

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Princes, nobles and the rich in olden days founded *agraharas* to foster learning. Though these *agraharas* were centres of higher learning, provision was also made at these places to provide elementary education for children and also for general education of adults by way of providing for the recital of the puranas, etc. The Ganga princes were great Scholars. Ganga Konganivarma is described as "disciplined by the study of several *shastras*". His son was "the touch-stone for testing gold, the learned and the poets". The Manne plates of Shivamara II describe him as having studied Pathanjali, the great authority on Sanskrit grammar. He is also described to have written a treatise on taming and treating of elephants, etc., "and skilled in everything connected with drama in all its branches". Sripurusha had granted the village Attigunduru (Hoskote tq) to a scholar called Sakalasharma. Another scholar called Bhutasharma was also honoured with land grant at Saligrama (Hoskote tq;c 746) by the same prince. Not many details of Ganga patronage to learning in this district are seen.

The Cholas founded the Rajaraja Chaturvedimangalam, an *agrahara* at Kudaluru in Channapatna, perhaps in the days of Rajaraja. Trailokyamahadevi Chaturvedimangalam was founded at Horganur (Punganur) in the same taluk in memory of a Chola Queen. An *agrahara* was also founded at Malur in the same taluk called Rajendrasimha Chaturvedimangalam by Chola Rajendra. The Vishnuvardhana Chaturvedi Mangalam was founded at Jala (Dv 59). This was later revived in 1412. Madani and Mattikatte villages in Kalukani Nadu were granted to 66 scholars by Hoysala Someshwara (8n 6). The Bayanahalli record of 1287 speaks of Ramanatha converting Kudirakirai into Ramanathadeva Chaturvedimangalam in 1287.

The Vijayanagara rulers also continued this tradition. An officer of Vommaligenad in Kanakapura taluk founded an *agrahara* at Doddur in

1407 (Kn 2). In the days of Devaraya I in 1410, a village, Devarayasamudra was donated to run a school (Patasale; Dv12). The village Illitore in the present Devanahalli taluk was donated to an Ayurvedic scholar called Keshava Pandita in 1425. A record dated 1533 says that Hesaraghatta had been an *agrahara* and the Mahajanas of the place made generous grants to the newly installed deities Chandramouleshwara and Vighneshwara in the temple of the place (NL 31). In 1535, Emperor Achutaraya founded an *agrahara* perhaps at Ramapura in the present Doddballapur taluk (Db 2). In 1549, Obalahalli or Thippasamudra was converted into an *agrahara* in the days of Emperor Sadashiva (Ht 39).

Some of the feudatories of the Vijayanagara also continued their patronage to learning and scholarship by continuing to create *agraharas*. The Avathi Prince Gopalagouda founded an *agrahara* at Beguru by calling it as Gopalasagara in 1697 (Dv 51). There are numerous instances of the Yelahanka Nadaprabhu also creating *agraharas* and the Kempapura *agrahara* in the Bangalore city founded by them is notable. Kempegowda III in 1674 granted Horalinganahalli as an *agrahara* by settling 12 scholars (Mg 30). Similarly, he created another *agrahara* at Mayinayakanahalli by creating 24 shares (*vrittis*) for 24 scholars in 1712 (Mg 42). As late as in 1800, in the days of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, Dewan Purnaiah created an *agrahara* at Kannamangala village with 12 *vrittis* (Cp 170).

Inscriptions from the area do not reveal details about the functioning of schools except the mention of a 'Patasale' in the record of 1410. But in addition to the *agraharas* the rich in villages, and the merchants and the officials in towns made their own arrangements to educate their children by engaging scholars in their households. Some scholars ran schools in their own homes or in public places like temples by charging fees. At times, the teacher was treated as an *ayagar*, being paid annually at the time of harvest.

LITERACY

From the 1911 Census, it is clear that the total percentage of the literate persons in the district to the total population of 5,81,590 (2,92,407 males and 2,89,153 females) was 5.3 (9.7 percent among males and 0.8 per cent among females). It is evident from the table below that Doddballapur taluk had the highest percentage of literates and Kanakapura had the lowest.

The following are the combined literacy figures of the Bangalore Urban and Rural districts. The separate figures for the above are not available.

The 1961 census showed the total population as 2,504,462 (1,306,230 males and 1,198,232 females in which 8,60,001 (34.33%) were total literates with 581,331 (44.50%) males and 278,670 (23.25%) females.

The total population as per the 1971 Census was 3,365,515 (1,762,525 males and 1,602,900 females). The total literates were: 1,437,834 (42.72%), with 904,682 (51.32%) male literates and 533,152 (33.25%) female literates.

As per the Census of 1981, the total population was 4,947,610 (2,582,539 males and 2,365,071 females). There were a total of 2,539,251 (51.32%) literates in which were 1,540,254 (59.64%) males and 998,997 (42.23%) females.

The Percentage of literates in the Bangalore Rural District as per 1911 Census. (The taluks here are the old ones, as they were found till 1986)

Taluk	Percentage of Literates to the total population		
	Males	Females	Total
Channapatna	8.9	0.1	4.9
Devanahalli	10.1	0.7	5.4
Dodballapur	11.8	0.9	6.4
Hoskote	6.0	0.8	5.0
Kanakapura	7.2	0.5	3.9
Magadi	11.0	0.9	6.0
Nelamangala	10.5	0.7	5.7
Ramanagaram	10.3	1.0	5.6
	9.7	0.7	5.1

Beginning of Modern Education:- Prior to the establishment of the British system of Education, Primary Education was also imparted by indigenous schools which did not come under the Department of Education. The most common of them were established under the patronage of an influential person in the village and were held in places like Verandahs of big houses, in mantaps or in the village temples. Reading and writing of ordinary letters, tables of multiplication, money tables, weights and measures, simple rules of arithmetic, recital of verses from *Jaimini*, *Bharata* and *Amarakosha* were the items students were expected to learn. By 1895, grants were extended to these schools by the government and they come to be called Grama Pathashalas or village elementary schools.

Systematic activity in the field of modern education began with Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854, on the recommendations of which, Hon. Devereaux, the Judicial Commissioner prepared a scheme of education for Mysore State which was approved by the Government of India in 1857. In 1866, the education department was made a separate Unit and placed under the Director of Public Instruction. After Rendition in 1881, several important changes took place in the field of education. In 1891, the Headquarters of Education was changed from Bangalore to Mysore. In 1895, the post of the Inspector General of Education was created in place of Director of Public Instruction and the office of the Secretary for Education was merged with it. In 1927, it was again redesignated as the Director of Public Instruction. In 1931, Primary Education was transferred to local bodies like District Boards and Municipalities (But in 1941, it was resumed by the Government). The idea of providing a school for each village with a population of 1,000 was contemplated upon by the Government. A Royal Ordinance was issued in 1911, making Primary Education free. Primary Schools were reorganised into Urban and Rural Schools in 1937. The Education Integration Advisory Committee constituted in 1957 by the Government took up the task of evolving a uniform system of education for the whole state.

Pre-Primary Education: - As the government had not taken the direct responsibility of Pre-Primary Education, this system varied from area to area. Generally, Pre-Primary Education was imparted in Nursery schools, attached to a few primary schools. It was also imparted in separate private schools run on grant-in-aid basis. 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. Under the plan scheme, the government in recent times has taken up the task

of starting nursery schools in rural areas for the benefit of weaker sections. It also provides aid to a tune of 70 per cent to the rural nursery schools and 50 per cent to the urban nursery schools. During 1988-89, there were 107 Pre-Primary 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 schools	Total No. of children		Total No. of SC children		Total No. of ST children	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Channapatna	32	1,401	1,325	176	173	7	9
Devanahalli	8	244	251	38	28	21	12
Dodhallapur	8	220	165	32	15	7	6
Hoskote	8	182	144	103	37	28	17
Kanakapura	9	263	194	53	42	07	4
Magadi	10	215	232	37	46	17	21
Nelamangala	7	210	100	12	8	18	12
Ramanagaram	25	1,055	891	118	94	15	10
	107	3,790	3,302	569	443	120	91

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Definite steps were taken in the field of Public Instruction by the government when it introduced the Hobli School System in 1868 that provided a comprehensive scheme of education for the masses. According to this scheme, every hobli in the state (with an average area of 41 square miles) was to be provided with a school. The teachers of these schools were given a salary of Rs.5 per month while on training and Rs.7 after confirmation. It was supervised by a sub-deputy inspector. Night classes were arranged for those who could not attend the day schools but the students in these schools were to pay a fee to defray the expenses of lights, while education was free in the day classes. A regular fee structure was brought into force in 1894 which was revised in 1904 as follows: Taluk schools (Kannada and Hindustani) lower primary classes 2 annas per month, Upper Primary classes (2 and 3) three annas, middle school classes (4 and 5) four annas. For village and branch schools, the fees were collected thus: lower primary infant classes no fee, upper primary 2 and 3, one anna, middle school 4 and 5, two annas. The instruction was chiefly through Kannada and the subjects taught were the three R's and Geography.

Bifurcation of Primary Schools from middle schools and their remodelling on a four-year duration of each was brought into effect from the academic year 1923-24. Unity of work was achieved in the field of education when the head of the education department was designated as the Director of Public Instruction on 27th July 1927. He had three Deputy Directors to assist him and eight District Educational Officers responsible for Primary and Middle School Education. Each district comprised several ranges and each range was under the control of an Assistant Inspector. There was an exclusive range existing for Urdu schools. The girls schools had a separate Inspectorate consisting of four Inspectresses for Kannada Girls schools.

OPERATION BLACK BOARD

With view to improve the standard of primary education and to instil educational inclinations at the primary level, the Central Government started the 'Operation Black Board' scheme under the New Education Policy of 1986. It aims at providing basic amenities for the existing primary schools and also to start new ones with the basic needs like two big class-rooms with attached separate toilets for boys and girls; a minimum of two teachers for each school - one lady and one gent; and providing all teaching aids. These are being implemented in three stages from 1987-88 to 1989-90.

In the first stage of the Scheme, during 1987-88, 122 class-rooms were built in the above specified manner. 90 Primary school teachers were recruited for Devanahalli tq. as additional hands in the existing single-teacher schools. An amount of Rs.7,215 P.A. per school has been sanctioned for the scheme to be implemented.

Till now the details of amount spent under the scheme in the taluk are as follows:- 1) Furniture and Teaching aids: Rs.2,99,461.00
2) For Purchase of books: Rs.1,35,690.55 3) Steel Almairahs: Rs.74,500.00 Total: Rs.5,09,651.55.

The second stage (1988-89) has covered Channapatna and Kanakapura taluks. An amount of Rs.28,48,000.00 for recruitment of 80 teachers and building of 76 class-rooms has been sanctioned for the former and Rs.76,54,000.00 for recruitment of 185 teachers and building of 257 class-rooms in the latter.

The third stage will cover Magadi and Ramanagaram taluks with an outlay respectively of Rs.67,90,000.00 (to recruit 116 teachers and to build 135 class-rooms).

After 1956: - The term Primary education underwent a change in its connotation after the States Reorganisation. The four years of primary and the four years of middle schools were combined to form an integrated course of eight years from standard I to VIII. 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.

Early Institutions: - The first Primary school in Bangalore Rural District was started at Dodballapur in 1880 as the Government Anglo-Vernacular school. In 1900 when Kongadiyappa took over as the Head Master, it was bifurcated into Boys and Girls Schools. It was the biggest school in the district and is said to have had over 1,000 pupils on rolls. When the Government of Mysore in 1917 started Experimental Kannada Model Middle Schools to elevate the status of Kannada writers, this school was also named thus and T.S. Venkannaiah was made the first Head Master. Next came the A.V. School at Ramanagaram called the Government Main Primary school (housed in the official residence of Sri Bary Close, after whom the place was called Closepet) in 1880, followed by Government A.V. School, Devanahalli (1881), Government A.V. School, Nelemangala (1885), Government A.V. School, Kanakapura (1885), Aided Wesleyan Mission English Primary School, Ramanagaram (1896) Government Higher Primary School for Girls, Magadi (1901) and Government Kannada Boys Middle School, Magadi (1908), Government Kannada Boys Middle School, Hoskote (1917), Government Urdu Boys Middle School, Ramanagaram 1921, Government Kannada Boys Middle School, Channapatna (1921), and Government Urdu Boys Middle school, Channapatna (1930).

Of the tables at the end of this section table 1 gives class-wise distribution of students in all taluks of the districts as on 31-3-1927 and table II gives the same on 31-3-1987.

SINGLE TEACHER SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLS WITHOUT BUILDINGS

To initiate the extension of educational facilities to the rural masses, Single Teacher Schools were started, when due to financial stringency, multi-teacher schools could not be started. The taluk-wise details of such schools are given hereunder, the district having 837 schools with 39,302 pupils in them.

In Channapatna taluk, there were 85 such schools during 1988-89 with a total of 4,967 children of whom were 3,005 boys, 1,962 girls, 260 SC boys, 110 SC girls, 3 ST boys and no ST girls. Devanahalli taluk also had 85 schools with a total of 585 children of whom were, 372 boys, 213 girls, out of which were 201 SC boys, 97 SC girls, and 58 ST boys and 51 ST girls. Dodballapur taluk had 146 schools with a total of 2,927 children of whom were 1,514 boys, 1,413 girls, 412 SC boys, 302 SC girls, 106 ST boys, and 44 ST girls. Hoskote taluk had 112 schools with a total of 10,210 children of whom were 5,824 boys, 4,386 girls, 438 SC boys, 389 SC girls, 63 ST boys and 18 ST girls. There were 175 schools in the Kanakapura taluk with a total of 10,987 pupils of whom were 6,345 boys, 4,642 girls, 932 SC boys, 520 SC girls, 90 ST boys and 58 ST girls. Magadi taluk had nine schools with a total of 447 children of whom were 215 boys, 232 girls, 37 SC boys, 46 SC girls, 17 ST boys and 21 ST girls. Nelamangala taluk had 110 schools with 3,742 children in total of whom were 1,982 boys, 1,760 girls, 229 SC boys, 146 SC girls, 9 ST boys and 6 ST girls. In the Ramanagaram taluk, there were 115 schools with a total of 5,437 children of whom were 2,961 boys, 2,476 girls, 637 SC boys, 535 SC girls, 58 ST boys and 43 ST girls.

In addition to single teacher schools, there are several schools that do not have accommodation of their own. They are being run in places like varandahs of temples, choultries and even underneath trees. During 1988-89, there were 109 such buildingless schools in the district - 17 in Channapatna, 27 in Dodballapur, 4 in Devanahalli, 13 in Hoskote, 22 in Kanakapura, 15 in Nelamangala, 9 in Magadi, and 11 in Ramanagaram taluks.

The taluk-wise details of Primary School Teachers in Bangalore Rural district are given in Table III.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS (PRIMARY)

Channapatna had 221 primary schools during 1988-89 with a total of 38,487 pupils of whom were 20,986 boys, 17,501 girls, 3,529 SC boys, 2,791 SC girls, 584 ST boys and 421 ST girls. The figures for 1987-88 were 37,436 total with 20,461 boys, 16,975 girls, 3,334 SC boys, 2,585 SC girls, 187 ST boys and 141 ST girls. During 1986-87, there were 37,714 total pupils of whom were 21,340 boys, 16,374 girls, 3,401 SC boys, 2,541 SC girls, 276 ST boys and 205 ST girls.

Devanahalli had 165 Primary schools during 1986-87 with a total of 27,097 pupils of whom were 15,316 boys, 11,771 girls, 1,202 SC boys,

1,037 SC girls, 3,456 ST boys and 3,135 ST girls. The same during 1987-88 was 24,293 total of whom were 12,936 boys, 11,358 girls, 2,536 SC boys, 1,632 SC girls, 1,199 ST boys and 938 ST girls. The figures for 1988-89 are not available.

In *Dodballapur* taluk during 1988-89 there were 328 primary schools with 34,752 pupils of whom were 18,769 boys, 15,983 girls, 3,547 SC boys, 2,661 SC girls, 951 ST boys and 786 ST girls. During 1987-88, there were 312 schools with a total of 32,490 pupils of whom were 17,031 boys, 15,459 girls, 3,171 SC boys, 2,387 SC girls, 896 ST boys and 750 ST girls. During 1986-87, there were 301 schools with a total of 32,130 pupils of whom were 17,537 boys, 14,593 girls, 3,216 SC boys, 2,260 SC girls, 842 ST boys and 616 ST girls.

Hoskote taluk had 260 Primary schools during 1988-89 with a total of 31,418 pupils of whom were 16,447 boys, 14,971 girls, 2,953 SC boys, 2,463 SC girls, 498 ST boys and 369 ST girls. During 1987-88, there were 260 schools and the total strength of pupils was 28,173 with 15,098 boys and 13,075 girls, 2,370 SC boys, 1,835 SC girls, 498 ST boys and 369 ST girls. The year 1986-87 had 320 schools with 34,089 pupils of whom were 18,431 boys, 15,658 girls, 4,019 SC boys and 2,890 SC girls, 817 ST boys and 639 ST girls.

In *Kanakapura* taluk, there were 366 schools during 1988-89 with a total of 45,553 pupils of whom were 26,379 boys, 19,174 girls, 4,510 SC boys, 2,904 SC girls, 415 ST boys and 265 ST girls. During 1987-88, there were a total of 43,741 pupils with 25,199 boys, 18,542 girls, 4,290 SC boys, 2,717 SC girls, 366 ST boys and 250 ST girls. During 1986-87, the total student strength was 41,938 with 29,932 boys, 18,006 girls, 3,671 boys, 2,295 SC girls, 305 ST boys and 216 ST girls.

Magadi taluk had 374 Primary schools during 1988-89 with 30,073 pupils of whom were 17,443 boys, 12,630 girls, 3,066 SC boys, 2,118 SC girls, 897 ST boys and 764 ST girls. For 1987-88, there were 28,259 pupils in total with 16,742 boys, 12,217 girls, 2,936 SC boys, 1,998 SC girls, 787 ST boys and 685 ST girls. During 1986-87, 31,417 was the total strength with 17,868 boys and 13,549 girls; out of which, 3,177 were SC boys, 2,412 SC girls, 883 ST boys and 754 ST girls.

In *Nalamangala* taluk, there were 253,251 and 297 Primary schools during 1988-89, 1987-88 and 1986-87 respectively. They had a total of 23,351 pupils (12,230 boys, 11,121 girls, 2,530 SC pupils and 2,386 ST pupils) In 1988-89 23,435 total pupils (12,991 boys, 10,444 girls,

2520 SC pupils and 2,300 ST pupils) and in 1987-88 25,055 total pupils (13,519 boys, 11,536 girls, 3,100 SC pupils and 3,050 ST pupils) in 1986-87.

Ramangaram m taluk had in it 246, 243 and 238 primary schools during 1988-89 and 1987-88 and 1986-87 respectively. The strength in them was 31,917 total (17,084 boys, 14,833 girls, 2,460 SC boys, 2,521 SC girls, 380 ST boys and 272 ST girls) in 1988-89, 28,807 total (14,268 boys, 14,539 girls, 3,199 SC boys, 2,420 SC girls, 326 ST boys and 252 ST girls) in 1987-88, and 29,413 total (15,620 boys, 13,793 girls, 2,870 SC boys, 1,955 SC girls, 323 ST boys and 187 ST girls) in 1986-87.

Elimination of pupils: The statistics on pupils dropping out of the primary schools are presented in Table V to XII for two recent years. in pages 672-79.

Free textbooks and uniforms: Under the 'Vidya Vikasa Yojane', the State Government has been supplying *Free text books and uniforms:* to children of primary schools from the academic year 1985-86. The tables XIII and XIV give the taluk wise beneficiaries for three years from 1986-87 to 1988-89, pertaining to supply of free text books and uniforms respectively.

MID-DAY MEALS

The Mid-day Meal Programme was in existence in the Princely State of Mysore as early as 1946-47. The object of the programme is to supply nutritious food to the children of the poorer families and weaker sections of society suffering from mal-nutrition. It also aims at improving attendance in schools. The CARE programme (Co-operative American Relief Everywhere) also strengthened this scheme. In order to avoid wastage of time in the individual feeding centres and to enable the teachers to concentrate on the academic work in schools, central kitchen scheme was incorporated by which, food is prepared in a central kitchen and distributed to the several feeding centres. All the eight taluks of the district are covered under the mid-day meal programme and taluk wise details of the beneficiaries are given in the table XV.

Mount Hira Education Society was begun during February 1988 with the aims of providing education to Muslim pupils, to educate the physically handicapped and to rehabilitate them in society, to maintain hostels and orphanages for the destitute and to promote technical, mechanical and vocational training for them by establishing such institutes and centres. It had only the nursery classes to start

with, with a total of 46 children, (30 boys and 16 girls) in the LKG and 43 children (25 boys and 18 girls) in the UKG, being taught by 2 teachers. The society also runs an Arabic school for children where the Arabic scriptures are taught, which had a total of 80 children (35 boys and 45 girls) during 1988-89. The society has started Adult Education Classes from 1988-89 and 25 illiterate adults are being trained in it for the said year.

