

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Education in Belgaum district had its beginning in the *agraharas* which were centres of learning of the ancient times. They were founded by donations of land, etc, made either by the king or queen or an officer or any rich individual to encourage scholarly pursuits. Vadgaon-Madhavpur area which was an urban centre of Shatavahana times must have been a centre of education too, but no details are available. We come across reference to one of the first *agraharas* in the Sangolli plates of Kadamba Harivarma when village Tedava was distributed among 23 scholarly brahmins. But, it is not clear whether the village was in this area itself, as Tedava could not be easily identified. Clear information regarding the existence of *agraharas* is generally available after the 11th century.

Belavi, ancient Bellambi (Hukeri tq) was an *agrahara* in Saka 937 (c 1015) and one Kalidasaiah is described as the chief of the Mahajanas or scholarly brahmins of the place whose number was 50. Goa Kadamba Permadi founded an *agrahara* at Dodwad during the 22nd year of his rule. Belgaum had an *agrahara* with 84 scholars, according to a record of 119. The scholars here were described as poets (*kavi*), singers (*gamaki*) and orators (*vagmi*). A record (1261) from the place speaks of one Ishwara Ghalisasa, and *ghalisasa* is none but a *ghatika sahasi* who was certified as a scholar by a *ghatika-sthana*. The record also speaks of one Lakshmidhara, described as the "crest jewel of the Rigveda *shakha*". It is stated in a record from Belgaum that Belgaum *agrahara* was a very ancient one, founded by Ikshavaku *Chakravarti* after having performed horse sacrifice and settling there 16 scholars, and calling the place Ikshugrama. Present Manoli had an *agrahara* called Shivapura where there were 16 scholars

(1222) and a record of 1252 of the place speaks of one Sarveshwara, an outstanding scholar. The *agrahara* at Enagi (ancient Enige) with 110 *mahajanas* was founded by Teji Chamupati, a commander under the Later Chalukyas in 1182. Huli was an important *agrahara* with 1,000 *mahajanas*, first mentioned in Saka 990 and it had also a Ghaisasageri, the street of *ghatikasahasis* whose number is given as 100. But, it is not clear whether Huli itself had a *ghatikasthanana*. But the place which was *ghatikasthanana* in Belgaum district was Huvina Bage or Raybag. It is considered as the Prayaga for the South. The Mahalingeshwar temple at Gokak is described as another *ghatikasthanana*. Kokatnur also had an *agrahara* called Korgatanagrahara and the head of the *agrahara*, one Mallideva was provided with fly whisk, betel bag, horse, a comfortable seat, great comfort (?*mahabhoga*) and maid servants by the government in 1235. The *agrahara* at Deganve was founded by Goa Kadamba queen Kamaladevi in 1174 providing for 30 *mahajanas*. Khadaklat (Latti, 1174), Madbhavi (1239), Elya in Halasigenadu, Kerur (Kereyur, Chikodi tq), Kabbur (Saka 1128), Basidoni (Saundatti tq, 1554), (Bombalawada in Chikodi tq, 1204), Asundi (called as *piriya agra-hara* Hasundi, 1228), Karoshi (Kervasi, near Chikodi), Chachadi (called Mahagrahara in Saka, 1124), Nesargi, Telsanga (Tilasang, 1147) and Kottalagi (Kottilige, Athani tq, 1167) were some of the notable centres of learning as mentioned in inscriptions (of dates given in brackets). Places like Harogoppa (Saundatti tq) and Harugeri (Raybag tq) indicate that they were settlements of scholarly brahmins. Sirsangi too had an *agrahara* and the Hebbeshwara temple there had a *matha*, the word in fact meaning a hostel attached to a temple for the students. *Agraharas* were centres where the brahmins had to engage themselves in the six-fold duties or *shatkarmas* which included studying and teaching. They were to be well versed in the 14 *vidyas* which included the four Vedas, six Vedangas or limbs of the Vedas, Tarka, Dharmashastra, Purana and Meemamsa. They had separate arrangements for education of boys and this was called *balashikshe*, as can be seen from records elsewhere in Karnataka.

There were many temples owned and managed by the Kalamukha Shaivas in Belgaum district, and generally the Kalamukha teachers were renowned for their scholarship and piety. These temples generally had *mathas* or hostels attached to them, and the Hebbeshwara temple *matha* mentioned above is one such example. The Kalamukha saints at the Vannur and Sogal temples were engaged in teaching. The Jaina *bastis* found at Saundatti, Belgaum, Raybag, and other places in the district also must have been centres of

learning, as *basti* literally means a place where the Jaina *munis* stayed, and the Jaina *munis* were also renowned for their scholarship. The Veerashaiva *mathas* that came into existence after the 12th century took over many Kalamukha temples into their fold and continued the tradition of encouraging educational activities. During the Muslim period, every mosque had a *maktaba* where the three R's and fundamentals of Islamic religion were taught. Similarly every town came to have a number of *madrasas* which were centres of higher learning. The Peshwas continued to establish *agraharas* as can be seen from the example of Yedur in the days of Peshwa Balajirao.

Beginnings of Modern Education

There was no facility for general education on a wider scale before the advent of the British and there was very limited facility for education of girls. The rich and the upper classes engaged private tutors on their own to educate their children in their homes. Private teaching centres called *kooli mathas* or *gaunvthi shalas* also existed, where the teacher collected regular fees at the time of harvesting or other seasons in cash or kind. Writing was practised with fingers on the sand spread in front of the pupil. The first government primary school in the district was opened at Belgaum in 1830, which was a Marathi school, followed by a Kannada school in 1838. Four more Kannada schools were also opened at Saundatti, Sampgaon, Bidi and Bailhongal in the same year, followed by the Gokak school in 1840. In 1835, the Bombay Government decided to have the administration of the 'Southern Maratha' country conducted in Kannada as it was a Kannada region, and education too, it was decided, must be in Kannada. The opening of Kannada schools was a sequel of such a decision. Kannada text books like *Isopana Neetikategalu*, *Ganita Pustaka-Poorvanka* and *Shala Paddhati* were got printed at the Mission Press of Bellary in 1833. From 1836, Kannada books were also printed from Bombay, *Sanna Hitopadesha* being the first such book. A Committee with Balshastry Jambhekar, the Educational Officer as Chairman with K B Gadgil of Hubli and Srinivas Subbaji of Kittur as members, busied itself in the production of Kannada text books. A book of Kannada grammar, published by the Wesleyan Mission of Mysore was also used in the region, Jambhekar procuring 200 copies of the book. The first institution imparting English education was the Anglo-Vernacular School founded in Belgaum in 1832 by Rev Taylor of the (Methodist) London Mission.

The Board of Education founded in 1840 in Bombay to supervise educational activities in the Presidency in its report of 1843 makes a reference to the prejudice that prevailed regarding the introduction of Kannada schools thus : "We are happy to say that this prejudice appears to be vanishing since more books have been prepared in this language the objection seems to be subsiding". Marathi schools came to be opened at Sadalga (1841) and Khanapur (1843). Itgi came to have a Kannada school in 1843. The Government High School at Belgaum was started in 1850, and by that year, the district had 12 government schools and their number rose to 14 in 1856 with a total strength of 1,498. By 1866, the number of schools rose to 56 with 4,380 pupils on rolls. By 1873, there were 119 primary schools in the district with 8,153 pupils. The number of schools rose to 202 in 1883 of which, 187 were government and the rest aided (*gaunvithi*). Of these, 156 were Kannada schools, 42 Marathi and four Hindustani (Urdu). The total number of pupils on rolls was 16,380, average attendance being 10,470. In 1900, the total number of schools rose to 291, their total strength 11,702 and the total number of villages with schools was 234.

The first exclusive school for girls was opened in 1856 at Belgaum, known as the Marutigalli Marathi Girls School, started by an European lady (Mrs Seton Carr). The Convent Girls English School was started by a Roman Catholic priest, and the number of girls enrolled was 10 in 1882. The London Mission Kanarese Girls' School was begun at Belgaum in 1875. By 1883, there had been nine schools in the district for girls, the total strength on rolls being 512.

The Board of Education for Bombay Presidency was formed in 1840 which directly took over the supervision of schools. From 1st May 1855 primary education came under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Pune. By the Act of 1884, the Municipalities were required to maintain all primary schools within their areas and be responsible for extension and improvement of primary education of both boys and girls with separate school funds.

In 1918, Vittalbai Patel moved a bill in the Bombay Assembly which was passed, for the introduction of free and compulsory education by the Municipal areas. This, Compulsory Education Act was known as the "Patel Act". Special attention was paid to the

education of Scheduled Castes and Muslims. Wherever feasible, special schools were started for them. Free studentships, free supply of books and slates were provided. Free scholarships were also extended. Night classes were opened for the benefit of those who could not attend the day classes. In 1883, Belgaum had one such night school with 25 'untouchable' students. Primary education for girls also received special impetus. More schools for girls were opened. The post of Inspectress for Girls' Schools was created in 1918.

As a result of the Act of 1884, requiring Municipalities to take care of government schools in their jurisdiction, in the next 40 years, following progress could be evidenced in the field of education. During 1924-25, in Athani taluk, there were three boys' schools run by the municipality on government grants with 675 children and two girls schools with 202 children. Only the Athani Municipality had made education free in its schools. At Bailhongal, there were two municipal schools with 530 boys and two girls' schools with 214 girls, run on government grants. In Belgaum, there were 12 municipal schools for boys with 2,419 children, run on government grants and six for girls with 806 children. There were six non-municipal aided boys schools with 406 pupils and four girls' schools with 304 pupils in Belgaum. In Gokak, there were five municipal boys' schools run by the government with 521 students and one for girls with 131 students. At Nipani, there were six municipal schools for boys with 985 children and one for girls with 111 children.

Primary Education Act 1923: The passing of Primary Education Act in 1923 was perhaps the most important event in the history of Primary Education. The Act transferred the control of primary schools to local bodies. Thus the rural schools came to be managed by the District Local Boards and the Municipalities. The Act also aimed at the introduction of compulsory primary education. A separate Vernacular Final Examination for Girls at the end of VIIth standard was instituted and the first examination was conducted in 1924.

Despite the Second World War during 1944-45, a steady progress was seen in all branches of education. There were 528 schools (of which 49 were for girls) in Belgaum district in 1922, and in 1932 their number rose to 859 (81 for girls) and by 1942, this figure reached 1,194 (90 for girls) and in 1947, the total number of schools was 1,159 (93

for girls). A committee was appointed by the government in 1938 to advise the government on the question of vocational training at secondary schools. The committee opined that there should be no difference in the courses offered for boys and girls. It felt that special impetus must be given to the education of girls and under the scheme of Compulsory Education, preference should be given to the education of girls. A common syllabus was prepared for both boys and girls during 1947-48. Separate Primary School Certificate Examination for girls was abolished. Both boys and girls appeared for a common Primary School Certificate Examination at the end of the seventh standard (popularly called *mulki* examination).

Under the Elementary Education Act of 1941, the government resumed direct responsibility of primary education, till then controlled by the Local Education Authorities. The Act aimed at providing a school for each village with a population of 500 or more in the *maidan* area and 300 or more in the *malnad* area. A Deputy Director for Elementary Education was appointed to be in sole charge of primary education throughout the state. An Elementary Education Fund for each district was also constituted. As in the other parts of the State, a common pattern of education was brought into effect in Belgaum district also after the Reorganisation. At the time of Reorganisation (1956), the district had five colleges, 53 secondary institutions and 1,917 primary schools. The primary schools had a total strength of 2,00,383 boys and girls (including Chandgad taluk).

