

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's  
**D. P. Bhosale College, Koregaon**

**Department of Zoology**

**Notice**

**Date : 12/12/2023**

All the students of B.Sc. I, II, and III are hereby informed that the Department of Zoology has organized a wallpaper activity on occasion of the birthday of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's President Sharadchandraji Pawar. The inauguration of wallpaper ceremony will be at **1:15 PM** in the department. All students must present in the department at the time of inauguration.



*Qualawadi*  
**Head**  
Department of Zoology  
D. P. Bhosale College Koregaon

# The Dynamic leadership Hon. Sharadchandraji Pawar



# Personal Life

Pawar is one of the eleven children born to Govindrao Pawar and Shardabai Pawar. The ancestors of Govindrao had moved to Baramati from the nearby Satara. Govindrao had a long career in Sahakari Kharedi Vikri Sangh, a Baramati Farmers' Cooperative. He also managed Shahu boarding, a students' hostel, in the 1940s. In the 1950s he was instrumental in setting up cooperative sugar mills in the Baramati region. Shardabai Pawar was elected to the district local board three times between 1937 and 1952. She looked after the family farm at Katewadi, ten kilometres from Baramati.

Pawar studied at Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce (BMCC) in Pune. He was an average student but active in student politics. Most of his siblings were well educated and successful in their respective professions.

Vasantrao, the eldest brother of Pawar and a lawyer, was murdered over a land deal by a man who was suspected to be a hired assassin. Pratap Pawar, Pawar's younger brother, runs the Marathi daily newspaper Sakal. Pawar's nephew, Ajit Pawar,



is a politician and served as the Maharashtra. His grandnephew Rohit Rajendra Pawar represents the Karjat constituency in the Maharashtra Vidhan Sabha.

Pawar is married to Pratibha ( Shinde), daughter of the test cricketer Sadashiv Shinde. They have a daughter, Supriya Sule, who represents the Baramati constituency in the 17th Lok Sabha. He is the oldest and senior most member of Pawar political dynastic family of Maharashtra.



## Political Timeline of Sharad Pawar

**Sharad Govindrao Pawar** is an Indian politician. He has served as the Chief Minister of Maharashtra for four terms and has also served in the Union Council of Ministers as the Minister of Defense in the Cabinet of P.V Narsimha Rao and Minister of Agriculture in the Cabinet of Manmohan Singh. He is the first and current president of the Nationalist Congress Party, which he founded in 1999, after separating from the Indian National Congress. He leads the NCP delegation in the Rajya Sabha, the upper chamber of the Indian parliament. He is the chairperson of Maha Vikas Aghadi, a regional Maharashtra-based political alliance.

Pawar comes from Baramati of Maharashtra. He is the patriarch of the influential political family the Pawar Family and a prominent face in Maharashtra politics. Other politicians from the family include his daughter Supriya Sule, Ajit Pawar his nephew, Rohit Rajendra Pawar a nephew's son and other members of his extended family.

Outside of politics, Pawar has served as the President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India BCCI from 2005 to 2008 and as the president of the International Cricket Council from 2010 to 2012. He was the president of the Mumbai Cricket Association from October 2013 to January 2017.



In 2017, the Indian government conferred upon him Padma Vibhushan, the second-highest civilian honour of India.

**2023** - Sharad Pawar decided to step down as the NCP Chief on May 2, 2023.

**2019** - Got selected as the Chairperson of Maha Vikas Aghadi.

**2014** - Got elected as a Member of Parliament in Rajya Sabha.

**2014** - Leader of the Nationalist Congress Party, Rajya Sabha

**2010 –2012** - Served as the President of the International Cricket Council.

**2005–2008** - Got selected as the President of Board of Control for Cricket in India.

**2004 – 2014** - Represented as the Union Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

**2001–2004** - Represented as the President of the Bharat Scouts and Guides.

**1999–2014** - Became the Leader of the Nationalist Congress Party, Lok Sabha.

**1998 – 1999** - He was the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha.

**1991 – 1993** - Also, served as the Union Minister of Defense.

**1991 – 2009** - Became a Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha.

**1978 – 1980** - Served as the Chief Minister of Maharashtra.



## Early Career

Pawar's first political activity was when he was a school-going student. He organized a protest march for Goan Independence in Pravaranagar in 1956. At college, he was active in student politics. Although his older lawyer brother belonged to Peasants and Workers Party, the young Pawar preferred the Congress party and joined Youth Congress in 1958. He later became the president of Poona district (now Pune district) youth Congress in 1962. By 1964, he was one of the two secretaries of Maharashtra youth congress and in regular contact with influential leaders of the party.



## Year 1967–1978

Early in his career, Pawar was regarded as a protégé of Yashwantrao Chavan, a highly influential politician from Maharashtra at that time. At the young age of 27 in 1967, Pawar was nominated as the candidate for the Baramati constituency of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly over more established members by the undivided Congress Party. He won the election and represented the constituency from 1967 to 1990. In 1969, when the Congress party split after the 1969 Indian presidential election he opted for the Congress faction of prime minister Indira Gandhi.