Teachers Education: Steps had been taken as early as 1860 in the Princely state of Mysore for training of teachers. With the introduction of the Hobli school system, Normal schools were established for the training of teachers to meet the demand for trained teachers. Teachers are now being trained in the TTI s, for a Teachers Training Certificate Course of two years duration for which, the minimum qualification is a pass in PUC, with a fixed percentage of marks (Earlier the minimum qualification was S.S.L.C).

There are four private Unaided TTI's in the Bangalore Rural District - Bhagyabhaireswara TTI, Bidadi (that had a total of 35 men and 27 women students in 88-89), Rural TTI Devanahalli (with a total of 141 students in 88-89), Rural Education TTI, Magadi (strength not available) and Atti Lakkamma TTI, Channapatna (strength not available).

In addition, there are two NTTI's (Nursery Teacher Training Institutes) in the district - Kashivishwanatha NTTI, Hoskote (with a strength of 28 girls for 88-89) and Mysore Samaja Vidyakendra NTTI, Magadi (strength not available) providing certificate course of one year, the passing of which enables the students to become Nursery School teachers.

Physical Education: The Department of Public Instruction started deputing teachers for a course of Physical Training at the YMCA, Bangalore from the year 1939-40. In addition, generally all schools in the state had drills, sports and games and other aspects of Physical Education like yogasanas, wrestling, gymnastics, etc.

After Reorganisation of States, Physical Education was given a more important place in the revised syllabus, being included under the curricular activities, both at the Primary and at the secondary levels. Physical Education was allotted regular periods in the timetable and was also included in the syllabus of Teacher Training Institutions. It was supervised by the Superintendents of Physical Education, appointed at the State Headquarters, Divisional Headquarters and at District levels.

There are three private institutions in the district providing the certificate course in Physical Education (C.P.Ed.) viz. Atti Lakkamma Physical Education, Channapatna, Vinaya C.P.Ed. College, Dodballapur and Sharada C.P.Ed. College, Doddabelavangala.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary education starts after an integrated course of seven years of Primary education. Secondary schools were started by the Princely Government in some important cities and gradually in all district headquarters.

The Municipalities and the District Boards started secondary schools in the pre-Independence period and the medium of instruction was English in all high schools till 1930 when Kannada was made the medium of instruction. A revised curriculum with compulsory groups and electives was introduced in 1937. After Reorganisation, a uniform fee structure was introduced in the government secondary schools as Rs.4 per month, Rs.5 per month and Rs.5-50 per month respectively for VIII, IX and X Standards. In order to provide continuity of education for rural students, the high schools were raised to the standard of higher secondary schools by starting the XI standard in the year 1964, for which, a tuition fee of Rs.6 per month was charged. From 1960, all students whose parents' income was less than Rs.1,200 per annum were exempted from paying tuition fee. The income limit was raised to Rs.2,400 in 1962. From 1966-67 high school education has been made free. However, students have to pay sports fee, reading room fee, medical fee and Audio-visual fee together with a school betterment fee etc., at the time of admission. SC and ST students are exempted from these.

EARLY SCHOOLS

The earliest of high schools in the district is the one at Channapatna started in 1899, which was the only high school then between Bangalore and Mysore. It was followed by Municipal High School Ramanagaram (1945), Municipal High School, Magadi (1945), Municipal High School, Hoskote (1946) and Municipal High School, Devanahalli (1954). By 1971, all of them were taken over by the Government.

There were 126 high schools in the district during 1988-89 in which, 42 were government, 56 were aided and 28 were unaided high schools. The following table give the detailed strength of each school for three years from 1986-87 to 1988-89.

Details of High School, Statistics in Bangalore Rural District for three years from 1986-87 to 1988-89

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution with year of establishment	Total students			Total SC students			Total ST students			Total staff		
		86-87	87-88	88-89	86-87	87-88	88-89	86-87	87-88	88-89	88-89		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1. <u>Govt. High Schools:</u>												Men	Women
1.	Aralalasangra	381	365	365	30	27	26	4	4	5	11	1	
2.	Kodamaballi												
3.	Dashawara	214	234	264	19	24	38	nil	nil	nil	8	nil	
4.	Honganur	192	212	253	31	25	25	nil	nil	nil	8	2	
5.	Magadi	NA	NA	434	NA	NA	40	NA	NA	15	NA	NA	
6.	Vishwanathapura	93	88	90	15	7	4	11	13	12	4	nil	
7.	Sadahalli	169	171	176	40	39	36	36	28	30	6	2	
8.	Vijayapura	585	620	673	9	15	33	11	10	22	11	3	
9.	Yeliyur	117	106	115	17	9	11	13	9	8	7	1	
10.	Tubagere, Dodballapur	228	202	243	18	12	21	4	5	2	6	1	
11.	Hosahalli -do-	173	193	205	11	15	18	20	20	19	5	nil	
12.	Hanabe	345	328	379	24	32	38	11	3	11	9	nil	
13.	Hulikunte												
14.	Melekote	199	221	256	16	37	14	6	18	21	6	6	

BANGALORE RURAL DISTRICT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15. Kadathipura			113	126	127	16	22	23	9	9	9	5	nil
16. Hoskote (1946)			1,211	1,220	1,233	280	287	304	10	17	20	22	9
17. Jadigenahalli			163	170	166	10	16	28	07	05	04	06	
18. Tavarekere			182	180	210	18	15	20	9	3	4	5	2
19. Nelavagilu			107	131	175	21	24	35	6	4	11	9	1
20. Korati													
21. Kannamangala													
22. Nandagudi			627	598	591	70	66	65	25	14	15	11	2
23. Devalapura			531	452	694	128	128	123	176	03	nil	05	16
24. Chikkamudavadi			130	139	158	21	18	18	18	nil	nil	16	1
25. Kanakapura			126	98	84	78	69	58	3	2	nil	13	12
26. Kadasikoppa			21	40	42	1	nil	1	1	nil	1	7	nil
27. Attihalli			41	34	53	2	2	4	5	7	3	5	nil
28. Shivanahalli			106	130	143	20	44	36	5	nil	3	4	3
29. Madbal			111	100	99	18	16	17	nil	nil	1	3	1
30. Manchanabele			117	120	123	11	13	18	2	3	5	6	nil
31. T.G. Halli			150	134	122	23	19	16	2	nil	3	9	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
32.	Manne	227	238	230	29	40	48	18	19	13	9	nil
33.	Yeleyathanahalli											
34.	Doddabele	171	189	248	27	18	36	1	2	6	9	1
35.	Jalamangala	140	182	218	18	20	16	nil	nil	nil	6	nil
36.	Nelamangala	502	927	780	81	92	143	13	6	12	14	2
37.	Avverahalli	180	199	235	27	37	38	nil	nil	nil	8	1
38.	Mayaganahalli	128	145	157	15	15	21	2	1	3	4	nil
39.	Annahalli	121	87	138	4	3	5	3	1	3	6	nil
40.	Ramanagaram											
41.	Konagal	118	131	165	7	10	14	6	1	1	5	2
42.	Thippasandra	205	225	236	16	16	19	11	9	7	6	nil
43.	Kanasawadi	633	690	650	66	82	76	44	37	33	14	3
II. Aided High Schools:												
1.	Sarvajanika High School Mattikere Settihalli	512	586	598	68	91	71	nil	1	nil	17	2
2.	Akkurhosahalli High School, Akkur	Not available										
3.	Ananda Social Education Society High School, Channapatna	273	331	422	159	161	173	2	2	1	14	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4. Rural High School, Avathi		499	495	562	74	65	79	18	19	29	12	1
5. Siddaganga Rural High School, Budigere		200	205	212	15	28	28	15	23	20	9	nil
6. Ramakrishna Rural High School, Bettakote		428	490	525	65	80	88	4	nil	3	NA	NA
7. Kongadiyappa High School, Dodballapur		672	703	711	08	08	01	05	03	03	18	07
8. Sharada Girls High School, Dodballapur 1966		515	504	531	17	23	26	09	09	03	21	
9. Siddaganga Rural High School, Purushanahalli		288	262	284	31	29	30	9	9	9	10	nil
10. Maruthi High School Rajaghatta		262	313	347	24	33	43	07	03	07	11	06
11. Aravinda High School Arudi, Dodballapur		236	245	260	30	28	32	21	17	18	8	nil
12. Thontadarya High School Karimutt		388	432	409	29	32	28	12	11	17	10	nil
13. Sri Satishchandra Memorial High School, Kolagere		nil	nil	nil	63	73	67	59	58	50	9	nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14. Dr. Ambedkar High School, Sasalu		134	118	102	20	19	12	14	16	10	8	nil
15. Ranganatha High School, Kalkunte		306	327	372	43	48	60	nil	nil	nil	11	nil
16. Sri J. Revanasiddeshwara High School (Girls), Hoskote		252	308	353	nil	nil	nil	63	59	86	15	
17. Rural Multi-purpose High School, Kanakapura		644	711	620	66	62	36	1	2	6	17	1
18. Rural Girls High School Kanakapura		477	528	604	42	56	51	4	nil	15	6	8
19. Sri Nirvanaswamy Residential High School, Sidegulmutt, Kanakapura		341	282	322	27	26	32	5	5	6	13	nil
20. Sri Sharada High School, Kodihalli		491	542	537	1	65	66	nil	1	nil	8	2
21. Vishwodaya High School, Krishnaiahana Doddi, Kanakapura		286	289	319	24	23	29	3	6	2	10	nil
22. Sri Rama High School, Hosadurga, Kanakapura		187	215	185	42	62	57	5	3	8	8	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
23.	Rural High School, Sathanur, Kanakapura	520	529	596	90	75	79	1	1	2	12	3
24.	Maralawad Educational High School, Maralawadi	209	200	211	18	21	22	3	1	1	5	nil
25.	Sri Shivayogi M.V. Boys High School, Marala- gavimutt, Kanakapura	298	326	300	70	66	37	nil	nil	3	12	nil
	(Residential School for Boys)											
26.	Ranganathaswamy Rural High School, Magadi	536	551	508	93	17	108	24	11	21	15	1
27.	Siddaganga Rural High School, Gudemarana- halli	370	414	434	53	50	52	4	11	15	10	nil
28.	Siddaganga Rural High School, Kenchagal Bandemutt	521	515	499	53	54	61	3	6	3	16	nil
29.	Siddaganga Rural High School, Narasandra	304	298	313	17	17	26	7	4	5	10	nil
30.	Basaveshwara High School, Hulikal	269	272	264	29	34	37	26	36	26	10	nil
31.	Mahalingeswara Rural High School, Veeregowdana Doddi	191	229	251	18	24	32	9	11	13	-7	nil
32.	Dodda Aladamara High School, Chunchanakuppa	226	218	220	38	29	30	1	1	1	10	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
33.	Maruthi High School, Thippasandra	199	214	236	15	15	19	07	09	07	09	
34.	S.N.K. Rural High School, Sathanur	266	312	364	31	30	56	nil	nil	nil	nil	11
35.	Rural Residential High School, Hosapalya	179	174	194	12	17	12	nil	nil	nil	9	nil
36.	Rural Residential High School, Chakrabhavi, Hulikatte, Mg.Tq. 1972	281	368	368	28	42	41	03	02	03	11	
37.	Sarvodaya High School, Hullenahalli	152	151	162	17	20	18	03	02	04	11	
38.	Janaseva Vidyakendra Boys High School, Channenahalli (1972)	261	299	319	06	05	03	03	04	03	16	
39.	Gramasevanivasitha High School, Bagipigere											
40.	Swami Vivekananda High School, Motagonahalli	240	243	245	63	13	11	1	1	4	10	nil
41.	Siddhartha High School Chikkamaskal	121	126	132	18	32	28	3	4	2	8	nil
42.	Atmarama High School, Narasapura	206	215	221	38	41	43	9	15	14	6	1
43.	CVG Rural High School, Dobbspet	240	259	270	42	40	47	24	21	15	09	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
44.	Shivaganga High School Shivaganga	325	346	373	92	100	86	10	8	12	9	nil
45.	Sharada Vidyapeetha Girls High School, Thyamagondly	133	133	127	24	25	19	4	3	7	6	1
46.	Manjunatha Girls High School, Nelamangala	267	256	286	18	22	27	nil	1	1	8	3
47.	Manjunatha Rural High School, Maralakunte	162	189	223	14	17	22	2	5	5	6	nil
48.	BSVP Girls High School, Ijeor	252	249	248	22	26	26	3	4	2	6	5
49.	AHI. Rahmania Girls High Schools, Ramanagaram	195	184	216	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	7
50.	Rural High School, Sugganahalli	195	190	180	15	19	22	1	3	3	6	nil
51.	Kengal Anjaneyaswamy Rural High School, Bannikuppe	324	332	392	54	41	41	nil	nil	2	12	nil
52.	Bidadi Basaveshwara High School, Bidadi	393	382	420	41	46	48	2	6	14	10	nil
53.	Pandit Nehru High School, Kootagal	338	337	398	29	26	22	nil	nil	nil	14	nil
54.	Vrishabhavathi High School, Byramangala	241	265	317	8	18	30	6	3	4	9	nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
55. Janatha Rural High School, Laxmipura	170	185	204	11	15	10	3	3	4	6	1	
<u>III. Un-aided High Schools:</u>												
1. St. Anne's Girls High School, Channapatna												
2. SC Harijan Girijan High School, Channapatna	129	158	149	19	20	13	08	19	14	11		
3. MGVS High School, Channarayapatna												
4. VVS High School, Vijayapura town	153	190	136	47	51	33	32	52	39	11		
5. Sri Ranganathaswamy Rural High School, Malohalli	174	173	133	84	78	42	3	nil	nil	6	nil	
6. Bindu Education Society High School, Kantankunte	152	141	129	40	33	26	08	08	08			09
7. Siddaganga Rural High School, Hedakanahalli, Hoskote	98	112	113	11	14	19	3	5	6	6	nil	
8. Dr. Ambedkar Education Society, Hosakabbalu Kanakapura tq.	126	163	136	63	82	52	nil	nil	nil	nil	09	
9. J. Revanasiddeshwara High School, Yeenigere												

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10. U.S. Muneshwaraswamy High School, Gattipura	156		142	157	21	22	17	nil	nil	nil		8	nil
11. Siddaganga Rural High School, Bylakere	116		127	124	18	19	20	3	2	1		6	nil
12. S.U. Education Society High School, Kalya	190		191	204	19	7	4	nil	nil	2		6	nil
13. MVS Girls High School, Kudur	74		115	105	4	9	10	nil	nil	nil		6	nil
14. Gangadhareshwara Girls Education Society High School, Magadi Town	74		114	114	38	56	58	nil	2	2		7	1
15. K. Thimmarayaswamy Education Society High School, R. Gollahalli													
16. Srinivasa Education Society High School, Thimmasandra													
17. J.R. Siddeshwara High School, Kuluvanahalli	115		139	147	17	26	31	4	2	nil		6	nil
18. Yoganasimhaswamy Education Society High School, Venkataganahalli													
19. Maruthi Vidya Samsthe Girls High School, Nelamangala													

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
20.	Siddaganga Education Trust High School, Budigere	428	490	525	65	80	88	04	01	03		20
21.	MVS High School, Arisinakunte (1985)	85	66	62	33	18	29	10	11	12		12
22.	Sri Madakeri Vidya Samsthe High School, Nidavanda	76	92	150	31	34	60	7	12	15	7	1
23.	B.B. Girls High School, Bidadi	69	86	88	2	4	9	nil	nil	1	1	3
24.	Chokkalingam Education Society High School, Hejjala (1985)	67	97	112	10	11	14	02	03	02		05
25.	Sri Bylanjaneyaswamy Education Society High School, Gollahalli, Nelamangala	230	271	256	36	35	33	6	6	7	8	2
26.	Sri Kari Thimmaraya-swamy High School, Theppada Begur, Nelamangala	222	243	288	27	27	38	4	4	5	9	1
27.	Vivekananda High School, Sulibele	610	688	688	85	94	90	22	27	41	18	1

BANGALORE RURAL DISTRICT

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BOARD OF S.S.L.C. EXAMINATION

The Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board was constituted in 1966, as a statutory body, incharge of conducting examinations like the S.S.L.C., Teachers' Training, Commerce, Sanskrita, Music, Dance, etc. It also conducts the Government of India Merit Scholarship Examination for the VII Standard students of the rural areas. It is headed by a Chairman who is assisted by a Vice-Chairman and Secretary, with 12 ex-officio members, 19 nominated members and eight elected members. It is reconstituted once in three years and it brings out a quarterly "Moulya Mapana". The table XVII gives details of the S.S.L.C. examination conducted by the Board for three years from 1986 to 1988.

NAVODAYA SCHOOLS

The Navodaya schools are co-educational residential schools (from Class VI to XII) started in 1986 under the New Educational Policy on an average of one per district, by the Ministry of Human Resources and Development, Government of India. They are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education. Meant predominantly for children of rural areas, without regarding their socio-economic background, they have the objectives of promoting national integration and to provide opportunities to the talented children to develop their full potential. Admission to these schools is from Class VI by passing a test designed and conducted by the NCERT in the regional language of the child. Admission to urban children is restricted to one-fourth the total intake. Efforts are made to ensure that one-third the total strength are girls. For a better comprehension of class-room teaching, medium of instruction is through the regional language of the child upto VII or VIII class. Thereafter, it will be Hindi/English in all schools. Reservation of seats for the SC and ST pupils is provided in proportion to their population in the concerned district. Education in these schools, including board and lodging, expenses on uniforms and text books, stationary, rail/bus fare from and to their homes, etc., is free for all students. Seperate dormitories are provided for girls.

In Bangalore rural district, there is only one such school located at Dodballapur, started in the year 1986. It had a total of 60 students during 1986-87, of whom were 46 boys, 14 girls, of which were 13 SC boys, six SC girls, two ST boys and no ST girls. For 1987-88, the strength was 51 total, in which, there were 37 boys, 14 girls, of which were 10 SC boys, four SC girls. There were no ST students. During 1988-89, the total student strength was 60, of whom were 35

boys, 25 girls, of which were 15 SC boys, one SC girl, two ST boys and no ST girls. For the same year, there were 11 teachers in total in which seven were men and four, women.

HINDI EDUCATION

In accordance with the Three Language Formula, Hindi as a subject of the curriculum is being taught from the primary level of education. In addition to this, under the Commissioner for Public Instruction, there is a Hindi Officer responsible for the implementation of Hindi in the school curriculum and also to supervise the various Hindi institutions in the State. The Department of Education conducts Hindi Vidwan Course of four years, equivalent to B.A. and Hindi Shikshak course of one year, equivalent to B.Ed. The examinations of the above courses are conducted by the S.S.L.C. board.

Besides, there are three private organisations working actively for the cause of Hindi in the State and they are discussed individually hereunder.

Karnataka Hindi Prachara Samithi, established by Mahatma Gandhi in 1939, worked as a branch of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, till 1960 when it started its activities independently with Bangalore as its headquarters. It conducts examinations twice a year like Hindi Bodh, Prathama, Madhyama, Rashtra Bhasha Pravesh, Rashtra Bhasha Praveen and Rashtra Bhasha Vidwan (equivalent to B.A.), all recognised by the State and the Central Governments. It has four Centres in the Bangalore Rural district - Doddballapur, Hoskote, Kanakapura and Ramanagaram, and figures of candidates that appeared for all examinations in these four taluks are given below for three years (from 1986-87 to 1988-89) respectively. Doddballapur 188 boys and 171 girls, 279 boys and 275 girls, 151 boys and 153 girls; Hoskote - 54 boys and 79 girls, 44 boys and 73 girls, 73 boys and 87 girls; Kanakapura-127 boys and 93 girls, 156 boys and 124 girls, 122 boys and 131 girls; Ramanagaram - 54 boys and 65 girls, 48 boys and 36 girls, 46 boys and 54 girls.

The Karnataka Mahila Hindi Seva Samithi, established in 1954 has centres in all the eight taluks of the district. It conducts examinations like Subodh, Prathama, Madhyama, Uttama, Bhasha Bhushan Parts I and II (equivalent to PUC) and Bhasha Praveena Parts I and II (equivalent to B.A.). The table here gives the statistics of students for three years from 1987-89.