Basic Education

The scheme of basic education known as the Wardha Scheme was sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi in 1937. An Advisory Committee for Basic Education was constituted during January 1939. Basic education was introduced in primary schools during 1938-39. It was accepted as an essential feature of the system of education. Crafts and community works were compulsory subjects. Basic training centre for graduate teachers was started in Belgaum in 1947-48 and 33 teachers passed the diploma examination in Basic Education.

Literacy

In 1881, out of a total population of 8,63,956, the literates numbered 38,774, of which, 780 were women and the literacy rate was 4.5%. As per the 1901 census, a total of 49,379 (9.82%) were male literates and 1,504 (0.3%) were female literates. In 1911 there were

43,882 literates, among whom, 41,592 (9%) were males and 2,290 (0.5%) were females. In 1921 there were 50,688 (10%) male literates and 5,527 (1%) were female literates. There was a steady growth in the rate of literacy in the district and by 1961, the total population was 16,26,342; out of which, 2,17,969 males and 65,367 females were literates, without any educational level. In addition, there were 51,188 males and 8,369 females who had reached basic education level. There were 6,694 males and 3,574 females who had reached matriculation level. The State's average percentage of literacy in the rural areas was 30.49 males and 4.19 females. The same in urban areas was 55.22 and 32.17% respectively. In Belgaum, male literacy was 33.17 per cent and female literacy was 9.34 per cent in rural areas; 59.03 and 32.84 per cent respectively in urban areas. The district in 1971 had 42.50% male literates and 18.29% female literates totalling 31.52%. In 1981, the percentage rate rose to 36.6 of which male literacy was 48.6 and female 24.41%. The figures for state were, total 38.46%; of which, 48.81% were males and 27.71% females.

After 1956

The duration of Primary Education was seven years, and this was divided into two stages, (i) Lower Primary having standards from I to IV and, (ii) Senior or Upper Primary having standards from V to VII. The Education Integration Advisory Committee recommended that the Primary Education in the entire State should be an integrated course of seven years. All primary schools were taken over by the government with effect from the 25th May 1969 and School Boards in the region were abolished. Similarly, option was given to Municipalities and Taluk Boards who were running high schools to transfer them to the Government.

The first Educational Survey carried out at the instance of the Central Government, besides revealing the regional imbalances in the provision made for primary education, served the very purpose of identifying the schoolless area and fixing the places where schools had to be started or additional teachers sanctioned on a rational basis. New schools were opened in the Second Plan. From 1956-57 a large number of single teacher primary schools were opened in places where facilities for primary education were lacking, as per the recommendations of the Educational Survey Report. The district had six colleges, 52 high schools and 1,838

primary schools including pre-primary by the end of the II Plan. The Karnataka Compulsory Primary Education Act given effect from the 1st August 1961, provided for the enforcement of compulsion at the lower primary stage commencing from standard I for all children in the age group of 5 years and 10 months and 6 years and 10 months. As a preliminary step, a State-wide enumeration of children was undertaken for the first time during February 1961. The response during the first year of the introduction of Compulsory Primary Education (1961-62) on a State-wide basis was very encouraging. Till the end of 1978, the response continued to be so. The Fifth Plan programmes were aimed at achieving 100 per cent enrolment of children in the age group of 6-10 years and a minimum of 50 per cent of enrolment of children in the age group of 10-13 years. The Sixth Plan also aimed at achieving Universal Elementary Education for children in the age group of 6-10 years in a span of 10 years.

Pre-primary Education: The Pre-Primary or Nursery Education in the district prior to 1956 was generally managed by private bodies. The Social Welfare Board assisted the establishment and development of some Balawadis in the rural areas. The government also gave financial assistance to the tune of 70 per cent of the authorised expenditure, while in case of the pre-primary schools of the urban areas, it was 50 per cent. As on 1st November 1956, pre-primary schools were being run as separate units. These were run on grant-in-aid basis with 25 per cent of the admissible expenditure paid by the government. But by and large, pre-primary education was left to the responsibility of parents and private organisations. An important feature in the urban areas was to have English as the medium of instruction. During the year 1979-80, there were 49 government nursery schools and 36 aided ones in the Belgaum district. Their number during 1980-81 was 55 and 36 in 1982-83 it was 61 and 36 and during 1983-84, 65 and 82 respectively. The Taluk Boards also run Balawadis.

By 1980-81, there were 248 primary schools in the Athani taluk with 25,734 boys and 16,916 girls, in the Sampgaon taluk there were 171 schools with 21,507 boys and 15,740 girls, in Belgaum rural 206 schools with 20,185 boys and 15,628 girls, in Belgaum urban 120 schools with 26,356 boys and 23,826 girls, in Chikodi taluk 317 schools with 38,387 boys and 28,683 girls, in Gokak taluk 244 schools with 23,057 boys and 16,348 girls, in Hukeri taluk 194 schools with 22,924 boys and 15,803 girls, in Khanapur taluk 291 schools with 14,947 boys and

12,028 girls, in Raybag taluk 165 schools with 15,401 boys and 9,107 girls, in Ramdurg taluk 147 schools with 12,721 boys and 8,102 girls and in Parasgad taluk 157 schools with 16,540 boys and 9345 girls.

The following table gives the strength of students in each taluk for three years from 1983-84 to 1985-86.

<i>Name of the taluk</i>	<i>1983-84</i>		<i>1984-85</i>		<i>1985-86</i>	
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Athani	26,422	19,135	27,779	20,442	29,635	20,283
Belgaum Rural	20,603	16,962	20,766	17,344	21,092	17,340
Belgaum Urban	25,528	22,831	25,252	22,806	25,468	23,100
Chikodi South R	19,527	14,739	19,542	14,951	22,127	17,753
Chikodi North R	19,260	15,837	19,239	15,939	19,604	16,511
Gokak	29,286	18,923	29,357	19,095	29,840	19,582
Hukeri	24,137	16,340	24,937	17,489	25,879	18,979
Khanapur	14,050	12,394	14,309	11,914	15,563	13,003
Raybag	16,689	10,400	17,034	10,841	17,655	11,273
Ramdurg	13,832	9,083	14,112	9,348	14,729	9,381
Parasgad	16,997	11,570	17,326	11,720	17,890	2,067
Sampgaon	23,691	17,627	22,650	15,250	22,709	14,360
Total	2,50,009	1,85,841	2,52,303	1,87,139	2,61,741	1,93,632

Improvement of Primary Education

The government took several steps to make primary education more useful and meaningful. During 1978-79, with an aid of Rs 4,95,000 from the government, a scheme of constructing 110 class rooms was taken up. During 1977-78 and 1978-79 the government spent Rs 1,76,000 and Rs 1,57,000 respectively on scholarships for regular attendance. Free text books were distributed for 3,000 children from standards I to IV and 1,600 children from V to VII, at the cost of Rs 15,000 and Rs 16,000 respectively, during 1978-79. For the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes studying at primary level, an annual scholarship of Rs 40 per student was

paid. From 1985-86 free text books are being supplied to all primary school pupils in the State. Uniforms are supplied free in all rural government primary schools.

National Education: Ganesh Vidyalaya at Belgaum was started in 1907 by the freedom fighters in the wake of the Swadeshi Movement, when a call had been given to national education as a part of *chatussutri* or four fold programme of Tilak. This was closed down in 1910. As a part of the Non-Cooperation movement, Tilak Vidyalaya was started at Belgaum and Tilak Rashtriya Pathashala at Nipani. At Belgaum, this national high school was started in 1921 by Babasaheb (Sadashiva) Laxmana Soman with the help of people like Keshavarao Gokhale, Gajananarao Ghaisas, Vamanarao Bhate, Lele, Hari Vamana Ginde, Sripadarao Kittur and Triambka Deshpande from Hudali. At Nipani, Tilak National School was started by Dada Naravane, Balakrishna Keshava Patwardhan, Joshi and Ram Bhavu Kagwade, which went on till 1938. All other national schools of the district functioned only for two or three years. Primary schools were also run on the same principles at Hudali by Ramachandrarao Vadavi and Annu Guruji, at Nandgad by B V Kale and Jayade, at Pachapur by Govindrao Yekkundi and Annu Guruji, at Yamakanamaradi by Betageri Krishnasharma and Anantrao Chikodi. Spinning, weaving and other crafts were a part of the curriculum at these institutions where creation of patriotic fervour among the students was considered the paramount goal.

Secondary Education

In the Bombay Presidency, the term 'Secondary School' was applied to all schools in which English was taught, higher classes of vernacular schools being treated under the head primary schools. High school education started with VIII Standard and ended with XI standard with SSC examination at the end. Half the expenditure of the schools was met out of fees and the contribution of the Government was 1/3 the total expenditure. Physical education was imparted in most of the schools, but the response was not encouraging.

For the purpose of bringing uniformity in the duration and courses at the education system in primary, secondary and pre-university levels, the Education Integration Advisory Committee was constituted in 1957. The Revised Scheme of Secondary Education

was introduced since 1960-61 as a consequence of the report of this Committee. With the result, high school education was to be of three year's duration commencing with Standard VIII and ending with Standard X with the SSLC public examination. Thus seven-year primary, three-year high school and two year Pre-University (10+2) course came into vogue. High school education was made free from 1966-67, no fee being charged.

During 1980, the total number of secondary schools in the district was 203, in which 179 were for boys and 24 for girls. There were nine government high schools for boys and two for girls; six were Urdu medium and 40 Marathi medium high schools. There were 2,588 teachers, 53,131 boys and 18,242 girls in the high schools by 1980. In 1983-84, total high schools were 222. (Taluk-wise: Athani 20, Sampgaon 20, Belgaum 61, Chikodi 33, Gokak 18, Hukeri 19, Khanapur 15, Raybag 11, Ramdurg 9 and Parasgad 15).

High Schools

The first high school to be started in Belgaum was the Sardar's High School in 1850 promoted by the donations of the princes of the Deccan States. This later became Government High School. The Anglo-Vernacular School of the London Mission also became a high school in 1873, and was called as American Mission High School from 1903, and presently it is called Beynon Smith High School. The Ramdurg State High School began in 1889.

The Municipalities also founded high schools in their respective towns. The Bailhongal Municipal Jackson High School was founded in 1912 followed by the Nipani Municipal High School in 1920. The Gokak Municipal Anglo-Vernacular School (1890) became a high school in 1926. The newly founded K L E Society in 1916 started the Gilganchi-Artal Anglo Vernacular School in 1916 in Belgaum, and subsequently it became a high school. The K R E Society started its high school at Ainapur in 1919. Private educational bodies came forward in the field in greater number and a majority of the high schools in the district were run by them under the grant-in-aid scheme, even before Independence. These included the Jadhavji Anandji High School started by the Athani Education Society in 1918 and the R D High School at Chikodi of the C T E Society in 1919, followed by the B K Model High School of Belgaum (1925). The Durudundeshwara Vidyavardhaka Sangha

founded the S D High School at Sankeshwar in 1929. An exclusive high school for girls Vanita Vidyalaya was started by the Methodist Missionaries at Belgaum in 1926. Another such institution was Bhagirathibai Shah Kanyashala at Nipani (1938) started by F E Society, S K E Society founded the Tilakwadi High School in 1939. At Nandgad, the Mahatma Gandhi High School was started by the Nandgad Rural Education Society in 1945. In 1939 The Rajput Bandhu High School was started at Tilakwadi by the Vishwabharat Seva Samithi. In the same year S K High School, Hukeri was started by the New English Society. In 1956, Belgaum district had 53 higher secondary schools with 14,886 students.