## Year 1978-1987

In the 1977 Lok Sabha elections, Congress party, under Indira Gandhi, lost power to the Janata Alliance. Taking responsibility for the loss of large number of seats in Maharashtra, chief minister Shankarrao Chavan resigned shortly afterwards and was replaced by Vasantdada Patil. Later in the year, the Congress party split, with Pawar's mentor, Yashwantrao Chavan joining one faction, Congress, and Indira Gandhi leads her own faction, Congress. Pawar himself joined Congress. In the state assembly elections held early in 1978, the two Congress parties ran separately but then formed an alliance to keep power under Vasantdada Patil and deny it to Janata Party which emerged as the biggest single party after the election, but without a majority. Pawar served as Minister of Industry and Labour in the Patil government.

In the 1980 elections Congress won the majority in the state assembly, and A. R. Antulay took over as chief minister. Pawar took over the Presidency of his Indian National Congress (Socialist) Congress party in 1983. For the first time, he won the Lok Sabha election from the Baramati parliamentary



constituency in 1984. He also won the state assembly election of March 1985 from Baramati and preferred to return to state politics, and resigned his Lok Sabha seat. Congress, won 54 seats out of 288 in the state assembly, and Pawar became the leader of the opposition of PDF coalition which included the BJP, PWP, and the Janata party.

## **Year 1987–1990**

His return to Congress in 1987 has been cited as a reason for the rise of the Shiv Sena at that time. Pawar had stated at the time, "the need to save the Congress Culture in Maharashtra", as his reason for returning to Congress. In June 1988, Prime Minister of India and Congress President Rajiv Gandhi decided to induct then Maharashtra Chief Minister Shankarrao Chavan into his Union Cabinet as Finance Minister and Pawar was chosen to replace Chavan as the chief minister. Pawar had the task of checking the rise of the Shiv Sena in state politics, which was a potential challenge to the dominance of Congress in the state. In the 1989 Lok Sabha elections, Congress won 28 seats out of 48 in Maharashtra. In the state assembly elections of February 1990, the alliance



between the Shiv Sena and the Bharatiya Janata Party posed a stiff challenge to Congress. Congress fell short of an absolute majority in the state assembly, winning 141 seats out of 288. Pawar was sworn in as chief minister again on 4 March 1990 with the support of 12 independent or unaffiliated members of the legislative assembly (MLAs).



## Early 1990s

During the course of the 1991 election campaign, former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated. The party elected P.V. Narasimha Rao as the party president. It was expected that the party president would become the prime minister in the event of a Congress victory. However, Pawar at that time had talked about the distinction between party president and prime minister. Also since the Congress contingent from Maharashtra was the largest, Pawar felt he had a legitimate claim for the post of prime minister. However, Pawar eventually decided not to enter the contest, and the Congress Parliamentary Party (party MPs) unanimously elected P.V. Narasimha Rao as their leader, and he was sworn in as prime minister on 21 June 1991. Rao named Pawar as defence minister. On 26 June 1991, Pawar took over that portfolio, and held it until March 1993. After Pawar's successor in Maharashtra, Sudhakar Rao Naik, stepped down after the disastrous handling of the Bombay riots, Rao asked Pawar to serve again as chief minister of the state. Pawar was sworn in as chief minister for his fourth term on 6 March 1993. Almost immediately, Mumbai experienced a series of bomb blasts, on



12 March 1993. Pawar's response to the blasts attracted controversy. More than a decade later, Pawar admitted that he had "deliberately misled" people following the bombings, by saying that there were "13 and not 12" explosions, and had added the name of a Muslim-dominated locality to show that people from both communities had been affected. He attempted to justify this deception by claiming that it was a move to prevent communal riots, by falsely portraying that both Hindu and Muslim communities in the city had been affected adversely. He also admitted to lying about evidence recovered and misleading people into believing that it pointed to the Tamil Tigers as possible suspects.



# Educational Institutions

Early in his public career in 1972, Pawar founded "Vidya pratishthan" for serving the educational needs of the rural poor. The organisation now runs a number of schools at all levels, and colleges specialising in subjects such as information technology, and Biotechnology in Baramati and other locations. Pawar is associated with the Hon. Sharad Pawar Public School, under the Shree Gurudatta Education Society, Sharad Pawar International School, Pune and the Sharad Pawar Cricket Academy, near Mumbai. Pawar is the current president of the century-old educational organisation Rayat Shikshan Sanstha.

# Awards and Honors

Padma Vibhushan (2017) – In 2017, Pawar was honored with the Padma Vibhushan, India's second highest civilian award, on the recommendation of the Narendra Modi-led BJP government. The timing



of the award was questioned by observers and some attributed it to political motivations of the BJP.

