

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Bangalore has grown to be one of the most notable centres of education, learning and cultural and literary activities in South India. Though only a centre of trade and industry at the beginning of this century, its importance as a centre of learning and culture has increased by leaps and bounds during the last four or five decades. The relegation of Mysore to the background in its importance as a cultural centre after the decline of royalty, Bangalore becoming the State capital of United Karnataka, the founding of centres of learning like the Indian Institute of Science, the Bangalore University and other such bodies and the opening of many Central Government Industries and Laboratories has attracted men and women of talent and erudition to this city not only from places far and near within Karnataka, but also from the nooks and corners of India. Quite a few great men and women from many parts of the World have stayed in Bangalore permanently (to mention one notable example, the great artist of Russian origin Dr. Svetoslav Roerich) or visited the place and stayed here for some months or years enriching its academic and cultural life. The local, the traditional, the modern or the modernist, the North Indian, the far Eastern or the Western, whether in learning or fine arts are flourishing in Bangalore. In music, the folk, the Carnatic, the Hindustani, the Western or the Pop has been nurtured by the city. In art, the traditional, the modern, the realist or the surrealist have their own patrons. In dance, not only the folk and the traditional, but also Manipuri, Odissi, Kuchipudi or Karnatak Schools have their own protagonists. Whether it is traditional learning in religion, philosophy, astrology or astronomy or in modern subjects like sociology, economics, astro-physics or aeronautics, the city has reckonable names claiming to be authoritative in the field. Literary activity in Sanskrit, Kannada, Telugu, Hindi, Urdu, English and even foreign languages like French or Persian flourish in Bangalore. This Chapter makes an effort to introduce the bright mosaic of the District's academic and cultural achievements. During the 20th Century, Bangalore

became a great centre of learning by having not only colleges in Arts, Science, Commerce, etc., but also in Agriculture, Engineering, Medicine and languages.

EDUCATION

Bangalore District region had many centres of learning right from the Ganga times. Of the many *agraharas* founded and scholars patronised by them, mention can be made of Ganga Sripurusha granting Attigundur to one scholar Rudrasharma Somayaji in 750 AD. (NI 33). (*Agraharas* were settlements of scholarly brahmins). Begur (Bempur) also must have been an *agrahara* in Ganga times when its importance as a religious centre in those days is taken into account. Domlur in Bangalore city had an *agrahara* founded either by the Cholas or the Hoysalas. The Hoysalas founded *agraharas* at Jala (Vishnuvardhana Chaturvedi Mangala; Dv 59), Talegatur Shivanapura in 1292 (Bn 114 and 115), Halehalli in 1274 (An 46), Haradanahalli in 1265 (granted to 12 scholars; An 41), Jigani (already an *agrahara* in 1302; An 80), Shinginayakanahalli in 1305 (Bn 24), and Iggalur in c 1330 (An 62). Vijayanagara rulers also founded many such centres of learning such as Irumbiliyur (Ibbalur, mentioned in 1346 record of Dodda Kanale), Dyavasandra in 1376 (Bn 132), Hesaraghatta or Shivasamudra in 1532 (founded in the days of Emperor Achutaraya (NI 31) or Turahalli in 1578 (Bn 16). The last named was founded by one Bammanayaka. The famous Kempapura Agrahara was founded by a prince of the Kempegowda family, Kempegowda II in 1597 in Bangalore itself. Bangalore city area subsequently came to have many *agraharas* patronising scholarly brahmins. It is difficult to know the date of their establishment and some of them were founded even during the later part of the 19th century and early part of the 20th century. They include Vibhutipura, Ulsoor, Seethapati Agrahara in Chamarajapet, Nanjamba Agrahara, Appajappa Agrahara, Ramachandra Agrahara, etc. The Kempapura Agrahara founded by Kempegowda II was by a land donation to 48 scholars and of whom one was a Vokkaliga called Veerasha, also a scholar.

Numerous places in this District have place names with the suffix *agrahara* to indicate they were once *agraharas*, but the date of their establishment cannot be ascertained in most of the cases. Thus Anekal taluk has Kannayakana Agrahara, Channena Agrahara, Marasuru Agrahara, Singena Agrahara, Harohalli (Village of Brahmins') etc. Bangalore North taluk similarly has villages called Agrahara, Agrahara Timmasandra, Gavi Agrahara, Medi Agrahara, etc., and Bangalore South Taluk Agara, Kalena Agrahara, Konnappana Agrahara, Rupena Agrahara, Sarakki Agrahara and Horamavu Agrahara. This list is made only on the basis of the name 'Agrahara'. Existing towns and villages too had Brahmapuris or streets of settlements of scholarly Brahmins.

The scholars in the *agraharas* were expected to engage themselves in *shatkar-mas* or six fold duties, viz., *yajnya* (performing sacrifice), *yajana* (officiating as priests at such rites), *adhyayana* (engaging oneself in studies), *adhyapana* (teach-

ing), *dana* (making gifts) and *prateegraha* (accepting gifts). What is important is that engaging oneself in studies required them to qualify themselves in 14 *vidyas* including the Vedas, Vedangas, literature, sciences and other branches of learning. Every *agrahara* ran schools and free hostels. The Veerashaiva Mathas also engaged themselves in academic pursuits by opening schools and free boarding houses. The rich and well-to-do engaged scholars to educate their children in their families. Some villages had scholars running private schools to teach three R's to the village children, collecting fees annually, especially at the time of the harvest. In many villages, the village school teacher was one of the 12 Ayagars during the 19th century. Tipu had encouraged opening of *maqtabs* for religious learning at the mosques wherever they were. The rich and the noble engaged teachers for their female children, and they were also taught music and dance. But the girls from poor families were married early, and had no chance of schooling.

Prior to the advent of the British, there were private village schools, run by Pantojis, and also Kooli Mathas. They taught Kannada and Marathi. These private schools were called pial schools. By and large, the Brahmins, traders and some craftsmen alone could care or afford to educate their children. A majority of peasants and craftsmen wished their children to assist them in their work.

Literacy

As per the 1901 census, the percentage of literacy in the Bangalore Civil and Military Stations was 31 among males and nine among females. In Bangalore city, it was 34% among males and four per cent among females. Compared to the 1891 census, there was a fall in the percentage of male literates by 29% and rise by 2½% of illiterates. In case of females, while the percentage fell of both illiterates and literates, the latter decreased in a greater proportion. This variation was due to the havoc of plague, forcing people to flee from their places. According to 1931 census, the percentage of literacy in the undivided district was 15% among males and 2.8% among females. The total literacy percentage in the Bangalore city was 30.8% and in Bangalore Civil and Military Stations it was 27.6%.

The census of 1941 showed that in Bangalore North taluk, for a total population of 88,897 persons, 11,653 (13%) were literates. The rate of male literacy was 21% and female literacy was 4.4%. Bangalore South taluk had a total of 8,104 (8.5%) literates for a total population of 95,118. Male literacy was 13.8% and female literacy was 2.5%. Anekal tq had a total population of 77,243 and out of that, 7,421 or 9.6% were total literates (15.9% males and 3.05% females). Bangalore city had a total population of 2,48,334; out of which 96,070 were literates. The total percentage of literacy was 38.6 (50.5% males and 25.4% females). There were 1,58,426 persons in Bangalore Civil and Military Stations; out of which, 60,142 or 37.8% were literates-among whom were 48.7% males and 26.1% females.

As per the details available from the 1951 census, Bangalore North taluk had a total of 41,344 literates for a total population of 1,60,273. The total literacy

percentage was 25.8 (37.8% males and 11.44% females). In Bangalore South taluk, 22,427 were total literates for a population of 1,44,437. Total literacy percentage was 15.9 (24.8% males and 6.3% females). Anekal taluk had a total population of 98,271 and total literates were 16,548 or 16.8%-of which, male literacy was 26.0% and female literacy was 7.4%. The taluk-wise percentage of literates in the district for three decades from 1961 to 1981 is given in the table (See addenda).

Beginning of Modern Education

Before the British system of education came into being, primary education was imparted by indigenous schools that were not administered by the Department of Education. Such schools were generally established under the patronage of some influential persons of a village and were held in places like verandahs of big houses, in village temples and *mantapas*. At the end of the course of one year, students were expected to learn recital of verses from *Jaimini Bharata* and *Amara kosha*, reading and writing of ordinary letters, tables of multiplication, money tables, weights and measures and simple rules of arithmetic. The government extended grants to these schools by 1895 and called them *Grama Pathashalas* or village elementary schools.

Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854 marked the era of systematic activity in the field of modern education. Based on this, the Judicial Commissioner Hon. Deveraux prepared a scheme of education for the Mysore State which was approved by the Government of India in 1857. The education department became a separate unit in 1866, headed by the Director of Public Instruction. The Rendition of 1881 brought in several changes in the Department of Education. The headquarters of education was changed from Bangalore to Mysore in 1891. The post of Inspector General of Education was created in place of the Director of Public Instruction in 1895. Again in 1927, the head was redesignated as Director of Public Instruction. A Royal Ordinance passed in 1911 made primary education free. Primary education was transferred to local bodies like District Boards and Municipalities. It was resumed by the government in 1941. The Education Integration Advisory Committee constituted in 1957 evolved a uniform system of education for the whole state.

Pre-Primary Education

The scheme of Kindergarten was introduced into schools of general education in 1906 for which, Miss L.R. Latter, the Assistant Superintendent of the London School Board was appointed to train teachers in Kindergarten Principles and methods, nature study and school gardening. She commenced her work in 1907 at the Government Girls' School, Bangalore. But due to her sudden death in November 1907, Miss A. Williams, Lady Superintendent of the Siddicutta Mission Girls' School, Bangalore continued her work. Miss Z.R. Hart of Kolar Mission Girls' School also contributed a lot for the Kindergarten methods. A Model Infant School on Kindergarten lines was opened in Bangalore City in 1912. It was under the City

Municipality which met half its cost, the other half being recovered from school fees. In addition, regular Kindergarten instruction was imparted in the Arya Balika Patashala, Government Girls' School and the Wesleyan Mission Normal School for Girls, all in Bangalore. Generally, all Anglo- Vernacular Schools, Taluk Vernacular Schools and Large Village Elementary Schools attempted this system.

A Commission was appointed by the government in 1936 to go into the details of nursery education in the state. Regular formal training was imparted to nursery teachers. From the Third Five Year Plan, impetus was given to start Pre-Primary Schools on a grant-in-aid basis. The government provides aid to a tune of 70 per cent for rural nursery schools and 50 per cent for the urban nursery schools. During 1988-89, there were 590 nursery schools in the district and the following table gives the taluk-wise break up of such schools and scholars for the year 1988-89.

Taluk	Total no. of schools	Total no. of children		Total no. of SC children		Total no. of ST children	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Bangalore South	242	9,598	9,632	829	678	239	203
Bangalore North	338	10,037	11,935	1,431	1,381	171	154
Anekal	10	315	273	147	125	15	03
Total	590	19,950	21,840	2,407	2,184	425	360

There are three patterns of Pre-Primary schooling in the city: i) State Pattern, ii) Central Board of Secondary Education Pattern and iii) Indian Council of Secondary Education Pattern. There are seven Kendriya Vidyalayas in the city (dealt with separately further) that follow the Central Board of Secondary Education Scheme in addition to 12 private institutions that follow the same syllabi. Several bodies like the government, corporation, aided and un-aided managements run Pre-Primary schools that are generally attached to primary schools.

Primary Education

Although learning was highly esteemed, the state under the former Indian Rulers did not consider education as its duty. It was left to voluntary agencies, mostly religious leaders and priests.

During 1824, in the town, Fort and the Cantonment areas of Bangalore, there were a total of 35 Hindu Schools of which, seven were Telugu, 21 Canarese, four Marathi and three Tamil schools with 100, 300, 100 and 60 scholars in them respectively. Of them, 3/4 were drop-outs and only 1/4 continued learning. The

school hours were from 6 to 10 in the morning and 3 to 6 or 7 in the evening. Pupils were made to learn alphabets by tracing them on sand spread before them by repeating the letters loudly. Likewise, vowels, consonants, numerals and the multiplication tables were learnt. They were made to repeat in chorus, cycle of years, months, days of week, planets, signs of zodiac and constellations.

Missionary Activities

The London Mission started its educational activities in Bangalore in 1820 for which Rev. W. Campbell actively worked from 1827. After him, Rev. B. Rice laboured in all branches of academic activity. The first Kannada Day School for girls was established in 1840 in the city by Mrs. Sewell. Mrs. Jane Rice, wife of Rev. B. Rice founded the London Mission Girls Boarding School in 1842. After her death in 1864, her daughter Miss Harret Muller, along with Mrs. Catherine Rice took charge of this and the other schools in the city. The subjects taught were: reading and writing Kannada and English, elementary instructions in geography and arithmetic. Much attention was paid to the teaching of the Bible. Girls were taught to make their own clothes, to knit, to crochet and to spin. They were also trained in cooking and taking care of children. Singing as a subject was given much importance. In 1902, the High School section (Fourth Form) was opened. This was the only High School for Indian Girls in the whole of Bangalore city then. The Mission maintained a Collegiate High School for Boys, an incomplete Middle School, two Primary Schools for Girls and one Primary School for Boys. In Anekal, it maintained a complete Middle School and a Primary School for Boys.

The Wesleyan Mission also commenced its work in 1820 with Bangalore as its headquarters. An English School was started by Joshua Hudson in 1834 in Bangalore Cantonment. In the Civil and Military Stations, it had six boys' schools with 740 scholars and five girls' schools with 670 scholars. In the city (peta), it maintained the Mission High School, three boys' schools, five girls' schools, a girls' boarding school, a women's normal school and a reserve home. In 1832, an English school known as The Ordance School was established in the Fort, Bangalore. During this period, the Roman Catholic Association also started several schools and got the Tamil text books translated into English.

Till the establishment of the Education Department in 1857, a number of educational institutions had been started by the Missionaries and the Hindu and the Muslim Societies. There were: Ordance School (1832), Sardar Veda Sidhantha Sabha School (1842), The London Mission Boarding Home for Girls (1842), London Mission Institution (1847), Native Education Institution (1851), London Mission Cantonment School, St. Mary's Catholic School, St. Marks Ragged School, St. John's English Infant School for Girls, Convent of Good Shepherd for Girls, Hindu Female School (all established in 1854), London Mission Girls School and St. John District School (both established in 1856).

Statistics of different educational institutions and scholars for 1881-82, Bangalore District (undivided)

Institutions (aided)	1881-82			
	For Boys		For Girls	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils
Arts colleges	1	10	nil	nil
Secondary schools	14	291	7	91
Primary schools	23	1,884	15	877
Special schools	1	91	nil	nil
Unaided schools	52	1,537	14	592

In 1924-25 the composite district had 1,383 schools with 56,853 pupils including 12,522 girls. The institutions (1383) included one Oriental College, eight high schools (of which two were only for girls), 105 middle schools, 1816 primary schools, 15 special schools and 68 village indigenous schools. In addition, the Civil and Military Station had 99 institutions including one Arts College, 16 high schools, 75 primary schools and six special schools. The total strength in these institutions was 12,355 including 4,624 girls. In addition there were 20 unaided schools with 723 pupils including 117 girls.

Indigenous Schools

Indigenous schools were established under the patronage of some influential persons of the village and were of various kinds. An agreement was made with a teacher for a certain period (2 or 3 years) within which time, he undertook to teach up to a certain standard. An advance of salary agreed upon was made to the teacher. At the end of the course, pupils were expected to read or write an ordinary letter, to know all tables of multiplication, addition of integers and fractions, money tables, weights and measures and be able to recite verses from *Jaimini Bharata*, *Bhakti Sara* or *Amarakosha*. Religious books of separate castes were taught by their own teachers. Every village had an Indigenous School and large towns had eight or ten. The strength varied from six to 35 pupils in each school.

Several demerits led to the unpopularity and decline of these schools. The child was made to commit to memory everything with little or no explanation. The mode of punishment was severe and harsh. There was no uniformity either in the quantum of knowledge imparted or the subjects taught. Though regular statistics of these schools are not available, the Administration Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1890-91 says that in Bangalore (composite) district there were two Arabic and Persian Schools with 29 children, 2 Sanskrit Schools with 35 children, 94 Vernacular Schools with 1,239 children, two Koran Schools with 37 children and 111 others with 2,168 children in them. These schools came under grant-in-aid from 1895.

Hobli Schools

The Scheme of 'Hobli School System' was prepared by Lewis Rice, the then Director of Public Instruction in 1868, with the main intention of providing a school for each hobli and to provide a comprehensive scheme of primary education for the masses. The supervising agency consisted of eight Sub-Deputy Inspectors who had to inspect each school at least three times a year. These schools were housed in buildings provided by the villagers in need of schools for their village. The instruction was imparted entirely in Canarese and the subjects were the three R's and geography. Night classes were arranged for those who could not attend day classes. A fee was levied in consideration of the demand by masters. By 1874, there were an average of 50 pupils in each school.

When the value of these hobli schools was realised by the villages, they started sending their daughters also for instruction here, so that by 1879, there were 328 girls attending such schools in the (composite) district, along with boys. As incentives for teachers, provision was made for their promotion in 1873, and they were also permitted to take up employment as Sub-Registrars and Post Masters.

Bangalore district (Composite) had 99 Hobli Schools during 1899- 1900. In addition to these, there were the English Primary Schools teaching English, the Taluk Kannada Schools, meant generally for low castes located in taluk stations and the Taluk Branch Schools (branches of Taluk Schools) located in villages (later converted as Hobli Schools). It is interesting to note that there were primary classes in colleges together with middle and high school sections. Thus, by 1900, there was one primary school for every 7 sq. miles in Bangalore district. Primary education gained a great popularity because of the abolition of fees and enhancement of pay for school masters. There was an appreciable increase in the number of institutions as well as pupils.

To provide for the progressive expansion of primary education, Mysore Elementary Education Regulation was passed in 1930. As per this, all Government primary schools, village aided schools, Panchayat schools, adult night schools, etc. were transferred to twelve Local Education Authorities one for each of the 8 districts and one for each of the four Municipalities-Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar and Tumkur. Thus in Bangalore district a total of 793 schools were transferred to District Boards, while the number of such schools in Bangalore City alone was 53.

Compulsory Primary Education

The princely State of Mysore was the second in the country (the first being Baroda) to introduce the Compulsory Primary Education in 1913. The Mysore Elementary Education Regulation of 1913 provided for universal compulsory free primary education. Children between the age group of five years 10 months and seven years were to be brought under the Act. Age limit was to be extended to 10 years so that finally, all children between six to ten years would be covered. This was later followed by the Elementary Education Amendment Act of 1944. Compulsory attendance scheme was introduced for the first time in 1945-46, but was discontinued from 1950-51.

With effect from 1st June 1923, primary schools were bifurcated completely from middle schools and remodelled on a four year basis having classes from I to IV Standard. In 1926, the control of Compulsory Education in Bangalore was transferred to the city Municipality. (Primary education was already made over in 1923). As per the Elementary Education Act of 1941, Government resumed control of Primary Education in 1941. A Bill to amend the Act was passed in 1944 (as stated earlier) as per which, it was obligatory on the part of parents or guardians to keep their wards in the school till the end of the course or till the age of 12. After this, there were no primary schools under local bodies till the retrocession of the Civil Area, Bangalore, to the State. The 35 primary schools in the Civil Area which were controlled by the Municipality were also taken over by the government in 1949. Bangalore City had 489, primary schools in 1948 with a total strength of 63,469 of which 19,822 were girls. Source: Bangalore (A Socio-Ecological Study).

After 1956

The term Primary Education underwent a change in its connotation during 1955-56. The four years of primary school and four years of middle school were combined to form an integrated course of eight years, from standard I to VIII, the first four years being junior primary and the next four years, senior primary. This was later divided into five years of lower elementary and three years of higher elementary. But the Education Integration Advisory Committee recommended that primary education should be an integrated course of seven years. This was given effect to in stages, starting from 1959-60 to 1962-63.

From the academic year 1959-60, primary education was made free in all grades of primary schools run by the government and local boards. By 1962-63, a uniform scheme of education was in force throughout the State. Private primary schools are governed by the new uniform Grant-in-Aid Code from 1969, according to which, in addition to the entire salary of teachers being paid by the department, schools are provided with grants for equipment, library, laboratory, buildings, etc. as per rules.

Bangalore District had a total of 2,288 Primary Schools during 1989-90 with a total of 16,737 teachers in them (4,212 men and 12,525 women). There were 2,117 SC teachers (802 men and 1,315 women) and 370 ST teachers (154 men and 216 women). The following table gives the taluk-wise break up.

Name of the taluk	No. of teachers		No. of SC Teachers		No. of ST teachers	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Anekal	399	255	65	45	8	6
Bangalore North	1,509	6,451	238	802	59	127
Bangalore South	2,304	5,819	499	468	87	83

During 1989-90 there were a total of 6,91,922 pupils in primary schools of the District (3,60,130 boys and 3,31,792 girls). There were 2,98,000 pupils in Bangalore North Taluk, 3,60,121 in Bangalore South Taluk and 33,801 in Anekal Taluk. The Class-wise break-up of the same from Std. I to VII is given in the table that follows:

Class-wise distribution of students from Standard I to VII in Bangalore Urban District for 1989-90.

Standard	Bangalore North		Bangalore South		Anekal	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
I	28,436	25,913	34,021	31,859	2,839	3,943
II	26,004	22,773	30,514	29,978	3,579	3,115
III	20,022	19,503	28,839	29,076	3,330	2,605
IV	19,892	16,040	28,706	26,189	2,308	2,208
V	22,851	21,379	22,107	20,504	2,048	1,573
VI	21,612	19,186	21,959	19,977	1,821	1,417
VII	18,691	15,698	18,701	17,691	1,850	1,165

Considerable number of boys leave the schools in the middle, and the taluk-wise details of drop-outs from 1987-88 to 1989-90 in Bangalore District is given below:

Name of the taluk	Total no. of drop-outs					
	87-88		88-89		89-90	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Anekal taluk	1,144	1,041	1,084	991	1,034	941
Bangalore North tq.	9,211	9,156	10,155	10,453	10,732	10,101
Bangalore South tq.	3,436	3,162	3,146	3,020	2,974	2,764

Of these, out of the figures for 1989-90, there were 2,195 SC boys and 2,561 SC girls and 543 ST boys and 481 ST girls.

Single Teacher Schools

Most of the Primary Schools were run by single teachers because several of them, due to their strength, did not warrant a second teacher. Many of them generally had only the infant classes with only 15 or 20 pupils and the average

strength of a school ranged between 30 and 40. After 1950, it went upto 60. These schools were the major cause for stagnation at the primary stage of education. About 50 per cent of schools were of this type and after the passing of the Elementary Education Act, the number went up further. Some Primary Schools had V and VI Classes also, which were called upper primary classes and such schools were called Upper Primary Schools. These were converted in 1942 into New Type Middle Schools having Classes from I to VIII. During 1989-90 there were a total of 716 such schools in the district (93 in Anekal tq. 131 in Bangalore South tq and 492 in Bangalore North tq) with a total strength of 8,716 children in them.

Administrative set-up: Bangalore district at present comes under Bangalore Division headed by a Joint Director of Public Instruction assisted by two Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, one each for Bangalore North District and Bangalore South District in which Anekal taluk also is included. In each of these two districts there are three Educational Officers, five Subject Inspectors, one Deputy Superintendent for Physical Education and one Gazetted Assistant supported by ministerial and menial staff. In each of these two districts there are three ranges and there is an Assistant Educational Officer for each of these ranges and an Assistant Educational Officer in Anekal taluk.

Education of depressed classes

The work of education among depressed classes was left entirely to Missionary enterprise till the government started a school for them in 1889 at Huskur in Anekal taluk. There was another school maintained by the London Mission at Anekal, attended by 27 children. A Panchama Boarding School was opened at Bangalore in 1921 which had a recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,820 and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 500 for equipment. The number of students was limited to 12. It was managed by a committee. Most of these schools had suitable school houses. Uniform dress, books and slates were provided free of cost. Religious and moral instruction was imparted through *bhajans* and lectures.

Boarding Homes: The Narasimharaja Free Hostel at Bangalore for the depressed classes was opened in June 1923 with 11 boarders. Provision was made here for physical instruction, games, scouting, moral instruction and gardening. Regular medical inspection was conducted and sick cases were treated by visiting doctors. A free boarding home for girls also was started by the government in 1932.

In view of large number of depressed class girls completing primary course, a boarding middle school was established by the government in 1929 at Bangalore under a managing committee. Weaving was taught as an optional subject in VI, VII and VIII Standards. As the sentiment against the admission of these communities to general schools weakened, the number of separate schools for them also reduced.

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians

Separate aided schools existed for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians though these students attended general schools also. During 1879-80, the total number of such schools was 14; out of which, eight were for boys and six for girls. Except the one at Mysore, all were located in Bangalore Cantonment. The total student strength was 1,003. The Bishop Cotton Boys School at Bangalore had a College Department which prepared candidates for the Madras University F.A. and B.A. Examinations. There was one aided English School at Fort, Bangalore that met the needs of the Europeans and Anglo-Indians in and around the Fort. The M and S.M. Railway School was started at Bangalore in 1903-04 which had 26 boys and 42 girls in it. The Aided Fort English School was closed in 1921-22, because there were no Europeans or Anglo-Indians on rolls. In June 1938, the Department of Public Instruction took over the Railway School, from the M. and S.M. Railway Company. By 1947, there were 18 Schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the Civil Area, controlled by the Director of Public Instruction. These schools followed a curriculum different from the general schools. The academic year was from January to December.

Education of Girls

The education of girls in early times was entirely domestic and vocational. The daughters of kings and wealthy persons received some education either from their family members or the family priests. Systematic activity in the field of women's education began in 1840 with the establishment of a separate Kannada School for Girls, by the Hindus, which was the first of its kind for girls. Till then, they were attending schools meant for boys. In the same year, the London Mission Boarding School was started at Bangalore by Mrs. Sewell. Between 1842 and 1868, 23 girls schools were started in the state; out of which, 16 were in Bangalore. Of these, the London Mission accounted for nine and the Wesleyan Mission seven. The government also opened three girls schools in the state in 1868; of which, one was at Bangalore (the present Vanivilas Institution). Girls who attended schools were between five and eleven years of age. The three R's and geography were the subjects taught. The great disadvantage that these schools faced was the want of female teachers. Arya Balika Pathasala started in 1856 at Laxmanaswamy Mudaliar Street was a pioneering institution for girls. By 1886, it had a strength of 170 girls. It was unaided. No fee was charged and expenditure was met out of public subscriptions. About 70 per cent of students were brahmins. The institution was taken over by government in 1890. Arunachala Mudaliar started an A.V. School for Girls at Narayana Pillai Street in 1844 which continued for four decades. The Ulsoor branch of the Brahma Samaj in 1877 published books in Telugu about women's education. A Superintendent for Girls Schools was appointed in 1890.

As a step towards improvement of women's education, Government Girls School, Bangalore was raised to the standard of Kannada High School by addition of Upper Secondary Class. A Similar provision was made in Arya Balika Pathasala,

Chamarajpet Girls School and Malleswaram Girls School. The administrative control of all girls, schools vested with the District Educational Officer.

Compulsory education was introduced in Bangalore city in 1917. The V Form was opened in Government Girls High School and it was renamed as the Vani Vilas Institute in that year. Intermediate College for Women was opened in this Institute in 1927. By 1919, there were three high schools for girls in Bangalore (peta area), 1) The Vani Vilas Institute (English), 2) The Vani Vilas Institute (Kannada) and 3) The London Mission Girls High School (English).

Women's Colleges

The degree courses from the Mysore Maharani's College were transferred to the Intermediate College for Women at the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore in 1939. This was the beginning of the Maharani's College, Bangalore. The student strength that was 55 in 1938-39 went upto 198 in 1939-40. By then, the Maharani's College and the Intermediate College were the only two Colleges in Bangalore. They were merged into one later. The Mount Carmel College was started in 1948. By 1956, a total of 2,356 girls were studying in the said three colleges. In addition, some girls were studying in Boys' Colleges also.

Teacher Education for Women

The first training school for women in Bangalore was the Wesleyan Mission Normal School, started in 1904, with nine students. It trained Mistresses for lower secondary grade. The next training college was the sacred Heart Training College in the Civil Area, Bangalore, started in 1941. It prepared candidates for T.C. lower. St. Theresa's Training College was started in Bangalore in 1944 and it prepared students for T.C. Higher only.

Home Educational Classes

Owing to social conditions, several adult ladies could not attend schools. Any instruction was to be given at their very doors. To achieve this end, Home Educational Classes were started. A retired teacher or an educated lady was put in charge of such classes in an approved locality, under the control of a committee comprising a few educated ladies. The course consisted of subjects like the three R's, hygiene, drawing, rattan, knitting and needle work. A grant-in-aid was sanctioned to the teacher at the rate of Rs.10 for a pupil of I and II standards and Rs. 12 for pupil of III Standard. The Mahila Seva Samaja, Bangalore that came into existence in 1913 as an unaided institution maintained Home Educational classes. It was subsequently made an aided institution. It turned out very good work under an efficient committee of ladies.

Middle School Education

Before Rendition, there were two types of middle schools-the Inferior A.V. Schools and Vernacular Schools. The former type of schools were situated in the district and taluk headquarters, and provided elementary instruction in English and the vernacular. The latter were located in the Kasaba town or any chief town of the taluk. Aid was extended to private agencies to start such schools. Thus, during

1971-72, there were a total of 45 such schools in the composite district with a total strength of 3,157 pupils. Of them, 15 were government schools with 731 pupils, and 30 were aided ones with a total of 2,426 pupils. Some of them were exclusively for girls (the statistics of which are not available). The government amalgamated the English schools with the vernacular schools in 1894 and called them Anglo-Vernacular schools. From then on, two types of middle schools were there, 1) The A. V. schools and 2) Vernacular schools. Because of the facility of instruction in English, the A.V. schools attracted more students. By 1900, there were a total of 19 A.V. schools in the composite district which consisted of 16 Kannada boys schools, two Kannada girls schools and one Hindustani boys school. There were 16 vernacular schools in total with six Kannada boys schools, three Kannada girls schools and one Hindustani girls school. In 1919, all fees in middle schools were abolished and education below high school grade was made absolutely free.

Mysore Lower Secondary Examination

The Mysore Lower Secondary Examination was instituted in December 1891. It was the final test at the end of the middle school course. After this, the Madras Middle School Examination and the Mysore Local Examination which were existent till then were abolished. It was compulsory only for those who wanted to carry on their studies in the IV Form of high schools. The holder of an L.S. Certificate was considered to have received a sound education. The name of this examination was changed to Middle School Examination from 1928. Bangalore City had 79 middle schools with a total strength of 22,816 of which were 7,591 girls in 1948. Source: Bangalore (A Socio-Ecological Study). The Middle School Examination was abolished in 1954.

Secondary Education

There were three high schools in Bangalore district by 1860-the Bangalore High School (in the present Central College) which was the only institution in the state to send a candidate for the Madras Matriculation for the first time in 1863, the London Mission High School and the Wesleyan Mission High School. The Bishop Cotton Boys and Girls School was started in 1865, and from 1871 boys appeared for matric examination of the Madras University. Separate girls school was started in 1910 by this institution. The Baldwin Boys High School was founded in 1860 by Bishop Oldham at Richmond Town and similarly, the Baldwin Girls High School was founded in 1879. The R.B.A.N.M. High School was founded in 1873 and Bipin Chandra Pal was its Principal for one year. The high school section of the Central College was separated in January 1909 and housed in the local A.V. School as an independent institution. This was the largest high school in the state with 339 pupils on rolls. It was shifted to the new building constructed near the District Offices in 1912. In the Government Girls Middle School, IV Form was opened in 1916-17 and V Form in 1918. Its high school classes were shifted to the newly constructed building in 1918 and was named Vani Vilas Institute. On public

demand, the government opened four new high schools in 1923 in the state and one of them was the Government High School for Boys, Malleswaram. The Central High School was established in the city in 1932 (the Central Junior College closed recently). In the same year, the London Mission High School and the Wesleyan Mission High School were amalgamated into one institution and was called the United Mission High School. The National High School was started by the efforts of some Theosophists in 1917. The Anglo-Vernacular School (1905) became Fort High School in 1928. The S.L.N. High School (1935), Arya Vidya Shala High School (1942), Bangalore High School (1942) etc. were some of the new secondary institutions in the city started prior to Independence, in addition to the Municipal High Schools, the opening of which was permitted in 1947. Bangalore city had 41 high schools in 1948 with total strength of 19,155 students of which 7,020 were girls.

There were a total of 212 high schools in the district during 1988-89 in which 35 were government high schools, 13 were private aided high schools for boys, one unaided, 30 were private aided high schools for girls, three unaided, 48 were private aided co-educational institutions, 73 were private unaided high schools and there were nine private aided and unaided high schools in Anekal taluk. In addition to this, there are high schools run by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghatan and the City Corporation that are dealt with separately.