Statistics of Students for three recent years in Bangalore Rural District pertaining to Karnataka Mahila Hindi Seva Samithi

Taluk	1987		1988		1989	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Channapatna	2,000	2,500	1,600	1,800	1,000	1,500
Devanahalli	2,000	2,100	1,800	2,300	1,000	1,400
Dodballapur	1,900	2,100	1,700	2,100	1,300	1,700
Hoskote	1,800	2,000	1,500	2,000	1,400	1,800
Kanakapura	1,700	2,000	1,900	2,100	1,500	1,900
Magadi	1,800	2,000	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,200
Nelamangala	1,900	2,200	1,700	2,100	1,200	1,800
Ramanagaram	1,500	1,900	1,800	2,000	1,300	1,900
Total	14,600	16,800	12,180	16,400	10,700	14,200

Mysore Hindi Prachara Parishat, established in 1943 is a private organisation aided by the Central Government. It has its headquarters at Bangalore. It conducts lower grade examinations like Prathama, Madhyama and Pravasha and higher grade examinations like Uttama (Parts I and II) and Ratna (Parts I and II). In addition to Hindi, the parishat also conducts Kannada language examinations like Kannada Prathama, Madhyama, Pravasha, Uttama I, Uttama II and Ratna. The table below gives the taluk-wise details of students for different examinations (both Hindi and Kannada) in the district for three years from 1986-87 to 1988-89.

Taluk	Language	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Channapatna	Hindi	48	92	93	148	136	201
	Kannada	8	22	14	86	53	83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Devanahalli	Hindi	nil	nil	41	52	59	76
	Kannada	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Dodballapur	Hindi	184	165	346	228	439	356
	Kannada	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Hoskote	Hindi	157	191	248	227	210	227
	Kannada	nil	nil	nil	5	12	18
Kanakapura	Hindi	53	59	45	59	38	42
	Kannada	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	nil
Magadi	Hindi	112	143	481	372	267	312
	Kannada	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Nelamangala	Hindi	119	175	112	209	276	309
	Kannada	nil	6	nil	2	nil	nil
Ramanagaram	Hindi	53	72	33	43	68	69
	Kannada	nil	3	2	14	nil	nil
Total		734	929	1415	1445	7558	1686

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 others have been engraved. The tools such as scissors, razors, etc., used by barbers, hammers, faggot, crucible, forceps and anvil used by blacksmiths that are found engraved on inscription slabs give us an idea of the technical attainments of the times.

The imparting of technical education as a part of the curriculum made its beginning in the latter half of the 19th century when the

first institute, the school of Engineering was established in Bangalore in 1862 affiliated to the Madras University.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

The Industrial Schools were under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce. Each subject of industry taught in the school had a workshop. The syllabus was modified in 1929, prescribing nine hours of work for the general education and 6 1/2 hours of drawing per week. There were Government Industrial Schools at Channapatna, Dodballapur and Nelamangala (See chapter V). Some private industrial schools and agencies running home industry classes were receiving grants from the government. The Zanana Home Industrial Institute, Channapatna was the only grant-in-aid institute imparting industrial training to women. It was taken over by the Department of Industries and Commerce in 1940. It trained women in tailoring, zari work, embroidery, manufacture of agarbathis and laquer work. Gradually, these industrial schools were made Junior Technical Schools or were closed.

Reorganisation of Technical Education: A Council of Technical Education and a Syllabus Board were constituted in 1952 for co-ordination of work and also to avoid duplication of work. This Board formulated syllabi for several courses and the syllabus for diploma course was brought to the standard prescribed by the All-India Council of Technical Education. In order to centralise the work and to maintain uniformity, a State Board of Technical Examinations with the Director of Technical Education as Chairman was constituted in 1952.

POLYTECHNICS

In the Bangalore Rural district, there is only one Ploytechnic, the Government Polytechnic, Channapatna which had a total of 442 students during 1986-87; out of which, were 439 boys, 3 girls, 39 SC boys, nil SC girls, 9 ST boys and no ST girls. The same for 1987-88 was 441 total; of whom were 432 boys, 9 girls, 39 SC boys, 8 ST boys and no SC and ST girls. There were 484 students in total during 1988-89; of whom, were 465 boys; 19 girls, 44 SC boys, two SC girls, eight ST boys and no ST girls.

ADULT EDUCATION

Karnataka is the pioneering state in the country in the field of Adult Education. The Literacy Movement in the princely State of Mysore

started as early as 1912 under the able guidance of Sir M. Vishveshwaraiiah. In 1939, some devoted students of Mysore Maharaja's College engaged themselves in this movement that led to the establishment of the Adult Education Council in the State. It is a private body, working with an establishment approved by the Government. Each district has a district Council under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner of the district. It has the main aims of teaching the three R's to illiterates between the age group of 15 to 45 years, train them to read the daily newspapers, familiarise them with weights and measures and coins of daily use, teach them tables from one to ten and letter writing to relatives and offices. The course is of five months, with two terms of 2 1/2 months each. Successful candidates are awarded certificates.

There were 1,052 Adult Education Centres in the Bangalore Rural District during 1986-87 in which, 160 were under the State Plan, 240 under the Central Plan and 652 were Akshara Sena Centres. During 1987-88, there were a total of 1,068 centres in which 100 were under the State Plan, 180 under the Central Plan, 363 under the Akshara Sena Plan, 425 under the Special Unit Plan of the Akshara Sena. There were a total of 526 centres in the district for the year 1988-89 in which 100 were under the State Plan, 192 under the Central Plan and 234 under the Akshara Sena Plan.

The tables that follow give the taluk-wise break-up of the number of literate-turned illiterates for three years from 1986-87 to 1988-89.

	1986-87					
	Total		SC		ST	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Channapatna	1,400	653	411	81	10	Nil
Devanahalli	1,980	1,020	554	280	136	156
Dodballapur	1,731	957	645	335	90	58
Hoskote	810	90	80	25	05	02
Kanakapura	810	2,559	120	1,463	20	102
Magadi	931	10	128	02	10	Nil
Nelamangala	1,020	Nil	135	Nil	08	Nil
Ramanagaram	400	329	301	121	17	Nil
Total	9,082	5,618	2,374	2,307	286	318

		1987-88				
Channapatna	800	40	800	40	Nil	Nil
Devanahalli	1,646	551	886	338	138	133
Dodballapur	2,178	522	1,067	190	134	44
Hoskote	830	310	330	130	28	30
Kanakapura	651	2,445	651	1,149	Nil	96
Magadi	1,107	288	610	170	20	20
Nelamangala	1,150	05	550	05	Nil	Nil
Ramanagaram	507	39	120	20	09	05
Total	8,869	4,200	5,014	2,042	329	328
		1988-89				
Channapatna	696	24	128	Nil	Nil	Nil
Devanahalli	1,274	613	244	197	220	171
Dodballapur	2,043	583	320	154	187	121
Hoskote	462	83	112	40	16	09
Kanakapura	Nil	2,533	96	720	Nil	90
Magadi	740	162	88	80	02	08
Nelamangala	558	Nil	272	Nil	40	Nil
Ramanagaram	481	24	105	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	6,254	3,854	1,365	1,191	465	399

Mass Literacy Drive: The Literacy Commission that came into being in 1988 added a special dimension to the Adult Education Programme of the State. Each Mahdal is now in charge of five volunteers whose main duty is to recognise the illiterates and literates of all villages - the latter to educate the former. The teachers include those experienced in the field of teaching, Scouts and Guides, workers of NSS, Bharat Seva Dal, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Journalists, Social workers, Youth Council workers, SC and ST associations and cultural organisations.

The drive has been launched on an experimental basis in one taluk of all districts of the State, the first of its kind in the country. Nelamangala taluk has been chosen in the Bangalore rural district, in which the programme was launched in May 89. In the 13 Mandals of the taluk, about 16,223 illiterates are going to be covered under this scheme. The course has the sole aims of bringing about 100% literacy in the particular taluk and reducing the number of drop-outs at the primary level. Depending upon the success of the experiment, the programme will be launched in all taluks of all districts gradually.

BOARD OF PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

In accordance with the National Policy of Education, accepting the 10+2+3 pattern, the State Government introduced the 2 year P.U.C. Course from 1971-72, when the Board of Pre-University Education was also constituted for the administration of the +2 stage. It was earlier headed by the Vice-Chancellor of one of the Universities in Karnataka in turns. Later, a full-time Chairman came to be appointed. It is not a statutory body, but is mostly advisory in nature. It has a Director, assisted by Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors. It is responsible for maintaining uniformity in syllabus, text books, and examinations. The plus two stage in the State is presently under the administrative control of three authorities. The composite Junior Colleges, the largest in number are controlled by the Commissioner for Public Instruction. The independent Junior Colleges are controlled by the Board of Pre-University Education itself and the +2 classes in the I Grade Colleges are under the control of the Directorate of Collegiate Education. There are about 31 institutions imparting P.U.C. education in the district. The details of the P.U.C. examination conducted by the Board in all the above institutions are presented hereunder.

Statistics of II PUC Examination in Bangalore Rural District for -1986, 1987 and 1988.

Year and Month	Particulars	Total students	Fresh	Repeaters	Boys	Girls	SC	ST
1986, April	Appeared	4,681	3,148	1,533	3,770	911	695	69
	Passed	1,252	888	364	901	351	126	17
	%age	26.74	28.20	23.74	23.89	38.52	18.12	24.63
Sep.	Appeared							
	Passed			N/A				
	%age							
1987: April	Appeared	5,307	3,013	2,294	4,273	1,034	873	82
	Passed	980	604	376	704	276	116	7
	%age	18.46	20.04	16.39	16.47	26.69	13.28	8.53
Sep.	Appeared	3,710	nil	3,710	3,100	610	615	54
	Passed	580	nil	580	445	135	93	10
	%age	15.63	nil	15.63	14.35	22.13	15.12	18.51
1988 March	Appeared	5,635	2,852	2,783	4,599	1,036	931	128
	Passed	1,193	502	631	876	317	171	46
	%age	21.17	19.70	22.07	19.04	30.59	10.36	35.93
Sep.	Appeared	9,824	nil	9,824	8,285	1,539	1,614	98
	Passed	3,761	nil	3,761	3,052	709	587	36

DIRECTORATE OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

Prior to States Reorganisation, the colleges in the Mysore area were under the control of the Mysore University. During 1960, the Directorate of Collegiate Education was formed to bring uniformity in the administration of the colleges of general education. All colleges of general education came under its administration from the academic year 1961-62. The Directorate is headed by a Director at the headquarters, assisted by the three Deputy Directors, and two Assistant Directors. The administration is decentralised with the establishment of five regional offices at Bangalore, Mysore, Dharwad, Gulbarga and Mangalore each headed by a Deputy Director. The table XVII gives details of I grade Colleges in the district for three years from 1984-87 to 1988-89.

COMMERCE EDUCATION

The first institution for Commerce Education in the Princely State of Mysore was an aided commercial school started in Bangalore in 1897. The subjects taught were correspondence, book-keeping and shorthand. Commercial geography and banking were added in 1901-02. In the Government Commercial schools that were established in 1915, banking and currency, book-keeping, accounts, commercial correspondence, office routine, shorthand, typewriting, political economy and Kannada were taught. The next step was the opening of commercial classes in some high schools. These schools and the subjects taught in them chiefly served as a training ground for Junior Clerks in Public offices and commercial firms. When commercial education was left to private agencies, several commerce institutes were established, which were later recognised. In 1941, the post of the Inspector of Commercial Schools was sanctioned attached to the Director of Public Instruction, who also acted as the Secretary, Commercial Examination Board.

Commerce education in the present days has gained more prominence. Commerce and Accounts are important subjects of study from Pre-University to Post-graduate level. There are separate commercial institutes all over the State run by private bodies providing instruction in typewriting and shorthand. The examinations are conducted by the Board of Secondary Education. There are 22 commerce institutes in different parts of the district providing instruction in subjects like typewriting, shorthand and proficiency in both English and Kannada. The detailed results of candidates in the different examinations for November 1988 examination are given below.

Detailed results of candidates for different commercial examinations held during November 1988 in the District

Name of the Examination	Total No. of candidates appeared	Total passes	Percentage of passes
English Typewriting Sr.	359	197	54.87
English Typewriting Jr.	595	369	62.01
Kannada Typewriting Prof.	2	nil	nil
Kannada Typewriting Sr.	317	197	62.14
Kannada Typewriting Jr.	349	263	75.35
English Shorthand Prof.	5	nil	nil
English Shorthand Sr.	13	nil	nil
English Shorthand Inter	10	1	10.00
English Shorthand Jr.	42	1	2.38
Kannada Shorthand Prof.	9	1	11.11
Kannada Shorthand Sr.	38	16	42.10
Kannada Shorthand Jr.	73	33	45.20

SANSKRIT EDUCATION

After the State Education Policy was introduced in 1856, many *Pandits* opened *Pathashalas* and applied for aid from the government. These *Pathashalas* were conducted generally in temples and choultries. Grants from the government was the only source of income for them because education was free and text books were supplied free of cost.

From 1976 onwards, Sanskrit was introduced as a second language in primary schools, beginning with Standard I, initially in 50 selected schools which was later extended to 130 more primary schools. But at present it is a second language from VIII standard onwards. In addition to the Sanskrit schools and colleges, voluntary organisations like the Surasaraswathi Sabha of Sringeri and Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan of Bangalore are working for the promotion of Sanskrit language and literature.

Sri *Surasaraswathi* Sabha, was started in the year 1968 by His Holiness Sri jagadguru Mahaswamy of Sri Sringeri Sharada Peetham with

the aim of popularising Sanskrit among all sections of people in the society. It started conducting examinations like Prathama, Dwitiya, Tritiya and Pravesha from the year 1969, all over Karnataka. There is no age limit for these examinations. A total of 1,062 candidates for February 1988, 2,359 for September 1988 and 1,656 for February 1989 examinations appeared from the Bangalore urban and Rural districts. About 50 % of them are said to be girls. Separate statistics of SC and ST candidates who appeared for the above examinations are not available.

The table that follows on pages 664 and 665 after the next heading gives the details of private Sanskrit Pathashalas in the district for three years from 1986-87 to 1988-89.

BHARAT SCOUTS AND GUIDES

Scout Movement in the Princely State of Mysore was started in 1918 and the Guide Movement in 1927. It gained royal patronage, official support and public encouragement and became a popular organisation.

Under the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, there are nine branches of Scouts and Guides in the district, located in the offices of respective Assistant Educational Officers of the taluks except the one at Kanakapura which is located in the Sharada High School, Kodihalli. It is noteworthy that as far as the Scouts and Guides are concerned, Anekal taluk comes under the jurisdiction of Bangalore Rural district itself and its office is located at the Netaji High School, Muttanallur. Besant Park, Dodballapur is a permanent location for conducting camps with necessary facilities. Following is the table giving details of Scout and Cub Masters, Guide Captains and Flock Leaders in each branch of the district.

Taluk	South Masters	Cub Masters	Guide Captains	Flock Leaders	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Anekal	20	4	4	1	29
Channapatna	15	4	4	4	27
Devanahalli	12	2	4	2	20
Dodballapur	20	4	8	4	36
Koskote	15	4	4	2	25

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kanakapura	30	4	8	4	46
Magadi	30	4	4	4	42
Nelamangala	15	4	2	2	23
Ramanagaram	30	4	5	4	43
Total	187	34	43	27	291

CAMP S

A national level youth conference was held at Dodballapur from 11.8.1987 to 12.8.1988 wherein 120 youths took part. In the same place, a national peace, unity and intergrity camp was held for three days during September 1988 where 150 youths participated. All branches conducted patrol leaders training camps and conferences during 1988-89 as indicated in the table that follows.

Takuk & Place	Participants				
	Scouts	Guides	Scouters	Guiders	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Anekal (Muttanallur)	64	10	16	3	93
Channapatna (Mahadeshwara temple)	40	20	10	5	75
Devanahalli	32	20	8	5	65
Dodballapur (Besant Park)	120	32	30	8	190
Hoskote (Kalkunte)	40	32	10	8	90
Kanakapura (Maralegavimutt)	80	20	20	5	125
Magadi (Hulkatte)	100	8	25	2	135
Nelamangala (Kambalu)	40	32	10	8	90
Ramanagaram (Revana Siddeshwara Betta)	100	32	25	8	155

Details of private Sanskrit Pathshalas in the district for three years from 86-87 to 88-89

Sl. No.	Name of the Pathashala	Total No. of Students			Total SC students			Total ST students			Total Staff	
		86-87	87-88	88-89	86-87	87-88	88-89	86-87	87-88	88-89	88-89 Men	Women
1.	Sri Vidyaranyaswamy SP, Degulamutt, K.K. Pura, 1948	656	564	592	54	50	49	21	14	20	5	-
2.	SSMS SP, Maralegavimutt, K.K. Pura taluk	281	269	309	58	46	41	nil	6	5	3	-
3.	BSVP SP, Ijoor, Ramanagaram tq.	120	109	119	25	14	12	7	nil	2	1	1
4.	Sainath SP, Kote, Channapatna tq.	62	65	69	8	16	16	2	3	7	1	-
5.	SAS SP, Malur, Channapatna tq	63	62	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
6.	Sri Siddhalingeswara, SP, Narasandra, Magadi tq											
7.	Sri. Siddhaganga SP, Chikkamaskal, Magadi tq	207	210	229	29	27	28	11	12	12	3	-
8.	Swarnamba SP, Honnayavimutt, Shiva- gange, Nelamangala tq.	84	84	77	14	12	7	5	15	14	2	-
9.	Mahalingeswara SP Basavannadevaramutt, Nelamangala tq.											

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10. Mallikarjunaswamy SP, Kambalu, Nelamangala tq.	36	70	96	12	21	13	60	32	70	1	-	
11. Girvana Bharati SP, Car Street, Dodballapur tq.	100	87	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
12. Sampradayika SP, VJD Road, Dodballapur tq.	60	60	67	38	37	3	9	6	1	1	-	
13. Kongadiyappa SP, Dodballapur tq.	349	347	382	1	3	4	-	4	5	2	1	
14. Rudreshwara SP, Rajaghatta, Dodballapur tq.												
15. Sri Sharada SP, Keshava Temple, Vijayapura	60	60	60	2	3	4	-	-	-	2	-	
16. Sri Mahadeshwaraswamy SP, Gattipura, Magadi	30	68	90	-	1	2	-	6	6	2	-	

Table giving details of Scouts and Guides in the district as in December 1988.

Name of the taluk	Boys		Girls		Total
	Scouts	Cubs	Guides	Bulbuls	
Anekal	600	120	120	30	870
Channapatna	450	120	120	100	790
Devanahalli	360	60	120	60	600
Dodballapur	600	120	240	120	1,080
Hoskote	450	120	120	60	750
Kanakapura	750	120	240	120	1,230
Magadi	750	120	120	120	1,110
Nalemangala	450	120	60	60	690
Ramanagaram	750	100	150	100	1,100
Total	5,160	1,000	1,290	770	8,220

All branches conducted one day's taluk Scouts and Guides conference with the assistance of the public during December 1988. Eleven guides from Ramanagaram, five scouts from Magadi and three scouts from Anekal won the President's Scouts and Guides Award for 1988-89. Netaji High School of Anekal branch secured first place in the State in the Prime Minister's Award Competition for 1988-89. There are five assistant leader trainers and 30 Himalayan wood Badge Graduates in the district.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadet Corps is one of the largest youth organisations in the state, with the aims of developing leadership and character, spirit of sportsmanship and the ideal of service and to create a force of disciplined and trained man-power to assist the country at times of emergency. The activities of the N.C.C. are imparting military training, adventure training and social service. The military training consists of 120 periods of Institutional training in an academic year and 132 periods of camp syllabus. Adventure training consists of cycle expeditions, trekking and sailing expeditions. Social service activities consist of construction, repair and maintenance of roads, tree planting, hospital services, cleaning the premises of educational institutions, adopting of villages and slums.

In the Bangalore Rural district, there are four Senior Division Companies (Army Wing) for Boys with 640 cadets and three Junior Division (Army) troops for boys with 300 cadets. They are located at Government polytechnic, Channapatna (1/2 Senior Division Company), Government Junior College, Channapatna, (1/2 Senior Division Company), Kongadiyappa Junior College, Dodballapur (1 Senior Division Company), Kongadiyappa I grade College, Dodballapur (1 Senior Division Company), Rural College, Kanakapura (1 Senior Division Company), Government Junior College, Channapatna (1 Junior Division Troop), Government Junior College, Dodballapur (1 Junior Division Troop), Government Junior College, Nelamangala (1 Junior Division Troop). Each company is in charge of a part-time N.C.C. Officer chosen from among the staff in each institution noted above. Two camps were conducted - one at Nelamangala (CATC JD boys Army Wing) during October 1988 and the other at Kanakapura (ATC SD Boys, Army Wing) during the same month which were respectively attended by 10 officers with 649 cadets and 11 officers with 652 cadets.

LIBRARIES

It was by the middle of the 19th century that libraries were established for the benefit of the public, housed mostly in public schools. The importance of libraries was stressed by Dewan M. Vishveshwaraiah, who strongly recommended the establishment of public libraries. The adult Education Council also contributed by establishing libraries in each district. From 1919, the libraries were placed under the Education Department for purpose of administrative control. There was no separate officer in charge of libraries at the time of States Reorganisation. The Director of Public Instruction extended grants to the libraries. The Mysore Public Libraries Act was passed in 1965 with the aim of establishing and maintaining Public Libraries and to organise a comprehensive rural and urban library service. The Act came into force in 1966, providing for the constitution of a State Library Authority, District and City Library Authorities.

