
CHAPTER-V: EDUCATION - ADVENT OF MODERNITY AND NEW
CHALLENGES, SYSTEM OF EDUCATION - PRIMARY,
MIDDLE SCHOOL, SECONDARY AND HIGHER

During the regime of Chintamanrao Appasaheb-I, the founder of the Sangli State, upto 1851 A.D., there were no properly maintained schools in the State. The education was given privately by the teachers in response to a local demand and they were maintained with the fees in cash or kind and the presents given by the pupils. The medium of instruction was the local language that is Marathi and in the Pathshalas Sanskrit was used. They had no special buildings of their own and were held in public buildings like a Chavadi or a temple or in the house of a rich Patron or in the dwellings of the teachers themselves. The course of instruction was very simple and included reading, writing, simple arithmetic, some elementary knowledge of account and letter writing. There were no regular textbooks and the use of printed books was naturally out of the question at a period when the printing press itself was practically unknown to this country.¹ In this situation upto 1857 A.D., there were no schools maintained by the Sangli State.² Therefore, there was no much progress in the field of education.

Educational developments in the Sangli State upto 1910 A.D.

The new educational developments in the Sangli State began from the year 1864 A.D. In that year Marathi Schools were opened at Sangli and at Taluka towns. Teaching of Kanares language was also available in the parts of Kanari speaking

area of the State.³ The first English School was opened at Sangli in 1864 A.D. and in 1865 A.D. Sanskrit Schools were opened at Sangli to teach Vyakarana, Nyaya, Vedas, Sahitya and Dharma.⁴ And from 1869 A.D. to 1908 A.D., the growth of education was progressed from 45 schools to 121 schools and the pupils from 2,205 to 8,592 pupils.⁵ Thus there was comparatively better progress in the educational achievements in the State.

The education at various stages was as follows:

1) Primary Education: Captain R.C. Burke, the Administrator of the Sangli State, during his stewardship of a little over five years (17th Feb. 1905 to 1st June 1910 A.D.) initiated numerous beneficial measures for educational growth and one of them must be specially mentioned as the scheme of free and Compulsory Primary Education, adopted in 1908 A.D.⁶

Primary Education Scheme

The Primary Education Extension Scheme for Sangli State was to come into operation on the 1st July 1908 A.D.⁷ The main features of the Scheme were the following.⁸

- i) Primary Education was to be made free throughout the State.
- ii) All Primary Schools were to be classed as either First

or Second Class State Primary Schools.

iii) The following principles were to govern the opening of Primary Schools:

- a) Every village in the State with a population of 800 and over was to have a First Class State Primary School conducted by the State and teaching the standard courses of study upto the highest vernacular class or lower.
- b) Every village with a population between 400 and 800 was to have a Second Class State Primary School. In a Second Class School the course was arranged to last for 3 years only, during which time the pupil was to be taught only to read and write and do simple accounts.
- c) Every village, with a population of 900 or over, which maintained a daily average attendance of at least 45 pupils was to have a state building as a school house.
- d) Schools in other villages were to be located in temples, Dharmashalas or other places provided by the villages.

iv) Second Class State Primary Schools were to be on the same footing as First Class Schools, with the exception

that they will not teach the full standard of the latter. The pay of the masters in these schools was to be Rs. 8 per month, but in all other respects they were to be on the same footing as other officers of the Educational Department.

- v) A Taluka Educational Board was to be established in every taluka consisting of 7 members. The Mamlatdar was to be the ex-officio Chairman of the Board; three of the remaining members were to be nominated by the State, and three were to be elected by the Taluka Rayat Assembly.
- vi) A local village committee of 3 members was to be set up in every village which had a school, to assist the Taluka Education Board.
- vii) The function of the Board was to be included the periodical examination of all the schools in its taluka and to assist the Educational Authorities in making education more general, popular and efficient.
- viii) Each school in the Taluka must be visited by a committee consisting of at least two Members of the Board twice during the year. They should submit their report on the school to the Huzur through the Deputy Educational Inspector.

