



Bharati Vidyapeeth's,

Matoshri Bayabai Shripatrao Kadam Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Kadegaon, Dist-Sangli.

Celebration of Anna Bhau Sathe Jayanti & Bal Gangadhar Tilak Death Anniversary

Organizer

Library Committee

Day and Date – Tuesday 01 Aug.2023

Venue

Main Building B.V.M.B.S.K. Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Kadegaon, Dist-Sangli.



Anna Bhau Sathe

Tukaram Bhaurao Sath popularly known as Anna Bhau Sathe was a social reformer, folk poet, and writer from Maharashtra, India. Sathe was a Dalit born into the untouchable community, and his upbringing and identity were central to his writing and political activism. Sathe was a Marxist-Ambedkarite mosaic, initially influenced by the communists but he later became an Ambedkarite. He is credited as a founding father of 'Dalit Literature and played vital role in Samyukta Maharashtra Movement.

He was born on 1 August 1920, in Wategaon village, part of present-day Maharashtra's Sangli district, to a family that belonged to the untouchable Matang caste.^[11] Members of the caste used to play traditional folk instruments in Tamasha performances. Annabhau Sathe did not study beyond class four. He migrated from Satara to Bombay, present-day Mumbai, in 1931, on foot, over a period of six months, following a drought in the countryside. In Bombay, Sathe undertook a range of odd jobs.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak,

Indian scholar and nationalist. Born to a middle-class Brahman family, Tilak taught mathematics and in 1884 founded the Deccan Education Society to help educate the masses. Through two weekly newspapers, he voiced his criticisms of British rule in India, hoping to widen the popularity of the nationalist movement beyond the upper classes. In response to the Partition of Bengal (1905)

he initiated a boycott of British goods and passive resistance, two forms of protest later adopted by Mohandas K. Gandhi. He left the Indian National Congress in 1907 when he was deported for sedition but rejoined in 1916, in time to sign a Hindu-Muslim accord with Mohammed Ali Jinnah. Though militant in his opposition to foreign rule, late in life Tilak advocated a measure of cooperation with the British in order to achieve reforms.



Mrs. Desai U.A. Head of Marathi Department express his views about Anna Bhau Sathe & Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Sathe wrote 35 novels in the Marathi language. They include *Fakira*, which is in its 19th edition and received a state government award in 1961. It is a novel which tells the story of the protagonist; a stout young guy, named Fakira, his feat, his crusading for the rights of people of his community in the British Raj and his enmity towards the evil forces in the village. However, the cause from where the story progresses is the religious practice or ritual called 'Jogin' which gives a way to further actions. There are 15 collections of Sathe's short stories, of which a large number have been translated into many Indian and as many as 27 non-Indian languages. Besides novels and short stories, Sathe wrote a play, a travelogue on Russia, 12 screenplays, and 10 ballads in the Marathi powada style.

Keshav Gangadhar Tilak popularly known as Bal Gangadhar Tilak was an Indian nationalist, teacher, journalist, and independence activist. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the Indian Independence Movement's first leader. He was one of the Lal Bal Pal triumvirate's three members. He was dubbed "The Father of Indian Unrest" by British colonial authorities. He was also given the title of "Lokmanya," which means "accepted as a leader by the people." He was dubbed "The Maker of Modern India" by Mahatma Gandhi. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a strong radical in Indian consciousness and one of the first and strongest supporters of Swaraj

Participants –All Faculty, Non-Teaching staff and students



W. Desai
 i/c. Principal
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