

CHAPTER – II

**HISTORY &  
DEVELOPMENT OF KISAN  
VEER MAHAVIDYALAYA,  
WAI.**

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### **HISTORY & DEVELOPMENT OF KISAN VEER MAHAVIDYALAYA, WAI.**

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## CHAPTER - II

### **HISTORY & DEVELOPMENT OF KISAN VEER MAHAVIDYALAYA, WAI.**

#### **2.1 INTRODUCTION :-**

*"A University, college stands for humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for the adventure of ideas and for the search of truth. It stands for the onward march of the human race towards even higher objectives and values. If the universities, colleges then, it is well with the nation and the people".*

*- Shri. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.*

Education ought to promote understanding tolerance and friendship within groups. Education by asserting basic human liberties, by providing an intellectual and social objective and by emphasising rationalism and humanism can promote and strengthen the forces which will bring about emotional integration on a national scale. We have to learn to accept the values of rationality, tolerance and our social personality.

It is the younger generation which can help vigorously to promote the forces of unity. It is the universities, colleges and other educational institutions that will be able to mould the character and shape the personality of the alumni passing through their portals. We must have centres of intellectual life. i.e. Universities, colleges to promote unification.

Through a national system of education, universities, colleges can synthesis culture on an intellectual basis. They can inoculate a sense of justice and a sense of common purpose in the minds of the students.

The universities should foster the study of linguistics and evolve a common vocabulary for all languages. They can undertake the reform of the scripts, to promote understanding between regions and provide for the study of other regional languages. The best books from all languages should be translated. Cultural and other extracurricular activities on an intellectual basis could be promoted. Inter-university exchange of students of comparative religions to propagate principles common to them all. Students travel should be encouraged. The communication of ideas and inter regional exchange of students and teachers should be facilitated. It will be the community of teachers and students which will be able to combat the process of disintegration and be able to promote national and emotional integration.

## **2.2    PROGRESS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BEFORE INDEPENDENCE (BEFORE 1947) :-**

So long as the British held the political power in India, almost all educational controversies has a political bias. The British over-rated certain aspects of the contribution to justify the British Rule in India and attributed the short coming of their achievements to causes beyond their control. Their usual reply to hostile criticism was that it emphasized, "What was omitted and what is still to do ! and ignored what has been accomplished, what has been well done, with what means, in face of what difficulties, with what purpose, and with what measure, what promise, of success". On other hand, Indians pointed out the failures of British educational policy in India, compared the pace of educational advance in India with that in England herself or in independent Eastern countries, or even with that in the dependencies of other nations. They argued that modern education in India has failed to solve national problems and that its few blessings, such as they were, could hardly be held to compensate for the evils of political slavery or economic exploitation. The political bias in these views is self-evident and now that the prime cause of this bias has ceased to exist, the possibility of an impartial and more critical evaluation of educational history become obvious.

The principal charge against British administration in India is that it failed to create a national system of education for country. This is hardly disputed. British responsibility for Indian education largely ceased with its transfers to Indian control in 1921, and at that time, the official system had not even recognised the concept of national education, but even assuming, for the sake of argument, that the Britishers always continued to be indi-

rectly responsible for the education of people, the utmost that they could be credited with having done was to visualize a national system of education for the country.

In the years between 1904, when Curzon created the first great storm over educational issues and 1937 when Indians obtained almost complete control of education, it was the fact of this failure that formed a subject of controversy. Official historians went to one extreme and put forward tall claims in support of British educational policy. British government had founded many committee's for the purpose of improvement in Indian education. Maccole committee, Wood education despatch, Hunter commission, Sargent, Hertog and Sandler committee's recommended many useful demands and facilities for the Indian education.

### **2.2.1 CONTRIBUTIONS OF BRITISH EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION :-**

The statement that the British educational administration failed to create a national system of education in India should not, however, be interpreted to mean that it achieved nothing worthwhile. In fact, it did several good things which India will always acknowledge. Some of these positive achievements of the British administration are the following :-

- I) The most important achievement of the British educational administration was to introduce India to English language and literature development, and the social and political philosophy of the west.
- II) India owes the scientific and critical study of her ancient culture of European scholars whom British contact brought on the scene.
- III) While it is true to say that the British failed to develop the modern Indian languages by their insistence on the use of English as a medium of instruction, it is also paradoxically true that it was they who gave the first great impetus to their development in modern India.
- IV) The same may be said about Indian Art. In the rediscovery of Indian painting, architecture or sculpture, the pioneer work was almost always done by European scholars who found our ancient treasures, not only for themselves, but for us as well, and we can never thank Curzon enough for the pioneer move to preserve our ancient monuments.
- V) Contact with the west is also responsible for the awakening of

several humanistic trends in modern Indian life.

- VI) Finally, we owe to the Britishers our acquaintance with
- a) the modern democratic institutions of Europe.
  - b) the western systems of law and medicine which have rightly come to stay.
  - c) the auxiliary tools of popular education such as the press, the cinema, the radio, the library and the museum.

There is hardly any need to try to list every achievement of British rule which had an educational significance. What has been said above is enough to indicate the rich and varied nature of its contribution to Indian educational life.

The No. of universities established before independence are shown in table no. 2.1.



