Chapter – IV

Dr. PAVATE’S CONTRIBUTION TO EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Dr. Pavate played a crucial role in the development of educational administration during the pre- and post-independence period. He contributed immensely towards imparting primary and higher education. He struggled to promote excellence in primary and higher education. His vision was to provide education to all.

"Perhaps no one could claim to have had the privilege and the opportunities of association with Pavate at almost every level of educational administration and also in personal life to such an extent and over such a length of time as I have. He was an administrator par excellence."¹ Looking at his contributions to educational administration, 1930 to 1967 can be rightly called the Dr. Pavate era.

"He had also to gear the administrative machinery to the democratic set up and to initiate and operate the post-war reconstruction plans of educational development, which were followed by the schemes under the first five year plan initiated by the Central Government."²

Dr. Pavate was responsible for a number of major reforms in education at various levels. "He helped in the formulation of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1948, which
laid the foundations of a sound primary education policy. It was due to his untiring efforts that the scheme of compulsory education was placed on a firm footing and made rapid progress. "3 He personally went to each and every district of the state and encouraged the district officers by his advice on measures to make the scheme of compulsory education a success.

"His contribution in placing on statute the Bombay Secondary School Certificate Examination Act was by no means small. The teaching personnel in private schools had hardly any security of tenure, and no definite conditions of service. Dr. Pavate was always sympathetic towards teachers and spared no pains to raise the status of teaching profession."4 It is said that the teaching profession is a noble profession, and he contributed towards raising its status.

Dr. Pavate was appointed as Chairman of Text Book Committee and the report of that committee is regarded as a standard work on the subject. "He laid the foundation of new machinery for approving and sanctioning text books which was responsible for minimizing the evils and defects of the procedures followed in the old days."5

He was associated almost for a period of nearly four decades with every level of educational administration. As head of the department of education, he had to face a
number of problems pertaining to educational administration in the initial stages. His service coincided with a period of changes and development.

In his autobiography viz., *Memoirs of an Educational Administrator*, he gives a vivid account of the important events of his life and career. The picture that emerges is that of an upright, knowledgeable, self-respecting, well-behaved officer of integrity and idealism and of a well-read highly cultured person and a real gentleman. He meticulously cultivated these qualities over the years by his innate idealism and courage of convictions. Undoubtedly, these virtues are the boons bestowed by the cultural traditions of the family and the happy domestic life.

"In 1930 when Pavate was recruited to the Bombay Educational Service, the administrative machinery was practically heading for collapse." In fact, the problems were numerous. The number of European educational officers still left in the service was slowly dwindling. Under such circumstances, Dr. Pavate contributed substantially towards the development of the Education Department of Bombay Presidency. Large-scale reforms were a crying need. Recruitment of highly qualified young officers was significant need of the education department.
Dr. Pavate as an Administrator

As an educational administrator, he made the following valuable suggestions to the then Chief Minister of Bombay Presidency, G. B. Kher:

(1) "Amendments to the Primary Education Act of 1924, so as to make the administrative officers independent of the School Board. He should be a Government Servant under the Control of the Education Department. His appointment should be made by Government or the DPI as the case may be, according to the size of the School Board and he should be under the disciplinary control of the DPI. The other powers and duties of the school board might remain as they were.

(2) Expansion of primary education should take place at a reasonable pace. The existing stagnation should cease."7

Dr. Pavate struggled hard to implement his ideas in Bombay Presidency. As a head of the Education Department, he released crores and crores of rupees for the development of primary education. This can be said to be his greatest contribution towards imparting compulsory primary education in the erstwhile Bombay Presidency. According to the suggestions he made, Bombay Presidency Education Act of 1923 was amended in 1938 with the following changes:

(1) "The Administrative officers of the School Boards were
made Government Servants and all powers of control over the teaching staff vested in them and not in the school boards.

(2) The powers of inspection were resumed by the Government. The posts of Deputy Educational Inspectors, which were held in abeyance since 1925 were revived.8

The amendments made to the Primary Education Act came into force with effect from June 1938. The main intention was to bring about good administration in view of the large-scale expansion of primary education. B. G. Kher, the then Chief Minister of Bombay Presidency appreciated the ideas and stands taken by Dr. Pavate regarding the effective implementation of the programmes of compulsory primary education.

**Dr. Pavate's Views on Legal Provisions of Education Act**

The Bombay Presidency Education Act was passed in 1923. It opened a new chapter in the history of Primary Education. The main provisions of this Act are as follows:

(1) "The District Local Boards and some important Municipalities were designated as Local Authorities and these local authorities were required to have their own School Boards.

(2) The District School Board or the Municipal School Board was responsible for management and control of all
primary schools maintained by the Local Authority.

(3) The local authority was competent to employ an adequate administrative, supervising, inspecting and teaching staff including such attendance officers as may be necessary.

(4) Each School Board consisted of twelve to sixteen members including a woman, elected by the Local Authority, two experienced in education and not more than two representing the minorities and the Backward Communities. In addition, Government was to nominate four persons."

As per the provisions of this Bombay Presidency Education Act of 1923, new primary education rules were promulgated by the Government in 1924, and School Boards were formed by 1925. The local authorities appointed junior departmental officers as administrative officers. However, the lacuna was, in a number of districts the administrative officers were weak and inexperienced. All the powers such as appointment, promotion, transfer, punishment or dismissal of teachers, granting leave, etc., were until then exercised by the Education Department were transferred to the Administrative Officer. The Department retained only the power to make rules under the Primary Education Act. Nevertheless, Dr. Pavate was not satisfied with the functioning of School Boards. Because the members of the
school boards did not know how to exercise their powers in
the public interest.

Administration of School Boards

Dr. Pavate as Educational Inspector Class-I, occasionally attended School Board meetings. He used to
guide them and gave valuable suggestions as regards how
they have to run the administration impartially and
efficiently. He believed that quality education could be given
only when teachers are appointed on merit. He opposed
corruption right from the beginning of his career. That is
why he commanded respect wherever he worked. His
unquestioned integrity enhanced his prestige even during the
British rule. He even recommended a few cases of corruption
for further action by the Revenue Commissioner. He felt that
there was too much of communalism, corruption and
favouritism in the working of School Boards established by
the provincial governments under the Government of India
Act of 1935.

As an educational administrator, he used to pay
surprise visits to schools to know and to get first-hand
information. He often noticed that the Head Masters or Head
Mistresses of Primary Schools in villages were absent and he
took disciplinary action against them. “I would not tolerate
any weak spot in the administration. If I noticed any sign of
corruption or laziness on the part of my subordinates, I used
to take the strongest possible action. This is evident from the
action taken against the Administrative Officer, Poona, for
maladministration, and his pay was reduced.\textsuperscript{10}

He worked hard to bring about efficiency and
excellence. It is pertinent to note that during his period as an
educational administrator, the schools and educational
institutions developed new culture for improving the standard
of education. He took his administrative responsibility
seriously. He quickly brushed up on all the school subjects
and mastered the details of administration. His deep concern
for teachers and his earnestness in improving the classroom
made him popular. The new Director of Public Instructions,
Beckett was impressed by Pavate's style of functioning and
the efficiency in his administration. He said, "Well, you will be
shortly coming to the DPI'S office. Work hard and you will
become indispensable to the Government. I do hope you will
retire as DPI."\textsuperscript{11} Beckett was a typical, Englishman. He never
used to permit his subordinates to take liberty with him. He
knew how to keep everybody in his proper place. Dr. Pavate
was made DPI by the British Government in India. Moreover,
throughout his service as Director of Public Instruction,
whenever he had occasion to refer to Dr. Pavate, he
appreciated the stand and policy decisions taken by him.
"The good administrator is loyal to his institution, involving a willingness to yield a good deal of himself to its discipline." He must be willing to assume responsibility. He assumed many responsibilities and performed his duties with all sincerity and integrity. This willingness to assume responsibilities must include virtues like courage, a firm willingness to take decisions, a positive attitude and long-term concern and all these qualities were found in him. In fact, he was a compendium of all virtues required for an administrator. Whatever Dr. Pavate said and did as an educational administrator, he did it with commitment and dedication. He largely succeeded in tackling the issues and problems of educational administration.

