Chapter - I

INTRODUCTION

A great man has his unique personality. Wrangler* Dr. D.C. Pavate, renowned educational administrator occupies an important place among the great. He made substantial contribution to the formulation and implementation of the Education Policy during the pre and post independence era. He was not only a world famous mathematician but also one of the eminent educationists produced in India. He rose to great heights by dint of his determination, hard work and commitment to the cause of education and its administration.

Whether education is primary, secondary and higher, Dr. Pavate's role as an educational administrator, governor, organizer, statesman, humanist and mobiliser of resources is remarkable. His dynamism and his leadership are unquestionable. His honesty and selflessness enabled him to leave his imprint on whatever he undertook. Wherever he served and whatever he did, he did it with promptness. It was he who made Karnataka University one of the prestigious universities in India.

In his message sent on the eve of the Golden Jubilee of

* A Student who obtains First Class Honours in Mathematics from Cambridge University is called a Wrangler.
Source: Dr. D.C. Pavate, 'Memoirs of an Educational Administrator, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 1964, p.30
Karnatak University and the birth centenary of Dr. Pavate, the then Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee rightly said, “A noted scholar and educationalist Dr. Pavate was the moving spirit behind Karnatak University. His vision has enabled Karnatak University to be in the forefront of providing quality higher education and setting new standards of excellence.”¹

Dr. Pavate was so much closely associated with development of Karnatak University that it is no exaggeration if we say that Karnatak University has been considered as Dr. Pavate's University. He knew every nook and corner of the University. “Pavate as an eminent educationist and administrator came with a missionary zeal to build this university as one of the leading universities in India and thus fulfilled the aspirations of the Kannadigas of this area who had fought relentlessly for a university of their region.”² Thus, Dr. Pavate ceaselessly fought for enhancing the reputation of Karnatak University, Dharwad thereby fulfilling the long-standing aspiration of Kannadigas, of this northern part of Karnataka by developing it in all respects.

S. Nijalingappa, former Chief Minister of Karnataka, has also rightly remarked, that “Dr. Pavate's contribution is extended to large areas in the country while leaving an indelible imprint on the state of Karnataka. I had the privilege of heading the Diamond Jubilee Reception Committee in...
1959, on the occasion of his 60th birth anniversary. The President of India, Babu Rajendra Prasad, graced the occasion in honouring an educationist of rare qualities. Karnataka University has blossomed into a model university with the sound foundation laid by Wrangler D.C. Pavate."³ It was he who built the Karnataka University on strong and solid foundation, which stands even today as his monumental work.

According to M. Santappa, former Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, "A Cambridge tripos Wrangler, a mathematician of highest repute, an educationist and an academician par excellence, a motivator, an administrator, a visionary, not just a routine planner but more importantly an achiever of results, a person strictly secular without overlooking affirmative social justice and welfare, a pioneer and builder of paradigms in experiments on higher education and above all these and many more are the finest attributes of the great personality of Dr. Pavate."⁴

There was rarely any campus unrest (a common feature of today in the universities) during his long term as Vice-Chancellor. Many new departments were created, well-qualified faculty with rich experience was appointed and the highest standards were maintained. University departments were not starved of resources. He won the highest esteem of
State and Central Governments as well as the University Grants Commission. He brought his rich all-round experience, knowledge and wisdom to bear upon the UGC when was its member. No job was small for him in matters educational.

**Statement of the Problem**

Today we witness decline of standard in the education right from the primary to the higher education. Hence it has become indispensable to study his life, ideas and ideals, which will be an inspiration to all those who are dedicated to his causes. Besides, there has been decline of values in public life also. Under this condition in the country, it is pertinent to examine Dr. Pavate's educational and administrative philosophy and his contribution as a Governor of Punjab. It is also useful to assess his views on coalition government. His role as Governor of Punjab in dealing with problems of coalition government was effective. This thesis is an attempt to highlight Dr. Pavate's role.

Dr. Pavate possessed rare qualities of the head and the heart. Pragmatism, patriotism, realism, humanism, common sense, courage, self-confidence, far-sightedness, an iron will, statesmanship and administrative skill were some of them. Therefore, a study of these traits also needs special attention. Hence, an attempt has been made in this thesis to examine
these dimensions.

**Limitations of the Study**

1. This study relies more on primary sources of data like autobiography, namely 'Memoirs of an Educational Administrator', 'My days as Governor', 'Select Speeches', Report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to consider and report on the question of the Introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education into the Bombay Presidency, Report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in connection with the Selection and Preparation of Text-books' and the 'Report of the Gauhati University Enquiry Commission 1962 and the Articles written by Dr. Pavate, since the data from secondary sources is limited. Therefore, references in this study are more numerous from the primary sources.

2. It is difficult to distinguish between Dr. Pavate's views on education and his contribution to educational administration since there is overlapping of the subject.

3. A large number of contemporaries of Dr. Pavate are no longer alive. Therefore, this study relies on interviewing those who worked with him.