Govt. High Schools: 1) Government High School (GHS) for Girls, Link Road, Sheshadripuram; 2) GHS, II Block, Rajajinagar; 3) GHS, Police Colony, Magadi Road; 4) GHS, Pottery Town; 5) GHS, Palace Guttahalli; 6) GHS, Jalahalli; 7) GHS, Peenya Dasarahalli; 8) GHS, Kakolu, Bangalore N; 9) GHS, Kodigehalli Bangalore N; 10) GHS, Kethamaranahalli, Rajajinagar; 11) GHS, Shivanahalli; 12) GHS, Hebbal, Bangalore N; 13) GHS, Jooaganahalli; 14) GHS, Chikka Banavara, Bangalore; 15) GHS, Kambalposh Dargah, Shivajinagar; 16) GHS, Makali; 17) GHS, Bagalur; 18) GHS, Jayanagar; 19) GHS, Kengeri; 20) GHS, K. Gollahalli, Bangalore; 21) GHS, Sarakki, Bangalore; 22) GHS, Guddahalli, Bangalore S; 23) GHS, Super Talkies Division, Bangalore S; 24) GHS, Sampangiramanagar, Bangalore S; 25) GHS, Chickpet; 26) GHS, Aralepet; 27) GHS, Immadihalli, Bangalore; 28) GHS, Domlur, Bangalore S; 29) GHS, Jeevan Bima Nagar, Bangalore S; 30) GHS for Girls, Adugodi, Bangalore S; 31) GHS, B. Narayanapura, Bangalore S; 32) GHS, Madiwala, Bangalore; 33) GHS, Krishnarajapuram; 34) GHS, Kugur, Anekal tq; and 35) GHS, Huskur, Anekal tq.

Private Aided High Schools for Boys: 1) Acharya Pathashala HS, N.R. Colony, 2) Bangalore HS, (Branch), Jayanagar, 3) Bangalore HS, (Main), Bull Temple Road, 4) Dyananda HS, Kanakapura Road, 5) Dhanray Phoolchand Hindi HS, Agram, 6) Hombegowda HS, Wilson Garden, 7) Kamala Nehru HS, Basavanagudi, 8) Lourds HS, Ulsoorpet 9) National HS, Basavanagudi, 10) Rashtreeya Vidyalaya HS, Visveswarapuram, 11) Sacred Heart HS, Ashoknagar, 12) St. Joseph's HS Briand Square, 13) St. Patricks HS, Brigade Road.

Private Aided High Schools for Girls: 1) Acharya Pathashala HS, N.R. Colony, 2) Bharatiya Vidya Niketan HS, Visveswarapuram, 3) Bharatiya Samskriti Vidya Peeta HS, Magadi, Chord Road, 4) Bharatamata Vidya Mandir HS, Hanumanthanagar, 5) Dayananda HS, Kanakapura Road, 6) Smt. Gangamma Hobegowda HS, Wilson Garden, 7) Indira Priyadarshini HS, Jayanagar, 8) Kamala Nehru Makkala Mandira HS, South End Road, 9) Sri Madhava Krishnaiah HS, Chamarajpet, 10) Sri Vasavi Vidya Niketan HS, Visveswarapuram, 11) Mitralaya HS, Mission Road, 12) Our Lady of Bon Succour HS, Austin Town, 13) Padmavathi HS, Adugodi, 14) Putalibai Luniya Kanya Hindi HS, Rangaswamy Temple street, 15) Rani Sarala Devi HS, Jayanagar, 16) Sacred Heart HS, Jayabharatnagar, 17) Rashtriya Vidyalaya HS, Jayanagar, 18) Sri Sharada Stri Samaja HS, Chamarajpet, 20) Sri Saraswathi Vidya Mandir HS, Visveswarapuram, 21) St. Theresa HS, Chamarajpet, 22) St Annes HS, Ulsoor, 23) Sri Sharada HS, Byatarayanapura, 24) St. Euphrasias HS, Museum Road, 25) Udaya HS, Kilari Road, 26) Mahila Seva Samaja, Visveswarapuram, 27) Karnataka Vidya Vardhaka HS, Vijayanagar, 28) Radhakrishna HS, Srinagar, 29) Nehru Smaraka Vidya Kendra HS, Jayanagar, 30) Bharathi HS, Anekal.

Private Aided Co-Education High Schools: 1) Acharya Pathashala HS, Somanahalli, 2) Bharathi Vidyashala HS, Chikpet, 3) Central Muslim Association HS, Arcot Srinivasachar Street, 4) Bharathi Vidya Niketan HS, Devasandra, 5) The Community Centre HS, Jayanagar, 6) Jayanagar HS, Jayanagar 7) Kairalee Nilayam HS, Vimanapura, 8) Kalburgi HS, BVK Iyengar Road, 9) Kumaraswamy Vidyamandira HS, Hanumanthanagar, 10) Mahadeva HS, Bapujinagar, 11) Manjunatha HS, Magadi Road, 12) MES HS, Jayanagar, 13) Model HS, Chamarajpet, 14) Kempegowda HS, Jayanagar, 15) Nehru Smaraka Vidya Kendra HS, Jayanagar, 16) Panduranga HS, Balepet, 17) RKS HS, Cottonpet, 18) RS HS, Madiwala, 19) Sangameshwara Vidya Kendra HS, Hosahalli, 20) SLN HS, Fort, 21) Sri Rajeshwari Vidyashala HS, Kenchenahalli, 22) Sri Vishveshwara Swamy HS, Sulikere, 23) Swami Vivekananda HS, Shanthinagar, 24) Vijaya HS, Jayanagar, 25) Sree Vinayaka HS, Cubbonpet, 26) Women's Peace League HS, Shankar Mutt Road, 27) Swamy Vivekananda HS, Hanumanthanagar, 28) JSS HS, Konanakunte, 29) Binny HS, Binnypet, 30) Siddhartha Residential HS, Bapujinagar, 31) Crescent HS, Basavanagudi, 32) Yuvaka Vikasa HS, Marathahalli, 34) MECWA HS, T.R. Nagar, 35) Lourds HS, Cubbonpet, 36) Vimanapura HS, HAL, 37) Panchajanya HS, Malatha Halli, 38) Navajyothi HS, Thattaguppe, 39) Holy Christ HS, Jayanagar, 40) Gnanamitra HS, Srinagar, 41) Arundathi Education Society HS, Valmikinagar, 42) Vishveshwara Swamy HS, Sattellite Town, Kengeri, 43) National HS, Subramanyapura, 44) Oxford Kannada HS, 45) Janatha HS, Chamarajpet, 46) Siddhaganga Mutt Education Society HS, Raghuvanahally, 47) Loyola High School, Kalena Agrahara, 48) Venkateshwara Chindal Kumaran HS, Thygarajanagar.

Private Un-aided Co-education High Schools: 1) Sri Aurobindo HS, Bhanashankari, 2) Gurukula Vidyalaya HS, Hosahalli, 3) East West HS, Basavanagudi, 4) Divine Light HS for Blind, Whitefield, 5) East Wood HS, Ulsoor, 6) Cathedral HS, Richmond Road, 7) Kumaran Children's HS, Tata Silk Farm, 8) Lowry Memorial HS, Dooravani Nagar, 9) St. Meera's HS, Ulsoor, 10) Bangalore Montessorie HS, Ulsoor, 11) Sri Yogeshwarananda Education Trust HS, Ulsoor, 12) Raja Rajeshwari Vidyamandir HS, Bhanashankari, 13) Sudarshan Vidya Mandir HS, Jayanagar, 14) Ujvala Vidyalaya HS, Whitefield, 15) New Public HS, Hosahalli, 16) Cambridge English HS, Vijayanagar, 17) Devanga Sangha HS, Shanthinagar, 18) Vidya HS, Bhanashankari, 19) Byrasandra Muslim Education Society HS, Jayanagar, 20) Oxford English Medium HS, J.P. Nagar, 21) Vijayanagar Education Trust St. John's HS, Vijayanagar, 22) Udaya HS, Chord Road, 23) S.M. English HS, Magadi Road, 24) New Horizon HS, Indiranagar, 25) Al-Ameen HS, Shanthinagar, 26) Miranda HS, Indiranagar, 27) Sarvagna HS, Vijayanagar, 28) Ramakrishana HS, Ulsoor, 29) Kamala Nehru Pathashala HS, Jayanagar, 30) Oxford English and Kannada High School, Opposite Shantala Theatre, 31) Jayanthi Education Society HS, Hanumanthanagar, 32) Prasanna Anjaneya Vidyashala HS, Jayanagar, 33) Kannada Jyothi Vidyamandira, Lakkasandra, 34) Indira Gandhi Education Society HS, Ulsoor, 35) Saichandmal Mechan HS, Arcot Srinivasachar Street, 36) Veerabhadraswamy Vidyalaya HS, Vibhutipur Mutt, 37) Sarvagna Education Society HS, Vijayanagar, 38) Venkateshwara Education Society HS, Bhanashankari II Stage, 39) Reddy Janasangh HS, Koramangala, 40) Bala Yesu Christian HS, Viveknagar, 41) Sridhara Sikshana Samithi HS, Wilson Gardens, 42) VET HS, J.P. Nagar, 43) Shanthiniketan HS, Viveknagar, 44) BES HS, Jayanagar, 45) Madakarinarayana HS, Marathahalli, 46) Vinayaka Education Society HS, Vinayakanagar, 47) Navachetana Vidya Mandir HS, Magadi Road, 48) Bapuji Teachers' Association HS, Magadi Road, 49) Vishwachetana HS, RPC Layout, 50) STI Education Association HS, Park Road, Cubbonpet, 51) Laxminarasimha HS, Athiguppe, 52) Ursaline Francis HS, Kengeri, 53) Guru Shantananda HS, Mysore Road, 54) Flora Education Society HS, Mavalli, 55) Carmel Convent HS, Jayanagar, 56) St. Theresian HS, Begur, 57) Rubia Convent HS, Koramangala, 58) BNM HS, Bhanashankari II Stage, 59) Webster HS, Hanumanthanagar, 60) Jyothi Education Society HS, Hanumanthanagar, 61) Raghavendra Education Society HS, Lakkasandra, 62) Ambedkar Vidyanikethan HS, Thataguni, 63) Udaya Kannada Medium HS, Vijayanagar, 64) AV Education Society HS, J.P. Nagar, 65) Sri Sudha Bhame HS, Indiranagar, 66) Annappa Seva Samithi HS, J.P. Nagar, 67) Karnataka Vidya Shala HS, Austin Town, 68) Holy Shepherd HS, Indiranagar, 69) Vimanapura HS, HAL, 70) Sangamitra Mahila Vasathi HS, Vijayanagar, 71) Panchamukhi Ganapathi HS, Tavarekere, 72) Dodda Aladamara HS, Chunchanakuppe, 73) Janaseva Vidya Kendra HS, Channenahalli.

Unaided High Schools for Boys: 515 Army Base Workshop Unit HS, Ulsoor.

Unaided High Schools for Girls: 1) Mary Immaculate HS, Wilson Gardens; 2) Jayanagar Parents' Association HS, Jayanagar; 3) Nirmala HS, Shantinagar.

Aided High Schools of Anekal Taluk: 1) Dharma Sagara HS, Dommasandra; 2) Swamy Vivekananda HS, Chandapura; 3) Jayabharathi Co-operative HS, Attibele; 4) Sri Nityananda Swamy HS, Jigani; 5) Netaji HS, Muttanallur; 6) Sardar Vallabhabai Patel HS, Sarjapura; 7) Vidhatha HS, Anekal; 8) Sri Sharada HS, Thippasandra and 9) Sree Champakadhamaswamy HS, Bannerghatta.

Bangalore City Corporation Educational Institutions

In addition to several educational institutions run by the government and private bodies, the Corporation of the City of Bangalore runs several Nursery, Primary, High Schools and also Junior Colleges in the Corporation areas. The first primary school was started in 1947 and the first high school also was started in the same year. There are 72 nursery schools, seven primary schools, nine boys high schools, eight girls high school, 10 composite junior colleges run by the Corporation. The following table gives the detailed strength of all its institutions from 1986-87 to 1988-89.

Year		Nursery		Primary		High Schools		Junior Colleges	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1986-87:	Total	2,758	2,850	2,190	2,176	4,471	6,328	735	858
	SC & ST	nil	nil	1,395	1,124	2,427	2,321	293	511
1987-88:	Total	2,740	3,199	2,096	2,630	5,401	6,944	1,060	698
	SC & ST	nil	nil	1,031	1,234	2,443	2,113	548	379
1988-99:	Total	3,110	3,371	1,740	2,023	4,755	6,847	1,505	866
	SC & ST	nil	nil	1,366	1,129	2,079	2,319	633	411

As per the Administrative Report of 1986-87, these were the officers in charge of the several Corporation institutions: one Assistant Educational Officer, one Physical Education Officer, five Subject Inspectors, nine Principals, 93 Lecturers, 22 Head Masters, 402 Assistant Masters, eight Language Pandits, five Head Masters of Primary Schools, 187 Assistant Masters of Primary Schools and 145 Nursery Teachers. All institutions have buildings of their own and are equipped with libraries, laboratories and necessary teaching aids.

Results: During 1984-85, 2,852 students appeared for the SSLC Examination from the Corporation high schools out of which, 598 passed; during 1985-86, out of 2,520, 519 passed and during 1986-87, out of 2,151, 580 passed. The corresponding numbers of passes in the PUC examinations for the above three years are 111 out of 465, 132 out of 458 and 161 out of 639.

During 1986-87, the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in all Corporation institutions was 7,523; out of which, a total of 6,183 students of primary and high schools were given free note books at a cost of Rs. 1,11,600 and free text books and uniforms costing Rs. 1,41,909.

Kendriya Vidyalayas

The Scheme of the Kendriya Vidyalayas was initiated during 1962 to meet the educational needs of transferable Central Government employees, by providing a common programme of education, done in collaboration with the NCERT and CBSE. Education in these schools is free from Standard I to VIII after which, a fee is levied till the XII Class which is equivalent to PUC. Students are prepared for All India Secondary School and All-India Senior Certificate Examinations conducted by the CBSE, New Delhi.

There are seven such institutions in the district, all located in Bangalore. The one at Jalahalli was started as Regimental Air Force School in 1953 and was taken over by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghathan in 1964. It had a total of 1,696 students during 1989-90 in which, 927 were boys and 769, girls. Out of this were 107 Scheduled Caste boys, 64 Scheduled Caste girls, 19 Scheduled Tribe boys, five Scheduled Tribe girls. The Kendriya Vidyalaya, Malleswaram was started in 1966 and for the academic year 1989-90 had a total of 1,331 students-716 boys and 615 girls. There were 96 Scheduled Caste boys, 73 Scheduled Caste girls, 10 Scheduled Tribe boys and nine Scheduled Tribe girls. It had a total of 73 staff members-27 men and 46 women. The Kendriya Vidyalaya, Yelahanka was started in 1981 and during 1989-90 had 713 students in total-415 boys and 298 girls. There were a total of 113 Scheduled Caste and eight Scheduled Tribes students in it. It had a staff strength of 48-20 men and 28 women. There are four more such schools located at Rajamahal, Indian Institute of Science, M.E.G. Centre and W.A.P. Yelahanka. The New National English High School is run at the West of Chord Road and at Indiranagar with the syllabii of the C.B.S.C. and is privately managed. There is a Rishi Valley School on the Kanakapura Road run by J. Krishnamurthy Foundation. There is one more high school run by the Aurobindo Memorial Trust at Banashankari.

Teachers Education

Steps had been taken as early as 1860 in the Princely State of Mysore for training of teachers. With the introduction of Hobli School System, Normal Schools were established for their training.

General Normal School, Bangalore was established in 1861 by the Government with English and Kannada branches. All Taluk Teachers were trained here. In the beginning, Teachers were appointed on the mere recommendations of the Head Master of the school. No text books or examinations existed till 1866, when both were introduced and an entrance test also came to be conducted to avoid insufficiently educated men joining as students. During 1870-71, a Hindustani section was opened here with the object of improving Hindustani schools. By 1872, the required

number of teachers for A.V. and taluk schools had completed their training and hence the government closed the English and Kannada sections of the school in 1872. Hindustani section was given more attention and a practising section of Muslim boys was started. In 1874, an elementary knowledge of Kannada was made compulsory for them. In spite of this, the strength of the school that stood at 35 during 1872-73, came down to five in 1878-79 and the institution was closed.

During 1900-01, the London Mission opened a training school for teachers of the Mission in Bangalore. It was aided by the government. But it ceased to exist from the very next year. The Wesleyan Mission also started a Normal School in 1904 which in addition to the prescribed curriculum taught practical cookery and sewing. It existed till 1942.

Government Teachers Centre, Vidyanagar was started as a special Teachers' Training Centre by the Government of Mysore in 1949. It was converted into a Basic Training Centre (BTC) in 1952. The normal school that existed at Malleswaram, Bangalore was transferred to this place in 1957 and was named the Basic Training Institute. From then on, it started training untrained primary school teachers deputed from the Department of Education. Annually about 600 teachers received training here. In addition to the academic curriculum, vocational training was also imparted in subjects like spinning, pottery, drawing, carpentry, agriculture, horticulture and weaving. Till 1976, the centre held administrative control over 18 primary schools of the villages around. It was later shifted under the control of the A.E.O., Devanahalli. A New Type Middle School was started here in 1956 and was converted to a Model Primary School in 1965 which continues even now. Later, the government merged the BTC and BTI and called it Government Teachers' Centre in 1976. The Centre trains about 1,600 teachers of Bangalore district (Urban and Rural) and Kolar district in a variety of subjects. Presently, the centre is under the administrative control of the Department of Youth Services and Sports. The Orientation Training Centre and the English Language Training Centre located at Dodballapur were shifted to this place in 1989. In addition to the above two, the Government Teachers Centre and a Model Primary School are being run here.

Basic Education: As a first step at the introduction of Basic Education, a training centre for Teachers was established at Huttanahalli (Vidyanagar) in Bangalore district in April 1947. The first batch of teachers who completed their training were absorbed in 12 Basic Schools of the Jala Hobli, which were general primary schools. Admission was restricted to Non-SSLC trained Teachers. It was limited to 150 Teachers per year. Cotton spinning and gardening were the subjects first introduced which were practised for three hours a day. Other subjects like music, drawing, art, physical education and drill were added later. Health education was a special feature of these schools. Excursion was an essential part of the weekly time table. During the training of 10 months, instruction was given in basic education and child psychology. When posted to Basic schools after training, these teachers were given an extra craft allowance of Rs. 5 per month from 1953-54. During 1954-55, there were 149 trainees in the centre that included 17 women.

Special Teacher Training Centre was opened at Vidyanagar during 1948-49 which had provision for training 300 primary schools teachers. It provided a one year course consisting of the tutorial system with practice of teaching in rural schools. In addition, training in crafts, gardening, social service and labour camps was imparted. It was first sanctioned for a period of three years but extended till 1954-55 when it was closed.

Training of Graduates

There was no facility in the State to train graduate teachers earlier. They were sent to Saidapet, Madras for an L.T. Course from 1891-92. Since the Teachers College, Madras discontinued the facility for Mysoreans, a graduate training section was opened in Men's Training College, Mysore in 1914, that offered the B.T. Course. Government deputed graduate teachers from municipal schools also for training here.

For the first time during 1954-55, the government permitted private agencies to open Teachers Colleges for preparing candidates for the B.Ed. degree. Thus, the Rashtriya Vidyalaya Teachers College was started which was the only private teachers college in the state at the time of Reorganisation. During 1955-56, St. Theresa Training College for Women was begun with 31 girl students and the Rashtriya Vidyalaya started a TTI with 108 students. The next year, Sacred Heart TTI was started with 26 girl students.

By the end of 1989, there were four aided B.Ed. colleges, six un-aided B.Ed. colleges, one Government Primary Teachers Training Institute, eight aided TTIs, 14 un-aided TTIs and 11 Pre-Primary TTIs, the list of which is given below: The Rashtriya Vidyalaya Teachers College, Vijaya Teachers College, BES College of Education, MES College of Education, New Horizon College of Education, MVJ College of Education, Sarvajna College of Education, Sanjay Gandhi College of Education, Ambedkar College of Education and Thigalara Sangha College of Education; Government TTI, Rashtriya Vidyalaya TTI, Sacred Heart TTI, St. Theresa's TTI, SLN TTI, Al-Khatib TTI, My Institute TTI, Fathima TTI, Lowry Memorial TTI, Venkatesh TTI, Jayendra TTI, Annai Fathima TTI, Oxford TTI, Nehru Smaraka TTI, GKM TTI, Gandhi Vidyashala TTI, Balachandra TTI, East-West TTI, Shantini TTI and Mahaboobi Education Trust TTI; Al-Khatib PPTTI, Central Muslim Association PPTTI, Nehru Smaraka PPTTI, Vishveshwaraiyah PPTTI, Oxford PPTTI, Venkatesh PPTTI, Jayendra PPTTI, Himamshu PPTTI, Malleswaram PPTTI and Saraswathi Education Society PPTTI.

Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board

A Board for awarding a School Leaving Certificate at the end of the Secondary School Course was constituted in 1912 with the Inspector General of Education as its *ex-officio* President, six officers of the Education Department, six others and a Secretary. Till then, the students appeared for the examination of the Madras

S.S.L.C. Board. At the end of the VI Form (11th standard) students were given certificates by the Board. Results were given under two categories: 1) Eligible for Public Service and 2) Eligible for College Course. But from 1915, certificates came to be marked as-EPS (Eligible for Public Service) or ECPS (Eligible for College or Public Service). From 1926, a revised SSLC scheme came into being. Other than SSLC, the Board conducts examinations like Commerce, Drawing (Junior, Senior and Diploma), TCH, C.P.Ed., Kannada Pandit and Minor Language Examinations like Urdu Munshi, Arabic, Sanskrit, Hindi Shikshak and Hindi Vidwan. It also conducts music Junior, Senior and Vidwan examination.

The following table gives the results of the SSLC Examination conducted by the Board during April 1989 in the district.

Taluk	Total appeared	Total passed	Percentage		
From Government Schools:					
Bangalore North	5,210	1,062	20.38		
Bangalore South*	4,511	920	20.39		
From Private Schools:					
Bangalore North	25,047	13,096	52.29		
Bangalore South	27,570	12,896	46.78		
Results as per Class obtained for April 1989:					
	Total appeared	I Class	II Class	III Class	
Bangalore North	30,257	4,534	3,314	6,310	
Bangalore South	32,081	4,501	3,535	5,780	

*Bangalore North and South are district units of the Education Dept, South includes Anekal tq.

From the two Schools of Art-Ken School of Art and Kala Mandir School of Art, Bangalore, a total of 112 students appeared for the diploma examination in drawing during April 1989 out of which, 58 passed. The total SC and ST candidates that appeared were 10 and total passes were four.

Pre-University Education

The Pre-University Course of study was introduced in 1956-57, when the two year Intermediate Course was abolished by the government. Selected high schools were converted into higher secondary schools with the addition of the XI Standard. The Director of Public Instruction was the administrative head. In addition to this, one year Pre-University education was also provided in the erstwhile Intermediate Colleges attached to First Grade Colleges. It was under the administrative control of the University for some time and later under the Department of Collegiate Education when it was established. As per the National Education Policy, government introduced the two year Pre- University Course from the academic year 1971-72.

Board of Pre-University Education was constituted in 1970 by the government. It was headed by the Vice-Chancellor of one of the Universities in the state by turns initially. For sometime, a full-time chairman was appointed. It is not a statutory body but is advisory in nature. It is an autonomous body as far as academic and examination matters are concerned. It maintains uniformity in syllabus, text books and examinations of the +2 level. The junior colleges (pre-university colleges) come under the administrative control of different authorities. The composite junior colleges (attached to high schools) are controlled by the Commissioner for Public Instruction, the independent junior colleges are controlled by the Pre-University Board and those attached to I Grade colleges are controlled by the Director of Collegiate Education. At the end of both the I and the II year Pre-University Course, the Board used to conduct public examinations but from the academic year 1978-79, the public examination for the I year was converted into a class examination.

There are about 94 colleges in the district (20 government, nine Corporation and 65 private) offering Pre-University education in arts, commerce and science for whom the Board of Pre-University Education conducts the public examination. The table that follows gives details of II year PUC examination conducted by the Board for three years from 1986-88.

Year		Total	Boys	Girls	SCs	STs
Apr. 86	Appeared	30,215	18,763	11,452	3,119	506
	Passed	13,229	7,043	6,186	795	153
	%age	43.78	37.53	54.01	25.48	30.23
Sep. 86	Appeared					
	Passed %ageN.A.....				
Apr. 87	Appeared	30,203	18,407	11,796	3,065	570
	Passed	13,060	6,746	6,314	852	159
	%age	43.24	36.64	53.52	27.79	27.89
Sep. 87	Appeared	14,522	10,026	4,496	1,931	340
	Passed	2,436	1,477	959	229	59
	%age	16.77	14.73	21.33	11.85	17.35
Apr. 88	Appeared	30,178	18,529	11,649	2,956	1,123
	Passed	13,618	7,214	6,404	769	289
	%age	45.12	38.93	54.97	26.01	25.73
Sep. 88	Appeared	13,838	9,645	4,193	1,794	691
	Passed	4,080	2,627	1,453	369	155
	%age	29.84	27.23	34.65	20.56	22.43

Commerce Education

Commerce education in the state can be said to have made its beginning with the starting of commercial classes in Bangalore during April 1897 by C.G. Laxminarayana, who was employed in the Resident's Office. Correspondence, Book-keeping and Short-hand were taught till 1901. Commercial geography and banking were introduced in 1902. The classes were held from 6 to 8 pm. in the London Mission School, Bangalore for three days in a week. When the strength went up to 41 in the year 1903, classes were held every evening. In the same year, the government extended a grant of Rs. 20 to this school. A new class of five pupils was started in 1903 with PWD Accounts as the teaching subject. Later, Arithmetic, Mensuration and Typewriting were added. By then, it had provision to teach all subjects required for Madras Dip-in- Commerce Examination. From 1904, classes were conducted for 4 hours in a day both in the morning and evening.

During 1906-07, Bangalore was made a centre for Commerce Examinations. A commercial school was formed in Bangalore in 1911 with nine pupils that taught Book-keeping, Banking and Correspondence in Kannada. An unaided commercial school, called the Friends Commercial School was started at Siddikatte (near City Market) in 1912 with 15 students. The government established a commercial school in 1913 at Bangalore in the Government High School building. An Elementary Course of one year in commercial subjects was conducted in English and Kannada. A Secondary Course of one year in English was also conducted. Book-keeping and typewriting were added in 1915. A Public Examination in commercial subjects was conducted by the government in 1913-14 for the first time. A Board for Commercial Education and Examinations was constituted in 1919. During July 1930, the Government Commerce Institute, Bangalore was organised into a Central Institute for Commerce Education with the nomenclature, "The Government Institute of Commerce and Accountancy", affiliated to Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay. It was shifted from the Intermediate College to a building in the YMCA, taken on rental basis. Here, a course for training bank clerks was opened in 1932.

When the High School curricula was revised in 1934, commercial subjects like Accountancy, Banking and Commerce were added. This became a very popular group of subjects. In 1937, the Government Institute of Commerce and Accountancy was transferred to the control of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Bangalore and the classes came to be conducted in the Government Central High School, Bangalore. For want of students, it was closed in 1942. After that, all commerce institutes were run by private agencies.

Diploma in Commerce (L.Com.)

This Post-Secondary Course was introduced by the government in 1936 for which, successful candidates in the group B and C of the SSLC Examination were eligible. It was a three year course, followed by a practical training of six months. The first year classes were started in June 1940 in Central College with 100 students. The first final examination was held in 1944 for which 46 students appeared; out of which, 36 passed. When the government sanctioned the opening of the B.Com.

degree in the Central College, in 1944 which was a four year course after SSLC., the L.Com. course was abolished. This remained as a Department of the Central College till 1948 when it was set up as a separate college and moved to a separate building constructed out of donations and named Ram Narayan Chellaram College of Commerce (1948).

There are about 304 commerce institutes in the district offering instruction in Typewriting (Junior, Senior and Proficiency grades) and Shorthand (Junior, Inter, Senior and Proficiency grades). From all the institutes, a total of 24,165 candidates appeared for different examinations for the May 1989 session; out of which, 12,020 passed. For the November 1989 session, a total of 20,785 candidates appeared and 8,812 passed.

Technical Education

Technical education was mostly hereditary in nature because craftsmen imparted training to their own children. The *agraharas* imparted theoretical education in various aspects of study by teaching texts on *Shilpa Shastra*, metallurgy and other technical subjects. Certain tools used by craftsmen have been mentioned in some inscriptions and some have been engraved on these slabs. Tools like scissors, razors, etc., used by barbers, hammers, faggot, crucible, forceps and anvil used by blacksmiths engraved on inscriptions give an idea of the technical attainments of the times. Imparting of technical education as a part of the curriculum began in the latter part of 19th century, when the first technical institute, the School of Engineering was established in Bangalore in 1860. In the Civil and Military Station, Rai Bahadur Arcot Narayanaswamy Mudaliar (RBANM) established a technical school in 1873 which trained students for the lower service of Public Works Department.

Industrial Schools

An industrial class was opened in the Bishop Cotton Boys School, Bangalore in 1880 for preparing boys for the Telegraph Department, who were mostly from Cantonment Orphanage, Eurasian Association and Aglo-Indian Association. The Bangalore Industrial School was opened in 1890 with the object of preparing students for upper secondary examination in technical subjects like carpentry, drawing, engraving, carving, surveying and levelling. It was an unaided institution and the statistics of the school are not available. The administration of these schools vested with in Inspector General of Education but was transferred to the Director of Industries and Commerce from 1.7.1922. The academic work was systematised when the syllabus of these schools was approved by the government in 1926, after which, students were given certificates at the end of the course. Workshops were opened for each subject of the industry. The duration of the course was enanced from two to three years. Each school was placed under an Advisory Committee for regulation of funds and to secure orders for supply of finished goods. Gradually, these schools were either converted to Junior Technical Schools (some of which still exist) or were closed.

For co-ordination of work, a Council of Technical Education and a Syllabus Board were constituted in 1952 that formulated the syllabi for several courses and the syllabus of diploma course was raised to the standard prescribed by the All India Council of Technical Education. In order to centralise the work, a Board of Technical Education for the state was constituted in 1952, with the Director of Technical Education as the Chairman.

The Engineering School, Bangalore was established in 1860 in Bangalore to provide native educated subordinates for the PWD. It was conducted as a branch of the Bangalore High School (then run in the Central College premises). It prepared candidates for Assistant Surveyor's certificate course and Assistant Engineers and Overseers test, all of two years duration. Till 1868, no candidate passed the Assistant Engineers Test, though some did the other two. When the strength began to dwindle, ten scholarships worth Rs. 8 per month for I Year and Rs. 10 for II year, were founded, out of which, two were assigned to Bangalore division. With the establishment of the School of Engineering and Natural Sciences, this school was closed.

The School of Engineering and Natural Sciences was established in 1875 and was attached to the Bangalore High School (Central College). It had two divisions—upper and lower that provided a two year course. Students had to possess a pass in the F.A. for admission to upper division and a pass in the matric for the lower. Age limit was from 17 to 22 years. The first half of the course had subjects commonly required by all departments of service, like mathematics, mensuration, estimate making, surveying and levelling, construction engineering, architectural and topographical drawing, botany, chemistry, geology and meteorology. During 1875-76, there were 14 students (eight in the upper division and six in the lower), 24 during the next year (12 in each division), 10 during 1878-79 (four and six in each) and 10 during 1879-80 (four and six in each). As the progress was not satisfactory, the Assistant Engineers and Assistant Conservators course was abolished in 1880. After the abolition of the collegiate standard of the Engineering School due to the heavy cost involved, it provided instruction only upto standard required for overseers of PWD and Revenue Departments. Admission was open to Matric passed students. The school was abolished in 1884.

The Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore was begun in 1913 in Bangalore and was temporarily housed in the Sheshadri Iyer Memorial Hall. Later, it was transferred to a building near Bangalore High School. Here, instruction was imparted in i) Railway Signallers and Traffic Men, ii) Industrial School Teachers, iii) Permanent Way Inspectors, iv) Motor Drivers. Evening classes were held for those who could not attend day classes. The subjects taught were drawing, electrical wiring and motor mechanics. The period of training varied from two to 3 years. In 1915, Signallers and Permanent Way Inspectors classes were transferred to the Railway Department. The strength of the school that was 130 in 1916 went to 173 in 1917 and in 1921, it was 160. The school was shifted to a building in Fort, formerly

occupied by Reserve Police in 1929. With effect from 1934, students passing out of the school were awarded L.M.E. and L.F.E. diplomas. For administrative and other reasons, this school was merged with the College of Engineering on the 1st May 1939. But in 1943, it was removed from the control of the University and placed directly under the Vice-Chancellor. It continued to have the same courses-Diploma in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Certificate courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

The Government Weaving Institute was started in Bangalore in 1912 as 'Government Weaving Factory' that trained weavers in the use of improved appliances and adoption of improved methods and new designs. Since the factory had to work on commercial lines also, systematic practical training could not be imparted. A training section was tentatively organised in 1928 and placed under a Weaving Demonstrator. In 1930, the government closed the factory and made it a training school. The nomenclature was changed from Government Weaving Factory to Government Weaving Institute in 1931. Two courses-1) two years certificate course for those studied upto V Form and ii) Artisan course of one year for those who had passed L.S. were offered. Subjects on all branches of weaving and dyeing -both theoretical and practical were taught. When the Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute was opened in Mysore in 1938, this institute was amalgamated with it.