- ix) When any Taluka Educational Board had proved its fitness for the work, the entire charge of all the Second Class Schools in the Taluka was to be transferred to it and it was then to be entirely responsible for their supervision and maintenance and the necessary funds for the purpose being allotted to it.
- x) An Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector was to be appointed to work under the orders of the Deputy Educational Inspector and generally assist him in his work of inspection. He was to be on tour continuously for eight months of the year. His reports on the schools visited by him was to be submitted through the Deputy Educational Inspector. The tours of the Deputy and his assistant should be so arranged that so far as possible every school in the state should be inspected twice during the year at intervals of not less than three months.
- xi) To encourage the Education of the lower classes - Mahars, Mangs and others - a special allowance of 2 annas per month was to be given to teacher for each such pupil over the age of six who attended school for 20 days in each month. Arrangements were made to seat such children in Verandah or in some temporary erections in

the school compound, away from the Caste Hindu pupils.

- xii) In the interests of female education a similar allowance was to be made for every girl over the age of six who attended a school for a similar period in each month.
- xiii) A minimum attendance of 4 per cent of the village population was required in every village where ^ethere was a school. In case a village failed to supply the minimum number of pupils, education in that village was to be made compulsory as follows:
 - a) Compulsory education was to be enforced in the case of boys from 7 to 12 and in the case of girls from 7 to 10.
 - b) The village officers were to keep a statement of all the boys and girls in the village who had attained the age of 5 and who were under 15. The statement was to show the exact age of the child and the names of their parents or guardians.
 - c) If a child failed to attend school for five days continuously or was absent for 10 days in all in a month without obtaining the permission of the Village Educational Committee, or in the absence of valid reasons, the parent or guardian was to be

liable to a fine of 2 annas.

- d) The power of imposing this fine was to be rest with the village committee and it was to be collected by the village officers as if it were an arrear of Land Revenue.
- e) The school master was to submit a statement of absentees at the end of every month to the Village Committee who was to direct the village officers to call the parents or guardians before them and show cause why the fine should not be imposed.
- f) Where a parent or guardian who had been fined three times by the village committee against defaults, his case was to go before the Taluka Educational Board who were hereby empowered to fine him to Rs. 20/.
- g) When education had once been made compulsory in any village it was to be continued so far a minimum period of six months after which date it could be discontinued provided, there was a recommendation from the Taluka Educational Board to that effect.
- h) The fact that Education in any village had been made compulsory should be announced in that village by

beat of drum and a notice should also be posted in the Chavdi. The village committee should also call a meeting of the villagers and explain the situation to them.

xiv) It was calculated that it would be necessary to open 18 new first class schools and 60 second class schools in order to carry the scheme to completion, and a period of three years was allowed for the completion.

xv) Provision had been made in the Budget for Fasil 1313 for the establishment of the Taluka Educational Boards in all the Talukas, for the appointment of an Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, for the appointment of an extra clerk in the same office and for the opening of 11 First Class and 18 Second Class State Primary Schools. The following was the list of the villages concerned:-

First Class State Schools: 1) Nandur, 2) Gavhan,
3) Kokle, 4) Salgare, 5) Halingli, 6) Hangandi,
7) Rantur, 8) Bhadkambe, 9) Adarkatte, 10) Nagrале,
11) Kendur including Manikerri.

Second Class State Schools: 1) Khanapur, 2) Hiregurijal,
Chikgunjal, 4) Kundarhalli, 5) Suganhalli, 6) Tangod,

- 7) Huttur, 8) Nadigatee, 9) Narayanpur, 10) Hossur,
 11) Bagewadi, 12) Chabbi, 13) Machinhatti, 14) Tarikop,
 15) Warvi, 16) Jalwadgi, 17) Munãwad, 18) Yatanhalli.

In addition to this later on the school existed at Sawalwadi was also classed as Second Class State Primary School.