"A good administrator is one with a strong bent towards action." Looking at his style of functioning, it is obvious that he was a good listener. He assessed what was good in it and the same was followed by him in administration. He was action oriented. His deeds were speaking louder than his words. He was assertive as well as persuasive. This enabled him to minimize deficiency in administration. He possessed all such qualities and exhibited them as and when necessary.

He had good personnel around him in his educational administration. A good administrator mobilises sufficient resources required for the institution. "As educational
administrator he mobilized the resources from all sources. Money is no problem. I will bring tons of money. Dr. Pavate used to say as Vice-Chancellor of Karnataka University, Dharwad.”

“A good administrator is one who aims at effectiveness and avoids using power or authority for its own sake.” Dr. Pavate never misused power. “A good administrator has self-confidence that enables him readily to confess ignorance and personal fault. The incompetent administrator gets himself into frequent trouble by pretending to knowledge he does not have and by trying to justify his own least justifiable actions.” A good administrator encourages his subordinates and always takes them into confidence. In fact, Dr. Pavate was the source of inspiration and strength for his subordinates. Thus, he always used to encourage them.

“A good administrator is a team worker. He deals with subordinates in a manner showing them means of improving. He is hospitable to the suggestions for improvement.” Undoubtedly, he believed in teamwork. He was a taskmaster, but a fair one. He was generous and gracious. He never spoke harsh words to any subordinates. And even while angry, he did not lose his sense of humour. As a seasoned and experienced administrator, he left behind footprints to be followed by posterity.
In democracy, a good administrator needs to have a high respect for political processes and political leaders. He respected the politicians of his times and they respected him and his ideas. However, at the same, he preferred to keep away from politics. Throughout his service and even after his retirement he acted with competence. He was well versed in the management of programmes designed to serve the general welfare.

He was an inspiration to those who intended to become good administrators. Throughout his life, he struggled hard and thereby emerged as successful educational administrator and his life was one of struggles for the good of society. Right from the school days, he was disciplined and systematic in his work. This proved to be great asset to him in his life.

His integrity as an educational administrator was appreciated by British officials like H. G. Rawlinson and others but also by those who were opposed to him. He did yeoman service to the country. If we look at Dr. Pavate from different perspectives, we come to know his different and unique abilities and the noble qualities to which he strictly adhered. The more carefully his administration is studied, the more does its unique qualities as an educational administrator appear.

The DPI is the executive head of the Education
Department. His duties and responsibilities are manifold. He has to administer the funds placed at his disposal. He has to control the teaching and administrative staff. Framing of syllabus including prescribing textbooks and awarding scholarship were the other important duties of DPI. He was mainly responsible for giving grants-in-aid to schools. One or two Joint Directors, a few Deputy Directors used to assist the DPI in performing his functions. Dr. Pavate as a DPI performed all these duties to the best of his ability and knowledge.

As an educational administrator, he made remarkable contributions to the Education Department of then Bombay Presidency. He was one of the senior most Directors of Public Instruction in India during the rule of the British and brought much needed transformation in the educational system. "Pavate was in the office of the DPI, Poona, for about twenty years, first as Assistant Director, then as Deputy Director and finally as Director of Education, from which post he ultimately retired. During his twenty-four years of service in the Education Department of the Government of Bombay, he left an indelible imprint on the Department. Not only did he know all the top people of the Department, but he knew also many teachers from Primary and High Schools and could address them by their names."18
Dr. Pavate had a sharp memory. He had many departmental figures at the tips of his fingers and could make his point easily in an argument with the members of a committee or with the Government. He was held in great respect both by the British Government and by the Congress Government. Both recognized his ability in administration and his sincerity in implementing developmental schemes.

"He worked hard, even without caring for his health. Many post-independence educational schemes of far-reaching importance went through his hands, and his name will go down in the history of education in the State of Bombay as the most successful DPI. During his time there was great discipline in the Department and the Departmental staff loved him because he appreciated their work irrespective of caste or creed."  

He was immensely popular in the Bombay Presidency. All the while, he exhibited sympathy and kindness, which were rarely found in the officers of his position. Without being unfair to anybody, he always safeguarded the interests of the backward communities. Here he may be considered as a promoter of backward communities as he always fought for their betterment.

"Administration is largely a process of give and take. Although educational administration demands a deep study
of problems and a good deal of hard work, ultimate success depends upon the ability to adopt a practical and human approach.”\textsuperscript{20} Dr. Pavate was known for his industry and mastery over details and also for his ability to understand and appreciate the others point of view. His effective handling of men and affairs was a record in the educational history of British administration.

**Dr. Pavate’s concern for Karnataka College**

In the initial period Karnataka College, Dharwad, was affiliated to the University of Bombay. Once there was a rumour that the Arts Section of the Karnataka College was to be abolished. However, it was strongly protested by the elites of southern part of the then Bombay Presidency. N.K. Dixit, as a leader of a delegation met Dr. Pavate at Dharwad. “He was then Director of Public Instruction. An interview was arranged and I was appointed as leader of the delegation. As soon as I rose in all solemnity to submit our representation, he, with a broad smile on his face, asked me to sit down. He humorously remarked that he knew more than anybody else did that the Karnataka College must have its Arts division. He further stated that he had ambitious schemes for the further development of that premier educational institution.”\textsuperscript{21} Dr. Pavate as an alumnus of Karnataka College was very much proud of it. Besides, as an ex officio member of the Syndicate
of University of Bombay, he fought for retaining the Arts section of the college and ultimately succeeded in retaining it. This can be also considered as his contribution to educational administration.

In 1958, the State of Mysore handed over the management of the Karnataka College to the Karnataka University. Till then Karnataka University was only concerned with post-graduate teaching and research. All the undergraduate teaching was done by affiliated colleges. To maintain a proper standard of teaching, the university thought it necessary to run a college of its own. Therefore, that it becomes a model college for all affiliated colleges. This position was fully appreciated by the then Minister of Education, Annarao Ganamukhi. Dr. Pavate who was proud of Karnataka College, as he was its alumnus, took great interest in its development. He made significant contribution to the development of infrastructure and academic development. For the sake of administrative convenience the Karnataka College was split into two colleges, Arts and Science, each with a strength of about eight hundred, the maximum strength allowed by the university. It was with his initiation that provision was made for compulsory tutorials and to a great extent individual attention was paid to students. Dr. Pavate wanted that the teachers from the
postgraduate departments should go and teach in Karnataka College and in turn, competent teachers from Karnataka College should go and teach post-graduate classes.

"During his tenure as the head of the Educational Department of the progressive State of Bombay, he rendered significant service to the cause of education. Able and efficient, tolerant and broadminded, having all the qualities of a determined leader, and above all charged with a high sense of patriotism and devotion to work, Pavate established claims to public recognition and honour."22 Dr. Pavate as DPI was successful in carrying out administration of Education Department.