University Vishveshwaraya College of Engineering

To make industrial training more systematic and thorough and to prepare a comprehensive programme of instruction at the graduates level, the government appointed a committee in 1910 under the Chairmanship of Sir M. Vishveshwaraya, the Chief Engineer of Mysore on the recommendations of which, government sanctioned the establishment of the Engineering College in 1917 as a constituent college of the University of Mysore with only two branches-Civil and mechanical with a total strength of 40. It was housed in the Mechanical Engineering School. Workshops and laboratories were established for it in 1921. As the electrification of the state progressed, dearth of Electrical Engineers was felt which necessitated the establishment of the Department of Electrical Engineering in the college in 1925. The total strength of the college in 1939 was 200. When war broke out, the college undertook to train war technicians for which workshops and laboratories were remodelled. Though Chemical Engineering course was opened in 1945, it was soon closed. The Engineering course was of four years, eligibility for admission to which was a pass in the University Entrance examination. It was later changed as pass in the intermediate exam with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics as subjects. It was transferred to the Bangalore University in 1964 and was named University Visveswaraya College of Engineering. The B.M.S. Engineering College was started in 1946.

Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute was established in 1932 as an All-State Memorial to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of the reign of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV. By 1939, scientific and commercial training in all branches of textiles (cotton, silk and wool) manufacture-weaving, hosiery, dyeing and bleaching, printing and finishing of textile fabrics were imparted in the institute. Course leading to B.Sc. Textiles was started in 1946, which was for three years, followed by a practical training of six months in mills. The minimum qualification was a pass in intermediate.

Following is the list of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics in Bangalore district as in August 1989: (1) University Vishveshwarya College of Engineering (UVCE), (2) UVCE (Evening), (3) K.R. Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, (4) B.M. Srinivasaiah College of Engg., (5) BM Srinivasaiah College of Engg. (Evening), (6) MS Ramaiah Institute of Technology, (7) RV College of Engg., (8) Dáyanandasagar College of Engg., (9) Bangalore Institute of Technology, (10) Islamia Institute of Technology, (11) Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Technology, (12) Ghousia College of Engg., (13) MVJ College of Engg., and (14) Sir MV Engg. College. (1) Sri Jayachamarajendra Government Polytechnic (Day and Evening) (2) Govt. Polytechnic for Women, (3) GR Instt. of Commercial Practice (Day and Evening), (4) Instt of Hotel Management, (5) School of Printing Technology, (6) SRC Instt., of Business Management, (7) Instt of Textile Technology, (8) APS Polytechnic, Somanahalli, (9) MEI Polytechnic (Day and Evening), (10) Polytechnic for Horological Engg., (11) Dayanandasagar Polytechnic, (12) PES Polytechnic, (13) Impact Polytechnic, (14) Al-Khateeb Polytechnic, (15) Reddy Janasangh Polytechnic, (16) Mahatma Gandhi Polytechnic, (17) Venkataraju Instt of Technology Polytechnic, (18) VET Polytechnic, (19) Adarsha Education Trust Polytechnic, (20) MVJ Polytechnic, (21) Sri Venkateshwara Polytechnic, (22) Jayachamarajendra Education Society's Polytechnic, (23) IR Polytechnic, (24) Nadgir Polytechnic (Day and Evening), (25) KIET Polytechnic, (26) Oxford Polytechnic, (27) HEA Polytechnic, (28) Ghousia Polytechnic, (29) Mahmood Shariff Polytechnic, (30) MN Polytechnic, (31) Acharya Polytechnic, (32) SGR Polytechnic, (33) BTL Polytechnic (34) RVP Polytechnic, (35) Raman Polytechnic and (36) Kamalabai Polytechnic.

Agricultural Education

There was no provision for imparting instruction in Agriculture in the state in separate schools till 1913. It was done in general schools. As per the recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction, books on agriculture were got written in Kannada and agriculture was introduced as an optional subject for L.S. from 1893-1894. Some of the Industrial Schools also had agriculture and farming as subjects. Special subjects on agriculture like i) different methods of cultivation ii) distinguishing feature of insects on crops and iii) insect pests and crop diseases. The first examination in Agriculture was held in 1909.

Agricultural School, Hebbal

As per the proposal of Dr. L.C. Coleman, the then Director of Agriculture, the Agricultural School, Hebbal was started with 15 students in May 1912 with the object of training sons of landlords in supervising cultivation. The qualifications for admission was possessing of land within the state by the parents and a pass in SSLC (ECPS) for students. It was managed by the Agricultural Department. It offered a two year course. Subjects like blacksmithy, carpentry, handling of engines, elements of dairying and veterinary science were also added later. The medium of instruction was English. Laboratory work was done in the Agricultural Chemist's Office. There were no scholarships and the cost was met out of the District Committee of the Economic Conference. It was made a three-year course in 1920 at the end of which candidates were given L. Agri degree. Veterinary science was replaced by Animal Husbandry in 1937. The Hebbal campus became the nucleus of the Agriculture College founded in 1946 and also for the University of Agricultural Sciences founded in 1964. Now, the Agricultural School is not functioning.

Vernacular Agricultural School: There were three Kannada Agricultural Schools in the state during 1931-32, one of which was the Ramakrishna Krishi Shale, located at Ramakrishanpura, Anekal tq started in 1929 under the endowment of Venkatarmaiah where free boarding and lodging were provided. It provided a one year course aimed at turning out practical farmers. It continues even to-day.

The University of Agricultural Sciences

The University of Agricultural Sciences was established in 1964 with the objectives of bringing about significant improvement in every phase of rural life, by much needed change in the methods of production, by influencing the whole outlook of the rural community and rural home, by giving them a new vision and new hope. The Governor of Karnataka is the Chancellor of the University and the Agriculture Minister is the Pro-Chancellor. It is headed by a Vice-Chancellor and governed by a Board of Regents with the Vice-Chancellor as its Chairman. The representatives of the State Government, Legislative Assembly and Council of Registered Graduates and nominees of the Chancellor and the State Government are its members.

There are two campuses of the University, one at Hebbal and the other at Gandhi Krishi Vignana Kendra (GKVK) near Jakkur (both on Bangalore-Bellary road), where graduate and Post-graduate degrees in Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Forestry, Dairy Technology, Veterinary Science and post-graduate degree and diploma in Sericulture are awarded.

The colleges that come under the hold of the University are, College of Basic Science and Humanities, GKVK, College of Agriculture, GKVK, Veterinary College, Hebbal, and the College of Fisheries, Mangalore. For the academic year

1985-86, there were a total of 315, 1,348, 647 and 166 students respectively in the above colleges. Recently, the Dairy Science College is established in the old Agriculture College building. Till 1987, all colleges of Agriculture and allied sciences in the State were controlled by University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, when a separate University at Dharwad was established for colleges in the North Karnataka region. The University maintains two libraries-one at the Hebbal campus and the other at the GKVK campus. During 1985-86, there was a total of 1,22,969 volumes including pamphlets, dissertations, reports, micro-films and maps.

Medical Education

Medical School, Bangalore, a Government institution was started in January 1881 at Bangalore Peta Hospital by Dr. D.A. Choksi of the Grant Medical College, Bombay. It provided a three year course to qualify for the lower grades of medical subordinates. The minimum qualification for admission was Metric pass or the Metric course. It was under the control of a Surgeon to the Commissioner who made periodic inspection, directed examinations, exercised control over teachers and students. The age limit for admission was between 17 and 18 years and every year 20 to 24 students were admittend. During 1881, there were 14 students on rolls. The school had a short span of life and was abolished in 1836 after which, there was no provision in the State for Medical Education till 1917, when students were sent to Madras and Bombay for Medical Education, at college and school levels respectively. For higher studies in medicine, students were deputed to foreign countries.

The Medical School, Bangalore: Another Medical School was started in Bangalore on the 1st July 1917 for training Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Private Medical Practitioners. It provided a course of four years and the first batch had 16 students. The Medical Officer of the Victoria Hospital was it principal. In addition to subjects on Medicine, Physics, Chemistry and Biology were taught. When the Medical College was started (1924) at Bangalore, the School went under the control of Mysore University. Most of the teachers were from the State Medical Department. It offered the L.M.P. Diploma of four years recognised all over India. When the Medical College was transferred to Mysore in July 1930, this School became an independent Unit to be continued under the University. The strength of the School was 16 in 1917, and 214 in 1941. As a policy decision to have only degree courses in Medical Education, this School was closed in 1956, when it had a strength of 612 students.

Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore was established by the Government of Karnataka in 1963 under the administrative control of the Drugs Control Department. Under Central aid, post-graduate courses in Pharmaceutical Scien-

ces were introduced in 1978. The college has also implemented refresher course for inservice Pharmacists, deputed by the Directorate of Health Services. It is affiliated to the Bangalore University and offers Diploma course of two years (D. Pharma), graduation course of four years (B. Pharma) and post-graduation (M. Pharma) of two years in Pharmaceuticals.

Pharmacy Colleges: There are 17 Pharmacy colleges in the district all located in Bangalore city. Some of them offer diplomas and degrees in Pharmacy and others, only diplomas. Out of these, only the Government College of Pharmacy offers the post-graduate course also, in addition to the above two. A chronological list of all institutions is given hereunder. KLE Society's School of Pharmacy, Rajajinagar (1976), SJRE Society's School of Pharmacy, Anandarao Circle (1977), Vishveshwarapuram Institute of Pharmacy (1980), PES Institute of Pharmacy, Hanumanthanagar (1982), Al- Ameen College of Pharmacy (1982), St. John's Pharmacy College (1983), Milind Institute of Pharmacy (1983), BES Institute of Pharmacy, Jayanagar (1984), Dayanandasagar College of Pharmacy, Kanakapura road (1984), Vivekananda Institute of Pharmacy (1984), Seshadripuram College of Pharmacy (1984), Kripanidhi College of Pharmacy. Koramangala (1985), GKM College of Pharmacy, Jaraganahalli (1985), Raman College of Pharmacy, RPC Layout (1985), Goutham College of Pharmacy, RT Nagar (1986), Anupama College of Pharmacy, West of Chord road (1989). D. Pharma examination is a State-level one conducted by the State Board. B. Pharma is a university examination.

Medical College, Bangalore

The present Govt. Medical College was started in Bangalore on 24.6.1955 by the Mysore Medical Education Society founded by a band of doctors with 99 students on rolls, of which were 84 men and 15 women. It is conducting the undergraduate MBBS course since its inception and from 1962, post-graduate courses in Medicine, Surgery and Post-graduate Diploma in Ophthalmology were started. In the subsequent years, more post-graduate and Diploma courses were started. Presently, there are 24 post-graduate courses including five Super Specialists' courses and 15 post-graduate Diploma courses. It is affiliated to the Bangalore University and is recognised by the Medical Council of India. The five major government hospitals of Bangalore-Victorial, Vanivilas, Minto, Bowring and Lady Curzon and the S.K. Sanatorium, with a total bed strength of 2,719 are attached to the college for Practical Training. It has a good Dissection Theatre, well-equipped laboratories both in the pre-clinical and para-clinical Departments. It has 33 Departments under various specialities each headed by the Senior-most Professor of the concerned discipline. There is a library with 20,993 books. Three hostels were started in 1956 separately for under-graduates, post-graduates and lady students.

The following table gives the student strength of the college for 1989-90 in different classes.

Class/Course	Total strength		SC students		ST students	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Under-graduates:						
I MBBS	235	128	40	15	3	5
II MBBS	181	136	21	23	5	2
Final MBBS	185	86	24	11	4	2
Total	601	350	85	49	12	9
Post-graduates:						
Degree	87	17	20	9	3	1
Diploma	53	32	18	5	4	2

Other than Bangalore Medical College, the following were the Medical, Dental and Nursing Colleges in the district. St. John's Medical College (1963), M.S. Ramaiah Medical College (1979), Kempegowda Institute of Medical Science (1980), Dr. Ambedkar Medical College (1981), Government Dental College (1958), Ambedkar Dental College (1981), Vokkaligara Sangha Dental College (1986), College of Nursing, Fort, Nursing School, Victoria Hospital; Nursing School, Bowring Hospital, and the five Nursing Schools attached to St. Martha's Hospital, St. John's Hospital, ESI Hospital, St. Philomina's Hospital and Air Force Command Hospital.

The Jayachamaraja College of Indian Medicine

The Jayachamaraja College of Indian Medicine was founded in 1967 by the Government of Karnataka. It offers a 5½ years course called BAMS (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery). A three year Post-graduate course is also being offered from 1974 in two subjects Dravyaguna and Shalyatantra. The total intake is 50 per year and for the year 1989-90, the student strength was 181 including 110 girls and of these 14 students belong to SC and ST Communities.

In the Post-graduate classes, there were five students for each of the academic years from 1987-88 to 1989-90. They were taught by 26 teachers (19 males and seven females). The college has a library of about 6,700 books. It also maintains a herb garden and a 200 bed hospital.

Government College of Unani Medicine

The Government College of Unani Medicine was established in 1974 and it offers a 5½ years course leading to the BUMS (Bachelor of Uani Medicine and

Surgery) degree. It has a total intake of 50 students per year and for post-graduate studies, students are sent to the Government Nizamia Tibia College, Hyderabad. For 1989-90, the college had a total of 103 students (54 boys and 49 girls). There were no Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe students.

Legal Education

The Government of Mysore started a Law College near Central College in 1948 that offered a two years course in Law-the first year leading to F.L. and the second year to B.L. degree. This went on till 1968 when the two years course was converted into one of three years duration throughout the state, leading to the L.L.B. degree. The Government Law College, Bangalore had provision for the M.L. course and it was handed over to the Bangalore University in 1976. It also had the L.L.M. and Ph.D. courses. During 1981-82, there were 408 students for L.L.B., 12 for L.L.M. and two for Ph.D. the BMS Law College (1963) had the M.L. Course and also a one year course in Taxation Law. Sri Jagadguru Renukacharya College of Law (1964) conducted a post-graduate Diploma course in Company Law and Labour Law for graduates in addition to regular L.L.B. course. It is also a centre for promoting the cause of legal education to practising advocates and others involved in law. In addition to the above three colleges, eight more private agencies have been running day and evening courses leading to L.L.B. degree. They were Dayanandasagar College of Law, Vivekananda College of Law, Islamia Law College, Ram Manohar Lohia Law College, Havanur Law College, KLE Society's Law College and Sheshadripuram Educational Society's Law College.

For maintaining uniformity in Legal Education all over the country and to place it at par with Medical and Engineering education, a new scheme has been introduced from the academic year 1984-85 as per which, the duration of the L.L.B. course has been enhanced from three to five years and the eligibility for admission changed from a pass in degree to a pass in PUC. After the five year course, practical training of six months has been made compulsory during which period, students have to visit courts, study documents, attend to pleading work at Lawyers' Chambers, etc. Of the five years the first two are a preparatory period in which subjects like Sociology, Political Science, Economics, English, History of Courts and Legal language are taught. Administrative Law, Public International Law, Law and Property, Revenue Law, Rural Development and Local Self- government are the new optional subjects introduced in the new course.

The National Law School of India University (NLSIU) was started in 1987 offering a five year degree course in the premises of the Central College. It is a Central Government sponsored institution.

COLLEGIATE AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Bangalore High School was started by the Government in 1858. It had a collegiate section in it. In addition, there were two aided institutions under the category of A.V. Schools of the higher class-the London Mission Institution, Bangalore (1847) and the Native Educational Institution of the Wesleyan Mission, Bangalore (1851) that prepared students for the Matriculation of the Madras University. The first student to pass the above examination was a candidate from the Bangalore High School in 1863. In 1868, this school had the highest strength of 509 in the state. Two more such private institutions-the Bishop Cotton School and St. Andrew's School were started in Bangalore in 1865.

The college department of the Bangalore High School had provision for preparing candidates for F.A. and B.A. examinations of the Madras University. During 1870, it had nine students in the B.A. Class, 15 for F.A. and 26 for Matriculation. During the next year, it was nine, 15 and 35 respectively in the above classes.

The Bangalore High School became a I grade College and was designated as 'Central College' in June 1875, with the existing High School attached. Mr. Garret was its first principal. B.L. Rice was its Principal between 1860 and 65, H.J. Babha was its Vice-principal from 1876. It was a prestigious centre of learning. The college section had 136 students in 1875. Two High Schools of Mysore and Shimoga were affiliated to it. Schools teaching upto F.A. were classified as Second Grade Colleges, instead of Collegiate High Schools. Institutions preparing pupils for degree courses were designated as colleges. The title of Principal was given only to the head of such colleges. Schools that taught upto Matriculation were classified under high schools. During 1878-79, there were eight such high schools in the state out of which, three were attached to the three high schools in Bangalore. In addition, there were six aided high schools in the state; out of which, five were in Bangalore, the other being in Mysore and one girls' high school-the Bishop Cotton's, Bangalore. The Jesuits started the St. Joseph's College for Boys in 1882 in the Cantonment which was affiliated to Madras University even after the starting of Mysore University in 1916, till Independence. Many students from Madras Presidency including those from the Ceded Districts attended it.

In 1916, the academic courses of study were reorganised. The four year post-S.S.L.C. course was split into 1+3-one year of intermediate and three years of degree, instead of the previous 2+2. This went on till 1971 when it was changed into 2+3-two years of intermediate and three years of degree. The Honours Course that till then existed in some of the city colleges including the Central College was abolished in 1974. The Intermediate College and the Maharanis, both run by the government and Jagadguru Renukacharya College (1946), Vijaya College and

National College were other colleges founded in Bangalore before independence. The Mt. Carmel College was started in 1948. When the Bangalore University was started in 1964, it had 30 colleges in the city affiliated to it including medical and engineering colleges.

There were a total of 55 I Grade Colleges in the district during 1988-89 in which eight were government colleges, 34 were aided colleges and 13 unaided colleges and they are enlisted hereunder: (1) Government Arts College, (2) Government Science College, (3) Maharani's Arts College for Women, (4) Maharani's Science College for Women, (5) Government R.C. College of Commerce, (6) VHD Institute of Home Science, (7) Government I Grade College, Anekal, (8) Government I Grade College, Vijayanagar, Bangalore. *Aided*: (1) Acharya Patashala Science College, (2) Acharya Patashala Arts and Commerce College, (3) V.V.Puram College of Science, (4) V.V. Puram College of Arts and Commerce, (5) BMS College for Women, (6) Jyothinivas College, (7) Mount Carmel College, (8) MES College of Arts, Science and Commerce, (9) National College, Basavanagudi, (10) National College, Jayanagar, (11) SLN College of Arts and Commerce, (12) SJR College of Arts, Science and Commerce, (13) Nijalingappa College, (14) St. Joseph's College of Commerce, (15) St. Joseph's Science College, (16) Al-Ameen College of Arts Science and Commerce, (17) Vijaya College, (18) Christ College, (19) BES College of Arts and Commerce, (20) Dr. Ambedkar College, (21) BNM College, (22) Sheshadripuram College, (23) NMKRV I Grade College for Women, (24) Maharani Laxmi Ammanni College for Women, (25) APS Evening College, (26) Hasnath College for Women, (27) VVS I Grade College, (28) Dayananda College of Arts Science and Commerce, (29) Central Muslim Association's Abbas Khan I Grade College, (30) St. Joseph's Evening College. In addition following are the *unaided* colleges: (1) New Horizon Education Trust, (2) HKES I Grade College, (3) Shivananda Memorial I Grade College, (4) PES College, (5) BSVP College of Arts and Commerce for Women, (6) Basaveshwara Commerce College, (7) Vivekananda I Grade College, (8) Dayananda Evening College of Arts and Commerce, (9) Vijaya Evening College, (10) Sheshadripuram Evening College, (11) MES Evening College, (12) VV Puram Evening College, (13) Dr. Ambedkar I Grade Evening College.

The Central College in Bangalore was one of the two main colleges in the Mysore University when the University was founded in 1916, mainly being a centre for teaching science subjects. St. Joseph's and other such institutions in the Civil and Military Station areas continued to be under the Madras University till 1947. Later, when Bangalore University was started in 1964, Central College was its nucleus having most of the post-graduate departments also running honours courses, which included arts faculties like English, Kannada, Economics, History, Sociology, etc. in addition to the science faculties. The administrative office of the

Bangalore University was also housed in the Central College campus for long. The Central College Hostel was started in 1901 and the college has a very vast cricket ground.

Bangalore University

The Bangalore University set up in 1964 under the Karnataka State University Act had jurisdiction over educational institutions of higher learning, located in the Metropolitan city of Bangalore. Its jurisdiction was limited only to the city area. Now it has the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur under its jurisdiction. The two premier colleges of the city, the Central College and the University Vishveshwaraiiah College of Engineering (UVCE), became the University Colleges of the new University. In 1976, the Government College of Physical Education and the Government Law College were also transferred to the control of this University. A new campus, the *Jnana Bharathi* was set up on the Bangalore- Mysore road in 1975, spread over an area of 1,100 acres and a large number of departments are functioning in this campus. In the same year, its jurisdiction was extended to Bangalore mofussil area, Kolar and Tumkur district also.

The University presently has under its jurisdiction, 181 affiliated colleges out of which 87 are co-education colleges and 17 women's colleges. There are 19 colleges of education, 26 under the medical faculty, 16 engineering colleges, 12 colleges of law. Four are directly managed by the University. There are 30 post-graduate departments run and maintained by the university. Its total student strength of all the colleges exceeds 90,000 (in the three districts) out of which, nearly 2,500 are post-graduate students. It has attracted of late, a large number of foreign students to its professional colleges and has about 300 foreign students on rolls. It has an academic council responsible for maintenance of academic standards as well as course of study and scheme of examination. It has taken up, under change oriented policies, steps to involve industries in academics by which senior personnel from the HMT work in the university and senior professors from the university in the HMT. It is planning to have intensive dialogue with other industrial establishments for a wider coverage of mutual benefits in terms of collaborative research.

A special training programme for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities to train them for competitive examinations has been vigorously implemented. The university is a member of the Association of Indian Universities and also Commonwealth Universities. It has its own publication centre, Prasaranga which has till now published about 500 books. It publishes - a quarterly, *Sadhane*, two yearlies *Vidya Bharathi* and *Vignana Bharathi* and a monthly *Janapriya Vignana*. Of late, another yearly called *Bhasha Bharathi* has been added.

The tables that follow give the faculty-wise distribution of students in the affiliated colleges and the same in the different university departments for the year 1987-88.

Statement showing faculty-wise distribution of students for 1987- 88 in the affiliated colleges of Bangalore University.

Sl. No.	Faculty	No. of students					
		Total		SC		ST	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. i)	Arts	6,498	5,489	725	384	88	163
ii)	Fine Arts	9,464	64	10	nil	nil	nil
2.	Science	4,688	5,223	201	181	41	20
3.	Commerce	8,966	5,876	508	193	74	29
4.	Education:						
i)	General Edn.	578	683	37	10	4	nil
ii)	Physical Edn.	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
5.	Engineering	12,586	1,314	328	54	61	12
6.	Medicine:						
i)	General Med.	2,749	1,505	260	178	36	33
ii)	Ayurvedic	114	182	1	2	2	1
iii)	Unani	46	51	nil	nil	nil	nil
iv)	Homeopathic	18	26	nil	nil	nil	nil
v)	Dental	170	165	5	13	1	nil
vi)	Pharmacy	355	141	8	1	2	nil
vii)	Nursing	40	142	3	10	1	1
7.	Mental Health & Neuro Sciences	72	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
8.	Law	5,048	406	302	26	27	3
9.	Technology	112	20	12	4	3	nil
10.	Communication	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

Statement showing number of students, faculty-wise in the University Departments for 1987-88.

Sl. No.	Faculty	Number of students						
		Total			SC		ST	
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Arts	1,024	488	1,512	132	26	19	6
2.	Science	524	332	856	73	22	17	4
3.	Commerce	324	58	382	59	3	5	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Education:								
i)	General	30	21	51	4	1	1	nil
ii)	Physical	74	7	81	6	nil	4	nil
5.	Engineering	1,388	418	1,806	250	25	nil	nil
6.	Law	304	102	406	87	5	20	2
7.	Communication	22	21	43	12	1	nil	nil
8. Performing Arts (Dance, Drama & Music)								
		2	59	61	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total of all Faculties		3,692	1,506	5,198	623	83	86	14

Items No. 1,2 and 3 give only post-graduate strength; others show both under degree and post-graduate courses.

Adult Education

The origin of Adult Education can be traced back to the times of the Hobli School System started in (1868) when night classes were arranged for those who could not attend day classes. It was during this year that Adult Education was started in the 'Jail Schools' also. About 700 adult convicts in Bangalore Central Jail were given half-an-hour's schooling every evening after the day's work. This attempt yielded good results and this scheme was extended to other jails also. Indian History and Geography formed the two subjects. During 1880-81, 387 males and 25 females were educated in the Bangalore Central Jail.

There were nine night schools in Bangalore district (Urban and Rural) with 222 students during 1900-01. By 1914, the number of schools went upto 26. The village schools had only one class for teaching the three R's and the taluk schools had two classes - one for teaching the three R's and the other to impart higher instruction.

In 1941, when Laubach of the World Literary Movement visited Mysore with the slogan 'each one teach one', there was a general awakening throughout the country with regard to Adult Education. Various organisations and individuals devised several ways to promote literacy. Devudu Narasimha Shastry conducted classes in several villages in and around Bangalore and Mysore. The University Settlement, Bangalore also conducted classes. "The Mysore Literacy Council" was started in 1941. This Council aimed at functional literacy than teaching mere reading and writing. Its main objectives were 1) Organisation of literacy classes 2) Organisation of Adult Education Centres, 3) Publication of graded books for literacy classes and libraries and 4) Research in Literacy and Adult Education methods. The Mysore State Adult Education Council was set up in 1949 and was in charge of the old Adult Night Schools. The Council started a Vidyapeetha in

1955 with 17 students at Vidyanagar, Bangalore North tq. The Council published text books for adults, a weekly called Belaku and a monthly Pustaka Prapancha.

Private Adult Education Classes: There was an aided Adult Night School in the Civil Station, Bangalore called 'Gokhale Memorial Labourers' Free Night School' established by the RBANM's Trust in 1909 intended only for artisans who were free at night. Teachers of the Civil Area conducted the school. Instruction was given in Kannada, Tamil and Urdu. English and Elementary Mathematics were also taught. There were five classes, from I to V. A boy could attend any class in any subject, depending on his needs - that is, he could learn English in the I Class, Mathematics in the III and Vernacular in V. The strength never went below 100. Now the school has about 60 adult labourers undergoing free education.

The Literacy Movement began in the state in 1912 under the guidance of Sir M. Vishveshwaraya. The Directorate of Adult Education was started in 1979. The Central Government sanctioned 300 Rural Creative Literacy Programme Centres for Bangalore district under the Adult Education Programme, the activities of which were begun in Bangalore South Taluk during 1982-83 and in North Taluk during 1983-84. In Anekal Taluk, 30 such Centres were started during 1986-87.

Adult Literacy Plan is a 12 month programme with two sessions of eight and four months. During the first session of eight months, basic education - like teaching the three R's and creation of awareness is given and the next four months are devoted to teach them the application of what is learnt. As a sequel to this and mainly for the benefit of illiterate Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Akshara Sena Centres were established in 1987, in all taluks of the district. This is a short term course of five months, held during one financial year and the syllabus comprises the three R's. The details of beneficiaries under different Adult Education programmes in the district can be seen from the table that is given on the next page.

The Adult Education Commission established in May 1988 has taken up a time-bound programme of eradicating illiteracy. Under this scheme, it has started Jana Shikshana Nilayas at the rate of one for a population of 5,000 to 6,000, for literate turned illiterates to continue their education. A Mass Literacy Drive is also arranged by the Directorate of Adult Education to improve the literacy rate of the country. In Karnataka, it is called Karnataka Experiment 1989. At "Fedina Jana Vidyalaya", Sarjapur, Anekal taluk, a Voluntary Social Organisation conducted this drive. The main feature of the programme was that, the volunteers went to the very doors of illiterates for spread of literacy.

The District Adult Education Committee has a total of 100 Adult Education Centres in Bangalore North taluk (which were run previously in the Kanakapura tq.) 60 for ladies and 40 for gents. As in January 1990, the total number of adults being trained was 3,000 out of which, were 930 Scheduled Castes, 330 Scheduled Tribes, 30 from minority classes and 1,710 others.

Name of the Programme	Anekal taluk beneficiaries						Bangalore North taluk beneficiaries						Bangalore South taluk beneficiaries					
	SC		ST		others		SC		ST		others		SC		ST		others	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
1986-87																		
Rural creative literacy programme	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	930	870	360	341	117	70	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
State Plan	1,450	450	251	251	11	33	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	390	510	280	311	40	52
1987-88																		
Rural creative literacy programme	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	2,065	1,535	805	428	241	229	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Akshara Sena	1,980	1,020	450	230	42	4	420	240	112	79	40	nil	900	900	120	115	84	3
Akshara Sena Spl. Unit	1,410	390	1,410	390	nil	nil	1,530	1,920	1,530	1,920	nil	nil	2,010	1,560	2,010	1,560	nil	nil
1988-89																		
Rural creative literacy programme	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1,260	1,980	500	713	122	290	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Akshara Sena	1,110	690	30	nil	nil	nil	420	1,380	65	150	22	52	780	1,020	38	58	65	50
Akshara Sena Spl. Unit	1,500	480	1,500	480	nil	nil	930	1,050	930	1,050	nil	nil	1,050	780	1,050	780	nil	nil

Sanskrit Education

Sanskrit was being taught in a number of Pathashalas distributed all over the State. Some of them received government aid which was their only source of income. They were mostly conducted in *chatrams* or temples. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III maintained several *pandits* well-versed in Sanskrit. After the demise of their patron, for want of occupation, many of them settled in their native towns and started *pathashalas* there. They asked for recognition and support from the Department of Public Instruction. Students were started with *Amarakosha*, *Bhasha Manjari*, taken through *Kumara Sambhava*, to abridged versions of the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*. From 1868, Arithmetic and Algebra were also taught. New Sanskrit schools were started that gave general instruction and the pure Sanskrit schools introduced general instruction. A committee headed by H. V. Nanjundayya in 1915 recommended that an elementary course of Sanskrit should be made compulsory in the IV and V Forms for Hindu students and as optional subject in the VI Form. A board was constituted in 1917 to conduct Sanskrit examinations. Sanskrit of Primary and Secondary level was taught in two types of Pathashalas - 1) Sanskrit Pathashalas aided by the Education Department and 2) Veda Pathashalas aided by the Muzrai Department. Some of the Pathashalas run by Lingayats provided board and lodging facilities also. Some Pathashalas trained candidates for *kavya* and *champu* examinations. English was an obligatory language under *kavya*. In 1937, *Puranas* substituted English since teaching facilities for English were not available.

Following is the list of Sanskrit Pathashalas in the district for the year 1989-90 and the total student strength for the said year is found in brackets: KEC Society Sanskrit Pathashala, Kumara Park West (209), Bharatiya Janatha Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Kumara Park West (370), Jagajyothi Basaveshwara Sanskrit Pathashala, Rajajinagar (69), Sri Vaishnava Sabha Sanskrit Pathashala, Rajajinagar (156), Vidyanivedita Sanskrit Pathashala, Manjunathanagar (96), Sri Sidhartha Sanskrit Pathashala, Kottanur (160), Ambuja Sanskrit Pathashala, Yeshwanthpur (82), Sri Laxmi Venkateshwara Sanskrit Pathashala, Gayathrinagar (63), BSVP Sanskrit Pathashala, Chamrajpet (166), Vikhanasacharya Samskrita Pathashala, Nagarhpet (64), Sri Manonmani Sanskrit Pathashala, Basavanagudi (98), Bharathiya Samskrita Pathashala, Hanumanthanagar (103), Sujatha Samskrita Pathashala, Sound End (107), JSS Sanskrit Pathashala, Jayanagar (85), Samskrita Pathashala, Vibhutipura (HAL) (88) and Shankara Samskrita Pathashala, Anekal (85).

In addition to the above 16 institutions that received grants, there are seven more institutions in the district, the strength of which is not available. They are, Sri. Beereshwaraswamy Samskrita Pathashala, Chamarajpet, General Education Centre Samskrit Pathashala, Cottonpet, Siddharudhashrama Sanskrit Pathashala, Chamarajpet, Sri. Rajarajeshwari Sanskrit Pathashala, Kenchenahalli, Vedavignana Vidyapeetha Sanskrit Pathashala, Jayanagar, BSVP Sanskrit Pathashala,

Vijayanagar, Veeravidyapeetha Samskrita Pathashale, Vijayanagar, Sri Basaveshwara Vidyapeetha Samskrita Pathashale, Ulsoor and Vasavi Samskrita Pathashale, Jayanagar.

