

CHAPTER-IV
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION UNDER
K.L.E. SOCIETY

CHAPTER IV

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION UNDER K.L.E.SOCIETY

After Wood's Despatch of 1854, the Government of India started three universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Bombay University came into existence in 1857, and affiliated educational institutions were called as colleges. The institutions imparting western type of knowledge were established by Christian Missionaries.¹ Naturally, the government also followed their example and began to establish colleges imparting modern education. Indians had generously given donations to the establishment of colleges at various places. Among them Elphinstone College at Bombay, Colleges at Delhi and Agra were important.²

Collegiate education meant imparting high type of education to the students. During 1857 to 1882 there were only six colleges in Bombay Presidency. Another important feature of this period was the entry of private enterprises in the field of the direct management of collegiate institution.³

The Indian education commission of 1882 in its report made some recommendations regarding the improvement of the

education in India. The recommendations were - to improve the secondary education and to encourage the private enterprises, in the field of education. In the beginning Indian universities were just examining bodies, and they did not have regular teaching staff to teach the students. In 1902 Indian university commission made provisions for the rapid expansion of collegiate education under private Indian enterprises.³

But, these enterprises had two drawbacks. The newly established colleges were not very high in inefficiency and they had not developed modern Indian languages.⁴ Under Lord Curzon's new Universities Act of 1904, larger financial assistance had been given to private colleges for better provisions for libraries, hostels and laboratories, etc. In 1913 educational policy of the British government in India stated that the colleges should be opened at Semi-Urban areas.⁵

In Bombay-Karnatak, during the year 1917, Bombay government started Karnatak College at Dharwar because of the efforts of Shri Artal Rudragouda of Belgaum and Shri Shrinivas Road of Dharwar. Afterwards a number of private societies came forward to start colleges and educate the students in North Karnataka region. Prior to that the students had to go to Kolhapur, Poona and Bombay to receive education but in the big cities education was quite

expensive. Naturally, the people of Bombay-Karnatak had a desire to have their own colleges to educate their children. Some educational societies were established for this purpose and among them, the K.L.E.Society of Belgaum, Basaveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangh of Bagalkot and B.L.D.E.A. Society of Bijapur were the prominent societies.⁶

The K.L.E.Society had already started Anglo Vernacular School at Belgaum in 1916, Raja Lakhamgouda High School at Dharwar in 1922 and Middle School at Bellad-Bagewadi in 1923. (Hukkeri taluka). After establishment of these three educational institutions, the society thought to open its college at Belgaum in 1927.

Lingraj College, Belgaum, 1933

The K.L.E.Society had already started three educational institutions. They were run very efficiently with the encouragement of the people of various parts of Bombay Karnatak. Then naturally, society decided to start Arts and Science Colleges at Belgaum in 1927⁷ to provide facilities of higher education in North-Karnataka area. North Karnataka was then under the control of Bombay Presidency and it had only one college at Dharwar, which was established in 1917. Until 1927 there was not a single college in Belgaum district and hence the need was felt to open a college in Belgaum district.

The life members of the K.L.E.Society naturally thought of starting a college at Belgaum. Wrangler D.C. Pavate who had just returned from England in 1930 was assigned the task of Principal by K.L.E.Society from June 1930.⁸ But unfortunately the Bombay University did not give permission to open a college at Belgaum. Even the principals of government college of Dharwar were opposed to the idea of opening another college at Belgaum. The dream of K.L.E.Society to open a college at Belgaum could not be materialised till 1933. In 1931 a prominent person Shri S.C.Nandimath joined the K.L.E. Society. He had completed M.A. and Ph.D.degrees at London.⁹

From 1931 the K.L.E.Society once again started the efforts to establish a college at Belgaum and finally in the year 1933 Bombay University gave permission to the K.L.E.Society to start a new college. With this permission a college was established at Belgaum and it was affiliated to the Bombay University. Many prominent persons helped the K.L.E.Society in the establishment of this college. Among them were Shri Chimanlal Setalwad, Sir Vithal Narayan Chandravarkar, the then Vice-Chancellor Bombay University, Shri M.C.Chagala, the Union Minister, Shri K.M.Munshi and Sir Siddappa Kambli, the then minister for education in the Bombay State.¹⁰

On 29th September 1933 college opening ceremony was held at the hands of Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor

of Bombay. The college was named after Shri Sardar Lingappa Jayappa Sir-Desai of Sirsangi, Navalgund as the "Lingaraj College". Sardar Lingappa Sardesai donated his entire estate for cause of spread of education among Veershaiva Lingayat Community.¹¹ K.L.E.Society's life members passed a resolution on 24-8-1933 in this connection which mentioned that the society's Arts College would be named as Lingraj College in honour of Shri Lingappa Jayappa Sirdesai of Sirsangi-Navalgund.¹²