Dr. Pavate opposed corruption right from the beginning of his service. That is why he commanded respect wherever he worked. His unquestioned integrity enhanced his prestige during the British rule. He recommended a few cases of corruption for further action by the Revenue Commissioner. As an educational administrator, he never tolerated corrupt practices in the department. He had studied all the important problems of educational administration. As a result of this, he performed his duties efficiently and with all confidence. He had developed, during the eight years of his administrative experience, an enormous amount of self-confidence. In short, he never tolerated any weak spot in the administration.
In another instance, there was a complaint before Dr. Pavate from the Satara District that an Administrative Officer was partial in the matter of appointments and transfer of teachers. In the beginning, he did not take the complaint seriously, as the particular officer was a senior Government servant. But when Dr. Pavate was camping at Satara, the complainant personally met him and brought to his notice about the problems of communalism and partiality in administration. Dr. Pavate called A.O and discussed the complaint with him. "I asked him what had made him do such a silly thing. His only excuse was that he thought that he had full powers to do anything he liked in the matter of appointments. I replied to that it did not mean that he could indulge in corruption and nepotism. I took him to task." It clearly demonstrates that he was firm in taking disciplinary action against defaulters and thus tried his best to eradicate the administrative evils of favouritism, nepotism, red tapism and corruption and thereby brought transparency in educational administration. He immediately wrote to the DPI advising him to consider the desirability of issuing some instructions for the guidance of all AO's. Dr. Pavate quoted the case of the Satara district and recommended that the best remedy was to require the Administrative Officer to make appointments strictly in order of merit, taking into
consideration the concessions given by government to the various communities.

Dr. Pavate as a Member of the UGC

The UGC was established in 1954. "The Commission under the UGC Act, is charged with the responsibility to take all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and coordination of university education for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research."24 It has been playing a crucial role in imparting higher education in the country by giving grants to the colleges and universities. His contribution towards the UGC is significant. "He served as a member of the UGC Visiting Committee to the Universities for evaluating the performance for the latter and making recommendations for sanction of plan grants by the UGC. The committees where he served were honoured by his august presence and invaluable counsels in their evaluations."25

"It should be noted that Dr. C. D. Deshmukh who was the first full-time Chairman of the UGC and Dr. Pavate were both alumni of the University of Cambridge. Naturally, Deshmukh had a soft corner for the University headed by Pavate. The result was the Karnatak University made phenomenal progress during the Vice-Chancellorship of Pavate."26 Pavate obtained massive financial help from the
UGC for the academic and infrastructural development of the university. "It happens many a time that even though funds are available there are not men who would make effective use of such bounties. Karnataka University was, however, singularly fortunate in having an educational administrator of the caliber of Pavate who was at the helm of affairs of the University during its developmental period from 1954 to 1967 and who transformed all such financial assistance into opportunities for the youth for sculpturing themselves into builders of modern India."²⁷ He was the builder of this seat of learning, which has been imparting quality higher education.

Throughout his career, he kept good men in the right positions. Dr. M. Santappa was a former Vice-chancellor of the University of Madras, met Dr. Pavate once in the Karnataka University Guest House. Dr. Pavate said, "Dr. Santappa, you should become the Chairman of the UGC." After his retirement, Dr. Pavate settled in Bangalore, and "He wrote a personal letter in his hand to the then Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and asked Santappa to send the letter by registered post on his behalf."²⁸ It shows that he always supported good and able men for the highest posts.

**Inter-University Board of India**

As president of the Inter-University Board of India,
Pavate made a significant contribution towards bringing reforms in the existing system of Examinations in our Universities. He devoted a major part of his life to discussion and solution of educational problems. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, former President of India, has rightly remarked, "I am glad to know that you propose to honour Pavate, the President of Inter-University Board of India. His work in the cause of education is well-known and it is my hope and desire that he may live for many years to come to guide us."29

He played a crucial role in the running of the Inter University Board, which consisted of vice-chancellors of all the universities in the country. As its president, he made ceaseless and consistent efforts to help the other Indian universities to fall in line with trends in the world. He represented Inter University Board on many occasions abroad.

**Dr. Pavate as an Architect of Karnataka University**

"The Government of Bombay accepted in principle the establishment of regional university in the province. Accordingly, the Government appointed Karnataka University Committee on 25th December 1947 under the chairmanship of Honourable Justice N.S. Lokur to explore the possibility of establishing a regional university. This committee submitted its report in June 1948."30
This committee considered the aspirations of the people of the region. It made recommendations reflecting the expectations of common people. According to recommendations of Lokur Committee, Karnataka University, “was established in 1949 to meet the regional aspirations and cater to the needs of the people of the four Kannada-speaking districts of the old State of Bombay, namely, erstwhile Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwad and Karwar districts. The university got its Act on the same lines as the other universities carved out of the then State of Bombay Province, in which many of the positions were elective, except for the first Vice-Chancellor, R. V. Jahagirdar, who was nominated.”

"Under Section 10 (2) of Karnataka University Act, Hulakoti retired on 17th July 1954. Pavate who was elected by the Senate at its meeting held on 26th June 1954, as the new Vice-Chancellor, assumed office on 18th July 1954.” Pavate, was one of educational administrators, a unique person whose name and fame reached Dharwad even before he was elected as the Vice-Chancellor of Karnataka University.

Dr. Pavate can be considered as architect of Karnataka University. He served as Vice-Chancellor till 14th October 1967, for a period of thirteen long years with sincerity, integrity and devotion and commitment. Professor T. Ruben,
former Chairman of KPSC said, “Like a magician, Pavate has created out of nothing a great temple of light, liberty and learning where generations yet unborn will find the fulfillment of their dreams and aspirations. His farseeing vision combined with sober practicability, his enterprise and courage, his strength of emotion and power of mind have created an educational monument that will defy time and last for centuries. When our lords and leaders will have passed in to oblivion, the luster of the Vice-Chancellor’s fame will shine with undimmed glory.”

“Dr. D.C. Pavate was a distinguished educational administrator in the former Bombay state and was a distinguished mathematician. It is the efforts of such pioneers which have contributed in a very large measure to the present pre-eminence of Karnataka University.” It was regarded as regional university in terms of serving the interests/ aspirations of the people of this region. It became national university from the viewpoint of its credibility. Based on the vision of Honourable Justice Lokur Committee, Dr. Pavate’s leadership was considerably responsible for achieving this.

Thus as an architect of Karnataka University, Dr. Pavate contributed immensely towards its all round development. First, “Dr. Pavate’s dramatic transformation of this university
from a merely examining body into a teaching university has helped to put it on firm academic foundation. Secondly, his efforts to give Kannada its due place in university studies cannot but evoke our admiration. Thirdly, he has not only expanded the university by opening new branches of learning but has also improved the finances of the university. In a word, Pavate has put this young university on the educational map of India."

When Dr. Pavate took the charge of Vice-Chancellorship of Karnataka University there were a number of problems. "Broadly speaking, I had to grapple with the following problems:

1) To put down parties in the University based on caste and community.
2) To improve relations with the Government.
3) To undertake a large scale building programme for classrooms, library, laboratories, teachers' quarters, halls of residence, etc.
4) To develop the existing postgraduate departments of the university and to start new ones; and
5) To improve the standard of education and encourage research.""

Throughout his tenure, he did his best in redressing these problems. His head, heart and soul were devoted to
the making of Karnataka University, its buildings, its staff, its curricula of studies and standards of examinations. He watched from day to day every brick of the buildings of the university go into its place. He knew where an engineer has not provided some requirement of the chemistry section, even though the professor of chemistry may not know it. Dr. Pavate knew every professor both his surface and his depth. His eyes look like searchlights into men and things.

According to Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa, "I found a role model in Dr. Pavate who practised service with sacrifice, the two noble needs of the nation at any point of its history of development. For him work was worship and for those who had the opportunity of working in Karnataka University where he was the Vice-Chancellor for an unbroken period and record tenure of fourteen years, he was an inspiring leader and a visionary. That I was attracted by his magnetism to Dharwad is itself a thrilling divine incident." Like magnet, Dr. Pavate attracted eminent scholars from various parts of the country. He was able to establish numerous links in the educational fields both in India and abroad.