The term Secondary School in the former Bombay Province meant instruction for Classes VIII to XI, following a primary course of seven years. Thus, the total period of pre-collegiate education was 11 years. The final examination at the high school level was called S S C conducted by the Bombay Government's S S C Board, Pune. This was under the provisions of the 1948 Bombay Government Secondary School Certificate Examination Act. To provide vocational education Multi-purpose High Schools were also started in the district.

S S L C Examination

The S S L C examination is conducted by the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board. In April 1984, a total of 16,591 students appeared for the examination in the district of whom, 11,635 were boys and 4,956 were girls. Among them, a total of 12,171 passed of whom, 8,142 or 69.98 per cent were boys and 4,029 or 30.02 per cent were girls. The district occupied the second place in the State in passes. During the previous year, the district had got the eleventh place with 43.3 per cent of results. For the supplementary examination held during October 1984, a total of 1901 students appeared, of whom 1503 were boys and 398 were girls. The district got the seventh place in the state when 457 boys and 232 girls passed the examination. The percentage of results was 22.32, which, during October 1983 was 23 and the district had stood sixth for the whole State.

For the annual examination of April 1985, a total of 22,308 students appeared of whom, 15,794 were boys and 6,514 were girls. The district secured the first place in the State with a total of 75.5 per cent passes. A total of 16,847 students passed, of whom were 11,783 boys and 5,064 girls. For the supplementary examination of

1985 October, a total of 2,475 students (1,909 boys and 566 girls) appeared, a total of 291 or 15.24 per cent boys and 163 or 28.80 per cent girls passed, securing the fifth place for the district with 18.34 per cent results in total.

Kendriya Vidyalayas

The Kendriya Vidyalayas were started in 1962 with the main aim of providing standard education to the children of transferable Central Government employees. These are run in collaboration with the National Council of Education for Research and Training (NCERT) and the Central Board for Secondary Education (CBSE). The children of Defence Personnel, Central Government financed autonomous bodies and public sector undertakings, are admitted into these schools on preferential basis. Children get free education from I to VII standards. The schools prepare students for the All India Secondary School and All India Senior Certificate Examinations conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi. In Belgaum there are two such schools, one at Sambre Airport (started in 1977) and the other at the Belgaum Cantonment area (started in 1983). The former has classes from 1st standard till XIIth and had a total of 860 students of whom, 478 were boys and 382 girls in 1985-86 and a staff of 35 teachers. English, Hindi and Sanskrit are taught together with other subjects. If need be, regional languages are also taught, but they do not form part of the syllabus. The one at the Cantonment area of Belgaum offers coaching from the 1st standard to the VIIIth and has a total of 453 students, of whom 295 are boys and 158 girls in 1985-86 and has a staff strength of 25.

King George's Military School: A residential school established in the year 1952, King George's Military School is exclusively meant for children of service personnel. It offers coaching from VI to XII standards. It has a total student strength of 300 boys of whom 230 are residents with 35 day scholars and 35 day boarders. It has a total staff of 80 teachers, and is run by the Ministry of Defence.

Kittur Chennamma Residential School: It is a residential junior college for girls commencing with sixth standard which was started in 1969 by the Government of Karnataka and is managed by the Rani Chennamma Memorial Committee of Kittur. It also inculcates physical training with special emphasis on all-round development of students with stress on discipline and leadership qualities. Special attention is paid to sports and extra-curricular activities.

Pre-University Education

The Pre-University (or the plus-two) stage of education was introduced during 1971-72, as a replacement of the one year Pre-university course. Junior colleges came into existence during August 1972. As in 1986, there were seven Government Junior Colleges in the district, out of which two were independent (having only the Pre-university classes) and the other five, composite junior colleges, or upgraded high schools. The district has 45 private junior colleges aided by the Government. The Government Sardar's Junior College, Belgaum (previously Sardar's High School started in 1850), as in 1986 had 239 students in PUC classes, of whom 31 belonged to Scheduled Castes. There were 14 lecturers in the college. The Composite Government College at Naganur had 11 students in total, of whom were seven boys and four girls. There were no SC and ST students. The Government Chintaman Rao Pre-university College, Shahapur had a total of 380 students, including 19 SC students. There were 13 lecturers including one SC lecturer. The Government Junior College, Pachapur had 53 students of whom were 35 boys and 18 girls. There were three SC and four ST students among them. There were nine lecturers among whom two belonged to the SC category. The MRM Government Junior College, Mangasuli had seven students and seven staff members including a lady lecturer. The detailed strength of the several private junior colleges in the district as in 1986 are given in the table shown below.

<i>Name of the College</i>	<i>Total student strength</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>	<i>Total No. of staff members</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GA Composite Junior College, Belgaum	362	279	83	60	3	8
Pandit Nehru Composite Junior College, Shahapur	247	136	70	31	13	14
Bharatesh Composite Junior College, Bellad Bagewadi	78	47	31	7	1	—
SK Composite Junior College Hukeri	437	346	91	113	4	8
Gurusiddeshwara Composite Junior College, Maradimath Arabhavi	103	97	6	19	2	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SR Composite Junior College Hoskoti	62	33	29	1	—	4
Smt Sharada Devi Kore Composite Junior College Belgaum	80	59	21	7	—	7
Janatha Composite Junior College, Belgaum	90	58	32	9	—	8
Sri DL Khot Composite Junior College, Hebbal	343	254	89	50	—	5
SPJT Composite Junior College Manoli	229	—	—	21	—	9
SDVS Sangha's SLB Sardesai Composite Junior College Yadgud	66	49	17	14	—	6
Abdul Kalam Azad Composite Junior College, Gokak	245	135	110	34	—	8
JA Composite Junior College Athani	377	298	79	34	9	13
GNS Composite Junior College Yadwad	71	—	—	7	—	4
DS Nadage Composite Junior College, Karadaga	92	70	22	27	—	7
Mahatma Gandhi Composite Junior College, Nandgad	237	169	68	12	—	10
BVV State Composite Junior College, Ramdurg	140	109	31	16	—	—
GI Bagewadi Composite Junior College, Nipani	65	47	18	13	—	6
Shivayogeshwara Composite Junior College, Inchal	150	131	19	10	—	10
VP Composite Junior College Hidkal	58	50	8	7	—	8
Composite Junior College Ananthpur	47	36	11	7	—	6
BS Composite Junior College Bedakihal	415	304	111	103	—	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Channamma Rani Composite Junior College, Itagi	109	96	13	20	—	—
KRES Composite Junior College Ainapur	84	57	27	9	1	7
VDGB Composite Junior College Hirekumbi	275	213	62	14	25	8
SGS Composite Junior College Madabhavi	77	65	12	14	8	10
Sri Shivabodharam Composite Junior College, Mudalgi	369	290	59	53	1	9
Sri Mahantesh Composite Junior College, Murgod	100	71	29	3	—	7
Mahatma Gandhi Junior College Telsang	67	49	18	7	—	6
SK Composite Junior College Saundatti	360	272	88	19	11	7
SDT Composite Junior College Ghataprabha	117	99	18	24	—	—
RD Composite Junior College Chikodi	828	703	125	225	—	16
Islamia Composite Junior College Belgaum	139	91	48	—	—	7
SFS Junior College, Sureban	142	90	52	13	2	—
Veera Rani Mallamma Smaraka Composite Junior College Belawadi	98	—	98	4	6	7
RV Composite Junior College Raybag	279	242	37	90	—	13
HV Arts and Science Composite Junior College, Harugeri	571	373	41	130	—	15

There are eight more junior colleges in the district from whom information was not received.

Collegiate Education

Till 1933, there were no facilities for collegiate education in the district and the students had to go either to Dharwad, Pune, Sangli,

Kolhapur or Bombay for University Education. The KLE Society founded in 1916 started the Lingaraj College in 1933, and this institution has sponsored many more colleges in the district (and also in the State) like those at Saundatti and Nipani. The Karnataka Law Society founded in 1939 started the first Law College in Karnataka (1939) and the Gogte College of Commerce (1954) both at Belgaum. The RPD College was another pioneering institution at Belgaum (1945). There were five colleges in the district by 1956 which in addition to the above three, included the Secondary Training College (B Ed) and the KLE Society's Lakhmgauda Science Institute. There is also a post-graduate centre of the Karnatak University, Dharwad, housed in the Lingaraj College Campus at Belgaum.

The following table gives the details of different colleges in the district and their strength as existed during 1985-86.

<i>Name of the Institution</i>	<i>Year of establishment</i>	<i>Total student strength</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total staff strength</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lingaraj College, Belgaum*	1933	1,692	949	743	47
Raja Lakhmgauda Science College Belgaum (bifurcated from Lingaraja College)	1944	1,547	1,127	420	62
Rani Parvathi Devi College, Belgaum	1945	841	501	340	29
Gogte College of Commerce, Belgaum	1954	2,000	—	—	—
GI Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani*	1961	891	—	—	65
JSS Arts, Science and Commerce College, Gokak	1965	1,676	1,340	336	64
SKE Society's G S Science College Belgaum	1966	1,800	—	—	70
The C S Bembalgi Arts, Shah M R Palersha Science and Samithi's College, Ramdurg	1966	944	777	167	40
SDVS Sangh's SS Arts College and TP Science Institute, Sankeshwar	1967	587	478	109	17
Shivananda College, Kagwad	1967	577	488	89	17

1	2	3	4	5	6
GGD Arts and SVS Science College Bailhongal	1968	1,125	—	—	56
SSS Samithi's College of Commerce Belgaum	1968	455	364	91	—
Shivayogi Murugharajendraswamy Arts, Science & Commerce College Athani*	1968	689	—	—	56
Basavaprabhu Kore Arts, Science and Commerce College, Chikodi*	1969	472	333	39	—
The LK Khot College of Commerce Sankeshwar	1970	191	168	23	—
KNVV Sangh's Arts and Commerce College, Kittur	1974	469	—	—	38
SP Mandal's Arts and Commerce College, Raybag	1974	183	163	20	—
DMSM Bhaurao Kakatkar College Belgaum	1975	420	336	84	—
SVS Bellubbi College, Saundatti*	1977	294	235	59	17
Shivabasavaswamy Nagnur Arts & Commerce College, Hukeri	1982	158	126	32	—

*Run by the KLE Society, Belgaum

Commerce Education

Commerce courses were started in some high schools and subjects like commerce, book-keeping and banking were taught. From 1930 onwards, commerce education was also permitted to be imparted by private bodies who started a number of commerce schools which were later recognised by the Government. Prior to Re-organisation, there were 10 commerce institutes in the Belgaum district. During 1955-56, there were 41 high schools having commerce education, with a total of 1,985 pupils. A new syllabus applicable to all commerce institutions was introduced during 1959-60. Spread over different taluks, there are about 40 commerce institutes in the district providing typewriting and short-hand education in both English and Kannada to the needy students. The administration and academic control of

commerce institutes vests with the Director (commissioner) of Public Instruction. But the examinations are conducted by the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board.

The Karnataka Law Society has also started a School of Business Management in the year 1977 at Belgaum, which offers diploma course in Business Management. It is affiliated to Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

Medical Education

There has been a rapid expansion of medical education in the last three decades all over the State and the effect of it is seen over the district of Belgaum also. There are colleges providing instruction in different branches of medicine in Belgaum.

The BMK Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya situated at Shahapur was established in the year 1933 and is affiliated to the Karnataka University. Noted eye surgeon, Dr M C Modi had been a student of this college. It is an aided institution with 99 students on roll as in 1985-86 of whom 57 were boys and 42 were girls. It offers the "Ayurvedacharya" (BAMS) course of 5½ years duration. The college has hostel facilities for both boys and girls. There is a library with 2,534 books. The college has the practising hospital at Khasbag, equipped with maternity facilities and an operation theatre with the latest sophisticated equipments. It has a separate pharmacy for preparing all Ayurvedic medicines.

The Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College is run by the Karnataka Liberal Education Society. The college was started in the year 1963 with 100 boys, 10 girls and 17 lecturers. During the year 1985-86, it had a total student strength of 681, of whom 443 were boys and 238 girls. It had a total of 135 staff members, of whom 119 were gents and 16 ladies. It is unaided and is affiliated to the Karnatak University. It offers MBBS course of 4½ years and one year compulsory rotating internship course. In addition to this, a post-graduate degree of 3 years and a post-graduate diploma of 2 years duration are also offered. Residential facilities are provided for the staff and there are two hostels for students one for gents and the other for ladies, accommodating 440 and 230 students respectively. There are post-graduate courses in departments like forensic medicine, orthopaedics, paediatrics, ophthalmology and anaesthesiology. The district

hospital, Belgaum is attached to the college providing clinical teaching facilities to students. It has a well organised Pathological Museum, highly useful to researchers also.

The School of Pharmacy was begun in the year 1968 by the Karnataka Liberal Education Society with D Pharma course and during 1975, the B Pharma course was also introduced. The former is affiliated to the Karnatak University and the latter, to the Board of Examining Authority, Drugs Control Office, Bangalore. It had 167 boys and ten girls for D Pharma and 127 boys and 24 girls for B Pharma in 1985-86. Each course has 20 staff members. While the D Pharma is a two year course after matriculation, the B Pharma is a four year course after the Pre-University. Both are recognised by the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi.

Homeopathic Medical College was started at Belgaum in the year 1967 and is unaided. The fixed intake per year was 80. It had 26 students to start with, which has risen to a total of 551, with 368 boys and 183 girls. There are 18 full-time homeopaths, 7 full-time allopaths and 17 part-time allopaths on its staff. It has a boys hostel that can accommodate 300 students. It has an attached hospital for clinical facilities. It also maintains a good herbarium.

Maratha Mandal College of Pharmacy is a recently started institution. It offers diploma courses in pharmacy of two years duration for matriculates and one year for those who have completed P U C. Hostel facilities are provided separately for boys and girls.

Legal Education

In the Bombay University, and later in the Karnatak University provision was made for a person to acquire law degree after the intermediate course. The LLB course, hitherto requiring a Bachelor's degree as a pre-requisite, is revamped after the academic year 1986-87 and now a five-year course has to be taken up after the Pre-university course. Under this course, there will be practical training after five years which includes visits to courts, study of documents and court rules, attendance at professional ethics lectures, and so on. But preliminarily, students have to study subjects like political science, sociology, history, general English and so on. Inclusive of Karnataka This new system of legal education will be uniformly applied to all law colleges in India.

The first Law College in Karnataka was started in 1939 affiliated to the Bombay University.

The Raja Lakhamgouda Law College, Belgaum run by the Karnataka Law Society was established in 1939. There was a total of 418 students of whom 371 were men and 47 women as in 1985-86. It has a hostel that can accommodate 65 students and has a library with 15,400 books.

B V Bellad Law College, Belgaum came into being in 1975 with 205 boys, seven girls and four lecturers. As during 1985-86, there were a total of 291 students of whom, 277 were boys and 14 girls. There are 11 lecturers and there is a library with 2,808 books.

K L E Society's Evening Law College started in 1975 had 305 students on rolls during the initial year itself and had seven lecturers.

Technical Education

From the year 1906 to 1910, the Sardar's High School, Belgaum was running classes in manual training. During 1919-20, classes in paper and wood work were started. On introduction of Basic Education in primary schools, crafts like Kitchen Gardening, spinning, paper work and card board modelling were introduced in primary schools. After Re-organisation, a separate Directorate of Technical Education was formed in 1959. Technical High Schools in the integrated areas were closed and Junior technical schools were started.

The Government Polytechnic, Belgaum was started during 1958. It offers instruction in diploma courses in civil, electrical, mechanical engineering and commercial practice all with a duration of three years. It provides hostel facilities for the students and maintains a library with 6,539 books on various technical subjects.

The Gogte Institute of Technology run by the Karnataka Law Society was established in the year 1979 and is affiliated to the Karnatak University, preparing students for BE degree. There were 874 students in total among whom 815 were boys and 59 girls, taught by 71 lecturers in 1985-86. It offers courses in civil, mechanical, electrical, electronics, industrial and production engineering, together with the computer science course. It provides hostel facilities also.

The KLE College of Engineering run by the KLE Society was started in 1979 and it offers BE degree courses in civil, electrical, mechanical, electronics and computer science.

The Bharatesh Polytechnic, Belgaum run by the Belgaum Janatha Shikshana Samithi was established in 1984. It is an unaided institution offering diploma courses with 147 boys and 12 staff members. It offers courses in mechanical and automobile engineering.

The KRCE Society's Polytechnic, Bailhongal came into being during August 1984. It provides instruction in diploma in Civil Engineering. It has 22 boys who are taught by 11 lecturers. Other private unaided polytechnics recently started are the Gomatesh Polytechnic and the RN Shetty Polytechnic at Belgaum, the Raybag Polytechnic. Raybag, KLE Society's Polytechnic Chikodi and the Renuka Yellamma Polytechnic, Yellamma Gudda, Saundatti. The district has also a number of ITIs.

Adult Education

Night schools were being run in this region to impart education to adults prior to 1937. Adult Education Committee was appointed by the Bombay Government in 1937, and as per its recommendation, State Adult Education Board was founded. Under grant-in-aid scheme, a teacher was paid Rs 5 per month for teaching a minimum of 15 adults. In 1939-40, adult education classes increased considerably. Intensive Mass Literacy Campaign launched by the Bombay Government selected Athani taluk for implementation in 1945-46. In 1947, adult education was called Social Education. Congress workers also conducted adult education classes during freedom movement days.

The Scheme of Adult Education recently launched by the Government was started in Belgaum, at Bailhongal and Athani taluk during 1979-80. Under the State Plan, the Directorate of Adult Education runs 100 centres at Athani, 100 at Chikodi, and 100 at Raybag. Under the grant-in-aid scheme, there are 90 adult education centres covering the three taluks of Belgaum, Hukeri and Khanapur each having 30 centres. Under the Rural Functional Literacy Programme (RFLP) of the Centre, a project of 300 centres is taken up to cover Parasgad and Sampgaon taluks, each with 150 centres. The Rural Education Society, Ghataprabha covers two taluks in two programmes, that is, Ramdurg with 30 centres and

Hukeri with 90 centres. The Samaj Kalyan Seva Samithi which has its headquarters at Belgaum, runs 30 centres at Ramdurg. The reading rooms called Post-Literacy Centres ceased to work from 1985-86. There were 444 such centres in the district during 1984-85. The total duration of adult education is 14 months of teaching and 4 months of post-literacy programme.

The Adult Education Centres are managed by persons chosen from among the unemployed graduates. Matriculation being the requisite qualification, local educated persons are also selected as teachers. The teachers are given an honorarium of Rs 100 per month and Rs 30 is paid as lighting charges.

The following table gives the details of implementation of Adult Education in different taluks of the district from 1981-82 to 1984-85

Taluk	No. of illiterate adults made literate				No. of Adult Education centres			
	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85
Athani	1,840	2,007	2,177	2,540	100	100	100	106
Belgaum	434	1,202	957	674	22	46	42	50
Chikodi	2,089	2,150	2,087	2,430	100	100	100	105
Gokak	232	622	221	—	10	24	11	5
Hukeri	—	2,469	2,374	2,071	—	90	90	90
Khanapur	133	806	511	462	5	30	30	30
Parasgad	4,266	4,300	4,238	4,105	150	150	150	150
Raybag	418	418	450	—	45	74	74	170
Sampgaon	4,370	4,317	4,140	4,196	152	151	150	150
Ramdurg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	13,782	18,371	15,555	16,478	584	765	747	856

Sanskrit Education

Several Sanskrit *pathashalas* were started, mostly by *pandits* who applied for aid. They were till then being run mostly in choultries and temples. The instruction was generally in Vedas, Kavyas, Shastras etc. These schools prepared candidates for examinations

conducted by the Department of Public Instruction of Karnataka and by the Samskrita Vidya Peetha of Pune. By 1986 in the Belgaum district there were about 11 Sanskrit Pathashalas imparting Sanskrit education as seen in the table given below :

<i>Name of the Pathashala</i>	<i>Year of establishment</i>	<i>Total students</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>SCs</i>	<i>STs</i>	<i>Total staff</i>
Sri Siddalingeshwara Samskrita Pathashala Shivabasavanagar, Belgaum	1962	250	250	—	1	4	3
Sri Shivayogeshwara Samskrita Pathashala, Inchal	1976	200	165	35	7	23	2
SPM's Panineeya Samskrita Pathashala, Nipani	1977	132	—	—	2	4	2
Sri Srinivasa Samskrita Pathashala Athani	1978	65	28	37	14	12	1
Sri Jagadguru Durundeshwara Samskrita Pathashala, Nidasosi	1979	192	—	—	—	—	2
Sri Satyapramoda Samskrita Pathashala, Ainapur	1982	97	42	55	9	—	1
SRVV Sangh's Sri Renuka (Y) Samskrita Pathashala, Saundatti	1982	187	127	60	5	1	2
Madar Channaiah Samskrita Pathashala, SMKHS, Sangolli	1983	129	107	22	27	—	2
Panineeya Samskrita Pathashala Belgaum	1984	92	43	49	—	—	1
Dalita Jagriti Samskrita Pathashala Manoli	1984	60	60	—	60	—	1
Sri Gangadharaswamiji Samskrita Pathashala, Bailhongal	1984	90	60	30	—	—	2

Some Mathas like the Durundeshwara Matha at Murgod and the Hooli Brihan Matha also impart Samskrita education, the latter in astronomy.

Music Education

The district has a few recognised institutions imparting training in music. The following are some such schools functioning in the

district as in 1986, preparing students for examinations conducted by the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board. The Nava Nritya Niketana, Belgaum, which was established in 1956 has a total of 430 students, with 52 boys and 388 girls taught by two teachers. At Hirebagewadi, the Rashtreeya Sangeetha Vidyalaya was begun in 1957 which has 201 students with 15 boys and 186 girls including eight SC students. It has three teachers. The Saraswati Sangeeta Vidyalaya at Ramdurg was begun in 1958 and has 102 students of whom are 36 boys 66 girls including two ST students on its rolls. It has two teachers. The Shakthi Sangeetha Vidyalaya, Mudakavi, established in 1958 has a total of 116 students among whom are 92 boys and 24 girls including three ST students and two teachers. Gandharva Sangeetha Sarovara at Manoli recently started in 1984, has 20 students in total, with three boys, 17 girls including two ST students.

Libraries

The first modern public library in Karnataka was started at Belgaum in 1848, known as Sarvajanic Library by J D Inveralty, the then District Collector, and it is functioning even to-day. The first reading room was started in Shahapur in the year 1834. It was purely a private one with five books and one magazine to start with. Public libraries were started at Khanapur (1863), Gokak (1865), Athani (1865), Chikodi (1866), Sampgaon (1866), Saundatti (1870) Nipani (1875) and all were described as 'native libraries'. The Siddheshwar Mofat Vachanalaya of Athani was inaugurated by Lokamanya Tilak in 1917.

The Government of Karnataka implemented the Karnataka Public Libraries Act in 1965. Consequently, City Libraries Authority for Belgaum was constituted on the 10th July 1970. It started functioning in the city by opening its first branch and head office. During the last ten years it has extended its service to the different parts of the City by opening 11 more branches.