Some of the above institutions offer a three year *Prathama* Course, some, a two year *Kavya* Course in addition to the former and some, a three year *Sahitya* Course equivalent to SSLC in addition to the above two. They are under the administrative control of the Commissioner for Public Instruction. Some private agencies like Sri Surasaraswathi Sabha of Sri Sringeri Matha and the Bharathiya Vidya Bhavan of Bangalore are also conducting different grades of Sanskrit examinations independently. There is also the Karanikara Veda Pathashala at Basavanagudi training *purohits*, being supervised by the Muzrai Department.

Sri Chamarajendra Veda Mahapathashala: Consequent upon the reorganisation of the Sanskrit College in 1925, *Veda* and *Prayoga* classes were taken over under the control of the Muzrai Department. It was made an independent institution where, instruction in Sanskrit of the collegiate level was imparted. The curricula of studies included *Rigveda*, *Yajurveda*, *Shukla-Yajurveda* and their respective *Prayogas*. *Samaveda* and its *Prayoga* were started in 1942. Provision for award of a large number of scholarships and prizes existed and students were given boarding and lodging facilities. It was merged with Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore in 1953.

Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College

Prior to 1870, some local Pandits of Bangalore maintained private schools where they taught *kavya* to Brahmin boys. These were amalgamated into one Pathashala in 1885 for which a grant-in-aid of Rs.20 was given by the education department. It was taken over by the Bangalore City Municipality in 1886 and the name was changed to Vani Vidya Pathashala and *Alankara*, *Veda* and *Yoga* were added as subjects of study. In 1889, the *Shastra* and *Kavya* departments were combined and the institution came to be called 'Sanskrit College, Bangalore'. Arrangements were made to impart instruction in Kanarese, mathematics, history, geography, agriculture and hygiene. It was housed in the old Arsenal building in the Fort till 1896 and shifted to the new building in the same year when it was designated as Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College. The government grant was raised to Rs.100 per month. In addition, the Sringeri Matha granted Rs.30 per month and the Municipality Rs. 50 per month. The college was transferred to the Muzrai Department in 1917 and in 1924, it came under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. Admission was thrown open to all communities during this year. The course of studies was revised in 1925 and the institution was divided into Secondary and College departments, each with a course of five years. English was included as one of the subjects in the Secondary department and Sanskrit was the main subject in the College department. An examination Board was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Director of Public Instruction. The Secondary

course was made one of six years and a Primary course of 3 years to feed the Secondary course was started in 1926. Thus there were three courses in the college Primary (3 years), Secondary (6 years) and college (5 years). During 1955-56, there were 23 students (20 boys and three girls), 48 students (44 boys and four girls) and 103 students (95 boys and eight girls) respectively in the above three courses.

Poomaprajna Vidyapeetha, Bangalore, was established in 1956 by Sri Vishveshwara Teertha Swamiji of Pejawar Matha, Udupi. It was a *Vedantha Gurukula* (residential school) to start with and had 12 students. The subjects taught were *Nyaya* and *Vedantha*. In the spacious three acres of land are housed the students' hostel, class-rooms, library and auditorium. A Sanskrit College was established in 1976 which offers instruction in *Dwaita Vedantha*, *Vedas*, *Jyotishya*, *Paurohitya* and the *Dharmashastras*. It also has provision for teaching Sanskrit language courses like *Prathama* (3 years) *Kavya* (2 years) *Sahitya* (3 years) and *Vidwat Madhyama* (3 years) and *Vidwath Uttama* (2 years). *Vidwat* courses in *Naveena Nyaya* and *Alankara Shastra* are also offered. It had a total student strength of about 200 boys for the year 1989-90 and a staff strength of 11 (five in the school section and six in the college section). The *Vidyapeetha* is under the administrative control of a Committee of 20 members for which the founder is the Chairman.

Sanskrit is an optional subject at the high school and college level and the Bangalore University has a post-graduate department of Sanskrit.

Hindi Education

In accordance with the Three Language Formula, Hindi as a subject is being taught from the Primary level of education. As a subject of study, it is compulsory from VI to X Standards and it is a second language subject in high schools and colleges. From the Pre-University level, it can be studied as an elective subject. The Bangalore University has a post-graduate department in Hindi. There is a special officer for Hindi Education attached to the Commissioner for Public Instruction. The Department of Public Instruction organises training for Hindi Teachers. Hindi *Vidwan* course of four years equivalent to B.A. and Hindi *Shikshak* course of one year, equivalent to B.Ed. are also conducted by the department.

In addition, several voluntary organisations have been doing commendable service for the cause of Hindi. The Karnataka Branch of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha was started in 1935 at Bangalore and was later shifted to Dharwar. It conducts classes and holds examinations privately. Similarly Karnataka Hindi Prachara Samithi, previously called Mysore Riyasath Prachara Samithi was established in 1939 at Bangalore with the aim of promoting Hindi in the state. The samithi also organises Hindi classes and Hindi examinations. Mysore Hindi Prachara Parishat came into being in 1943 for propagation of Hindi and Kannada languages for the non-Kannada speaking people. It conducts several examinations like *Prathama*, *Madhyama*, *Pravesha*, *Uttama* (Part I and II), *Ratna* (Parts I, II, and III) - the last equivalent to B.A. In addition, the Parishat also conducts Kannada

examinations. These are conducted twice a year - during February and September. Typewriting and Shorthand classes in Hindi are also run. Karnataka Mahila Hindi Seva Samithi was established in 1953 in Bangalore. Various examinations like Subodha, Prathama, Madhayama, Uttama, Bhasha Bhushan and Bhasha Praveen are conducted by the Samithi.

Dar-ul-uloom Sabeelur Rashad (Arabic College) was established in 1960. It is a residential institution and conducts the Moulvi course of eight years and Hafiz course of three years. Students are mainly from Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala and also from several other parts of India. Examinations are conducted for students being taught at Gulbarga, Mysore, Mandya and Bijapur. For the academic year 1989-90, it had a total of 350 students and 10 staff members at Bangalore. It has a library of 20,000 books on Arabic, Persian, Urdu and other languages. A primary school is also run here established in 1972 and has classes from I to VII Standards. This school is recognised by the Government of Karnataka. For 1989-90, it had a total of 300 students in all classes taught by nine teachers. A beautiful mosque is also attached to this institution at Kadugondanahalli in the outskirts of the corporation limits.

The Indian Institute of Science

The Indian Institute of Science that came into being on the 27th May 1909 with a handful of departments having hardly 20 students, has today more than 30 departments and centres, 350 members and about 1,400 students including research scholars. Jemshedji Nusserwanji Tata constituted a committee to prepare a scheme for setting up of the institute as early as 1898 that submitted a draft to Lord Curzon, the Viceroy Designate. On the initiative of Dewan Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, the Mysore Government offered 372 acres of land, free of cost at Bangalore, and also a building grant of Rs. five lakhs with an additional annual grant of Rs.30,000 which was later raised to Rs. 50,000.

The first batch of students were admitted in 1911 to the departments of general and applied chemistry under Norman Rudolf and electro-technology under Alfred Hay. The department of organic chemistry was opened within two months. By 1911, there were just 24 students and six faculty members but by 1919, the number of students had gone upto 73. By its golden jubilee time in 1959, there were 434 full time students, 127 part-time ones with 157 faculty members. Sir C.V. Raman became the first Indian Director of the Institute in 1933. From 1938 to 1947, Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah was the President of its Court. Great names in Indian Science as Vikram Sarabhai, Homi Bhabha and J.C. Ghosh, only to mention a few are as much a part of the Institute as Sir C.V. Raman. The Institute has the status of a University and has many publications on various branches of Science to its credit.

It has pioneered many fields of activity like aero-space communications, electronics, electrical, metallurgical and chemical engineering, automation, bio-chemistry and bio-physics, material science, solid state and structural chemistry,

and has acted as a reservoir of leadership and man power in the field of science and technology. The Council of the institute confers Honourary Fellowship on eminent scholars and scientists. It also offers short-term educational and training programmes to scientists and technologists in service. Nearly 1,000 students avail this opportunity every year. It has supplied technical and scientific guidance to industrial units, and has also been busy thinking in terms of technical needs of the rural areas. ASTRA oven, for example, was evolved by the efforts of the scientists in the Institute. Its library, the biggest scientific library in the country has more than 2,10,000 volumes of books, periodicals and other publications like technical reports, as well as about 2,100 current scientific periodicals.

Indian Institute of Management

The Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore (IIMB) was established by the Government of India in co-operation with the Government of Karnataka in 1973 with the objectives of strengthening the managerial competence in business and industry including public sector ones. It is the third in the series of the four national Institutes of Management and the only one in southern India. It is an autonomous body registered as a society and governed by a Board of Governors consisting of a Chairman appointed by the Government of India and 25 members drawn from several fields like industry, academia, management and administration. The academic and administrative head of the institute is the Director assisted by three Deans, Faculty Co-ordinators and a Chief Administrative Officer. It has a staff of 60 teachers drawn from major streams of management practice.

The Institute offers two year Post Graduate Diploma in Management (equivalent to MBA). Fellow Programme in Management (equivalent to Ph.D.), Management Development Programme (MDP), besides studies in research and consultancy, finance and control, marketing, industrial relations, agricultural and rural development, education management, human settlements and environment, energy management, transportation, etc. The Institute also has centres for computer aided management, international management, small business management and public enterprise management.

Institute for Social and Economic Change

Established in 1972 by Dr. VKRV Rao, the Institute for Social and Economic Change is an All India Institute for inter-disciplinary Research and Training in Social Sciences. The administrative head is the Director who is assisted by the Registrar. The overall governance vests with the Board of Directors. It has several units like economics, sociology, rural economics, ecology economics, education, development administration, agricultural development and rural transformation, population Research Centre and Social Service Management. The Institute is recognised as a centre for Doctoral Research by the Universities of Mysore, Bangalore, Karnataka and Mangalore. It advertises for fellowship programmes, of three years both full time and part time. Students are selected on an all India basis.

The Institute is funded by the Government of Karnataka and the Government of India provides matching contribution. In addition, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare respectively finance the two units - Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation and Population Research Centre. The Social Service Management is supported by the Reserve Bank of India. The staff for 1988-89 consisted of 12 Professors, five honorary visiting Fellows, 10 Associate Professors and 10 Assistant Professors. There is a library with 64,448 volumes including documents, back volumes of periodicals, serials and reference books. It also has 383 titles of periodicals, journals and bulletins on social sciences.

The Indian Institute of English was started in 1963 as Regional Institute of English with the objective of improving English Language Education in the four southern states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, by organising in-service training programme for the benefit of practising teachers in English. It was shifted to its new building in the University Jnanabharathi Campus in 1986. A four months certificate course in the teaching of English is conducted by the Institute twice a year for the Secondary School Teachers of Government and aided institutions, deputed by the Directorates of Education of the four States. The intake capacity is 25 per state. A stipend is paid to the trainees by the Institute together with provision for hostel facilities. During the two sessions of 1986-87, the Institute trained a total of 145 teachers (119 men and 26 women), 148 during 1987-88 (127 men and 21 women), 146 during 1988-89 (125 men and 21 women), and 145 during 1989-90 (113 men and 32 women). There were a total of 14 staff members during 1989-90. The Institute conducts an Intensive Course of 15 days exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes teachers in between the two sessions of the regular course and a total of 52 Scheduled Caste and Schedule Teachers underwent this course conducted during 1989. In addition, the institute conducts correspondence- cum-contact course for M.A. in English, Diploma in Phonetics, Diploma in teaching English, General Proficiency in English and Proficiency in spoken English. It has a library with 24,500 volumes on different branches of English language and also a language laboratory for conducting other linguistic activities.

The Vishveshwaraiah Industrial and Technological Museum was established in 1960 by the Vishveshwaraiah Industrial Museum Society with the aims of stimulating interest in and portray the application of science and technology in industry and human welfare and to encourage creative talents in children. It was offered to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India in 1962 for setting up an Industrial and Technological Museum. Its first gallery 'Electro-technic' came up in 1965, on 'Motive Power' in 1967 and on 'Popular Science' in 1969. It has a Mobile Science Exhibition Unit started in 1970 that cater to the needs of rural children by arranging exhibitions on popular science subjects. Its hobby

centre has trained several hundred students from all over the state to engage themselves in scientific hobbies. The museum also arranges science quiz, science fairs, industrial technique demonstrations and creative craft competitions for students. Its Teacher Training Workshops arranged periodically train teachers on the latest science subjects. Film shows on scientific and technological subjects are held in the museum auditorium on four days in a week. 16 mm films are lent to educational institutions on request. It has a library meant for its staff with about 8,700 books on a variety of subjects.

Department of State Educational Research and Training was formed in 1975 to initiate carefully planned action to improve the quality of school education. The major areas in which the Department is playing a notable role are preservice training of pre-primary, primary and secondary school teachers; clearance of backlog of untrained primary and secondary school teachers; production of essential literature, etc. The Department also undertakes aids, promotes and co-ordinates research in education; organises pre-service and in-service training, extension service evaluates educational programmes; undertakes projects, investigations and surveys relating to educational matters. The seven wings working under the department are discussed hereunder.

(i) *The State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance* was established in 1964 when electives were introduced. Preparation of test materials, analysis of question papers, publications, etc. are the other activities of the Bureau. It also organises workshops, career conferences and career exhibitions for secondary school teachers.

(ii) *The State Institute of Science* was started in 1964 under a Centrally-sponsored scheme with the object of improving science teaching in schools. It also conducts orientation courses to primary school teachers by showing experiments in science classes with locally available inexpensive materials. With the help of the UNICEF, it has built up its own sophisticated science kits which are supplied to educational institutions. It organises science fairs, workshops training classes for method masters of teachers training institutes and secondary school teachers.

(iii) *The State Institute of Education* was begun in 1964 under a Centrally-sponsored scheme at Dharwad and was shifted to Bangalore later, with the broad object of qualitative improvement of education by undertaking inservice training programmes and action-oriented research publications and extension work.

(iv) *Audio-Visual Education* formed a part of educational programme even prior to Re-organisation. A section was established in the office of the Director of Public Instruction in 1953 to develop teaching aids, maps, charts, and models. A library of instructional material in Audio-visual education was developed, which during 1968-69 contained 1,674 16 mm films and 400 film strips. During 1980-81, 150 institutions were permitted to purchase audio-visual equipments worth Rs. 4.3 lakhs, by this unit. It arranges training for teachers, secondary teacher educators

and school inspectors in Audio-visual education. It circulates educational films among schools.

(v) *The Teacher Education Unit* deals with the administration of various teachers training institutions from pre-primary to B.Ed. Colleges. Teacher centres are maintained by this unit at Vidyanagar to provide training to primary school teachers in teaching science, mathematics, Kannada, social studies, etc. The unit also develops instructional materials with regard to moral education and workshop experience.

(vi) *The State Educational Evaluation Unit* was started in 1963 with the aim of bringing about qualitative improvement in education at Primary and Secondary stages. It arranges workshops for preparation of sample question papers in different languages for lower primary schools and diagnostic tests in the school subjects for headmasters, subject inspectors and superintendents of teacher training institutes.

(vii) *The Education Technology Cell* was created in 1975 to stimulate education at all levels to make primary education more interesting through audio-visual material. The cell works as a liaison between All India Radio and Schools with the object of developing infra-structure for educational broadcasts. It has a cassette library in which talks by experts in the field are recorded. It is also associated with Satellite Instructional Television Experiment Programme (SITE) and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

The Raman Research Institute was founded by Sir C.V. Raman in 1943 at Bangalore under the aegis of the Indian Academy of Science. He was its first Director and it is named after him. He donated his personal estate to the Institute. The State Government donated eleven acres of land in which it stands today. It is aided by the Central Government and carries on research in basic sciences and in specialised fields like Liquid Crystals, Radio Astronomy, Theoretical Physics and Astrophysics.

The National Aeronautical Laboratory (NAL) was established in 1960 at Bangalore by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Central Government with the objective of studying and investigating problems of flying an aircraft, so that such knowledge would help in designing and constructing aircrafts better.

Indian Institute of Astro-physics was established by the East India Company in 1792 at Madras. Its headquarters was shifted to Bangalore in 1976. It is wholly financed by the Central Government. It has made many notable observations during the total and annual eclipses of the 19th century. In fact a new branch of physics - solar physics saw its birth due to the observations made by the Institute at the time of total solar eclipse on the 18th April 1868. In addition to its laboratories with modern equipment, it has a library with latest publications on the subject.

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) was established by the Department of Atomic Energy to plan, manage and execute India's Space Programmes. The headquarters of ISRO, located at Bangalore provides overall direction and co-ordination of technical and administrative functions of the four ISRO Centres located at Ahmedabad (Space Application Centre), Bangalore (Satellite Centre), Trivandrum (Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre) and Sri Harikota in Andhra Pradesh (SHAR Centre).

Indian Statistical Institute: The Bangalore branch of the Indian Statistical Institute was started in 1978. Its head office located at Calcutta was begun in 1932. It has its objectives of i) promoting the study and dissemination of knowledge of statistics to develop statistical theory and methods and their use in research and practical applications, ii) undertaking research in various fields of natural and social sciences with the view of their mutual development and iii) to provide for and undertake collection of information, investigations, projects and operational research for purposes of planning and improvement of efficiency of management and production. The Institute awards degrees and diplomas to its candidates. The Bangalore centre offers courses like Associateship in Documentation and Information Science (of two years duration), evening course in Statistical Quality Control (of six months duration) and Junior and Senior Research Fellowship of two and 2½ years respectively. Candidates to the above courses are admitted on merit, after a selection test. During 1988-89, there were a total of 93 students in the Institute of which, 70 were boys and 23 were girls. The Institute also maintains hostels for boys and girls.

The Power Systems Training Institute, Bangalore was started in 1972 under the name Load Despatch Training Institute. It was redesignated in 1975. It trains men in power systems, conducts periodic courses to train personnel for Electricity Industry.

The Regional Vocational Training Institute for Women was set up by the Directorate of Employment and Training, Government of India in 1977, in collaboration with the Swedish International Development Agency and the International Labour Organisation. It trains women in basic and higher skills through courses in mechanics, general electronics (two years), secretarial practice (one year) and instrument mechanics (two years). The students are to be sponsored by the industries (private and government) in which they are employed. On completion, a certificate is issued by the National Council of Training in Vocational Trades.

Institute of Engineers: The Karnataka branch of the above institute was established in Bangalore in 1934 to provide technical assistance and service to the government industries and academic institutions and individuals. The centre is one of the 18 centres in India and is one for the AMIE Examination for which about 1,000 candidates appear. It had about 3,500 regular members and about 3,000 non-corporate members during 1989.

The Indian Institute of Socio Economic Studies was founded at Bangalore in 1965 to undertake Socio-Economic research and investigations and to solve the problems of producers and consumers; to undertake short-term training course in Management; to build up reference libraries in socio-economics and allied subjects; to hold refresher courses, seminars and the like on research methodology to serve as a post-graduate institution for advanced teaching and research. A monthly Kannada magazine, *Krishi Varthe* is published by the Institute.

Indian Institute of World Culture was established in August 1945 by B.P. Wadia a student of Theosophy and Sophia Wadia. L.S. Doraiswamy, a close associate of B.P. Wadia was its first Secretary. It conducts about 12 lectures and programmes on religious, cultural and scientific subjects every month and had 2,100 members by the end of 1989. The number of books in its library was 35,000. It conducts drawing classes, music classes, *yoga* classes and many such academic and cultural programmes. It also sponsors the Centre for the History and Philosophy of Science. It has a separate children's library established in 1950 which had 8,000 books of special interest for children. The Institute conducts summer camps for children and arranges film shows regularly.

The Foreman Training Institute established in 1971 at Bangalore is the only institute in India that provides a comprehensive training for supervisory personnel at junior and middle management levels. It was established by the Government of India in collaboration with Federal Republic of Germany, under the Directorate of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour. It mainly trains personnel in skill and technical ability in dealing with people to become successful foremen. About 25 short term programmes are conducted in a year in the Institute in addition to the National Foremanship course of one and two years. Several public sector industries have already availed this training facility.

The Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore started in 1960 conducts investigations and takes up applied research on field problems associated with electrical utilisation and electricity undertakings. It is controlled by the Central Water and Power Commissioner of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Government of India. It is assisted by the United Nations Special Fund and has the UNESCO as the executive agency.

The Hotline Training Centre was started in 1975 at Bangalore by the Central Electricity Authority, Government of India to impart training in 'Live Line Maintenance Techniques' to the personnel of the electricity boards and other supply undertakings. The first training course on live line technique by hot stick method was conducted from August to November 1975.

The Kannada Sahitya Parishat was founded in 1915 by the efforts of literary figures like Alur Venkatrao, B.M. Srikantiah, D.V. Gundappa and by the support of the Government and blessings of Dewan Visveswaraiah. It was to serve as a forum for all Kannada writers. It held annual literary conferences, published periodicals like *Kannada Nudi* and *Kannada Sahitya Parishat Patrike*, brought out

hundred of publications including the prestigious *Kannada Nighantu* (Kannada dictionary) and has built up a good Kannada library. It is running Kannada short hand classes, Gamaka classes, holding literary and language exams., lectures on literary and cultural subjects etc. It has a wide membership and almost all writers of Kannada are associated with it. It has also started a research wing in 1974 and is conducting classes in epigraphy.

The Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Bangalore Centre, was started in 1965. It has a Chairman assisted by the members of the committee nominated by the President, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay. The Bhavan is engaged in conducting the following educational and cultural activities. i) A college of communication and management (that had 200 students and 25 staff members 1989), ii) classes in the Bhagavath Gita, the Upanishads, and the Brahmasutras, iii) classes in Sitar and Veena, iv) conversational classes in English and Kannada (held in 4 sessions of 3 months duration in a year), v) a school of dance and Bharatanatyam and vi) a certificate course in Interior Decorations, Sarala Samskrita and Yoga. The Centre has a library that contains all Bhavan's publications and a good collection of books on other subjects also. A reading room attached to the library is open to public.

The Basava Bhavana is an academic body conducting lectures, music classes and other programmes. It has a library and it publishes Basava Patha and Basava Journal (See chapter III for details.)

The Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs was started in 1915 in the name of Mysore Social Service League to spiritualise public life. In the early days, it organised day and night schools, and rendered social service. The objectives of the institute were defined in 1945 and they were, promoting the systematic and scientific study of all questions pertaining to the well being and progress of people and to facilitate free, well informed conscientiousness of democratic citizenship. It was registered as the Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, in 1945. The activities of the Institute include organisation of study groups, formation of study circle of young men, organising Sanskrit classes, public education and cultural programmes. Eminent names like Dr. D.V. Gundappa, prof. K.S. Sampathgiri Rao and Nittur Srinivasa Rao are connected with the Institute. It has a good library which at the end of 1985 had 57,958 books besides official reports, Parliamentary debate volumes, journals; etc. The institute arranges lectures, Gamaka Vachanas, Music recitals, symposia and other such educative and cultural programmes. It maintains a register for public grievances where complaints from public are registered and taken up with government departments.

The Mythic Society ranks among the many pioneering institutions of India, striving to reconstruct India's past. It took birth in 1909 due to the earnest efforts of F.J. Richards, the then Collector of Bangalore Cantonment District. Dr. Moris Travers was its first President. His Highness the Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar was the first patron of the society and Stuart Fraser, the Resident of Mysore was

the Hon. President. Rev. Father A.M. Tabard, a Frenchman and Prof. S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar (the only Indian member of the first Managing Committee) were the two pillars of the society. Its library is the most valuable asset of the society, containing valuable original source material for research in history, literature, religion, philosophy, fine arts, and a host of other subjects. The total number of volumes for 1989-90 stood at 20,231. It runs a reading room too. *The Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society* (QJMS) brought international reputation to the Society. It organises lectures and seminars on subjects like history and culture and also a certificate course in Karnatak History. It has also published many books on the history and culture of India.

The Karnataka Rajya Vignana Parishat, located in the Indian Institute of Science campus was started in the year 1980 with aims of propagating the knowledge of science and to develop scientific temper among the people. It is financed by the Department of Science and Technology of both the State and the Central Governments. In different parts of the state, about 450 science units and 42 small scale science centres of the above organisation are functioning. Besides, three large scale science units are also functioning at Belgaum, Mysore and Tumkur.

Libraries

The various *mathas*, *madradas* and individual scholars had their own libraries, mostly containing palm leaf or paper manuscript volumes in the city. But libraries with printed books came into existence only during the 19th century, perhaps the first such public institute being the Bangalore Library founded in 1818. The schools and colleges founded during the 19th century and the clubs also came to have their libraries. *Bangalore United Service Library* (Year of Establishment not known) existed before 1905. It was situated on South Parade Road, behind Gymkhana Pavilion and adjoining Mayo Hall. It had about 6000 books. It was managed by a Committee of six members. *Mysore Educational Library* was located in Government Central Press, Bangalore. Government Educational Officers of all grades could become members. It was controlled by the Inspector General of Education. *Pensioners' Reading Room* was located at the crossing of old Poor House and Thimmaiah Road. It was a resort for European Pensioners. It was controlled by the Wesleyan Mission. *St. John's Church Institute & Library* was one of the oldest institutions of its kind in Bangalore founded in 1858 for the benefit of a large number of pensioners who after the Mutiny had settled at St. John's Hill.

The Public Library movement received a fillip after States Reorganisation when Public Libraries Act came to be passed in 1965, and by which State Library Authority, District Library Authority and City Library Authority came into existence and provision was made for levy of library cess.

In addition to the libraries under the City Library Authority, the Bangalore University, the colleges attached to it, the high schools, the educational bodies like

the U.A.S. or Indian Institute of Science, academic associations like the Mythic Society, the Gokhale Institute or Gandhi Sahitya Sangha, the Kannada Sahitya Parishat, many industrial institutions and laboratories and government departments and the High Court have their own separate libraries. In the Vidhana Soudha itself, there is the Secretariat library, the Legislature library and the Library of the State Archives.

Presently under the Department of Public Libraries, there are three District Libraries located in the city-one at Sheshadripuram that is the Head Office of the Bangalore Urban District, the other at Vijayanagar which is Head Office for Rural district and the third at South End Circle which serves as the Head Office of the Public libraries in the city. In addition, there are 21 Taluk Libraries in the district-five in Anekal tq, 10 in Bangalore South tq and six in Bangalore north tq. There are five grant-in-aid libraries also under the Department of Public Libraries-Public Library and Vachanalaya (HAL), Gandhi Smaraka Granthalaya, Karnataka Sangha (Jalahalli), Works- in-charge, R.R. Library and Bapuji Harijana Grama Abhivridhi Sangha (Bhadrahalli).

The Bangalore Library started in 1818 and reconstituted in 1860 was situated on the South Parade (present Mahatma Gandhi Road). It was replete with books received from the Times Book Club, London. Its reading room had the Principal daily newspapers published in India as well as illustrated English and American monthlies and periodicals.

Srinivasa Mandiram Library was established in Bangalore in 1888 for collection of the oriental works. It received grants from the Municipality earlier and from 1894, the government started giving grants of Rs. 600 per year.

The Public Library, Bangalore was opened on 1st May 1915 under the direct control of the government at Sir Sheshadri Iyer Memorial Hall built of public subscriptions of over a lakh of rupees. Membership was open on payment of a fee. It had an attached reading room, open to non-members also. Till 1920, it remained a government institution. It was converted into an aided library in 1920 and handed over to a society comprising 15 members. It had 4,750 volumes to start with and had 215 members. The same in 1921 was 8,419 and 452. For 1931-32, there were 18,768 books and 9,384 members. By 1943, the number of books went up to 24,056. It received a grant of Rs. 7,000 from the government, municipal grants of Rs. 600 and Rs. 500 from the city and Civil and Military Station Municipalities respectively. After the passage of the Library Act, the Government took it over in Dec. 1966 and made it the State Central Library. Books published in the state will have to be submitted here for Copy Right registration.

The Department of Public Instruction started a Library Training School in 1962 to give a short-term course of three months for working librarians and high school teachers. Presently, it is taken over by the Department of Libraries. The Universities have started Diplomas, Degrees and Master Degrees in Library Science. The Women's Polytechnic, Bangalore runs a 18 months Library Science Course for PUC passed students.

The Lal Bagh Library was founded in 1858 by the then Superintendent of the Lal Bagh Botanical Gardens, William New in his official residence which was his office also. It remained there for over a quarter century. It grew in size with the addition of invaluable and rare scientific books and journals, representing all branches of horticulture and today, it is one of the largest libraries on the subject in the entire country. Presently, it is housed in the 'Lal Bagh House'. It has 5,292 volumes on Botanical subjects and about 4,000 issues of *Lal Bagh Journals*. Besides, there are 4,000 books on horticulture and agriculture published from different countries.

The Bangalore University Library was started originally in 1882 during the Principalship of Cook as the Central College Library with a small almirah of books and it received an annual grant of Rs. 200. The post of a librarian was sanctioned only in 1891 and liberal grants were given for purchase of books. In addition to this, different departments of the college came to have their own libraries with the latest periodicals. Presently, the library is housed in the Centenary building in the Central College premises. A part of it is shifted to the Jnana Bharathi Campus where almost all departments are working. After being taken over by the University, it is getting grants from the University Grants Commission. The total number of books as on 31.3.1987 were 2,53,677. During 1988-89, the total number of journals subscribed was 588 out of which, 100 were received as gift and 488 were received at a cost of Rs. 8,75,209.

The Muslim Library (Shivaji Nagar) was established in May 1912 by nine Muslim intellectuals in a rented building in Bangalore. It was maintained on contributions from its members and philanthropists. A new building was constructed for the library in 1958. The library that was started with 500 books, has today, more than 14,000 titles on Islamic history, philosophy and poetry. Any one can avail of the facility by paying 25 paise per visit. Besides subscribing to all leading Urdu magazines and newspapers, it periodically buys Urdu books, both fiction and non-fiction. Old Urdu journals are also available for reference.

Karnataka State Education Library: As per its order dated 21st August 1891, the Government of Mysore established a library with a contribution of Rs. 1,000. It was called the 'Educational Library and Museum'. The Karnataka State Education Library contains several old records and documents but it is not clear whether it is the renewed form of the former. Previously housed in the office of the Commissioner for Public Instruction, the library was given the nomenclature 'Karnataka State Education Library' in 1958 and was shifted to a rented building in Sheshadripuram. Presently, it exists in a building of its own, built in 1970 out of public funds and the major share of Rs. 2,00,000 was given by the Teachers Welfare Fund. It is the first of its kind in the country and has the objectives of providing the latest academic volumes to teachers, arranging lectures by eminent personalities, inculcating reading habit among children of all ages, thereby help the growth of literacy. It is under the administrative control of a committee of 17 members

comprising academicians, headmasters and well-known public figures for which the Commissioner of Public Instruction is the Chairman. It is in charge of a librarian assisted by the necessary staff. It has four branches in the city which are in charge of four assistant librarians. Teachers from all institutions can become members without any fee. Institutions that contribute 10% of their library fund can borrow books in bulk ranging from 50 to 100. The number of regular members is about 1,500. Out-station visitors have lodging facilities at the library.

Hostels

Hostels are a great asset for spread of education among students coming from rural and mofussil areas. Several hostels were run in Bangalore which can be divided into two groups-Government hostels and community hostels. In some of the community hostels, boys of other communities were also admitted, but they did not enjoy all the privileges and concessions of the particular community students for whom the hostel was meant.

Government hostels are generally attached to government educational institutions and admission to them is open only to students of these institutions. The University hostels existing separately for boys and girls, the Maharani's College Hostel (the oldest for girls), the Medical College Hostel (separately for boys and girls), the Government College Hostel and the Hostel for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the examples of this kind. The Engineering College Hostel which was started in 1920 exclusively for the students of the engineering colleges now accommodates students from other government colleges also.

Community Hostels: With the growth of consciousness among various communities of the need of spreading education among its members, communal hostels were started. In order to encourage students of the respective communities these hostels came to be started by community associations. Many of them followed the dividing system by which the total monthly expenditure was distributed among all inmates equally. Some hostels provide free accommodation or food, or both at subsidised rates. The following is the list of such community hostels in Bangalore: Vokkaligara Sangha Hostel (1906), Visveswarapuram; Babbur Kamme (Brahmins) Hostel, Seshadri road; Vyshya Hostel, Avenue road; Vyshya Hostel, Seshadri road; B.K. Mariyappa Hostel, Chamarajpet; B.T. Thimme Gowda Hostel, Race Course road; Ulucha Kamme (Brahmins) Hostel, Wilson Gardens; Jayadeva Hostel (Veerashaiva), Gandhinagar; Devanga Sangha Hostel, Sampangiramanagara; Gubbi Thotadappa Hostel (near Railway Station); Tulasivanam Free Hostel (for Srivaishnava Brahmins), Tulasitota; Madhwa Sangha Brahmins' Hostel, K.R. Road; Shroff Gopalasetty Hostel, Avenue road (1932-now extinct); Arya Idigara Sangha Hostel (1943), Seshadripuram; Padmashali Sangha, Kalasipalyam (1926); Parakalamatha Brahmins' Hostel; Venkatamunaiah Setty Hostel, Chikpet, T.C. Gowramma Hostel, Chikpet; Jain Boarding Home (1930), Rangaswamy Temple Street; Malkala Hostel, Avenue road; Vishwakarma Hostel,

Seshadripuram; Korachara Sangha Hostel; SLN Hostel (for boys of the Ganiga community 1905), Kalasipalyam; Kuruhinasetty Hostel, Visveswarapuram; Hallikar Sangha Hostel, Jayanagar; S.R. Sampannappa Dharma Sansthe Hostel (for the Nagarthas) (1943); Yadava Sangha Hostel, O.T.C. road; Devatha Hostel, K.R. Road., Kurubara Sangha Hostel, Gandhinagar, etc.

