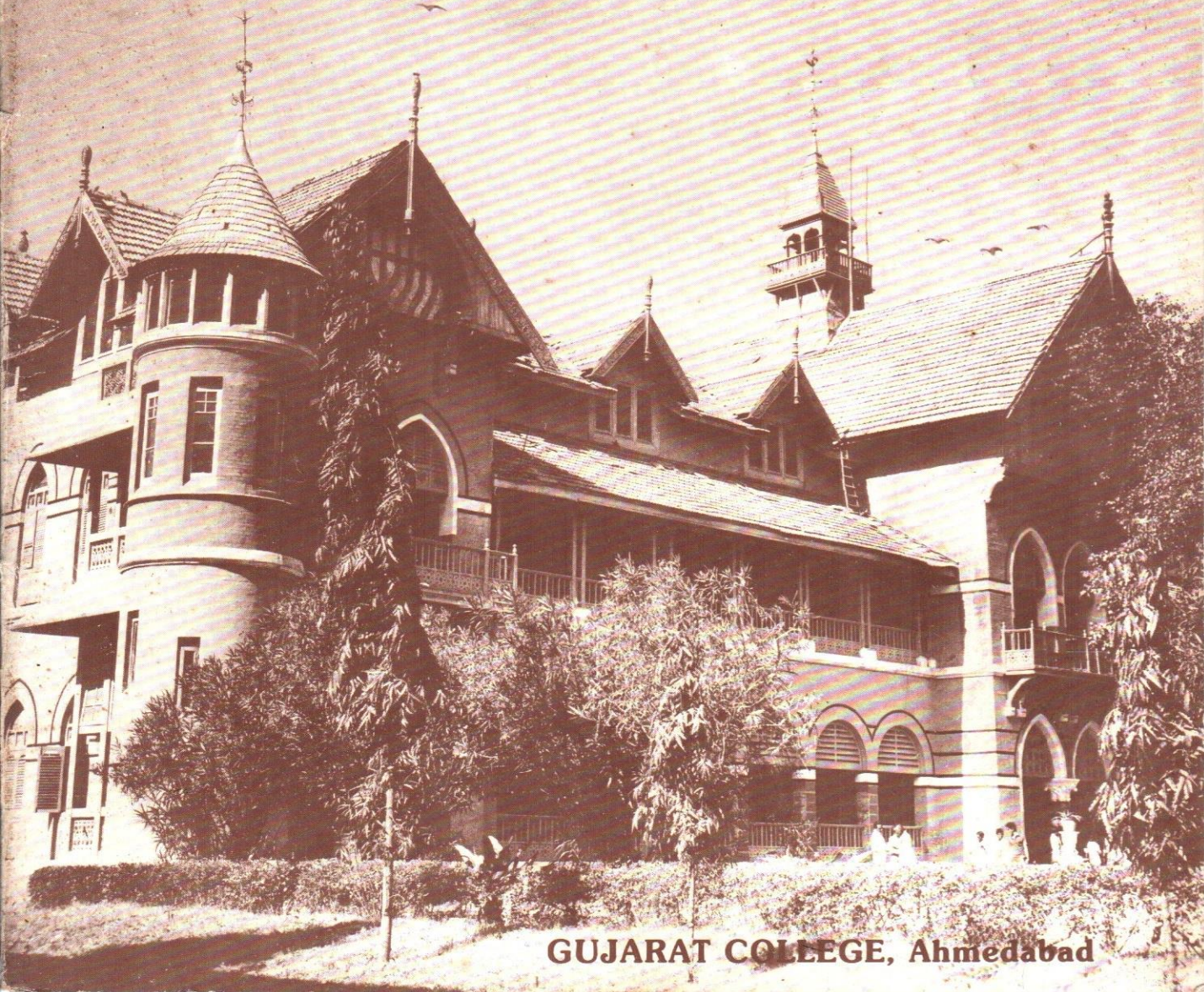


100 eventful years

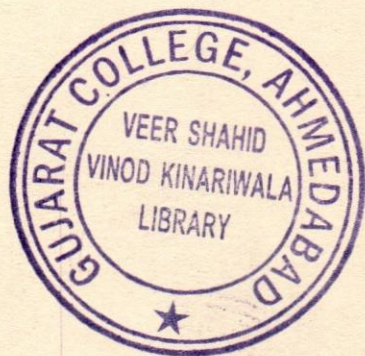


GUJARAT COLLEGE, Ahmedabad

# GUJARAT COLLEGE AHMEDABAD CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS COMMITTEE

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**100**  
**eventful years**  
**1879-1979**



**GUJARAT COLLEGE**  
**AHMEDABAD**

Gandhi Hall (originally King George V Hall).





## 100 eventful years

“A system of education can be neither efficient nor national unless complete in all its parts. If it be impossible to raise the superstructure without first laying the foundation, it is equally useless to lay the foundation and build on it no superstructure at all.”

Those were the words with which the then Educational Inspector for the Northern Division, Mr.T.C.Hope (later Sir Theodore C.Hope) successfully persuaded a group of leading citizens of Ahmedabad, in 1856, to come forward with contributions for setting up a college in the city. In response to his call, a sum of Rs.42,600 was raised which formed the nucleus of the funds to finance the first institution of higher learning in Ahmedabad—and in Gujarat.