During the period of Dr. Pavate, a number of reputed scholars were appointed in various Departments of the University. "The number of postgraduate departments rose from five to thirty and headed by departments professors of
all India stature like T. N. Shrikanthaiah (Kannada), N. R. Tawade (Physics), K. S. Naragund (Chemistry), Armando Menezes (English), B. A. Salatore (History), V.K. Gokak (English), S. C. Bose (Geography), Sulabha Panandikar (Education), Shrinivas Ayyangar (Mathematics), K. J. Shah (Philosophy), so on been appointed.  

Credit goes to Pavate for having brought eminent scholars from different parts of the country, which in turn helped in enhancing the prestige of the university.  

He was the moving spirit behind the university. He was a great visionary. His vision enabled it to be in the forefront of providing qualitative higher education and promoting academic excellence. As a Vice Chancellor, he was firmly committed to enhancement and strengthening of quality in higher education and did it to the best of his ability.  

"If universities are to truly serve the country they must be close to native soil, close to poor and the needy."  

Karnatak University under the stewardship of Dr. Pavate was able to serve the people of this part of Karnataka. It attempted to serve the interest of the people of the region.  

Under the leadership of Dr. Pavate, the university developed into an institution of national and international reputation by setting high academic standard and values. Though it started with seven colleges, today it has achieved a
phenomenal progress with more than five hundred and fifty colleges, besides offering fifty post-graduate courses. It was his vast experience in educational and administrative fields and his clear vision that enabled him as Vice-Chancellor to build the university.

In fact, it had not grown at all compared to other universities. Government grants had been allowed to lapse, as the management was unable to utilize them on time. The Government was very unhappy with the way the university was being managed. The officials and even the Vice-Chancellors were good people but they did not have the necessary experience of managing large, autonomous organizations. It was under these circumstances that Dr. Pavate contested the election and was elected as the third Vice-Chancellor by an impressive margin of twenty-three votes. When he took over the charge, the first phase of construction work at the new university campus had just been completed and it consisted of seven large houses for professors including one for the Vice-Chancellor, some for the non-teaching staff and a medium sized administrative building. Initially, the staff members were reluctant to live in campus, mainly due to the problem of snakes. But Pavate convinced them that they are harmless. He took initiative in providing transportation facility. The city bus service was
introduced at regular intervals between the city and the campus. It was during his Vice-Chancellorship that the university campus became a temple of learning with all basic facilities required. Thus, credit goes to Dr. Pavate for making Dharwad a seat of learning. He did his best to maintain and strengthen high standard of the postgraduate departments. The campus was quite peaceful during his period. We do not find any untoward incidents in the campus during his tenure.

Nanjundappa categorically stated, "I was able to serve the people of Karnataka and of India because, I chose and worked under Pavate's leadership. If I had gone to the University of Mysore my career would have been totally different because encouragement of the type available from Pavate was not heard of in other universities where extra academic considerations had already played a ruinous role in the matter of academic and research freedom and environment."40

**Dr. Pavate's Vision**

Pavate's vision was to establish a strong, democratic India where all people have equal opportunities for getting education. This helps in reducing social and economic inequalities. His vision was to educate each and every citizen of India. He expected quality in education. He visualized that
there should not be practice of untouchability in any form and it should put an end to exploitation. Perhaps this contributes to achieve social justice.

It stands for the onward march of human race towards higher objectives. He stated that if the universities could function satisfactorily, then it would be good for the entire society and the people. He believed that a vast responsibility rests on our universities and educational institutions and those who guide their destinations. He was of the view that we are not going to reach our goal through illegitimate means. He firmly believed that right ends could never be fully achieved through wrong means. In other words, achievement of good ends largely depends on good means. Here Dr. Pavate was Gandhian.

**Dr. Pavate’s Mission**

Dr. Pavate’s mission was to provide qualitative, useful and practical education to everyone at all levels right from primary to university education. As a DPI, he tried his best to bring quality in both primary and secondary education. As a Vice-Chancellor, he played crucial role in enhancing and strengthening the quality of higher education. Thus Dr. Pavate was associated with all stages of education from primary to higher.

His missionary zeal enabled him to make Karnataka
University one of the leading universities in India. Looking at the career of Dr. Pavate it becomes obvious that he imbibed the values of both East and West. In other words, in him we find synthesis of eastern and western culture. He was proud of India's rich cultural inheritance and our ancestors like Sarvadnya. Being the product of the University of Cambridge, he wanted to bring about the academic excellence of a high order in Indian education on the solid foundation of our own heritage.

Dr. Pavate's role is as follows:

(1) His role in the infrastructural development of the university

(2) His role in the academic development of the university

**Infrastructural Development of the University**

"With the election of Shri D. C. Pavate as Vice-Chancellor to replace Shri C. C. Hulakoti, due to retire a month later, the all round development of the university acquired a new pace. The first task that engaged his attention was the building up of the new campus according to the master plan already on paper. The Education Building, a large three-floor edifice, was the first demand on the new Vice-Chancellor's attention."\(^4^1\)

Dr. Pavate was well aware of the fact that the academic development of a university largely depends on its infra-
structural development. According to him, both academic and infrastructural developments go hand in hand. Academic excellence cannot be achieved without infrastructure. Thus on assuming office, he gave top priority to the infrastructural development. He realized that one of the great needs of the university was a spacious building, which would be able to house the existing postgraduate departments as well as those, which would be started in the immediate future. He thought of giving sufficient space required for a library and various laboratories. Accordingly, his priority was construction of the main building.

"The year 1954-55 marks a period of steady progress and proper planning. This is an infant university, which needs to be put on a sound footing. For preparing the plans and estimates of these buildings, M/s Pataki and Dadarkar were appointed the university architects. The architects produced the necessary drawings, plans and estimates in about four months, and, according to their plans, the northern half of the front wing and the northern wing would house the laboratories and the science departments. The southern half of the front wing would accommodate the arts departments with a number of lecture rooms, professors' rooms and students' common rooms, while the southern wing was meant for the library, reading-room and the museum."
The foundation stone was laid by Dinakarrao Desai, Minister for Education, Government of Bombay, on 14th January, 1955."

Mobilization of Resources

"Quality and the value education cannot be realized unless higher education is provided adequate resources." Dr. Pavate mobilized the resources from various sources and was successful in providing quality education.

Dinakar Rao Desai, the then Minister for Education, Government of Bombay was an intimate friend of Pavate and hence took keen interest in the development of this university. "The Bombay Government sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs.5 lakhs per annum for a period of three years beginning with the year under report. The Central Government also sanctioned, during the year, an amount of Rs. 3 lakhs towards the construction of the science sections of the Building and the whole scheme has been recommended by the state government for the financial aid to the University Grants Commission for payment of its share under the rules framed for the purpose. It is hoped that with adequate assistance form the state government and the University Grants Commission, this building will be completed within next two or three years." Dr. Pavate took more interest and
initiation in constructing the main and other buildings of Karnataka University.

The Main and Other Buildings

Dr. Pavate's estimates about constructing main building were quite accurate. "It has been estimated in the plan that the entire building requirements of this university will cost Rs. 43 Lakhs. The entire building programme is to be completed by the end of March 1961, which synchronises with the end of the period of the Second Five Year Plan. It is estimated that recurring expenses of the University, when all the post-graduate departments completed in the plan are started will come to about 6 Lakhs." What Dr. Pavate did was in conformity with procedures established by the university. Hence, tenders were called for the construction of the main building without much difficulty and delay. "The tender of M/s Mysore Engineers Limited, being the lowest, was accepted and the work entrusted to them on the condition that the work would be completed within a period of two and a half years." The actual work commenced from September, 1955. The engineers and contractors did their best to complete the work as per the schedule. Dr. Pavate faced a number of difficulties in constructing this magnificent building.