**Table No. 2.1**

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF UNIVERSITIES ESTABLISHED  
BEFORE INDEPENDENCE (BEFORE 1947)

SR. NO.	NAME OF UNIVERSITY	YEAR OF FOUNDATION
1.	MUMABI	1857
2.	CALCUTTA	1857
3.	MADRAS	1857
4.	PANJAB	1882
5.	ALLAHABAD	1887
6.	BANARAS	1916
7.	MYSORE	1916
8.	PATNA	1917
9.	OSMANIA	1918
10.	ALIGARH	1920
11.	LUCKNOW	1920
12.	DELHI	1922
13.	NAGPUR	1923
14.	ANDHRA	1927
15.	AGRA	1927
16.	ANNANALAI	1929
17.	TRAVANCORE	1937
18.	UTKAL	1943
19.	SAUGOR	1946
20.	RAJASTHAN	1947

Source : Office Record of Education Department.

Table No. 2.1 shows the establishment of universities in India before independence. In 1857, Mumbai, Calcutta and Madras universities were established. These three universities are the first and oldest universities in India, Rajasthan University is last university, that was established before independence. Thus 20 universities were established before independence.

**Table No. 2.2**  
**TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**  
**ESTABLISHED BEFORE INDEPENDENCE**

DURATION	NUMBER OF COLLEGES	NUMBER OF UNIVERSITIES
upto 1857 - 58	27	3
upto 1881 - 82	72	3
upto 1901 - 02	192	5
upto 1921 - 22	229	10
upto 1936 - 37	446	15
upto 1946 - 47	636	20

Source : Office record of Education Department.

In 1857-58, there were 27 colleges and 3 universities in India. In 1881-82, 72 colleges were established in India and number of universities were the same. The number of colleges increased to 229 in the year 1921-22. As at the end of 1946-47, there were 636 colleges and 20 universities in the country.

### **2.3 PROGRESS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS DURING POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (AFTER - 1947) :-**

After independence the Indian leadership gave special attention to 'Education'. In every budget a large amount of fund was provided to education. In 1960, as per the recommendations of Dr. D. S. Kothari commission, National Academic Policy was declared. According to this policy, an encouragement was given to establish various institutions and colleges. In 1977, the subject 'Education' was included in the common list of state and central and it was made a joint venture of the state and central government. As such an attention was paid on large scale for spread of education.

Government of India declared a 'New Academic Policy' in 1986. According to this policy, a sketch or structure of 5+3+2+2+3 was accepted. Besides this, the campaign of 'Operation Blackboard', was undertaken. Under this policy, an encouragement was given to start new college in rural areas and so also informal education was encouraged. Likewise an impetus was given on the campaign and spread of literacy. With all this open universities were formed and self-servicing association in the field of education. propaganda were allowed to enter in education field. special campaigns were undertaken to spread education among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. It appears that the policy of 1986 has played a important role in Indian Academic History.

Programme of Adult education was actuated from 2nd Oct, 1978. Likewise a national level Indira Gandhi Open University was established in 1989 and distance education was encouraged. In 1990, the recommendation of Rammurti Committee were accepted and impetus was given to education.

In 1992, some improvements are made in Academic Policy of 1986 and stress was given on literacy.

In this way, through various academic policies and recommendations of various committees an emphasis was given on the spread of education. At present, more than 200 universities and more than 7000 colleges are performing the task of giving higher education. Nearly one million students are taking education in various colleges.

Number of educational institutions established after past-independence are shown in table no. 2.3.

**Table No. 2.3**  
**TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL**  
**INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED DURING POST- INDEPENDENCE**  
**PERIOD (AFTER 1947)**

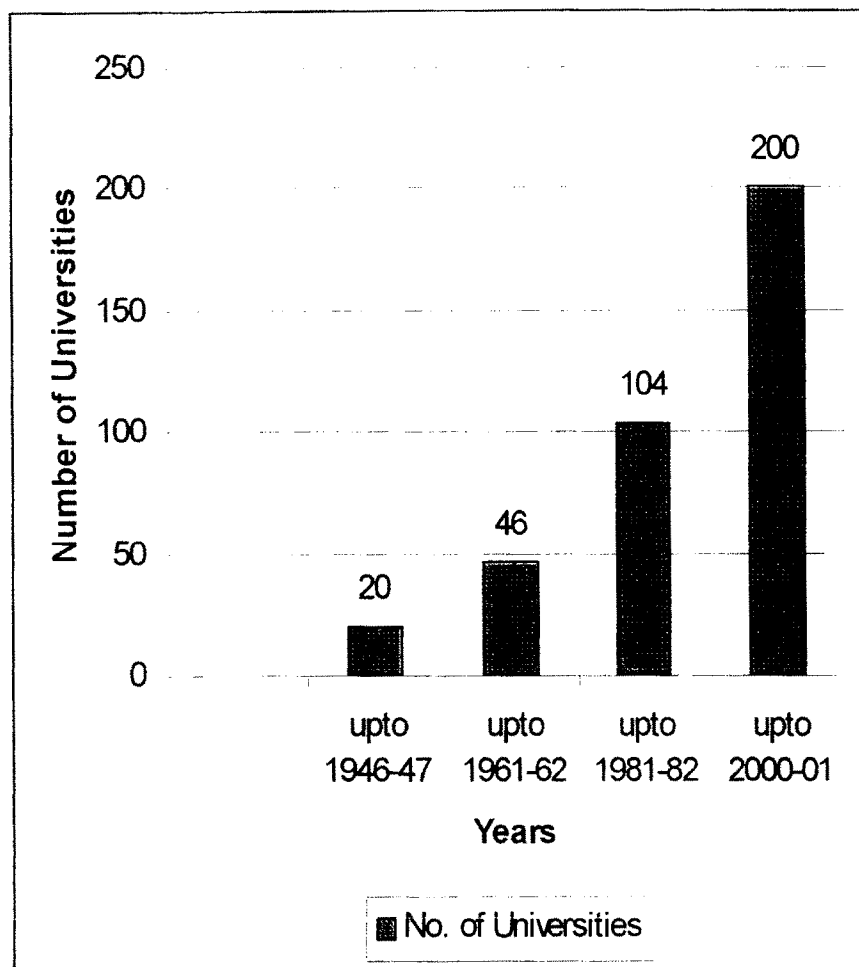
DURATION	NUMBER OF COLLEGES	NUMBER OF UNIVERSITIES
upto 1946-47	643	20
upto 1961-62	2542	46
upto 1981-82	4356	104
upto 2000-01	7000	200