The College had humble beginnings. It started as the Gujarat Provincial College, with very few students, in a small room in

the Government High School, in 1860. The subjects taught were Law, Logic, Applied Mathematics and Drawing. The next stage in its development came in 1879 when the college secured affiliation to the University of Bombay and was recognised as a centre for the First Year Arts examinations. It is from that year that the history of the college is dated.

The College had its share of teething troubles and the going was not smooth in the years of its infancy. In fact, as Prof. F.C. Davar, one of the distinguished students who later became a member of the Faculty of the college, has remarked: “Our college, like a kingdom, has experienced the usual initial difficulties when it was founded, and it has had throughout, a remarkably chequered career.”

In the beginning, the college was faced with a severe shortage of students, mainly because they had no facilities to complete their courses in Ahmedabad—they had to go to Bombay to appear for the examina-



Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal Ranchhodlal, Baronet.

tions. The paucity of numbers became so acute that the college had to close down in 1872.

Six years later, when Sir Richard Temple was the Governor, the Government agreed to restart the college provided half the annual expenditure of Rs.16,000 was

met from contributions by the citizens of Ahmedabad. The Municipality of Ahmedabad readily agreed to contribute Rs.3,000 annually to make up the deficiency until the Endowment Fund could be raised to Rs. 2 lakh. Accordingly, the college resumed functioning under Government control in 1884. The same year the University of Bombay recognised the college as a centre for the B.A. degree examination. This gave a further impetus to the development of the college which soon found that its Mirzapur road building, into which it had moved from the High School classroom, was too small to house its growing activities. In 1897, the college shifted to its present magnificent main building in sylvan surroundings on a 30-acre campus.

Gujarat College was under government control from 1884 to 1887 when it was handed over to the Society for the Promotion of Higher Education in Gujarat, governed by a board comprising representatives of the Society and nominees



of the government and municipality. The Society, however, dissolved itself in 1912 and handed back management of the college to the Government which has continued to run it since then.

The college has had a succession of illustrious Principals who fostered it with loving care and great devotion. The longest tenure was that of the Rev. W.G. Robertson who was Principal from 1909 to 1924, — fifteen eventful, unforgettable years. It was during this principalship that the college became the recipient of munificent donations from Sir Chinubhai

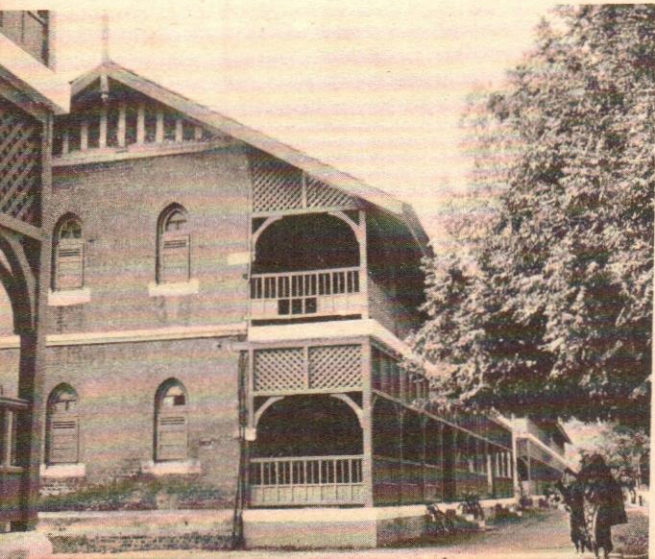
Madhavlal Ranchodlal, Baronet, the eminent philanthropist and industrialist. Sir Chinubhai donated Rs.6 lakh towards the formation of the M.R. Science Institute which offered courses leading to the B.Sc. degree examination of Bombay University. The institute was declared open by Sir George Sydenham Clarke (later Lord Sydenham). Further bestowments from Sir Chinubhai financed the construction of a library building named after Lord Sydenham, and a college hall named the King Emperor George V Hall.

Thanks to the patronage of Sir Chinubhai



and the unceasing efforts and dedication of those at the helm of its affairs, the college has steadily grown since then, developing on all fronts. In 1927, when Mr. Findlay Shirras was Principal, a full grade Law College, named after Justice Sir Lallubhai A. Shah, was started. The development of the college kept pace with the needs of the time, and hostels and new departments were continually being added.

A view of the college hostel.



It was during the principalship of Mr. Shirras that the strike of 1929 took place in the college when the students joined the national movement bycotting the Simon Commission. Though more than a month was lost by the students, it is worth noting that they sought no exemption from the examinations.

The political situation in the country had its continuous effects on the students of the college who mirrored the feelings of the rest of the nation. The 1929 strike, which had the support of national leaders like Sardar Patel and Acharya Kripalani, was hailed by Gandhiji as “inaugurating a new era”. The greatest event was undoubtedly on August 10, 1942, two days after the ‘Quit India’ movement was launched, when one of its students, Vinod Kinariwala, was martyred on the college grounds. Vinod was shot at point blank range, while he was leading a band of students, holding the national flag aloft. His martyrdom reinforced the spirit of resistance and sacrifice in the student community.



throughout the country. Today, an inspiring monument stands at the place where Shahid Veer Vinod Kinariwala made the supreme sacrifice for national freedom.