LITERATURE AND CULTURE

An effort to survey the main trends of literary and cultural activities in the district is made in this chapter. The effort aims at introducing the currents and cross-currents in the various fields of creative activity. It is by no means exhaustive and mentioning every activity and personality from every field is physically impossible in the limited space. Gazetteer does not claim to specialise in such a survey.

Early Writers

The early writers from the Bangalore District from the 16th to 19th centuries are known for their works on the themes of the Srivaishnava and Veerashaiva religions. It is worth mentioning that Lakkanna Dandesha's *Shivatattva Chintamani* (c 1430 A.D.) and Gubbi Mallannarya's *Veerashaivamrita Purana* (1530 A.D.) have referred to a person or a scholar named 'Bengaluru' Mallanna. The Yelahanka Nadaprabhu, Kempegauda I (c 1510 A.D.) was said to be a scholar in different languages and composed a Telugu Yakshagana entitled *Ganga-Gauri Sallapamu* (*Ganga-Gauri Vilasamu*). *Kempegaudana Jayastuti*, a short poetical Kannada work by Guru Nanjesha (Nanjedevappaiah), eulogises Kempegauda II. The author has praised in his work the Doddabasaveshwara of Basavanagudi in Bangalore. This work has been edited and published by the late Karlamangalam Srikanthaiiah in 1961 under the title *Kempegaudana Jayaprashasti*. Mummadi Tamma or Tam-magauda (c 1600-1669 A.D.), chief of the Sugatur and Anekal, was himself a scholar and poet, and he was capable of composing poetry in three languages. His Kannada *Shankara Samhite* deals with different *vratas*. Works like *Rajendra Chola Charite*, *Kumararjuniya* and *Saundaresha Charite* in Telugu, *Kaumudi Vyakhyana*, *Rasika Manoranjana* in Sanskrit, etc. are ascribed to him. He is also said to have composed a Yakshagana. 'Sakkada Kannadada Kaviteya Chatura' Sejjeya Siddhalingarya, the author of *Maleyarajana Charitre* (*Kavikarnabhushana*) in Vardhaka Shatpadi metre was the contemporary of this Anekal prince. This work is edited and published by Dr. Siddaiah Puranik of Bangalore. *Veerabhadra Vijaya* is a Sanskrit *Champu* in commemoration of Virabhadra by Ekambra Dikshita, a scholar and poet in the court of Kempegauda III of Magadi. This work also refers to the fight between Kempegauda and Shahji Bhonsle. Shahji, the Jahgirdar of Bangalore during the 17th century was a patron of literature and culture. Sanskrit poet Jayaram Pindya in his *Radhamadhava Vilasa Champu* gives a vivid description of Shahji's court at Bangalore, where many poets and scholars were entertained. 'Pumbhava Bharathi' or 'Gandu Sharade' and 'Kannada Kavindrabharana' Lakshma Kavi, son of 'Gurudeshikottama' Ramachandra, a Srivaishnava at Haragadde in Anekal taluk,

has composed *Bharata (Lakshma Bharata)* and *Rukmangada Charitre* (1723 A.D.) in Vardhaka Shatpadi by the names 'Chennigaraya' or 'Khagapuri Chenna'.

He has also composed *Chennana Neeti Kanda (Khagapuri Chenna Neeti)* in *kanda* metre, and of his 14 works only these three have come to light. The Mysore University has published *Rukmangada Charitre*, which is edited by K.R. Sheshagiri. 'Kavita Vichakshana' Timmamata, another Srivaishnava poet, who composed *Ramabhyudaya Kathakusuma Manjari (Kannada Ananda Ramayana, c 1750 A.D.)* in *bhamini shatpadi* in praise of God Timmarayaswamy, lived at Sahadevapura (Sadanahalli) in the same taluk.

Early Modern Writers

Siddhanti Velanad Subrahmanya Shastry of Jigani in Anekal taluk, who served as a Kannada pandit at the Presidency College, Madras, published works on literature, medicine, astrology, etc. He published literary works like *Nala Charitre*, etc. and also revised the *kavya* works like Nijaguna Shivayogi's *Viveka Chintamani* (1863) and Nidugallu Channappadeva's *Sharana Leelamrita* (1871). His son Siddhanti Shivashankara Shastry wrote eight works, among which *Karnataka Nalopakhyaana*, *Abhinava Kadambari* and *Sri Shankara Kathamritam* are notable. He presided over the 9th Kannada Literary Conference in Bijapur in 1923. *Hosaganada Nudichandrike Vyakarana* (1870) was published by Kalyanapuri (Bangalore) Srinivasa Kavi and the *Brihatkatha Manjari* by Kalyanapuri Nagasharma. U. Dakshinamurthy Shastry, a pandit in Kannada and Sanskrit published *Shabda Bhasakara*, a work on linguistics in 1871, Shadakshari's *Rajashekhara Vilasa Chandrike* and *Shankara Vijayavu* in 1898. He also translated into Kannada the English fiction *The Story of Alladin and the Wonderful Lamp* (1890). Pandit Padmaraja Brahmamuri, a great scholar in Sanskrit and the Jain Siddhanta, was a prolific writer with about 25 outstanding works in Kannada to his credit which included *Sateeka Smriti Sangraha* (1888), *Samskrita Jinendramala* (translated from the Sanskrit work by Upendracharya), *Budhajana Manoranjini* (1890), *Sajjanachittavallabha* (translation of Mallishena's Sanskrit Work, 1891). He has also depicted Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar's marriage and installation ceremonies held at the Mysore Palace, etc. in his two works in classical style. Ramanathapuram Raghunatharaya's *Esopana Neeti Kathegalu*, *Karnataka Vyakaranopanyasa Manjari* (1894), *Neeti Ratnakara*, *Stree Samskara Prakashike* (1908), etc. on religion and linguistics are noticeable. His works in English are *The Aryan Marriage* and *The Art of Translation*. Advocate S.N. Naraharaiiah was a good scholar in Kannada and English. His works on religion and education are *Aaryara Shikshana Paddhatigalu*, *Karpura Manjari*, *Bhartrihariya Nirveda*, etc. Asthana Vidwan Pandit Doddabele Narayana Shastry of Sigebeli in Bangalore, a scholar of high repute in Kannada and Sanskrit, had about 25 works to his credit, which comprise the titles like *Sri Hari Stuti*, *Sateeka Paramanubhava Bodhe* (of Nijaguna Shivayogi) and *Viveka Chudamani*, *Chamatkara Chintamani* and translations of Kalidasa's *Kumara Sambhava* and *Raghu Vamsha* (1898). Works on agriculture and geology in Kannada titled *Vyavasaya*

Bodhini and *Sachitra Karnataka Udbhijya Shastra* (1895) were brought out by Kadaba Sheshadri Iyengar. Gubbi Gurusiddappa, author of several *kavyas* and dramas, studied under the Swamiji of the Chikpet Veerashaiva Matha and also served as a physician. He has to his credit the works like *Sananda Ganesha Natakavu* (1895), *Indra Sabhe*, *Karnataka Sarangadhara Natakavu*, etc. Sambashiva Mudaliyar published *Kempegaudana Charitre* in 1884. A Civil servant, A. Ananda Rao ('Maisooru Deshiya'), published the translations in Kannada, namely, *Ramavarma Leelavathi Charitre* (1889) and *Panchali Parinayam* (1890), Shankespearean plays and also *Hamlet*. Nam. Shivappa Shastry edited Matakuru Nanjunda Shivayogi's *Atavishwara Geethamanjari* (1894), Nirvanaswamy's *Shringara Taravaliyu* (1913), Tanduru Siddharama Shivayogi's *Channabasavabhyudaya* (1915), etc. He also wrote *Lingayitara Eligeyu*, *Varnashrama Vichara*, *Padodaka Vichara* (1912), etc. Hoskote Rama Shastry and Kalyanapuri (Bangalore) Pattabhirama Suri have jointly written a critical work, namely, *Srimadramayanakke Satatparya Karnata Bhasha Vyakhya*, and the latter has also published in 1885, a Kannada treatise to Shankaracharya's *Sateeka Aparokshanubhuti*. Bengaluru Ramashastry along with Appaji Appannappa edited Bhimakavi's *Basavapurana* in 1898. Bengaluru Seetharama Shastry published in 1886 the work *Kannada Sandhyavandane Teeku*. Bengaluru Suryanarayana Rao wrote *Jyotishya Sudhasara Manjari* (1886), *Chaturanga Manoranjini* and *Maharajni India Chakravartiniyavara Charitra Sangraha* (1887). In English he wrote *Never to be Forgotten Empire*. Bengaluru H. Surashastry's *Jyotishya Sangrahavu* (1905), a work on astrology, is also notable. *Yakshagana Indrajitu Kalaga* (1911) is composed by an anonymous under the signature 'Kalyanapurisha'. Bharati Sampangiramaiah, who produced the works like *Bhumiya Alate* (1900), *Srimadvalmiki Ramayana Kathasangraha*, the prose version of *Jaimini Bharata* etc., also edited many works including *Prashnottara Lekhya Bodhini* (1904), *Sri Channabasaveshwara Puranavu* (1929) and *Karnataka Jaimini Bharata*. Nangapuram Venkatesha Iyengar, who worked in the Meteorological department, was one of the founders of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat and *Jyotirvinodini*, *Natarajabhakta*, *Ramakrishna Paramahamsara Vachanamrita*, *Swami Vivekanandara Patragalu*, etc., are the works brought out by him. D.R. Krishnaswamy Iyengar published three works titled *Ganita Sanjeevini* (1903), *Tara Shashanka* and *Swarnalatha*. Bengaluru Yajaman Rudrappa published a literary work in 1879, which consisted of Nijaguna Shivayogi's *Kaivalya Paddhati*, *Paramartha Geethe* and *Puratanara Trividhi*. Jirige Basavalingappa, a noted scholar, had to his credit many works like *Padmavati Parinaya* and *Sadbodha Pradipike*. His son, Jirigekatte Basavappa, is also a noted writer whose *Karnatakada Yaatre*, *Katte Basaveshwarana Vachanagalu*, etc. are very popular. Among others, Chandrashekhara Shastry with his compositions like *Draupadi Vastrapaharana*, *Manucharitre*, *Mandaravalli Parinaya*, etc., S. Srinivasacharya with his *Nataka Katharatnamale*, B. Narasimhaiah with his *Sri Sutapurana*, T. Subbaraya Shastry with his *Ramayana Teeke*, M. Subbaiah with his *Totada Besaya*, Bhashyam

Tirumalacharya with his *Sankshepa Ramayana*, etc. were also considered to be notable writers.

R. Malleshwara Annaji Rao's literary works included *Anumadhva Vijaya* (1905), *Gowri* and *Chandrasahopakhya*. He rendered William Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona* into Kannada titled *Kusumakara*. Bidare Ashwathanarayana Shastry, an Asthana Vidwan, whose literary contribution to the Buddhist (*Dharmapadavemba Buddhageeteyu*) and Hindu literature are worth noticing. Jangamakote Krishna Shastry published the following works between 1923 and 1928: *Uttama*, *Unmatte*, *Keerti Kumara*, *Japan Samrajya*, *Neelagiriyo* *Alliya Nivasigaloo*, *Ramakrishna Vachanamrita*, *Sagara Prapancha*, etc. B. Puttaiah, who headed the Government Press and was an outstanding social worker, wrote *Mudrana Kasubu* (1915), book on typography, *Abhivridhi Sandesha* (1921) and articles on the Kempegauda chiefs, published in *The Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society* (1923). His son, Dr. B.P. Radhakrishna, a noted geologist, has attempted an intimate penpicture of his father in *Nanna Tande*. S.G. Govindaraja Iyengar, the younger brother of S.G. Narasimhachar and resident of Bangalore had received the Royal honour for his poetic talent. He wrote works like *Maisuru Rajavamshanuvamanam*, *Sri Krishnaraja Rajata Samrajya Vaibhavam*, *Sri Krishna Sevamritam*, etc. *Neetidharma Sangraha* was published by Chennarayapattnam Venkataramanaiah, a Sanskrit scholar. 'Sahitya Ratna' Panyam Sundara Shastry, who published *Balacharita*, *Shivatattva Ratnakara*, *Hitopadesha*, etc., also rendered into Kannada many of the Bhasa's plays like *Abhisheka Nataka*. *Purananama Choodamani* (1941), a reference work on Indian Mythology in Kannada, was compiled by him jointly with Benagal Ramarao. S.K. Narasimhaiah's *Magadi Kempegauda* (1922) in Kannada and *The Founder of Bangalore* (1924) in English, and S.N. Lokanath's *Alasuru Someshwara Devalayada Charitre* (1937) are useful for the study of the history of Bangalore. Venkatesha Shastry of Sondekoppa has published many works like *Krishnabodhamrita*, *Hanneradu Rajara Kathe* and *Dwadashamanjarikastotra Teeke*. *Surasa* (1912) is a narrative story in Kannada by Aa. Sarvabhata of Anekal.

Some of the pontiffs of the Veerashaiva Mathas in Bangalore were the scholars of high standard and they have rendered a great service to the development of Kannada and Sanskrit. Bangalore Mudduvira Swamy, who is believed to be a Veerashaiva pontiff, composed the Kannada *vachanas* (c 1700 A.D.) by the name 'Shambhavi'. Sri Sarpabhushana Shivayogi (Sappanna, 1795-1839 A.D.) of the Sarpabhushana Matha and a disciple of Gurusidda Yati, has composed songs and *vachanas*, namely *Kaivalya Kalapavallari* and *Vedanta Shikaratnavu* in Kannada and *Jnana Shatakam* and *Shivabhujangamala Stotra* in Sanskrit. 'Abhinava Allama' Sri Mahadeva Swamy of the same Matha was a scholar in Kannada and his part in the movement of the Karnataka Unification is considerable. Another Swamiji, Sri Shivakumaraswamy, a renowned scholar in Kannada and Hindi, has won an award from the Hindi Sahitya Academy of Uttara Pradesh. Sri Mulugunda Mallikarjuna Swamy, the present head of the Matha, is a famous Pravachanakar. Mahanta

Deshika, a poet and Charamurthy at Thippashetty Matha in Bangalore, was a disciple of Gurusidda Swamy of the same Matha. He has composed several Yakshaganas like *Satya Harischandra* and his other works include *Rajeshwara Shataka*, *Venugopala Shataka*, etc. Sri Siddhalingaswamy of Belimatha and Sri Nanjunda Swamy of Guruvannadevara Matha have also brought out works on religion and society. *Veerashaivachara Kaustubha* (1902), *Shivastuti Manimala* (1905), *Rajashekhara Vilasa Teeke* (Chapters 13 and 14, 1907), *Shivanubhava Shastravu* (1908) and *Shivapuja Vidhana* have been edited by Sri Nanjundaswamy. Sri Shivakumara Swamy of Muttinakanthe Matha was an Ayurvedic *pandit* and produced a work titled *Arogya Darpana*. It is said that one of the oldest Sanskrit institutions, the Manonmani Samskrita Pathashala was founded in Bangalore by Sri Nanjunda Swamy of Ganjam Matha. Sri Chidghana Swamy, the present head of the Matha, is also a scholar. Sri Siddhaligadeva of Chikkanahalli Matha in Kengeri hobli has rendered Vishwaradhya's Sanskrit work, *Veerashaivanyeshti Vidhiyu* (1904) into Kannada. The Rajapura Matha in Anekal taluk has in its possession the rich treasure of the manuscripts which contain the titles like *Amara Akshara Malika Rudra Bhashya*, *Yantra Grantha*, etc. Sharanappa and Sangappa, who were in the service of *gandhada kayaka* at this Matha, have been mentioned by Lakkanna Dandesha in his *Shivatattva Chintamani*. Sri Renuka Shivacharya Swamy, the present pontiff of this Matha, is a scholar in Kannada and Sanskrit. Pandita B. Shivamurthy Shastry was the editor of *Sharana Sahitya*, a monthly dedicated to Veerashaiva literature was a prolific writer, scholar and *keertanakar* with many books to his credit. 'Padmashri' was conferred on him.

Some of the able exponents of the Dasakuta philosophy also lived in Bangalore. Durappa Das ('Bhagyanidhi Vitthala'; 'Muddu Mohana Vitthala'), a well-known Keertanakar of Dodbballapur, was a resident of Bangalore in about 1840. Chitradurga Madhava Rao, a noted Keertanakar of Bangalore, was his follower and he was given the *ankita* 'Rama Vitthala'. His devotee, Guru Rama Vitthala ('Kurudu Dasaru'), was a great scholar in Maadhwa philosophy and he composed over 400 *keertanas* besides the noted works like *Madhwa Siddhanta Saara* and *Sethurayara Kathe*. Balakrishna Das ('Balakrishna'), Rama Das ('Karivara Vitthala'), Raghavendra Das ('Karunakara Vitthala') and Venkataraya Das ('Jnanadayaka Vitthala') (all brothers) were the followers of Muddu Mohana Dasa and they came to Bangalore and settled here. They were known for their innumerable *keertanas*. 'Karunakara Vitthala' Raghavendra Das' certain compositions are an admixture Kannada and English words, which represent the style of the spoken Kannada in Bangalore during the last century. Narasipura Subbarao, who received the name 'Tande Muddu Mohana Vitthala' from Muddu Mohana Vitthala was the founder of the Dasakuta Sabha at Devarayanadurga (1900) and he came to Bangalore in 1912. He was responsible for popularising the Dasa philosophy in Bangalore, and he himself composed a large number of *keerthanas*, which were published in a journal, namely *Paramartha Chandrodya*. Of his followers, Padmanabh Das wrote *Bhava Prakashika* (in 2 parts), a treatise to

Harikathamrita Saara and Y. Venkatachala Das ('Srikantha Vitthala') became a famous Keertanakar. Besides these, the Dasakuta tradition in Bangalore has also included some eminent Keertanakers and some of them are the composers of *keertanas* also. Among them Dharapura Thimmappa Das ('Sheshagirisha'), Sosale Rama Das, Beluru Keshava Das, Hande Sripada Das, Kanakanahalli Krishna Das, Venkanna Das, Lakshminarayana Das, Vidyadishatirtha of Krishnapura Matha of Udupi, etc. are notable. Ananthapadmanatha Rao has undertaken research on the Bangalore Haridasas.

Sanskrit literature is also enriched by some of the great literary luminaries from the district. It may be pointed out that some of the Sanskrit scholars have hailed from other districts and settled down here. Dr. N.S. Anantharangacharya, an outstanding scholar in various languages, has published the *Vaidika Sahitya Charitre*. He has also translated into Kannada besides the other important works, Ramanujacharya's *Sribhashya* in two volumes.

Over 90 Sanskrit works on Vedanta Siddhanta, which are rendered into Kannada, have been published by 'Shringeri Kavi' Narasimha Sharma. Vidwan Ranganatha Sharma's *Bahubali Vijayam* and *Ekachakram*, the Kannada renderings, etc. are worth noting here. Dr. T.S. Krishnamurthy and Dr. C.L. Prabhakar have published research articles on Sanskrit literature in Kannada and English. Prof. M.K. Suryanarayana Rao has several works in Kannada and Sanskrit to his credit. Dr. K. Rajagopalachar has also done a commendable work in Sanskrit studies. Scholar of repute, Prof. K.T. Pandurangi, has obtained several titles for his service in Sanskrit literature and has published besides his large number of research articles, works like *Kavyanjali*, *Kavyashastra Vinoda* and *Samskrita Kavayitriyaru*. The cantos VI and XIV in the Sanskrit poetry, *Raghuvamsha*, have been translated into Kannada by Prof C. Ramanathan. A critical study of the *paribhashas* of the 3rd Chapter of the *Paribhashendushekhara* of Nagoji Bhatta is produced by Dr. B.S. Ramakrishna Rao. *Shabdārtha Kaustubha*, the Sanskrit- Kannada dictionary, is compiled and published by Chakravarti Srinivasa Gopalacharya, dedicated scholar. H.V. Narayana Shastry's Sanskrit works also consist of *Srishaila Jagadguru Kavya*, *Karnataka Mahimnastotram*, etc. Vidwan M. Lakshminarasimha Shastry, who was felicitated by the State Government in 1983, is a national level scholar in Sanskrit. Acharya S.V. Bhima Bhat has published some notable works on Sanskrit literature in Kannada. *Netronmeelanam*, *Venkatesha Vaibhavam*, etc. are the works of Y. Nagesha Sharma. Of the works published by C. Anantachar, *Mandaravati* in Sanskrit is noticeable. Devaraya Kulkarni, N.T. Srinivasa Iyengar, Shettalur Srinivasa Iyengar and K.S. Krishna Tatachar have published works on Sanskrit grammar, Visishtadwaita philosophy, etc. The Kannada translation of the *Mahabharata* in 32 volumes has been edited by H.S. Varada Deshikachar and his other works in Sanskrit are *Gajendra Moksha*, *Kalika Stuti*, *Vishweshwara Manasa Pooja*, *Ganesh Manasa Pooja* etc. K. Krishna Jois' *Kumbhabhisheka*, *Dharmashastra Karadeepika*, etc. in Kannada, K. Krishnachar's *Saudamini*, etc. are worth noticing.

Jaggu Vakulabhushana has produced over 70 works in prose and poetry like *Jayantika*, *Yaduvamsha Charita*, *Upakhyana Ratnamanjusha*, *Bhava Kaumudi*, etc. His Sanskrit plays are very popular. K.S. Nagarajan's *Bharatiya Deshabhakta Charitam*, a Sanskrit prose work in 2 volumes, is a notable contribution. Well known scholars like V.S. Ramachandra Shastry, K.P. Shankara Shastry, Viraraghavachar, Jaggu Sudarshanachar, Rallapalli Anantakrishana Sharma, Adya Rangacharya (Sriranga) and others also have enriched Kannada literature by their works. The following scholars have been felicitated by the State Government for their service in the field of Sanskrit literature: Vidwan N. Ranganatha Sharma, T.N. Mallappa, Patnakar Chandrasekhara Bhat, Prof. M.P.L. Shastry, K. Krishna Shastry, Jaggu Alvar Iyengar, D. Padmanabha Sharma, H.V. Narayana Shastry, Prof. K.T. Pandurangi and Sri Shantavira Swamiji. The Vedic scholars, who have received the State honours as per the Central scheme, are: Dali Bhimbhat, G. Gangadhara Sharma, S. Srinivasa Shastry, B. Subbanarasimha Shastry, N. Anantachar, M. Puttanarasimha Shastry and Tirumala Shastry. The State awards for the year 1987-88 have been conferred on the following Vedic and Sanskrit scholars: Y.M. Umapathi Sharma, S.V. Bhima Bhat, M.S. Bhavani, C. Chanaveeraswamy, D.M. Srinivasa Shastry and K. Krishna Jois. Sri Sathyadhyana Teertha of the Uttaradhi Matha is a noted Sanskrit scholar.

European scholars, mainly the missionaries, who were interested in the propagation of their religion studied art, literature and culture of Karnataka. They rendered yeoman service to the progress of Kannada language in a variety of ways including starting a printing press in Kannada. John Garret, who had settled in Bangalore, was a lexicographer along with Daniel Sanderson. He started a press in 1840. Garrets' works consisted of *Chikkavarige Takkantha Paatagalu* (1855), *Bayabal* (Bible - translation) etc. in Kannada. He translated into Kannada Charles Wilson's English version of *Bhagavadgita* (1846-48) and revised the works like Durgesimha's *Panchatantra* (1865), *Kathamanjari* (1866) and Keshiraja's *Shabdamanidarpana* (1868). Daniel Sanderson, a resident of Bangalore, wrote *Hale-Hosa Odambadikegalalli Adagiruva Satyaveda* (1860), *Katha Sangraha* (1863), and *Yesuvina Balige Ba*, a Kannada rendering of C.N. Hall's English work. Elis Robert brought out in 1906 a Kannada translation of the *Holy Bible*, originally published in Greek. Benjamin Lewis Rice, son of Benjamin Holt Rice, was born at Bangalore in 1837 and he joined Mysore Civil service. He rendered yeoman service to Kannada by working in various fields like archaeological and literary research. Kannada classics like Nagachandra's *Ramachandra Charitra Purana* (1874), Nagavarma's *Karnataka Bhashabhushanam* (1884), Bhattakalanka's *Karnataka Shabdanusahasana* (1890), Pampa's *Vikramarajuna Vijaya* (1898), *Kaviraja Maarga*, *Kavyavalokana*, *Ramayana Sangraha* (1868) etc. were edited and published by him. He also ably edited *Epigraphia Carnatica*, *Mysore Inscriptions* and *Mysore Gazetteer* Volumes. Another Christian missionary of Bangalore, Edward Peter Rice, wrote the first *History of Kannada Literature* (1915) in English. He assisted his father Benjamin Rice in rendering the *Bible* into Kannada.

Modern Writers

Bangalore, the State capital, has attracted a large number of eminent personalities from far and wide with a variety of social, cultural, religious, linguistic and educational background. Bangalore saw Renaissance in Kannada literature, being supported by Kannada Sahitya Parishat and Central College Karnataka Sangha. Progressive movement, the Navya movement and the Bandaya (Rebel) and Dalita movement in literature flowered here. Outstanding versatile writers in Kannada like Dr. D.V. Gundappa, V. Seetharamaiah, A.N. Krishna Rao, D.K. Bharadwaj, M.R. Sreenivasa Murthy, A.R. Krishna Shastry, Tirumale Tatacharya Sharma, Dr. Masti Vankatesha Iyengar, Devudu Narasimha Shastry, B. Puttaswamaiah, Prof. L. Gundappa, Veerakesari Seetharama Shastry, Siddavanahalli Krishna Sharma, M.V. Seetharamaiah, Prof. R.S. Mugali, V.K. Gokak, G.P. Rajaratnam, Sriranga (R.V. Jagirdar), who is also a noted playwright and other noted playwrights like T.P. Kailasam and Parvatavani, outstanding poets like Gopalakrishna Adiga, Dr. Siddaiah Puranik, K.S. Narasimhaswamy and G.S. Shivarudrappa, Prof. G.S. Siddalingaiah, have lived or have been living in Bangalore. Korati Sreenivasa Rao, M. Rama Murthy, Niranjana, Beechi (Rayasada Bheemasena Rao), V.M. Inamdar and H.L. Nagegowda are also notable versatiles.

Among the prominent writers and scholars Dr. S. Srikantha Shastry, the learned Professor of History in the University of Mysore, and an author of several noted works on history and culture originally belonged to the family from Sondakoppa in this district. K. Gopalakrishna Rao, a prolific writer in Kannada and English and the founder of the Writers' Association (Sahitya Sangha) in Bangalore, had to his credit the literary works and he is a noted short story writer in Kannada. 'Padmashree' Dr. A.R. Gopala Iyengar, a biologist and an author of international repute, has published a number of scholarly and research essays. Y.S. Gundappa ('Sri Kavikinkara') of Anekal, winner of the national award for his service in the field of teaching (1963) has also won the State Government award in 1966 for the literary merit. M.G. Venkateshaiah, a noted linguist and a scholar in the history of Kannada literature, has won the KSA award for his *Shabdavarta Nirukta* in 1971 and the Devaraja Bahaddur award. Dr. M. Shivaram ('Raashi'), the brain behind publishing a well known humorous monthly, *Koravanji* (1942) from Bangalore, was the author of about 23 works on the subjects like fiction, psychology, travelogue, health and home-science. His *Manamānthana*, a noted work on the psychological matters, has won him the KSA & CSA awards in 1974 and 1976. L.S. Sheshagiri Rao, a popular and prolific writer in Kannada and English, is a very notable critic on modern Kannada literary trends. The KSA has conferred on him an award for his work on the English literary criticism, entitled *English Bhasheyalli Aadhunika Sahitya Vimarshe* in 1972. *Illaddu* is the KSA award winning (1972) anthology of poems by G.S. Shivaprakash whose *Innadaru Badukabeku* is another anthology. He

has also written books in English. Works like *Tantrika Ushnachalana Shastra* have made K.R. Mohan a popular writer on science subjects whose work *Priyatameya Shodhaneyalli* has won him the KSA award in 1973. The scientist-author, Dr. B.G.L. Swamy, son of the reputed Kannada author Dr. D.V. Gundappa had won the CSA award in 1978 for his *Hasiru Honnu*, one of the popular science works in Kannada and has won many awards for his fiction writings. S.G. Narasimhaiah, winner of Dr. C.R. Reddy, Prof. N.S. Subba Rao and the Guruseva Paraayana awards, has about 20 works to his credit.

Dr. G. Varadaraja Rao, who dedicated all his life time to research in the field of Dasa literature, has penned *Kumararamana Sangatyagalu* and also edited Tirumalarya's *Apratima Vira Charitam*. Dr. M.V. Srinivas of Mattikere, Professor of History in the Mysore University, has about 15 works to his credit which include scholarly works on history and novels like *Ratnakara* and *Mastani*. Prof H.H. Annaiah Gowda of Hannur in Bangalore North tq., member of the Association for Common Wealth Literature and Language Studies, has penned several works in Kannada like *Robert Frost*, *Vishwa Nataka Vikshane*, *Hosa Maisuru* etc., and many plays. Navaratna Ram is a prolific writer of humourous essays and his *Pyarissininda Preyasige* is a travelogue. Dr. B.V. Subbarayappa is a Bangalore-based scientist-historian who has specialised on the history of Indian sciences. Ba. Na. Sundara Rao ('Vana Vihari) of Vartur is a prolific writer and his *Bengaluruina Itihasa* outlines the history of Bangalore. T. Subbaiah (Vedanta Subbaiah Shastry) of Sarjapura in Anekal taluk is an author of eight religious works with rare literary merit like *Mumukshugalige Echcharike*, *Tattvamasi*, *Mahakavya Vichara*, *Sadgurupadesha Vakyavali* and *Tattva Siddhi*. S. Shivanna of Attibele in the same taluk is a scholar of the highest order with a number of compilations and edited works to his credit besides being a contributor of a large number of research articles on literary aspects.

Sri Gajashailapuri Kshetra Mahime Haagu Sri Thimmarayaswamy Ashtavimshottarashata Divyanama Stotra, a work with local and puranic references and critical notes on Anekal, was published by Pandit V. Ramachandra Shrauti. His *Haalina Hole- Honnina Male* and *Kadu Beledare Nadu Beledetu* have won him the Central Government awards. B.K. Subba Rao, who is interested in religious and spiritual ideologies, has brought out the works like *Bhagavadgita Saara*, *Adhyatma Kaipidi*, *Adhyatma Chintana* (in 2 parts), etc. Trivikrama of Bangalore, a well-known novelist, has written over 40 novels. N. Surappa, a prolific writer, has published works like *Rana Pandita*, *Guttalli Khuni Samasye*, *Tattvajeevi*, etc. and his *Rayara Kathegalu* were serialised sketches about the late Hulluru Srinivasa Jois, a noted historian-scholar of Chitradurga. *Sachitra Stotra Manjari*, *Kannada Kavi Kavya Darshana*, *Sachitra Bala Ramayana* etc., are the works of the noted writer M.G. Nagaraja Rao (Naamagani). H. Dwarakanath Kabadi, founder of the Poets' International Organisation has produced poetical works like *Visha Vartula*, *Shish-*

tigana, Pushpanjali, etc. and many novels. Ahobala Shankara's novels like *Bombe Kunitada Katha Prasanga, Rakta-karavira, Yogayoga* etc., B.R. Gopinath's (Chiranjeevi) short story collection like *Runa*, etc., Jayasimha's anthologies of poems and plays like *Sandigdha, Modala Nota, Ekalavya, Shara Setuve*, etc., and B.S. Narahari Rao's book on food technology like *Hannu Mattu Tarakarigala Samrakshane* are also noticeable. Babu Krishna Murthy has won K.S.A. awards for his patriotic novel *Ajeya* and also books written for children. M. Papanna with his *Maganige Tandeya Ole* (translation), *Louis Pascher* (biography) etc., B.S. Jagadish with his *Takalata* (poetry), K.R. Srinivasa Prasanna with his *Minchina Mari, Mantrada Kohu, Tandeya Vara, Shukadeva* (childrens' books), Vageesha Kempaiah Kumbhar with his *Pushkarni* (poems, edited) and *Chutuka Churi* (limericks), Ma. Chi. Krishna with his *Nanna Pratijne* (biography), D.B. Ramachandrachar's *Kavigalu Kanda Kodagu* (edited), *Kidi* and *Vachana Chitragalu* (poems), S. Ramaswamy with his *Malenadina Kathegalu* (edited) and *Apoorva Sadhakar* (biography), V. Narayanaswamy with his *Badavara Bandhu, Kannira Kanike* etc. (plays) and *Puja Pushpa, Netrarchane, Pavitra Yatre*, etc. (novels), M.P. Narasimha Murthy (Na. Murthy) with his *Dadajiya Upadeshamrita* and *Shivajiya Gurubhakti* are notable. M.S.S. Rao's *Kallu Hoo, Anabegalu, Raasayanika Kinvagalu, Anuvamshiyate Mattu Vaividhya*, etc., are the works on biological science. Noted novelist, M. Shivaji Rao, has published over 34 works which include novels, biographies and books for children.