In the Bangalore Rural district, there are district Central libraries, Mandal Central Libraries and book distribution centres; the details of which are given below.

Name of the branch	year of establishment	No. of members	No. of books	No. of daily readers
I. Details of District Library Branches				
1) Byramangala	1977	110	6,000	120
2) Channapatna	1976	539	8,118	300
3) Devanahalli	1974	378	8,243	450
4) Dodballapur	1974	720	8,014	400
5) Hoskote	1974	548	10,114	300
6) Kanakapura	1975	798	8,540	350
7) Magadi	1976	270	6,857	100
8) Ramanagaram	1976	723	11,477	400
9) Nelemangala	1975	548	10,480	200
10) Vijayapura	1976	3,077	6,644	120
Total		7,708	84,487	2,740
II. Details of Mandal Central Libraries:				
1) Thyamagondlu	1988	36	1,287	100
2) Shivaganga	1988	33	1,287	90
3) Elekyathanahalli	1988	23	1,295	60
4) Kodihally	1988	25	1,297	80
5) Sathanur(Kanaka pura taluk)	1988	34	1,295	120
6) Entaganahalli	1988	16	380	50
7) Kudur	1988	78	775	190
8) Avathi	1988	31	300	70
9) Kodigehalli	1988	28	245	60
10) Kootagal (Ramanagaram tq)	1988	26	300	80
Total		330	8,461	820

Table I - Classwise distribution of children (Standard I to IV) in Primary Schools as on 31-3-1927.

Taluk	No. of Schools	Total pupils Class I		Total pupils Class II		Total pupils Class III		Total pupils Class IV	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Channapatna	65	563	345	171	65	122	57	73	41
Devanahalli	46	168	87	60	28	45	17	47	16
Dodballapur	103	292	173	127	50	96	24	58	22
Hoskote	80	239	87	49	36	37	17	34	11
Kanakapura	76	104	115	63	34	49	18	53	15
Magadi	75	132	93	60	27	27	14	37	10
Nelamangala	103	155	125	74	34	47	19	44	15
Ramanagaram	43	196	121	89	19	47	12	34	15
Total	591	1,849	1,146	693	293	470	178	380	145

Table II - Class-wise distribution of pupils in Primary Schools as on 31-3-1987 (Standard I to VII)

Taluk	Total Schools	Class I		Class II		Class III	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Channapatna	221	4,137	3,550	3,824	2,961	3,222	2,365
Devanahalli	165	3,544	3,244	2,560	2,357	2,524	1,945
Dodballapur	301	3,878	4,018	3,042	2,743	2,725	2,214
Hoskote	320	3,995	4,093	3,356	2,025	3,085	2,750
Kanakapura	358	5,840	5,182	4,421	4,135	3,648	2,677
Magadi	374	3,918	4,104	3,224	2,716	2,835	2,174
Nelamangala	297	3,000	2,960	2,669	2,876	1,900	1,600
Ramanagaram	238	3,338	3,173	2,708	2,388	2,507	2,206
Total	2,274	31,650	30,324	25,804	22,201	22,446	17,931

Class IV		Class V		Class VI		Class VII	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2,919	2,209	2,365	1,790	2,590	1,950	2,283	1,549
2,059	1,463	1,846	1,306	1,547	1,127	1,375	844
2,347	1,929	2,079	1,449	1,797	1,168	1,669	1,072
2,573	2,085	2,148	1,525	1,769	1,215	1,575	965
2,992	2,003	2,740	1,569	2,340	1,343	1,951	1,095
2,432	1,598	2,045	1,091	1,686	980	1,728	886
1,600	1,300	1,650	1,000	1,400	900	1,300	900
2,231	1,746	2,012	1,486	1,524	1,783	1,300	957
19,153	14,333	16,885	11,216	14,653	10,466	13,181	8,268

Table III - Taluk-wise details of Primary School Teachers in Bangalore Rural District during 86-87 to 88-89.

Taluk	Total No. of teachers					
	86-87		87-88		88-89	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Channapatna	434	173	425	176	428	183
Devanahalli	304	114	286	114	273	98
Dodballapur	591	146	609	113	599	111
Hoskote	340	206	325	154	382	177
Kanakapura	656	164	658	172	618	162
Magadi	745	115	668	104	672	106
Nelamangala	NA	NA	450	96	450	96
Ramanagaram	385	179	385	179	388	188
Total	3,455	1,097	3,356	1,012	3,810	1,121

Total No. of SC teachers						Total No. of ST teachers					
86-87		87-88		88-89		86-87		87-88		88-89	
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
91	11	93	13	93	16	1	2	1	2	1	2
57	12	54	11	37	11	18	9	8	5	5	3
31	11	31	11	30	10	22	3	20	3	20	3
36	40	70	38	45	33	16	9	8	6	4	8
113	14	115	14	109	12	19	3	13	2	11	2
50	12	47	11	54	11	8	6	7	3	12	2
NA	NA	NA	NA	48	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	2
48	21	48	21	48	25	10	6	10	6	12	8
426	121	458	119	464	130	103	38	67	27	73	30

Table V - Class-wise details of drop-outs of pupils for recent years in Channapatna Taluk

Std.	Total No. of drop-outs		Total No. of SC drop-outs				Total No. of ST drop-outs					
	1986-87		1988-89		1986-87		1988-89		1986-87		1988-89	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
I	709	887	715	735	17	69	13	64	9	27	6	22
II	568	495	746	758	53	45	53	49	10	0	12	9
III	198	236	218	219	19	74	16	61	6	15	9	6
IV	86	124	83	125	13	15	19	12	8	9	7	5
V	111	76	112	75	17	9	20	9	3	6	8	nil
VI	69	38	59	28	9	6	9	5	5	2	4	2
VII	16	12	15	11	13	9	8	12	nil	4	nil	3
Total	1,757	1,868	1,948	1,951	141	227	138	212	41	63	46	47

Table VI - Class-wise details of drop-outs of pupils for recent years in Devanahalli Taluk

Std.	Total No. of drop-outs				Total No. of SC drop-outs				Total No. of ST drop-outs			
	1986-87		1988-89		1986-87		1988-89		1986-87		1988-89	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
I	135	140	105	101	23	54	33	66	18	23	22	33
II	194	129	150	102	34	54	44	64	12	15	28	24
III	178	145	106	130	18	26	28	24	10	14	26	22
IV	138	149	101	126	16	14	29	36	15	14	25	21
V	46	72	56	72	19	18	26	28	10	12	15	19
VI	26	19	36	62	17	18	18	18	11	9	17	20
VII	18	18	28	36	10	11	10	16	8	8	19	22
Total	735	672	502	629	137	195	187	262	84	95	152	161

Table VII - Class-wise details of drop-outs of pupils for recent year in
Dodballapur taluk

Std.	Total No. of drop-outs				Total No. of SC drop-outs				Total No. of ST drop outs			
	1986-87		1988-88		1986-87		1988-89		1986-87		1988-89	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
I	528	715	315	495	163	267	70	220	24	38	14	33
II	349	280	225	291	112	68	92	74	10	15	6	10
III	228	198	165	210	32	27	43	40	9	6	4	6
IV	101	62	130	61	25	22	31	13	5	4	3	3
V	45	49	75	82	16	10	12	16	6	nil	6	1
VI	32	28	58	75	11	8	10	11	9	2	1	1
VII	35	32	76	27	10	8	5	3	nil	2	2	1
Total	1,318	1,364	1,044	1,241	369	410	263	377	63	68	41	55

Table VIII - Class-wise details of drop-outs of pupils for recent years in Hoskote tq.

Std.	Total No.of drop-outs				Total No.of SC drop-outs				Total No.of ST drop-outs			
	1986-87		1988-89		1986-87		1988-89		1986-87		1988-89	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
I	312	236	195	180	42	26	45	28	12	20	7	3
II	212	185	198	184	18	24	18	12	12	9	nil	nil
III	235	168	166	156	42	36	28	26	18	14	3	6
IV	316	224	208	195	22	18	28	17	10	8	8	6
V	195	202	195	188	42	25	28	12	15	7	18	12
VI	218	206	216	195	38	32	35	18	13	8	16	12
VII	189	189	224	186	34	28	32	12	7	6	4	nil
Total	1,677	1,410	1,402	1,284	238	189	214	125	69	72	56	39

Table IX - Class-wise details of drop-outs of pupils for recent years in Kanakapura tq.

Std.	Total No. of drop-outs				Total No. of SC drop-outs				Total No. of ST drop-outs			
	1986-87		1988-89		1986-89		1988-89		1986-87		1988-89	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
I	1356	1284	1173	1380	132	158	178	140	16	8	29	16
II	793	784	679	513	156	123	112	96	13	8	6	9
III	638	435	610	332	31	29	52	43	5	2	5	3
IV	293	116	353	153	20	14	30	21	8	3	5	3
V	248	123	466	183	23	15	13	7	3	2	2	1
VI	148	101	258	140	25	11	14	8	4	3	nil	1
VII	120	102	214	101	13	8	14	6	2	1	nil	1
Total	3,596	2,945	3,753	2,802	450	348	413	321	61	27	47	34

Table X - Class-wise details of drop-outs of pupils for recent years in Magadi tq.

Std.	Total No. of drop-outs				Total No. of SC drop-outs				Total No. of ST drop-outs			
	1986-87		1988-89		1986-87		1988-89		1986-87		1988-89	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
I	810	870	595	598	193	182	103	87	51	41	20	21
II	659	520	438	328	162	101	68	36	43	34	17	16
III	328	313	148	186	78	68	21	27	23	25	9	6
IV	186	211	104	82	36	15	18	14	20	13	10	10
V	99	108	62	56	22	11	10	7	9	9	7	5
VI	65	74	36	37	12	10	6	4	7	4	3	2
VII	59	67	29	32	9	8	3	2	5	2	2	3
Total	2,206	2,163	1,412	1,319	512	395	229	177	158	128	68	63

Table XI - Class-wise details of drop-outs of pupils for recent years in
Nelamangala tq.

Std.	Total No. of drop-outs				Total No. of SC drop-outs				Total No. of ST drop-outs			
	1986-87		1988-89		1986-87		1988-89		1986-87		1988-89	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
I	430	760	426	733	32	60	92	175	12	1	20	50
II	366	350	349	426	30	26	72	76	14	6	10	30
III	214	150	128	199	25	13	30	33	15	3	5	15
IV	97	60	67	83	2	1	15	2	nil	nil	4	1
V	8	40	9	42	4	3	7	4	nil	nil	nil	nil
VI	98	30	108	72	30	12	73	3	nil	nil	nil	nil
VII	3	2	3	12	1	nil	1	2	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total	1,216	1,392	1,090	1,567	118	115	290	295	41	10	39	96

Table XII - Class-wise details of drop-outs of pupils for recent years in Ramanagaram taluk

Std.	Total No. of drop-outs				Total No. of SC drop-outs				Total No. of ST drop-outs			
	1986-87		1988-89		1986-87		1988-89		1986-87		1988-89	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
I	232	121	227	132	62	31	67	65	18	15	30	21
II	187	92	210	112	45	28	56	48	13	11	25	19
III	89	68	84	76	31	26	45	37	11	9	16	12
IV	67	63	81	69	29	24	37	26	9	7	14	11
V	28	22	62	56	15	10	32	24	6	4	12	9
VI	19	16	53	47	9	7	26	19	3	2	8	5
VII	18	15	35	18	8	4	18	11	2	nil	6	nil
Total	640	397	752	510	199	130	281	230	62	50	111	67

Table XIII - Details of taluk-wise distribution of free text books in Bangalore Rural District for three years from 1986-87 to 1988-89

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total No. of beneficiaries			Total SC beneficiaries			Total ST beneficiaries		
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1.	Channapatna	18,508	37,436	38,487	5,933	5,919	6,320	481	328	1,005
2.	Devanahalli	25,950	23,813	25,599	3,694	4,095	4,869	1,858	2,080	2,471
3.	Dodballapur	28,591	29,437	30,559	4,703	4,828	5,333	1,329	1,519	1,624
4.	Hoskote	34,089	16,403	31,418	6,909	4,205	5,416	1,456	1,135	867
5.	Kanakapura	36,337	37,551	38,998	6,774	6,061	6,680	599	543	599
6.	Magadi	24,349	22,553	23,932	5,592	4,934	5,184	1,637	1,472	1,661
7.	Nelamangala	28,377	32,219	22,906	2,890	1,038	845	500	335	390
8.	Ramanagaram	29,246	32,698	32,875	4,825	5,619	5,813	510	578	652
	Total	2,25,447	2,32,110	2,44,725	41,320	36,699	40,460	8,370	7,999	9,269

Table XIV - Details of taluk-wise distribution of free uniforms in the Bangalore Rural District for three years from 1986-87 to 1988-89

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total No. of beneficiaries			Total SC beneficiaries			Total ST beneficiaries		
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1.	Channapatna	18,503	18,761	NS	1,994	2,141	NS	83	82	NS
2.	Devanahalli	7,036	13,121	NS	3,051	2,581	NS	1,561	1,226	NS
3.	Dodballapur	11,573	11,876	NS	3,116	3,167	NS	889	1,041	NS
4.	Hoskote	14,469	10,245	NS	4,573	2,575	NS	1,013	784	NS
5.	Kanakapura	16,614	17,543	NS	3,522	4,336	NS	400	480	NS
6.	Magadi	20,268	19,520	NS	3,037	2,912	NS	607	586	351
7.	Nelamangala	17,319	15,021	NS	2,890	1,038	NS	560	374	NS
8.	Ramanagaram	1,11,787	11,414	NS	2,856	2,825	NS	403	469	NS
Total		2,17,569	1,17,501		25,039	21,575		5,516	4,102	

NS = Not supplied

Table XV - Taluk-wise statistics of mid day meals in Bangalore Rural District for three years from 1986-87 to 1988-89

Sl. Taluk	Total No. of beneficiaries		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1. Channapatna	7,500	7,500	7,498
2. Devanahalli	6,790	5,884	5,000
3. Dodballapur	5,000	6,000	5,000
4. Hoskote	3,000	7,000	6,190
5. Kanakapura	9,000	9,000	9,000
6. Magadi	15,000	12,000	NA
7. Nelamangala	5,500	5,500	7,320
8. Ramanagaram	9,040	7,500	7,520
Total	60,830	60,384	47,528

Total SC beneficiaries			Total ST beneficiaries			No. of Central Kitchens
1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
1,489	1,713	1,532	67	96	114	1
1,990	1,226	1,648	545	653	729	1
769	786	743	198	189	186	1
1,606	1,230	1,029	99	224	214	1
1,780	1,771	1,795	222	227	241	1
2,697	2,608	NA	619	560	NA	1
375	378	354	100	126	150	1
2,600	2,021	3,118	268	253	267	1
13,306	11,733	10,219	2,118	2,328	1,901	08

Table XVI - Details of the S.S.L.C. Examinations conducted by the Board for three years from 1986-87 to 1988-89

Sl. Year and month No.	No. of candidates appeared			No. of passed candidates		Percentage of passes			Rank of the district
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	
1. 1986 March	13,613	4,864	18,477	2,987	1,174	4,161	21.94	24.13	19
2. 1986 October	8,406	2,292	10,698	1,011	330	1,341	12.02	14.39	15
3. 1987 March	15,803	5,757	21,560	4,176	1,719	5,895	26.42	29.85	20
4. 1987 October	9,965	2,732	12,697	1,027	310	1,337	10.30	11.34	16
5. 1988 March	17,285	6,526	23,811	5,785	2,512	8,297	33.46	38.49	20
6. 1988 June	9,247	2,672	11,919	1,044	329	1,373	11.29	12.31	16
Total	74,319	24,843	99,162	16,030	6,374	22,404	21.56	22.65	

Table XVII - Details of Ist Grade Colleges in Bangalore Rural District from 1986-87 to 1988-89

Sl. No. with year of establishment	Total students			Total SC students			Total ST students			Total staff during 88-89	
	86-87	87-88	88-89	86-87	87-88	88-89	86-87	87-88	88-89	Men	Women
1. Govt. Ist Grade Colleges:											
a) Channapatna (1984)	341	369	421	53	66	64	4	4	3	22	6
b) Magadi											
c) Dodballapura (1984)	80	117	177	7	6	15	-	-	2	5	1
d) Devanahalli (1984)	147	149	158	8	13	14	7	6	9	5	3
e) Hoskote											
f) Kanakapura											
2. Kongadiyappa Ist Grade College, Dodballapur											
3. Rural College, Kanakapura (1955)	1,604	1,583	1,696	86	206	197	6	8	9	112	16
4. Kuvempu Ist Grade College, Channapatna											
5. Municipal Ist Grade College, Ramanagaram											
6. Sarvagna Educational Trust Ist Grade College Nelamangala											

LITERATURE AND CULTURE

The strong and rich tradition in literature and culture that the Bangalore rural district enjoys is proved by a number of outstanding personalities from the district who have contributed and enriched the cultural life of the people. The traditional centres of learning, religion and pilgrimage have helped the fostering such traditions.

Epigraphical Writers

The literary tradition of this district usually begins with the writings or the compositions of epigraphs of historical times by a number of talented scholars and officers. There have been inscriptions written in Kannaada, Sanskrit, Tamil and Persian languages, some of them in poetry of merit. The Manne (Manyapura) plates (N1 60, 797 A.D.) of Ganga Marasimha record that they were written by Vishwakarmacharya, who was acquainted with all the arts and also skilled in the art of painting.

Early Writers

The eighth century appears to be very important from the view of literary activity in the district because Sripurusha (c 725-788 A.D.) the Ganga king, who ruled from Manne (Manyapura) in Nelamangala taluk, is said to have written a work on elephants called *Gajashastra*, and he is praised by the poets as Prajapathi and he bestowed munificent grants on poets and scholars. His successor Shivamara II was also a great scholar, and inscriptions describe him as one who was noted for deep learning, profundity of thought, passion for culture and gift for poetry. His *Gajashastra* in Kannada is a work of deep study into the method of elephant management. Some scholars hold that Vijnyaneshwara, the author of *Mitakshara*, a work on Hindu law, belonged to Malur, but epigraphical evidence has shown that he was from the surroundings of Basava Kalyana in Bidar dt. Vyasatirtha or Vyasaraaya (1449-1537 A.D.), the reputed Maadhwa saint, who hailed from Abbur in Channapatna taluk, was a high pontiff of Maadhwa monastic school and prolific writer on Dvaita philosophy. His works, which are popularly called as Vyasa-trio (Vyasatraya) are *Tarka Tandava*, *Nyayamrita* and *Tatparya Chandrika* written in Sanskrit. He has also composed some Kannada *Keertanas* with the Mudrika of 'Sri Krishna'. Another Maadhwa pontiff, who hailed from the same place, was Sripadaraya (1450 A.D.) and he was well-known as the Haridasa Pitamaha and he composed songs in Kannada in praise of Lord Vishnu. Mallanaraya of Gubbi (1513 A.D.), the well-known Veerashaiva writer, remembers

Shantalinga Deshika, the pontiff of the Kambala Matha, as his *guru* in his work *Ganaratnamalike*. There is a reference to an author in a lithic record of 1558 A.D. (Ec. IX, Cp.186, Malur), which states that Emperor Sadashivaraya granted Manchenahalli village in Channapatna sime to Tiruvenkatacharya for his sound learning in *Ubhaya Vedanta*, *Sribhashyapadasiddhanta*, *ashtadashapuranas*, etc. Uddana Virabhadra (16th century), administrator of the Nijagal fort, was said to be a liberal patron of the poets and musicians.