City Central Library, Belgaum was established on the 29th December 1974 in the premises of Sri Naganur Matha building. It has 46,207 books in total comprising of books on basic science. About 2,000 readers make use of the library daily. The library has about 14 branches in the city catering to the needs of the public. This includes a mobile library started on 19-11-1985. The total number of subscribed dailies and periodicals in all branches is 773. As on

31-3-86, total number of members in all branches was 8,746. All branches are provided with audio-visual facilities, where documentary films, awarded film and films on socio-economic development are screened for the benefit of the public. As a step towards inculcating reading habit among students, story-telling programmes are arranged by eminent story-writers.

District Central Library, Belgaum was established in 1972 and has its administrative office at Belgaum. It has 12 branches spread over the different places of the district, except in Khanapur taluk. While the City Central Library covers the Corporation areas of Belgaum, the District Central Library provides library facilities to the areas of the district outside Belgaum City. It has its branches at Hukeri (12,268), Raybag (11,430), Chikodi (14,602), Ramdurg (15,812), Pachapur (16,168), Gokak (19,700), Ghataprabha (15,225), Bailhongal (14,673), Athani (9,260), Saundatti (12,281), Kittur (5,859) and Ankalgi (only periodicals) with number of books as on 1986 given in brackets. Besides, each branch gets nine dailies, 12 weeklies and four monthlies.

In addition to this, the following private libraries in several parts of the district cater to the needs of the public: Vijaya Vachanalaya, Khanapur; TMC Vachanalaya, Sadalga; General Library, TMC, Kokatnur; Kannada Grama Vachanalaya, Galatga; TPC Vachanalaya, Kittur; Kannada Grama Vachanalaya, Bhoj; Kannada Grama Vachanalaya, Kudachi; General Vachana Mandira, Murgod; Town Panchayat Library, Examba; G A Vachanalaya, Bedkihal; TMC Vachanalaya, Nipani; TMC Vachanalaya, Khadaklat; Bala Vachanalaya, Shirur; Taluka Sarvajanika Vachanalaya, Nandgad; Sri Hanuman Vachanalaya, Kokatnur; Behanonki Mahipal Town Library and Children's Section, Nipani; Vivekananda Vachanalaya, Sankeshwar; Narayana Dharmartha Vachanalaya, Ainapur; Siddeshwara Town Library, Khanagaon; Sri Shanthi Sagara Vachanalaya, Shedbal; Radhabai Yellurkar Vachanalaya, Karadga; TPC Vachanalaya, Yemakanamardi; Gramaseva Vachanalaya, Akkol; Sharada Vachanalaya, Maradagi; Shamassa Library, Sadalga; Sri Ashoka Public Library, Yaragatti; Chatrapati Rajarama Vachanalaya, Raybag; Veerarani Bala Vachanalaya, Kittur; Sarvajanika Pattana Vachanalaya, TPC Neginahal; General Library, Saundatti; and Sri Shankara Linga Vachana Mandira, Gokak.

Belgaum Science Centre : Belgaum Science Centre was established

in 1986 on the lines of Dr Vikram Sarabhai Community Science Centre, Ahmedabad. It has its sole aim of inculcating among the students of schools and colleges, interest in science. The Centre has its objectives of driving home to the students, the basic tenets of physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics; make them learn science not as a part of their syllabus but as a necessity of life and make them realise the importance and influence of science in the modern society. The centre proposes to have different laboratories for different branches of science, including mathematics by making use of the computer granted by the Government of Karnataka. There are proposals to have a separate open laboratory for children who can conduct experiments by making use of the available material around them and be able to arrive at conclusions. A small beginning has already been made in this direction.

Bharat Scouts and Guides

Scout movement was started in Belgaum in the year 1918 by Miller, the Head Master of Sardar's High School. In fact, he was the father of the Scout movement in the Bombay Presidency and Belgaum was the first place in the Presidency where the movement was started. As in 1986, there were 24 Cub flocks and 56 Scout troops in the district with 578 cubs and 1,165 scouts. There were 24 cub masters and 56 scout masters. In the Guide section, there were 32 units of Guide companies including Bulbul flocks, each unit led by a guide captain and a flock leader respectively. During August 1986, National Integration Day Camp was held in Belgaum.

LITERATURE AND CULTURE

A notable position is enjoyed by Belgaum district in the literary and cultural spheres. It can boast of many great names to its credit in these fields. There are some Kannada inscriptions written in an elegant *kavya* style. Among the epigraphical poets Ratta Shantivarma, Kamaladitya, Jinavarma Pandita, Balachandradeva, Lakshmana, Kalideva Pandita, Sajjana Tilaka, Balachandra Kavi Kandarpa, Parshva Pandita, Madiraja and Munichandra can be mentioned. Kamaladitya (c 978 AD) composed the text of the Sogal inscription and Jinadeva Pandita (1050 AD) the Kokatanur inscription. A Jaina inscription at Hosur in Parasgad taluk composed by Lakshmana (1107 AD), speaks of the conservation of a *basadi* at the same place. Kalideva Pandita was composed the Shirasangi (1148 AD) inscription.

Another inscription at Shirasangi is composed by the illustrious poet Sajjana Tilaka (1186 AD). Balachandra Kavi Kandarpa has composed the Belgaum fort inscription of 1204 AD and styled himself as the Emperor of Poets in four languages. Parshva Kavi, author of *Parshvanatha Purana*, has also composed the Kallolli inscription of 1204 AD. The Saundatti inscriptions of 1229 AD are composed by Vadiraja and Munichandra. Madiraja, the composer of the Saundatti record, belonged to the Samasiga family, the ancestor of whom was Rudrabhatta, another poet. Madiraja, the composer, son of Keshiraja had a brother Mallikarjuna, both of whom were administering Sugandhavartti-12.

Among the most prominent early writers of the district, Nemichandra, Rajaditya, Karnaparya, Balachandra, Parshva Pandita, Gunavarma II, Munichandra and Jayendra II are notable. Most of them lived at the court of the Rattas. Nemichandra (1170 AD), author of *Leelayathi Prabhandha* was in the court of Kartaveerya III and Lakshmidewa or Lakshmana I. Rajaditya, the twelfth century Jain poet, who was native of Raybag, wrote *Vyavahara-ganita* and other mathematical works. Karnaparya also lived in the middle of the twelfth century and wrote *Neminatha Purana* on the 22nd Tirthankara. It is said that Karnaparya was patronised by Lakshmidewa I. Karnaparya has also claimed that he wrote his work at the instance of Sribhushana (Gandaraditya) of the Shilahara family (of Kolhapur). *Malati Madhava*, a drama in Kannada is also ascribed to him. Parshva Pandita, author of *Parshvanatha Purana* on the 23rd Tirthankara was the court poet of the Ratta king, Kartavirya IV (1202-1220 AD). Gunavarma II also lived in the time of Shantivarma, a vassal under Kartavirya IV, of the 13th century. He wrote *Pushpadanta Purana*, a Kannada *champu* based on Pushpadanta, the 9th Tirthankara. His another work is *Chandranathashtaka*. It is said the Ratta kings also patronised Aggala, the author of *Chandraprabha Purana*. Jayappa Desai (Jayendra) II of Shirasangi (1716-1758 AD) has rendered into Kannada the *Kuvalayanandalankara Shastra* by Appayya Dikshita and *Navarasamanjari (Shringara Tilaka)* by Bhanudatta. Mallasarja Desai, the last but one ruler of the Kittur State, patronised poets, writers, bards, dancers and musicians. The *Javani* and *dundhubhi*, the songs of the common man were introduced for the first time. Poets and bards arrived to Kittur in Rani Chennamma's period also. Among the poets of this state were Rudra (Lokesha), Amriteshvara, Kashiraja, Jawali Shettara Channbasappa, Muniपुरada Neelakantharya, Magundi Basava, Devara Seegehalli Rudragowda and Shivalinga

Swamy. Foremost of these, it is said, was Rudra who is reputed to have written *Kittura Geete*, *Soole-Sarjara Pranaya*, and a large number of poems on a variety of subjects. Amritesha's *Kittura Rajendra* and Kashiraja's *Mallendra Mansollasa* are noticeable. One of the poems on Kittur by Anandakavi of Kuragunda has been published in *Kittura Bandaya*. *Mallasarja Kavya*, a poem in Kannada by Shantaveera, vividly describes some incidents of the last few years of Mallasarja Desai. Magundi Basava has been called the court poet, who witnessed the battle of Kittur and presents a graphic and vivid account of it.

Dawn of Renaissance

More than sixty prominent writers appeared on the Kannada literary scene and produced nearly a hundred works on various subjects of diverse literary forms like the drama, novel, biography, essay, literary criticism, grammar, dictionary, linguistics, history, philosophy, religion, *vachana* and Dasa literatures, devotional songs, etc in the district during the period between 1800-1925, the era of dawn of Kannada Renaissance.

There appeared the devotional poets of the Dasakuta tradition, who composed a number of regular songs or *kirtanas*. Bhagavantarao of Chikodi composed *kirtanas* under the name 'Sri Pranasha Vithala'. The devotional songs by the name 'Sri Vara Vithala' were composed by Savadi Ramachandra Rao of Belgaum. Churamari Ramachandra Rao composed devotional poems. Anantha-charya of Gokak composed devotional songs by the name 'Ananta-dreesha', and wrote *Venkatesha Mahatme*, *Prahlada Charitre*, etc. *Mugdha Sangama Leele*, *Mahalinga Jangama* and other works were written in *shatpadi* metre by Gaudara Basavakumara of Tondikatti. Shantaveera Rachideva Kittur wrote a commentary to the second chapter in *Rajashekhara Vilasa* and other works on Kannada grammar. Gangadhara Madivaleshwara Turamari was another important writer of this period, and among his works are commentaries on *Shabdamani Darpana* and translation of Bana's *Kadambari*. Sheshagirirao Churamari (from Ramdurg) rendered into Kannada the *Shakuntala*, *Mrichchakatika* and other plays, which influenced the Marathi stage. Ramarao (Balashastry) wrote *Raghuvamsa* and Srinivasa Naregal *Vani Mukura* (grammar). Noted scholar Venkata Rango Katti, who worked as a teacher at the Belgaum Normal School, wrote stories, dramas, essays and works on grammar, astrology, religion and ethnology. His translation of

James M Campbell's Gazetteers of Bombay Karnatak into Kannada is worth mentioning. 'Deputy Channabasappa' who hailed from Gokak rendered into Kannada the Shakespearean plays, namely the *Comedy of Errors* and *Macbeth*. The *Devanga Purana* and *Nagalinga Purana* were works of Devendra Shivanagouda Patil of Menasigi. Bheemaji Raghavendra Kulkarni (Aihole Venkatesha) composed *Kirtanas* and wrote the works like *Rama Parijata*, *Ekadashi Mahatme*, etc. Savadi Ramachandra Rao's son Srinivas (Anna) Rao produced *Vinoda Tarangini*, *Makara Sankramana* and other works. Khando Krishna Garde of Gurlahosur rendered Vidyardnya's *Panchadasi* into Kannada. Ramachandra Venkatesha Hodalur, also called 'Bhagavaddasa', wrote *Akruranubhava*, *Gajendra Moksha*, etc. Venkannacharya Agalagatti ('Srinivasa'), who started the Halasigi Nataka Company too, produced the Kannada plays like *Keechaka Bhasmasura Vadha*, *Madalasa Parinaya*, *Shrimati Parinaya*, etc. Gururao Vithala Mohare's *Shabda Sangraha* is considered to be very useful for students. Hanumantha Govinda Joshi and Guddo Mukunda Udagatti were also the notable writers of the period.