The college has had other students who had distinguished themselves in different walks of life. It has turned out eminent men like Anandshakar Dhruva, Firoze C.Davar, Bhulabhai Desai, Keshavlal Dhruva, Kashinath Abhyankar, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Ambalal Sarabhai, Dr.Vikram Sarabhai, G.V.Mavlankar, Kavi Nanalal and Dr.Umashankar Joshi — to name a few. The first two women graduates of Gujarat — Mrs. Shardaben S. Mehta and Lady Vidyagauri Neelkanth — were also from this college.

The college has been fortunate in having the services of a long line of erudite and dedicated teachers who have moulded the character and influenced the careers of generations of young men and women.

Gujarat College has indeed travelled far from its modest beginnings in a classroom

of a High School. Today, a number of buildings in its sprawling, tree-lined campus, house a variety of departments offering degree courses in Arts, Science and Commerce and a diploma course in Dramatics. The college has a teaching staff of 103 to take care of the 1139 students now on its rolls. And in contrast to the Rs.42,600 that was initially raised to set up the institution, Gujarat College now works on an annual budget of Rs.7 lakh.

The M.R.Institute Building.





## A poet's musings

*The following are excerpts from a speech delivered on January 31, 1945 at Gujarat College by Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi whose association with the college spanned four generations: Nanalal's father, Dalpatram Kavi, was instrumental in getting the college located in Ahmedabad, and, in 1945, Nanalal's granddaughter was studying in the college.*

Here, at Gujarat College, I found my guru (in Prof. Dave), learnt Persian prosody, and understood 'Vasant Vijay', Poet Kant and Sanskrit poems. I have seen giants of Goverdhan Ram's period. And I studied Burke, Milton and Tennyson here. My work in prose and poetry started appearing in print while I was still here.

Comprehending the contemporary literary scene and observing the emerging trends, it was here that I explored the various metres in poetry. While at this college, the study of comparative history and the philosophy of East and West gave me a new insight.

It was during my Gujarat College days that I made acquaintance with many who

have remained life-long friends. And it was during that very period that many decisions were taken which influenced the course of my life itself.

With all that, my most significant achievement while at this college was evolving the 'Dolan shailee'\*. Inspired by Narmad, I had all along been experimenting with different metres since 1894. And in the year 1898, on the tenth or eleventh day of the bright half of the lunar month of Falguni, the 'Dolan shailee' emerged. It was like spring, with its cool breeze, in tender moonlight. 'Indukumar' marked a new turn in my poetic career.

The 'Indukumar' trilogy, like Goethe's Faust, was completed in a period spanning four decades — 1898 to 1932. The 'Dolan shailee' stirred the literary world and the history of poetry entered a new era. Our poems got rid of prosody.

Today, in the literary world, Nanalal and 'Dolan shailee' are associated together in literary history as Gujarat College and 'Dolan shailee' are.

\*A style of writing which is a fine blend of prose and poetry.

## A precious tradition

*The following is an extract from an article by Dr. S. S. Bhandarkar, a distinguished educationist who worked as Professor (for 17 years) and then as Principal of Gujarat College, before taking up the post of Director of Education.*

One morning the President and Secretary of a hostel club came to me in a panic. It seems their cooks, having come to know that two Harijan students belonged to the club, had forthwith announced that they would neither cook nor serve meals unless these two members were removed. I asked the boys to suggest a solution. They replied that a minority of members were for removing the Harijans as it would be impossible to replace the cooks in this situation.

“Do you think this is a fair solution?” I asked. “Where will these boys have their meals if every club practised such discrimination?” They agreed but confessed that they could not see a way out and added, “But we will abide by whatever you will



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel being shown round the College by Principal F.G. Shiras in 1936.

decide”. I suggested that I would join them at dinner that evening. The Harijans should be seated on one side of me and they two on the other. They should tell the cooks about this arrangement and if they would not agree they would have to leave not only the club but the hostel too.



This programme was carried out, albeit under some tension, but the trouble was over for good!

The other crisis occurred on the evening that the news of Gandhiji's assassination reached Ahmedabad. The young people, like the rest of us, were stunned and the more excitable among them demanded some drastic action. The emotional shock had to find expression somehow, somewhere. This was only natural.

Then came the news that the assassin was a Maharashtrian member of the R.S.S. They decided to gherao the Maharashtra Colony and segregate it completely. Again, the saner elements rushed to me and reported that this step was to be taken that same night and that it must be prevented lest it take a violent turn. I asked them to bring the student leaders to me so that we could discuss the crisis a little more objectively.

They came, gravely perturbed and argued with great vehemence that this was

the only way to give vent to their overpowering rage. It took me nearly an hour to bring them to a state where normal discussion could begin.

After another couple of hours they decided that they would express their grief in a constructive rather than a near-violent manner. Together we drew up a week-long programme in which all the students would meet every morning during the first period in the College Hall and hold prayers and recitations from the Gita and get leaders from the city to give brief sermons on Gandhiji's teachings.

This week had an electrifying effect on student behaviour. Nothing could reveal more effectively the essential sanity of their attitude even under the pressure of a stupendous crisis.

This admirable tradition was a hallmark of the Gujarat College student. It is a precious tradition and I have no doubt the College will maintain and cherish it.