Chikkarasa (17th century) who is believed to be patronised by Sonnabhaire Gowda of Devanapura (Devanahalli), the ruler of the Avatinadu, wrote *Sonnabhairegowdana Charitre* in *sangatya* metre, which depicts the success of Sonnabhaire Gowda in a battle against Sambhaji, son of Shivaji. Basavalinga Kavi (1679 A.D.), author of *Kotturu Basaveshwara Purana* in *vardhaka shatpadi* is said to have belonged to Shivaganga. Among the 18th century writers, Srinvasa Kavi (c 1700 A.D.) of Tirumale near Magadi composed *Bharata Stree Parva* in *bhamini shatpadi* metre. Vijaya Venkataramana of the same period hails from chikkahejjaji in Dodballapur taluk and his *Bhagavachcharitra* in *vardhaka shatpadi* deals with the story of Dhruva. Timmatya (c 1750 A.D.), who wrote *Ramabhyudaya Kathakusumamanjari (Ananda Ramayana)* in *bhamini shatpadi* in praise of God Tirumala of Sadanahalli (Sahadevapura) in Anekal taluk, is said to have hailed from Agara in Kanakapura taluk. Tippayarya (c 1750 A.D.) of Hoskote, composed Yakshagana works like *Hanumadvilasa*, *Kaliya Mardana*, *Panchabhashamaya*, *Krishnaleela*, and *Kuchelopakhya* *Girije Kalyana*, a Yakshagana work was composed by Ganga (c 1750 A.D.), who lived at Shivaganga. *Shringara Prakashika* is a Kannada commentary on Jayadeva's *Geeta Govinda* by Aprameya Shastry, a devotee of Aprameyaswamy of Malur in Channapatna taluk. Tarala Charapati, a Veerashaiva poet of the same period, composed *Ganga Gowri Samvada* in *sangatya* metre, and he has claimed that he was the worshipper of the Sangameshwara of Hiriya Simhasana at Shivaganga. *Veerabhadra: Vijaya*, a Sanskrit *champu* in praise of the God Veerabhadraswamy below the ghat of Biligudda near shivaganga, is said to be composed under Mummadi Kempegowda, the ruler of the Yelahankanad. *Hulikallu Samsthanikara Charitra* (1820), a prose narration, gives an account of the Yelahanka chiefs, who ruled from Hulikallu in Magadi taluk. Venkataramana Shastry (1823), a Brahmin poet from Devanahalli, was an expert in all sciences and he was patronised by Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar, and his works include *Amaru Teeke Shani Trayodashi hi Vrata*, *Ama Somavara Vrata* (translations) *Dhanurmasa Mahime* and *Gajagowri Vrata*. Yadava (c 1830), a poet of the Maadhwa sect and a scholar in the court of Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar of Mysore hailed from Dodballapur, wrote

Kalavati Parinaya in prose. Sobane Rangadasa (c 1830), who composed *Krishnaraja Dolotsava Charite* in *Shatpadi* form, has claimed that he wrote the *Kavya* by the blessings of the God Ranganatha of Magadi and he was said to be patronised by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. *Vasishtha Ramayana* by poet named Bagaluru Ramaswamy of Devanahalli consists of 54 *sargas*. Venkatachalayya of Kundana in the same taluk also composed *Kalidharma Shataka* in *Kanda*. Nandappa (c 1850) of Hoskote composed *Prabhu Charitre*, a *Yakshagana* work.

Some of the notable members of Haridasa Kuta were from Dodballapur which was a centre of literary and religious activities of these luminaries. Muddu Mohanadasa, a well-known *Keertanakara* lived here. Sri Paramapriya Subbarayadasa known as 'Tande Muddu Mohana Vittala' composed hundreds of *Keertanas*. Karivarada Vittaladasa (Ramadasa), Shankarapura Venkatadasa, his sons Gopiathadasa, Jayasimhadasa, etc., also followed this tradition and composed a number of *Keertanas*. The other members who belonged to the Dodballapur Dasakuta were Madhavantargata Vittaladasa, Uragadri Vittaladasa, Raghurama Vittaladasa, Sitapati Ramavittaladasa, Ramakanta Vittaladasa, etc. Raghavendrappa, who was said to be a Personal Assitant to Col. Close, the British Resident in Mysore, composed a *Kavya*, namely, *Sashtika Vamshapradeepa*, which throws a flood light on the Vedic tradition and literary contributions of the Dodballapur people, and it also provided a graphic account of the town during the last century. Govinda Krishnacharya of the same place translated *Nyaya Sudha* of Sri Jayatirtha into Kannada and produced a work entitled *Sadhana Deepika*. His son 'Vidwanmani' and 'Asthana Vidwan' Vasudevacharya was also a scholar with his reputed works like *Dwaita Pradeepa*, *Tattva Shiksha* and *Brahma Meemamsa* to his credit.

The Channapatna rulers themselves were Telugu writers and patronised Telugu scholars. Immadi Jagadevaraja (1570-1597 A.D.) was said to be proficient in music and literature, and himself composed *Adhyatma Ramayana* in Telugu. Ponnatoti Obalakavi, the court-poet of this ruler, produced the finest work *Vamana Purana*. There were a few more poets in Channapatna and Sugatur principalities, and to mention a few, Naishadham Thammakavi and Koduru Venkatachalakavi were notable. Mummadi Thimmabhupala (c 1665 A.D.), a chief of Sugatur, wrote the works like *Rajendrachola Charite*, *Kumararjuniya* and *Saundaresha Charite* in Telugu *Shankara Samhite* in Kannada and the *Kaumudi Vyakhyaana* in Sanskrit. Baddakaveeti Dattakavi, author of *Ganita Deepike* and Pinna Bayalacharya, composer of the Telugu *Yakshagana*, *Godaguchi Charitra*, were the well known Telugu writers from Sugatur.

MODERN PERIOD

The rich background of the earlier period helped the blossoming of better literary talents after the advent of the modern education during recent decades. Karibasavaswamy of Adarangi in Magadi taluk was the Charapattadhikari of the Veerashaiva Matha at Nonavinakere in Tumkur district and composed several songs, of which fifty songs have been collected and published in *Shivanubhava*, a Kannada monthly, Bijapur. Outstanding scholars from Mysore Asthanakavi Basavappa Shastry (Abhinava Kalidasa), was born at Narasandra in Magadi taluk. Chavali Ramaswamy Shastry of Channapatna wrote *Karnataka Chchandolankara Sahitya Lakshara Sangraha*, a work on prosody, rhetoric, language and such other technical aspects of literature and revised the *Jagannathana Vijaya*, a twelfth century Kannada work, by the well-known poet Rudrabhatta. M.S. Puttanna, one of the pioneers of the pre-modern Kannada literature, was born at Channapatna. Cha. Vasudevaiah of Channapatna, another luminary of the Kannada literary world was also proficient in Kannada, Sanskrit, Telugu, Bengali and English, and besides his other works, he also translated Rajanikantha Gupta's Bengali work *Rajaputara Mahime (Aaryakirti part I in Kannada)* and Satyacharana Sastry's work on Shivaji *Aaryakirti, part II*). His son Cha. Va. Raghavendraiah has also written a book on his father. Asthana Vidwan Komanduru Ramaswamy Iyengar of Magadi, another reputed author of the period, published about 41 works in Kannada which include poetry, dramas, short stories, novels, biographies, etc. and he revised the work *Ananda Ramayana* by Tirumalaraya of Sahadevapura. Three other outstanding scholars of the period were Asthana Mahavidwan Motaganahalli Ramashesha Shastry, his brother Motaganahalli Shankara Shastry and his son Asthana Vidwan Motaganahalli Subrahmanya Shastry of Magadi taluk. Ramashesha Shastry taught Sanskrit to prince Jayachamaraja Wodeyar and Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV. Ramashesha Shastry has translated Sanskrit works *Srimadbhagavata Mahapurana, Mudrarakshasa Nataka* of Vishakhadatta, *Mukundananda Bhana, Hitopadesha*, etc. Shankara Shastry, a great scholar in grammar, rhetoric, prosody, etc. in Kannada and Sanskrit, produced popular Kannada plays like *Indrasabha Pandava Vijaya, Sriyala Charitre (Dharmapala Nataka), Mandarojvala Parinaya (Gulebakavali)*, etc. His son Motaganahalli Subrahmanya Shastry was also a reputed scholar, playwright, musician and a *gamaki*, and he rendered *Valmiki Ramayana* and *Skandapurana* into Kannada and his other works in Kannada consist of *Skandapurana Khandikegalu, Lalitopakhyana, Samskrita Nataka Kathegalu (in 2 parts)* and *Karnataka Malavikagnimitra*. S. Veerappa Shastry of Magadi has rendered a great service to the promotion of Veerashaiva religion and culture and has published works

like Amrteshwara Bhashya, Deekshabodhe, Siddeshwara Mahime, Sharana Charitrya, Kavikarna Rasayanam and Somanatha Bhashyam in his monthly journals titled Veerashaiva Nandini and Veerashaiva Dharma Sangraha. Bheema Rao ('Vamshi'), a popular novelist in Kannada, has settled at Singarajapura in Channapatna taluk.

Mahadeva Shastry of Nelemangala was known for his high scholarship. The Sharada Matha at Shivaganga is said to have patronised some outstanding scholars. Hesaraghatta Lakshminarasimha Shastry, born at Nelamangala, composed *Nakshatra Maalike* in Sanskrit in praise of his family God Kammasandra (Stambhodadhi) Lakshminarasimhaswamy, and his *Durga Pancharatra Maalike* includes several beautiful stotras. The *Ganga-gowriyara Guttina Maduve*, based on early Kannada work called *Shankara Ramayana* and *Sri Ganapathi Maduve* have been published by Alalaghatta Harikathe Ramanna of Sulakunte in the same taluk. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, son of Raghavacharya of Devanahalli, was a scholar in Kannada and Sanskrit and also a talented actor in the Chamarajendra Nataka Sangha of Mysore, whose works include *Ganitha Sanjivini*, *Tara Shashanka* and *Swamathhe*. Sampangi Ramaiah ('Bharati') of Hoskote was an author and a journalist, whose works published under 'Savinudi Granthamale' were *Nelada Alathe*, *Panchatantra*, *Shakti*, *Srimadvaimikiramayana Kathasangraha* *Vivekanandaswamy* etc., and he revised *Dashaparva Bharata* and translated *Madhavi Kankana* into Kannada. Rajasevasakta D.C.Subbarayappa of Dodballapur was proficient in Kannada, Sanskrit, English and Urdu, and being the office-bearer of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore, he also edited the *Kannada Sahitya Parishat Patrike*. Ramavadoota of Tavarekere in Hoskote taluk has produced *Mukti Darpana*, a work on Vedanta, and it is edited by Veeradasa ('Satshishya') and revised by Kavishvara Narasappa of Kodigenahalli in Dodballapur taluk. Tiruvengadadas of Ramanagaram has published *Bhaskarananda Charite* in Kannada and his another work is based on the legendary account of Sri Rama. *Seetharama* is a Bengali novel translated into Kannada by Krishnamacharya of Devanahalli. His brother Srinivasacharya also translated two Bengali novels titled *Bhikshuka* and *Haridasi* into Kannada. Ramaswamy of Bagalur, and Venkatachalaiah of Kundana in Devanahalli taluk have produced *Vasishtha Ramayana* in mixed prosody and *Kalidharma Shataka* in Kanda metre respectively. *Viveka Manjari* and *Grihinyadaja Gange* are the works of R.Srinivasachar of Ramanagaram.

H.Krishna Shastry of Hoskote, an esteemed scholar in Kannada, Sanskrit and English was a renowned epigraphist with many scholarly publications on history and epigraphy to his credit. He presided over

the 10th Kannada Literary Conference at Kolar in 1924. Nelemangala Lakshminarayana Rao, another scholar of high repute served as a Government Epigraphist, Government of India. He has edited Volumes of the *South Indian Inscriptions* (Vols. 9 & 11) and his *Karnatakada (Arasu) Manetanagalu* (with R.S.Panchamukhi) is a scholarly work. Karlamangalam Srikanthaiah of Magadi Taluk, whose name is permanently associated with *Siribhuvalaya* of Kumudendu, was a scholar with a number of outstanding works and papers to his credit. Rajasevaprakashta Navaratna Ramarao of Devanahalli, a talented writer in Kannada and English, wrote an autobiographical sketch titled *Kelavu Nenapugalu*, has also translated Dr.Masti Venkatesha Iyengar's historical novel *Channabasava Nayaka* into English.

OUTSTANDING WRITERS

Quite a number of modern writers that have hailed from this district have won the State and National awards for their outstanding works. Dr.V.Sitharamaiah ('Visi') of Budigere in Devanahalli taluk, a creative writer, poet and critic of high standing has left an indelible mark on the history of renaissance in Kannada literature. He was elected President of the 36th Kannada Literary Conference held in Kumta in 1957. Dr.D.L.Narasimhachar of Doddabele in Nelamangala taluk was a dedicated scholar, teacher and critic. The Mysore State Sahitya Academy honoured him in 1967 and Mysore University conferred the D.Litt.degree on him in 1970, and he was the President of the 41st Kannada Literary Conference held at Bidar in 1960. Dr.G.P.Rajarathnam, who hailed from Ramanaagaram is one of the very few acknowledged and respected modern literary figures of Karnataka. He was honoured with D.Litt.degree from the Mysore University in 1977. He presided over the All India Kannada Literary Conference in Delhi in 1978. Dr.N.S.Veerappa, an educationist and author of about 45 outstanding works, hailed from Sathanur in Magadi taluk, and his works consist of poetry, novels, dramas, collections, biographies and books on education. Dr.D.S.Shivappa of Dodballapur, is an author of some very noted works on medical science, has won the KSA award for his *English-Kannada Vaidya Padakosha* in 1973. Sametanahalli Ramaraya (Ra.Sa.) of Hoskote taluk is a scholar of high repute, whose *Shakuntala* (poetry) has won the KSA award in 1971. Rajasevasakta C.K.Venkataramaiah of Potlu in Channapatna taluk is a recipient of the Padmashree award (1962) and the winner of the KSA award for his *Kalidasa Mahakavi* (1966), a comprehensive study of the works of Kalidasa. He has published short story collections, plays and biographies. His *Turayi, Mandodari* and *Nachiketa* are very popular. Prof.D.Javare Gowda ('Dejagau') of Chakkere, same taluk, who served as the Vice-Chancellor

of the Mysore University for six years, is well known for his energetic and felicitous prose-writing in Kannada. He presided over the 47th Kannada Literary Conference held in Bangalore in 1970. Dr.T.V.Venkatachala Shastri, born at Kanakapura, is a serious student of Kannada prosody and grammar and has besides hundreds of research articles, more than 40 outstanding works to his credit. His *Kannada Chitrakavya*, a work on figurative poetry in Kannada literature won him the KSA award in 1988. Sudhakara of Yennegere in Magadi taluk has brought out some useful collections of folksongs, and his *Garike Beru*, an anthology of short stories, has won him the KSA award in 1969-70. *Kanni Kitta Hasu, Hattu, Kathegalu* (short stories) and *Dada Kusida Baavi* (novel) are his other contributions. Prof.K.S.Nissar Ahmed hailing from Devanahalli was the President of the Karnataka Sahitya Academy, is a well-known and popular modern Kannada poet and he has eight published anthologies to his credit. One of his books for children *Hakkigalu* has won the KSA award in 1977 and the NCERT national award in 1979. *Idu Bari Bedagallo. Anna*, a book on literary criticism, also won him the KSA award in 1980.

Dr.B.V.Govindarajulu of Ramanagaram has worked extensively on the geological aspects, and his works include *Bharatada Khanijagalu, Vignanaa Maharshigalu*, etc. *Agni Shilegaku* has won him an award from the Institute of Kannada Studies of the Mysore University. K.S.Narayanachar hailing from Kanakapura, a scholar in Indological studies, has done a commendable work on the Vedic culture and his *Veda Samskritiya Parichaya* in many volumes has attracted the scholars, the first volume securing him the KSA award in 1973. S.Channappa of Avati in Devanahalli taluk is the winner of the KSA awards (1972 and 1979) for his children's books *Kuvempu Kathe* and *Neharuji Kathegalu*. He has produced more than 21 books, of which *Kavigalu Kanda, Karnataka Kuvempu Sahitya Kelavu Avalokanegalu* (edited), *Chinnada Tatte, Vangmaya Vyaktigalu* (for children), etc. are noticeable. Dr. Kalegowda Nagavara of Channapatna taluk is a noted writer of the post-modernist (*navyottara*) movements and he is also associated with the Bandaya Movement. His *Bayalu Seemeya Lavanigalu* (folklore) and *Betta Saalu Male* (short story) have won the KSA awards in 1973 and 1979 respectively. Dodda Rangegowda, a well-known and popular poet of the younger generation, has settled at Hoskote, and his *Kannu Naalage Kadalu* (poetry) has won the KSA award in 1972. Neelattahalli Kasturirangan (Neelettahalli Kasturi) of Magadi, author of *Karunalahari, Idu Bharatada Daari, China Japanu Kathegalu*, etc., has won the KSA award in 1976 for his work *Siddavanahalli Krishna Sharma: Vyakti Mattu Shakti*. H.S.Gopalarao of Nelamangala, who has worked on the Kannada epigraphy, has also written novels like *Jenu Nanju*,

Parigraha, *Bhinna* and *Gati*, and his *Gulputti-Munputti*, a children's play, has won him the first prize from the Balbhavan of Bangalore. Sri Gurusiddha Shivacharyaswamy of Guruvinapura Brihanmatha in Kanakapura taluk is a scholar in Veerashaiva literature and his published works include *Siddhamallesha Vijaya*, a biographical sketch and *Pushpaguchcha*, an anthology of poems. His *Shabari*, composed in *Mahachchandassu* has won him the Devaraja Bahaddur award. Su. Rudramurthy Shastry of Sugganahalli in Ramanagaram taluk is also a winner of the Devaraja Bahaddur award for his novel *Ashoka*. He is a poet with 10 anthologies to his credit, besides being an author of 16 popular and noteworthy novels including *Aurangazeb*, *Kumara Rama*, etc. Dr.D.R.Nagaraj of Dodballapur is a noted writer and critic of the navya group, whose *Amrita Mattu Garuda*, a critical study of the modern Kannada literary works and trends, won the Vardhamana award. The *Shakti Sharadeya Mela* is his another outstanding contribution. Dr.Shivakumara Swamiji, Head of the Siddaganga Matha and renowned scholar hails from Virupapura. Famous scholar on English literature and former English professor at Mysore University, Prof. C.D.Narasimhaiah belongs to Ramanagaram.

H.K.Veeranna Gowda of Avverahalli in Channapatna taluk, a freedom fighter and journalist, is an author of three books, namely *Shivaji Vijaya*, *Buddhadeva* (plays) and *Enaku Meluku* (autobiography). Prof.K.Venkatagiri Gowda, a renowned economist of international repute, also hails from this taluk. T.K.Rama Rao, a noted novelist in Kannada, had settled at Channapatna for long and his historical novel *Jagadevaraya* is based on the history of the chieftain of that place. It is interesting to note that the Vishwabrahma Sabha of Channapatna had published, a hundred years ago, a Kannada rendering of the Telugu book called *Chittooru Jilla Adalattu Kortina Teermana*, which was a judgement over a social dispute. Subrahmanya Acharya Puttige (Rasika Puttige), who has settled at Channapatna, is a prolific writer, whose works include anthologies of poems, plays, novels, short stories, etc. His works for children have won him many awards. Korati Srinivasa Rao, hailing from Korati, Hoskote taluk, has written over 120 books. He had been a novelist of repute, having exploited historical themes and of these over a dozen are on Vijayanagara history. He also wrote works on Maadhwa saints. *Kannada Vachana Guchha* is an anthology of modern Vachanas composed and published by 'Sajjana Sevaka' Na.Nanjundaiah of Dodballapur, whose another work is *Nija Maanavana Guri Enu?*. Mundadi Venkataramana Rao of the same place has penned *Jhnanodaya*, a play, and other works. V.Ashwathanarayanachar has about 10 works to his credit, which consist of collections of *vachanas*, *Keertanas*, lyrics, etc., titled *Vishvajhna Vachangalu*, *Tattvajhna Vachanagalu*, *Gramadevara Padagalu*, *Tattva Tirtha*, etc. His father, Kuguru

Venkatachar, has produced *Panchavati*, *Ramayana*, a Yakshagana and *Garbhgeete*, te, an anthology of songs. C.Veeranna of Hanabe in the same taluk, another post-modernist writer with progressive ideas, has edited *Kannada Pratibhane Kavya*, a noted anthology of select verses and modern poems which reflected the social consciousness and leftist leanings of the poets through the ages. His *Kannada Sahitya Charitrika Belavanige* volume one of the five volumes proposed history of Kannada literature, is a notable contribution with a new outlook. Dr.Kempegowda of dyadarahalli in Channapatna taluk is a reputed linguist with works like *Bhashe (Mattu) Bhasha Vignana*, *Bhasha Vargi-karna*, *Dhwanima Vignana*, etc. on linguistology to his credit and his *Bhasha Vignana Kosha* is a dictionary of technical terms in Linguistics. Prof.G.R.Rangaswamaiah of Gorinabele in Nelaman-gala taluk is a reputed historian and he has done a commendable work on the Hoysala dynasty. The Kannada classics like *Jeevandhara Chariteya Sangraha*, *Navaneeta* and *Ramadhanya Charite* have been edited by K.C.Panchalinge Gowda of Kodihalli in Kanakapura taluk. *Viveka Manjar* by R.Srinivasa Rao, a collection of Kannada essays in three parts, represents the language and literary trends of the 19th century. His grandson, B. Srinivasa Rao, has also published a book for children entitled *Makkala Neeti Kathegalu*. *Shiva Shri Ramagiri Kshetra Darshana*, a research work on the history of Ramanagaram, is published by M.G. Nagaraj, who was a teacher there and he has also done a commendable work on the memorial stones (*Kolekallugalu*) and *Suggikattegalu* of the Kodagu district. He has also penned short stories, poems, plays, etc. Venugopala Soraba of Kanakapura, a prolific writer in Kannada and English, has published five novels besides several collection of Kannada poems and a number of short stories and his anthology of poems include *Musuku Nasuku*, *Jivajivanta* etc. in Kannada and *Two Children* and the *Singing Bird* in English. A noted critic Shivaramu Kadanakuppe of Ramanagaram taluk has published *Samanavaya* and *Samvahana*, and *Champa Aayda Kavanagalu* is his edited work. H.V.Sriranga Raju of Kudlur in Channapatna taluk with his *Soviet Dinachari Naanu Tulida Haadi* translation of Buddhist works, etc. S.Rajatadri of Akkur with his *Nataka Kale*, *Akshara Vaidya*, *Paschima Hombelaku*, etc., Dr.G.Marulasiddaiah of Mylanahalli with his *Bane Kadambari Prabhucela*, *Bharata Natyashastra*, etc., Shivaramu of Kanakapura with his *Ranaveelya*, *Kannnadada Kadugaligalu*, *Nettanu Taavare*, *Aatmahuti*, *Netaji Palakar* etc., Dr.Siddalingaiah of Manchanabele in Ramanagaram taluk with his *Hole Maadigara Haadu*, *Saaviraaru Nadigalu*, *Panchmaa (Mattu) Nelasama*, *Avataragalu*, etc. are significant writers. The last named is also a reasearch scholar and a leader of the Dalita literary movement. Be.Ka.Murthi Eswaraiah of Bettakote in Devanahalli taluk has to his credit the collections like *Hosa Alegala Haadu*, *Bandayada Bisi Usiru* (edited), *Abhivyakti*

Samvedane Ityadai and *Artha Mattu Vyapti*, and he has translated into Kannada Ambedkar's *A Path of Salvation* and *Buddha and Future of his Religion*. The *Taluku Darshanas on Devanahalli and Nelamangala* by him are also notable.