The later half of the 19th century is also equally important for the development of literature and learning in the district. Panduranga Venkatesha Chintamani Petkar's *Sanskrita-Kannada Shabda Vyutpatti*, and Sakkari Nayik Mallinayik Inchal's *Sudama Charite* were the two notable works in the first decade of this period. The well-known mystic saint poet Srikrishna Ramachandrapant Kulkarni (Panta Maharaj Balekundri) wrote in Kannada and Marathi languages articles, preachings and *abhangas*. *Bhaktalapa* and *Prema Torana* are his other works. Ramachandra Kanamadi of Athani of this period has also written works on *Bhagavadgeete*, *Raghuvamsha*, *Meghadoota*, etc. *Sartha Ramala Navaratna* is a philosophical work by Balakrishna Malhar Lad of Belgaum, a desciple of Shanta Kavi. Hanamantha Venkatesha Chinnamulagunda wrote *Hindudharma Shastra*. Gurunatha Venkatesha Kittur of Sampgaon was the author of *Aryavidyadarsha* and *Kalidasa Charite*. It may be mentioned that Narasimhacharya Bheemacharya Puneekar of Kittur was an eminent writer and a notable journalist of the period, whose works include *Kali-Vilasa*, *Griha-Vaidyaka*, etc. He was awarded the titles Kavyananda, Sahitya Ratnakara and Vidyavachaspathi. Siddharamappa Dundappa Pavate of Mamadapur has written *Suprabhendra Prabhanjana*, *Basavabhamu*, etc. Basavarya Chennabasava Hiremath (Kambi Basavarya) of Parishwad wrote *Murughendrashtaka*, *Veerashaiva Samaja Gunadarpana* and other works. Balaji Ananta Kulkarni, who also hailed from the same

place, was the *guru* of the mystic poet Panta Maharaj of Balekundri, and wrote *Balavadhoot* and *Balamukunda*. Veerabhadrappa Halabhavi of Gokak, a scholar of high merit, wrote *Vijayanagara Samrajya*, *Parishkara* and other works. *Horatio Kathanaka* by Bhagavat Venkatesh Chinnamulagund, *Abhijnana Shakuntala* and *Lingaraja Charitra* by Mallikarjunappa ('Shivalinga Tanaya') of Rainapur, *Ankalagi Adiveppana Charitre*, *Kannada Kesari* and other works by Kallo Ganesh Vijapurkar of Kagwad, *Kumudini*, *Pulikeshi* and other plays by Siddhagiriappa Revappa Sabarada of Sundholi are some other works of this period. Dwarapala Chinnappa Jadi also said to be an eminent scholar of high standard, wrote *Jina Bhajani*, *Ibrahimpura*, *Shantisagara*, etc. Veerappa Dundappa Aaruberalina of Hire Bagewadi wrote *Mysore Pravasa*. Krishna Neelakantha Karaguppikar of Kanabargi's works are *Asahakara Meemase* and *Gandhi Charitre*. Raoji Balakrishna Kulkarni founded the Navajeevana Granthamale and wrote *Kannadigana Sarvasva* and *Ekeekarana*. *Avadhootageeta* and two other books were written by Dhondo Govinda Mahajan of Gokak. Rangappa Bheemappa Poddar of the same place produced *Kavigala Nudi*. *Kaivalya Swamigala Charitre* and two other works were written by Balakrishna Devanabhatta Joshi of Hire Bagewadi. Bheemaji Jeevaji Hulikavi of Devara Shighihalli, founder of the Sharadeya Muttinasara Granthamale, penned *Vidyaranya*, *Namma Kanasu*, *Swapna Vasavadatte*, etc. The founder of the 'Vachanalaya Granthamale' was Damodara Sadashiv Deshpande of Madaval, whose works include *Samajika Savitri* and *Samaja Rahasya*. The plays like *Kaumudi* and *Gajara* were by Narayana Krishna Hampiholi of Shirasangi.

Pre-Independence Days

The period between 1925 and 1950 is called the golden period of the literary development. There appeared a band of elite of literary eminence. Of the persons who were engaged in creating many literary forms, mention may be made of a few personalities of national and international fame, here. Prof K G Kudangar, who hailed from Kaulajagi, was a scholar to whom knowledge was its own reward, and his *Notes on the Mahalakshmi Temple, Inscriptions of Northern Karnataka and Kolhapur*, *Adipurana* (edited) and *Saraswathi* (novel) won him great recognition. He presided over the 43rd Kannada Sahitya Sammelan (Gadag - 1961). Dr Sham Ba Joshi from Gurlahosur has ranked among the foremost scholars in Karnataka, and his works *Karnataka Samskritiya Poorva Peethike* in Kannada and *Marathi Samskriti-Kahi*

Samasya in Marathi won him awards. He was the president of the 54th Kannada Sahitya Sammelan held at Madikeri in 1981. Dr D C Pavate of Mamadapur, a well-known educationist and an administrator, was awarded the 'Padmabhushana' by the Government of India in 1966, and his works include *Elements of Calculus* (on Mathematics), *Memoirs of an Educational Administrator* and *My Days as Governor* in English. Dr S C Nandimath, who was born in Gokak was an educationist, and produced *Kannada Nadina Itihasa*, a book on religions of Karnataka, *Girija Kalyana* of Harihara Kavi (edited) and *A Hand Book of Veerashaivism*. He presided over the Kannada Sahitya Sammelana at Belur (1954). Dr A N Upadhye, who was born in Sadalaga, was an outstanding scholar who edited some 25 works, which comprise *Kuvalayamala*, *Paramatma Prakasha*, *Brihatkatha Kosha*, *Atmanusasana*, etc. He presided over the 46th Kannada Sahitya Sammelan at Shravanabelagola in 1967. Dr Betageri Krishna Sharma ('Ananda Kanda') of Gokak taluk is considered to be one of the champions of Kannada and a creative poet and novelist, and he also edited many works including *Jayanthi* (monthly, Dharwad). Basavaraja Kattimani, one of the front-ranking novelists, won the Soviet Land Nehru Award for his novel *Jwalamukhiya Mele* and presided over the 52nd Kannada Sahitya Sammelan held in Belgaum in 1980. Dr D S Karki of Bhagojikoppa was poet and scholar with his *Nakshatra Gana* and *Bhavatirtha*, collections of lyrical poems and *Kannada Chandovikasa*, a research work on Kannada metrics. Manohara Srinivasa Deshpande of Athani has about 50 works to his credit, of which *Bharatada Shantidootaru*, *Vishvashantiyedeege*, *Basavannanavara Divya Jeevana*, etc in Kannada, *Sarvajnachha Abhang Sandesh*, etc in Marathi, and the *Light of India* or *Message of Mahatmaji* in English are notable. Prahlada Govinda Kulkarni wrote *Kannada Bhasheya Charitre*, which won him the State Award, and his other works include the themes of Kannada poetics, metrics and grammar. Mirji Annaraya of Shedbal, a notable novelist, scholar and winner of the State and Central Awards for his service to the fields of education and literature, published biographies, literary criticism, short stories, novels and works on religion and philosophy, etc, which include *Jaina Dharma* (a study of Jainism) and *Nisarga* (novel). Dr Chandrashekhara Kambara, a well-known folklorist, playwright, poet of national reputation and winner of All-India Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya Award and Ashan Award, hails from Ghodgeri, and *Uttara Karnataka Janapada Rangabhoomi* and *Janapada Vishvakosha* (in two volumes-edited) are his prominent works. Prof V M Inamdar, born

at Hudali, is a foremost novelist and critic in Kannada and English and winner of several awards and has written *Pashimatya Vimarsheya Prachina Parampare*, etc. Ishwara Sanakal of Yadwad composed *Korike*, an anthology of Kannada poems in easy lucid style, and his *Batte*, another anthology, won him the I prize of the State Literary Academy in 1972. Dr Ja Cha Ni of Ambadagatti, the present Jagadguru of the Nidumamidi Shreeshaila Mahapeetha at Gulur, has published about 250 works on poetics, religion, philosophy, particularly on the Veeragama and the origin of Veerashaivism, which contain *Jeevana Siddhanta*, *Dhwani*, *Sampadaneya Sompu* and such other works. He has also won the State Sahitya Academy Award for his work on poetics. S D Inchal of Hire Bagewadi, who belonged to romantic school of Kannada poetry, produced *Tarangini*, *Sneha Saurabha*, *Bannada Chendu*, *Kittura Kranti* and other anthologies. Chulaki Govindarao ('Chalukya') being a Gandhian and a freedom fighter of the district, produced *Mopasana Kathegalu*, *Pranahuti* and over 20 works. *Samyaktva Kaumudi* of Mangarasa, *Mayamandira*, *Janapada Veerageetegalu* and other works are by Bhujendra B Mahishavadi. Siddhalinga Kavi of Shivapura wrote *Savalagi Sri Shivalingeswara Purana*, based on the account of Maha Shivayogi Shivalingeswara, the founder of the Savalagi Siddhasamsthana Matha. Acharya Payasagara of Ainapur rendered *Paramatma Prakasha* into Kannada.

Both Ramachandra Vadavi and Pundalikji Kathagade of the district were among the veteran freedom fighters and writers of the nationalist and Gandhian literature. Balakrishna Yamaji Deshpande (Annu Guruji) published a remarkable source book of the freedom movement in the district called *Belagavi Jilleyalli Swatanthrya Horata* and *Pakistanada Hooli*. Aravinda Joshi and Anantrao Chikodi are two other such writers. Maharudrappa Revappa Sakhare of Rajagoli, an educationist and scholar in Sanskrit, wrote *History and Philosophy of Lingayat Religion and Lingadharana Chandrika* in English. Padadayya Puranikmath ('Duradundeessa') was a scholar in Kannada and Sanskrit, and *Prabhudevaru* is a Yakshagana play by him in Kannada. Sali Ramachandra Rao of Ramdurg is a well-known poet and writer in several languages, and the State Sahitya Academy award winner (1968) and has written about 16 books and his long-poem *Tilanjali* has been described as a spontaneous outflow of the agony of the depressed. Tallur Rayanagouda Patil, Chairman of the Kittur Chennamma Rani Itihas Mandal, has edited and published the *Mallasarja Kavya*, and his another notable work is *Kittura Bandaya*. Prof V G Kulkarni and Prof P K Bhagoji are versatile scholarly writers from Belgaum.