## Hallowed by Martyrdom

*Students of Gujarat College have taken a leading part in the freedom struggle. In the 'Quit India' movement, this college was the scene of a student's martyrdom. The following account of that historic event is taken from Dr. Jaykumar Shukla's doctoral thesis on the 1942 movement:*

On the night of August 8, 1942, Ravishankar Maharaj spoke to the students on their duty in the prevailing situation (when all the national leaders had been arrested). Following this, the secretaries of the National Students Union, Trivedi and Bhupendra Patel, convened a meeting of students at the residence of Bhalmalji on August 9. At the meeting, it was decided to take out a procession of students from the Law College ground the following day. News of the decision spread throughout the town. A large number of students gathered in the ground opposite Law College on Monday, August 10, morning. And at half past ten, the proces-



Shaheed Veer Vinod Kinariwala.

sion started. It was a 2,000—strong procession, girls forming the vanguard.

As the processionists neared Gujarat College, the police stopped them and caned even the girls. Meanwhile, some students entered the college compound. Vinod Kinariwala was one of them. Heading a group of students and holding the national flag in his hand, Vinod had



taken a vow that he would never let the flag be dishonoured.

Principal Patwardhan, Prof. Dhirubhai Thakkar and Prof. F.C. Davar came running to pacify the agitated students. Dhirubhai Thakkar received severe blows when he approached a police officer who was about to open fire.

Vinod challenged the policemen who were caning the girls. Soon Vinod was ordered to surrender the flag he was carrying. He refused.

As tension mounted, a police officer fired in the air as a warning. A second shot was fired, and Vinod Kinariwala fell to the ground with the flag in his hand. He died on the spot.

\*\*\*

Shaheed Veer Vinod Kinariwala Memorial.



August 10, 1947. More than ten thousand people assembled at the Gujarat College ground. It was a very special function, a solemn occasion. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan unveiled a memorial to Vinod Kinariwala built at the very spot where he was martyred.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan observed: "In war, people die of bullet injuries. But Vinod did not die the death of an ordinary soldier. He died standing by the national flag, his principles and his duties. There is a greatness in his sacrifice before which we should all bow down."

## When Gandhiji intervened...

*Mahatma Gandhi himself intervened on behalf of Gujarat College students who were victimised for participation in the national movement following the historic boycott of the Simon Commission. Here are excerpts from the correspondence between Gandhiji and the then Principal, Mr. G. Findlay Shirras:*

*Borsad,  
June 24, 1931*

Dear Principal Shirras,

Some students from your college have come to me for advice regarding your refusal to admit to the college certain students who had taken part in the civil disobedience movement. Without entering into a discussion of the Delhi Settlement may I suggest that at the present moment it would be hardly proper to refuse admission to the students who took part in the movement? Is it not a fact that the whole of the student world was stirred to the very depths by the national awakening,



A typical poster produced by students during the freedom struggle.

and whether they took any direct part in the movement or not, there is no doubt that they were all filled with the spirit of the time. For the sake of peace, therefore, I would urge you to withdraw your orders and admit all the students without imposing any conditions.

I have given my opinion to the students which I have published in "Navajivan" that any undertaking given by the students as to non-participation would be wholly inconsistent with self-respect. I would also go further and say what I have not said in my opinion referred to above, that it would also be inconsistent with the students' inmost belief. I hope you would not consider this letter a presumption.

Yours sincerely  
M.K. Gandhi



June 25, 1931

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

I write to acknowledge and to thank you for your letter of 24th June which I was glad to get. As you are aware this year we have had a very large number of applications for admission to the college.

I quite agree with you that it would not be proper to refuse admission to students who took part in the civil disobedience movement. I also agree that it would not be proper to require any student to give an undertaking or an expression of regret as a condition of admission. I have not asked any student to do so. Admissions have been *freely* granted wherever we have had room, except in a few cases where, for reasons of internal discipline, I regret that I had to refuse admission. I have no doubt that a large number of those admitted took part in the movement. I attach a copy of the form which every student is required to sign on applying for admission. I am sending a copy of your letter and my reply to the Government

and to the Director of Public Instruction.

Yours sincerely,  
G.F. Shirras

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*From Gandhiji's letter (dated Borsad, June 30, 1931) to Mr. Shirras :*

I understand that you have admitted all students but seven. There is therefore, I presume, no question of want of accommodation. So far as the internal discipline is concerned I suppose that what you regard as indiscipline was more or less common to the majority of students. But what perhaps you have in mind is that the seven students were ring-leaders. I suggest that if it was right to take the other students it would be wrong to keep out the ring-leaders. The Delhi Settlement makes no such distinction between the leaders and the rank and file. I would urge you, therefore, to take the remaining students and avoid a possible crisis.

*From Mr. Shirras's letter (dated July 1, 1931) to Gandhiji:*

We had over 950 applications for admis-



sion to the college and have taken about 700, thus leaving 250 who were not admitted. There appears, therefore, to be some misunderstanding when you say that seven only were refused admission.

If the seven students to whom you refer are the seven mentioned in the vernacular Press, five only of these have been excluded. The others were admitted.

I consider that the presence of these five students which has in the past been disturbing to the work of the college would result in similar disturbance in the future. It is my earnest desire that the college should work smoothly...

I am sure that you will feel satisfied, all things considered, that I have had only the best interests of my college at heart in view that I have not victimised any one for the part which they took in the civil disobedience movement...

