhosle after the treaty of Devgaon and Anjangaon Surji and victory over Gavilgad (Fort of Chikhaldara).

Contribution Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh in the dissemination of Education:

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh and Barrister Ramrao Deshmukh founded Berar Maratha Education Society in 1925. Under the same society, they also founded "Swami Shradhanand Orphanage in 1927. The education facility was provided to backward community students and reached the stream of education to the rural parts and made a way for the development of backward communities. Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh had a real concern for the education of the backward communities. When he became president of the District Council he opened up a school in the rural area and provided facility of education to the rural students. It attracted the students from rural parts.

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Political Participation:

He was elected thrice for the Lok Sabha. Dr. Deshmukh was selected by Nehru as India's first agriculture minister. He played an important role in the making of the Indian Constitution. He inspired by B. R. Ambedkar and was a supporter of the mission by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. He was the secretary for Vidarbha region of the Independent Labour Party, established by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.

Leaders of the farmers and common people:

He dedicated his talent and energy to the formulation and implementation of the policies that would bring prosperity to agriculture and the agriculturist. He established the Bharat Krishak Samaj and launched a campaign called Food for Millions in 1955. He introduced the Japanese method of rice cultivation in 1958 and organized the World Agriculture Fair in 1959. The fair was visited by dignitaries across the world, including US President Dwight Eisenhower, USSR President Nikita Khrushchev, Lord and Lady Mountbatten.

He started the process of establishing agricultural universities across the country and supported agricultural education and research.

Welfare of Peasants and Farmers

In the era of globalization, India is facing the problem of farmer suicides. In spite of many packages, committees, suicides of farmers do not stop. The reason behind this failure is the lack of vision of the government. Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh while speaking on a welfare of peasants and farmers, strongly appealed to establish welfare board for farmers on the line of social welfare board which will take care of farmers' education, health and sanitation. He regrets that drafting committee of the constitution has not considered the problems of peasants and farmers in the country. He wrote a letter to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Chairman of the Constitution Committee on 12 March 1948 to address the issues of farmers and lack of representation of farmers on the Constitution committee. He pointed out that the constituent assembly is dominated by non kisan and in constituent assembly the interest of poor peasants and labourers who are the real masses of India hardly get any place. The views of Dr.

Panjabrao Deshmukh are straightforward and pragmatic as a Union minister of Agriculture. Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh made a revolution in agriculture by introducing world agriculture technology to Indian farmers' Community. He believed on exchange of technology and organized world agriculture exhibition at Delhi. Eisenhower the U.S. President visited India for inaugurating the world agriculture exhibition on 11th Dec 1959. Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh published circular letters of his ministry to update all the state and union Ministers, Department about agriculture development and advancement. Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh took every effort for the welfare of peasants and farmers in the country. His commitments with rural peoples were strong and tried to uplift the rural people from heavy darkness of backwardness.

Education as a Means of Social Change:

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh not only founded Shri Shivaji Education society but also made the provision on primary education by increasing the local cess by 50% in one deep which could embark an extensive program of compulsory education in the rural areas. Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh considered education as a means of social change. On the occasion of Silver Jubilee of Shri Shivaji education society in the presence of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh declared his mission of education as follows. "Let other Universities devote their money and energies to production of only supermen. Let my Universities and Lokvidyapitha strive to make useful, patriotic men and women out of ignorance, filth, poverty and misery in the heavy darkness of India". The vision of Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh was to uplift the rural masses from heavy darkness of backwardness through education. The view of Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh was of inclusive development and pragmatic. Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh founded Lokvidyapith on 30 Dec. 1950 which was inaugurated by then President Hon. Dr. Rajendra Prasad. While giving the fact of education in India,

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh quote the statement of Lenin who mentioned that in 1913, about four fifth of all children and young people in Russia are deprived of education. Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh pointed out that the situation of education in India in 1950 was as in Russia in 1913. So he emphasized the need for Lokvidyapitha who will cater the needs of all the sections of the society. In his speech, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh said 'Workers educational Association of England was a model worthy of imitation to us. The Workers educational associational Association of England is bigger than any Universities in Great Britain. Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh was a pragmatic philosopher who established the platform of education for the welfare of large masses irrespective of caste, creed, religion, sex and any other.

As a Social Reformer

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh was progressive and pragmatic social reformers who took the initiatives for

opening Amba Devi Temple for untouchables and compel the trusty to allow untouchables in temple. The reason behind this movement was not only open the temple for untouchables but also to give equal rights to deprived section of the society. Likewise, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh started Shradhanand Hostel which was accessed by all the sections of the society. The work of Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh was toward humanity and the welfare of downtrodden people.

On Parliamentary Democracy:

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh warned on accepting parliamentary democracy. On speaking on the draft constitution, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh said, parliamentary democracy is essentially meant for maintaining the status quo. It is not meant to bring about radical change from the existing state of affairs. Further he said, he would not be surprised if this constitution does not last long, because it does not answer the aspiration of the man in the street at the present time. He observed that the principles of equality, liberty and fraternity adopted in the constitution will lose their significance in two hundred years. Under these phrases it has been possible for various countries to maintain the upper layers where they were and to exploit the lower ranks to their hearts' content. He warned there will have to be some sort of rebellion or revolution if we do not get proper representatives to run the government with this constitution.

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh was President of District council of Amravati, Member in Berar Council, Member of Constituent assembly, Union Minister of Agriculture. At international level he leads Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and worked for welfare of farmers in the world. He established Bharat Krishak Samaj and Shri Shivaji Education Society in the field of agriculture and education. These two organizations played an important role in the welfare of peasants and farmers in the region. The work of Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh was at Local to global level and from education to Agriculture and from Religion to making of the constitution of India. Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh worked with a pragmatic vision to change the Indian society from heavy backwardness into progressive, scientific and rational society.