The number of State Primary Schools at the end of 1910-11, when the scheme came to be in full force, was expected to reach 144. As a matter of fact the number reached was 143 with 9,231 pupils on the rolls, the daily average attendance being 6,525.⁹

Other Schools

The remaining schools in the state were under the supervision of the Deputy Educational Inspector who was responsible for their efficiency and proper control. The other schools were as follows.¹⁰

a) Anglo-Vernacular Schools: During this period the headquarters of every Taluka with the exception of Kuchi had Anglo-Vernacular schools. They consist of First Class A.V. Schools teaching up to the fifth standard and Second Grade A.V. Schools teaching up to the third. The School at Shahapur was the only one of the first class.

b) Girls' Schools: During this period each Taluka town and certain other important villages possessed a separate Girls' School. Some of these were managed by Mistresses and by Masters, the latter being old respectable men especially selected for the work.

c) Night Schools: Those who could not attend day schools and had a demand from them for opening of such schools, the provision was made for them by opening of Night Schools. The Night School was worked by the master of the Day School, who was given a special allowance of Rs. 4, a month for the work he was thus called upon to do.

d) Low Caste Schools: These schools were opened wherever the number of low caste persons in the village justify the Special expenditure. In other villages special arrangements were made from 1908 A.D., and such schools were there in the localities of the low caste people as the caste Hindus did not allow them to seat with them in the village schools.

e) Hindustani Schools: During this period, there were three separate Hindustani Schools in the state, while four school had Hindustani Classes attached to them.

f) Sanskrit Schools: These were all situated at Sangli and consisted of two Vedic Schools, first opened in 1866 A.D., a

Nyaya School of Sanskrit logic, a Vyakaran or Sanskrit grammar School opened in 1865 A.D. and a Jyotish or Astronomical School. All of them were fed at the expense of the state.

g) The Police School: In this period, the Police School was established in 1906 at the Headquarters, with a view of imparting primary education to the Police as well as their children. It was opened every day, excepting holidays, from 12 noon to 3 p.m. and such Police of the Headquarters and city as were free from day duty were obliged to attend. The daily average attendance was 20.

Gradation list of the servants in the Education Department:
Vernacular Branch

The administrator of Sangli State tried to regulate the prospects of promotion in the 1st class State Primary Schools including Girls' Schools, Hindustani schools and the Schools at Maishal, Rabkavi and the Police School. The Masters and Mistresses serving in these various schools were placed on a common grade. Their department was styled as "The Educational Department Vernacular Branch". The following grades were prescribed for trained primary teachers.¹¹

Grade No.	Pay Rs.	Number of posts
I	40	1
II	30	5
III	25	3
IV	20	8
V	15	23
VI	12	20
VII	10	70
VIII	8	92

The expenditure of all the above schools, including the cost of inspection came to about Rs. 53,000/- a year. No fees were charged in the Primary Schools, while from A.V. Schools some Rs. 1,000/- were derived. One-third of the Local Fund Cess of the State was set aside as a contribution towards the expenditure. The Ganapati Sansthan was bearing half of the expenses of the schools situated at Sangli.¹²

2) Middle and Secondary Education

The English school which was started at Sangli in the year 1864 A.D., flourished for some years but after a while it fell into evil days until at length in 1878 A.D. The

attendance in the school was to be very few in numbers. The school was then reorganised and placed upon a sound footing with the result that the attendance gradually rose up to 1882 A.D., over 100. From that year it ranked as 1st Class Anglo-Vernacular School and taught upto the sixth standard. In 1887 A.D. the School was raised to the status of a High School,¹³ while in 1892 A.D., a Drawing Class and in 1895 A.D., a School Final Class were added to it. The attendance in this school had been steadily raised and reached its maximum of 339 in 1897 A.D. In the following years due to the severe epidemic of plague, the attendance at High School fell to a very low figure. It was again crept up to 250, and then after there was steady increase in it.¹⁴