Source :- Office Record of Education Department.

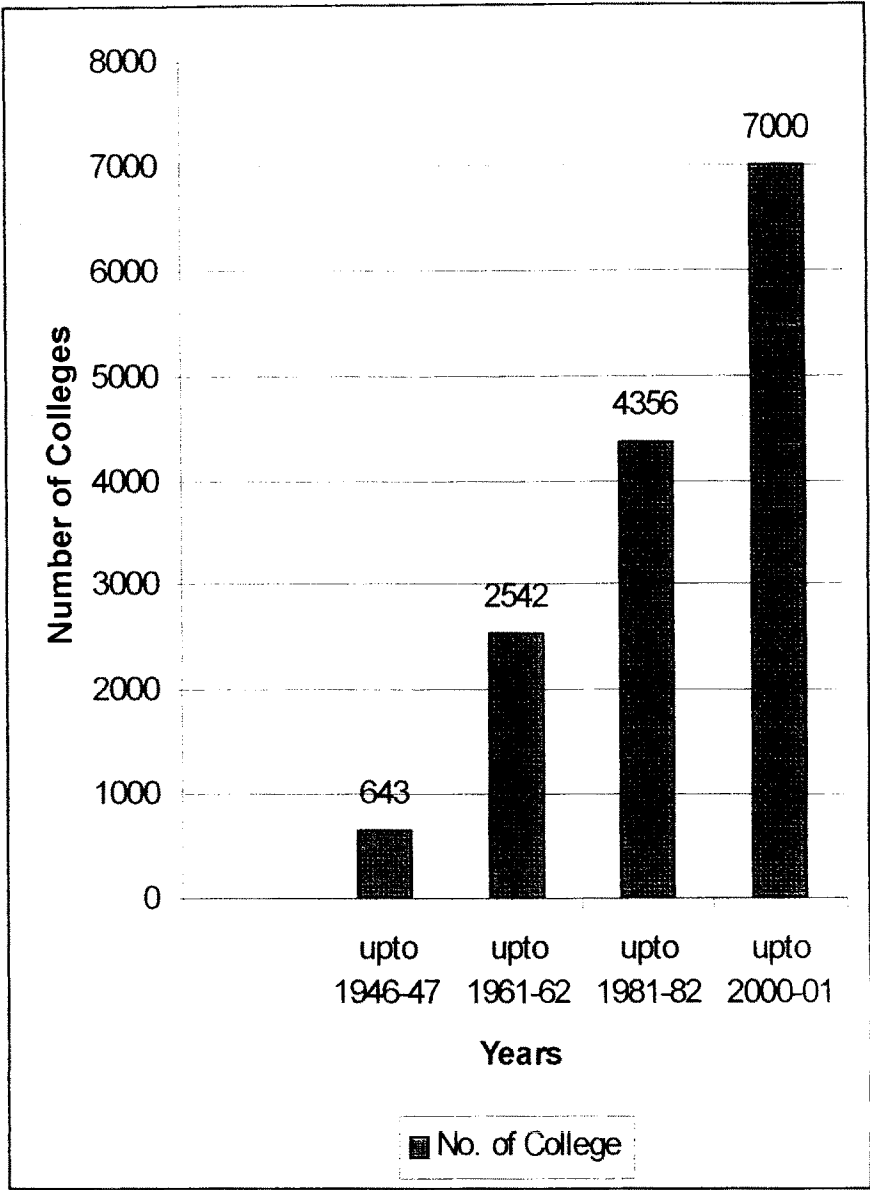
The above table shows the number of colleges and universities in India. In 1946-47, the number of colleges was 643 in India, where as after 15 years, it reached to 2542. It appears that this rise in the number of colleges is

at 26.33 percent per year. In 1981-82, this number was 4356 and it reached upto 7000 in the year 2000-01. If we compare this figure with the figure in 1946-47, we will find that the increase is more than 6357. In the year 1947, there were 20 universities in India. It reached to 46 in 1961-62. In 1981-82 the total number of universities working in India was 104. This figure increased to 200 in the year 2000-01. Thus there is an addition of 180 universities till the year 2000-01.

- 2.1 A) Graph showing growth of universities from 1946-47 to 2000-01.