In 1956, the states in India were reorganized on
linguistic basis and consequently the new State of Mysore was created with its capital in Bangalore. It included all the areas of erstwhile Bombay and Madras presidencies and Hyderabad where Kannada was spoken. The new Government of Mysore was even more sympathetic towards the university headed by Dr. Pavate.

In New Delhi, a new authority known as the University Grants Commission was estimated in 1954 to help universities and colleges and Deshmukh became its first Chairman. From 1954 to 1967, Dr. Pavate succeeded in obtaining maximum financial assistance from the UGC for the development of infrastructure. “The University has been fortunate enough in getting liberal grants from both from central government and the state government during the year under report.”

In five years, Dr. Pavate was able to add more staff quarters, buildings for the departments, a guesthouse, a botanical garden was developed during this period. The construction of the Main Building demonstrates Dr. Pavate’s dedication. It is worth noting that he did all this work as a Vice-Chancellor after his retirement from Government service. It is obvious that though retired from Government service he was untiring. Throughout his term, he was involved in one or the other developmental work in the
campus of the university.

Dr. Pavate had good personnel around him. A good administrator mobilizes sufficient resources required for the institution. “As an educational administrator, Dr. Pavate mobilized the resources from all sources.”

Looking to the sincerity and integrity of Dr. Pavate, finance started coming liberally both from the state government and the UGC for various plans. His leadership made the foundations of the university truly strong. He was so devoted to the cause of constructing the main building that he supervised the building materials even during nights. He worked tirelessly.

“His regular walks in the mornings were often inspection walks in the gardens and for the buildings that were taking shape and for the overall growth of the university. It is not an exaggeration to say that he was a better-informed person about the campus and its physical environment than any other officer of the university. These walks also had attractions to people who liked to meet him and hoped to useful talk with him.” This demonstrates work consciousness of Dr. Pavate. All the time he was thinking and working about the building the university.

Dr. Pavate gave top priority to infrastructural development of the University. “The faculty club-cum-guest
house was opened on 9th April 1959 by Shri B. D. Jatti, the then Chief Minister of the new Karnataka State and shortly after, the men's hostel, alternatively called Nijalingappa Hall was inaugurated by Education Minister of the State. Meanwhile, the following works in the master plan were in progress and were duly completed during the same academic year; 1) the Health Centre 2) the Central workshop 3) the Store room 4) a room for poisonous chemicals 5) a building for shops 6) a swimming pool 7) 8 residences for the teaching staff."

"In the following year (1960-61), further progress was made with the construction of the following buildings:

1) Post-graduate women's Hostel
2) Staff residences for Lecturers
3) Professors' bungalows
4) Garden superintendents quarters (2 tenements)

In the same year, a scheme was prepared to construct separate buildings for the departments of chemistry, zoology and botany, besides two hostels for men, an additional one on the university campus, and the other on the Karnataka College Campus (now known as Udaya Hostel."

"He kept close watch on university property, as if it is his personal property. The result of this was that nothing went without his notice. No one went to court against him."
On Sundays, Pavate used to go walking up to the temple of Haddingudd Basaveshwara on the way to Haliyal. It demonstrates that he was punctual in all respects. Dr. Pavate was sympathetic towards the workers coming from neighbouring villages for the construction of main building. In fact, he was a humanist. He followed humanism as advocated by Basaveshwara.

Initially, "The University decided to use Badami stones for the facade of the building but it was found that stones of uniform shade were not available. Doddaballapur stones were used. Therefore, after careful consideration for veneering and give up Badami Khandaki facing."53 After getting over initial difficulties, the work progressed satisfactorily. The construction work was in full swing. By the end of 30th April 1958, the front and the library wing of the main building was almost completed except the two domes at the end and the tower in the centre. In all within a span of three years, the main tower building was ready for use. At first, all post-graduate departments of science, social sciences and humanities were housed in this main building. Due to the increase of student strength and post-graduate departments, science departments and laboratories were separated from the main building and housed in independent buildings.

The main building was intended to be divided equally
between the humanities and social sciences on the one side and the physical sciences on the other. He in consultation with approval of the Syndicate decided to have four-sculptured relief of inspiring personalities representing the humanities as well as the sciences. After giving careful thought to this question, he had the figures of Kittur Rani Channamma and Sarvadnya on the one side, and of Bhaskaracharya, the great Indian mathematician of the twelfth century and Albert Einstein, the proponent of the theory of relativity, on the other.

The opening ceremony of the new building was held on 19th June 1959. Dr. Pavate delivering the welcome speech said, "The foundation stone of this building was laid by the then Minister of Education of the Bombay state the late Dinakar Rao Desai, in January 1955. Since then, the work of construction has been going on steadily, and we have just been able to complete the main building and the library wing, though the one-hundred and twenty feet tower still remains to be completed. The life of a university does indeed, bristle with problems. But the choice of person who should declare this building open was no problem. It fell naturally on the chairman of the UGC, not only by virtue of his official position, but as an able administrator, an eminent statesman and a great and versatile scholar."54
Dr. Pavate was proud of Deshmukh who combined in himself the triple role of scientist, economist and poet. It was he who sanctioned required financial help from the UGC. On this auspicious occasion Dr. Pavate remembered the help given by Kher, who was as sympathetic towards Karnataka University, and gave free of cost, three hundred acres of land on these hills, which have long been known as Chhota Mahabaleshwar. On the occasion of handing over this site to the university, he hoped that it would be known as Bada Mahabaleshwar.

"Here is the right man in the right place; that is to say that he brings to his work not only the necessary length of experience, not only the understanding of the academic as well as human aspects of his duties, but that he has also that ability to get on with people and to push on with the job in hand, to surmount difficulties and finally, to show results, which are here for everyone to admire. Indeed I should say that the construction of a beautiful block of buildings like this for the university is proof of the signal success that has attended his efforts."55 Thus, even Deshmukh appreciated the remarkable contributions made by Dr. Pavate towards the all-round development of Karnataka University. Today this main building with the tower clock is popularly known as "Vidya Soudha." It stands forever as monumental work of
Dr. Pavate.

"Any institution to make a mark requires a visionary and a dreamer and Karnataka University got such a gifted and eminent personality in Dr. Pavate. The imposing main building of the university "Vidya Soudha" is evidence to his vision and personality."\textsuperscript{56}

"I content myself with saying that the high standard of the post-graduate departments and the development of the university campus today bear ample testimony to Dr. Pavate's administrative as well as academic abilities. Virtue has its own reward, and his valuable services to the university have earned for him national and international fame."\textsuperscript{57} The greatest work of Pavate, however, lies in the sphere of university education. His relation with Karnataka University was close even as Head of the Department of Education of the State of Bombay, as he was an ex-officio member of the Senate and Syndicate of Karnataka University. He not only gave good guidance in academic matters, but also secured substantial financial assistance. On the eve of his retirement from Government service in the year 1954, the university was fortunate enough to get his mature experience and expert knowledge as vice-chancellor.

"During the second Five Year Plan period, we constructed on university campus, a hall of residence, known
as Nijalingappa Hall, to accommodate two hundred and eighty students at the cost of eleven lakh rupees.” 58 Dr. Pavate knew that students essentially require hostel facility. Thus, he constructed hostels for their convenience so that they can devote their precious time to their study and research.

Creating a Botanical Garden of high standard had been one of Dr. Pavate’s dreams. “The layout of the Botanical Gardens was done in 1962-63. This was followed by other gardens; for the central workshop, the chemistry building, the Visvachetan Building, the New Men’s Hostel, the Recreation Hall, the Botany Department, the Museum etc.”59 “During a period of 16 years, the university garden won the General Championship 13 times in the Horticulture competition, Hubli-Dharwar.” 60 With UGC assistance, he succeeded in developing it. Now it is named as “Sasya Kashi.” It has preserved rare and valuable species of medicinal and other plants. This garden contributed a new dimension to the research studies being undertaken by scholars in the Department of Studies in Botany.