*From Gandhiji's letter (dated Borsad, July 3, 1931) to Mr. Shirras:*

I thank you....for the correction about

non-admission of students. I have now seen two of them and they tell me that they are not aware of their having created any disturbance in the work of the college unless you have in mind the strike that took place in the college and in which practically the whole college was involved. They tell me that if they have been guilty of any conduct which would be considered dishonourable or which would amount to insubordination, they are prepared to make proper amends. They have undoubtedly held strong nationalistic views as they do even now.....(but) so far as their conduct in the college is concerned it was free from any reproach. I understand too that there is nothing to be said against their private character....

...I would, therefore, thank you to let me know the definite charges which you have in mind and which impelled you to refuse them admission.

*From Mr. Shirras's letter (dated July 4, 1931) to Gandhiji:*

Many thanks for your letter of July 3rd



which was handed to me in an open cover (by a student) this morning. May I request — I am sure you will understand why — that it would be well to write to me direct in future and not through the students who are troubling you about their admission?

I wish that what the students told you was true.... To speak perfectly frankly, I feel these young men are seeking your support in a case in which they have no right to ask for your assistance. I am glad that you stress the importance of character...(one student) has character but he is a type of student undesirable to have in college owing to his unsettling influence amongst students who want to work and there will never be peace while he is in college....it would be better in his own interest to go elsewhere. (The other) has already put in his terms and can, therefore, go up for the examination without attending any other college.....His presence in college is very unwholesome. He is always against authority. He lacks respect for his superiors, and his insubordination is contagious....

The case of the other three (who are graduates) are similar to the two you mention and I shall say nothing about these as you have not asked me to do so.....

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Bombay,

Dear Principal Shirras,

You will please forgive me for my inability to acknowledge your letter earlier. I have been so engrossed in work here as to be unable to keep pace with my correspondence.

I had no notion that my last letter was delivered to you with the envelope unclosed. I quite recognise the force of your argument that my letter should not have been delivered through the very students whose cases were under consideration.

I thank you for your very exhaustive reply....I have advised the students, who have not been admitted, to cease agitating for admission, and I have every hope that they will accept my advice.

Yours sincerely,  
M.K. Gandhi

## Rare collection

*The Gujarat College library has a good collection of rare old volumes. A few of these selected at random, are listed here:*

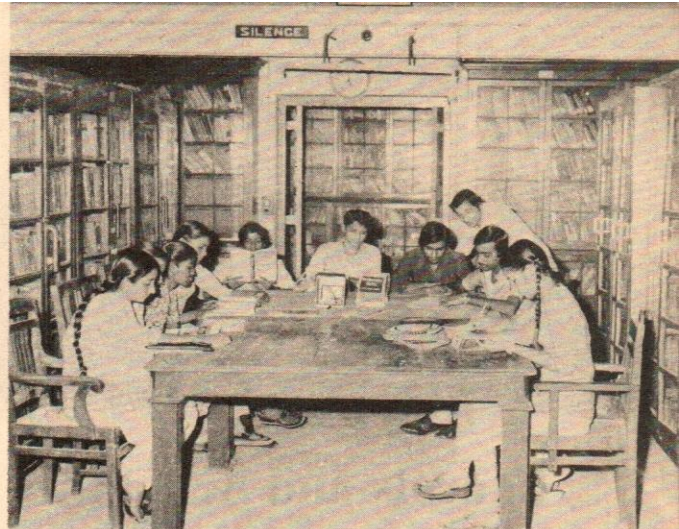
Sanskrit-English Dictionary (1884)  
Dictionary of Idiomatic English Phrases (1891)

Dictionary of English Etymology (1878)  
An Anglo-Indian Dictionary (1885)  
Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology (1891)  
Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages (1843)

Ancient Accounts of India and China (1773)

Travells in Asia and Africa (1808)  
Journey Overland to India (1795)  
Voyages des Indes (1824)  
Collection of Voyages (1703)  
Some Years' Travells-Relation of Esquier T.H. (1643)

Early Travells of India (1583-1619)  
Travells in India During the years 1780, 1781, 1782 and 1783 (1794)



A Voyage from England to India (1773)  
Travells in India (1889)  
The Six Voyages (1678)  
Travells in Western India (1896)  
Voyage to Surat in 1689  
Invasion of India by Alexander the Great (1882)  
History of Gujarattrans (1835)  
History of Gujarat (1886)  
Memoirs of the Emperor Jehangir by Himself (1829)  
Rajasthan Annals and Antiquities (1880)  
Rasa Mala — Hindu Annals of the Province of Goozerat (1856)  
History of the Conflict Between Religion and Science (1887)



## Laurels and Accolades

*Students of Gujarat College have distinguished themselves in literary contests, cultural competitions and sports meets. In the following pages are listed some of the prizes won by the students.*

## Debates, elocution

- 1952 : Second individual prize at the All India debate organized by the Maharaja's College, Mysore. Third prize in the Mahatma Gandhi Elocution Competition. First in Mahadev Desai Elocution Competition.
- 1955 : First prize in Mahatma Gandhi Elocution Competition. First prize in Inter-Varsity Hindi Elocution Competition at Sholapur.
- 1957 : Best speaker at a Gujarat University Symposium.