Doddabhaveppa Moogi of Bailhongal, another renowned scholar of the district, published *Kittura Kalaga*, an anthology of folk-songs on the battle of Kittur. *Shatsthala Yoga Dharsana* is a work of Sri Gurubasava Mahaswamy of the Motagi Math at Athani. Reputed scholar Dr Kumaraswamy of Tapovana of Dharwad hails from Hunashikatti and has published many scholarly works on Veerashaiva religion and philosophy in English and Kannada. Gurupadaswamy Hiremath of Jalikoppa has won awards for his *Hoodota* and *Haalinalgindi*, anthologies of children's poems. Prof I I Kalakannavar of Kagwad has rendered Sanskrit quotations into Kannada, and produced *Chidanandavadhoota*, *Renuka Mahatme*, etc. Sadashiva Veerabhadrapa Hanji of Halasi, another literary doyen, brought out the account of the life and achievements of Gandhi, Basaveshwara, Akkamahadevi and such other great personages, and compiled *Sanskrita-Kannada Shabdakosha*. B G Turamari of Bailhongal wrote a personal sketch on *Mamadapur Master*. Krishnaji Dasopant Sangoram, a researcher and author in English and Kannada, hailed from Shedabal and wrote a philosophical work *Satsangada Mahime*. B S Kalyani's *Shrimadathania Shivayogigalu* has been published in Kannada and English. R P Kulkarni, a critic and playwright of Athani, published *Gowri* (play), *Sharane Mahalingamma Tayi* (biography), etc in Kannada. *Prabhudevara Vachanagalu* is by Shivalingappa M Angadi of Handigunda. The works of Ishwarappa S Umarani of Malalamatti are *Lingavantike*, *Veerasha Vijaya*, etc. Dr Shivalingayya V Kambi of Kanavi Karavina Koppa has published *Veerashaiva Darshana Meemamse*, *Vaishnava Mathada Ugama Hagu Pragati*, etc. G V Katti's *Bhuvaneshwari Melada Padagalu*, Mallappa S Kedanur's *Nuliya Chandayya*, *Jeevana Prakasha*, etc, Balakrishna Jere's *Sri Ramadasa Maharajara Charitramrita Kavya*, *Eradu Ashtakagalu*, etc, Chidambara Yajneshwara Dikshit's *Veerakanta* (novel), *Sri Chidambara Leelamrita*, *Sri Kshetra Kengeriya Mahatme*, etc are also noticeable here. Chidambara Sripadarao Kulkarni of Hirebagevadi wrote among other works *Vyakarana Nidhi*, *Sayi Charitramrita* and *Sri Dasabodha*. Ananta Shripada Kulkarni ('Sahityananda'), who also hails from Hirebagevadi, has written several books on biographical themes and he has rendered *Raveendra Shaikshanika Tatvajnana* into Kannada. *Bharatiya Samskruti*, *Sogasina Kathe*, *Swamy* (translation) and many other works were by Bhaskar Govindarao Gokhale of Belgaum. Dr Panduranga Vishnu Jayade of Khanapur, a doctor by profession, has published works in English and Marathi, and his Kannada works contain *Vaidya Sanmitra* in two parts, etc. *Bharateeya Samskrutiya Hirime*,

Veera Vairagi and *Bhagat Singh* are by Bhavurao Venkatrao Deshpande of Athani. The musical works, namely, *Hindoosthani Sangeetada Roopureshegalu*, *Sangeetha Shastra Parichaya*, etc are by Prof Ajjanna Uluvanagowda Patil of Degaon. Srikantha Bhujabala Shastry of Ugar wrote *Pradyumna Charitre*, *Yogasana*, *Bhadrabahu Charitre* and *Samyaktva Saara*. Dhanavantarao Annarao Bogar of Ainapura published *Mahapurana Saara*. Gurulingappa Mallappa Patil, who wrote *Granthasoochi Mattu Pusthakashastra*, *Basavannanavaru Lingavanta Dharma Samsthapakaru* and other works in Kannada and English, hails from Gokak. Lingo Chikko Patil ('Bindu Madhava') of Asundi, a scholar in Sanskrit and English, wrote *Aadya Shankaracharya Stotragalu* in two parts, *Bhagavadgeete*, *Sarojini Naidu* and other works in Kannada. Dr Surendra P Patil of Shedbal, whose eminent works on Jainism and its literature comprise *Jaina Samskrutiya Habbagalu*, *Pramukha Kannada Jaina Kavigalu*, *Adinatha*, *Kavi Brahmashiva* and such other books. Dr Parashuram B Badiger of Beedi, a notable scholar in Prakrit and Kannada linguistics, has written *Gatha Saptashati*, *Jainatattva Sangraha*, *Prakrita Bhasha Swarooopa*, etc. Ulavayya Veerayya Huleppanavarmath ('Uluveesha') of Hirenandihalli has written about 17 works and *Makkala Mandira* and other anthologies of his have won him the State and Central awards. Prof V G Marihal of Kittur, a renowned scholar, has written books on education and history, and his *Kitturina Itihasa* is a study of culture of the Kittur State. Motagi Mallikarjuna ('Kannada Kavi Kalidasa') of Athani is a scholar of high merit, whose works include *Linga Vilasa*, *Anthahapura Geethe*, *Shivanubhava Darpana*, etc. Dr Mallikarjuna S Latthe of Muthanal, whose *Janapada Kavicharite*, a source book, throws light on hundreds of folk poets, and his *Uttara Karnatakada Odapugalu* has won an Academy award (1974)

Shridhar Telkar, an eminent journalist and writer of Belgaum, produced *When East Meets West* and *Kittur Channamma Rani* in English and *Shahji Raje Bhonsle* in Kannada. B R Jakathi of Kittur and Gurupadaswamy Hiremath of Jalikoppa have jointly produced the *Kittura Nadinalli Swatantrya Samara*, a memoir of exciting events in freedom movement. Dr M B Neginahal's *Prachina Kannada Shasanagala Bhashika Adhyayana* is a scholarly work on linguistic study of pre-old Kannada inscriptions. Dr Sangamesh D Savadattimath of Muragod, scholar in linguistics, has written *Dravida Bhashegalu*, *Prasada* and other works. Dr Shankara G Ghatapanadi of Bellada Bagewadi has published *Prachina Bharatadalli Shramajevegalu* and *Aadhunika Europu*. Dr Basavaraja Malashetty of Tigadolli has

produced a masterly work on the theatre of North Karnataka *Uttara Karnatakada Bayalatagalu*. Prof C V Mathad of Saundatti has written *Swatantrya Saudamini*, a book on Kittur Chennamma. Shanbhag M Krishnaraya of Belgaum has about 20 works to his credit. Of them *Rajadharmā*, *Rasachetana*, *Soundarya Nidhi Goa*, etc, may be mentioned. *Vidya Vachaspati*, *Shri Mauneshwara Vachana Sameekshe* are by Dr Virupaksha B Badiger of Kittur. Sri Nirvana Shivayogi of Ugargol, Sri Mallikarjuna Swamiji of Hanchinal and Gurupadappa Yekkundi were great scholars, whose works are on the themes of Vedanta, Aagama, Purana, etc. S V Jevoor of Sutagatti, an educationist of eminence, has published *A History of Education in Karnataka* and *Summer Harvest* in English, and *Shikshana Sameekshe* in Kannada. Gopalacharya Mahuli of Ainapur, an author of several works in Sanskrit, Hindi and English, has brought out *Sandhya Rahasya* in Kannada. *Sirigannada Charittrakosha* and *Aluru Venkatarayaru* are published by Venkatesh Sangli of Gokak, a scholarly writer. Several articles have been published on the last days of the Vijayanagara Empire by Giri Shesha Katti of Belgaum, and among his other works is *Kavi Kanakadasaru*. *Kaivalyamrita Viveka* and several other works have been written by Chennappa Basavalingappa Pavate of Gokak. *Yogiraja Shri Shivabasava Shivayogigalu* is a work of Basavalinga Shivacharya Swamiji of Telasang. *Hallada Yogi* and *Sharanasati Mattu Lingapati* are publications of Veerasha Hiremath. Hayavadana G Lokur ('Vaaji') of Bailhongal has written many notable works including *Kannada Nadina Belavanige* and *Kannada Sahityadalli Duranta Drishti*. *Swamy Vivekananda*, a biography in Kannada is published by Veeresh M Wali ('Veeva'). V B Lokapur's articles on the ancient literary doyens like Pampa, Ranna, Asaga and Chaundarasa are worth noting. S M Desai of Rudrapura, A T Patil of Kokatanur, Doddayya G Amargolmath of Sampgaon, Narayan S Galagali of Belgaum, Dr Ram Ittannavar or Yadwad, K M Koti of Chulaki (*Sankhyashastra Parichaya*, etc), Mahadevappa F Karennavar of Hampiholi (*Bhoomandala Parichaya*, etc), Dhruvaraja V Mutalika Desai of Belgaum (*Vaarta Samsthegalu*), Gurappa D Somannavar of Karoshi (*Praayogika Bhautashasra*), Masti Kariyappa Mudakappa of Ankalagi (*Sri Adavi Siddheshwara Punya Kshetra*, etc) are other writers of this era.

A scientific outlook developed during the post-war and post-Independence period and this manifested itself in the questioning of traditions and customs, publication of translations from other languages and writings on fine arts, the sciences and other branches

of knowledge and folk literature. The social awareness also inspired the young writers, and it was in the realms of fiction and literary criticism that the progressive writers made an impact with their revolutionary and Marxian thoughts. It may be said that the poets and writers sought to create their own idiom and style of expression and the period witnessed the rise of individualistic writing and its further march towards modernity. Among the popular writers of modern Kannada literary forms, mention may be made of Dr Buddhanna Hingamire, a leading *navya* poet and the winner of the State Sahitya Academy Award (1976), who produced *Hosakavya Hosadikku*. B A Sanadi, a reputed poet from Shindolli, who brought out *Tajmahal*, *Pratibimba*, *Dhruvabindu* and other anthologies, which won him the State and Central awards. Du Nim Belagali of Ainapur, a writer of Navodaya period and winner of several awards has published works like *Gowdara Magalu* and *Badukuva Bayake*. Dr M Akbara Ali of Ullagaddi Khanapur, a well known poet, critic and the State Sahitya Academy award winner has composed *Tamasanadi Edabaladi*, *Navachetana*, etc, and his *Sahitya Vivechane* is a work on literary criticism and *Sarvajna Samaja Darshana mattu Sahitya Satva* is a critical study of Sarvajna. He is also famous for his limericks. Prof Jyothi S Hosur of Mugalkhod, a reputed folklorist, ethnologist and research scholar, has published *Janapada Upasane*, *Kanakadasa Jeevana Vichara*, *Jaatigaarara Jaataka* and other scholarly works. Dr Ninganna Sannakki, another folklorist of the district, hails from Honakuppi, and has brought out several collections of ballads relating to *Ankalagiya Adaveesha*, *Kittur Chennamma* and others, and his other works include *Devara Karune* (poems). Balesha Lakshetti of Gokak has about 22 works to his credit, which include poems, short stories, biography, history, etc, and his notable works are *Bhagyodaya*, *Sahitya Yaatrikaru* and *Bhrame*. The works of Anantarao Bhosage of Shedbal include novels, short stories and drama, and his *Nammuru*, a children's play, won him the Central Government award. Poet Appasaheb V Sadarajoshi of Belgaum has published collections like *Rasadumbi*, *Karnataka Yaatre* and *Premagaana*. Prof Chidambara S Kulkarni ('Chidambarananda') of Bailhongal was a versatile writer and scholar, having published *Rigveda Rahasya*, *Kanasu Nenasu*, *Ananda Bhairavi* and many other works. Pundalik G Patil ('Kadala Shooladhara'), author from Hirebellikatti has works like *Hoo Kannike*, *Bellakki*, *Koolina Koragu*, etc, to his credit. Dakshina Murthy V Puranik of Daddi has written works like *Smarane*, *Baala Ambudhi* and *Koneyillada Kone*. Gurupada S Mariguddi of Belvi has produced

an anthology *Ante Kanteya Kavanagalu*. Shankar D Motagi of Athani with his *Bhava Pooje*, *Tulidu Banda Bage*, Venkappa H Hunashikatti ('Geethapita') of Hosakote with his *Pushpahara*, *Kolminchu*, *Jeevana Taranga*, Chennabasappa N Hosamani ('Satyarthi') of Wakkunda with his *Divya Jeevi*, *Putta Bharata* and *Kittoora Veerashri*, Eshwara Kammar of Hirenandihalli with his *Geethanjana*, *Choodaratna* and *Morabana Tavara*, Rajashekhar D Karki with his *Ringana*, Gurusiddha R Goni of Mugatakhana Hubli with his *Kittoorarasi Chennamma*, *Shivaprabha* and *Adarsha Samaja Sevaka*, Dodamani Markandeya of Ramdurg with his *Hoomale*, *Jagadananda*, *Shri Shiva-sharana Haralayya*, etc, are writers and poets. Prakash N Deshpande and Vishwa B Patil have brought out *Nava Taranga*, an anthology of poems. Shivananda Belkud has edited *Panju Mattu Paraaga*, a collection of poems by the writers of Raybag taluk, and his other publications include *Tumula* and *Kempu Neralu*. Lakshman N Ballolli has published *Who is Who of Kannada Writers* in Athani taluk.