Academic Development of the University

As a Vice-Chancellor of Karnataka University, Dr. Pavate contributed to its academic development. “The Karnataka University in a relatively short period has earned for itself a
place of distinction in the academic life of the country. I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the former Vice-Chancellor, Dr. D.C. Pavate for his great and enduring contribution to the development of the university." 61 None can deny it. "Karnatak University is what it is today largely because of the uninterrupted stewardship of Dr. Pavate. During his tenure, he succeeded in raising the standard of education by revising the syllabi of all subjects, and updated them. He built laboratories, a library, hostels, roads and avenues, gardens and lawns and developed a beautiful campus from far and near and gave it dynamic leadership."62

"Once a journalist from Kerala visited different departments of Karnatak University and was impressed by its development and its academic activities. When he went back to his home state and wrote about this university for his paper, he described it as the 'Modern Nalanda University'."63 The vision of the founders is being given substance and shape by the universities through its various plans and programmes which has been putting the universities on national and international maps.

He regarded Indian Culture and its capacity in terms of resources as strength of our country. His ultimate goal was to make India one of the powerful nations in the world, and he as an educational administrator did his best in this

188
respect.

Every now and then, Dr. Pavate used to direct the Academic Council to modernise the syllabi and to prescribe standard books. He encouraged the faculty to contribute to their respective discipline by their publications. He arranged for the teachers of the university as well as the principals of various constituent colleges to visit other countries and be exposed to the system of university education prevalent over there. The PG teachers came from different parts of the country to the university during his period.

**Academic Leadership of Dr. Pavate**

Dr. Pavate was influenced by the academic leadership of Madan Mohan Malavia of BHU in the early stages of his career, as a professor of Mathematics. This subsequently helped him a lot as a Vice-Chancellor to contribute to academic development of Karnataka University.

Dr. Pavate had the qualities of head and heart in such a rich measure, which the educational scene sadly lacks today. His dynamism, visionary, zeal and commitment to quality in education are significant. “Generations of students and colleagues of the former Vice-Chancellor proudly remember him whose birth day is celebrated by the university as Educationist Day.” Thus as a mark of respect, every year his birth day is being celebrated as ‘Educationist Day’ and
eminent scholars are invited to deliver foundation lectures on important current issues and challenges of higher education.

When a teacher becomes a Vice-Chancellor, generally he turns into a bureaucrat. Dr. Pavate was different. He was less bureaucratic in his approach to deal with any problem in the context of university administrative matters. As a result, his insightful thinking was meaningful. Such outstanding qualities in him contributed to achieve academic credibility for Karnataka University in India and abroad.

"Law is one of the sadly neglected subjects, at least in this part of the country. So in most of the law colleges in India, classes are held either in the morning or in the evening. To provide sound education in law the university started the law college in 1962." He knew the importance of the study of law. Hence, gave much importance to study of law. This made him to introduce courses in law.

"Prof. V. B. Bhat was its first principle, as well as the post-graduate Department of Law. On his demise, Prof. G. V. Ajjappa succeeded him in both capacities." It clearly shows that he not merely started the new courses of study but also saw that they are being headed by eminent scholars.

The university law college started by Dr. Pavate produced good number of eminent lawyers and judges. The Alumni of this law college have occupied key posts in the
judicial hierarchy. "Many of them have been appointed as Justices of various High Courts and many more are serving as judicial officers in other courts. No other institution in Karnataka contributes so many Judicial Officers and Public Prosecutors as this." The University Law College and the Postgraduate Department of Law have been imparting quality education in Law.

Dr. Pavate took initiation in establishing university college of Education, which was started in 1962. The college of Education was started at the instance of the State of Mysore as they were in need of trained teachers. "This College was started in 1962 as there was crying need for more trained teachers throughout the state and the dearth of teacher training colleges." It has produced good number of teachers who are serving in different parts.

Dr. Pavate always insisted on professors to be aware of their responsibilities of teaching and research. "Dr. Pavate's top most priority was to fulfill the total requirements of a scholar in order to ensure academic excellence. He encouraged proposals for achieving greater efficiency in teaching and research." In this context, he emphasized on quality and quantity of research output. "Universities are not merely training grounds for the young of each generation but also the repositories and guardians of learning and
culture; and we shall be jeopardizing our future if the highest academic standards are not consciously and continuously maintained in them.”

In this respect, Dr. Pavate gave necessary facilities and atmosphere to them in doing research in their concerned disciplines, which contributed largely towards academic development. “Teaching is dissemination of knowledge and research is about building a knowledge bank. So a good teacher has to be a researcher and vice-versa.” According to him, teachers are supposed to make significant contribution to knowledge through their research. From this perspective, research is crucial. Besides teaching has to be based on research. It contributes to enhance the quality of teaching and learning. For teaching and research, mobilization of resources is significant and academic leadership plays a vital role in this respect. Dr. Pavate was successful in mobilizing resources required for research activities.

“He received financial help for a number of projects, the most important among them being the one on editing and translating of the Vachanas of the Sharanas of the twelfth century. This is one of the outstanding academic contributions of Dr. Pavate as Vice-Chancellor.” This is an outstanding contribution of Pavate to Kannada literature.
D. R. Bendre, the great poet of Karnataka, referred to the noble qualities of Pavate at a public function, held in his honour. He referred with great pride to the humility of Pavate who had told him that the university was like a temple and that the Vice-Chancellor was like its priest. Today this attitude needs to be developed and work culture needs to be strengthened. If we follow his values and principles, it will help us to resolve a large number of problems of higher education. It is significant to note that Pavate's thoughts are relevant in this age of globalization and knowledge society.

The foundations laid by Dr. Pavate have been guiding the authorities of the university to expand its jurisdiction and making serious efforts for maintaining its academic credibility in the age of globalization. "In this respect Karnataka University has made visible efforts in recent times to maintain academic credibility by providing academic leadership. In this regard it is worthy to note that quality of research output has considerably increased."73

"Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa as the Chairman of the Postgraduate Department of Economics, placed a proposal in Academic Council for introducing Quantitative Methods (mathematics and statistics) as a part of the syllabus for the undergraduate course and mathematical economics for MA in Economics. " When the subject came up for discussion in the
Academic Council, almost all the Principals of affiliated colleges who were members of the Academic Council, opposed it tooth and nail. Their core argument was if mathematics and statistics were introduced as basic requirements for Economics in their colleges the strength of students for Economics would be reduced considerably and therefore they were against the proposal.\textsuperscript{74}

Dr. Pavate, presiding over the meeting, asked Nanjundappa to respond. He, in a rational way, explained how trends at international level are to be considered, for our syllabus in order to maintain the standard. It is significant from the viewpoint of future of the students. The plea of Dr. Nanjundappa was to teach mathematical economics at post graduate level and quantitative methods at undergraduate level. "Pavate who was in the chair intervened and posed a question, 'What kind of economics can you do without knowledge of mathematics and statistics?' He remembered his colleague in the University of Cambridge, R.G. D Allen and his book \textit{Mathematical Economics}.\textsuperscript{75} It demonstrates that Pavate always insisted on updating the courses of study and introducing new subjects and papers, which are relevant and best suited to modern times.

"He always avoided going out of Dharwad so that his attention and services were available to the university most of
the time. He played a vital role in developing a cosmopolitan atmosphere necessary for higher education." He was known for his unquestioned integrity. Pavate was a great builder of the institutions. He had deep concern for the entire teaching community. Lights were found burning in his office late in the evening up to 9 p.m. and whenever he had met students, he used to advise that hard work is a prerequisite for success.