- 1958 : Mahadev Desai Elocution Trophy.
- 1959 : Mahadev Desai Elocution Trophy. Also individual prize at the competition. Mahatma Gandhi Elocution Trophy.
- 1961 : Father Gomes Sanskrit Elocution Trophy. Also first prize in the same.
- 1968 : Mahadev Desai Elocution Trophy and Bhakta Vallabh Dhola Vijay Padma.
- 1973 : Father Gomes Sanskrit Elocution Trophy.
- 1976 : Third individual prize in Mahatma Gandhi Elocution Competition.

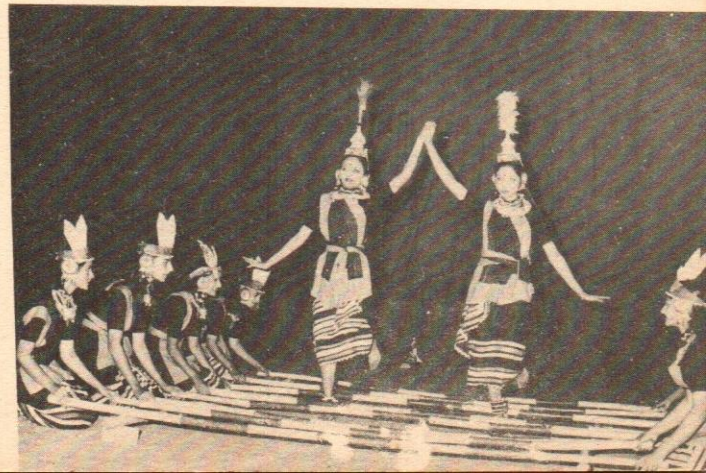
## Fine Arts

- 1954 : First prizes in water colour painting, photography and vocal music competitions of Gujarat University.
- 1956 : Gujarati Drama first in Gujarat University.
- 1957 : Gujarat Drama in Bombay Best Acting prize. Also first in Gujarat University : two best acting awards. First in Bharatanatyam at All India Youth Festival at Delhi.



- 1959 : Bombay State Drama Competition, 2 Best Acting prizes.
- 1961 : Trophy in Gujarat Law Society one act play competition : also best acting prize.
- 1962 : Second place in L.A.Shah Law College Dramatic competition; first prize for best acting.
- 1963 : All India Youth Festival firsts in classical dancing and music (vocal & instrumental) and group song.
- 1964 : First places in Gujarat University Youth Festival in classical instrumental music, group song, acting and arts and crafts. Several second prizes. A.K.Trivedi Gold Medal for poetry.
- 1965 : First places in Gujarat University Youth Festival in light vocal and classical music. Prize in A.K.Trivedi Inter-Collegiate Poetry competition.
- 1967 : First in light music and second places in monoacting, Hindi Elocution in the Youth Festival.
- 1969 : First place in Zonal & second in Inter-Zonal Youth Festival in light music.
- 1972 : First (in ladies) & second (in gents) prizes in Farbes Gujarati Sabha Essay Competition, second place for one-act play in the area Youth Festival.
- 1975 : Trophy and four first prizes in the All India one-act play competition at

- Kapurthala.
- 1976 : Third prize in Essay competition of the Ahmedabad Rifles Association.
- 1978 : First prize in All Gujarat Open Inter-Varsity Nanalal light music competition. Second place in Leo Club Short Story Competition. First prize in Farbes Gujarati Sabha Essay contest.
- 1979 : Second Prize in drama competition and prize for best acting.
- 1980 : Prize in H.K.Arts dramatic competition.
- 1981 : Prize in H.K.Arts dramatic competition.
- 1982 : Prize in H.K.Arts dramatic competition.
- 1983 : Special prize in All India Multilingual Drama Competition at Bikaner.





## Sports and Games

- 1941 : Highest score in Inter-collegiate sports meet of Gujarat & Kathiawad at Surat.
- 1944 : Gaikwad Cup and the Gordhandas Cup for Cricket. Jasu Patel architect of this double victory. Individual championship Trophy in Inter-collegiate sports.
- 1947 : Jyotindra Shodhan (captain) played in Ranji. Gaikwad Cup Championship in Inter-Collegiate Tennis.
- 1951 : Cricket : Bracewell Shield and the Gordhandas Cup.  
Tennis : Three students as members of Gujarat University Team, which reached semi-final in inter-Varsity.  
Athletics : All-Gujarat record established by a college student in 100m run.

- 1951 : All-Ahmedabad championships in Hututu and Kho-Kho (Gents).
- 1952 : Cricket : Bracewell shield.  
Tennis : Suresh Mashruwala and Jyotindra Shodan and J.P. Antia represented Gujarat University in Inter-Varsity where they were Runners Up.  
Hockey : Inter-Collegiate women's Championship.  
First in All-Gujarat Olympic Cycling.
- 1953 : Cricket : Bracewell Shield V.H. Patel and Anil Laskari in the University Eleven, the latter also in Ranji.  
R.H. Shodan in the All India XI to play against Pakistan.  
Tennis and Hockey Championships.
- 1957 : Badminton : Championship at Inter-Varsity.  
New records in Univ. 5,000m run (Gents) and 50, 100 & 200m run (Ladies). Javelin and Discus throws. Individual championships & College Championships in Zonal Athletics.
- 1958 : College, Table Tennis (Ladies and Gents), Throw Ball (Ladies), Badminton (Gents-Doubles) and Ring Tennis (Singles-Ladies). A new University record in 50m run (Ladies). Individual Athletics championships Ladies (first) and Gents (second), College Zonal champions in Athletics.