4. This study has attempted to make use of secondary data available in the libraries of Mumbai and at the Karnataka
Review of Literature

'Studies in Education and Culture' is an important book edited by G. S. Halappa, the Founder Head of the Postgraduate Department of Studies in Political Science, Karnataka University, Dharwad. It consists of eight articles in which rich tributes are paid to Dr. Pavate on the eve of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration, November 7, 1959. These articles discuss various dimensions of his personality and his contribution to educational administration.

Many other eminent scholars had written on Dr. Pavate. Among them the significant ones are:

Dr. Pavateyavaru written in Kannada by Dr. B. C. Javali, published by Veerashiava Adhyayana Samsthe, Gadag, 1999. Padmabhushan Dr. D. C. Pavate written in Kannada by Prof. B. V. Gunjatti, published by Karnataka University, Dharwad, January 2000. His life has been presented lucidly in these short glimpses. They reveal his secular principles and his regard for merit. Even British officials like H. G. Rawlinson and Lloyd George appreciated his administrative skills.

Dr. Patil Puttappa, a veteran journalist of North Karnataka and a Karnataka unification leader, is a contemporary of Dr. Pavate. As his associate, Puttappa
published a good number of articles in his Kannada Weekly *Prapancha* reflecting Dr. Pavate's multifaceted personality.

A brief review of this literature indicates that no systematic efforts are made to understand Dr. Pavate. Therefore, an attempt to evaluate his contributions to the entire field of education is very pertinent. It will enable us to understand the challenges of education in the era of globalization.

**Justification of the Study**

Since administration in any field is essentially a theme that belongs to the broad study of politics, it can be legitimately claimed that a study of Dr. Pavate as an educational administrator is a contribution to political science. Also Dr. Pavate as a governor did contribute to Indian Politics and this study's focus on his role as governor is also strictly a contribution to political science.

In fact, a systematic and scientific study of his life and his contribution is the main purpose of this study. His ideas are studied conceptually, comparatively and historically with an unbiased mind. Such a study is deserved.

**Conceptual Framework:**

Before proceeding to a discussion on Dr. Pavate, definitions of various key concepts are necessary to understand their relevance.
(1) **Education:**

In the words of Aristotle, “Education is the creation of a sound mind in a sound body. It develops man’s faculty, especially his mind so that he may be able to enjoy the contemplation of supreme truth, goodness and beauty of which perfect happiness essentially consists.”

According to Plato, “Education is the capacity to feel pleasure and pain at the right moment. It develops in the body and in the soul of the pupil all the beauty and all the perfection which he is capable of.”

“Education is preparation for happier and better life.”

Education is meant to prepare good human beings who are also good citizens and aware members of human family. Education must secure equity, preserving individuality and diversity, without any discrimination.

According to International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, “Education can be viewed as including all communicating of knowledge and shaping of values, in this sense it is synonymous with socialization.”

Daniel Webster defines 'Education', thus:

“Knowledge does not comprise all that is contained in...
the large term of Education.

The feelings are to be disciplined.
The passions are to be restrained.
True and worthy motives are to be inspired.
A profound religious feeling is to be instilled.
And pure morality is to be inculcated in all circumstances.

All this is comprised in Education.\textsuperscript{10}

Analysing these definitions it is obvious that education prepares an individual for facing the challenges of life. It takes an individual towards perfection. Thus, education is an important input to social progress and national development. It is nothing but preparation for life. Every time there is a global crisis, education is looked upon as a panacea that can cure the ills of a society and create a better tomorrow. Dr. Pavate had mastery over technique mentioned here and he used it.

(2) \textbf{Administration:}

According to \textit{Macmillan English Dictionary}, "Administration is the activities involved in managing a business, organisation or institution. It is nothing but activity of governing a country or region."\textsuperscript{11}

According to F. M. Marx, "Administration consists in the systematised ordering of affairs and calculated use of
resources, aimed at making those things happen and simultaneously preventing developments that fail to square with our intentions."12

"Public Administration is the device used to reconcile bureaucracy with democracy. Public Administration is a broad ranging and amorphous combination of theory and practice; its purpose is to promote a superior understanding of government and its relationship with the society it governs, as well as to encourage public policies more responsive to social needs and to institute managerial practices attuned to effectiveness, efficiency, and the deeper human requites of the citizenry."13

In the opinion of J. M. Piffner, "Administration consists of getting the work of government done by coordinating the efforts of the people so that they can work together to accomplish their set tasks."14

Marshall E. Dimock defines administration as the "Fulfillment or enforcement of public policy as declared by the competent authorities. It deals with the problems and powers, the organization and techniques of management involved in carrying out the laws and policies formulated by the policy-making agencies of the government. It is law in action. It is the executive side of the government."15

Dimock and Dimock rightly remarked that,
"Administration as a process is as old as human organization itself. As soon as primitive man began to act jointly with his fellows, he had to plan, organize, assign roles and coordinate which literally makes administration."¹⁶

In the words of Nigro, "Administration is the organization and the use of men and materials to accomplish a purpose. It is the specialized vocation of managers who have skills of organizing and directing men and materials just as definitely as an engineer has the skills of building structures or a doctor has the skills of understanding human ailments."¹⁷

"Administrator is one that administers as a) an officer appointed to govern (as a colony or dependency) b) an officer that directs or superintends affairs (as of a business, school or government agency)."¹⁸

Looking at these definitions, it is clear that public administration is organization and management of human and material resources to achieve a desired goal. It is the direction, coordination and control of many persons to achieve some purpose or objective. Dr. Pavate is known for his organizing ability and insightful thinking.