2.2 A) Graph showing growth of colleges in India during the period from 1946-47 to 2000-01.



## **2.4 HISTORY & POSITION OF EDUCATION IN MAHARASHTRA :-**

After the emergence of Maharashtra State an efforts was made by the Government to provide educational facilities to the lowest section of the society. From 2nd October, 1978, the programme of adult education was actuated in the state. Before that in 1960-61, the function of spreading education was started through the campaign of rural education. Along with if, the efforts were being made to eradicate / eliminate the illiteracy from the roof as per the Academic policy of 1986. In 1989, on the basis of "National Literacy movement / Campaign, the 'State Level movement' was established and thereby educational progress was made available to students by establishing 'Yashwantrao Chavan Open University' at Nasik in 1989. The programme of 'Operation Blackboard', was undertaken by the Maharashtra Government in 1988-89 and was succeeded to a large extent. As per the 'New Academic policy' the State Government concentrated on educational progress by establishing / undertaking 'women education',

(Continue on next page)



computerisation and also by establishing new colleges, etc.

At present in Maharashtra, the facility of higher education is provided through 10 non-agriculture universities, 4 agricultural universities, 1 open university, 1 deemed university and 1405 institutions. As present nearly 8,70,000 students are taking education in Maharashtra. Of these 1405 institutions, 845 colleges are Arts, Commerce and Science faculties, 40 are Law colleges, 228 B.Ed. Colleges and 292 other colleges giving higher education. Besides this there are 34 Government Medical Colleges, 4 private ‘Unani medical colleges’ and 37 private Homeopathic colleges. In the field of technical education, 6 Government Engineering Colleges, 1 Technical university, 96 Engineering colleges, 178 Degree Engineering Institutions, 236 Non-government Industrial Training institutions and 29 Architectural colleges are providing higher education facilities.

**Table No. 2.4**

THE NUMBER OF UNIVERSITIES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE  
SINCE 1960 ARE AS FOLLOWS

YEAR	NO. OF UNIVERSITIES
upto 1960-61	5
upto 1970-71	8
upto 1980-81	10
upto 1991-92	13
upto 2000-01	14

Source :- Office Record of Education Department.

The above table is showing the number of universities in Maharashtra from 1960-61 to 2000-01. In 1960-61, 5 Universities were working in Maharashtra. In 1980-81, another 5 universities were established, total 10 universities were working in Maharashtra. There are 14 universities working in Maharashtra till the year 2000-01.

## **2.5 HISTORY & DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN SATARA DISTRICT :-**

From the study of extent of literacy in Satara district, we understand the important role of the Academic institutions in Satara district. The Satara district ranks 12th in the literacy as per the census 2001. The total literacy of district is 78.52% of the male population, 88.45% literate, whereas out of the female population, 68.71 % population is literate. As such, the literacy of the district is better than the literacy of the state.

The educational progress of Satara district is remarkable because of various institutions and colleges and they are busy in providing various types of educational facilities in Satara district. Rayat Shikshan Sanstha is one of the oldest important educational institutions in Satara district, which is playing important role in educational field of Satara district. Rayat Shikshan Sanstha was established in 1919 at Kale (Satara), by it's founder member Shri. Bhaurao Patil. Rayat Shikshan Sanstha has established various primary, secondary high-schools, training colleges, law colleges, technical colleges, hostels and other colleges. Today, Rayat Shikshan Sanstha has established 334 secondary schools, 34 colleges, 79 hostels, 9 training schools, 12 primary schools, 17 pre-primary schools, 1 law college and 1 technical college. Swami Vivekananda Sanstha is another important educational institution in Satara district, which is playing important role in educational field of Satara. Various another educational institutions and colleges are also playing important role in educational field in Satara district.

The academic progress of Satara district is due to various academic institutions and colleges in the district. In 11 talukas of the district, 48 col-

leges are doing the work of imparting higher education. Higher education of various subjects is given to student through Arts, Commerce, Science, Law, Medical, Engineering and Agriculture colleges. There are 4 B.Ed. Colleges situated at Satara, Karad, Patan and Phaltan, so also 4 Law colleges are situated at Satara, Karad, Phaltan. The arts, commerce, science colleges are almost in every taluka of the district, their number is 30. There are 3 engineering colleges in the district. All the colleges in Satara district are affiliated to Shivaji University. The standard of education in Satara district is reasonably good. The good importance of education is increasing day-by-day, considering this efforts are being made to establish such colleges which will give different type of education. As a part of this the centres of Yashwantrao Chavan Open University have been started by some of the colleges in Satara district. This has facilitated the need of employed people. In this way, the facility of higher education has been provided through various colleges in Satara district. Table No. 2.5 shows the talukawise number of colleges in Satara district.

**Table No. 2.5**

**TALUKAWISE NUMBER OF COLLEGES IN SATARA DISTRICT**

SR NO.	NAME OF TALUKA	NUMBER OF COLLEGES (2000-2001)
1	JAWLI	1
2	KARAD	11
3	KHANDALA	3
4	KHATAV	5
5	KOREGAON	5
6	MAHABLESHWAR	1
7	MANN	2
8	PHALTAN	3
9	PATAN	3
10	SATARA	12
11	WAI	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48</b>

Source :- Office Record of Education Department of Satara Zilha Parishad.