1959 : Cricket : Bracewell shield, University Championship. Nine players selected in Gujarat University and Ranji Teams. D. R. Aroon captain in former. Inter-collegiate Championship in Badminton (Mixed Doubles) and Table Tennis (Ladies).

1961 : Cricket : Bracewell shield, University Championship. 3 players in the Presidents XI that toured East Africa. University Athletics championship (Ladies).

1962 : University Athletics Championship (Ladies). Individual Athletics Championship (Ladies) at the University. Cricket : Bracewell shield, University Championship.

1963 : A feat in mountaineering. Three University Records in Athletics broken. Cricket : University Championship. Six players in Cricket and nine in Hockey in University teams.

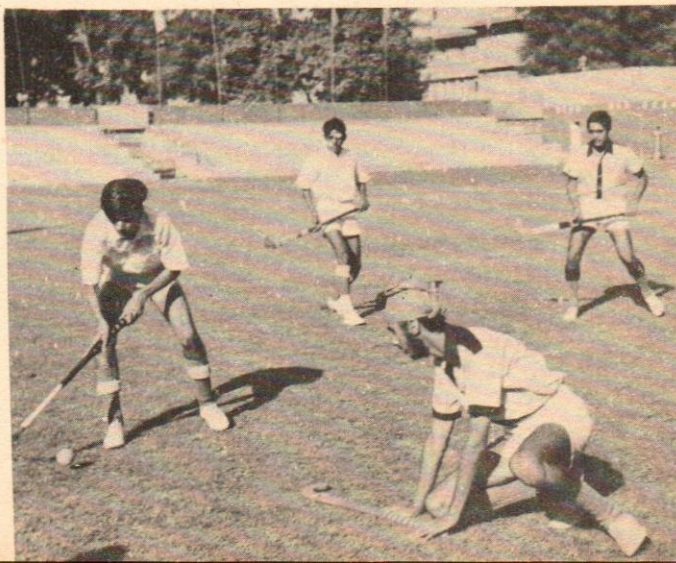
1964 : Achievements in mountaineering. Cricket : Gaikwad, Bracewell and University shields. University Champions in Hockey-(Ladies) & Basketball(Gents), individual championship in University Athletics. New records set up by

Ladies in Shot Put, Javelin, Discus, High Jump and Hurdles.

1965 : Cricket : Bracewell Shield. University championships in Hockey & Volleyball(Ladies) and Basketball-(Gents), individual championship in University Athletics(Ladies). New University records in Shot Put & Discus(Ladies).

1967 : Record breaking performances in University Athletics(Ladies).

1968 : Three first prizes in University Athletics (Ladies). University Championship in Hockey (Ladies).





- Runners-up in Hockey & Cricket(Gents).
- 1970 : University Championship in Hockey(Ladies).
- 1972 : University Hockey Championship (Ladies & Gents).
- 1975 : University Hockey Championship (Ladies). Eight Ladies & Two Gents in University teams(Hockey). University individual championship in chess.
- 1976 : University Championships in Hockey(Ladies & Gents) 9 Ladies & 7 Gents in University teams(Hockey). Two players selected in state and zonal teams of Football and Handball.
- 1977 : University Championships in Hockey(Ladies and Gents). Rotaract Hockey Shield(Gents). Six Gents played in University team. First two places in Open Ahmedabad Cycle Race.
- 1980 : Inter College Ladies Hockey Championship.
- 1981 : Inter College Ladies Hockey Championship.

1982 : Inter College Ladies Hockey Championship.

1983 : Organised Ahmedabad Zone University Sports.

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## Pioneering course in Dramatics

The first college of Gujarat has been a centre for promoting not only educational awareness but also political and cultural awareness.

A Music and Dramatics Society was formed in the college in 1919-20 to help students develop their histrionic talents and promote the study of Indian music.

Over the years, the society's contribution to the cultural scene was recognised and hailed. Today, it has been upgraded into a separate Department of the College, offering a specialised diploma course in Dramatics.