The college was situated on the western side of the Belgaum city on a spacious site of 25 acres and provided excellent facilities and opportunities for the curricular and non-curricular development of the students. On 26th of October 1934, His Excellency Lord Brabourne visited the college. He was then the Governor of Bombay Presidency. Lady Brabourne performed the opening ceremony of the "Brabourne Hostel" and Lord Brabourne laid the foundation stone of Lingaraj Hostel.¹³ These two hostels attracted number of students who came from rural area. They completed their education without much trouble for staying. For the construction of Brabourne Hostel the Belgaum District Local Board donated Rs.10,000/-. The Sirsangi Navalgund Charitable Trust fund undertook the construction of Lingaraj Hostel. Navalgund Sirsangi Charitable Trust donated Rs.50,000/- to cover the cost of Building.¹⁴

At the same time Shri Karanjimath donated a generously for the construction of Gymkhana Hall. A separate Gymkhana Hall was constructed in the campus of Lingraj College which was named 'Karajimath Gymkhana Hall'.¹⁵

When Lord and Lady Brabourne visited the college in 1934, the great lover of education in this part of the country Shri Raja Lakhamgouda-Basavprabha Sardesai of Wantmuri donated Rs.50,000/- for starting Science section in Lingraj College. The Science courses upto intermediate were started in 1935. These courses were inaugurated by Sir S.T.Kambli on 29th September 1935. There was not a single institution in this part of North Karnataka where Science courses were taught. After introduction of Science courses in Lingraj College¹⁶ there was rapid development of college and the strength of the students increased considerably.

The prominent donors of the college were:¹⁷

- 1) Shri Veerbhadrappa Kalyanshetti of Maindurgi.
- 2) Shri Satappa Chennabasappa Katti of Bellad-Bagewadi.
- 3) Shri Mahalingappa V. Sankpal of Rabakavi.
- 4) Shri Veerappa Shivappa Araballi of Rabakavi.
- 5) Shri B.G.Desai of Koujalagi.
- 6) Shri Revappa Nendappa, Hattark of Halkarni.
- 7) Shri Shivalingappa, Basalingappa Mohanshetti of Belgaum.

- 8) Smt.Lingavva Virupaxppa Munavalli of Aralikatti.
- 9) Sardar Veerbhadrappa Gunappa Desai of Chachadi.
- 10) Smt.S.S.Kashibai Sargavva Kadappa Mudganur,Hubli.
- 11) Diwan Bahadur S.V.Menashinkai of Dharwar.
- 12) Mursavirppa Virbasappa Kamadalli of Hubli.
- 13) Shri Balappa Gurulingappa, Badagoli.
- 14) Diwan Bahadur S.T.Kambli, B.A.,LL.B.,Hubli.
- 15) Rao Saheb Nagappa Gundappa Inamati, Hallikori,
Dist.Dharwar.

Within very short period construction of building was completed. The statue of Mahatma Gandhi was installed in Lingraj College Garden on 5th October, 1948 by His Excellency Raja Maharaja Singh, the first Indian Governor of Bombay. The statue was put up by the students out of their voluntary contributions. On this occasion Rani Maharaja Singh laid the foundation stone of the Ladies Hostel,¹⁸ which was soon completed. Subsequently, the statues of Sardar Lingappa Jayappa Sir Desai and Sardar Raja Lakhamgouda Basavaprabhu Sir Desai, the munificent donors were also erected in the college Garden out of the voluntary contributions of the staff and students of Lingraj College and Raja Lakhamagouda Science Institute.

The college was permanently affiliated to the Bombay University for teaching degree courses in Arts, In 1950 Karnatak University was established and hence Lingraj college was affiliated to newly established Karnatak University, Dharwar. His Holiness Jayachamrajendra Wodeyar, the Maharaja

of Mysore visited the college on 10th of September, 1951 and encouraged the institution for its educational activities.¹⁹

In this college many reputed professors, scholars had served. Shri Dr.S.C.Nandimath (1933-43) was the first principal of the Lingaraj College and he was assisted by Prof.M.R.Sakhare and Prof.S.S.Basavanal. They laid sound and solid foundation in the sphere of teaching. Prof.G.S. Paramshivayya, Head of the Department of Physics, succeeded as a second principal from 1944 to 58. In 1958, he left the college and joined Karnatak College, Dharwar. Science courses were started from 1935 in Lingaraj College building and in 1958 a separate building was constructed for science college. Then onwards Science section of the college was called "Raja Lakhamgouda Science Institute". During the period of Dr.Paramshivayya as a Principal of the Science section developed rapidly. Shri B.Rudrappa, Head of the English Department succeeded as a third principal (1958 onwards) of the colleges and it must be noted that from 1958 the Arts College and Science College were bifurcated. The College only was known as Lingaraj College.