Newsmakers Achievers Awards 2022



**Leadership that Inspires**



Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's  
**D. P. Bhosale College, Koregaon**

**Department of Zoology**

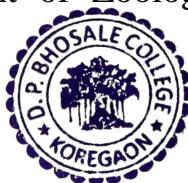
**Report**

The Department of Zoology at D. P. Bhosale College, Koregaon, celebrated the birthday of the esteemed Sharadchandrajji Pawar with great enthusiasm on December 13, 2023. The highlight of the celebration was the Wallpaper Activity organized by the department, in which students from B.Sc. I, II, and III actively participated.



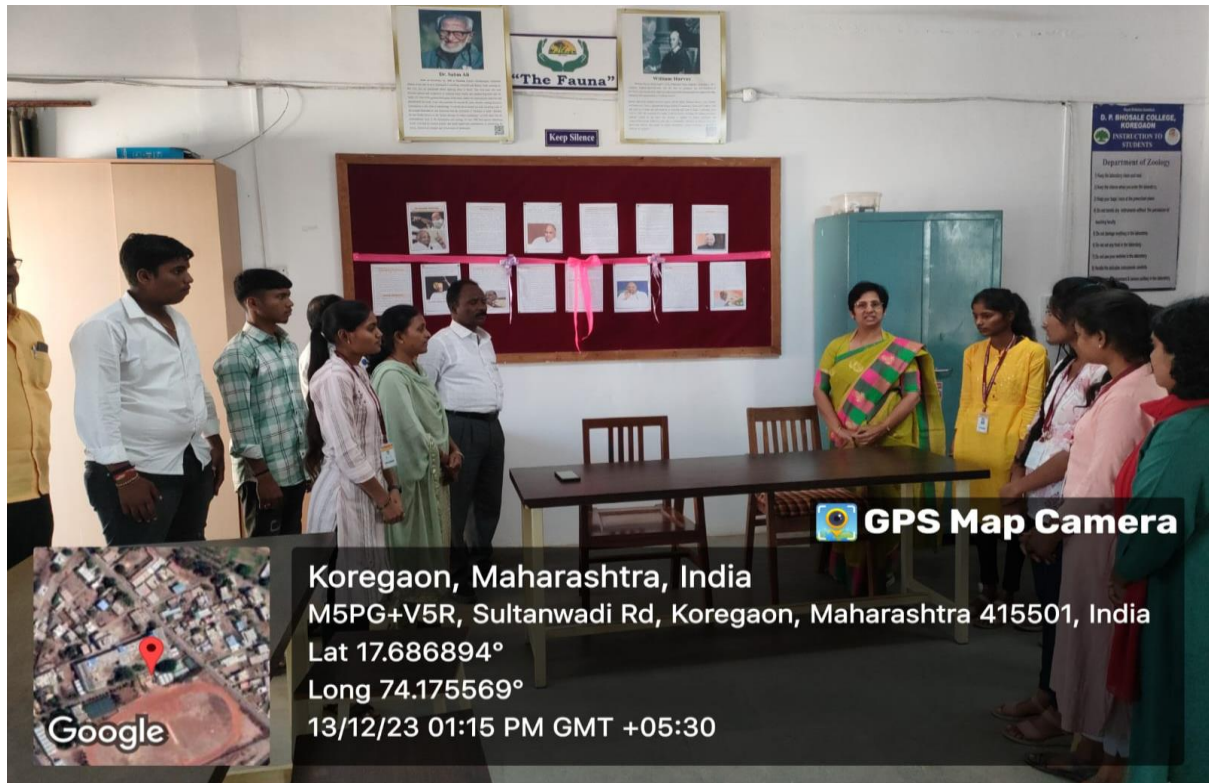
**Inauguration of wallpaper by Principal Dr. B.S. Chavan**

The inaugural ceremony took place at the Department of Zoology and was graced by the auspicious presence of Hon. Principal Dr. B.S. Chavan. The inauguration was conducted by the hands of Dr. Chavan, who expressed words of encouragement and appreciation for the students' initiative. Dr. Mrs. S. P. Nalawade, Head of the Department of Zoology, played a pivotal role in organizing and overseeing the event.





The activity aimed to channel the creativity of the students towards expressing their admiration and respect for Sharadchandraji Pawar through artistic representations. The participants, students from B.Sc. I, II, and III, showcased their artistic skills by creating visually appealing and meaningful wallpaper that reflected the ideals and contributions of Hon. Sharadchandraji Pawar.



### Welcome speech delivered by Head, Dr. Mrs. S. P. Nalawade

The event not only provided a platform for students to express their artistic skills but also gave them a deeper understanding of Sharadchandraji Pawar's significant contributions to society.

The Department of Zoology at D. P. Bhosale College continues to foster a dynamic learning environment, encouraging students to engage in creative endeavors that go beyond the confines of traditional academics.



*S. P. Nalawade*

**Head**  
Department of Zoology  
D. P. Bhosale College Koregaon