"Dr. Pavate once was out of station for some official work. During this period, it so happened that the Principal of University Law College, V. B. Bhat met S. B. Shapeti, then Controller of Examinations, and demanded a Demand Draft for thirty thousand rupees towards purchase a series of books on law pertaining to Supreme Court judgments, worth in fact more than one lakh rupees. Bhat's intimate friend was selling them at a very reasonable price. Shapeti called the Finance Officer, R. A. Pandurangi and asked him to issue a Demand Draft in the name of Principal V. B. Bhat. But the Finance Officer outright rejected as, according to him, there was no provision in the university budget for purchase of books on law. Shapeti understood the gravity of the situation and gave an undertaking to the Finance Officer stating that the amount would be returned if not approved by the Vice-Chancellor. Thus, the demand draft was handed over to Bhat
and law books were purchased. When the Vice Chancellor, Dr. Pavate returned to Dharwad, this matter was brought to his notice and he appreciated the stand taken by S. B. Shapeti." 77 It shows that he was a strong advocate of delegation of powers and he used to appreciate the important timely decisions taken by his subordinate officials pertaining to day-to-day administration of the University, in his absence. This also indicates that he was a democrat. He always used to appreciate the important stands taken for running smoothly. "He used to respect the view points of good and honest people. And he had his own judgment of men" 78 He judged persons and their depth of knowledge within no time.

"Once during the course of conversation with Shapeti, Dr. Pavate said, "the Registrar and the Controller of Examinations are two eyes and pillars of the university for administrative purposes. S. S. Wodeyar and Shapeti worked as officers of the university for more than two decades. In March, 1963, Wodeyar went to America to visit some of the universities and during this period, Shapeti worked as Officiating Registrar. Dr. Pavate asked the Officiating Registrar Shapeti to undertake the moderation work of ten percent of the assessed answer scripts by senior teachers of concerned subjects. This work was completed by him through
senior professors and on moderation, it was found that there were about five hundred fifty-seven cases of serious erratic valuation. It was brought to the notice of the Vice-Chancellor and disciplinary action was taken against the defaulters.”79 It indicates Dr. Pavate’s firm belief in correct valuation.

Dr. Pavate had to fight sometimes with his own people. Because in the initial period, there were not enough qualified scholars for appointment to various posts in the university from North Karnataka. Hence, he used to identify candidates from all over India for teaching in the university. His concern was to bring the most brilliant scholars in various subjects keeping in mind to train our teachers. His expectation was that teachers should reach the standard of national and international levels. Therefore, he always upheld merit in making appointments and he never compromised in this respect for any other criterion. By all good means, he wanted to enhance the academic credibility of the university.

Dr. Pavate’s Concern for Students

Dr. Pavate used to take timely decisions. A few instances are worth mentioning: “A student went in complaining to him that research students were not paid their fellowship regularly. Sometimes it used to take months together after the due date. Immediately Dr. Pavate asked the concerned student to sit and sent for the Finance Officer and
asked him in his usual native Kannada, why they have not been given their fellowship on time. The Finance Officer said, "We have not received the grants from the funding agency. As and when the funding agency will release the money the payment will be made." Dr. Pavate instructed that "Henceforth the scholarship amount should be distributed as and when you distribute the salaries to the university employees." As Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Pavate had a personal concern for every student and he was fond of brilliant students. He used to encourage students by giving career guidance. "Dr. Pavate burnt the midnight oil for the overall development of the university. He used to be happy when students of Karnataka University were appointed to high posts. Proud of his students, he always guided them in getting appointments. He felt quite pleased when he heard that V.K. Gokak's son, A.V. Gokak, was selected for IAS." He used to happy when students were selected for high posts.

"Once a poor deserving student studying in the post-graduate Department of Studies in Physics entered the Shapeti's office. He was asked to sit down. It was raining heavily all the while. The student said, "I am too poor. I had no food since two days. I have no accommodation whatsoever and I am dwelling by the side of sculpture of Sarvdnya at the Main Tower Building. Kindly give me studentship, otherwise I
have to discontinue my education and to go home.” Shapeti asked about the percentage of marks he had obtained at the B.Sc. He had seventy-nine percent marks. Shapeti brought this to the notice of Dr. Pavate who for ways to settle the issue and it was suggested that a scholarship of fifty per month may be sanctioned and he may be accommodated in the office of Warden of Nijalingappa Hostel and boarding charges may be met collectively by all hostelites on request. Dr. Pavate accepted this and thus he demonstrated his deep concern for of the poor deserving student.”82 He never used to postpone taking decisions. The timely decisions of Pavate on important issues of university administration created healthy atmosphere in the campus. “Dr. Pavate did not like procedural delay in the administration of the university. Whenever it was brought to his notice by subordinates, he used to take corrective measures immediately. Any teacher’s misbehaviour was not tolerated by him.” 83 “Once it so happened that a university professor of geography misbehaved with a lady student of his department. This matter was brought to the notice of Dr. Pavate who instantly ordered the said professor to vacate the university campus within 24 hours and he vacated.” 84 Thus, he opposed redtapism in administration. He considered it as an administrative evil. The unilateral decisions which he took
on various issues were solely intended to safeguard the interests of the university were always impartial, rational, logical, balanced and unquestionable.

“There was rarely any tension amongst staff or students or any campus unrest, a common feature today in the universities. This was one of his remarkable achievements. The postgraduate departments had no problem of resources or funds.” Peace, order and discipline prevailed in the campus and everything went on very smoothly.

Dr. Pavate is a role model for university administration. Throughout his career, he never misused power and position. It is pertinent to note that he never yielded to the influence brought directly or indirectly on him by others. He believed that the reputation of the university depends on its academic excellence. Enhancement and sustenance of the quality of education imparted in the university was main concern. As a result, Karnataka University, developed academic atmosphere and became one of the leading universities in India.

Dr. Pavate’s Concern for Library

Library is the backbone of a university. “It is the centre of all educational activities of both its staff and students. The library should have sufficient copies of standard works needed by the students and staff.” Dr. Pavate largely contributed to the development of library of Karnataka
University. Academic development of a university is judged by its library. The library developed by Dr. Pavate has been rated by visiting scholars, students, researchers, professors and academicians as one of the best in India. He regarded universities as storage of knowledge. Similarly, he considered books as preservers and transmitters of accumulated knowledge and wisdom to posterity. Thus, Dr. Pavate gave top priority to the development of university library. It enriched the academic credibility of Karnataka University.

Today we are in a knowledge society. Now the library of Karnataka University has become an important learning resource centre, contributing largely towards enriching the horizons of human knowledge and thought by its following services:

1) "Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) through electronic mail for faculty and researchers.

2) Bibliographical Information Service (BIS)

3) E-mail and Internet Service (EIS)

4) UGC-Infonet

5) Electronic Journals (EJ)

6) Library Online Public Access Catalogues (OPAC)"

Dr. Pavate's vision, inspired the administrators to work out a plan for today's Central Library located behind Gandhi Bhavan.
"It has on its shelves 4,00,000 books and subscribes to six hundred periodicals. The UN Depository Centre, which is a unique feature of the University Library, has a collection of 31,000 documents. Besides, it has two hundred video cassettes, several educational films, lingua phone and long playing records, etc. It is now on the internet and is connected with all the post-graduate departments on campus under LAN (Local Area Network). It has been named after the late Professor S. S. Basavanal, an eminent litterateur and educationist. The present position of the library reflects the sound foundation laid down by Dr. Pavate. It was due to strong foundation laid by Dr. Pavate that the university library has grown to its full height giving light to the life of students and teachers, which enormously helped them in achieving progress in their own fields.