The other well-known professors who served for the development of Lingaraj College were Prof.Ramswami Iyengar, Dr.K.R.Iyengar, Prof.P.M.Srinivasachar, Prof.V.D.Thawani, Shri Y.S.Mahajan, Prof.Bhusan, Prof.Bhogishayan, Prof.A.K. Ramanujan, Dr.Shankar Mokasi Punekar, etc.²¹

The strength of the college from 1962 to 65 at various classes was as shown below.²³

Class	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
P.U.C.	424	425	380
B.A.-I	194	193	229
B.A.-II & III	173	263	310
M.A.	9	6	6
T.D.	14	25	25
Total:	814	912	950

The examination results were also very satisfactory at all levels in the year 1964-65.²³

Class	: : Roll :	:NO. :sent :up	:Ist :Class :	:IInd :Class :	:IIIrd :Class :	:Total :No.of :passed	: Per- : centage
P.U.C.Arts	380	522	5	32	185	222	45.0
B.A.I	229	288	4	16	164	186	65.0
B.A.II	187	236	-	-	169	169	73.0
B.A.III	133	147	-	15	75	96	63.8
T.D.	27	25	-	-	24	24	96.0
M.A.	6	6	-	2	1	3	50.0

After the establishment of the Karnatak University in 1950 Post Graduate courses were also introduced in the college. Earlier, Diploma in Teaching course was also introduced as per the wishes of Shri M.R.Sakhare.

The college had its own library containing total 2400 books on its selves in 1965.²⁴

Many past students of the college occupied very important posts both at a National and International level. Among them were Dr.R.C.Hiremath, the Vice-Chancellor of Karnatak University, Major Soman, Shri J.D.Anagol, I.A.S., Shri V.M.Sakhare (America), Shri G.D.Patil, Deputy Minister of Karnataka, Shri B.Shankaranand, the Union Minister.²³

The college celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1961. Dr.Radhakrishnan, the then Vice-President of India, was the Chief-Guest of the function. By then the college had made stupendous progress as far as spread of education was concerned.²⁵

Thus Lingaraj College rendered significant and fruitful service in the field of spread of the education in the then backward region of Bombay Karnatak. It had fulfilled the dreams of its founding fathers during the 50 years.

Raja Lakhamgouda Science Institute, Belgaum, 1944

The Science Institute was started in Lingaraj College in 1935. Later in 1941 the Science section was named after its patron Sardar Raja Lakhamgouda Basavaprabhu Sir-Desai of

Vantamuri who had donated Rs.50,000/- for introducing Science course. Dr.S.V.Raman inaugurated the degree courses in 1944 but for a long time the Science courses were held in the building of Lingaraj College.²⁶ In the year 1958 the college was bifurcated into two colleges and the Arts College came to be known as Lingaraj College whereas Science College was known as Raja Lakhamgouda Science Institute.²⁷

The Institute had been a full grade Science college permanently affiliated to the Karnatak University, Dharwar. Prof.V.V.Jatti was the first principal and he was the Head of the Department of Chemistry from 1958 onwards. After the beginning of this college the students joined the Science courses in large number. It was a relief for the students of Belgaum district because earlier the students desiring to do the Science courses had to join the colleges at Kolhapur or other places. Hence this need of the people of Belgaum region was fulfilled with the establishment of science institute.²⁸

Many reputed professors and scholars served the institute. Shri G.M.Sankapal, Shri B.S.Sheshagiri and Shri J.Ramanna served in this college. Many past students of R.L.S.Institute became Scientists and Academicians.²⁸

The strength of students increased year by year from 1962 to 1965 was shown below.

Class	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
P.U.C.Science	450	509	466
B.Sc.I	172	393	414
B.Sc.II	88	123	141
B.Sc.III	53	73	83
Total:	763	1098	1104

Results of the various examinations from 1964-65 were as below.

Class	: Roll:	No. :	Ist	:IInd	:IIIrd:	Total:	Perce-
	: :	sent:	Class:	Class	Class:	:	ntage
	: :	up :	:	:	:	:	:
P.U.C.Science	466	608	28	75	177	280	46.00
B.Sc.I	414	450	7	47	205	259	57.55
B.Sc.II	141	185	-	-	98	98	53.00
B.Sc.III	83	92	4	26	40	70	76.00

J.G.College of Commerce, Hubli

The Karnatak Liberal Education Society not only open the colleges in Belgaum District, but the District of Dharwar also became a centre of their activities as some schools were opened in that district by the K.L.E.Society. Veershaiva Lingayat Community was considerably large in number in Dharwar district also and in fact it was a Lingayat Education Society which had already began this work at Dharwar even before the establishment of the K.L.E.Society. Naturally the K.L.E.Society decided to open the colleges in Dharwar district also and a noteworthy attempt was made in the year 1947 by establishing a Commerce College at Hubli.³¹

There was not a single College of Commerce in Dharwar district until 1947 and hence students of North Karnataka had to go to Poona or Bombay for education in Commerce. There was a great need to establish a Commerce College in this region of Bombay Karnataka. The K.L.E.Society ever watchful of educational requirements of this part of the country expressed its concern and readiness to start a college at Hubli. With the munificent donation of an ideal site provided by His Holiness Shri Jagad Gurusidheswar a Mahaswamiji of Moorusavirmath, and a donation of Rs.1,00,000/- by the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce, the college was started. Shri S.S.Yelamali, the then President of Chamber of Commerce,

and Shri S.V.Shirur, its dynamic secretary, took active role in starting this college.³²

Shri H.F.Kattimani was one of the founders of the K.L.E.Society shouldered responsibility of securing the permission of Bombay University to start this college. Later on this responsibility was fulfilled by Dr.G.S.Jirage, the then Chairman of K.L.E.Society.