This school was housed in a spacious and picturesque building near the Amrai garden erected in 1908 A.D. and had ample ground adjoining it in which were situated the Gymnasium, cricket grounds etc.¹⁵

Curriculum: The school taught the Matriculation and School Final Courses. The fees levied were for standard seven and six Re.1, for standards five and four As. 12, for the remaining standards As. 8. The cost of maintaining the school came to about Rs. 8,000 while the receipts from fees came to about Rs. 1,600.¹⁶

Scholarships: There were two open scholarships in each of the standards above the Third of Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per month, also three scholarships of Rs. 4 open only to poor students of backward classes. In addition to these 20 per cent free studentships were allowed.¹⁷

General rules of discipline for state schools: In 1909 A.D. the Administrator of Sangli State issued the following general rules of discipline for state schools.¹⁸

- i. Parents or guardians who send their boys to state schools must understand that they agree to delegate the control of the boy to the Head Master and Educational authorities.
- ii. The School fee must be paid monthly in advance on the day fixed for that purpose.
- iii. Application must be accompanied by a leaving certificate from the school last attended.
- iv. The Head Master was to be exercised his discretion in admitting a boy or retaining him in the school.
- v. Boys were required to be regular and punctual in attendance.
- vi. Parents were to be held responsible for any damage done by the boys to school property.

Various grades were prescribed for High School teachers from the monthly salary of Rs. 12 to Rs. 90,¹⁹ and these posts were generally reserved for Graduates. As a result, only high castes or the Brahmin graduates got the privilege to teach in the High Schools.

3. Encouragement to Higher Education

In order to encourage the higher education of the state subjects, Dhundirao Tatyasaheb, the second ruler of the Sangli State, had instituted two scholarships named Govind Hari Scholarships from the students of the Sangli State who joined in newly founded Fergusson College at Poona.²⁰

Captain Burke extended this policy to specialised technical education by providing for one scholarship at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; and another at the Agricultural College, Poona,²¹ for the students from Sangli State who joined these colleges.

Progress of Education from 1910 A.D. to 1920 A.D.

1. Primary Education During this period Captain Burk's Scheme of free and in certain conditions, compulsory education remained in force. In the light of the actual experience of its working, however, certain modifications were introduced in 1915 A.D.²² The sanguine expectations of Captain Burke were

not all fulfilled. The benefits of education were not always appreciated and in consequence, apathy, if not concealed opposition were met with. The number of pupils began to decline. To remedy this state of affairs of all villages were made equally subject to compulsion.²³

Provision for Kanarees medium school in Terdal Taluka

In 1913 A.D. a provision was made by Chintamanrao Appasaheb-II, the third ruler of Sangli State, in Terdal Taluka for Kanarees medium schools, where most of the population used Kanarees as their mother tongue. It was decided as a tentative measure, that with the commencement of the Fasil Year 1823, the first three standards of the Vernacular School were to be opened at Terdal for giving instruction to intending pupils through the medium of the Kanarees. The fourth standard was to be kept common to both and was to be given in charge of teachers fully conversant with both the tongues²⁴ - the Marathi and the Kanarees.

Low Caste Schools: During this period low caste pupils were admitted to some of the primary schools in villages. In low caste schools, the teachers generally came from lower caste, as the following table shows.²⁵

Sr. No.	Name of teacher	Designation	Name of School	Monthly Pay Rs.
1	<u>Babu Dnyanu Mahar</u>	<u>Master</u>	<u>Sangli Mahar School</u>	10
2	<u>Rama Parasu Berad</u>	..	<u>Mangalvedha Mahar School</u>	12
3	<u>Tatya Nana Mahar</u>	..	<u>Nandre Mahar School</u>	8

Time Scale: A Time Scale of pay was adopted for most of the State Services in 1920 A.D. In Education Department time-scales of teachers were as follows²⁶ -

Trained Primary Teachers

First year - Rs. 15-1/1-20,

Second year - Rs. 20-1/1-35,

Third year - Rs. 25-1/1-50.