## Landmarks

- 1860 : Gujarat Provincial College started in a class attached to the Govt. High School to teach Law, Logic, Applied Mathematics & Drawing.
- 1872 : College closed down.
- 1879 : Reopened and affiliated to the University of Bombay for the First Year Exam.
- 1884 : Recognised for teaching up to B.A.
- 1887 : Handed over to the Society for Promotion of Higher Education in Gujarat.
- 1897 : Given 30 acres of land on its present site. New buildings cost Rs. 1,92,327. Govt. contribution Rs. 85,097.  
Donations by Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal Baronet : Rs. 2,00,000 for the Arts College, Rs. 6,00,000 for the M.R. Science Institute and Rs. 1,50,000 for the Sydenham Library and King George V Hall.
- 1912 : M.R. Science Institute opened. College handed back to government.
- 1915 : Sydenham Library opened.
- 1917 : George V Hall opened.
- 1927 : Founding of the Old Boys' Association.
- 1928 : Law College separated.
- 1931 : University First Class First at B.Sc.
- 1939 : Golden Jubilee celebrations, presided over by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
- 1942 : Martyrdom of Veer Vinod Kinariwala.
- 1947 : Ringing of Bells in the college towers on the midnight of August 14-15. Marchpast, flag salutation and tree-planting.
- 1947 : Unveiling of the Martyr's memorial on the campus by Jayaprakash Narayan.
- 1949 : Unveiling of the bust of Sir Chinubhai by Prof. H. Divatia, Vice Chancellor, Gujarat University.
- 1952 : First convocation of Gujarat University, held in George V Hall.
- 1953 : First award of Veer Vinod Kinariwala Elocution prize.
- 1955 : New library building opened.
- 1957 : Two first classes at Inter Arts in Gujarat University, from Gujarat College. Tutorial building constructed.
- 1958 : First at Inter Science & B.Sc.
- 1959 : First in the University Pre-Arts.
- 1960 : University firsts at Pre-Arts, Inter Arts and B.A., Pre-Science, Inter Science, B.Sc. (Maths). Three awards for highest marks in Philosophy, Psychology and Economics.
- 1962 : College Crest given present form.
- 1963 : Rooms added to pavilion. Students Hall (Nehru Hall) built.
- 1965 : New workshop in science wing. New rooms added to Tutorial Buildings.
- 1966 : University First in B.A. (Hindi)
- 1967 : University First in First Year B.A.
- 1968 : University First in B.Sc. (Chem)
- 1970 : College hockey coach Kishan Karve awarded the gold medal donated by Shri Mota of Hari Om Ashram. Gandhiji's statue installed in George V Hall, now renamed Gandhi Hall.
- 1971 : Department of Drama started.
- 1972 : First class First in University in History, Sociology & Zoology. Department of Microbiology started. Monaben Udayan Chinubhai shield donated for inter-class volleyball. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Gold Medal for Physics instituted.
- 1973 : All-India Inter-Varsity Athletics meet on campus. College Principal as acting Vice-Chancellor, Guj. University. Two University First class firsts in Sanskrit and Statistics.
- 1975 : All-India Inter-Varsity Kho-Kho meet on campus.
- 1982 : New dining hall constructed for Hostel Boys.



## Distinguished visitors

- 1903 : Dr.Mrs.Annie Besant.  
 1903 : Govardhanram M.Tripathi.  
 1920 : Governor Lord Lloyd (with Lady Lloyd)  
 1924 : Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.  
 1927 : Prof.Andrews of Yale University.  
 1929 : Mr.M.R.Jayakar unveiled the portrait of Sir L.A.Shah.  
 1938 : Governor Sir Limley  
 Gulzarilal Nanda (then Prohibition Minister)  
 1938 : Dr.S.Radhakrishnan presided over the Diamond  
 Jubilee Celebrations.  
 1939 : Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressed the students on  
 the famine situation that threatened Gujarat then.  
 1940 : Smt. Sarojini Naidu presided over the Annual Day.  
 1942 : Mahadev Desai, Dr.M.S. Patel, Jhaverchand  
 Meghani, Dr.K.G. Naik  
 1947 : Jayaprakash Narayan unveiled the Memorial to  
 Shaheed Veer Vinod Kinariwala.  
 1948 : Acharya J. B. Kripalani presided over Gandhi  
 Jayanti meeting.  
 Prof.Humayun Kabir and Purushattamdas  
 Tandon  
 1950 : Prof.P.A.Wadia.  
 Morarji Desai, (then Home Minister, Bombay).  
 1951 : Acharya Kripalani.  
 1953 : Dr.John Matthai.  
 1954 : Prof.N.G.Ranga, S.K.Patil  
 1956 : Gen.K. S. Thimayya.  
 1957 : Kasturbhai Lalbhai.
- 1958 : Air Marshal Mukherjee, Asoka Mehta.  
 Major Dhyani Chand.  
 1959 : C. M. Trivedi.  
 1960 : Justice N.H.Bhagawati  
 1962 : Morarji Desai (then Finance Minister,  
 Govt. of India).  
 1963 : Jayaprakash Narayan, Ravishankar Maharaj,  
 Maganbhai Desai (former V C).  
 1964 : Gaganviharilal Mehta and Smt. Mehta,  
 Balwantrai Mehta and Mrs.Mehta  
 1964 : Jawaharlal Nehru attended a Folk Dance show.  
 1965 : Smt.Indumatiben Sheth (Education Minister),  
 Justice M.C.Chagla,  
 Dr.V.C.Kothari(Chairman U.G.C.),  
 Manuben Gandhi, Thakorbhai Desai, Rasiklal  
 Parikh (President, Gujarat Sahitya Parishad),  
 Mrinalini Sarabhai  
 1966 : Governor Kanungo, L.R. Desai, (V.C.)  
 1968 : Governor Shriman Narayan.  
 1969 : Ravishankar Maharaj, Thakorbhai Desai,  
 1970 : Gordhandas Chokhawala (Education Minister.  
 1972 : Ghanashyambhai Oza, Chief Minister,  
 Umashankar Joshi, Chimanbhai Patel,  
 Jhinabhai Desai, Ishwarbhai Patel, Nirubhai  
 Desai.  
 1976 : Governor K.K.Vishwanathan, Babubhai Patel,  
 Chief Minister.  
 1979 : Dr. P.C. Vaidya  
 1980 : Shri Umashankar Joshi, Swami  
 Chinmayanandji  
 1981 : Prof.P.G. Mavlankar  
 1983 : Mayor Shri R.A.Shaikh, Prin. C.D.Deshpande