The site of college building was provided by Jagadaguru Gangadhar Mahaswamiji and hence the College of Commerce was named as J.G.College of Commerce. Shri V.L.Mehtathe, then Minister of Finance, in government of Bombay, inaugurated the college on 11th November, 1947 and remarked that "The people of this province should very grateful to the K.L.E. Society for starting college of Commerce. Hubli is Karnataka's trade centre and as such is the proper place for the College of Commerce".³⁴

The first principal of the college was Shri Y.S.Mahajan, who by his administrative ability, scholarship and vision laid the solid found action for the further growth of the institution. In 1947 the college had a modest strength of 114 students. Next year i.e. in 1948 permission was granted to the college to introduce the degree classes. From 1950 onwards this college came under the jurisdiction of Karnataka University, Dharwar. From 1945 to 1954 Shri B.M.Ramalingaiah was the principal of this college. That college could earn

permanent affiliation within the span of 5 years indicates its emergence as the foremost institution. In 1954 the college had total strength of 300 students. Dr.C.C.Pattanshetti was assigned the charge as the next principal of the College in the year 1954 and he worked until 1962. During his tenure as the Principal the college developed as a prominent institution and the strength of students rose to 600 in 1960. The Karnataka University recognised the college as a centre for Post Graduate Studies in 1957 and it enjoyed that privilege until 1962. From 1962 onwards Dr.M. Halayya was the principal of the Commerce College. After him Shri M.S.Hallur was made the principal of the college in 1965.³⁵

The college had also attached to it two hostels for boys where accommodation for the lodging and boarding about 100 students was made. There were about 79,520 books in the Library of the college.³⁶ The college had well-known teaching staff and accommodation facilities and also a centre of Post-graduate studies. Strength of the students during 1962-65 is shown in the following table.³⁷

Class	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
P.U.C. Commerce	183	228	211
B.Com.I	87	105	52
B.Com.II	74	81	93
B.Com.III	182	117	73
Total	526	531	519

The examination results during the years 1962 to 1965 were satisfactory is indicated by the following table.³⁸

Class	Appeared	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
P.U.C. Commerce	291	55.6 %	52.2 %	50.0 %
B.Com.I	227	56.5 %	39.0 %	38.2 %
B.Com.II	143	42.77 %	28.0 %	31.1 %

Mr.M.N.Balkrishna secured first rank in P.U.C. examination in 1965, and in the same year Shri N.D.Patil secured the third rank in final year examination of Commerce course.

The beginning of Commerce College of Hubli was a landmark not only in the history of K.L.E.Society but was so in the history of the Hubli city. In modern world not knowledge of not only Arts and Science was useful but knowledge in the branch of Commerce had equal importance. In the fast

changing world of the 20th century knowledge of the commercial transactions and the working of the banking system and the economic factors was considered essential. And hence there was great requirement of institution imparting education in commerce. The students not only from Hubli and Dharwar but also from the adjacent areas were gradually benefited by the opening of this college and the credit goes to the K.L.E. Society.

Sangameshwar College, Solapur, 1953

The K.L.E.Society in the year 1953 had an opportunity of starting a college in the city of Solapur. As pointed out earlier the Lingayat population in the city of Solapur was considerable and we have already discussed that the K.L.E. society had started educational institutions not only in the city of Solapur but at Barshi and Akkalkot also. These institutions were opened with the view to make provision of the education of Kannada speaking population in these areas. Thus the need of the secondary education was fulfilled but further collegiate education was also desired by the Lingayat population in Solapur area. There was a demand from the Kannada speaking population to start a college particularly for the benefit of the Kannada speaking students.

In 1952 Shri M.B.Kadadi and Shri N.B.Kadadi of Solapur discussed the matters relating to the opening of the college

with the K.L.E. Society. Because of the request of the people of Solapur and Kadadi brothers the society started Sangameshwar College at Solapur. However, the agreement was made between K.L.E. Society and Kadadi brothers that the Society would hand over the college to the Kadadi trust after 5 years.³⁹

M.Halayya was the first principal of Sangameshwar College. He served there as a principal for one year i.e. during 1953-54. Afterward Prof.B.M.Ramlingaiah became the second principal. Prof.M.S.Hallur was the third principal and served upto 1957. Then Prof.Bhogishayana became the Principal of the college when it came under the Kadadi trust. Sangameshwar College developed as a prominent educational institution in Solapur under his able administration. Prof.Bhogishayana was rightly honoured as a Vice-Chancellor of Shivaji University, Kolhapur later on.⁴⁰

However as per the agreement of the Kadadi brothers and K.L.E.Society the Sangameshwar College was handed over to Kadadi trust in 1957.