Matric Teacher: Rs. 20-1/1-35 E.B. 35-1/2-40

Graduate Teacher: Rs. 50-2/1-100.

2. Middle and Secondary Education

During this period the development in the field of Middle and Secondary Education was as follows²⁷:

a. High School - During this period, the Second High School in the state was opened at Shahapur in May 1920 A.D. and was

named "Chintamanrao High School" after the Ruler.

b. Education of Women: In this period it was open to girls to attend boys' schools. In 1919 A.D. Women's Education Board was formed under the presidentship of Ranisaheb of the State. This Board was constituted for the purpose of taking over the management and control of Girls' Schools at Sangli. A special activity initiated by the Board was the Mahila Vidyalaya or seminary for adult women as well as young girls who could not attend school during regular school hours.

c. Scholarships: In 1916 A.D. six scholarships, one for each taluka, of Rs. 7-8-0 p.m., for Secondary Education and two scholarships of Rs. 15 p.m., one of them for a female student taking the midwifery course was founded out of the income from the Edward Memorial Fund of Rs. 25,000. In 1917 A.D. Mr. Nilkanth Amrit Joshi handed over to the State Rs. 9,000 to be held in trust for the purpose of providing some scholarships after the death of the donor and his wife.

3. Higher Education

a. Opening of Willingdon College: (22nd June 1919 A.D.)

The opening of the Willingdon College by the Deccan Education Society at Sangli on 22nd June 1919 A.D.²⁸ proved

to be an event of capital importance in the intellectual and cultural life of Sangli and the neighbouring States and Districts. For the first four years of its career the college was located in Sangli city. In buildings lent for use as well as specially constructed for it by the state. Chintamanrao Appasaheb-II, the Ruler of State, in addition, donated a sum of Rs. 75,000 for the college. In consideration of this donation, a certain number of free studentships were reserved in that institution.²⁹

Up to the end of 1919-20 A.D. there were in the Sangli State, 138 Primary Schools, 2 High Schools, 5 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 10 Girls Schools, 5 Sanskrit Schools, 1 Night School, 5 Low Caste Schools, 15 Indigenous Vernacular Schools (four of them aided by the State) and one College that was the Willingdon College.³⁰

Progress of Education from 1921 to 1930 A.D.

During the period from 1921 to 1930 A.D. the educational development was as follows³¹:

1. Primary Education: The policy of free and compulsory education adopted in 1908 was steadily pursued and modified in certain respects in the light of experience. By the end of 1929-30 compulsion had been introduced in 71 School areas; the total number of government primary schools was 166, and

the number of pupils attending them 11,875, other educational institutions - government recognised and unrecognised together - numbered 29 and had an enrolment of 2,309. The Boys Scouts Organisation was introduced in 1925 A.D. In 1929 A.D. a committee consisting of five members was appointed to investigate and report on the practicability of adopting in the State the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923 and the Local Boards Act.

2. Middle and Secondary Education

a. High School: During this period there were two Government High Schools and one aided High Schools - the City High School, Sangli managed by the pioneer Sangli Education Society.

b. Education of Women: In 1928 A.D. an Industrial Class was opened in connection with the Mahila Vidyalaya in which sewing embroidery etc. were taught. An exhibition of Women's Arts and Crafts was first held at Sangli in 1926 A.D. and the first Baby Week was celebrated in 1924 A.D. The Girl Guide movement was started at Sangli in 1927 A.D. and the "Stree Mandal" or Women's Club was founded in 1928 A.D. to provide a centre for recreation and social intercourse among women.

c. Scholarships: In 1923 A.D. State Government passed revised rules in the matter of founding of scholarships out of the

Edward Memorial Fund. The fund amount of Rs. 25,000 was invested in Government securities and the estimated annual income from its interest was Rs. 1,405. This amount was to be utilised for the award of scholarships.³²

The scholarships were to be 35 in number and divided into four classes as below³³ -

- i. Sixteen Taluka scholarships tenable for four years at Rs. 4 each.
- ii. One College Scholarship of Rs. 15 tenable for one year.
- iii. Four Girl School Scholarships tenable for one year - 2 of Rs. 3 each and 2 of Rs. 2 each.
- iv. Fourteen Depressed Classes Scholarships of Rs. 2 each tenable for one year.