The table no. 2.5 shows talukawise number of colleges in Satara district. The maximum number of colleges are in Satara taluka of the district & their number is 12. Karad taluka ranks the 2<sup>nd</sup> with 11 colleges. The colleges having major disciplines are situated at these two places. In Khatav & Koregaon taluka, there are 5 colleges in each. In Khandala & Phaltan there are 3 colleges each. There is only one college each in Jawali & Mahabaleshwar taluka.

## **2.6 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF KISAN VEER**

### **MAHAVIDYALAYA :-**

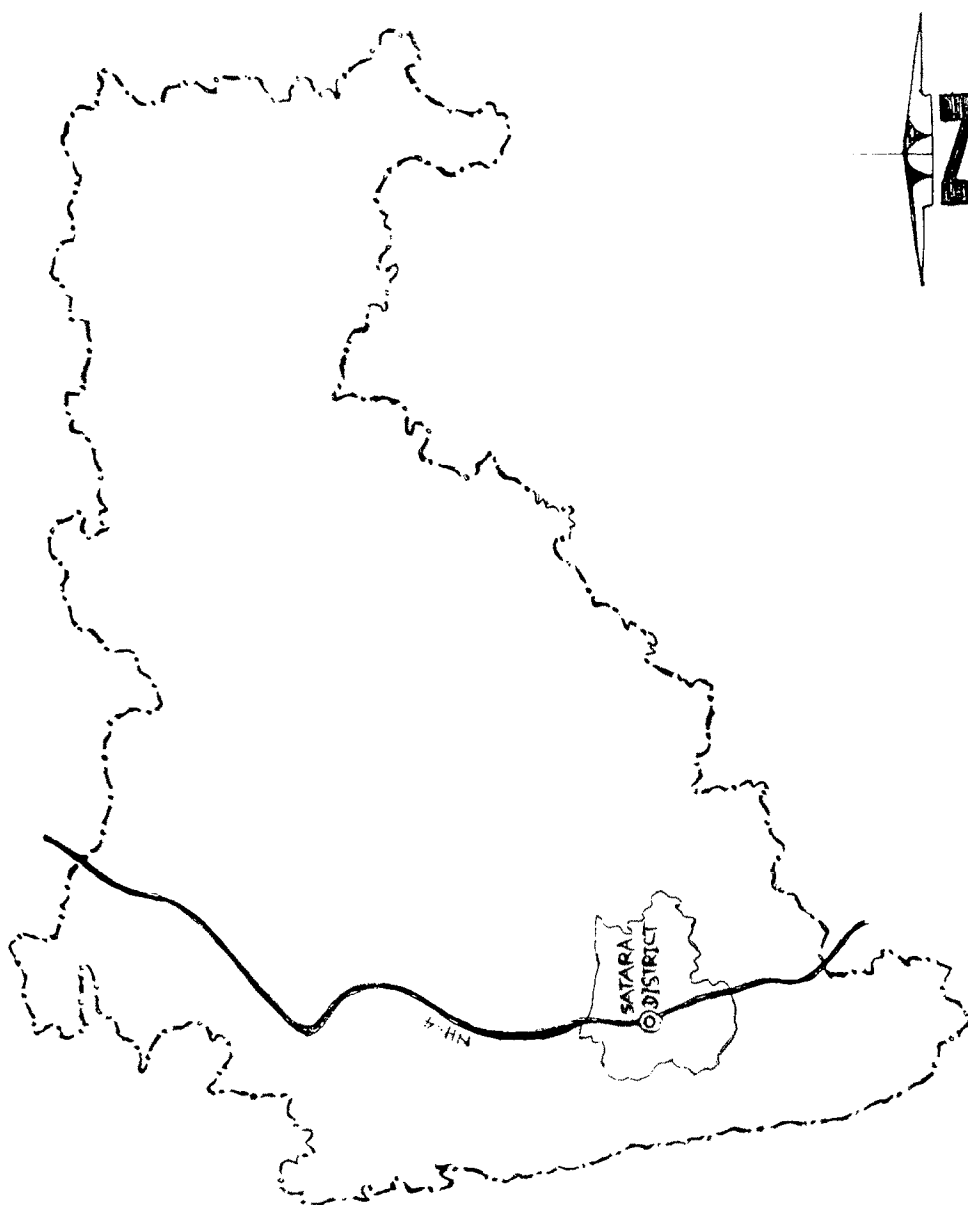
Moreover, the place where Kisan Veer Mahavidyalaya is situated has an idescriable charm of its own. Not only the mother nature has showered her green bounty with a free and open hand upon it, but the very winds are charged and loaded with fragrant breath of glorious part. Not far from this place stands on lofty pinnacles of evergreen mountains, the mighty Pratapgarh which keeps the hallowed memory of Shivachatrapati ever fresh and sweet. Nearby is situated the seat of Nana Phadanies the pride of Maratha diplomats, who bore the load of tottering Maratha Empire in its eventide on the single pillar of his mighty, genius. The banks of Krishna which are long had resounded with clang of swords and cries of battle had been the cradlelands of Maratha nation. It is no exaggeration to say that every particle of sacred dust in this land bears the imperishable imprint of luminous history. By virtue of this place which has been the bee-hive of scholars and warriors and by cohesion of preceptors and disciples.