Establishment of the Karnatak University, 1950

The year 1950 was a notable year in the history of Karnataka particularly in the history of Bombay Karnataka. In that year the new University was opened at Dharwar. It was called as 'Karnatak University'. Until then the Karnatak

had only one University and that was the Mysore University which was established in 1916. The Karnatak University was started at Dharwar with the view to fulfil the aspirations of people of North Karnataka region. This university was one of the regional universities sanctioned by Government of Bombay Presidency. During the same year the other two universities were established at Poona and Gujarat.⁴¹ All these regional universities were started keeping in view the spirit of the times that education should be decentralised and more people should get educational opportunities.

The establishment of the Karnatak University fulfilled the long cherished aspiration of the people of North Karnataka. They had the centre of learning of their own. The Karnatak Liberal Education Society had always worked for fulfilment of this desire by spreading educational institutions at different places and thus hastened the emergence of Karnatak University. The Bombay government also had realised the importance and role of the society in the spread of education and hence the government of Bombay appointed the life-members of the society on the Karnatak University Committee. That was a great honour for the K.L.E. Society. Not only this but the members of K.L.E.Society held office of Vice-Chancellor of Karnatak University during 1951-57. They were Shri C.G.Hulakoti and Wrangler D.C.Pavate.⁴²

Kadashidheswar Arts College, 1952

With the establishment of Karnatak University, naturally the process of the establishment of new colleges in North Karnatak region was boosted. The city of Hubli had Teachers Training Institution, J.G.Commerce College, B.U.Bhoomraddi Engineering College but there was not Arts College at Hubli and the students in this part of Karnatak had to join Karnataka College at Dharwar which was the government college established in 1917.

The K.L.E. Society had earned good reputation because of excellent working of Commerce College, Engineering College and Teachers Training Institute. Another notable factor was the city of Hubli was expanding rapidly in area and in population. Hence the citizens of Hubli felt the need of starting one more Arts College at Hubli and ultimately the K.L.E.Society decided to open a new Arts College there in 1952. The work of establishment of new college was made easy by donations of Rs.80,000/- by Shri Swamiji of Moorsairmath and as per the desire of Swamiji this new college was named as "Kadashidheswar College of Arts".⁴³

The college did not have its own building until 1963. In the beginning the classes of this Arts college were conducted in the premises of J.G.College of Commerce with 110 students and 6 lecturers. From 1953 to 1957 the classes of

Arts were conducted in the same institution. In 1957 the Science College was also established by K.L.E. Society and hence Kadashidheswar College of Arts was shifted in the premises of P.C.Jobin Science College in 1957 and the arrangement was continued till 1963. In the year 1963 the Kadashidheswar College of Arts had its own building which had a total area of 21400 sq.ft. constructed at the cost of Rs.2,00,000/-. Afterwards Library building and staff quarters were also constructed.⁴⁴

The principals of this college were Prof.C.S.Bagi from 1952 to 1953 and Dr.D.S.Karki (1953 onwards). The college rapidly made progress under able supervision of Prof.Bagi and Dr.D.S.Karki. The following table shows the strength of the students during different years.⁴⁵

Class	1952-53	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
P.U.C.Arts	-	314	332	314
B.A.I	-	173	140	182
B.A.II	-	57	90	130
B.A.III	-	32	40	94
Total:	110	516	612	710

The following table shows that college had satisfactory progress as far as Board examination and Degree examinations were concerned in 1964-65.⁴⁶

Class	App- eared	Ist Class	IInd Class	IIIRD Class	Total No.of passing	Percen- tage
P.U.C.Arts	346	1	17	129	149	43.0
B.A.I	279	2	13	129	146	54.2
B.A.II	153	-	-	92	92	60.2
B.A.III	92	-	-	42	47	51.0

Thus the E.L.E. Society had fulfilled the aspirations of the people of Hubli to have the colleges in branches of Arts, Commerce and Science in the city of Hubli where not only students from Hubli but surrounding areas could educate themselves.

P.C.Jabin College, Hubli, 1957

The K.L.E. Society had already started Commerce College, Arts College, Engineering College and Training Institution in the city of Hubli by 1957. Naturally afterwards society thought of starting a Science College. In 1957 the college was started and it was named as P.C.Jabin Science College as per the desire of Shri Channamma Jabin, the principal donor of the college.⁴⁷ The college was much

popular in the students world. It attracted a good number of students and in fact a college made a history when it captured all three first places at P.U.C. Science examination of March 1958. The college maintained this tradition of good results in University examination. The college had also attached to it Boys hostels where accommodation was available for 70 students. Shri S.S.Bommanaver was the principal of the college during the period of our study.⁴⁸

The following table shows that the strength of students increased year by year. The strength from 1962 to 1965 was as follows.