H.V. Sheshadri, a social organiser with nationalistic and patriotic ideologies, has written *Tayi Kadihalu, Korike, Yugavatara, Krantiyalla Bhranti*, etc. Vidwan T.V. Muttacharya (Ta. Vem. Mu.) of Tatakuni, the renowned Veggeyakara, has to his credit many works like *Paurusha Panchajanya, Chandramathi Vrittantam* (poetry) *Satyakke Jaya* (short story), *Vedokta Vishwakarma Sukta, Vishwakarma Purana* (translation) etc. N.P. Shankara Narayana Rao is a noted writer on socio-political subjects. K.C. Chowdappa Reddy of Ketamaranahalli, Ramachandra of Malasandra, Shivanna, M.S. Narasimha Murthy and M. Sannahuliyappa of Yelahanka, Srinivas of Bannerghatta, Govindaswamy and M.S. Gabriel of Kengeri and N.S. Ramachandra of Narayanaghatta, K.V. Chandranna Gowda etc., have also published essays, poems, short stories etc. Artist K.S. Nanjappa of Kengeri has edited and published the late Kumbalgodu Nanjacharya's (Garaladasa, Nanjadasa, Nanjakhya) works on religion and philosophy like *Sri Aatmarama Bhakti Saara, Sri Hanuma Bhakti Saara, Sri Kalika Bhakti Saara*, etc. *Kaladevara Kathegalu, Naguva Hoovugalu*, etc. are penned by Nanjappa. K.V. Chikkarudraiah ('Kaavichi') of Kakolu is a poet with his anthologies like *Chaitanyadedege* and *Kala Kannike*. M.R. Ramaswamy of Kengeri has published essays on the Veerashaiva religion and philosophy and on the stage, cinema and cinerama. Krishnamurthy Kati of Anekal, a talented poet and playwright has so far published the anthologies of poems and patriotic songs like *Apsare, Aparanji Baare, Swatantryuda Theru, Savira Dalagalu* and a play like *Kittura Channamma. Kunkuma, Maduvege Modalu, Premapatragalu, Lokacharitre*, etc., have been brought out by S.M. Munivenkatappa, a

journalist of Sarjapura. Abdul Khayum of the same place has rendered Maithili Sharana Gupta's Hindi *Ramayana* into Kannada and has published essays on Dr. D.V. Gundappa's *Manku Timmana Kagga*. Among the other talented writers of this taluk, mention may be made of M. Munishvaraiah ('Eshwara Pal') of Mayasandra with his work *Sri Sampanna Bireshvaraswamy Jeevana Charitre*. H.G. Siddhalingiah of Attibele has published essays on literary aspects.

Devara Konda Reddy of Vanakanahalli, an epigraphist and a researcher, has been engaged in studying temple architecture of the Ganga dynasty. P.V. Krishna Murthy of Samandur is interested in the studies of inscriptions, history, art and architecture, place names, etc., and has published a number of research articles. Besides these, Ta.Nam. Kumara Swamy's *Sankranthi* (poems) and *Yaana* (novel), Tha.si. Timmaiah's *Alalu* (poems), *Anekallu Talooku Darshana* (hand book), Ratnakara Vaidya's *Taala Mela* and *Idhattu* (poems, edited with others), *Naalku Taranga* (short story) and *Gejje Muttida Hejje* (play) are also worth mentioning. B.V. Aralappanavar, Jagannatha Bahule, T.V. Narayanaswamy, A. Nurulla, etc., of the same place have published poems, essays, etc. 'Shudra' Srinivas of Muttanallur, post-modernist writer with progressive ideas, has penned several notable works including *Gandhari*, a play. Appanna Reddy ('Bhavajeevi') of Narayanaghatta has published works on the Gandhian philosophy. *Sri Muktarshi Vamshodbhava Sri Somavamsha Arya Kshatriya Purana* in 2 parts by Panaganti K. Gopalaraju of Bangalore is an attempt to trace the ethnology of the Somavamsha Arya Kshatriya Caste. Vidwan G.V. Shivaswamy's work on the history of the Rajapura Matha in the Anekal taluk and M.G. Nagaraj's work on the history of the Gauri-Shankara temple at Guttahalli in Bangalore are noticeable.

Women Writers

Literary contribution of the women writers of this district is also significant. Of the early writers, Amba Bai ('Gopalakrishna Vitthala'), a member of the Dasakuta and a poetess of Bangalore, composed over 400 *keertanas* and her collections included *Ramakathamrita Kavya* (1934), *Tattvamrita*, *Krishna Baala Leele*, *Chamundi Stuti*, etc. H.V. Savithramma, winner of the Indo-Soviet award (Nehru award) for her *Maduvanagitti* (translation), has also received the KSA (1978) and the Kannada Sahitya Parishat (KSP) awards for her service in the literary field. R. Kalyanamma had to her credit the novels, plays etc., on the themes of womens' problems and miseries. She also edited monthly *Saraswati*. Tirumale Rajamma ('Bharati'), wife of the veteran author T.T. Sharman, wrote poetry, dramas, novels, biographies, skits, essays etc. The KSA and the KSP have conferred the awards on her in 1968 and 1980 respectively. P. Savithridevi Naidu has won the Central Government prize for her novel *Antara*. H.S. Parvathi, who has authored over 25 books, is the winner of some reputed prizes for her *Nesaru Nelalu* (novel) and *Odina Olagu* (essay). Prof. Chi.Na.Mangala has published *Abhagini* (novel), *Kavya Kalpane* (criticism), *Helen Keller* (biography, awarded), *Ellaru Nannavare*

(play, translated and awarded) etc. Her mother Rajeshwari Narasimha Murthy was also a noted authoress. *M.S. Puttanna: Ondu Adhyayana* (awarded), a research work, is produced by Dr.H.S. Sujatha. B.S. Chandrakala, daughter of the late G. Channamma, is a poetess and a novelist. Novels and humourous works have been published by the noted writer N. Pankaja.

A comparative study of Vishwanatha's Telugu work *Ramayana Kalpavrikshamu* and Kuvempu's Kannada classic *Ramayana Darshanam* has done by Dr.C. Jayalakshmi, and she also has to her credit a critical work on the various texts of *Ramayana* in Kannada. C.S. Shamalambika has worked on the socio-economic conditions in Mysore (1761-1881). Y.K. Sandhya Sharma has edited with Kulashekari (Ushadevi) the book *Namma Lekhakiyaru*, who is who of Kannada women writers. 'Kulashekari' is a poetess with three collections to her credit. Mallika, who won the KSA award for her novel *Jeevana Ganga* in 1966, has published short stories, plays, etc. Kakolu Saroja Rao is a very popular novelist and her daughter, Srimathi, has also published some novels. Dr. M.R. Umadevi's *Kavi Chakravarthi Ponna Mattu Aatana Kritigalu* is a research work. Famous novelist Usha Navaratnam has published short stories also. She edited monthly *Gelati*. Besides being a researcher in the present educational problems, Shanta Diwakar has also written a book on child psychology. Dr. Shantha Prabhushankar's *Stree Rogagalu* deals with the gynaecic cases. Dr. C.S. Annapurnamma is a prolific writer on health. H.P. Philomina has won several prizes for her works on the problems of the Devadasis and the women convicts. Besides these, works on Kannada folklore, etc., by Dr.L.G. Sumithra, history of Kalikamba by Puttagowramma, biographical sketches on Potaluru Virabrahmendaswamy and Potaluru Sri Eshwaridevi by K.R. Eshwaramma, books on spiritual aspects by G.U. Shankaramma etc. are also notable. Sarita Jhnanananda, Dr. K.R. Sandhya Reddy, R. Poornima, K.R. Padmaje, Vimala Ramarao, Padma Gururaj, Nagamani S. Rao, N. Vimala, Indira Jayaprakash, Rekha Kakhandki, Nemichandra, M.C. Padma, C.N. Mukta, Nagalakshmi Harihareshwara, T. Shanti, Yamuna Murthy, M.R. Lakshamma, Pushpa N. Rao (Sethu Bai), Jaya Suryanarayanappa, Ratnamma Sundara Rao, Gita Desai, Rukmini Girimaji ('Pratibha'), C.V. Geetha, Lalitamma Dr. Chandrashekhar, M. Padmavathi Bai ('Matangi'), Rajalakshmi N. Rao, Neeladevi, Lalitha Ramachandra Rao, Vimala Rajagopal, V.V. Lakshmi, M.R. Jayashri, Vijaya Subramanyam, Mala G. Rao, M.K. Ushadevi (Usha Banavasi), Vanamala Achar, R. Leelamma, Tejeswini Niranjana (who writes in English also), Pratibha Nandakumar, B.K. Narmada, Anasuya Rao, Shringaramma ('Ammannajji'), S. Lalitha, D.R. Kausalyadevi, Mahalakshmi, Vijayalakshmi Wodeyar, Shyamantakamani Narendran, Kamala Sampalli, K.S. Nirmaladevi, Jaya Rajashekhar, Vijaya Shankar, Lalita Shastry, Na. Nanjamma, Vijaya Subbaraj, Shailaja M. Bhat, Sharada Rajashekhar, Chandrika Puranik, H.N. Arathi and a host of others have published short stories, biographies, poems, novels, translations and works on

health, education, religion, etc. A felicitation volume, *Sri Utsava* presented to Prof B.M. Srikanthaiah, on the occasion of his birth centenary celebration, has been edited by his grand-daughter Vishalakshi. B.S. Netravathi, N.K. Gowramma, Jayamma Kariyanna, etc., have published essays and poems. M.S. Sharada of Anekal has four novels to her credit and H.S. Jayasuma of Hebbagodi in the same taluk is also a writer. Well-known lady writers like T. Sunandamma, Dr. Anupama Niranjana, Prof. Kamala Hampana, A. Pankaja, M.K. Indira, Hemalatha Mahishi, Nirupama, Jayalakshmi R. Srinivasan, Mathe Mahadevi, Vasanthadevi A.Na. Kri., Sharada V.K. Gokak, Suniti Krishnaswamy, Echanuru Jayalakshmi, Echanuru Shanta, Jyotsna Kamath, Prema Bhat, Sushila Koppa etc., reside in Bangalore.

A large number of writers particularly in Kannada, have settled in Bangalore and intimately associated with the different types of literary and cultural life of this city. Among such stalwarts mention may be made of M. Shama Rao, M.S. Puttanna, C. Hayavadana Rao, H.V. Nanjundaiah, R. Narasimhachar, Bellave Venkatanaranappa, Ti. Nam. Srikantaiah, S. Srikanthaiah, Subodha Rama Rao, C.K. Venkataramaiah, S.V. Ranganna, H. Devirappa, K.V. Iyer, T.K. Rama Rao, Dr. Vasanta Kavali, Ma.Na. Murthy, O.N. Lingannaiah, Gowdagere Gopalakrishnachar, Ha. Vem. Nagaraja Rao, N.S. Subba Rao, Navaratna Rama Rao, Ha. Vem. Seetharamaiah, G.V. Narayana Murthy, etc. The following scholars, poets, novelists, playwrights, etc. have published several valuable works: Dr. S.K. Kareem Khan, Ko. Channabasappa, C.K. Nagaraja Rao, Dr. Sa. Shi. Marulaiah, Dr. Goruru Ramaswamy Iyengar, Prof G. Venkatasubbaiah, Prof. S.K. Ramachandra Rao, Adya Ramacharya, Govindamurthy Desai, Dr. Srinivas Kulkarni, Dr. H. Narasimhaiah, Khadri Shamanna, K.S. Narasimha Swamy, Kalle Shivottama Rao, Dr. H.K. Ranganath, Suryanarayana Chadaga, Dr. M. Chidananda Murthy, Dr. N.S. Lakshminarayana Bhatta, Dr. Hampa. Nagarajaiah, K.V. Rajagopal, Matighatta Krishna Murthy, Baraguru Ramachandrappa, K.R. Krishnaswamy (Ka.Ra. Kri.), H.K. Ramachandra Murthy, Y.N. Krishnamurthy, Abdul Majid Khan, Hi.Ma. Nagaiah, B.V. Vaikuntha Raju, Su. Subrahmanyam, Eshwara Chandra, Aa.Ra. Mitra, Dr. Siddalingaiah, Dodda Rangegowda, B.V.K. Shastry, Su. Ram. Ekkundi, Prof. A.N. Murthy Rao, Dr. H.M. Marulasiddaiah, Dr. G.S. Dikshit, Dr. S.R. Rao, E.R. Sethuram, P. Lankesh, Gargeshwari Venkatasubbaiah, B.C. Ramachandra Sharma, Nitturu Srinivasa Rao, T. Keshava Bhat, Dasharathi Dikshit, Prof. K.S. Nissar Ahmed, M.N. Vyasa Rao, Kadidal Manjappa, To.Su. Subrahmanyam, Prof. K. Veerathappa, M. Fazlul Hasan, Veerappa Moily, Venugopala Soraba, M.S. Bharadwaj, N.S. Seetharam Shastry, N. Basavaradhya, Channappa Eresime, Na.Bha. Chandrasekharacharya, Neelathalli Kasturi, S.G. Hiriyannayya, N. Narasimhayya, Varada Deshikachar, Gopala Kannan, K. Abhishankar, Dibburu Srinivasa Rao, 'Raghusuta', Go.Ru. Channabasappa, Dr. G. Ramakrishna, Venkatesha Sangli, S.V. Jayasheela Rao, Raghavendra Itagi, Prof. D. Lingaiah, Lakshman Kodase, Indudhara Honnapura, K.R. Kamalesh, K.C. Shivappa, A.S. Murthy, Parvatavani, Aralumallige Parathasarathi, 'Indira Tanaya' (T.R. Shyam), Mavinakere Ranganathan, H.R. Dasegowda, Dr. K. Srikantayya, K.M. Munikrishnappa, Dr. K. Marulasiddappa, Dr. K.L. Gopalakrishna, D.R. Ramaiah, T.V.

Venkataramanaiah, N.D. Krishnamurthy, 'Jaya Sudarshana', Desha Kulkarni, R.V. Kulkarni, S. Balachandra Rao, H.C. Boralingaiah, Dr. Krishanananda Kamat, M.H. Krishnaiah, Pa. Su. Bhatta, Janagere Venkataramayya, K.V. Srinivasa Prabhu, C. Mahadevappa, Cha. Sundareshan, Vem.Mu. Joshi, M.S. Ramaiah, Sadashiva, Ejasuddin, Kaivara Rajarao, 'Ramatanaya' (Seetaram Prabhu), Dr. Ja. Cha.Ni., Agrahara Krishnamurthy, Annadanaiah Puranik, Dr. Ho. Srinivasaiah, K.G. Nagarajan, R.G. Kulkarni, Chi. Srinivasaraju, T.R. Mahadevaiah, Hi.Chi. Shanthaveeraiah, Dr. C.P. Siddhashrama, B.S. Talwadi, Ka.Ra. Saranga, 'Kumara Tanaya', Go. Jalihal, Abdul Basheer, Narendra Babu, Vasudeva Bhupalam, Prakash Kambathalli, Dr. Suryanath Kamath, Be.Go. Ramesh, G.J. Harijit (playwright), Dr. K.V. Narayan, Narahalli Balasubrahmanyam, Dr. R. Shesha Shastry, G. Narayana, H.S. Raghavendra Rao, Dr. Basavaraja Kalgudi, Na. Subrahmanyam, Dr. H.S. Venkatesha Murthy, Vellala Satyam, Na. Geetacharya, Dr. P.V. Narayan, Ki.Ram. Nagaraj, M.K. Gopinath, Rudramurthy Shastry, Dr. D.R. Nagaraj, C. Veeranna, Ramzan Darga, H.K. Jayadev, G.R. Vishwanath, Mahadeva Banakara, Mallepuram G. Venkatesh, 'Hariharapriya', Dr. S. Vidyashankar, Pandit K.P. Shivalingaiah, Dr. G.R. Kuppuswamy, Dr. N.R. Rao, Laxman Telagavi, Sridhar Kotekar, Nagesh Hegde, Konandur Venkappa Gowda, Vishukumar, Su. Ramakantha, etc. (The list is by no means exhaustive).

Writers in other Languages

Bangalore has been an important centre of Urdu literary activity and Urdu had been a common spoken language of Bangalore along with Kannada and Marathi. Ataullah Shah and Nabi Shah, two scholar saints and authors of some treatises in Persian on Sufism, were highly respected by Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan and they resided in Bangalore. After the fall of Tipu Sultan, a large number of Urdu scholars, poets and writers from Srirangapattana, migrated to Bangalore and settled here. Munshi Hasan Ali, who started a *madrassa* (later it was converted into a Government school) in Bangalore, was a reputed scholar. Hasan Ali wrote the famous Persian reader *Nardban*, which has been in use since then. The most famous writers Maulana Abdul Hye (1891 A.D.) and others provided voluminous material with their works in prose and verse. Hye produced about 135 voluminous books and small treatises in Urdu on religion, biography, history, jurisprudence, etc. He was the first to translate the *Sahib Bukhari*, *Qasidatul Burda* and the Friday sermons *Khutbat ul Jum'a* into Urdu. *Jinanus Siyar*, a detailed biography of the Holy Prophet was his master-piece. Maulana Sajjad was a reputed scholar and teacher of Abdul Hye. Qalandar Husain Athar was a writer and poet whose anthology was printed. Noted writers like Dil, Sabir, Kaleem, Sufi, Shawkat, Nasir, Nadir, Tahqiq, Jadoo, Aaram, Asir, etc. were poets who flourished during the last decades of the 19th century. Maulana Abdullah Husain Khaleel, a Qazi of Bangalore, was a profound scholar who authored useful books in Urdu and Persian. Muhammad Yusuf Nafis Minai was the poet of a high standard and linguist. His anthology of *ghazals* and a valuable work on Urdu linguistics have been recently published. Dr. Abdul Ahad has done research work on National Integration in Urdu and Dr. Mohammad Nooruddin has worked on the works of Bande Nawaz

and Wajhi. Some writers and poets in Urdu of this district are Anwar Sultan, Dr.A. Mohammed Ibrahim, Dr.M.N. Sayeed, Dr. Muddana Manzar, Dr.M.A. Hafeez, Moulana Shihabuddin Nadvi (scholar both in Urdu and Arabic), H.A. Abdul Matheen, Raz Imtiyaz, Syed Abu Turab Khatai Zamin, K. Shaik Saheb ('Mehr Latheefi'), Abdul Khadir Adeeb, Mir Noor Husain, H. Syed Ahmed, M.A. Rasheed, Mateen Saroosh, Farhat Kamal, Shakeel Raza, Mohamed Yaqoob Hami, Yousuf Arfi, Tahar Amboori, Syed Ahmed Isar, Zia Meer, Sabir Sayeed, Sardar Ayagh, Rafat Malik, Noorul-Hasan, Anwar Adeep, Salam Najmi, Mustafa, Hameed Almas, Mahamood Ayaz, Saleem Minai, Qamar Qasimi, Nayeem Zabai, Khalid Irfan, Munir Ahmed Jami, Khalid Anjan, M. Mohamed Ibrahim, Haleeman Firdose, Shaista Yusuf, Mazhar Umeed, Riyaz Ahmed Qumar, Abdul Khadeer Shakir, Rafiya Sadat, Basheer Sadat, Alif Ahmed Barq, Milansar Ather Ahmed, Salma Taj, Mohamed Tafazzul Hussain Aslam, Zia Karnataki, Maher Mansoor, Afzal Qasim, Mohamed Usman Eejaz, Shameen Raaz, Anees Ibrahim, Sanaula Chiragh, Meh Noor Zamani Begum, Mohamed Iqbal Qureshi, Abdul Malik Zia, Ahmed Jalees, Ansar Pasha, Mohamed Ali Shariff Johar, Bismil Kousari, Basheer Ahmed, Basith Nausha Bangalori, etc. Besides these, Syed Ahmed has collected hundreds of rare Urdu, Persian and Arabic manuscripts of Karnataka and he is the author of some valuable books on the scholars, authors and poets of Bangalore. The following writers of this district have won the Karnataka Urdu Academy awards for over all service for promotion of Urdu language and literature: Shahabuddin Nadvi, Fayaz Belgodi (1987-88), Hakeem Mohmed Imam Imami and Hamid Almas (1988-89). Tanha Timmapuri and Shahna Shabnam have received awards to their books for the year 1986-87 and Muneer Jami's *Harfetmam* (poetry) and Dr.M.A. Afeez's *Davistan Hafeez* (poetry) for 1988-89. Maulana Syed Qudratullah Bukhari is a reputed scholar in Arabic. Hameed Almas and Dr.M.A. Hafeez have received Rajyotsava awards.

The Telugu literary activity in this district is worth noticing. Vepuri Venkatacharya's *Shrimad Vishwakarma Puranam*, a poetic work in Telugu, was revised and published by Aadipudi Venkatarayalu in 1889, and it was one of the early published works from Bangalore. Among the modern Telugu writers, Rallapalli Ananthakrishna Sharma, a scholar and a reputed musician, stands prominent. His published works comprise critical essays, collection of prefaces and translations from Prakrit and Sankrit works. Dr. Tangirala Venkata Subbarao's works are of the studies of the heroic folk ballads in Telugu, and he has some anthologies of poems to his credit. Eminent scholar Dr. Badala Ramaiah has published *Basaveshwara Vachanalu: Samagra Parishilana*, a research work on the *vachana* literature of Basaveshwara, for which the Mysore University has conferred the D. Litt degree. Noted essayist and scholar, Ghattamaraju Aswathanarayana, has edited with others *Ananta Ragamu*, a felicitation volume presented to the renowned scholar Rallapalli Ananta Krishna Sharma. *Streela Paatalu* is a doctoral thesis on the songs of village women of Anantapur district, produced by Dr. G.S. Mohan. Dr.C. Tirupati Rao has done a comparative study of Nandi Timmana's *Parijatapa-haranamu* (Telugu) and Rudrabhatta's *Jagannatha Vijaya* (Kannada). Scholar and poet Lanka Krishna Murthy's works include *kavyas*, poetry and

historical novels. Kannada film producer and director T. Pattabhirama Reddy, has also composed poems in Telugu. A book on literary history of Karnataka and Andhra has been published by Ratnakaram Shankararamayana Raju. Satavalli Venkata Vishwanatha ('Harihara Priya'), a prolific writer in Kannada and Telugu, has done a useful work in translating outstanding Kannada works into Telugu and his *Kannada-Telugu Sahitya Vinimaya* is a critical survey of Kannada and Telugu literatures in Kannada. Besides these, K.V.V. Sharma, K.S. Janakiramiah, V.V.N. Murthy, Potturi Vijayalakshmi, G.L. Suri, etc. have also published novels, short stories, essays etc. in Telugu. Jampani Mallikarjuna Rau, a researcher in world languages and world calendar, has published in Telugu a number of articles on art, architecture, various aspects in the *Vedas*, etc.

The movements which have the profound influence on people and literature were led by some of the great luminaries of Kannada and Bangalore became the base for their activities. In the second decade of this century, the great creative romantic movement (Navodaya) occurred and the man of extraordinary genius like Prof. B.M. Srikantiah was the leader of this movement. It was nursed and fostered by the gifted writers like D.V. Gundappa, Masti, V. Seetharamiah, T.P. Kailasam and others. During the forties, the progressive movement was launched in Bangalore and it was led by the eminent writer A.Na. Krishna Rao along with the noted writers like Ta.Ra.Su., Kumara Venkanna, Nadiger Krishnaraya, Niranjana, Basavaraja Katimani, Chaduranga, G. Basavaraj, Archika Venkatesha and others. They rebelled against the establishment and its cultural and literary values which in their opinion were romantic and transcendental. Krishna Rao, who became the President of the Bangalore branch of the All India Progressive Writer's Association (1944), launched a powerful attack on the Navodaya literature and edited *Pragatishila Sahitya*, a collection of representative essays on the progressive movement. Writers who were inspired and influenced by the writings of T.S. Eliot, Auden, Ezra Pound, Bernard Shaw, D.H. Lawrence, H.G. Wells, etc. initiated the Navya (modernist) movement under the leadership of Prof V.K. Gokak. He was supported by the well known poets like Gopalakrishna Adiga, B.C. Ramachandra Sharma, P. Lankesh, Chandrashekhara Kambara, K.S. Narasimha Swamy, K.S. Nissar Ahmed, Sumatindra Nadig, K.V. Rajagopal, Srinivasa Rao, etc., in Bangalore. The younger writers, who rebelled against the socio-political conditions, contemporary complex problems, agonies and disappointment of the common folk, etc., grouped together under the *Nayottara* (post-modernist, also called the Bandaya or Dalita) movement led by Poornachandra Tejaswi, Siddalim-gaiah, Baraguru Ramachandrappa, H.S. Shivaprakash, Dr. Kale Gowda Nagavara, Dr. D.R. Nagaraj, Ramzan Darga, C. Veeranna, Shudra Srinivas, etc.

Bangalore has (and had) a large number of writers in English, who have written fiction and scholarly works in various branches of human activity. Mention can be made of P. Kondanda Rao, S.S. Setur, Prof. O.K. Nambiar, Dr. R.R. Diwakar, economists like Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao, Dr. P.R. Bhamananda, Dr. K. Venkatagiri Gowda, Dr. G. Thimmaiah and Dr. M.V. Nadkarni, noted sociologist Prof. M.N. Srinivas, writers in philosophy like C. Hayavadana Rao, Justice T.N.

Mallappa and K. Guru Dutt, authors on legal subjects like Prof. M. Bashir Husain and Justice M. Rama Jois, and literary figures like V.K. Gokak, Dr. Masti Venkatesh Iyengar, L.S. Sheshagiri Rao, Shashi Deshpande, M. Bhaktavatsala, Shankuntala Narasimhan, Tejaswini Niranjana, Christine Krishnasamy among many others.

Folklore

Noted folklorists of Bangalore district have taken big strides in the study and research in folklore, in all its forms and aspects. Much headway has been registered in this discipline and the folklore projects undertaken by the Bangalore University, Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Karnataka Janapada Trust, Karnataka Janapada and Yakshagana Academy, etc. They have paved the way for the promotion and study of folklore in a scientific manner. Folk music, dance and drama, which are closely linked to some social, ritual or economic aspects of the people's life, have played a predominant role in the domestic life of this district and they have been noticed by the scholars. The *kolata*, *onake kunita*, *beesu-kamsale*, *karaga*, *kavati* or *kavadi kunita*, *dikambari* or *digambari veshha*, *togalu* or *chakkalada bombeyata*, Neelegara mela, *patada* or *javali kunita*, Pandari Bhajane, *pooja kunita*, *poti veshha*, *Bhagavanthike mala*, *rangada kunita*, *sindeerana kunita*, *keelu kudure kunita*, *navilu kunita*, Harikathe, etc., are the folk arts which can be seen in the district. Yakshagana-Bayalata, a dance-drama with music, is another important folk art which is found all over the district in its various forms. *Kolata* or the stick play is a secular dance form which is found not only in this district, but all over Karnataka. This dance looks very colourful and interesting and the only equipment required for this dance are two sticks held in two hands and jingle for the legs. The *beesu-kamsale* is originally a ritual dance performed by man with cymbals. The *patada kunita* is the heroic dance by men carrying tall bamboo poles decorated with coloured ribbons and crowned with a tiny silver or brass umbrella and belongs to the heroic dance form. Bhagavanthike Mela is the socio-cultural song tradition to be sung on specific occasion. The *togalu* or *chakkalada bombeyata* (leather puppet show or shadow play) is basically a tribal art prevalent among the Killekyatas. This art variety shows several regional variations in the style of music, craftsmanship, stage technique, manipulation, etc. and continue to exist as a strong medium of communication to spread religious message, moral codes or to provide entertainment to the rural folk. The *salaki bombeyata* (rod-puppetry), a rare form of the puppet show, is also prevalent in this district. It is a combination of rod and strings with musical features of mythological background based on *Bhagavatha Puranam*. It may be stated that there are no folk dances without song or music and they are an indispensable part of these arts. The Karaga is a ritual dance with a number of variations. Essentially a solo dance, it at times permits group participation. Of the various Karaga dances, the Jadeya Karaga is the most colourful as it involves carrying the sacred pot from which heavy strands of flowers flow down. The Karaga in Bangalore is a festival associated with Draupadi and Shakti.

Collections

A number of collections and research papers on folk literature and arts of this district have been published by the scholars. These works and survey have presented collections of songs, ballads, proverbs, riddles, folktales etc. by depicting different facets of folk life. *Kalgi Laavanigalu* (1891) by Bengaluru Papanna, a disciple of Anagina Siddappa, is said to be one among the early collections published from Bangalore. *Baagilu Tadeyuva Padagalu* (1893), a collection of 21 songs, *Tura Laavani*, a collection of 4 ballads, edited by Sheshagiri Haridasa and Puttanna, *Baagilu Tadiyuva Mattu Chandaduva Haadu* (1897) edited by Pandit Padmaraja Brahmasuri, *Beegara Haadu*, etc., were some of the early collections published from Bangalore. Gubbi Gurusiddappa published besides his Yakshaganas, the ballads like *Kalajnyana Laavani*, *Sharanara Vachanagalu Laavani*, *Plague Maariya Laavani* etc. Jangamakote Krishna Shastry published the first part of *Gaadegala Bhandara*, which consisted of 3,672 proverbs with commentary. 'Kavirat' Puttananjappa (Mariyappa) was noted Lavanikar of Bangalore, and he was followed by some talented Lavanikars. His son (adopted), the well known Lavani Vidwan and 'Tura Birudar' B. Neelakanthaiiah, composed and published a number of ballads on the themes like social evils, political affairs and historical events in an attractive and easy style. His patriotic Lavani songs inspired thousands of people to plunge into freedom struggle. Among his compositions published by the Kannada Lavani Sahitya Sangha, *Haider Mattu Teepu Sultan Laavani*, *Nutana Maisuru Navodaya Jayabheri Laavani*, *Madakarinarayakana Laavani*, *Prajaprabhuvada Laavani*, etc. are notable. Ma.Nam. Nanjappa's *Kitturu Channamma Lavani*, *Chinmuladriya Lavani*, etc. and Lavani Vidwan C.Subbanna's *Kittura Vira Rani Channamma* are also notable. T.S. Sathayanath's *Kannada Janapada Kelavu Mukhagalu* has won him the K.J.Y.A. award in 1988.

Prof. D. Lingaiah's *Padi Neralu*, *Mannina Midita* and *Bayalusimeya Janapada Geethegalu*, Dr. D.K. Rajendra's *Namma Suttina Nambikegalu*, G.V. Dase Gowda's *Kannada Itihyagalu*, Dr. H.L. Nagegowda's *Helavaru Mattu Avara Kavyagalu* have contained the folk stories, ballads, songs, beliefs, legends and details about the Helavas collected in this district. Dr. Nagegowda was the first President of the Karnataka Janapada and Yakshagana Academy and he is also founder of the Karnataka Janapada Trust. Dr. G.S. Paramashivaiah in his *Dakshina Karnataka Janapada Kavya Prakaragalu* has also discussed about the folk literature belonged to this district. Go.Ru. Channabasappa's edited work *Karnataka Janapada Kalegalu* speaks of some folk arts found in this district. *Haadaake Baigunte Belakunte* is a collection of folk songs published by S. Ramaswamy with M.B. Nataraj. A handbook on Karaga festival, namely, *Karaga Mahotsava* is published by S.M. Munivenkatappa of Sarjapura. Devudu Narasimha Shastry's *Karnataka Samskriti*, a pioneering effort made to portray culture based on folk literature. Both *Karnataka Janateya Samskriti* and *Karnatakada Janapada Sahitya*, published by Dr. Masti Venkatesha Iyengar deal with the richness and beauty of

folk literature and culture. H.K. Mallappa's *Kannada Nannudigalalli Ardhaghan-teya Kalakshepa* (1919) was a study of Kannada proverbs. L. Gundappa's *Naada Padagalu* (1945) is a fine collection with a proper classification of folk songs and ballads in the cultural context. B. Puttaswamaiah of Bangalore edited on behalf of the Mysore State Sangeetha Nataka Academy, a book entitled *Janapada Rangabhumi* (1972). Matighatta Krishna Murthy is very notable collector and publisher of folk songs.

Besides these, a large number of publications of Kannada folklore have also been brought out from Bangalore by the well-known collectors like Dr. B.S. Gaddagimatha, M. Rama Rao, Vinita Ramachandra Rao, Dr. Goruru Ramaswamy Iyengar, Kumara Venkanna, K.R. Krishnaswamy (Ka.Ra. Kri.), H.J. Lakkappa Gowda, M. Raman, Tamampa. Murthy, Mu. Venkatakrisnappa, M.T. Dhupad, etc. The folk encyclopaedia of *Janapada Vishwakosha* in 2 parts, edited by Dr. Chandrashekhara Kambara is a notable publication of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat involving over a dozen scholars in the field. The Karnataka Janapada and Yakshagana Academy publishing *Janapada Samachara* (monthly) and *Janapada Gangotri* (quarterly). The Janapada Trust is publishing *Janapada Loka* a monthly. The Centre of Kannada Studies of the Bangalore University has also published works and collections on folklore.