As references in historical records indicate, the roots of wai town would date back to at least 1200 years. Nestled in the valley of Krishna river, Wai still retains some traces of the architectural. Wai has been renowned, for well over 400 years past, as a very important centre of Sanskrit learning in Maharashtra. By the end of the 19th century there were as many as 10 pathshalas run on the ancient Gurukul pattern and conducted by pundits, Wai has been considered a holy place of pilgrimage, adorned by beautiful architectural specimens, constituted by its idols and temples and the cosy and compact Ghats lining the banks of the river Krishna.

Kisan Veer Mahavidyalaya is situated at Wai-Mahabaleshwar road, which is 1 k.m. away from Wai city. The mountain of Vairat is spread over behind the Mahavidyalaya. The river Krishna is flowing from the west to the East at about 1 k.m. in Wai city away from the Mahavidyalaya. The Mahavidyalaya site has two wells which provide drinking water to it and the climate is dry and energizing. The nearest bus-station is Wai, 1 k.m. away from the Mahavidyalaya site. Dhom dam is at Dhom which is 11 k.m. away from the Mahavidyalaya.

**2.6.1 MAP SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF  
KISAN VEER MAHAVIDYALAYA :-**

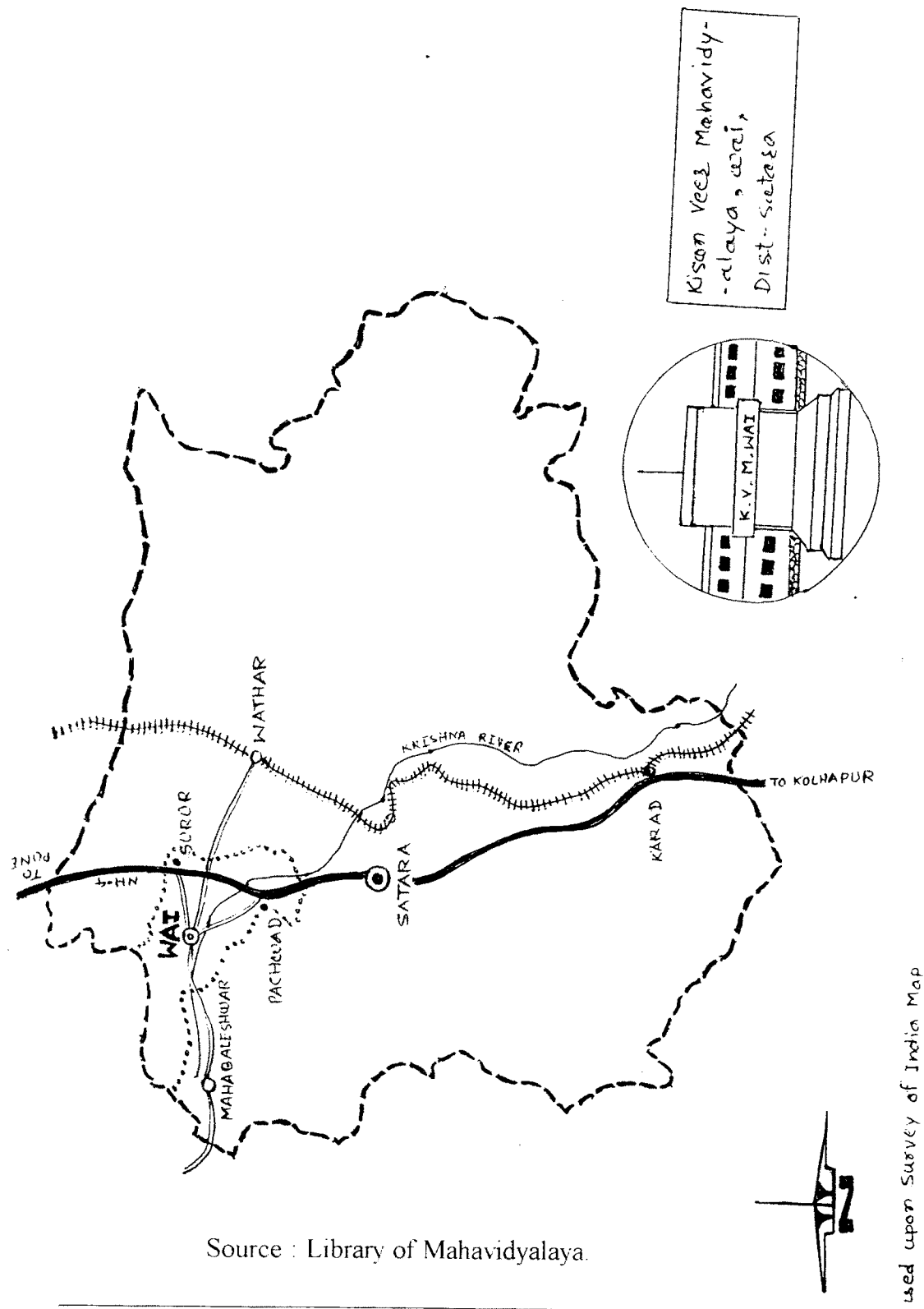
**2.1 MAP SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF  
SATARA DISTRICT IN MAHARASHTRA.**



Source: Library of Mahavidyalaya.