"Haridasa Sahitya Bhushana", Aralumallige Parthasarathy of Dodballapur taluk is a creative writer and a scholar in Haridasa literature, whose works are notable contributions for popularising the areas of knowledge in Haridasa Sahitya. He has been selected as the Chairman of Akhila Bharata Haridasa Sahitya Sammelana which was held in Bangalore in 1989. De.Na.Srinivasa Murthy, who has settled at Dodballapur has written *Kalaateetaru Dweepagalalli* an account of an adventurous voyage to the Andaman, and *Girikandara Mohitaru*, a narration of adventurous trekking in mountains and forests. Ta.Pu.Venkataram, a well-known writer has over 70 novels and other creations to his credit, and has now settled at Devanahalli. Vidwan G.V.Shivaswamy, author of *Sri Guru Phirangishwara charite Sri Urilingashivacharyara Charitre*, *Channabasaveshwara Charitre*, *Degula*, *Kirana*, *Ramanagara Taluku Darshana*, etc., hails from Doddagangawadi in Ramanagaram taluk. Kannada Ogatu Maale is published by Chikkaluru Channappa of the same taluk. Bairamangala Ramegowda has published about one hundred poems and some writings on literary criticism. *Javanurina Vrittanta* is a novel by Mu.Shivananjaiah of Kutagallu. K.Krishnagopala's *Sudhakar* is a social novel. V.S.Reddy, B.S.Vishwanatha Shetty, H.K.Ravindra from Ramanagaram have also published poems, short stories, sketches, etc. K.Krishnagopala is a novelist from the town. 'Shishu Sahitya Visharada' Y.J.Shantarajaiah of Yelekyatanahalli in Nelamangala taluk has published books for children like *Shravanabelagolala Kkshetra Athava Bahubali Vijaya*, *Jaimini Bharata Hhaagu RRamayanada Kathegalu*, *Shramadana Geetagalu* etc. B.Nanjundappa, author of *Basavannanavara Abhaya Sampattu*, *Naalvaru Devamatheyaru*, *u*, *Devara Dasimaryara Purana* and several other such works, hails from Kanakapura. *Neevu BBayasuva Magu Gundu Henno* is a book on medical science by K.R.Ramaswamy of Magadi. Hulikatte Narasanna of the same taluk has published *Halliya Darshana*, *Acharya Vinoba*, *Bhave*, *Mudrana Samikshe*, etc. Bhadracharya Timmasandra with his novel *Kallarali Hoovagi*, Su.Ta.Ramegowda of Sulleri with his *Payana*, *Nimagu Ondishtu Namagu Ondishtu*, etc., B.Lingegowda of Belakere with his *Kannadada Kanmani*, B.V.Sridhar of Bananthanahalli with his two translated works like *Vastu Mattu Manava* and *Granthalaya Ondu Adhyayana*, Shivaramegowda Nagavara with his novel *Heppu* and *Gorurara*, *Kritigalu*, *Ondu Samskritika Adhyayana*. B.T.Krishnappa of Bommanayakanahalli with his *Mannina Beduku*, *Ranahaddugalu* and *Hosurina Haleya Talegalu* are notable writers from Channapatna taluk. *Adhunika Bijaganita*, *Hhaagu Ganita*, *Tarkashastra* is a mathematical work by Yambhar Sampathkumar of Malur in the same

taluk. J.K.Sadashiva Murthy, another poet who hails from this taluk has published anthologies *Bikugade* and *Bhava Sangama*. Of the writers of Magadi taluk, mention may be made of G.S.Gundappa of Gundanahalli, who has brought out anthologies of poems like *Sri Ganesha Suprabhata Geetegalu*, *Sri Ganesha Geetegalu*, *Askasha Deepa* etc. *Magadi Taluku Darshana* is written by Vidwan Nanjundaiah of Doddasomanahalli. Pa.Nataraj "Sarvottama Magadi" has also published short stories, poems and essays. D.Ramachandraiah (D.R.Chandra Magadi) besides his short stories, poems etc., has also published criticisms in the name of "Arjuna Magadi". Dr.C.R.Rangegowda is said to have collected a vast data relating to history, folklore, place names, herbs, etc. of Magadi taluk. His son M.R.Gurudev is noted for his short stories and poems. Ta.Nam.Kumaraswamy of Muginatavare is a reputed journalist, whose *Sankranti* is an anthology of poems. Magadi Gopalakrishna's *Noduva Beedugalu* is a useful travelogue. Na.Chakrapani has produced about 25 Radio plays and features for children which are very popular on the air, and his *Vedara Dasimayya*, is a critical study. N.Ramachandra (Sri Rama Narasandra), M.Veeranna of Baginagere, Channappa of Banavadi, Ma.Thi.Somashekharaiiah (Magadi Sriranga), Cha.Kuntegowda, N.Prakash, Lokesh and a host of others are the promising young writers, who have published a large number of poems, short stories, etc. Alla.Chiranjeevi of Thippasandra is interested in research in cultural history and has published some significant papers. Pandit Channappaiah of Chakrabhavi has produced a classic in *bhamini shatpadi* titled *Shankara Vijaya* Yalakki Gowda of Neralakere is an essayist. Noted Kannada critic Mallepuram G.Venkatash hails from Mallepura in Nelamangala taluk.

Chikkaramaiah (Ramapriya) of Kodihalli in Dodballapur taluk has published *Vishwa Vidyarthi*, *Yugadharna* and *Kiriya Rajakumara*. Among other writers of this taluk, S.R.Siddaraju of Ramadevanahalli has written books on methodology of the Kannada typewriting and shorthand. K.N.M.Ramu has penned a play, namely, *Kasturiya Tyaga*. D.R.Nagaraja Rao ('Pranava') of Dodballapur is a poet. Noted writer Bindiganavile Bhagawan has now settled in Dodballapur. *Siddiddavaru* is a social play by Ha.Vi.Lakshminarayana of Hanabe. H.B.Shivakumar of Hanabe, K.Gopalakrishna and S.Venkateshappa of Dodballapur are promising writers. *Sukti* (*sudha, sara*) is a work by the last named. H.K.Nataraj ('Balaka') has published a social play. K.N.Somashekar's ('Varnana Somu') novels like *Nava Yauvvana Aralidaga* and *Namate Mudidaga* M.R.Manjunath's revolutionary social play *Arunodaya* and *Hirirugada Haadi* a short story collection are notable. D.M.Srinivasa Murthy and 'Sahityalankara Bhushana' D.S.Devaraj Bhat are also renowned scholars. H.M.Ranganath of Hullukunte is a novelist

and a playwright with his *Saagida Haadi*, *Badukina Bayake*, *Shapajivi*, *Mahatyagi*, etc. D.M.Srinivasa Murthy (Deshpande), M.P.Narasimha Murthy of Dodballapur, C.Ramachandraiah of Jalagere, Chandramouli Banavati ('Banashri'), K.Narayana Rao of Kadanur, etc. have also penned poems, short stories, etc. A.D.Avalamurthy's articles on scientific aspects are notable. V.Ramarao Puthane, Huskur Sathyakumar, Ba.Ra.Narasimha Murthy and Khaleelulla Marenahalli have jointly edited an anthology of Kannada poems entitled *Hanebaraha*, in which poems of K.Gopalakrishna, C.L.Venkatesha Murthy, D.M.Prasanna Kumar etc. have been included. Ramarao V.Puthane's *Ondu Halliya Kathe* is a play which is now video taped. *Baalinali Kanda Bapuji* and *Bangaloree Nirmatru Kempgowda* are the two plays by D.V.Gangadhar of Oddanahalli.

K.B.Srikanth, Sathyananda, K.M.Sadananda Murthy "Shishuvani", K.M.Revanasiddaiah, K.V.Venkoba Rao, etc. from Kanakapura have published a number of short-stories, poems, essays etc. G.S.Siddalingaiah of Harohalli has produced a play *Daya Vijaya*, besides his several essays on religion. N.Mahadevappa has edited *Sri Mahalingeshwara Vachanagalu*, which contains self-composed *vachanas* on Sri Mahalingaswamy with a brief history of the Degula Matha of Kanakapura. N.Mahadevappa and B.Nanjundappa have jointly edited *Degula Jyothi*, a commemoration volume of Sri Immadi Nirvana Swamy of the same Matha. Ellegowda Besagarahalli has to his credit the collections of poems like *Neenaagu Nannatma Jyoti* and *Baduka Bayasida Hakki* and edited collections like *Sangama*, *Divyajyothi*, *Mutyala Maduvu*, etc. H.P.Madappa of Kanakapura and L.Narasimhaiah (Ellen) of Harohalli have published poems, short stories etc. S.V.Lakshminarayan, a short story writer and a poet and E.C.Rajaratnam ('Echanur Rajaratnam'), a well-known writer of novels like *Daalagalu*, *Atruptha* etc., have settled at Kanakapura. M.Puttegowda's works on geography are useful publications. Many devotional songs are composed by H.P.Madappa of Halasur, K.P.Ganeshiah and Santhebachahalli Sugandharaja are talented poets. Pandit Uttanur Gopalakrishna and K.V.Venkoba Rao (Lakshmi Tanaya) are prolific writers. The national award winner D.Ramachandra is known for his *rupakas*. Prof.V.Narayanaswamy's *Nyayadeepa* is an anthology of short stories. G.Abdul Basheer of Kebbedoddi is a Kannada scholar of considerable merit. Besides these, H.S.Doreswamy of Harohalli, Prof.Chikkamangappa of Kanakapura, M.V.Srinivasan (Ma.Vem.Shri) of Harohalli, M.Ramaiah of Arakere, etc. are also noted writers. V.Krishnamurthy of Kanakapura has published text books on history.

Some critical essays on literature and culture have been published by a promising writer H.Dandappa of Kondrahalli in Hoskote taluk. N.Vasudev of Sulibele has to his credit several published feature articles on scientific aspects. A number of informative

articles regarding medical aspects have been published by Dr.Y.N.Srinivasa Murthy of Hoskote. N.B.Chandra Mohan of Nelavagilu has edited *Kempu Mannina Okkalu*, a collection of Bandaya poems, and besides his essays, he has also translated Nazim Hikmet's Turkish poems. His father N.D.Bajanna, a stage artist and a playwright, has penned several plays which were staged. *Gautamagiri Kshetra Parichaya*, which deals with the mythological and historical background of the places in the Yabaralli hills in Devanahalli taluk, is published by B.Channappa of Bhuvanahalli. Veeranna of Vijayapura has composed the *vachanas* and patriotic songs. The well-known humorous writer M.S.Narasimha Murthy has now settled in Hoskote town. Doddahulluru Rukkoji Rao and B.Jayakumar of Nandagudi are promising writers and have published articles on the stage and cinema activities. *Shava Nakkitu* is a novel by H.M.Shivalingaiah of Hoskote. Edeyurappa has published an anthology of poems. *Sri Geethamrita Saara* is published by H.S.Venkat Rao of Ramanagaram. Hallimala Subbarao's *Sri Venkatesha Mahatme Arthat Sri Srinivasa Kalyana* is in prose. H.K.Prasanna Ramanagaram's short-story collections like *Karulinana Kudi*, *Devara Jooju*, *Hull Savaari*, etc are worth noticing. A large number of essays and short stories have been published by H.S.Jayarao and H.K.Rajanna of Ramanagaram. Ramakrishnaiah of Padarahalli and Gangadharaiah of Sugganahalli have contributed poems, essays and short stories. M.N.Eshwara Rao of Lakshmipura (Vadevatta) is a knowledgeable person on history. K.M.Munikrishnappa of Machohalli in Nelamangala taluk is a poet with a collection of poems titled *Modalu Gottirallila*. 'Sahitya Ratna' Kam.Su.Venkatadri Sharma has made an attempt to trace the literary contribution of Nelamangala taluk in *Arkavati*, a souvenir published in 1971. N.Venkataramaiah, N.S.Krishna Murthy, N.Vishwanatha, N.S.Chidambara, etc. of this taluk have composed songs, poems, etc. N.Vishwarupachar of Vijayapura in Devanahalli taluk is a sex educator and chief honorary organiser of the Arogya Shikshana Parishat in Bangalore, whose publications include a number of books on sex education and health. Gavisiddhaiah of Avati, D.B.Chikkaveeraiah of Devanahalli are also noted writers. Kakolu Raghavendra has penned *Maadhvara Punyakshetra Abburu*. Pandari Chellappan, journalist from Channapatna has a huge collection of samples of newspapers and he has helped compilation of *Kannada Patrikegala Parichaya Kosha*

Women Writers: This district has some distinguished and eminent women writers whose contribution to various branches of literature is also worth noticing. Sarvasheela Channamma was a Veerashaiva devotee of the 13th century, who had settled at Kalya in Magadi taluk, and is said to have practiced 64 *sheelas* (virtues) of Veerashaiva Philosophy. She

also influenced on Palkurike Somanatha, a prolific writer in Telugu, Sanskrit and Kannada who died at Kalya. Among the modern women writers, C.N.Jayalakshmi Devi, winner of the KSA awards for her *Shubha Drishti* (short story), *Gangarasa: Durvinta* (historical novel) and the Central Government award for *Koluru Kodagusu* for children, hails from Channapatna. She has to her credit the works like *Anaamika Mattu Itara Kathagalu*, *Makkala Muru Natakagalu*, *Grama Leele Shaptavapi* etc. Dr.Anupama Niranjana, top ranking novelist and author of books on children and medicines, hails from Dodballapur. *Idu yaava Nyaya* is a Kannada rendering of the Telugu original by A.Vijayakumari (Vijaya Shankara) of Gudemaranahalli in Magadi taluk. A collection of poems has been published by M.Saraswati Gowda of Mattikere in Channapatna taluk. K.S.Prabha a short story writer, critic and poetess of considerable merit, has also published essays on women's personality and problems. Uma of Dodballapur, K.N.Geethalakshmi of Nellukunte in the same taluk, Vijaya Nagesh, Kausalya Nataraj of Magadi, H.Saraswathamma of Gadipalya in the same taluk, Na.Nanjamma of Hoskote, Susheelamma of Nelamangala etc. have published poems, short stories, essays, etc.

URDU WRITERS

Among the taluks of this district, Ramanagaram and Channapatna have been important centres of Urdu literary activities. The Urdu scholars, poets and writers who have flourished here have produced works of considerable merit. *Aurat* is a notable literary contribution in Urdu by Nakeem Abdul Samad of Ramanagaram. Following are the promising Urdu poets of the same place: Mohamed Haneef Sarshar, Aslam Baig Sabr, Samiulla Aftab, Samiulla Tasneem, Ameer Ahmed Tarrar, Saleem Anjum, Mohammed Haneef Ashiq, Nadeem Farooqui, etc. The two organisations like Bazm-e-Khasim Shahi and Bazm-e-Meraj-ul-adab have been conducting various activities for the encouragement of the Urdu writers in Ramanagaram and young and talented poets have been profited by them. Nazim-ul-Fairoze is a journalist and dramatist, besides being a short story writer in Urdu. Dr.Fahamida Begum, who hails from this town, has now been working as the Director of Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu Hind in Delhi. The Urdu literary activities have been conducting in Ramanagaram since 1970 and the monthly as well as the annual mushairas were arranged under the auspices of the above organisations, in which noted Urdu poets had taken part. A state level mushaira programme was also conducted under the auspices of the above organisations and the M.M.U.College of Pharmacy of Ramanagaram in 1984. The Urdu poets from all over the state have participated in it. Besides these activities, the Kannada Sahitya Samiti and the Muslim Youth Associations of Ramanagaram have jointly

conducted for the first time in this district the Kannada and Urdu poets meet in 1978. They have been jointly and regularly conducting the monthly Kannada and Urdu mushairas.

Channapatna which has the largest population of Mahdavi Muslims, and the tomb of Aqil Shah, the spiritual mentor of Hyder Ali Shah and Tipu Sultan is another centre of Urdu literary activity. Mushairas and literary functions are held here and the town has a very rich collections of Urdu, Persian and Arabic books at the Mahdavia Library. A mushaira was conducted in Dodballapur in 1981 and S.Iqbal Ahmed of this place is the spirit behind the Urdu activities here. The Bazm-e-Urdu-adab of Kanakapura has arranged mushairas, seerath-un-nabi, etc., and D.Ibrahim Shareef, who is connected with these activities, has published essays and short stories in Urdu.

FOLKLORE

The folk and traditional art forms reflect the life-style, beliefs and customs of the people. The variety of songs, dances and drama (Yakshagana) are responsible for a cultural and artistic liveliness. The Kolata, Beesu-Kamsale, Karaga, Kavadi-Kunita, Dikamrbari Vesha, Togalu or Chakkalada Bombayata, Neelagara Mela, Patada or Javali Kunita, Pooja Kunita, Potivesha, Bhagavantike Mela, Rangada Kunita, Chowdike Mela, Ekataru Mela, Sinderana Kunita, Onake Kunita, Iruligara Kunita, Dollu Kunita, Biredevara Kunita, Nandi Kunita, Keelukurure Kunita, Palegarana Vesha, Garudigombe Kunita, Nandikolu, Hulivesha, Somana Kunita, Sutradagombeyata, Tamate Kunita, Nagari Kunita, Maari Kunita, Lingadabeerana Kunita, Goravara Kunita are some of the notable folk arts of the district and they reveal different aspects of rural culture. Besides these, Pandari Bhajane, Harikathe, Sobane, Ramashastra, Helavaru, Budubudike, Mukhaveene, Olaga, Jogaiah etc. are also noticeable. It is noteworthy that the scholars have explored the field of folklore of this district and collected information on more than 30 folk-arts extensively. These folk-art traditions have their own traditional costumes and their own instruments of a specific nature. They also have a collection of songs connected with each tradition. Most of these professional singing groups also have a religious background. For example, the Nandikolu and Pata dances represent the Shaiva and Vaishnava tradition respectively. Dollu Kunita represents the Beereshwara cult. Veeragase and Lingadabeerana dances belong to the Veerabhadra cult. Beesu Kamsale is connected with Mahadeshwara worship. Pooja and Karga are also dances sacred to goddesses. Ranga and Maari dances are also relate to a female diety.