Class	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
P.U.C. Science	378	490	490
B.Sc.I	231	320	320
B.Sc.II	54	72	120
B.Sc.III	30	45	43
Total:	693	927	973

As already mentioned above the examination results of all the classes were satisfactory. The following table makes it clear about the results in 1965.⁵⁰

Class	No.to sent up	Ist Class	IInd Class	IIIrd Class	Total No.of pass- ing	Per- cen- tage
P.U.C. Science	582	20	105	188	313	53.77
B.Sc.I	413	14	61	209	284	68.7
B.Sc.II	148	-	-	67	67	45.2
B.Sc.III	52	1	22	20	43	82.6

J.T.College, Gadag, 1958

Gadag is the taluka place in the district of Dharwar. Gadag was a rural area and there was not any college until 1958. Hence the people of Gadag had great desire of having a college and hence they were pressing the K.L.E. Society to start a collegiate institution at Gadag. Earlier some attempts to start educational institution had been made but they failed and finally the K.L.E. Society which had now big network of the educational institutions had no difficulty to open a college at Gadag. Some eminent people from Gadag and surrounding areas had a great desire to open a college there. Among them Shri B.M.Kori, Shri K.S.Patil, Shri M.P.Honagudi, Shri S.I.Manvi were the prominent ones. These people travelled not only in Gadag and surrounding areas but even in other parts of Karnatak and collected a donation of about Rs.3,00,000/-. Among the donors of this college the important

people were Shri Gurubasav Mahaswamiji of Tontadaryamath of Gadag (Rs.1,00,000/-), Shri C.S.Manvi & Brothers (Rs.30,000/-), Smt.Rozabai Deshpande (Rs.10,000/-), Shri S.I.Manvi of Gadag (Rs.10,000/-), Shri Huilgol Narayanrao (Rs.10,000/-), and Shivappanmath and his brothers of Gadag who donated 50 acres of land in village Kanabargi from Belgaum district. The same land was sold by K.L.E. Society and the money was used for the establishment of college at Gadag.⁵¹

Thus with the substantial aid and co-operation of the people of Gadag and nearby areas. K.L.E.Society opened a college at Gadag in 1958 on spacious site of about 32 acres in the extension area of Gadag city. The college was named after His Holiness Jagadguru Swamigalu of Tontadaryamath in consideration of the munificent donation which His Holiness has made to the society for the establishment of the college.⁵² Another noteworthy thing was that the building of the college was constructed mainly for the Science section and it had a beautiful laboratory and one Boys Hostel where provision for 70 students was made.⁵³

At the beginning the strength of the students was only 50 but in the course of time college attracted number of students. The following table indicates the growth in strength of students.⁵⁴

Class	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
<u>Arts Section:</u>			
P.U.C.Arts	162	237	186
B.A.I	47	114	98
B.A.II	33	43	87
B.A.III	30	24	35
<u>Science Section:</u>			
P.U.C.Science	148	243	230
B.Sc.I	44	84	102
B.Sc.II	25	16	47
B.Sc.III	39	24	17

Shri T.K.Patil was the principal from 1958 to 1961 and Shri M.S.Hallur during 1961-65. Shri T.K.Patil was a good administrator and scholar who was educated at London. The college maintained a good standard of instruction is indicated by the following results in different examinations in the year 1964-65.⁵⁵

Class	Appeared	Ist Class	IIInd Class	IIIrd Class	Percentage
P.U.C. Arts	228	-	8	75	36.4
B.A.I	149	1	8	92	67.71
B.A.II	108	-	-	77	71.3
B.A.III	35	1	1	20	62.7
P.U.C. Science	213	7	17	54	39.0
B.Sc.I	108	2	17	56	96.59
B.Sc.II	41	-	-	76	63.41
B.Sc.III	14	7	8	3	80.0

J.T.College of Gadag in very short time became a prominent educational institution. The long felt need of the prople of Gadag was fulfilled by the establishment of this college which was another mile stone in the history of the K.L.E. Society.

G.J.Bagewadi College, Nipani, 1961

The people of Nipani town and Chikodi taluka were expressing the need of a college since 1951, but K.L.E. Society was busy with starting colleges at Hubli and Gadag. The dreams of the people of Nipani and surrounding areas came to be true in 1961.