2.2 MAP SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF KISAN  
VEER MAHAVIDYALAYA, WAI IN SATARA DISTRICT -



## **2.7 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF KISAN VEER**

### **MAHAVIDYALAYA, WAI :-**

After independence, there was a vigorous change in modern age and development. Indians started their activities very confidently in every field of life for achieving success and development. There was also a great change that occurred in educational field. The base of all such developments was education. So importance was given to the education in various policies, specially on the policy of rural education. Primary schools were established in every village. Education was being spread everywhere constantly, but there were no proper and suitable facilities of higher education available. Facilities of higher education were available only in Urban area. There was lack of educational facilities in rural area. It was an obstacle in the spreading of education.

In Satara district, there was a lack of facilities of higher education in rural area. Some educational institutions like Rayat and Swami Vivekanand Sanstha could make available educational facilities of these educational institutions, opportunities were provided for imparting higher education. Janta Shikshan Sanstha, Wai is one of these institutions, Janata Shikshan Sanstha could bring about the development of higher education, in Wai taluka.

After releasing the lack of higher education and its facilities in Wai area, social reformer late Shri. Kisan Veer alias Aabasaheb Veer put forth an idea to start a new college in Wai. As a result of which the higher education was going to be available for rural students. so he convened a meeting of people and social workers, who were really interested in the development of education in Wai. They could convince people for starting new college in

Wai for higher education. So Janata Shikshan Sanstha was established on July 16, 1961. In the establishment of it, Shri. Kisan Veer alias Aabasaheb Veer, Tarktirth Laxman Shastri Joshi, Shri. Vitthalrao Jagtap, Dr. P. S. Marathe, Shri. Bhat, Shri. Prabhune and Shri. Nanasaheb Jog were the main pillars.

Soon an application for permission to establish, Janta Shikshan Sanstha was sent to Pune University for establish a college. But according to Societies Registration Act of 1860, only registered educational institutions were being permitted to start new colleges. So they decided to start the new colleges. So they decided to start the college under the registration of another educational institution till the registration of Janata Shikshan Sanstha. So Shri. Aabasaheb Veer and Shri. Vitthalrao Jagtap requested the Prajna Pathshala to allow to start new college under the registration of that institution and consider sympathetically the request of Shri. Aabasaheb Veer and Shri. Vitthalrao Jagtap. The president of Prajna Pathshala Shri. Tarktirth Laxman Shastri Joshi permitted to start new college under their Prajna Pathashala Mandal, Wai.

In this way, Prajna Pathshala Mandal started Arts and Commerce college in Wai on Friday June 20, 1962 under the chairmanship of Shri. Tarkateerth Laxman Shastri Joshi. The inaugural further took place in the hospital of Dr. D. N. Gokhale at Wai-Mahabaleshwar road 2:00 p.m. The minister for education Shri. Madhukarrao Chaudhari gave recognitions to the college, which was affiliated to Pune university. As such the doors of higher education were opened in Wai territory.

Shivaji University was established on 18th November, 1962. Thereafter Arts and Commerce college, Wai was transferred to Shivaji University upto 1967, all financial dealings were under the control of Shivaji Univer-

sity, but after 1967, University handed over the financial dealings to the college.

After the establishment of the college it could make progress by facing many problems. Prajna Pathshala Mandal showed it's inability to managing the college due to financial problems. So members of Janata Shikshan Sanstha decided to register their own Sanstha. The president of Sanstha Shri Aabasaheb Veer and Shri. Vitthalrao Jagtap tool lead to register the Janata Shikshan Sanstha and on 12th July 1967, it was registered according to the Societies Registration Act 1960. After registration Janata Shikshan Sanstha took the charge of college on 1st April, 1968 from Prajna Pathshala Mandal, Wai. On 1st September 1980, 'Arts & Commerce College', was renamed as 'Kisan Veer Mahavidyalaya' in the memory of it's founder leader late. Shri. Kisan Veer alias Aabasaheb Veer. After the sad demise of Kisan Veer, Shri. Prataprao Bhosale became the president of the Janata Shikshan Sanstha Wai.

## **2.8 PROGRESS & DEVELOPMENT OF KISAN VEER**

### **MAHAVIDYALAYA :-**

Arts & Commerce college was started with only 78 students in 1962, but now there are 4761 students in the college taking higher education. At the beginning it was only a given degree college. Post graduate courses in Commerce were made available from 4th July, 1969. From 1973-74 post graduation facility was made available in Marathi and English. The science faculty was started from 1982-83. Today, in the Mahavidyalaya, facility of post-graduation in Arts and Commerce and degree education in science is available. M. Phil centre of Marathi and Commerce has also been started in the Mahavidyalaya.

National Service Scheme was started in College on 2nd October 1972. In 1965, 'Economic and planning study council', was established. Its aim was to know the economical problems in Wai region and collect the information. National Cadet Corp was started in Mahavidyalaya in 1964 for 'Unity and Discipline' of the students in the college. Students council was established on July 10, 1969. In 1969, 'Hindi Literature Council' also was established and also 'Students Welfare Mandal', was established on 20th July, 1971. Junior College (XI and XII) was started from June 1979. Post-graduation in Economics subject was started in 1983 and Vocational course in electronics started in college on non-grant basis, afterwards grants were sanctioned in 1988-89.

Today, Mahavidyalaya is playing very important and essential role in the area of Wai, Khandala, Mahabaleshwar talukas. Mahavidyalaya provides several educational facilities for the students of Mahavidyalaya.