Scholars have made a commendable attempt in studying almost all the major forms of folklore of this district. Prof.D.Javeregowda's works on folklore are worth noticing. Sudhakara, winner of the K.J.Y.A. award in 1986 has published *Shivagange Suttina Janapada Kathegalu*, a collection of folk stories collected around Shivaganga in Nelamangala taluk. Of his other notable publications on folklore, the folk *vachanas* collected at Yennegere in Magadi taluk and other places and a collection of proverbs collected at Yennegere and at Billanakote in Nelamangala taluk are noticeable. Dr.Kalegowda Nagavara's *Bayalu Simeya Laavanigalu* included a few ballads collected in Channapatna and Nelamangala taluks, and his other collections are *Bekaada: Sangaati* and *Beedi Makkalu | Belado, Mataadu Lingave* and *Chandulla Makkala.a Ombattu Kodu Swamy* are the collections of B.Siddagangaiah Kambalu ('Nisargapriya'). C.J.Shivashankar of Chakkere has edited *Janapada Chintana* and *Mailaralingana Kavya*. Noted writer C.Veeranna's *Obbane Helida Ippatteradu Janapada Kathegalu* is a collection of 22 folk stories collected from H.C.Muniyappa of Hanabe in Dodballapur taluk. Bairamangala Ramegowda's *Tilida Maadu Haadara* is a collection of folk lyrics. Chakkaluru Channappa's *Kannada Ogatu; Maale* comprises a number of riddles of Channapatna taluk. The *Karnataka Janapada Kalegalu* a Kannada Sahitya Parishat publication, edited by Go.Ru.Channabasappa contains picturesque details of different folk arts found in this district. These publications have laid the sound foundation to the folklore collection in this district. The well-known folksongs collector K.R.Krishnaswamy's (Ka.Ra.Kru.) collection *Hachcha Hombale Kunidave* has a folksong on the goddess Kabbalamma of Kanakapura taluk. The folklorist D.Lingaiah's collections like *Padineralu* and *Mannina Midita* also include some folk stories collected in this district. *Ogatugalu* is a collection of riddles edited by Prof.H.J.Lakkappa Gowda, who has included some riddles of Kanakapura taluk also. The folk-beliefs of this district also collected and published in *Namma Suttina Nambikegalu* by Dr.D.K.Rajendra. Popular folk singer Bananduru Kempaiah has collected folk songs of Ramanagaram taluk and published them in *Chandulli Padava Kalisavva* and *Bayalu Simeya Janapada Kathegalu* is a collection of folk tales. He has worked on the folk music of the scheduled castes of Karnataka. Kugi Giriappa of Kunamuddanahalli in the same taluk has published *Nammura Janapada: Geetegalu*. S.Venkateshappa and Shivaramu of Byranahalli have collected folklore material from Dodballapur and Magadi taluks for Karnataka Janapada Trust.

The folk arts which have been traced in this district have also been brought to light with essential details by the scholars. Kolata is a prominent folk dance type found all over the district. Sri Gangabhavani Kolata Mandali of Budigere in Devanahalli taluk, Sri

Sasalu Kolata Mandali in Dodballapur taluk, Siddaiah and troupe of Magadi, Kariyappa and troupe of Polohalli, Thippeswamy Kolata Sangha of Nagadevanahalli, Sri Vinayaka Yuvaka Raitha Kolatada Tanda of Bidarukandapura, Sri Anjaneya Kripa Kolata Mandali of Bashettihalli etc. have made their name in this art. The Dikambari Samiti of Tarabahalli in Hoskote taluk is notable. The Pooja Kunita troupes have been traced in Kanakapura and Danayakapura, Banandur, Ankalli, Avaragere, etc. in Ramanagara taluk. The Budubudike and Ramashastra artists have been found in Manchanayakanahalli, etc. in the same taluk. Notable and talented Olaga players, Tamate and Nagari artists are also seen at Ankalli, Dannanayakanapura and others villages. The Karaga festival and dance is popular in Ramanagaram town and taluk. The Soman Kunita artists are settled at Tubinakere, Somanahalli, etc. in Magadi taluk. The Tubinakere artists are popular in other states also. The Garudigombe artists are also settled at Tubinakere. The Sutradagombe artists may be seen at Agalukote and other places. There are the Nandidhwaja troupes at Magadi town, and Sampigemaradoddi, Gollaradoddi, Kudur and other villages in the same taluk. The artists of Arevadya, another form of *dollu*, may be seen at Hosapalya, etc. in the same taluk.

This district has been flooded with the talented folk artists, singers and performers. The Karnataka Janapada and Yakshagana Academy (KJYA) has conferred an award on Chaudike Subbaiah of Nelemangala in 1980. Venkataswamaiah of Lakkenahalli in Magadi taluk received the KJYA award in 1981 for his Anjaneya Vesha in Bayalata and he has played the same role over 3,000 times. C.Muniyappa or 'Kelike' Muniyappa, a Yakshagana artist of Dodballapur, has won besides the other awards of the KJYA award in 1983. The same award has been conferred on Lakkamma of Billanakote of Nelamanagala taluk in 1984 for her talent in singing hundreds of rare folk songs. Gangadharachar of Nagavara in Channapatna taluk is the winner of 1985's KJYA award for rendering service in Bayalata performance. The KJYA award of 1986 has been won by Kenchamallaiah of Kariyappanadoddi in the same taluk for his skill in Goravara Kunita. He could sing 30 ballads, a unique talent. His father Mallaraiah was also fully adapt in this dance. Tamate Bettaiiah of this district was selected for the 1988 KJYA award. Besides these, the other folk artists and singers who have been noticed by scholars may be grouped here under each art tradition and form of singing: S.H.Kalaiah of Kanakapura, Patel Huchchappa of Shivanahalli, Muniguddiah of Hosadurga, Parashivaiah of Santhekodihalli, etc. in the same taluk, Veerabhadraiah of Gattipura, Basavegowda of Bylakere in Magadi taluk, Madaiah of Vibhutigere, Bhadraiah of Anjanapura, Patel Ningappa of Archakarahalli in Ramanagaram taluk and Pujari Puttamadappa of Timmasandra and Pujari

Beerappa of Huchchaianadoddi in Channapatna taluk. Anantha Rao and Srinivasa Rao of Bhairasandra in Hoskote taluk are the Tugalubombe players who have participated in cultural festivals in Delhi twice.

Lakshmaiah of Timmaiahgowdanadoddi, Gombe Hanumanthaiah of Manchenayakanahalli, Ramandoji Rao of Chikkagangavadi in Ramanagaram taluk and Achchavarada Narayana Rao of Akkalenahalli-Malenahalli in Devanahalli taluk are also the Tugalubombe artists. Anjanappa of Muddulinganahalli in Kanakapura taluk is a talented player of Nadaswara. Bettaiah and Ayyachallaiah of this taluk are skilled in Nagari Kunita. Motaiah of Sripathihalli in Magadi taluk is an expert Mukhaveene player. Eranna of Kalasagollarahatti, Patel Narasaiah of Sripathihalli, Daddaiah of Nagashettihalli in the same taluk and Tammaiah of Kurubarahalli in Ramanagaram taluk are the notable Gollara Kunita artists. Karengappa of Mahadevapura, Munishamappa of Vishwanathapura in Devanahalli taluk and Ramanna of Theppadabegur in Nelamangala taluk are known for their talent in Palegara Vesha. Komaraiah of Vibhutigere in Ramanagaram taluk and Muttaiah of Jampalegowdanadoddi in Kanakapura taluk are the noted Maari Kunita artists. The notable artists of the Bhagavantikemela are T.V.Gurumurthappa of Bannikuppe, Channappa of Chowdeshwarahalli in Ramanagaram taluk and Marisiddappa of Chikkenahalli in Channapatna taluk, Channegowda of Doddakambali, Nanjunda of Paradeshirampura, Mariyappa of Molagalu, Madalaiah of Shivanahalli, Madegowda of Santhekodihalli and Shivanaiah of Gabbadi in Kanakapura taluk are talented Beesukamsale artists. Kalibayamma of Krishnapuradoddi, Lakshmibayamma Ramanayaka of Ammanapura, Kalibai of Padarahalli in Ramanagaram taluk, Ganganayaka of Chikkatorepalya, Tolachinayaka of Sevanagar, Narayananayaka of Savanadurga in Magadi taluk, Pikanayaka of Aralalutandya, Somanayaka of Bennegodlu in Kanakapura taluk and Siddagangappa of Totagere in Nelamangala taluk are the noted artists of the Lambani Kunita.

The Pooja Kunita artists like Shivalingaiah and Krishna of Nagavara in Channapatna taluk are worth mentioning. The Somana Kunita artists include T.Timmaiah of Ajjanahalli, Papanna of Kenchanahalli, Pujari Lingappa of Vacharahalli and B.S.Rangaiah of Baichapura in Magadi taluk. The Veeragase artists are Pujari Kadappa of Kodamballi, S.H.Nagappa of Channapatna, Pujari Huchchaiah of Hosadurga in Kanakapura taluk and Madiiah of Vibhutigere in Ramanagaram taluk. The following are the notable Keelukudure Artists: Gundappa of Virupakshipura, Revanna of Mankunda in Channapatna taluk, Mariyappa of Avati, Muniswamappa of Vishwanathapura in Devanahalli taluk, and Krishnappa of Agalakuppe in Nelamangala Taluk. Eragunte Gowda of Gollaradoddi, Marinagaiah of Kariyappanadoddi in Channapatna

taluk, Chikkadoddegowda of Santekodihalli in Kanakapura taluk, Puttaiah of Hosahallipalya, P.Bailappa of Gollarahatti near Shivaganga in Nelamangala taluk, Mariyaiah of Kaveridoddi, Yajaman Rangegowda of Gollaradevaradoddi, Ramaiah of Kethohalli in Ramanagaram taluk, D.Madaiah of Dimbadahalli in Kanakapura taluk, Poojagaiah of Dodbhallapur and Halaiah of Gollarahatti in Magadi taluk are the noted artists of the Karaga Nritya. Chowdappa of Tarabahalli in Hoskote taluk is an expert artist of the Dikambari Kunita. Chikkasiddaiah of Teppada Begur is skilled in Kavudi Kunita. Puttaiah of Thippagondanahallipalya in Magadi taluk, H.S.Ramabhavaji of Hosadoddi and Venkataiah Shetty of Gungarahalli in Ramanagaram taluk are the Kondamama artists. K.A.Nagaraju of Kanakapura is talented in Kattivarase.

The Neelagara mela artists like C.M.Puttaswamy of Channapatna and Siddappa of Belavadi in the same taluk, the Karapala mela artist like Doddahulluru Rukkoji Rao of Hoskote taluk, the Lingadabeerana Kunita artist like Pujari Honnaiah of Bevur in Channapatna taluk, the Hulivesha artists like B.S.Shivashankara of Bairamangala in Ramanagaram taluk and Huchchappa of Kanakapura are the noted performers of the respective folk arts. B.K.Srinivas of Bairamangala is a skilled Bhajantri. Hombalaiah, son of Natakada Doddaiiah of Mankunda in Channapatna taluk is an expert in Halage Kunita. Dodda Hanumanthaiah of Manchanayakanahalli of Ramanagaram taluk is an artist of the Sutradabombeyata. T.Lingaiah of Chakkere in Channapatna taluk sings Rivayat songs. Malagaiah of Madabala in Magadi taluk is known for the Tamate performance. Shivanna of Magadi taluk has won several prizes for Kolata. Agalakote Ramaiah and his troupe (Ranga Puthali) is famous for its Sutradabombe performance and this troupe has toured in foreign countries also. Rangaswamaiah and his troupe at Tubinakere is noted for Garudigombe performance. Agalakuppe Ramanna of Magadi taluk is a famous artist of the Saralabombeyata (rod puppet). Besides these, the Yakshagana (Kelike) and Bayalata artists are also noticeable here. Yakshagana and Bayalata, which are called Moodalapaya in this district, take their themes from folklore and mythology and they consist of a good number of talented and devoted artists. The following are some of the noted folksingers of the district and a few of them have their talent broadcast by the AIR. Lakshamma of Veerabhadranapalya, Koligere Kempaiah, Pattatayamma of Hanabe in Dodbhallapur taluk, Linganna Bilidal, Chikkamarigowda of Kanakapura taluk, Nanjundaiah of Bairamangala, Boramma of Banandur, 'Padana' Boramma of Kethohalli in Ramanagaram taluk, etc. Bananduru Kempaiah has set to music hundreds of folk songs, and has popular cassette of folk songs to his credit. Sampangiramaiah of Kanakapura has also used

this media. Govindappa of Doddatur in Dodballapur taluk, Venkatachalaiah of Benachakalluguddepalya, C.G.Somashankar of Guddalahalli in Magadi taluk, Thimmaraju of Appagere in Channapatna taluk, Nagaraju and Shivaraju of Ramanagaram are some of the talented folk singers of younger generation.

THE KEERTANE AND GAMAKA

The Keertankars have been playing a significant role in cultural and religious life. S.K.Ramashastry of Thyamagondlu, Venkatachala Das of Gangondanahalli in the same taluk, Nanjappa Das of Vijayapura, Chinmaya Das of Hoskote, H.S.Narayana Murthy of Haralur in Hoskote taluk, Jayamma of Gollahalli in Kanakapura taluk, etc. are a few of the reputed Keertanakars, who have won awards also. 'Keertana Chatura' H.V.Veerabhadraradhya of Channapatna was honoured at the All India Keertanakars' Sammelana in 1964 and 1984. An award was conferred on C.Channe Gowda of B.Halli in the same taluk at the Keertanakars' Sammelan in 1984. V.Krishna Murthy Das of Vijayapura has published an anthology of Kannada Bhajans, namely, *Bhajanavali*. Noted Keertanakar 'Keertanakalavatamsa' S.Nagachar of Devanahalli has also published books like *Vihayaka Vratalkapa*, *Vira Brahmendraswamy Charitre*, *Bhadrachala Ramadasaru*, *Kabiradasaru*, etc. V.Nagamangalaiah of Helagalli in Kanakapura taluk, Chinmaya Das of Hoskote, etc. are also popular Keertanakaras. B.Chandrashekar of Chikkahajjaji in Dodballapur taluk is a young talented Keertanakar. Besides these, many Gamaka artists have also played effective role in propagating and promoting literature and culture. Veteran scholar Basavappa Shastry was himself a gifted Gamaki. Motaganahalli Subrahmanya Shastry, noted scholar, was also a Gamaki. The well known woman writer C.N.Jayalakshmi Devi of Channapatna is known for her gamaka recital. D.Sitaramaiah of Magadi is an author, actor and a violin player, besides being a reputed Gamaki. T.S.Nanjunda Shastry and his grandfather Dakshinamurthy of Tavarekere in the same taluk are known for expounding Gamaka excellently. G.Venkataramaiah of Jadigenahalli in Hoskote taluk, H.S.Srinivasa Shastry of T.Hosahalli, K.N.Basavaradhya of Budiguppe in Kanakapura taluk, T.V.Subba Rao and Venkataramaiah of Thyamagondlu in Nelamangala taluk, T.S.Vasudeva Rao of Ramanagaram, etc. have also promoted Gamaka in the district. S.Shivanna of Ambalagere in Dodballapur taluk and G.Parameshwara Rao of Magadi are outstanding Gamakis with the other skills.

THEATRE

The folk and traditional art forms that reflected the culture of a people gradually gave birth to the professional stage. The Rangada

Kunita, Nandikolu Kunita, Veerabhadrana Kunita, Garudigombe, Kolata, Maari Kunita and such other folk dances are called as the dramatic dances. The role of Yakshagana Bayalata is also very significant. There are a number of playwrights in this district who have supplied stageable plays and most of them are based on mythological themes drawn from the epics and romantic legend. The same themes were presented through Yakshagana and Bayalata for years. Apart from these playwrights, Basavappa Shastry, Motaganahalli Subrahmanya Shastry, C.K.Venkataramaiah, etc. of this district achieved remarkable success with their reputed plays based on romantic and mythological themes. Basavappa Shastry, who was honoured by the Mysore Palace with the title 'Abhinava Kalidasa' has contributed 28 literary compositions including 11 in Sanskrit, and his renderings of *Kannada Shakuntala*, *Vikramorvasi*, *Ratnavali*, *Uttarama Charite*, *Malati Madhava* and *Chandakaushika* are available. The professional stage of that period depended almost entirely on such plays. Motaganahalli Shankara Shastry's *Indra Sabha*, *Pandava Vijaya*, *Shriyala Charitre*, (*Dharmapala Nataka*), *Mandarajvala Parinaya* (*Gulebakavali*), etc. were taken up by professional troupes, and the famous Gubbi Company staged his *Usha Parinaya*. *Mandodari* and *Nachiketa* of C.K.Venkataramaiah are some of those brilliant plays which added colour and dignity to the professional stage of Karnataka. Of his other plays *Ranadhira*, *Namma Samaja*, *Sundari*, *Tenali Ramakrishna*, *Brahmavadini*, etc. are also worth mentioning, and his *Tenali Ramakrishna* was filmed in Telugu and won the President of India Medal. It is interesting that Motaganahalli Subrahmanya Shastry was also one of the talented artists of the Amateur Dramatic Association of Bangalore. *Gandugodali* based on mythological theme was penned by G.P.Rajarathnam and it was popular with the amateur troupes. Besides this, his other plays like *Narakada Nyaya Mattu Kambali*, *Seve*, *Sambhavami*, *Yuge Yuge*, *Shakarana Sharotu Bahubali Vijayam*, *Mattu Gommata Shilpa*, etc., were also popularly staged. A Kannada play titled *Dhruva Maharayana Natakavu* was produced by Raghavendraiah of Dodballapur.

Documented evidence on the histrionic activities is very limited. Sri Bharata Janamanollasini Nataka Sabha of Channapatna started in 1924 was managed by S.P.Narasimha Murthy and later by T.S.Gurikar. This troupe consisted of some of the veteran artists of the time, namely, B.Rachappa, B.Subbaiah Naidu, M.N.Gangadhara Rao, B.V.Gurumurthappa, Mohammed Peer, Ashwathamma, etc. B.V.Gurumurthappa, born at Shivanapura in Hoskote taluk was known for his Krishna's role in the mythological dramas, and he later became the partner of the Sri Vishweshwara Nataka Mandali owned by veteran M.N.Gandadhara Rao. 'Ganakala Bhushana' and 'Ganakala Gandharva' C.Honnappa Bhagavatar of Chowdasandra in Nelamangala taluk, a noted stage and cine-artist,

started his own drama company at Bangalore under the banner Sri Uma Maheshwara Sangeeta Nataka Mandali during 1961 and presented a series of Kannada dramas throughout the State till 1964. The Viprapuri Nataka Sabha of Harohalli in Kanakapura taluk was started by a talented stage artist 'Natakada' Narasaiah. The Sathyanarayana Mitra Mandali and the Chamundeshwari Nataka Mandali had jointly associated with the Janatha Kala Sangita Nataka Mandali of Bangalore and staged *Amara Prema* and later *Daanashoora Karnata*, in which a noted artist like Kotturappa also played roles. 'Kokila Kanthabharana' D.Murarachar of Dodballapur, who played the female roles in the Gubbi Company in the beginning, started his own professional troupe under the name Sri Chandramouleshwara Nataka Mandali, which came to a close soon. He also played some key roles in Kannada movies like R.Nagendra Rao's *Kabir* Honnappa Bhagavata's *Bhakta*, *Gora*, *Kumbara*, and Gubbi Karnataka Company's *Sadarama*. It is said there was another dramatic company called the Sathyanarayana Nataka Mandali at Dodballapur. M.V.Rajamma of Thippasandra in Magadi taluk, who has won an award from the Karnataka Nataka Academy in 1966-67, was an outstanding artist of the Kannada stage and cinema and she played leading roles in the Chandrakala Nataka Mandali of Mohammed Peer. Sri Vijaya Nagabhushana Nataka Mandali (1954-68) started by H.N.'Hall' Venkataswamappa of Hoskote was also a famous troupe staging some of the very popular plays. Sri Venugopalswamy Kripaposhita Nataka Mandali at Devanahalli, which celebrated the silver jubilee year in 1988, was started by S.R.Rangacharya. This troupe is now run by his son C.R.Vasudeva Murthy, a stage director and harmonium expert.

Besides these, a number of dramatic troupes which flourished in this district, mention may be made of Sri Basaveshwara Kripaposhita Nataka Mandali of Veerapura, Sri Rama Kripaposhita Nataka Mandali of Dodballapur, Sri Anjaneyaswamy Kripaposhita Nataka Mandali of Aralumalligebagilu, Sri Basaveshwara Kripaposhita Nataka Mandali of Bashettihalli, etc., in the same taluk. The Bangalore district drama competition was held at Dodballapur in 1989, in which the following dramatic troupes participated: Sri Maruthi Yuvaka Raita Sangha of Neralaghatta, Sri Anjaneyaswamy Kripaposhita Yakshagana Mandali of Nagasandra, Kannada Yuvaka Raita Sangha of Hadonahalli, Sri Maruthi Kripaposhita Nataka Mandali of Kodihalli, Sri Bhuvaneshwari Krida Mattu Samkritika Balaga of Bashettihalli, Sri Gangadevi Kripaposhita Nataka Mandali of Narasaiahnahalli, Sri Vinayaka Nataka Mandali of Somashettihalli, Sri Prasanna Venkataramanaswamy Kripaposhita Nataka Mandali of Tubugere, Sri Basaveshwara Kripaposhita Nataka Mandali of Bashettihalli, Sri Madduramma Kripaposhita Nataka Mandali of Melinajuganahalli and Sri Venugopalswamy Kripaposhita Nataka Mandali of S. Nagenahalli, all in Dodballapur taluk. Sri Ranganatha Nataka Mandali of Kallahalli, Sri

Anjaneyaswamy Nataka Mandali of Kolaturu, Sri Basaveshwaraswamy Nataka Mandali of Halappahalli, Sri Maheshwaramma Nataka Mandali of Kurubarahalli, Sri Venkataramanaswamy Nataka Mandali of Lakkondanahalli, Sri Gopaldaswamy Nataka Mandali of Jyothipura, Sri Muneshwara Nataka Mandali of Mandur, Sri Varadarajaswamy Nataka Mandali of Vagata, Sri Channakeshavaswamy Nataka Mandali of Chikkabanahalli, etc. in Hoskote taluk, Sri Anjaneya Kripaposhita Nataka Mandali at Magadi, Sri Maruthi Kripaposhita Nataka Mandali of Teggikuppe in the same taluk, Sri Panduranga Mitra Mandali of Ramanagaram, etc. are the other troupes in the district. The Magadi Taluku Kalavidara Sangha, a taluk level organisation of artists founded by M.S.Shivanna in 1979 has conducted various literary, cultural and dramatic activities since then. A taluk level artists' conference was also convened under the auspices of this organisation in 1982 at Magadi and veteran stage artist B.Jayamma presiding.