(3) Democracy:

Today democracy is a widely accepted form of government. It has become our way of life. It is a principle,
which regulates man’s socio-economic, political and cultural life all over the world. In the words of Guy Hermet, “Democracy is not a type of society but is more restrictively, a type of political system.”

According to Samuel P. Huntington, “Democracy exists where the principal leaders of a political system are selected by competitive elections in which the bulk of the populations have the opportunity to participate.”

In the words of Kenneth Janda, Jeffery, Mr. Berry and Jerry Goldman “Democracy, which means authority in or by the people.”

According to the *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, "For democracy as a legitimizing principle tends itself to two diverging interpretations; (1) that the consent of the people can be a mere presumption, an untested assumption; or (2) that there is no democratic consent unless it is verified through adhoc procedures (which exclude, notably, consent by sheer acclamation)."

Democracy is a political system in which leaders are elected by popular vote. In this sense, Dr. Pavate as an educational and administrative leader was elected as the third Vice-Chancellor of Karnatak University with sixty-eight votes, while his opponent obtained only twenty-four. He was a democrat in letter and spirit and throughout his life. He
advocates that the gates of education should be kept open to all irrespective of any discrimination on the grounds of caste, colour, creed, religion, profession, and social status. It is an instrument of social and political revitalization. It is a two-way process. The teacher and the taught have to play a significant role. Education becomes qualitative and fruitful when both of them participate willingly.

Dr. Pavate stood for good and democratic governance. Democratic governance is mainly concerned with how best the interests of the people are articulated and aggregated through various agencies. As agencies are crucial for democratic governance, participation and popular responsiveness of political parties are equally important. Dr. Pavate used to take all into confidence in all meetings held under his presidentship accordingly he used to arrive at conclusions on various issues pertaining to educational administration.

Assumptions:
The following are the assumptions of this study.

(1) Dr. Pavate's scholarly background contributed to be a successful educational administrator.

(2) The background of Dr. Pavate as an educationist enabled him to adopt impartial and nonpartisan approach to the political crises of coalition governments in Punjab during

**Objectives of this Study:**

The following are objectives of this study:

1. To understand the dynamic personality of Dr. Pavate.
2. To evaluate Dr. Pavate's contribution to educational administration right from primary to higher education.
3. To study Dr. Pavate's contribution as a Governor.

**Research Methodology**

The methodology adopted in this study is mainly documentary. Besides, the interview method was adopted to collect data. Close associates, relatives and contemporaries of Dr. Pavate were interviewed. They gave important data based on their experiences. Collection of his writings, speeches and institutions constitute an important primary source. The data used in the study are from both primary and secondary sources.

We have used his autobiography, official documents available and annual reports of Karnataka University, Dharwad and reports of Government of Bombay. The secondary sources of data are like books, journals, articles and newspapers. For analysing, various issues related to education and administration inter-disciplinary approach has been used in this study. Lastly, it is necessary to make one thing clear that quotations used in this thesis have been for
the sake of brevity and usage, edited and shortened as needed.

Outlines of the Study:

The study has been divided into six chapters, including an introduction and conclusion.

I. Introduction
II. Dr. Pavate: His Life and Career
III. Dr. Pavate's Views on Education
IV. Contribution of Dr. Pavate to Educational Administration
V. Dr. Pavate as Governor of Punjab
VI. Conclusions

Chapter I

The first chapter, entitled "Introduction", discusses the statement of the problem, the conceptual framework, the objectives of the study, the research methodology and the outline of the present study. It also includes a brief survey and review of existing literature on Dr. Pavate.

Chapter II

The second chapter gives a brief account of his life and career. It also attempts to identify the factors influencing him.

Chapter III

The third chapter deals with his views on education, the various educational issues, problems, and suggestions recommended by him. How his whole life had been dedicated
to the cause of education during the pre and post independence period is also narrated in this chapter.

Chapter IV

The fourth chapter entitled "Contribution of Dr. Pavate to Educational Administration", deals with his contributions to the field of education and its administration.

Chapter V

The fifth chapter examines his significant contribution as governor and the ways and means of handling the problem of coalition government.

Chapter VI

The sixth chapter presents the findings of the study and some suggestions for further research.
References

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7 G. S. Pathak, 'Education in a Democracy' in Diamonds Sparkle (Convocation Addresses: 1949 - 2009) compiled by S. K. Saldapaur and S.C. Malagi, Registrar, Dharwad, Karnataka University, 2009, p.194


12 F. M. Marx (Ed.) Elements of Public Administration, Prentice Hall Inc., New York, New Delhi p.3

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17 Quoted in M.P. Sharma and B. L. Saldana, 'Public Administration in Theory and Practice', Kitab Mahal, Allahabad, 2005, p.4

18 Webster's 'New International Dictionary' G. and C. Merrian Company, Springfield, Massachusetts, USA, n.d.p.28