Prior to the establishment of K.L.E. Society's College of Arts and Science, there was not a single institution in this part of Karnataka to educate the pupils. Hence K.L.E.Society took interest in the establishment of the college. The college was opened on 15th of June 1961 on a site of 10 acres near the Bus-Stand, on the west side of Bangalore-Poona High Way.⁵⁶

During first year of its existence the total number of students were 200 including girls. It was permanently affiliated to Karnatak University. The students of the college hailed from Jijapur, Belgaum, Kolhapur and Sangli district. Shriman Ganpati Ishwarappa Bagewadi donated a sum of Rs.1,00,000/- to the society. The college was named after him in 1966. The naming ceremony of the college was held at the hands of Shri S.Nijalingappa, the then Chief Minister of Karnataka.⁵⁷

The developmental activities of the college were looked after by Shri L.Y.Tonnennver the life-member of K.L.E. Society in its initial stages. The college provided instruction in both Arts and Science courses upto degree level. The medium of instruction was English but arrangements were made to teach the regional languages also. Prior to establishment of a hostel for boys, the Samadhimath trust of Nipani had given free lodging and boarding facilities for the students.⁵⁸

The total strength of the college from 1963 to 1965 was as follows.⁵⁹

Class	1963-64	1964-65
P.U.C.Arts	136	46
B.A.I	38	54
B.A.II	25	32
B.A.III	-	15
P.U.C.Science	116	146
B.Sc.I	45	60
B.Sc.II	6	22
B.Sc.III	3	-

The ground floor of the college was completed in 1964 with the cost of Rs.75,000/- and other expenditure of the college was Rs.98,000/- for Science apparatus, Rs.29,000/- for library books, Rs.62,000/- for furniture and equipments. Rs.16,000/- were spent for fittings. The government of Mysore had given to the college Rs.1,00,000/- as Ad-hoc grant. The society also spent Rs.50,000/- for the construction of hostel and the ground floor of the college hostel was completed in 1965.⁶⁰

The first principal of college was Shri T.K.Patil. He was popularly known as Principal of principles.

The following table shows the results of various classes from 1962 to 1965.⁶¹

Class	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
P.U.C.Arts	51 %	63.3 %	46 %
P.U.C.Science	66 %	44.0 %	58 %
B.A.I	57 %	89.4 %	79 %
B.A.II	-	81.8 %	69 %
B.Sc.I	90 %	81.5 %	75 %
B.Sc.II	-	80.0 %	60 %
B.A.III	-	-	46 %
B.Sc.III	-	-	100 %

The K.L.E.Society was successful in establishing the college at Nipani which was another achievement of the society.

Gudleppa Hallikeri College, Haveri, 1963

The achievements of K.L.E.Society in the year 1963 were remarkable because in that year three educational institutions were started at different places of Karnatak. Those were Gudleppa Hallikeri College at Haveri, S.Nijalinnappa College at Bangalore and J.N.Medical College at Belgaum.

Haveri is the place in Dharwar district of Karnataka State. The Gadleppa Hallikeri College was established in

1963. The society took this bold step at the instance of Shri G.V.Hallikeri the strong man of action who worked very hard for the establishment of the college. Within very short time Rs.3,00,000/- were collected. It shows the eagerness of the people for higher education. The great donors were Shri K.M.Nelagivi of Katenhalli (Rs.55,000/-), The Haveri Municipality (Rs.51,000/-), The Ranebennur Municipality (Rs.25,000/-) and Shri B.D.Samani (Rs.11,111/-).⁶²

The college was situated on a spacious site of about 40 acres on the national highway i.e. Bangalore-Poona Road. It was purchased at the cost of Rs.80,000/- and Rs.50,000/- were vested in for the construction of building. In the beginning classes were conducted at Municipality High School for few months. The college imparted education both in Arts and Science courses upto degree level. The students strength in 1963 was only 369. In 1964, it increased to 520.⁶³

The results of the college at various examination in the year 1964-65 were as follows.⁶⁴

Class	:Total :appeared	:Ist :class	:IInd :Class	:IIIrd :class	:Total :pass	:Percen- :tage
P.U.C.Arts	117	-	9	38	47	40.1
P.U.C.Science	191	7	17	73	97	51.3
B.A.I	88	-	9	44	53	60.2
B.A.II	,61	2	9	27	38	62.2

Dr.Chikannaih was the principal of the college from 1963 onwards. He was transferred from Raja Lakhamgouda Science Institute of Belgaum in 1963⁶⁵ to this college.

In 1966 this Arts and Science College was named as Gadleppa Hallikeri College in recognition of his services rendered to the college.

S.Nijalingappa College, Bangalore, 1963

After the reorganization of states in 1956 Bombay Karnataka area came under the control of Mysore State. The K.L.E. Society was very much interested in starting college at Bangalore, the capital city of state.

Hence the college was opened in 1963 which came under the jurisdiction of Mysore University. The corporation of Bangalore city gave its building 'Mayo Hall' on the Mahatma Gandhi Road to house the new born college on rented basis. Both Arts and Science courses were introduced from its inception. The Science courses were held during day and Arts courses were conducted in the evening.⁶⁶

In 1966 college was shifted to its own building in Rajajinagar. The site of the college in Rajajinagar was obtained through the good wishes of Shri B.D.Jatti, the then Chief Minister of the State. Rs.6,50,000/- were spent for the construction of the building. The area of building was 27,000 sq.ft. and the college was named as S.Nijalingappa

College in appreciation and recognition of the invaluable services of Shri Nijalingappa, the veteral Leader of the State as well as of India.