Folk Singers and Artists

Folk singers and artists of this district have also won State awards for their talents. Yakshagana expert, M. Nanjundappa of Bangalore, who followed the Yakshagana tradition of Kumbalagodu Nanjacharya and Kuduru R. Subbanna, is famous for his Yakshagana plays like *Sundarakanda Ramayana*, *Karibhantana Kathe*, etc. The Karnataka Janapada and Yakshagana Academy (KJYA) has conferred on him the award in 1982. Well known Lavani Vidwan and freedom fighter H. Rajanna received the KJYA award in 1986. N. Siddiah of this district was selected for the annual award from the KJYA for the year 1988 for his best performance in Bhagavanthike. Kempanna (Karagada Kempanna) of Samandur in Anekal taluk has toured all over India as a Karaga artist and he has secured the KJYA award in 1989. J. Ramaiah was a popular Lavani Vidwan of Bangalore and his son R. Jogappa has continued the tradition of singing and propagating Lavani songs. Lavani Vidwans and 'Kalgis' like D.S. Ramaswamaiah and H. Ramadasappa were also famous Lavani singers. P. Shankarappa was the leader of the 'Tura Lavani' troupe at Anekal and M. Nanjappa (Kalgis) and S. Chikkannaiah (Tura) of the same place were also popular Lavanikars. B. Ramaiah of Begur, P. Rangappa and A.N. Rudrappa of Bangalore are reputed Lavani singers. Kaveramma of Bangalore, Nanjamma, Mary and Hiqdunnisa of Kambipura in Bangalore South, Chikkahanumakka, Akkaihamma of Byatha and Chamundamma of Suradhenupura in Bangalore North, Sayyadabi of Gowranahalli and Bhairappa of Neralur in Anekal taluk etc., are the noted singers of *sobhane*, *tattvapada*, *jogula* etc., and they are assisted by their troupes during their performances.

K. Narahari Shastry, head of the Suthramela (rod puppeteers troupe) of Bangalore, has taken up the task of reviving this vanishing art. M.R. Ranganatha Rao and Srinivasa Rao are skilled in the leather puppetry and in the preparation of string puppets. The leather puppeteer Muniswamy Rao; V.T. Shankaranarayana Rao and the string puppeteer A.S. Murthy are the best performers. Many other performers with their troupes have made distinct contribution to the development of the folk art in this district are M. Madappa, Hebbani Madaiah, S. Mahadeva, Nanjunda, Siddasetty and C. Madappa of Bangalore (Kamsale), Narasaraju, Mukhaveena Pillappa of Bangalore and Dodda Muniyappa of Suradhenupura (Bhagavatars), Madappa of Arehalli, Muniyappa of Mugandahalli and R. Puttaswamy of Nosenur in Anekal taluk (Karaga), Gowramma (Bombina Karaga), S. Nanjundappa of Samandur (Kavadi Kunita) and Jogera Ramachandrappa of Mattihalli (Kinnari Jogi) in the same taluk, Nallaiah of Bangalore (Kavadi and Navilu Kunita), Muniswamy Gowda of Kakolu (Sindirannana Kunita), Channappa of Nagadevanahalli, C. Ningaiah of Nagadevanahalli-Doddagollarahatti, Katappa of Nagadevanahalli-Chikkagollarahatti, Annaiahappa of Anekal and Gopaladas of Rachamanahalli in the same taluk, Chinnappa of Ramagondahalli (Pandari Bhajane), D. Chandrashekarappa and H.J. Hanumanthappa of Hesaraghatta (Nandidhwaja Kunita), Narayanaswamy Gejjagadahalli (Kolebasavanata), T.N. Kumaraswamy of Anekal, Dobhi Venkatappa of Begur (Dikambari Vasha), M. Nanjundappa (Yakshagana, awarded), Madappa, B. Bhairappa, Kannappa, T.A. Dodde Gowda, Kempaiah (alias Gowdaiah), Veerabhadrapa, Adike Rangappa, K. Mohan, K.S. Nanjappa, Gundmi Raghuram, S. Narayana Bhat, Channamallaiah, M. Ramachandra Gowda etc. of Bangalore, Mugandagada Munishyamappa of Samandur, Hanumanthaiah, H. Narasegowda, Guttalli Munikrishnappa and R. Rangaswamappa (Appaiahanna) of Yelahanka, Siddappa and Jayaramaiah of Hesaraghatta, Ramadasappa, Kunigal Nanjundappa, Kambattalli Arasappa and Toguru Venkatappa of Bannerghatta, Nanjachar, Channachar and Bhadrachar of Kengeri, S. C. Narayanaswamy of Sadenahalli, Jigani Venkatarayappa and Venkataramana Setty of Begur (Yakshagana), S. Lingappa, H.T. Ramaiah, T. Eshwarappa, etc. of Bangalore and Venkataramaiah of Kodigehalli (Yakshagana Bhagavata), Chikkasiddaiah of Anekal and Hanumanthappa of Kudlur in the same taluk (artists).

Some troupes of folk arts of this district have also been playing a significant role in developing the respective arts and inspiring the masses. Mention may be made of the Karaga troupes like Sri Kanthirava Nritya-Sangeeta Sabha of Nosenur, Bombina Karaga Mandali of Samandur in Anekal taluk, etc., the Kamsale troupes like Sri Maleya Mahadeshwaraswamy Kamsale Kalavidara Sangha and Sri Male Madeshwaraswamy Bhakta Mandali of Bangalore, the Yakshagana troupes like the Mahila Yakshagana Kala Mitra Mandali, Gopalakrishna Yakshagana Mandali, Ranjana (Childrens' troupe), Karavali Yakshagana Kalavidaru, Vijaya Karnataka Yakshagana Prachara Sabha of Bangalore, Sri Virabhadreshwara Yakshagana Nataka Mandali of Tindlu in Bangalore North etc., the Bhajane troupes like Sri

Seetharama Bhajana Mandira of Kengeri, Sri Anjaneyaswamy Pandari Bhajane Mandali of Ramagondahalli in Bangalore South, Sri Guruprabhu Janapada Tattva Sangha of Tindlu, Sri Basaveshwara Janapada Kala Mandali of Hesarghatta, etc., the Sutradagombe troupes like the Dattatreya Aralikatte Puthali Kala Ranga, Gombe Festival Trust, Kalamandira Shale, Suthra Mela of Bangalore, etc. The Karaga dance tradition of Dharmarayaswamy at Bangalore, Anekallu and Muttanallur is said to be very significant. The Dharmarayaswamy Karaga performed in Nagarthpet, Kalasipalyam, Kilari Road, Cantonment, the Ekameshwara Karaga in Koyal Road and the Gangamma Karaga in Malleshwaram at Bangalore and the Draupadi Karaga at Muttanallur are very popular. The Lavanikars' conferences were held in Bangalore. The Kannada Sahitya Parishat had organised a State level folk arts festival in Bangalore in 1976 and another such festival in Anekal also. The Kodava Samaja of Bangalore has been conducting the Kodagu folk songs and dance festival regularly.

Gamaka and Keertane

Gamaka, the art of singing the Kannada classics, has been propagated by some eminent Gamaka artists of this district. Besides being a reputed Gamaki, 'Keertanabhushana' and 'Keertana Kamala Bhaskara' Ramakrishna Shastry of Bangalore, disciple of Javali Angadi Tammaiah, has written the plays like *Matru Bhakti*, *Sati Savithri*, *Ravana Digvijaya*, etc., and the prose works like *Kedara Badari Yatra Darpana*, *Sri Sairama Sudha*, *Shringagiri Maha Tapasvi*, etc. Kalale Sampat-kumarachar ('Shloka Sangeeta') is a noted Gamaki and the Musical Process Limited has recorded most of his popular songs. M.S. Chandrashekharaiiah, T.R. Jayarao, etc. are some of his disciples. Gamaki K.T. Ramaswamy Iyengar has published a work on Gamaka art entitled *Gamaka Kale*. Shakunthalabai Panduranga Rao, who presided over the All Karnataka Gamaka Sammelana in Mysore in 1979, has been awarded by the Karnataka Sahitya Academy in 1969 for her service in expounding Gamaka. *Gamaka Kale Mattu Mahile* is her work. Noted Gamaki R. Shankaranarayanan has published the poetic works like *Sri Sathyanarayana Kathamrita*, *Srimadanta Padmanabha Kathamrita*, *Vasavi Mahimadarsha*, etc. Annapurnamma Raghupati Shastry, daughter of the noted stage artist M.R. Narasimhaiah is a very popular Gamaki.

Among others, 'Gamaka Visharade' B.G. Sarojamma, 'Kavyavachana Pravine' Rajamma Kallolimath, 'Vachana Bharati' G.P. Gopinatha Rao, 'Gandu Kogile' H.S. Vishwanath, Bharatada Lalithamma, K.N. Chandrasekharaiiah, K.L. Narayana Rao, T.S. Rathnamma (also a writer), D.S. Srinivasa Rao, R. Savithramma, M.N. Gangadhara Shastry, Tirumale R. Varadaraja Iyengar ('Ramacharana' poet), B.G. Susheelamma, B.K. Srinivasamurthy (also a writer), S. Padma, N.S. Narayanamurthy, B.S. Venkateshaiah and his son B.V. Ramaswamy, Ratnamma Sundara Rao, M.V. Jayalakshmi Subba Rao, R.V. Gopinath, H. Janaki, N. Hanumantha Raju, M.R. Ramakantha Rao, H. Lakshminarayana Shastry, Lalitha Ramaiah, Sumitra Ananthakrishna, M.R. Ramakrishna and Parimala Gururaj

(both son and daughter of Gamaki M. Raghavendra Rao), Padma Narayanachar, Mani Somashekhara, M.A. Srilatha, Susheela Gopalan, G.P. Lakshmidevi, M.R. Keshavamurthy, Susheela Narayana Rao, Lalitha Kumari, S. Saroja, S.R. Lalitha, R. Padma, K. Sudhavani, L. Satyavathi, G. Rajeshwari, B.C. Ramesh Babu, B.N. Vaidya, Renuka Rama Rao, Nandagudi Srinivasa Rao, D.R. Vedavathi, B.R. Krishnamurthy, D. Seetharamaiah, Sharadabai Krishnamurthy, Vijayavani, H.N. Narayanachar, T.N. Subhadramma, M.S. Ananda Rao, R.S. Jayalakshamma, etc. (all from Bangalore), Padma Gururaj, Sumithra Nagaraj of Anekal and M. Munishwaraiiah of Mayasandra in the same taluk, B.M. Munivenkatappa of Bannikuppe, etc., are the noteworthy Gamakis. Gifted Gamakis like M. Raghavendra Rao, M.S. Ananthapadmanabha Rao, B.S. Koushik, T. Keshava Bhat, H.M. Ramaradhya, etc. have been residing in Bangalore. The Karnataka Gamaka Kala Parishat (1982) is doing a useful work in encouraging the Gamakis and the Gamaka art.

The following are the outstanding Keertanakars from Bangalore: 'Harikathambudhi Chandra' T.K. Venugopala Das, Santa Bhadragiri Achyuta Das (awarded), Bhadragiri Keshava Das, 'Keertana Kala Vichakshana' R. Gururajulu Naidu (Arun Kumar), Bhadragiri Sarvottama Das, 'Keertana Chatura' Lakshman Das Velankar, 'Dasa Sahitya Ratna' Chincholi Prahladacharya, T.V. Gopinatha Das (Founder, Prabhat Kalavidaru), 'Harikatha Varinidhi Chandra' T.V. Jayasimha Das, 'Haridasa Ratnam' Gopala Das, Bengaluru Krishna Bhagavat, M.S. Murthy, Vidwan Sosale Narayana Das, B.M. Narayana Das, Vidwan P.R. Krishnamurthy Achar, C.V. Ananthapadmanabha Sharma, C.R. Sundara Rao, 'Haridasanudasa' Lakshman Das, Pancharatna M.N. Shenoy, H.S. Ramaswamy, B. Subbachar, Venkatachala Das, G.S. Ramasheshaiah, 'Haridasa Ratnam' Hande Gurudevedavyasa Das, K.T. Srinivasaiah, M.H. Venkatachalaiah, P.S. Madhava Das, Nanjappa Das, S.V. Srinivasa Das, N. Nanjundaswamy, Vidwan Krishnachar, S. Venkatachalam, S. Vasudeva Rao, Pandita Madhwesha Galagali, V. Nagamangaliah, Srinivasa Das, S.R. Ramakrishnachar, M. Narayanaswamy Das, D. Lakshmi pathi Bhagavat, V. Aswathanarayana Das, D.N. Ramaiah, Seetharam Munikoti, S.N. Suresh, A.T. Krishnamurthy, Vedavathamma, Radha Srinivasan, G.S. Sundaramma, B.P. Rajanna, M.C. Subhadra Parthasarathi, B.K. Bhagirathi Bhaskara, K. Premakumari, Siddhagangamma, Maithili Ramanujam, C.K. Sharadakrishna, C.K. Rama, C.K. Uma, Y.N. Varadaraja Iyengar, Gokere Subbaramaiah, Veggalam Sathyanarayanachar, T.M. Revanasidda Shastry, Harigovinda Das, Kanakadas, H.K. Srimathi, M. Shankara Das, M.R. Gururaja Das, D.H. Hanumantha Das, S.T. Eshwarachar, Subbarayachar, Hosangadi Baburao, etc. M. Chikkanna Das and A.R. Puttacharya of Anekal and K. Seetharama Shastry and M. Narayana Das of Hebbal are also popular Keertanakars. 'Keertana Kesari' B. Shivamurthy Shastry was a very popular Keertanakar.

Theatre

The modern professional stage of this district depended more upon the folk stage. Varieties of folk arts paved the way for the emergence of the modern stage,

including both professional and amateur, which were well organised by the efforts of some of the talented and brilliant artists. The early professional troupes which visited Bangalore were the Victoria Parsi Co. in 1876, Sri Chamarajendra Karnataka Nataka Sabha (The Palace Company) of Mysore in 1882, Mysore Rangachar and his friends' the Rajadhani Nataka Mandali (The Metropolitan Theatrical Company), which later called the Rajadhani Sangeetha Mela (The Metropolitan Operatia Troupe) in 1883, Prince Nanjaraja Bahadur's dramatic troupe of Mysore in 1884-85, The Parsi Opera Troupe of Bombay in 1899, etc. The Rajadhani Sangeetha Mela was disbanded in Bangalore after two months. The Parsi Opera Trope staged the much appreciated opera entitled *Dadey Daria* or *Khudadad* in Tulasitota theatre hall. It may be mentioned that there was already a dramatic troupe in Bangalore and it was staging some impressive plays. It is believed that this troupe was owned most probably by Bullappa, a wealthy local merchant. There was another professional troupe started at Bangalore in 1883 by the veteran actors like S.S. Setlur and N.T. Gopala Iyengar. The Rasikamanasolasini Nataka Sabha of Siddikatte at Bangalore came into existence in 1883 under the leadership of Periswamy Iyengar. Mandyam Rangacharya, a leading artist of the Palace Company, also played the roles in the plays of this Company and himself wrote a play entitled *Sriyala Charithe*. Well-trained actors like Veene Vidwan Gopala Rao, Gowri Narasimhaiah, Dharmadevi Narasimha Murthy, Thimmappa, etc., played some roles.

This troupe visited Madras, Bellary etc., and came to a close in 1886. The Gollarapete Nataka Sabha of Bangalore was another prominent dramatic troupe of this period. It consisted of some leading actors like B. Rachappa, Pedda Muniswamy, the Kaivara Brothers, etc. This troupe was divided into two groups soon due to differences among its artists. Sangeetha Vidwan Tayappa, Thimmappa and other artists of the above troupe started the Sangeeta-Sagara Chandraodaya Sabha and Kaivara Krishnarao and his brother Ramarao started the other troupe called the City Opera Troupe. The latter troupe consisted of B. Rachappa, Nakali Venkatachalaiah and such other noted artists and staged the plays like *Prabhavathi Durbar*, *Manucharite*, *Harishchandra*, etc. It enacted some plays in the Mysore Palace also. Kavalappa's Sri Gandharva Nataka Mandali, Annaiahappa's Nataka Sangha, Lakshminarasimha Rao's Bala Nataka Sangha, Sri Sharada Vilasa Nataka Sabha, etc. were some of the early dramatic troupes of Bangalore. Nanjasani also had her own troupe. Reputed professional troupe like the Gubbi Sri Channabasaveshwara Kripaposhita Nataka Sangha had come into being in the same transitional period and it set out to Bangalore and staged the most popular Yakshagana play *Kumararamana Kathe* in 1886. It also staged in Bangalore the following plays: *Chorakathe*, *Jaganmohana Charitre* (both by Veerappa Shastry), *Pandava Vijaya*, *Harishchandra*, *Indrasabha*, *Dharmapala Charitre*, *Sathyavarna Charitre* (all based on the mythological themes) and *Mithai Sowkar* (humorous play). In 1917, G.H. Veeranna, the most popular actor and producer of the professional Kannada stage, became the proprietor of this troupe and led the

troupe from success to success. The Gubbi Company came to be known as the most colourful professional troupe in Karnataka. He was responsible for the construction of two play-houses, namely Sri Channabasaveshwara Nataka Shale (1924) and Sri Shivananda Theatre in Bangalore. He also started a troupe of child artists and it was called Gubbi Sri Channabasaveshwara Kripaposhita Balakalavivardhini Nataka Sangha. He staged some plays in the Ratnavali Theatre at Kalasipalyam also. Several plays written by Bellave Narahari Shastry, Bhimaraju and B. Puttaswamaiah were staged by him.

Following are the professional drama companies from Bangalore: Bangalore Nataka Sangha (1900), Ceded Districts Association (1900), Srikantheshwara Karnataka Nataka Sangha (1907), Chandrakala Nataka Samsthe (1928), Sri Umamaheshwara Sangeetha Nataka Mandali, Sri Janatha Kala Sangeetha Nataka Mandali (Kamala Kala Mitra Mandali), Sessa- Kamala Kala Mandali, Chamundeswari Karnataka Nataka Sabha, Rasika Janananda Nataka Sabha, Sri Gururaja Nataka Mandali, R. Gopalaswamy Iyyer's Memorial, the Sangeetha Samrajya Nataka Mandali of Subbayya Naidu and R. Nagendra Rao (1932), Kukanooru Company (1932), Kantheerava Kalavidaru, Samrajyalakshmi Nataka Sabha, Anandakala Mitra Mandali, Srirangakala Nataka Sangha etc. Sri Nageshwara Kripaposhita Nataka Sabha of Begur, Raja Kempegowda Nataka Mandali and Ananda Rama Seva Sangha, both of Yelahanka, etc. of this district are also notable. Sri Champakadhamaswamy Mitra Kala Mandali of Bannerghatta is another notable troupe. Hirannaiah Mitra Mandali run by Master Hirannaiah (Narasimha Murthy), the most popular artist of stage and cinema, is a prominent professional troupe of Bangalore.

The amateur stage which is said to be intellectual and symbolic sought to entertain the educated middle classes and laid great emphasis on a rational and realistic approach to its themes. Among the early amateur troupes of Bangalore district, Saghana Vilasa Sabha was started in 1895 in the Cantonment area with A. Maiganda Deva Mudaliar as President. The Amateur Dramatic Association (1909) was very popular and under the leadership of T. Raghavachari, one of the most brilliant of the stage artists of Karnataka and Andhra. It toured North India also. It staged the plays written by the well-known playwrights like Masti Venkatesha Iyengar, Pandit Taranath, Bellave Narahari Shastry, Sosale Garalapura Shastry, A.N. Krishna Rao and T.P. Kailasam. Among its artists T. Raghavachari, K. Bhimasena Rao, K.S. Vasudeva Rao, M.L. Srinivasa Shastry, B. Muddu Krishna, Devudu Narasimha Shastry, Motaganahalli Subrahmanya Shastry, Kanakalakshamma, Annapurna, Padmavathi, etc. were prominent. It published *Rangabhumi*, a Kannada monthly edited by D.K. Bharadwaj and *Theatre*, an English quarterly edited by V. Bhaskaran. Two art-festivals and a drama conference were organised by the Association. It invited Ravindranatha Tagore and Sarojini Naidu to its programmes. The Chaya Artists (1943) of Bangalore, which started under the leadership of B.S. Venkataram and his brothers ('Three Musketeers'-B.S. Rama

Rao, B.S. Narayana Rao and B.S. Venkataram) had a band of talented artists like K. Gururaja Rao, A. Rama Rao Murthy, etc. It staged the reputed plays of Kailasam and Parvatavani. This troupe has become an effective training-ground for young and enthusiastic aspirants. The Varadachar Memorial Association (1924) is a group of some disciples and admirers of the 'Gifted Actor' A.V. Varadachar. The troupe was headed by Kanakalakshamma and R. Nagendra Rao. The centenary of Varadachar was celebrated in 1970 by the Mysore State Central Association of Theatre Arts and Artists, Bangalore. This association had conducted the first drama conference in Bangalore in 1963. The Mysore State Central Association of Theatre Arts and Artists with 'Nataka Ratna' G.H. Veeranna as President organised all-language drama competition in 1959 and drama conference with a seminar on dance and music in 1963.

The United Artists was another very impressive amateur troupe with the impromptu plays in Bangalore. C.K. Nagarja Rao and Chi. Sadashivaiah were the leaders of this troupe. Ravi Artists was also a significant troupe of Bangalore with which K.V. Iyer was associated. Following are the amateur troupes which are busy engaged in the activities of the amateur stage in Bangalore: Kalajyothi, Prabhat Kalavidaru, Shaka Shailoosharu, Chitra Kalavidaru, Lalithakala Niketan, Bhoomika, Abhinaya Taranga, Rangasampada, Samudaya, Nataranga, Benaka, Sutradhara (Nataka Academy), Ramya Kalavidaru, Mallika, Natyadarpana, Kalagangothri, Spandana, Prekshaka Theaters, Sanketha, Aakrantha, Yashasvi Kalavidaru, Prajavani Lalitha Kala Sangha, MICO Lalitha Kala Sangha, Natagangothri, Raag Kalavidaru, Aruna Kalavidaru, Ranga Bharathi, Eranna Mithra Mandali, Roopanthara, etc. Besides, Gajanaana Yuvaka Sangha, Amarajyothi Kala Vrinda, Navajyothi Yuva Kala Sangha, Sukruta Havyasi Kala Vrinda, Yuvashakti Kala Vrinda, Bhuvaneshwari Kannada Kala Sangha, Janajagrithi Kala Vrinda, Madhuravani Kala Vrinda and Sthitaprajna Yuvaka Mattu Yuvati Mandali of Anekal have also been functioning as amateur dramatic troupes. Narasimhaiah, Ramaswamaiah, Anekal Muniswamaiah, Anekal Srinivasa Rao, Channachar, Nakali Narayana Rao, Nakali Shama Rao, 'Rajapartu' Sulibele D. Shama Rao, Kamamma, Parvathamma, Natakada Surappa, etc. were some of the artists of the early years of the professional stage. Among the professional stage artists B. Jayamma, the doyen of the Kannada theatre, Honnappa Bhagavatar, H.K. Yoganarasimha, D. Munirangappa, A.N. Sheshachar, Lakshmibai, Bhatti Mahadevappa, B.S. Manjulamma, G.V. Malathamma, K. Ranganayakamma, Sathyabhama Arur, Susheelamma Musuri, R. Parashivan, K.V. Parthasarathi, H.K. Sheshagiri Rao, B.N. Chinnappa, Basheer, K.V. Achar, G.V. Iyer, T.R. Krishna Rao, Kanagal Prabhakara Shastry, T.V. Karigiri Achar, T.V. Dwarakanath, Kamalabai, Puttaswamaiah, B.M. Narayana Das, etc. are notable. Following are the artists of the professional stage of this district: B.C. Oppatharadhya, Siddhanaradhya, Subbarayachar, Shankara Dikshit, Basavaradhya, Gangapparadhya,

Channabasavarya, Ananthappa, Surappachar, etc. of Begur, S.R. Nanjundappa, Thimmapparadhya, Nanjundappa, etc., of Yennegare, R. Venkataram, N. Narayana Rao, Patel Shankarappa, Srinivasamurthy, etc. of Bannerghatta, B.K. Subba Rao, H. Narase Gowda, P.M. Saroji Rao, P.M. Shama-Rao, Huvadigara Nanjundappa, Venkataramaiah, Mudduvirachar, Imam, B.S. Krishna Rao, B.S. Vishwanatha Rao, etc. of Yelahanka, M.N. Venkatesh of Doddabanasavadi, Málanna and Doddanna of Kengeri, N. Ganesh Reddy of Narayanaghatta, Ramachar of Adisonnètti, Kalachar, Erappa, etc. of Manchenahalli and M. Shivaram of Muttanallur.

The most reputed and talented artists of the amateur stage of Bangalore are C.G. Krishnaswamy, R. Nagesh, Prasanna, Umesh Rudra, Sharada Rudra, Lokesh, Girija Lokesh, G. Srinivas (Kappanna), A.P. Padmanabha (Paddanna), Dr. H.K. Ranganath, H.V. Venkatasubbiah, C.R. Simha, C.H. Lokanath, 'Mico' Chandru, B. Devaraju, G.V. Shivanand, Yamuna Murthy, H.G. Somashekhara Rao, B.N. Seetharam, S.G. Ramachandra, A.S. Murthy, N.S. Venkataram, Vimala Rangachar, Nagesha Rao, S.K. Padmañevi, K. Shantha, Prema Karanth, B. Boregowda, Bhargavi Narayan, Manjula Govinda Rao, M.R. Ranganatha Rao, Rajaram Giriyan, Sundarraj, Ramakrishna Babu, S.K. Mahadeva Rao, V. Ramachandra, 'Make-up' Ramakrishna, S.V. Ramachandramurthy, K.V. Srinivasa Prabhu, Vajramuni, B. Chandrasekhar, P. Hari Rao, Sudheendra, Krishna Sharma, B. Jayashree, G. Lokesh, M.S. Umesh, B. Krishna, G.K. Govinda Rao, Chandrakumar Singh, Navarathna Ram, R. Nagaratna, M.S. Nagaraj, B.N. Narayan, T.S. Nagabhushana etc., B.N. Narayan ('Make-up' Nani) is an actor, producer and director and above all a make-up wizard. Adya Rangacharya (Sriranga), P. Lankesh, Parvathavani, B.V. Vaikuntha Raju, Kaivara Raja Rao, A.S. Murthy, S.N. Shivaswamy, T.N. Seetharam, V. Shiva Prakash, Chi. Srinivasa Raju, Sumateendra Nadig, Dr. Chandrashekhara Kambar, H.S. Shiva Prakash etc., are playwrights and participants in the stage activities. K.V. Rajagopal and Vithal Raichur are among stage critics. Dr. D.R. Nagaraj and 'Shudra' Srinivas have written their plays with progressive ideologies. B. Chandra Shekhar, T.N. Narasimhan, C.G. Krishnaswamy, Prasanna, and Jayashree are the recognised stage directors. V. Ramamurthy has been honoured with an award by the Kendra Sangeetha Nataka Academy in 1977 for his skill in stage-craft. The Krishnaiah Chetty (Kichayachetty) Chatram (now converted into Government Law College) was an Auditorium where plays could be staged. Ravindra Kalakshetra, A.V. Varadachar Memorial Theatre, Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Gayana Samaja, Rashthrothana Parishat (Keshava Shilpa), National High School, Yavanika, Dr. H. Narasimhaiah Theatre, Samsa Bayaḷa Rang Mandira, BEL Ranga Mandira, ITI Ranga Mandira, etc., of Bangalore are providing facilities for staging the dramas. The Gubbi Ranga Mandira in Gandhinagar is under construction. The Nataka Academy which is housed in the Ravindra Kalakshetra has conducted several drama festivals in various places and arranged seminars and workshops on stage-craft. The Little Theatre is devoted to staging English plays and Prof. Srinivasa Gowda is its main spirit.

The first Kannada film to be screened was *Sati Sulochana* in the year 1934. This was produced under the banner, South India Film Company by Chamalal Tungaji, a cloth merchant in Bangalore. The cast included R. Nagendra Rao, M.V. Subbaiah Naidu, Y.V. Rao, Tripurambha, Lakshmibai, Kamalabai, etc. The film ran for six weeks in the Paramount Talkies, Bangalore. The film *Bhakta Dhruva* was also released in 1934 at the Select Talkies (Geetha Talkies) in Bangalore. Another film production unit by name Karnataka Pictures Corporation came into being and built a temporary structure, the first studio in Old Mysore State, in Malleshwaram. It released its first silent movie *Harimaya*, which had three weeks run at the Select Talkies and this was considered to be a good record at that time. The Surya Film Company, another film producing concern, came into being in 1929. It made 45 silent films, mostly stunt pictures. The most popular film *Rajasuya Yaaga* directed by V. Thimmaiah, was shot at Mysore Sound Studios established by him in Bangalore. Now there are Sri Kanthirava Studio, the Chamundeshwari Studio and Laboratory and the Abhiman Studio in Bangalore, which are prominent. The Adarsh Film Institute has started with the main objectives of imparting training to the deserving candidates in the various branches of film-technology. Eshwar's Vijaya Film Training Institute and 'Kala Kesari' Udaya Kumar's Udaya Kala Niketana are the other two film institutes in Bangalore. There are some reputed film societies in Bangalore which exhibit good and educative films approved by the Federation of Film Societies of India for its bonafide-members only. Following are the noted film societies of Bangalore: Suchitra Film Society, Suchitra Cinema Academy, Chalana Film Society, Aradhana Film Society, Venkatesha Film Appreciation Society, Bangalore Film Society, Chaitra Film Society, Chitra Samudaya, Raman Institute Film Club, Astro Movies, etc. Mayura Film Society, Bangalore, was the first society formed in the State. A festival of films from the golden past of Indian Cinema ('Nostalgia') was planned and executed in Bangalore by the Karnataka Chalanachitra Patrakartara Parishat and Suchitra Film Society, with the co-operation of the Vishveshwaraiah Industrial and Technological Museum and the Karnataka Film Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore. The 4th International Childrens' Film Festival was also held in 1985 in Bangalore. The State Government awards the State Film prizes to the talented artists and technicians in the field. The Kannada Chitra Rasikara Sangha of Bangalore also works in this line.

Deep Focus is a film quarterly in English publishing from Bangalore Film Society and it is said to be an attempt to explore in the medium of cinema and the plurality of cultural sensibilities. The Ashakta Kalavidara Sangha founded by T.S. Karibasaiah, Kannada Kalavidara Sangha founded by K.V. Achar, etc. are working for the welfare and progress of the stage as well as the Cine artistes.

Arts and Crafts

Bangalore district has a glorious tradition of arts and crafts and has earned a place as an important centre of art movements. Talented artists and sculptors

influenced by the traditional and modern art techniques have provided a rich variety in drawing, painting in oil and water, graphics etc., and handicrafts such as metal sculpture, jewellery, woodcrafts and wood carving, stone carving, ivory carving and inlaying, pottery, ceramics and glassware. Institutions and study groups, which are dedicated to the service for enhancing the education in art and sculpture in this district, have stretched their unbounded arms to train, educate and help artists. Some well-known exponents of different styles of painting from Bangalore are Rumale Channabasavaiah, S.S. Kukke, A.N. Subha Rao, H.S. Inamathi, R.S. Naidu, R.M. Hadapad, M.S. Nanjunda Rao, S.R. Iyengar, M.T.V. Acharya, S.G. Vasudev, G.S. Shenoy, Y. Subrahmanya Raju, M.B. Basavaraju, Agaram Krishnamurthy, Yusuf Arakkal, B.H. Ramachandra, S.R. Swamy, C. Chandrashekhar, J.M.S. Mani, B.K.S. Varma, A. Marishamachar, S. Vishweshwara Raju, S. Krishnananda Raju, M.S. Chandrashekhar, Prof. S.K. Ramachandra Rao, H.N. Suresh, C.S. Krishna Setty, John Devaraj, N.S.S. Iyengar, M.J. Kamalaksi, L.P. Anchan, G.K. Shastry, Anasuya Venson, M. Noorulla, etc. Dr. Svetoslav Roerich of St. Petersburg in Russia is a painter-philosopher par excellence who is resident of Bangalore. Manishee Dey for long stayed in Bangalore. Many of them are award winners at prestigious state, national and international exhibitions. Among the renowned artists of Bangalore, M.B. Patil, Saraswathi Basavaraj, A.L. Narasimhan, K.V. Subramanyam, S. Shamasundar, T. Krishna Rao, Deepak Shinde, T. Shobha, M.V. Somanna, K.H. Umeshkumar, B.Y. Vinoda, Jaru Rawal, G. Jayakumar, S.P. Ganapathappa, S. Dhanalakshmi, B.D. Jagadish, K. Devaraju, K.S. Appajaiiah, S. Doreswamy, Lalitha Hoysala, H.S. Venugopal, S.C. Kamatad, L. Shivalingappa, E.K. Janardhan, V.T.S. Rao, S.C. Chetty, Vishnudas Ramdas, Ishwar Pattar, S.V. Murthy, V. Vallish, N. Krishnachar, Sudha Manohar, R. Savithri, H.C. Venugopal, Leela Tyagi Sanadi, H.N. Kulkarni, V.S. Venkataraman, S. Krishnappa, M. Mohan, A.R. Suresh, N. Krishnachar, R. Pushpa, G. Jayakumar, Dr. B.V.K. Shastry, B. Krishna, L. Seetharam, Prabha Shankar, V.T.S. Rao, B.S. Raghavendra Rao, V. Ramamurthy, B.V. Suresh, R. Jayanthi, Sheela Gowda, S. Kadamana, Uma Varma, Kotreshi, M.D. Srinivasacharya, K. Vittal Bhandari, M.K. Sunkad, S.F. Murgod, B. Krishnappa, P. Rajashekhara, D. Jayaram, M.S. Shashidhar, M. Lakshmi, Rukmini Varma, Ramatirtha S. Murgod, A.M. Kottur, Leela Balakrishna, Punita David, K. Sulochana, Kamala Rajgopal, K.G. Murugesappa, C. Pramod, Rama Sharma, Bhimarao Murgod, Purushottama, Premalatha Hanumanthaiiah, Sheshadri, Dr. H.N. Jagadeesh, K.S. Kanchagar, K. Srinivas, R. Raja, S. Balasubrahmanyam of Anekal etc. are skilled in various forms of painting. Rumale Channabasavaiah has published *Namma Lalitha Kalavidaru*. M.T.V. Acharya has written a series on art and *Naanu Mattu Kale* is his autobiographical sketch. Prof. S.K. Ramachandra Rao, Dr. B.V.K. Shastry, K.V. Subrahmanyam, C.S. Krishna Setty, etc., are the art critics. A.L. Narasimhan is an art historian.