Progress of Education from 1930 A.D. to 1947 A.D.

During the period from 1917-18 A.D., the expenditure on education in the Sangli State was increased from Rs. 72,662 to Rs. 1,41,406 in 1926-27 A.D. and onwards in 1930 A.D. it again increased to very high amount in the State budget. During the period from 1930 A.D. to 1947 A.D. the educational development in the Sangli State can be studied as follows.³⁵

1. Primary Education

a. Report of the Education Committee (1931 A.D.)

A comprehensive report on the existing conditions, expansion and improvement of primary education in the state was prepared by the Education Committee appointed by the Rayat Sabha in 1929 A.D., and submitted to the newly constituted Rayat Assembly in 1931 A.D. The recommendations of Committee were as follows:-

- i. The committee, as a measure for immediate adoption suggested the opening of 22 new schools to cover all villages with a population of 400 or over.
- ii. The introduction of compulsion was recommended in all the six municipal towns that is Sangli, Shahapur, Shirhatti, Mangalwedha, Terdal, Rabkavi and Kavathe Mahankal.
- iii. The age of compulsion was to be raised from 10 to 11 years and compulsion was to be limited to boys. Among its other recommendations were,
- iv. The improvement in the salaries of trained and untrained teachers at a cost of Rs. 11,000 per annum.
- v. Introduction of the two-shift system.
- vi. Opening of high schools for the education of adults.

- vii. Encouragement of private aided schools.
- viii. Introduction of compulsory attendance in all villages having a population of between 400 and 700.

The cost of implementing the recommendations of the committee was estimated to be Rs. 62,000 and it was proposed to be covered by the levy of an education cess of 1 anna per rupee of land revenue. The state was expected to contribute one-half of the total estimated expenditure of 1.82 lakhs, the other half being made up of the proceeds of the education-cess and contributions from the Local Fund and the Municipalities.

The proposals of the Education committee on being presented to the Rayat Assembly in May 1931 A.D. were approved and recommended for adoption within the limits of the existing resources. The question of the education cess being deferred and was levied so late as 1947-48 A.D. The committee had expected the number of pupils to reach 17,000 within a few years, that number stood at only 17,546 in 1943-44 A.D.

Progress of Primary Education from 1930-31 A.D.
to 1943-44 A.D.

Type of Primary School	Year 1930-31			Year 1943-44		
	No. of schools	No. of boys	No. of girls	No. of schools	No. of boys	No. of girls
1 Govt. Girls Schools	12	-	1129	12	-	1960
2 Govt. <u>Mahila</u> Classes	2	-	70	6	-	177
3 Govt. Boys Schools	148	10126	610	158	11777	1226
4 Aided Schools	15	538	109	1	96	-
5 Govt. <u>Harijan</u> Schools	7	247	11	6	226	43
Total	184	10911	1929	224	13604	3942

b. Training college for Primary Teachers (1942 A.D.)

A training College was opened in 1942 A.D. to train teachers in Primary Schools of the State. Chintamanrao Appasaheb-II, the third ruler of State generously donated Rs. 5,000 each year, for a period of two years in order to give the institution a good start. The college helped to bring the proportion of trained teachers to a satisfactory level.

c. Night Schools for education of elders

In order to lessen the illiteracy among village elders and

to encourage them to be educated, the State Government opened a number of Night Schools in its six talukas. Upto the beginning of 1946 A.D. the work carried out in various schools and the number of such schools were 15 in Miraj Prant, 3 in Kuchi Taluka, 10 in Mangalwedha Taluka, 7 in Shahapur Taluka, 8 in Terdal Taluka, and 6 in Shirhatti Taluka.³⁶

d. Montessori School (August 1944)

"The Shrimant Vijayasinha Montessori School" was opened in August 1944 and named after the Ruler's grandson. It was another institution of a distinctive type. This school originated out of a donation of Rs. 21,000 made by the Ruler for the endowment of the school.³⁷

2. Middle and Secondary Education

During this period, the developments in the field of Middle and Secondary Education were shown in the following chart.³⁸

Progress of Middle and Secondary Schools from
1930-31 to 1943-44 A.D.