## **2.9 INITIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SANSTHA (MANDAL) :-**

As the local population of Wai came out with its whole hearted support for the project for starting a college at Wai, the Wai Municipality too, unanimously voted and made over to the Prajna Pathshala Mandal, a net grant of Rs. 25000/- as a part of the fund required for the project. The members of the Rotary Clubs at Wai, Panchgani and Mahableshwar too, went around to collect a donation of Rs. 5000/- for the purpose. A special mention in this respect needs to be made of the efforts made by Late Dr. P. S. Marathe of Wai who worked almost incessantly for collecting the requisite funds for the college through donations, right from the day the idea was first mooted. Then the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri. Y. B. Chavan, gave a donation of Rs. 10,000/- for college from the Chief Minister's Fund. The Wai Taluka Panchayat Committee gave a donation of Rs.40,000/- for the college. The University Grant Commission gave a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for the construction of the college hostel and new building.

Table no. 2.6 shows the list of some important donors.

**Table No. 2.6**  
**LIST OF SOME IMPORTANT DONORS.**

SR. NO	DONORS	RS.
1.	Wai Municipality, Wai	25,000/-
2.	Chief Minister Fund, Mumbai	10,000/-
3.	Shri. Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai	10,000/-
4.	M/S. Kirloskar Bros. Limited Kirloskarwadi	5,000/-
5.	M/S Baldota Bros. Mumbai	5,000/-
6.	Standard Mills Co. Ltd., Mumbai	5,000/-
7.	Shri. Hasham Premji, Mumbai	3,100/-
8.	Sir. Ratan Tata Trust, Mumbai	3,000/-
9.	M/S. Walchand Industries Charitable Trust, Mumbai	2,500/-
10.	Seth Mafatlal Charity Trust, Mumbai	2,000/-
11.	Medical Superintendent, American Marathi Mission, Wai.	1,501/-
12.	The Sasson Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. Wai.	1,500/-
13.	Indian Dyestuff Industries Ltd. Mumbai	1,500/-
14.	M/S. M. L. Dahanukar Education Trust, Mumbai	1,000/-
15.	M/S. Vinayak Narayan Bapat Co. Wai.	5,00/-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>76602/-</b>

Source : 'Krishnai' Magazine of the College.

Besides several agencies, persons, trusts and business units have helped the Mahavidyalaya after its establishment. Most of the 'Grampanchyats in Wai taluka had given the financial help to the Mahavidyalaya. The names of these grampanchyats are as follows :-

**Table No. 2.7**  
**TABLE SHOWING THE INITIAL CONTRIBUTIONS**  
**BY GRAMPANCHYATS.**

Sr. No.	Grampanchyat	Donation Rs.
1	Paserni	2000/-
2	Kenjal	1001/-
3	Bhunj	1001/-
4	Khavte	1000/-
5	Joor	1000/-
6	Renawle	1000/-
7	Bhivdi	1000/-
8	Kanur	701/-
9	Akoshi	700/-
10	Shendurjne	700/-
11	Surur	501/-
12	Chandak	500/-
13	Gulumb	500/-
14	Vele	500/-
15	Jambh	500/-
16	Degone	500/-
17	Shirgone	500/-
18	Kusgone	500/-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,104/-</b>



Sr. No.	Grampanchyat	Donation Rs
19	Bapardi	500/-
20	Warkhadwadi	500/-
21	Washwali	500/-
22	Wadoli	500 -
23	Kodawale	500/-
24	Wasale	400 -
25	Golegone	300 -
26	Gundewadi	300 -
27	Walenge	300/-
28	Bhugone	300/-
29	Malatpur	300/-
30	Gowe	300/-
31	Jawli	300/-
32	Wajewadi	300/-
33	Waghhone	251/-
34	Chikhli	200 -
35	Bhogone	251 -
36	Kanapure	200 -
	<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>6202/-</u></b>

Source : "Krishnai" Magazine of the college.

## **2.10 HIGHLIGHTS OF ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY OF THE COLLEGE :-**

- I) In 1962, the building built up by Dr. D. N. Gokhale for hospital was handed over to the college.
- II) Additional 10 acres of land was purchased in 1964 for construction 'Vidya-Kuti' building.
- III) Two small and two big buildings were completed on August 1, 1964.
- IV) 'Vidya-Kuti-1' building was completed in 1965.
- V) Building 'Vidya-Kuti-2' was completed on 1st October, 1965.
- VI) The construction of new hostel was started on 11th July 1969, and was completed in June 1972, with the help of U.G.C. grants.
- VII) On 25th April, 1969, Dr. D. N. Gokhale's building and land was purchased for Rs. 30,000.
- VIII) Additional 4 acre of land was purchased in 1969 for professors residence and college's other work on the Mahabaleshwar road next to the college.
- IX) The construction of new building was started on 3rd June 1972. It was completed on Feb 15th, 1976 by spending Rs. 6 lakhs.
- X) The land in front of the Mahavidyalaya was purchased in 1973 for other work.
- XI) The construction of building of 'students welfare centre' was started in 1979
- XII) Another building was constructed in 1976 for library.
- XIII) College ground was repaired and developed and made suitable

for various games in 1982.

XIV) An additional classrooms were constructed for junior college in 1982.

XV) The construction of science building was completed in 1984. The president Shri. Prataprao Bhosale took lead in this respect.

XVI) In 1999, U.G.C. gave grants of Rs. 6 lakhs for construction of Chemical laboratory and that construction was completed in 2001.

XVII) The Green house building and a canteen was constructed in 2001.

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