**Dr. Pavate as Chairman of Gauhati University Enquiry Commission, 1962**

The Executive council (Syndicate) of Gauhati University, Assam, in an emergency meeting passed a resolution requesting the Chancellor to appoint a commission to enquire into the affairs of the university. In pursuance of this resolution and acting under section 11 (2) (3) of Gauhati University Act, 1947, the Chancellor (General .M. Shringesh) appointed a commission to enquire into and report on the
affairs of Gauhati University, consisting of following members:

"1) Dr. Pavate, Vice-Chancellor, Karnataka University and a member, University Grants Commission, Chairman.

2) B.M. Pugh, Retired Principal, Union Christian College, Barapani, Member.

3) Shri B.C. Barua, Advocate General Assam, Member.

4) Dr. M.N. Goswami, Retired Commissioner of the Division, Secretary."89

It is an indicator of credibility of Dr. D.C. Pavate in India. His name was very popular among the educational administrators. That is why he was made the Chairman of Enquiry Commission. This commission made enquiry into the affairs of the university.

This Enquiry Commission carefully studied the situation, conducted the enquiry by calling the concerned officials of the university and witnesses, and out right reported that, "the university administration is in a 'chaotic' state. The elite of Assam today are indifferent to Gauhati University and to its doings. The commission was shocked to learn that, in recent years, there was hardly any sense of discipline within the campus among the students as well as officers."90 Dr. Pavate and other members of the commission
came to know the gross indiscipline among the students and employees of the university. In fact, all was not well with the university. During the course of interaction with the officials, one of them stated before the commission that, “In this university, nobody is caring for nobody’s words, nobody is taking orders from nobody.”91 This statement clearly indicates the sad state of affairs, which prevailed in the Gauhati University campus. Dr. Pavate clearly observed and found that it had become a centre of all sorts of irregularities and mal-administration. There were number of instances, wherein misuse of funds and power by the Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and the Dean, Faculty of Arts and other officials was proved. The commission also identified important problems of the university and stated in its report. One of the major problems was about transport. “Gauhati University service buses are not available at all time so as to enable them (employees) to attend their office and classes in proper time.”92 As a result, both employees and students were irregular in attending their duty. This adversely affected normal working of the university. Dr. Pavate found that there was an absence of cooperation, understanding and coordination between the Vice-Chancellor and the Executive Council. The chaotic and uncertain situation prevailed in the campus.

“The way in which examinations are held is disgraceful.
No wonder that this university cannot have a regular convocation every year." 93 This clearly indicates gross indiscipline and maladministration in the campus.

Observations of the Enquiry Commission

Dr. Pavate along with other members of the commission investigated the irregularities and issues of mismanagement in an impartial manner and made just observations in its report. “The said report was submitted to Governor of Assam on 20th June 1962.” 94 The following are the significant observations of the enquiry commission:

1) There has been lack of respect for rules and principles at all levels and the employees never used to attend office work according to official timings and the natural consequence was moral atmosphere was depressing.

2) The meeting of the Executive Council was not well planned the agenda copies were not supplied and decisions were hurriedly taken.

3) The buildings constructed in the campus were not well planned, as there was no Master Plan.

4) The university utterly lacks facilities for games, sports, recreation, water supply and corporate life, and the worst of all was the university had no proper library facilities.

5) The Guahati University Act itself was defective, as it does not indicate procedure for making appointments of
teaching and non-teaching staff.

(6) No stock account was maintained showing receipt, issue and balance of various articles.

(7) In most cases, materials were purchased without calling quotations. Even if called the lowest tender was not accepted.95

This report submitted under the chairmanship of Dr. Pavate became an important document in the history of university administration in general and Gauhati University in particular. Credit goes to Dr. Pavate who conducted the investigation in an impartial manner without the fear or favour of anybody else.

Dr. Pavate's Concern for Educating Common Man

With a view to carrying the torch of knowledge to the very doorsteps of the common man, Dr. Pavate strengthened the Department of Publications and Extension Services. It developed in all its dimensions during the Dr. Pavate Era. In fact, the scheme of Extension Lectures was inaugurated by Vice-Chancellor C. C. Hulkoti at Gadag on 8th November, 1952. "During the Vice-Chancellorship of Dr. Pavate, Prasaranga emerged as a prominent publisher, not only of Karnataka, but of the nation as a whole. This tree of knowledge planted in 1952 and watered and nourished by Pavate, has so far organized four hundred and forty
Extension Lecture Camps and has published these lectures in booklet form. Besides, 1000 scholarly publications have also been published. The Prasaranga laid emphases on the Vachana Literature in its publication programme. It has also brought out twenty-three volumes. Six periodicals are also being published."96 All these explain the deep concern of Dr. Pavate for common man and civil society.

Dr. Pavate's belief was that promoting popular awareness by the activities of the Prasaranga would contribute to strengthen civil society. He considered that this ultimately contributes to enhance the effectiveness of the working of democracy in India.

The Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, convened a National Integration Conference in September 1961. Invitations had been issued to one hundred and fifty-three, and among those invited were Union Ministers, Chief Ministers of States, Vice-Chancellors and other educationists, scientists, industrialists and a number of leading personalities from all over India. Dr. Pavate happened to be one of the five Vice-Chancellors invited. This is an indicator of recognising Dr. Pavate at the national level.

"In 1963, Dr. M. I. Savadatti, former Vice-Chancellor of Mangalore University and presently Vice-Chairman, Karnataka State Council for Higher Education, Government
of Karnataka went to England. He was invited by the Foreign Secretary in London for attending the Conference of Commonwealth Scholars. As each one was being introduced to the dignitaries, one of them asked Dr. Savadatti, "Where are you from?" In reply, he said from "Karnatak University." "Where is that?" It is situated in Dharwad". Then he suddenly asked "Is that Pavate's University?" Dr. Savadatti said yes. Thus Karnataka University was popularly known as "Pavate's University" in a foreign land where he had studied."97

It was due to the multifaceted personality of Dr. Pavate that eminent men and institutions in the region have instituted a number of Gold Medals, prizes and a number of scholarships. Karnataka University has emerged as one of the major centres for higher learning in India. It has been producing outstanding men and women who have been contributing in substantial measure in diverse spheres of nation-building. The seeds of higher education sown by Dr. Pavate are yielding fruits today. New inter-disciplinary courses of studies have been introduced. These interdisciplinary courses play an important role in shaping the cause of students. With the result, the university can contribute to the national development.

"Karnatak University enjoys today a solid and fruitful existence, far from being a gift, was achieved by right of
conquest; while it is pledged to create the intellectual aristocracy of the region, it constitutes, in its own sphere of activity, the copestone of a democratic endeavour." 98 Therefore, he was a successful educational administrator. As a result of this, his contribution was to strengthen national building process.

Dr. Pavate encouraged establishing colleges in backward areas with the purpose of imparting higher education to people of any region. It is due to Dr. Pavate's efforts that Gokak Education, society was established in 1965, which is running J.S.S. Arts, Science and Commerce College at Gokak. Besides, he took initiation in establishing good number of medical and engineering colleges. Among them important are J N Medical College, Belgaum, BVB Engineering College, Hubli, Karnataka Medical College, Hubli etc. He implicitly and explicitly contributed immensely in establishing BLD Association Bijapur, Basaveshwara Vidya Vardak Sangh, Bagalkot, Veershaiva Vidya Vardak Sangh, Bellary, Hyderabad Karnataka Education Society, Gulbarga and so on. These educational institutions are imparting higher education to the people of this neglected part of north Karnataka. They are standing as a testimony to vision of Dr. Pavate. In fact, Dr. Pavate as a renowned educational administrator contributed to the development of this region.
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