Ananthaiah, B. Kesar Singh, B.V. Rama Murthy, G.Y. Hublikar, Chandranatha Acharya, K.B. Kumar, R. Suri, Manohar, V.G. Narendra, B.G. Gujjarappa, Vaman, D. Jayaram, K.R. Swamy, V. Gopal, S.S. Anand, M. Vishwanath, Premkumar, H.B. Manjunath, V.R.C. Shekhar, A. Nagaraj, K.C. Kamalesh, C.S. Gubbi, Panju Ganguli, etc. are the noted artists and illustrators. Some of them are the reputed cartoonists. B.V. Rama Murthy's collections of *Cartoons* in 2 parts, K.S. Nanjappa's *Vinodagannadi*, V. Gopal's *Nage Chitragalu*, S. Srinivasulu's *Vyangya Lahari*, M. Vishwanath's *Nage Mallige* and *Smile A While* in Kannada and English are notable. *Vinoda Vihara* published by the *Vinoda* (monthly) groups and *Vyangya Darpana* by the Kannada Sahitya Parishat are also notable collection of cartoons. Regret Iyer is another cartoonist. The Karnataka Cartoonists' Association, founded in 1977 in Bangalore has conducted two conferences at Udupi (1978) and Bangalore (1979). *Vyangya Taranga* was a monthly published by the Association. It has also arranged Cartoons' shows in various places. The Guinness Book of World Record mentions Advocate Srinivasa Iyengar of Bangalore for his skill in drawing typictures (with typewriter). He has drawn excellent typictures of great national personalities. Monthlies like *Kala* (Ed. A.N. Subba Rao, Kalamandira), *Kala Vikasa* (Ed. A.L. Narasimhan, Ken School of Arts), *Kala Vaarta* (Ed. M.H. Krishnaiah, Karnataka Lalitakala Academy), *Canvas* (Ed. M.S. Murthy) are some of the journals exclusively devoted for the activities of art and sculpture.

The Karnataka Chitrakala Parishat, Karnataka Chitrakalavidara Maha Parishat, Karnataka Federation of Art Institutions, Ken School of Arts, Acharya Chitrakala Bhavana, Kala Bharathi, Kala Mandira, Chitrakala Shikshakara Sangha, Dakahavisa, Youth Artists and Writers Guild, etc. of Bangalore and such other art schools and institutions have arranged the exhibitions of paintings for the public. They are striving for the promotion of Fine arts. The Venkatappa Art Gallery, Alliance Francaise, Max-Muller Bhavan, Chitrakala Parishat, etc. are the art galleries of Bangalore. The other galleries like the Cistas Art Gallery, Krithika Art Gallery, Harve Art Gallery, K.C. Das Pvt. Ltd., Krimson, etc., have also been sponsoring the art exhibitions. The art organisations like We Four, We Seven, Progressive Painters, Samyojita, Rhythm and Chitrakala Parishat are engaged in art activities. The Acharya Kala Bhavan founded in 1969 in Bangalore is said to be the only insitution in India to provide training in amateur art, cartooning and commercial art by postal coaching. The Lalitha Kala Academy is working to promote the study and research in the field of fine arts, to publish literature on fine arts, to sponsor art exhibitions for the artists of Karnataka, to award prizes and distinctions, etc. It has organised 21 annual paintings exhibitions so far. The Kala Mela has conducted five art conferences since 1980.

Photography is another form of creative art. Bangalore is the centre for photographic activities and experiments. Noted photographer B.S. Sundaram has received the reputed Associateship award from the Photographic Society of America. 'Chaya Chitra Chatura' B. Kesar Singh, a well known photo journalist of

Bangalore, has won several prizes. C. Rajagopal, Dr. G. Thomas, G. Bhagavan, C. Krishnamurthy, S. Nagabhushana, S.K. Sindia, T.S. Sathyan, T.L. Ramaswamy, E. Hanumantha Rao, M.Y. Ghorpade, P.S. Chandrashekhar, B. Vishwanath, H.N. Allamaprabhu, Rajashekhar, K.N.S. Iyer, Sagar, etc. are some of the outstanding photo-artists from Bangalore. Some of them have won some prestigious awards also. Oswald Carmac Edward regarded as a celebrated nature photographer in Bangalore. The Photographic Society (1970) of Bangalore, a noted institution with international reputation, is taking active steps to identify and encourage the youngsters and it has sponsored several photographic saloons. An association of amateur photographers is also very prominent. *Indian Photography & Cinematography*, an official monthly journal of the India International Photographic Council is edited and published by N. Sundararaj of Bangalore.

Sculpture

There are several notable sculptors in Bangalore district. Among the modern sculptors, Shamachar who achieved excellence in the field of architecture was honoured by the Karnataka Government on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Rajyotsava (1981). The *stupa* and the four *kalashas* adorning the Vidhana Soudha are a testimony to Shamachar's skill. Noted painters like K. Venkatappa and R.S. Naidu were also excellent sculptors in plaster of Paris. Venkatappa's works with this medium are preserved in the Bangalore Museum in the art gallery, appropriately named after him. The Kempegowda statue (bronze) installed in front of the Bangalore City Corporation and the Vishweshwaraiah statue (bronze) installed in the K.R. Circle are the works of the renowned sculptor, B. Basavaiah. Acharya K. Appukuttan is a master craftsman in wood, ivory and stone carving. Parameshwara Acharya has invented new processes in engraving and improved chisels for wood and decorative works. U. Bhaskara Rao, Kanaka Murthy, Balan Nambiar (was a Jawaharlal Nehru Fellow), N. Pushpamala (who has won Triennial Award), Devalakunda Vadiraj, Venkatachalapathi, Nagalaingacharya, Neelakanthachar, S.G. Nagaraj, N.P. Srinivasachar, H. Umapathi, K. V. Somashekhar, etc., are the master sculptors in wood, stone and bronze mediums. S. Doraiswamy of Bangalore has received the national award (1985) for master-craftspersons for his excellence in Tanjore style decorative wood work. Following are the master-craftspersons of Bangalore who have secured the State awards and merit certificates from the Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation for their outstanding contribution to the rich traditions of splendour of Karnataka: S.B. Shankar (stone sculpture, Certificate of Merit, 1969), E. Panchaksharam (bronze work & metal moulding, CM 1970 & State Award 1978 & 1985), K. Rangaswamy (bronze work, SA 1971), S.G. Nagaraj (wood carving, SA 1971), K.M. Veerbrahmachar (metal thin sheet work, CM 1971), S. Doreswamy (traditional art, CM 1971 & 72), D.G. Ramachandra (sandalwood carving, SA 1972), M. Hari Rao (metal moulding, SA 1972), Mir Dilbar Hussain (wood & ivory carving, SA 1973-74), N.G. Neelakanthachar (metal moulding, SA 1973-74), T. Shivaiachar (metal thin sheet

work, CM 1973-74 & SA 1985), Basheer Ahmed (lacquer-ware, C.M. 1973-74), R. Veerabhadrachari (metal moulding, SA 1978), K.R. Nagalakshmi (traditional art, SA 1978), Narasingarao (musical-wares, SA 1978), J.D. Mayachar (metal sculpture, SA 1982), Saraswathi Basavaraj (traditional art, CM 1983 & SA 1984), Neela Panch (traditional art, CM 1984), Ashok Gudigar (sandalwood carving, CM 1985), J. Nagendra (wood carving, CM 1985 & SA 1987), R.S. Srikantha and Usha Nagaraj (CM 1987). S.N. Gangadharaçhari has received the national award (1988) for his proficiency in stone sculpture.

M.V. Lakshmanan of Bangalore is also a national award winner. M. Subrahmanya Achari, a goldsmith of Bangalore, has with his expert workmanship produced a nose screw the size of a grain of sand, which is said to be the only one of its kind in the world. Environmental sculptures called 'Samooaha Shilpa' have been installed at the small park connecting Town Hall and Ravindra Kalakshetra in Bangalore on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Lalitha Kala Academy. The sculptural compositions have been inspired by the primitive stone age structures and the artists involved with 'Samoha Shilpa' are diverse and belong to different schools of thought traditional and contemporary. Artists like R.M. Hadapad, D. Vadiraj, John Devaraj, Shyamasundar, Venkatachalapathy, G.L. Bhat, M. Ramesh, N.H. Kulakarni, Kanaka Murthy and Sanjay Venkatappa have worked to create these unusual sculptures. Shakuntala Balu, the foremost specialist of Batik art in Bangalore won awards from Central Lalithakala Akademi, Chitrakala Parishat, Mysore Dasara Exhibition, etc. Her books like *Art Hobbies*, and *Beautiful Batiks* (English & Kannada), etc. are notable. Her husband V. Balu is a self-taught artist of international repute experimenting in multi-dimensional collages. The Shilpakala Paratishthana is conducting Shilpotsava and it felicitated outstanding sculptor and national award winner N.P. Srinivasachar in 1989. Shilpakala Parishat, a private body is also striving to encourage traditional sculpture. Noted sculptor- author T.V. Muttacharya has published besides his several works on sculpture, the *Bharatiya Shilpa Shastra Saara*, a useful reference work for the study of sculpture. He has been felicitated by presenting him a volume *Acharya Namana* in 1989, edited by V.G. Dikshit. Bhaskaracharya Vadiralli (metal sculptor), Krishnamurthy of Bannerghatta (wood carving), R. Muniyappa of Manchanahalli (wood carving), V. Ramachandra of Anekal (wood carving), Bhaskarachar of Kengeri (stone sculpture, etc.) etc. are some of the notable sculptors of this district.

Bangalore also provides a rich variety of handicrafts. Bangalore is also the centre for manufacturing exquisite carpets. Druggets made in this city are also in great demand. Weavers like T.S. Balaramu and T.S. Chinnaswamy of Bangalore have won the national awards for design-weaving for 1988. Karnataka Craft Council, a private body organises exhibition of crafts and arranges symposia on handicrafts.

Music and Dance

Bangalore is a reputed centre of music and dance. Vidwan Vadigenahalli Venkataramana, residing in Telugupet, was one of the early musicians from Bangalore. Besides being a Vidwan in classical music, he published by the name 'Mangalapurisha' a work entitled *Sangeethajnana Kalanubhava*, which contains some *javalis* also. Avadhana Pallavi Tilaka S. Chandrappa, Chintalapalli Venkatarao, Chintalapalli Ramachandra Rao, Ramachandra Rao, Surappa, Bengaluru Anantha Shastry, Channakeshavaiah, R.K. Ramanathan, Veene Raja Rao, R.K. Srikanthan, R.K. Narayanaswamy, L.S. Narayanaswamy Bhagavatar, B.S. Raja Iyengar, K.V. Rajniyengar, Belakavadi Varadaraja Iyengar, T.B. Narasimhachar, Bhavani, Titte Krishna Iyengar, A. Subha Rao, Arakalagud Subba Rao, R. Chandrashekharaiyah, M.A. Narasimhachar, Rallapalli Ananthakrishna Sharma, Sandyavandanam Srinivasa Rao, Srinivasa Iyengar, Varadaraja Iyengar, Chokkamma, Neelamma Kadambi, 'Ganavidhushi' G. Channamma, Papa Chudamani, 'Gana Kala Bhushana' C. Honnappa Bhagavatar, etc. are the most notable vocalists in Carnatic music. The renowned instrumentalists like R.K. Venkatarama Shastry, Krishnachar, Thayappa, Veerabhadraiah, Puttappa, R.S. Keshavamurthy, T.S. Tatacher, T. Gururajappa, P. Bhuvaneshwaraiah, Anoor Ramakrishna, H.V. Krishnamurthy, A. Veerabhadraiah, Seshagiri Rao, M.S. Govindaswamy, M.S. Subrahmanyam, T. Thyagarajan and Mahadevaiah, Puttaswamaiah (brother of Bengaluru Nagarathnamma) (all in violin), Rangaswamy Iyengar, Krishnaswamy Iyengar, Rudrapatna Venkataramaiah, Gopala Rao, Dr. V. Doreswamy Iyengar, R.S. Keshavamurthy, R.K. Srinivasamurthy, R.K. Suryanarayana, R.N. Doreswamy, M.J. Srinivasa Iyer, V. Venkatasubba Rao, R. Vishweshwaraiah and A.S. Chandrashekharaiyah (all in *veena*), T.M. Puttaswamaiah, M.L. Veerabhadraiah, M.S. Ramaiah, H. Puttachar, H.P. Ramachar, etc. (all in *mridangam*), B.N. Suresh, B. Doreswamy, V. Deshikachar, etc. (*flute*), Arunachalappa (*harmonium*), Manjunath (*ghatam*), L. Bhimachar (*morching* or *Jewish harp*), Sheshagiri Das, H.P. Ramachar and T.N. Shashi Kumar (*khanjeera*), Venugopal (*nagaswara*) Venkataram, etc. are from Bangalore. R.N. Tyagarajan, R.N. Taranathan, R.S. Ramakantha, etc. (*vocal*), Radhakrishana (*veena*), M. Nagaraj (*violin*), Praveen (*mridangam*), B. Rajashekhar, B. Bhagyalakshmi and B. Dhruvaraj (*morching*), Alasuru Munivenkatappa, Nagabhushanam, Munivenkatadasaiah, B. Ramachandrappa, etc. (all in *nagaswara*) etc. are the noted artistes of the younger generation. Prof. Govindarao Bhave and Lakshmi G. Bhave, Shyamala G. Bhave, Sheshadri Gavai, Seetha Kagal, Shantha Pothi, etc. are the eminent Hindusthani musicians of Bangalore. It may be noted that Ramarao V. Nayak of the *Agra gharana* popularised this system of music in Bangalore. Kurudi Venkatannachar is another noted vocalist of Hindustani system. 'Padmabhushana' T.R. Mahalingam also called 'Bangalore Mali' revolutionised the blowing technique on the flute.

Besides, there are talented artistes in Bangalore whose names have become synonymous with Sugama Sangeetha (light music) in Kanrnataka. They are P.

Kalinga Rao, H.K. Narayana, C. Ashwath, Mysore Anathaswamy, Shimoga Subbanna, H.R. Leelavathi, Kasturi Shankar, Rathnamala Prakash, Malathi Sharma, B.R. Chaya, Indu Vishwanath, Shyamala Jagirdar, B.K. Sumithra, Narayana Rao Mane, Usha Ganesh, M.S. Sheela, Bangalore Latha, etc. 'Ganasaraswathi' G.V. Ranganayakamma, N.S. Raman, S. Somasundaram, G.V. Neela, Girija Narayan, Pankaja Simha, M.A. Nagendra, Rekha Suresh, S.N. Rangaraj, M.K. Jayashri. R. Gayathri, S. Vidyarani Datt, P.R. Bhagavat, M. Prabhakar, T.S. Sathyavati, K.S. Chayapathi, V. Krishnamurthy, M.N. Ratna, Mangala Ananthamurthy, C. Ramadas, etc. are also reputed vocalists of Bangalore. S. Kanakavalli Sampath and Saraswathamma of Anekal are also qualified in singing classical music. 'Sangeetha Ratna' P. Bhuvaneshwaraiiah, Malleshaiah (*violin*), Hennakki Thayappa, Chikkanna of Gollahalli, Rudrappa of Tammanayakanahalli, Munivenkatappa of Jangalapalya (also a flutist), Lakshmaiah of Narayanaghatta (also a *nadaswara* artiste), P. Muniyappa of Manchanabele in the same taluk, Sonappa, Gangapparadhya and Ramaiah of Begur in Bangalore South (all in harmonium), Madagallu Siddachar of Anekal, Chandapura Nanjappa, Chandapura Rajanna (all in *tabala*), R. Venkateshaiah, L. Krishnappa, S. Geetha of Anekal (all in *mridangam*), Puttaswamy of Nosenurugollahalli (*nadaswara*) and Srikanthacharya of Edavanahalli (*violin*) of the same taluk, etc. are some of the noted instrumentalists of this district. Papaiah (blind), an instrumentalist, served at the Champakadhama Swamy temple in Bannerghatta. Bhairavi Kempegowda, the court musician under Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV of Mysore and an excellent singer in Bhairavi Raga, lived at Anekal for sometime. 'Sangeetha Kala Shiromani' A.S. Shivarudrappa of Anekal, a reputed violin artiste, presided over the Blind Artists' Conference held in Bangalore in 1989 organised under the auspices of the Indian Blind Artistes' Cultural Association. The Bangalore Gayana Samaja, the oldest Music Sabha started in 1905, has been serving the cause of classical music consistently and actively for nine decades. K. Ramachandra Rao was the founder of this organisation. Starting from 1969, the Samaja has been arranging a music conference and festival annually. Every year, an eminent artiste belonging to Karnataka is chosen to preside over the meet and at the conclusion of the conference, the title of 'Sangeeta Kala Ratna' is bestowed on him.

Bangalore is a very notable centre of various styles of classical dance and such activities. Bengaluru Chandravadana was foremost exponent of the Mysore tradition in dancing. She served as the court dancer in the Mysore Palace during Chamaraja Wodeyar's period. Puttadevamma, Nagaratna and Varalu of Bangalore were the other distinguished members of the dance world. Nagaratna, Varalu and Gundappa Nattunavar were trained under Vidwan Kolar Kittappa, a brilliant teacher in Bangalore. Nagaratna first gained renown as an exponent of *abhinaya* and later-on she became a great musician. Dr. K. Venkatalakshamma, the renowned dancer and erstwhile Asthana Vidushi at the Mysore palace, has now settled in Bangalore. Being a virtual torch bearer of the Mysore style of Bharata Natyam, she is running a private teaching institution, i.e., the Bharata Kala Niketan. Among the

modern artistes, Prof. U.S. Krishna Rao and his wife Chandrabhaga Devi are well-known figures in the annals of classical dancing with a distinguished career record. They have received some reputed titles and honours including the Central Sangeetha Natak Akademy award in 1988. 'Maha Maya' is their studio where they are teaching dance to both Indian and foreign students. They have jointly written some works on dance like *Aadhunika Bharatadalli Nritya Kale*, *Laasya Ranjana*, *A Dictionary of Bharata Natya*, etc. Chandrabhaga Devi has received the Karnataka Sahitya Academy award (1971) for her travelogue, *Gejjeya Hejje Nudi*. Maya Rao, the most noted dancer, is said to be the first South Indian exponent of Kathak (a north Indian style of classical dance). She has been conferred the Sangeet Natak Akademi award for the year 1989. Being a reputed choreographer, she is running the Natya Institute of Choreography and Kathak and the Natya Saraswathi in Bangalore.

Internationally famous Ramgopal and Sohanlal were the well-known Kathak dance experts, who trained some talented students in this style of dance in Bangalore. It may be mentioned that Vidwan Kolar Kittappa who had a high reputation as a teacher of classical dance, was the first Bharata Natyam teacher of Ramgopal and U.S. Krishna Rao. Great protagonists like E. Krishna Iyer and Rukmini Arundati strived to popularise Bharata Natya. 'Natyacharya', 'Bharata Kala Praveena' V.S. Koushik, author of the noted work *Bharatanatya Digdarshana*, is a wellknown exponent of classical dance. His dance institute, Sanatana Kalakshetra, was the first to be commissioned by the State Government to conduct the first-ever training course for dance teachers. Among a number of outstanding dancers of Bangalore, mention may be made of Usha Datar, H.R. Keshavamurthy, Lalita Srinivasan, B.R. Govindaraj, Chitra Venugopal, Dr. Chudamani Nandagopal, T.S. Bhat, C. Radhakrishna, Leela Ramanathan, U.K. Arun, K. Shiva Rao, D. Sarvotama Kamath, J. Krishna Prasad, B.R. Sundara Kumar, Snehaprabha Datar, Sharada Rudra, K.P. Kittappa, etc. V.C. Lokaiah, B.R. Alamelu and B.S. Shankaranarayana Rao are noted dance teachers. Besides, S. Meenakshi, B.S. Bhagyalakshmi, Meenakshi Radhakrishna, Nayana S. More, C.K. Anjali Shetty, Indrani Parthasarathi, R.A. Maithili, M.S. Sudha, S. Sridhar, Vijaya Rao Marthanda, C. Radhakrishna, Padmaja Srinivas, B.K. Shyamaprasad, D. Janardhana Sharma, Nandini Alva, Sudharani Raghupathi, Pratibha Pralhad, Radha Sreedhar, P.C. Subrahmanya, Latha Murali Manohar, Ragini Umesh, Choodamani Rao, K.R. Sathyavathi, Shanta Rao, T.S. Bhat, Kusum, Uma Nagaraja Rao, Haripriya Kasturi, B.S. Shyamala, S. Rajashekhar, B. Anantha Rao, Soumya Ramachandra, B.S. Velerein, Usha Radhakrishana, Kalpana Gopinath, B.R. Tulasiram, Padmini Rao, Y.V. Prakash, S. Bhanumathi, B.S. Mangala, Vatsala Kamath, Manu Srinivasan, Karuna, R. Radhika, K.S. Ramu, B.S. Rukmini, Veda Pushpa, Sudha Krishnaswamy, Gayathri Subrahmanya, Jayanthi Mohan, Padmini Ramachandran, R. Mala, Ratna Supriya, Rashmi Patankar, M.S. Sheela, Shrimathi Ramaswamy, Anitha Johnson, Kanya Ramachandran, Chitra Venugopal, K.R.S. Prasanna, Malavika Ramanathan, Ramadevi, M.V. Ramachandra, Lekha Iyengar, Roopa

Rajgopal, R. Radhika, Roopa Shyamasunder, Rangashree, Vijayalakshmi Vijayakumar, G.H. Ramachandra, Sharmila Shivashankar, Shachidevi Sudhakar, N.K. Sujatha, Sudha Suri, N. Sumana, C. Sumana, Sulekha Gopalakrishna, Lalitha Dorai, Tara Priyadarshini, Usha Padmanabhaiah, Narmada, Malini Srirama, 'Kalamandalam' Radhika, Nirmala Manjunath, Lakshmi Rajamani, Sumana Srish, Vashundhara Sampathkumar, S.N. Jyothi, Padmini Ravi, B.J. Meera, Vanita Balu, Shubharani R. Bolar, Supriya Vasu, Supriya Kedilaya and Suchitra Kedilaya, Indu Mahadevan, Anjali Jayadev, etc. (all from Bangalore). M.R. Rangaswamy, M.S. Natarajan, M. Suresh, C. Mahadevanna, T. Appanna, Anuru Suryanarayana, R. Somanna, D.K. Nyathappa, A. Nagaraj, Dwaraki Krishnaswamy, G.R. Jahnavi, Ranganayaki Rajan, M.R. Purushottam, etc. of Bangalore are some of the noted dance musicians.

Following are the institutions exclusively devoted for the promotion of music and dance: The Karnataka College of Percussion, Malleshwaram Sangeetha Sabhe, Karnataka Nritya Kala Parishat, Veena Gaana Mandira, Tarangini Veena Shale, Sangeetha Kala Bhvana, Shruti, Keshava Nritya Shala, Nataraja Nritya Shale, Pradhan Natya Kendra (all in Malleshwaram), Gana Kala Bharathi, Veenapani Sangeetha Vidyalaya, Vijaya College of Music, Sangeetha Bharathi, Bharatiya Kala Kshetra, Mahalakshmi Natya Shala (all in Jayanagar), Kalashree, Tayagaraja Gana Sabhe, Abhiruchi, Chittaranjini Kala Kshetra, Shree Nrityalaya (all in Rajajinagar), Indian Institute of World Culture, Ayyanar College of Music, Sri Rama Lalitha Kala Mandir, Renuka Sangeetha Vidyalaya (all in Basavanagudi), Vani Institute of Music, Aravinda Sangeetha Vidyalaya, Chaya Nritya Niketana, Nritya Vidya Niketana (all in Chamarajpet), Shakuntala Nrityalaya, Chinmaya Sangeetha Vidyalaya, Karnataka Gana Kala Parishat (all in Shankarapuram), Nritya Lahari (Cubbonpet), Menaka Nritya Shala, Sri Ganesha Mandira, Devagiri Sangeetha Sabha (all in Banashankari), Saraswathi Institute of Fine Arts, Udaya Kala Niketana, Durga Parameshwari Nritya Niketana (all in Vishweshwarapuram), Venkateshwara Natya Mandira (Gavipuram), Indian Council for Cultural Affairs (Vasantanagar), Nrityanjali (Ashoknagar), International Music and Arts Society and Veena Vishalakshi Kala Kendra (Rajamahar Vilas Extension), Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan (Race Course Road), Saraswathi Sangeetha Vidyalaya (Sheshadripuram), Gana Kala Mandira (Thyagarajanagar), Guru Guha Gana Nilaya and Bidaram Krishnappa Smaraka Sangeetha Vidyalaya (Sriramapuram), Pranava Sangeetha College (Kumara Park West), Geetha Sangeetha Prachara Mandali (Sangama Cross Road), Lakshmi Nritya Kala Niketana (SBM Colony), Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai School (Crescent Road), Rajeshwari Kala Niketana (Nehrunagar), Nirmal Nritya Niketana (Vijayanagar), Lakshmi Nritya Kala Niketana (Hanumanthanagar), Vijaya Sangeetha College, Sri Krishna Sangeetha Sabha, Gana Kala Mandiram, Banu Sangeetha Shikshana Samsthe, Vijaya Kala Mandira, Venkateshwara Gana Nilaya, Vijaya Sangeetha Mattu Chalanchitra Vidyalaya, Raghvendra Seva Samithi, Bangalore Sangeetha Sabha, Ambika Sangeetha Kala Shale, M.L.V. School of Bharatnatyam, etc. The Vishwa Kala Niketana

was the institution of Kathak dance founded by Sohanlal. Noted artist Protima Bedi has also sponsored a school in Bangalore. Vidushi Kanakavalli and Vidwan Venkatesh are connected with the Thyagaraja Sangeetha Pathashale at Anekal.

The Percussive Arts Centre (Palghat Mami Iyer Memorial Art Centre) at Jayanagar has been organising Taalavaadyotsavas, the percussive arts festival-cum-conferences, as an annual feature and has organised eight festivals so far. It has been conferring annual awards to outstanding percussionists and the award has been instituted by K.K. Murthy in memory of his father under the title 'K. Putturoo Memorial Palghat Mami Award'. The Nupura Bharata Natya Shale at Mallechwaram has been conducting annual week-long conferences and festivals of Indian Classical dances ('Nitya Nitya'). The sixth conference was held in 1989. Aruna Musicals has been started by veteran musician Vidwan Arunachalappa. The Karnataka Sangeetha Nritya Akademi has come into existence mainly to promote the art of dialectics of Karnataka dance and music, etc. Shantala Nritya Academy rose into fame by arranging 24-hour marathon Bharatanatyam dance by young artiste K.R.S. Prasanna.

Literary and Cultural Organisations

The role of the literary and cultural organisations of Bangalore district in the promotion of such aspects is unique. It is said that the Bangalore Literary Union was the earliest of the institutions founded in Bangalore in 1874 by Diwan C. Rangachari. The Union was devoted to the study of science, art, literature, social reforms and generally matters connected with the progress of the country. It had members like Chanchal Rao (Chintsal Rao), V.P. Madhava Rao, T. Ananda Rao, etc. The forum still continues as an adjunct of the Bangalore Bar Association, and had contributed much to the socio-cultural and intellectual life of the city. The Mythic Society and the Kannada Sahitya Parishat (discussed already) are two other such notable old institutions. The Sahitya Parishat has organised annually 58 annual sabya sammelanas (literary conferences) in both in and out of Karnataka. The 1st, 2nd and the 47th conferences were held in Bangalore in 1915, 1916 and 1970, presided over by H.V. Nanjundiah and D. Javaregowda respectively. The Central College Karnataka Sangha, founded by Prof. A.R. Krishna Shastri in 1918, was another pioneer association that worked for the progress of Kannada. It started publishing the reputed Kannada journal *Prabuddha Karnataka*. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations is intended to foster and strengthen cultural relations and mutual understanding between India and other countries. It has its unit at Bangalore. Alliance Francaise and the Max Mueller Bhavan arrange lectures, film shows and art exhibitions etc. The Directorate of Kannada and Culture which has the administrative control over the six academies is dealt with the development of Kannada and Cultural activities. Its cultural scheme deals with organisation and presentation of different programmes under dance, drama, music, folklore, etc. The Akhila Karnataka Samskrita Parishat strives for the promotion and propagation of Sanskrit. Organisation of State-level conference, publication of Sanskrit works, conducting free Sanskrit classes are among its important programmes. Five

State-level Sanskrit conferences have been conducted and a few works, representing both ancient and modern literature, have also been published. The Karnataka Lekhakara Sangha completed 25 years of useful service in the field of Kannada literature in 1988. The first State level Bandaya Sahitya Sammelan was organised in Bangalore in 1979 with the noted Dalit writer Devanuru Mahadeva as the President. This organisation celebrated its first decade in 1989. The 2nd district level Kannada literary conference was held at Anekal in 1981 under the auspices of the District Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Dr. Anupama Niranjana presiding. The Karnataka Lekhakiyara Sangha has organised the two State-level women-writers' conferences. A Bangalore city women-literary conference was arranged by the Bangalore District Kannada Sahitya Parishat in 1989. The Basava Samithi, which has made very significant achievements since 1964, was established with the aim of propagating the humanitarian principles of Basava and other Shivasharanas throughout the country and throughout the world. It celebrated its silver jubilee in 1989 and published *Basava Journal* as the Silver Jubilee issue. (see chapter III)

The Kodava Samaja (Coorg Association), an association of the cultural and social activities of the Kodavas residing in Bangalore, is striving to promote education, art, culture, sports and social welfare. It is said to be the biggest and the oldest Kodava Samaja in the country. Akhila Bharatha Haridasa Sahitya Sammelan was held in Bangalore in 1989 and Aralumallige Parthasarathi elected as the President. The Five Day Children's Writers' Conference in Kannada, Konkani, Malayalam, Marathi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Tulu and Urdu with interaction of Hindi was conducted under the Karnataka Makkala Sahitya Parishat and Authors Guild India in 1989. The Kannada Shakti Kendra is striving for improving the conditions of Kannada and fight for the causes of Karnataka. The Sahitigala Kalavidara Balaga, a forum of the writers and artistes of Karnataka is working for the cause of Karnataka, Kannada language and culture. The Janapara Sahitya Parishat, a literary academy, has conducted a State-level literary conference besides several such activities. The Udayabhanu Kala Sangha has celebrated its silver jubilee year in 1989 and the main object of this association is to strive for the development of the language, literature, culture, art, etc. The Karnataka Publishers and Book Sellers Association has also celebrated the silver jubilee in 1989. *Jnana Gangothi*, a Kannada quarterly containing articles on youths' social and cultural activities, is being published by the Divya Jyothi Kala Sangha. The 3rd All India Telugu Conference, which held in Bangalore in 1990 was sponsored by the Telugu University, Hyderabad. The Bangalore Tamil Sangam, a literary and cultural organisation, has been promoting linguistic, religious and cultural harmony. It celebrated the silver jubilee of its free Kannada Classes in 1988. The Bengali Association and the Tulu Koota work on similar lines. The Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, Gandhi Sahitya Sangha, Indian Institute of World Culture, B.M. Shri. Pratishtana, Humour Club International, Karnatak History Congress, Karnataka Itihasa Academy, etc. are some of the notable institutions in Bangalore striving in the fields of history, culture and literature.