Many stage artists who could make a deep impression on their audiences at different times and some of them also turned to film careers. Lakshminarayanappa of Dodballapur and 'Seethe' Kempaiah of Bedarahalli in the same taluk are notable among them. H.N.Tailor Papanna of Hoskote, Durga Singh, Narayan Singh, Narayana Gowda, Lal Singh, H.V.Muniswamaiah, H.M.Siddappa, H.V.Sampanna, B.N.Gurappa, M.Rudrappa, J.R.Veerabhadraiah, Basavaradhya, H.S.Veerabhadraiah, S.R.Veerabhadraiah, Puttaraju, C.S.Anjaneyalu, Chandrappa, K.M.Muniyachar, A.S.Ramachandrachar, Narasinga Rao, H.M.Muniyappa, J.N.Rajan, etc. in the same taluk, Gangabhairaiah, Srikanthachar of Thyamagondlu, etc. in Nelamangala tq, B.Rangaiah of Hanabe, Dr.M.Venkateshappa, C.Munichowdappa, Nazeer Saheb. D.A.Eshwaraiah, M.Muniyappa, C.Muniyappa, B.Krishnappa, B.P.Sannappa, G.Virabhadraiah etc., in Devanahalli tq, Thimmaiah and Revanna of Jalamangala in Ramanagaram tq, H.P.Hanumanthaiah, M.S.S.Swamy of Magadi, Bheemaiah of Janigere, Chandrappa of Mathadapalya, 'Kala Tapasvi' Harikatha Vidwan K.S.Mahadeva Shastri of Koramangala, H.C.Puttahonnappa of Udukunte, M.C.Chikkarachappa of Motaganahalli, V.R.Siddalingaradhya of Kempasagara, H.G.Ganganarasaiah of Honnapura, Sharabhachar of Maniganahalli, S.C.Channappa etc. in the same taluk. M.S.Shivanna of Magadi is an artist as well as a *tabala* master. N.Mahadevaiah, who played key roles in different professional drama companies, hails from Hoskote. Apart from these stage artists, there were also some notable playwrights of this district. Noted artist and playwright N.D.Bajjana of Nelavagilu in Hoskote tq. has produced radio-plays like *Duranta Kama*, *Krishna Sandhi*, *Dushtabuddhi*, and *Harischandra*. He has also acted in several Kannada films besides being the dialogue writer to a successful Kannada film titled *Kaivara Mahatme*. N.Kemparaju of Hanabe in Dodballapur taluk has penned *Bakasura Vadhe*, *Prahlada*, etc., and he has also published poems. Srirangaiah, who hails from Maralenahalli in the same taluk, has produced *Pandu Vijaya*.

AMATEUR STAGE

The amateur stage is also humming with activity in the district. Some of the reputed amateur troupes are the Suresh Nataka Kala Sangha at Nelevagilu in Hoskote tq. started by N.D.Bajjanna, staged *Kaivara Mahatme* a mythological play, repeatedly. The Vinayaka Kala Koota of Dodballapur founded in 1969 and renamed as the Natagangothri(Naga) in 1975, is another amateur troupe known in the district, behind which M.S.Gunasheelan (President of the troupe) is the moving spirit. This troupe has conducted a workshop on the stage craft (with 'Prajna' troupe) in 1980, a district level cultural competition in 1984, the Janapada Kala Mela (with KJYA) in the same year, the stage songs' competition in 1988, the Kalamela in 1989, etc. A.Ellappa, Sundararaja Urs, S.S.Ravindra Babu, D.D.Devaraju, R.M.Prakash, B.Ramaiah, N.Raju and a host of others have associated with this troupe. M.S.Gunasheelan (Dodballapur) has also directed some T.V. serials. A drama festival with symposium was held in 1986 under the auspices of various local organisations of Magadi. The Prajna Kala Sangha (1977) of Dodballapur (President:K.R.Hayagrivachar) is another reputed dramatic troupe in the district, which conducted the various literary, cultural and dramatic activities and a stage workshop in 1981 under the guidance of R.Nagesh. Among the other amateur dramatic troupes Karuramagola Vrinda of Doddahullur in Hoskote taluk is a street play organisation, with which Lakshminarayanappa, a talented artist as well as a singer is closely associated. The Jyothi Kalavrinda and the Jolly Friends Hobby Youth Club of Magadi are active in the stage activities. The Shantala Natya Sangha of the same place had conducted a symposium on stage craft in 1987 under the supervision of Bhairanahalli Shivaram and B.Siddagangaiah Kambalu ('Nisargapriya'). A stage workshop was also arranged by the Kanaka Ranga (1986) of Kanakapura and a play entitled *Sahabru Barutare* was also staged by the participants. The Amateur Dramatists Association of Magadi also staged some popular plays and Mari Rao, M.Nagappa, etc. were some of the leading members of this troupe.

Among the modern playwrights, who have brought glamour to the amateur stage, mention may be made of B.Siddagangaiah Kambalu ('Nisargapriya'), whose *Swargastha* has won him the KSA and the Kannada Sahitya Parishat awards and *Chora Purana* has won a prize from the Karnataka Nataka Academy. V.Ramachandra of Thyamagondlu in Nelamangala tq. who is busy engaged in all branches of the amateur stage including acting, has also produced six plays for children. The well-known artist of the amateur stage and the Kannada cinema P.N.Chandrashekar ('Mime' Chandru, 'Mukhyamantri' Chandru) of Honnasandra in the same taluk has directed more than 50 plays and

himself has engaged in the stage operations. T.N. Seetharam of Dodballapur is a playwright with successful plays like *Aasphota* and *Nammolagobba Nujukayya*. C.N.Narayan and M.G.Nagaraj of Ramanagaram have also directed plays and Padmanabha ('Kalapriya'), another stage director of the same place, has also directed *Bhruna*, a Kannada movie. Other amateur artists of note from the district include Padmanabhaiah, N.Divakar, Srinivas, N.Subba Rao etc. of Ramanagaram, T.K.Devaraj, R.N.Nagaraju, N.G.Umesh, K.N.Vasudeva Murthy, R.Krishnappa, D.Munimaraiah, D.Chandrashekar, R.N.Umesh, C.Nanjundappa, S.S.Balaji, N.Krishnappa, Basavaraje Urs, B.V.Ramu and Vasu Tubagere of Dodballapur.

M.V.Rajamma, who was the stage doyen in the beginning, and already a top heroine in the films, became the first woman to produce a Kannada film through *Radha Ramana* in 1943 and this film was responsible for bringing into limelight two noted artists of to-day, G.V.Iyer and T.N.Balakrishna. *Makkala Raja* was also produced by her and she also won awards for her best acting in *School Master* and *Kitturu Channamma*. 'Ganabhinaya Chandra' C.Honnappa Bhagavata, being a musician, composer, drama artist and film artist-producer, presented some outstanding Kannada films like *Mahakavi Kalidasa*, which won the National award in 1956, and the movie *Jagajyothi. Basaveshwara*, where he acted as hero was given the National award in 1959. B.Saroja Devi, an artist of high standing, hails from Dashavara in Channapatna taluk, and she has been awarded 'Padma Shree' in 1969 and the Rajyotsava award in 1988. Besides these artists, Ashok (Venugopal) of Channapatna, Sri Harsha of Killeddaranapalya in Magadi taluk are a few among the reputed artists of the Kannada cinema. D.Eshwarappa, Gopala Bhat of Dodballapur etc., have also made their names in acting. Among technicians K.B.Gopinath (Kanakanahalli Gopi) of Kanakapura is a talented alrounder in the field of film industry and his *Bayoscope* in Kannada is a handbook with simple narration on different branches of the movie making. H.M.K.Murthy of Hoskote is a talented T.V. Photographer. The Rajkamal Arts, Srinidhi Productions and K.C.N.Movies are the famous film producers from Dodballapur. K.S.Srinivasa Murthy of Dodballapur, H.Venkatesh of Bidadi, T.S.Ranga of Tirumale in Magadi, K.S.Jagannath of Korati in Hoskote tq. are some noted film producers. V. Somashekar of Vijayapura in Devanahalli taluk is a noted film director. The Chulika Film Society of Dodballapur (1988) with S.N.Krishna Kumar as President has screened short films and feature films.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Some outstanding and gifted artists of the modern period of Karnataka hail from this district. Rumale Channabasavaiah, a renowned

painter, was born at Dodballapur. He is winner of a number of awards and prizes including the State award in 1967 and the KLKA award in 1972. He set up his own Rumale Art Gallery at Bangalore. He presided over the 5th Karnataka Artists' Sammelan in 1981. N.Marishamachar from Vijayapura has won several prizes for his paintings. He is the founder-president of the Samyojita, a group of contemporary artists, and he has authored several works in Kannada titled *Samakaleena Kale Hebbar*, etc. N.Krishnachar of the same place is an expert in textile printing and screen printing and now he is running Karuna Arts. B.K.S.Varma (B.K.Srinivas) of Devanahalli, a noted painter of the new generation and was trained in the traditional style also and he has made an impression by his surrealist works on the depletion of forests and over exploitation of nature. H.V.Lingachar of H.L.V.Arts of Hoskote is a talented artist and his painting at the Rama Mandir, Hoskote is notable. Tyagaraja, Kodandarama, Venkatesha etc. are some of his fine creations. It is said, the well-known land scape artist P.R.Thippeswamy spent his early years as an artist at Kanakapura and drew some paintings of the Gandhi Farm near Harohalli. Prem Kumar of Ramanagaram is a noted cartoonist. M.Vishwanath of Dodballapur has brought out a collection of cartoons in Kannada entitled *Naga Mallige* and *Smile Awhile* in English and he has also bagged national award for his skill in photography. D.Ramachandraiah of Magadi is an expert in paper art. K.V.Subrahmanyam of Vagata Agrahara in Hoskote taluk is a creative artist and an art critic.

Channapatna is popularly known as the treasure house of lacquerware. Kudike Bewoor in Channapatna taluk is renowned for its earthen toys. Ramanagaram is famous for making terracotta figurines and decorative pottery. Images of gods and goddesses, animals, vessels of various shapes and the sizes and flower pots are some of the many items being produced by the traditional potters in and around Ramangaram (see chapter VIII also).

SCULPTORS

Apart from painting, the rich tradition of sculpture has also largely helped to enrich the cultural life of this district. Epigraphs found in the district throw light on the early sculptors like Aranya Kamarasa Achari who engraved the herostone at Chikkanahalli in c 750 A.D. (Ht 85). A sculptor by name Kannan made the door frame of the Someshwara temple at Gangavara in c 1100 A.D. (Dv 77a). Another sculptor Vamanam also worked on the same door (Dv 77b). Turuvachari Kaliyugameyyan, a sculptor built the Someshwara temple at Mugabala (Ht 96;1334 A.D.). The two herostones found at the same village (Ht

98 and 99, 1337 A.D.) speak of a sculptor called Tanappan, who made the figures and had the stones engraved. A lamp pillar in front of the Ramaswamy temple at Nallur was made by Achari Ponnappille's son Odeyappa (Dv 40; 1386 A.D.). Marappa and Patioja both did the stone work at the Garuda-Kambha, which is standing in front of the same temple (Dv 39; 1401 A.D.). The statue of the Basava of the Basavanna temple at Alalakuppe was made by a sculptor, namely, Shambhulinga in 1649 A.D.(Ma 36). Nagoji finished the images of a herostone found at Budikuppe in c 1653 A.D. (Kn 96). Both Kenchachari and Puttachari made a silver *Kalasha* which was presented to the Goddess Kabbamma at Sathanur (Kn 131). A bell at the Gangadhareshwara temple, Shivaganga hill was wrought by a brazier called Erakada Gangaiah. Noted sculptor Vikramaditya Bahuguna Teja is said to have engraved some herostones at Taverekere in Hoskote taluk.

It is said that Devegowda, the feudatory prince of Devanahalli invited two brothers from Madhurai, namely, Gopalacharya and Ramacharya, to undertake the construction of the fort and the Venugopala Swamy temple in Devanahalli. They are said to be the founders of the Devanahalli Shilpa Kala Shala. The reputed sculptor Channakeshavacharya belonged to this family and Sheshamamba, who also a sculptor, was his wife. A.C.Hanumanthacharya of Devanahalli, who belonged to this reputed family trained by his mother from his boyhood was one of the best contemporary stone carvers. He achieved a remarkable proficiency in creating statues in stone and he has supplied many statues to the temples in the state. The KLKA has conferred on him an award in 1968 and he was given the State award in 1969. His wife Saroja Devi Acharya is also a noted sculptor with several outstanding sculptures to her credit, to whom the KLKA has bestowed an award in 1984-85. Besides these, K.B.Shankara Narayana, S.V.Siddalinga Acharya, H.Gayathri Devi, H.Muralidhar, K.R.Lava, P.Ravindra Kumar, M.Nagaraj, Khasimbee, C.Gururangaiah, etc. of the same place are also noted sculptors.

Magadi Rangaswamaiah, a well know *tambura* maker had specially assembled a highly artistic *tamburas* on request of 'Gayaka Shikhamani' Dr.L.Muthaiah Bhagavata. Among others, Arasa Jetty of Channapatna received certificate of merit for his skill in lacquerware craft from the State Government in 1969. V.Puttachar of Manniganahalli in Magadi tq. (bronze work), Chikka Chowdachari (Musical wire), Chowdaiah, Hotte Chowdaiah, Sanjivinaiah etc., of Channapatna (all skilled in manufacturing musical wires and Jew's harps) are also talented craftsmen. Chitragar Narasimhaiah, Chitragar Krishnaiah, Garuda Juttappa, Palepalli Ramasanjivaiah, Suryanaranaiah,

Venkatarayappa, Handa Venkataramaiah, etc. of the same place are highly skilled in manufacturing the lacquerware. Rangachar of Tirumale in Magadi taluk is a noted sculptor.

MUSIC AND DANCE

There have been a number of learned artists of Carnatic and Hindustani music hailing from the district. Pundarika Vithala (1562-1599 A.D.), a native of Sathanur in Magadi tq. was proficient both in Carnatic and Hindustani systems of music, whose *Sadraga Chandrodaya* deals with both the systems of music. He has written another authoritative work *Raga Mala*, which gives the classification of *ragas* and his other works comprise *Raga Manjari* and *Nartana Nirnaya*. He was at the court of Emperor Akbar. Bhairavi Kempegowda, who was the court musician under Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV of Mysore, hailed from Bevuru in Channapatna taluk, whose reputation and deep knowledge in singing in Bhairavi *raga* is worth-mentioning. 'Ganakala Gandharva' C.Honnappa Bhagavata, who won the Karnataka State Sangeetha Nataka Academy award in 1972 presided over the 6th Musicians' Conference held under the auspices of the Karnataka Gana Kala Parishat of Bangalore. *Omkara Nada Sudha* and *Sunanda Jyothi* in Kannada and *Kriti. Ratnamalabharanam* in Telugu are his books containing musical compositions. Mention may also be made of D.V.Lakshminarayanappa, H.S.Rangappa, Leelavathi, K.R.Sharadamma of Dodballapur and H.S.Rayappa of Huskur, Muniyappa of Talagavara etc. in the same taluk, R.Venktateshaiah of Harohalli in Kanakapura tq., C.V.Nagaraj of Channapatna etc. Among the instrumentalists Muniswamaiah of Thippur in Dodballapur tq, Basappa of Varadenahalli in Devanahalli taluk, Shamanna, H.M.Maligachar of Hoskote (harmonium), Ramaswamy, Gundappa, C.Hanumanthappa, D.Munishamachar of Hoskote, Narasimhaiah of Magadi, H.Puttaiah of Hadyalu in Nelamangala taluk, Subbanna Shastry, K.V.Krishnamani, C.Venkataramanappa, A.Ayyappa Das of Dodballapur (*mridangam*), H.L.Venkatachar of the same place (violin), Chinnaswamaiah of Magadi (*nagaswara*), etc. are worth noting. Kalpana Rani, a Bharat natyam artist of Channapatna, has directed the stage as well as film dance sequences. M.Parameshwar is running the Bharatanatya Kala Niketana at Kanakapura and the Kumari Bharatanatya Kala Shala has been started by Narayani Bhat at Dodballapur. Sneha Janapada Sangeetha Kalavrinde, a troupe of young folk singers, is now run by Bananduru Kempaiah. At Ramanagaram are active Anupama Vadya Goshti and Janapada Vadya Goshti.

Establishment of Janapada Loka or folk cosmos on a 30 acre site near Ramanagaram (1988) by Dr.H.L.Nagegowda, President, Karnataka Janapada Trust is a landmark. It has ambitious programmes on the anvil relating to folk arts and kite flying competition, Dasara Kalamahotsava (1989) and Pauranik Drama Competition (1989) have been

organised at the site (see Chapter XIX). A village level folk art festival was held at Nagavara in Channapatna tq. by this Trust in 1988.

The Bangalore district literary conference was held at Kanakapura in November 1971 and C.K.Venkataramaiah presiding. An All Karnataka Gamaka Sammelan was held at Magadi in 1976 under the presidentship of the noted Gamaki Raghavendra Rao. A district level Bandaya Sahitya Sammelan was also organised at Hoskote in 1981. In 1985 another such meet was organised at Vijayapura, Baragur Ramachandrappa presiding. Several literary congregations have been conducted at Ramanagaram.

The folk artists and singers who are listed below were identified by Dr.H.L.Nagegowda, President of the Karnataka Janapada Trust: Chikkamadaiah of Kariyappanadoddi in Dodballapur taluk and Chamaiah of Doddakabbahalli in Kanakapura taluk (Kamsale), Poojappa of Khasbagilu in Dodballapur taluk (Tamate), D.Puttaswamy Gowda of Danayakanapura, Hanumaiah of Hanumanthegowdanadoddi, Ramanna of Thirumalegowdanadoddi, Chinnagiriyaiah of Bammachanahalli in Ramanagaram taluk, Venkatachalaiah of Narasandra in Kanakapura taluk, and Ganganna (Kuntappa) of Nagavara in Channapatna taluk (Patada Kunita), Muniswamy Rao of Goguddahalli, Ramaiah of Nakkanahalli in Hoskote taluk, Ramachandra Rao of Doddagangavadi, Ramaiah of Ketohalli in Ramanagaram taluk (Togalu-bombeyata), Venkatachalaiah of Benchikalluguddapalya Harthi in Magadi taluk (Tamburi), Venkatagiriyaiah of Vagata in Hoskote taluk (Katti Varase), Venkatesh and Jayaramu of Allalasangraha in Dodballapur taluk (Kolebasavanata), Chikkabasavaiah of Bydarahalli in Channapatna taluk (Neelagara Mela), Channamallaiah of Sorekayidoddi in Kanakapura taluk (Helavaru), 'Belli Kireethada' Venkatadas of Hasuravalli in Nelamangala taluk (Anjaneya Vasha), Yaraguntegowda of Gollaradoddi, Ramegowda of Kutagallu, Giryappa of Gollara-doddi, S.Siddaiah of Magadi, Bailappa of Madagondanahalli in Dodballapur taluk (Kolata), Nagamallamma of Sorekayidoddi in Kanakapura taluk, Bailamma of Hulegowdanahalli in Nelamangala taluk, 'Gurubhakte' Kalamma and Halamma of Mylanayakanahalli in Channapatna taluk, Akkaiahamma and Ramakka of Vagata in Hoskote taluk, Muniyakkaiyahamma of Channadevi Agrahara, Hanumakka of Karlapura, Sanjivamma and Rudramma of Honnavara, Yellamma Devamma of Madhure, Ningamma of Ramadevanahalli, Rangamma and Gangamma of Naranahalli, Gangamma of Doddakukkanahalli, Murugamma and 'Sadhu' Hanumaiah of Kanasavadi, Punyamma of Vanvara, Bailamma of Kodihalli, Hanumaiah of Hasaghatta in Dodballapur taluk (Sobane & Tattva pada), Chikkamuniyappa of Pindukur Timmanahalli and Chikkanna in the same taluk (Bhagavataru). These artists and singers are usually assisted by their troupes during their performances. Besides these, Kuduru Shamanna of Magadi taluk is a noted artist of the Sutradabombeyata. 'Halage Kunitada' Muniyappa of Dodballapur taluk is also a popular folk artist.