Dr.C.G.Nelavigi who was the principal of the college from its inception, played a very important role in laying a firm foundation for the budding college. In 1964 Bangalore University was established and afterwards college was affiliated to newly established Bangalore University.⁶⁷

During the first year of its existence the students strength was 335. However, in the year 1964-65 there were only 130 students. The college had well equipped furniture, decent library. But all these facilities were available after the construction of new building in 1966.⁶⁸ The performance of students both in Board and University examinations was satisfactory. In 1964-65 the results of different subjects were as shown below.⁶⁹

English	53.00 %	Tamil	60.00 %
Kannada	61.30 %	Telgu	50.00 %
Sanskrit	70.00 %	Urdu	85.90 %
Hindi	79.00 %	French	100.00 %
Physics	32.60 %	Mathematics	42.30 %
Chemistry	44.00 %	Biology	59.80 %

Thus, the K.L.E. Society had many achievements to its credit during the 50 years after its establishment. The work

of spread of education undertaken by the founding fathers of the society was ceaselessly continued by the bond of devoted workers of the society lateron. The K.L.E.Society by opening the colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce courses at several places such as Belgaum, Hubli, Nipani and Gadag, made provision of the higher education for the needy people of North Karnataka. But it must be noted that it opened its educational institutions even at other places such as Solapur, Haveri and Bangalore, thus spreading the network of its institutions in South Karnataka and even in Maharashtra. Now, there was no need to go to the far off places such as Poona, Bombay for higher education. Not only this, but the provision for the boarding and lodging facilities was also made by establishing the hostels in various colleges and even the poor and needy students were accommodated in these hostels.

.

Notes and References

- 1 Naik and Nurulla, A Students History of Education in India, p.157.
- 2 Ibid.,p.158.
- 3 Ibid.,p.230.
- 4 Ibid.,p.238.
- 5 Ibid.,p.238 onwards.
- 6 Basavaraja,K.R., History and Culture of Karnataka, p.555.
- 7 Information sent by Lingraj College, Belgaum(typed)
- 8 Ibid.
- 9 Ibid.
- 10 Ibid.
- 11 Dr.V.Badiger Sirsangi Sansthan, p.175.
- 12 K.L.E.Society's Golden Jubilee Souvenir, p.5.
- 13 Information sent by Lingraj College, Belgaum.
- 14 V.Badiger, Sirsangi Sansthan, p.212.
- 15 Information sent by Lingraj College.
- 16 Ibid.
- 17 Ibid.
- 18 Ibid.
- 19 Ibid.
- 20 Ibid.
- 21 Ibid.
- 22 Society's Annual Report of 1964-65.

- 23 Ibid.
- 24 Ibid.
- 25 Information sent by Lingraj College.
- 26 Information sent by Raja Lakhamgouda Science
Institute, Belgaum.
- 27 Ibid.
- 28 Ibid.
- 29 Society's Annual Report of 1964-65.
- 30 Ibid.
- 31 Information sent from J.C.Commerce College, Hubli
(typed)
- 32 Ibid.
- 33 Ibid.
- 34 Ibid.
- 35 Ibid.
- 36 College Library Report sent by J.G.College of
Commerce (typed)
- 37 Society's Annual Report of 1964-65.
- 38 Ibid.
- 39 Golden Jubilee Souvenir published by K.L.E.Society,
1969, p.11.
- 40 Ibid.,p.11.
- 41 Ibid.,p.10.
- 42 Ibid.,pp.10-11.
- 43 Report sent by Kadshidheswar College of Arts, Hubli
(typed)

- 44 Ibid.
- 45 Society Annual Report of 1964-65.
- 46 Ibid.
- 47 Report sent by P.C.Jubin College, Hubli (typed)
- 48 Ibid.
- 49 Society's Annual Report of 1964-65.
- 50 Ibid.
- 51 Report sent by J.T.College, Gadag (typed)
- 52 Ibid.
- 53 Golden Jubilee Souvenir, pp.27-28.
- 54 Society's Annual Report of 1964-65.
- 55 Ibid
- 56 Report from G.I.Bagewadi College, Nipani.
- 57 Ibid.
- 58 Ibid.
- 59 Society's Annual Report, 1964-65.
- 60 Annual Report of the G.I.Bagewadi College, 1964-65,
pp.10-11.
- 61 Society's Annual Report, 1964-65.
- 62 Silver Jubilee Souvenir of Gudleppa Hallikeri College,
Haveri, 1989.
- 63 Ibid.
- 64 Society's Annual Report, 1964-65.
- 65 Ibid.
- 66 Report sent by S.Nijalingappa College, Bangalore(typed)
- 67 Ibid.
- 68 Ibid.
- 69 Ibid.