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Practice in Law:

He appeared for poor peasants in many cases at the district court of Amravati. His most the predominant case was British Government vs. Azad Hind Sena, in which he assisted Jawaharlal Nehru.

Legacy for the urban farmers and common people:

Dr. Deshmukh died on 10 April 1965 at Delhi. He was survived by his wife Vimalabai Deshmukh and one son.

Education Formation:

Shree Shivaji Education Society is the largest Educational society in Vidarbha. It was established by Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh at Amravati. Now this society is one of the largest

of its kind in India. This society has arts, commerce, Science colleges, along with a Management college at Nagpur, Engineering College at Akola and Medical college at Amravati and . It has a widespread network of school and colleges in Vidarbha.

The Shri Shivaji Education Society, Amravati is a premier educational institution of Central India with branches in all the districts of Vidarbha in Maharashtra. It is registered as a Public Charitable Trust (R.N. F/89). Its founder President was the late Dr. Panjabrao alias Bhausaheb Deshmukh who established various schools, colleges, hostels and other teaching and technical institutions and devoted all his energy for strengthening and enlarging the activities of the Shri Shivaji Education Society, Amravati.

III. OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH PAPER

- To improve the community wellbeing especially the women, minority groups, vulnerable poor and marginalized through the introduction of humanitarian and community based development initiatives in the areas of education, health, women development, human rights, capacity building and environmental protection.
- To introduce technical courses, certificates, and degrees designed to provide job training, retraining, and upgrading of skills.
- To design basic educational skills to prepare students to engage in college-level study.
- To introduce community education courses and programs to provide and encourage opportunities for lifelong learning.
- To develop student programs and services designed to help students to identify educational and career goals, set realistic career paths, and to develop skills necessary to achieve intellectual and personal growth.
- To make quality education affordable and accessible to everyone through a variety of educational programs at low costs to the students.
- To provide an equal education opportunity without regard to gender, marital status, color, race, religion, caste, or disability.
- To keep the lines of communication open, through participative teaching-learning, course evaluations, student forums, student/faculty conferences and to make the schedules more user friendly.
- To promote education and development and dissemination of knowledge in various fields to meet the needs of the local population.
- To encourage the development of personal growth, intellect, creativity, integrity, leadership, self-reliance and skill enhancement of the students through active participation in learning and provision of high quality education.
- To expand educational facilities, for transfer of knowledge like libraries by creating awareness on the

importance of reading as a powerful tool of information acquiring and dissemination.

- To introduce non-formal education and skill training to both rural and urban students without formal school with opportunities for their participation in economic and social life, and in general their full integration in the country's development.

IV. CONCLUDING SUGGESTIONS

To start community educational activities and programs that complement, enhance, and contribute to the growth and enrichment of students and the community, both inside and outside of the classroom.

- To start community educational activities and programs that complement, enhance, and contribute to the growth and enrichment of students and the community, both inside and outside of the classroom.
- To make sure that college experience is exciting, stimulating, and successful.

V. SUGGESTIONS & GOAL ACHIEVEMENTS

- To promote the cause of education and to provide facilities for the acquisition of knowledge and information and the advancement in culture.
- To enable the rural students to acquire the self-confident to lead respectable and prosperous life.
- To undertake and make available facilities for research in Humanities and Science.
- To encourage women education by admitting them to various subjects and facilities.
- To encourage at the overall physical and cultural development of students fraternity through various extracurricular activities.
- To provide platform to the students by giving them an opportunity to face all the challenges of the competitive world with almost utilization of their potential in sports, athletics, cultural and other events.
- To organize and run tournament competitions and cultural festivals etc.
- To organize seminars, conferences and poetic meets etc.
- To adapt new technology and methods for the effective teaching learning process and acquaint the students to recent development in the world.
- To inculcate social, national and human values in young generation through education and thereby contributing to nation-building.

VI. CONCLUDING REMARKS & FINDINGS

Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Challenges (SWOC)
Institutional Strength

- Continuous augmentation and up-gradation of existing infrastructure and creation of new infrastructure by the support of the parent institute.

- Contribution to social causes like financial assistance to weaker section students.
- Developed Central library as a learning resource with the digital depository, IT zone, and computerization.
- Interactions and visits of renowned scientist, academicians, social workers, feminists, educationists, diplomats, professionals, entrepreneurs etc. with the students.
- Transparency, diversity, and inclusiveness in the admission process.
- Promotion of cross-cutting issues through NSS, NCC and extension activities.
- Registered and cooperative and supportive alumni.
- Eco-friendly practices like tree plantation, water conservation, no vehicle day, save energy etc.
- Linkages and formal MoUs with institutions, local bodies, associations, etc. resulting in mutual understanding and cooperation for research, publication, and execution of social responsibilities.

VII. CONCLUSIONS & GENERAL FINDINGS:

In the twentieth century, there have been sea changes in the country due to the vision and work of pragmatic leader in the country. Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh was a pragmatic leader who devotes his entire life for the sake of downtrodden, peasants, and farmers and have not peoples. Well known philosopher Karl Marx remarked that "Many philosophers interpret the world in many ways. But the question is how to change it." The philosopher who changed the world is recognized as pragmatic Philosopher and Dr.Panjabrao Deshmukh is one of the pragmatic Philosophers of the country.

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh worked in the field of education, agriculture, Social reformer, member of the constituent assembly, Union Agriculture Minister and on various national and International Organizations. In the present paper attempts have been made to emphasize the pragmatic views of Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh in the fields in which he worked and changed.

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