Type of Middle and Secondary Schools	Year 1930-31			Year 1943-44		
	No. of schools	No. of boys	No. of girls	No. of schools	No. of boys	No. of girls
1. Govt. High School	2	767	5	2	853	76
2. Aided High School	Boys' 1 Girls' 1	426 -	9 29	2 1	821 -	68 371
3. Govt. Middle School	Boys' 5 Girls' 2	120 -	1 117	5 1	210 -	37 151
4. Aided Middle School	Boys' - Girls' -	- -	- -	1 -	25 -	1 -
5. Unaided Middle School	Boys 2	100	-	-	-	-
Total	13	1,413	161	12	1,809	704

a. Girls High School (1933 A.D.)

An event of great significance for the education of girls was the opening of the Girls' High School on 28th September 1933 A.D. This school grew out of the Mahila Vidyalaya affiliated to the Indian Women's University, which

was being conducted by Messrs V.G. and K.G. Shiralkar brothers since 1925 A.D., under Prof. D.K. Karve's guidance. However, in view of the insistent demand for a Girls High School teaching for matriculation examination, Shiralkar brothers converted the Mahila Vidyalaya into such a school, while still maintaining the training of girls for the entrance examination of the Women's University. A society called the Women's Education Society, Sangli, was formed for this purpose and it received the support of all sections of the Sangli public. The State helped forward the project of the school very materially by giving to the school the use of centrally situated buildings at a moderate rent, and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 4,000 from the very outset.

3. Higher Education

a. Silver Jubilee of Willingdon College and opening of new Chemistry Laboratory

The Willingdon College conducted by the Deccan Education Society on the outskirts of Sangli completed the First 25 years of its career in June 1944 A.D. and that event was officially celebrated on the 25th December 1944 A.D.³⁹ Dr. M.R. Jayakar, the then first Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University was the Guest of Honour. Rajasaheb presided over the ceremony as the Senior Vice-President of the Deccan Education Society.

The foundation stone of the new Chemistry Laboratory of the College was laid by Shrimant Malojirao Nimbalkar, the King of Phaltan, on the 25th December 1944 A.D. The opening ceremony of this building at the hands of Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman on the 21st December 1946 A.D.⁴⁰ was an event of outstanding importance.

b. Opening of Engineering College (June 1947 A.D.)

Chintamanrao Appasaheb-II, the third ruler of State, by donating one lakh of rupees out of state funds to the Maharashtra Technical Education Society, Poona, in 1946 A.D. ensured the location of its New Engineering College in the neighbourhood of Sangli. The College was opened in June 1947 A.D.⁴¹ has been teaching courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Engineering (Civil).

NOTES AND REFERENCES

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- 8 i. Ibid., pp. 33-37.
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- 30 Ibid., pp. 61-62.
- 31 Ibid., pp. 82, 105-106.
- 32 S.G., dated 7th Oct. 1923 A.D., Huzur Order No. 52, dated 6th September 1923 A.D.
- 33 Ibid.
- 34 Bombay, the Times Press Publication, Op. cit., p. 39.
- 35 P.M. Limaye., Op. cit., pp. 193-195, 42 (Part II, Appendix-16).
- 36 S.G., dated 7th March 1946 A.D., p. 91.
- 37 P.M. Limaye., Op. cit., p. 195.
- 38 Ibid., p. 42 (Part II, Appendix-16).

39 Ibid., p. 196.

40 Ibid., p. 197.

41 Ibid., p. 198.