Many other writers who have made distinct contributions to the growth of the new form of literature in the district are Shivalinga Prabhu Desai ('O Deshi') of Rudrapur (prose and poetry), R S Patil ('Shivasuta') of Wakkunda (*Shantidoota*, *Kittura Veerashri*—edited), Nagaraj Lad of Hirenandihalli (*Bayake Tangaali*), Rohidasa Mathad of Pachchapur (essays), Vanalli Vishnusharma of Dodwad (*Bhava Lahari*, *Amrita Hasta*, collection of stories, etc), Ramachandra B Patil of Betageri (*Raktadhwani* and *Basinga Bala*), Sri Krishna Patil of Belgaum (*Sanjeevini* and *Jayantha*), P Vijayakumar (Sidagauda Patil) of Kanabargi (*Balidana*, *Sri Vishwakarma Charitre*, etc), M S Bastwad of Kamatanur (*Nirashrita Late* and *Illide Swarga*), Udupi Bhimarao Beedi ('Kamala Kumara Gaalava') of Beedi (*Ananda Saadhane*, *Mukta Maanava*, *Mithayi*, etc), B G Muthalika Desai of Ramdurg (*Pagaaradaake*, *Namma Devaru*, *Sulabha Daari*, etc), J D Maisale of Boragaon (*Naagayajna*), Saanu Narayana Rao of Belgaum (*Sugandha*), Harugoppa Suryadeva of Bailhongal (*Madhura Milana*), Shantesh Hiremath of Ramadurg (*Nonda Hridaya*), Prabhakar Anigol (*Baala Kusuma*, *Kusuma Komale* and *Beru Kitta Balli*), Dundappa Kori of Amatur (*Vichaara Samara*), Shankara Tallur of Gokak (*Naanu Prema Mattu Parisara* and *Indra Padavi*), Shivalingappa Bhavikatti of Akkatangerahal (*Hore*), Prof Chandrashekhar Akki of Shiltibavi (*Kasi*), Prof Sankannavar Sagar (*Yugadhwani* and *Triumph of Mankind*), B C Desai of Salalli (*Saavu Mattu Itara Kategalu* and *Husi*), Ramachandra Kottalagi (*Deepa Hattitu*, etc), Prof Bhaskar K Pattar of Hidakal (*Heluvangaatu*),

Balakrishna Jambigi of Harugeri (*Gejji Nudidaava*), T Y Sonnalgi of Bekkeri (*Ankura*), Eranna R Mathapati of Satti (*Tappejjegalu*-edited), Mallikarjuna Hugar, B B Ravadi of Hukeri (*Hema Mattitara Kategalu*), Amar Baburao Nadagowda of Hukeri (short stories), Basavaraja C Hipparagi of Nerli (short stories, dramas), Prabodh R Muthalik of Hukeri (essays), Babu Basaprabhu Nayik of Hukeri (poems), Bheemagowda Patil of Bastwad (essays), S Y Hanji of Chikodi (*Hale Beru Hosa Chiguru*), M S Dodamani of Chikodi (*Chikkodi Taluk Darshana*), Prof S G Gurav of Hirekodi (essays), D V Potdar of Nipani (a biography of Sonubai Dodmani), Kundaranad Patil of Hudali (notable short story writer), R S Lokapur ('Ram Sha') of Belgaum (*Saavitri*), R R Muthalik (research scholar), Prof B V Bannur of Chikodi (essays), N K Degaon of Tigadi (*Nenapu Kahiyalla*), Ravi Upadhye of Belgaum (*Paridhi & Naaku Nalavattu*), Dr Siddharaja Balekundri of Belgaum (*Taana Taranga & Shivaachaara Manthana*), Digambara Joshi of Belgaum (*Eradu Pakshi*), V C Antina of Belgaum (*Shilamoorthi & Virupaksha Leele*), V C Malagatti of Belgaum (biography), Hanamantha S Bhairanatti of Kuligod (*Nakshatra Punja*), B K Mallabadi of Kottalgi (*Mallige*), R K Nayak of Hattarwad (*Odassy*—awarded), D B Danga of Chikalagudda (*Nakshatragalu*), and others. Gurupadayya Hiremath has written a book on Renukadevi. Sadashiva Sastry of Hukeri has composed *puranas* on the Sharanas. Rajaram Majalika (Gokak) wrote many books including novels.

Contemporary Writers

Apart from these writers there have been a large number of modern literary figures, whose writings are worth noticing here. Among them mention may be made of Baalu B Upadhye of Sadalgi, S B Kadannavar of Karikatti, Basavaraj D Kudachi ('Baduku') of Hirebagewadi, Appanna K Eranatti of Ullagaddi Khanapur, Gururaj S Kantanavar of Vanashigli, Siddhanaik Y Patil of Ghodgeri, Balachandra S Badiger of M K Hubli, Ramachandra M Sutar ('Surama') of Avargol, Chanaveerayya G Hiremath of Mamadapur, A R Alagowdar of Shedbal, Sriram Ibbannavar of Yadawad, M B Kanavi of Shindogi, A N Kulkarni of Bellad Bagewadi, Malhar H Kulkarni ('Kamala Tanaya'), Sakhadev A Koli of Ugar Budruk, Srikant Khot of Samanewadi, Govind Gurav of Athani, G R Goni of M K Hubli, Prof Aravinda Katti of Ramdurg, P D Ghorpade of Pachchapur, Venkatesh A Joshi of Munavalli, Hondappa Tallur of Naganur, B V Devanna Kumar, Amar G Nadagowda, N B Pattanshetty of Yaragatti, Appasahib B Nayik of Hukeri,

T K Patil of Gundewad, Parvataraj Patil of Yadala, Y C Basappagol of Shedbal, J B Patil of Bhoj, K C Patil of Ramdurg, Bheemagowda Patil of Bastwad, Siddhayyaswami Malimath, A M Yaragatti of Chachadi, S B Varale of Chikodi, M K Shivannagol of Yadagud, Appanna R Shirol of Athani, Shankargowda P Patil of Ainapur, S B Utnal of Athani, Shekhar Hadapad of Hooli, M M Sangannavar of Benachina Maradi, S M Gowdar of Athani, C N Hosamani of Wakkunda, F N Hugar of Vadagaon, Chandrashekar B Hadapad, Mahadeva Terdal of Ramdurg, Ramannavar of Bailhongal, Rathna Shastri of Belgaum, Dr S D Sankeshwar, G V Gowdar of Sankeshwar, Prof S B Siddhannavar of Bailhongal, Bheemaroo G Hosur of Gokak, Bapugowda S Patil of Hulloli, R V Bevingidad of Muna-valli, S S Shivapoojimath, Basavalingayya Karadi of Nesargi, V S Melavaniki of Neginhal and a host of others. Kaujalgi of Neginhal has won award for his book for children.

There are writers who are from the neighbouring districts, but have identified and associated with Belgaum district. Of them Krishnamurthy Puranik (Bilgi-Bijapur), a reputed Kannada novelist, had settled in Gokak and produced about 50 novels. Virupaksha Badiger (Bijapur) of Bailhongal has about ten works to his credit. Dr C G Hatti (Bijapur) at the same place has penned a scholarly work on the cultural study of *Bharatesha Vaibhava*. Dr M N. Wali (Bijapur), now at Kagwad has published *Shubhodaya*, *Muttina Tene* and *Dangura Padagalu*, etc. *Athani Kudi*, a collection of poems has been edited by Shivaputra I Yadawad (Jamkhandi) at Athani. Prof Lokesh V Patil (Dharwad) at Sankeshwar has composed poems. Prof S Krishna (Mysore) at Chikodi has written several research articles in Kannada. Chandrakantha Kusanur (Gulbarga), a well known poet, novelist and short story writer, has won many awards, and now working in Belgaum. Rangarao Talcherikar (Mangalore) of Belgaum had many Kannada works to his credit. *Deepavatara*, *Mone Tumbida Belaku* and such other anthologies have been brought out by Siddanna Masali (Bijapur) at Saundatti. S Veerayya Kulkarni (Badami-Bijapur) of Ramdurg has published *Shikshana Mattu Samskriti* and other works. Annappa Mattakalli ('Vihari') at Belgaum (originally from Basavana Bagewadi) has translated Tagore's play *Chitra* into simple Kannada. Poet Sarjoo Katkar (Hubli) at Belgaum has published collections like *Hasida Nela*, *Surya* and *Vikshipta*, etc. Siddanna Langoti (Chandkavati-Bijapur) at Ramdurg has several scholarly research works to his credit. Prof C S Hiremath (Makarabbi-Bellary) at Ramdurg has brought

out *Saptha Sapthi*. Prof V S Kulkarni (Sullad-Bijapur) at the same place has written *Shikshana Mattu Samskriti* and *Prajaprabhutvada Olanota*, etc. H S Bheemanna Gaudar (Badami) at Sankeshwar has brought out three anthologies of poems and his *Nela Hidiyuva Modalu* has won him the Sahitya Academy Award (1985). L V Patil (Jakkali-Dharwad) at the same place has published *Gubbakka Baagila Tageeye* and *Maryade Majalu* (edited). M N Bhavimath (Bagalkot) has written *Tirukana Kanasu* (play). M N Edalli (Amminabhavi-Dharwad) of Sankeshwar has composed *Prema Pushpa* and *Haalli Hadaga*. Jayavanta Kadadevar of Belavadi is known for his writings on sports. Ananta Kallol has written humourous essays.

Women writers have also made their contributions to the literary heritage of the district. Notable among them are Gurulingamma Siddhamallappa Bagewadi ('Keertana Saraswathi') who has published *Padya Roopavali* and *Shirasangi Desayara Charitre*. Versatile Shantadevi Malwad of Belgaum has *Moggeya Maale*, *Kannada Taayi* and *Kumkuma Bala*, etc to her credit. Leelavathi Toranagatti of Hire Kumbi is a poetess, *Naaka Hejje*, *Sadaa Shaantha*, and *Poorva Paschima* being her collections. Kalavathi Kavatagimath of Athani (*Padyaavali*, *Akkana Antaranga* and *Kavana Kunja*), Chandravati Gaulannavar of Belgaum (*Shri Shaanthi Saagarara Amara Sandesha*), Geetha Desai of Belgaum (*Bharia Rakshati Yauvane* and *Kraantiveera Govindarao Yaalagi*), Saraswathidevi Gowdar of Tigadi (*Bhaarateeya Veera Mahileyaru*, *Alpa Viraama* and *Punya Smriti*, etc), Neelaganga Charantimath of Sankeshwar (*Deva Mandira*, *Geetha Basava* and *Atma Yaava Kula Jeeva Yaava Kula*) Lalitha V Korpade of Belgaum (*Namma Deshada Swatantryada Parichaya*), Sulabha Joshi of Belgaum (*Naanu Neenu Koodidaga*), Shanthadevi Huleppanavaramath of Murgod (*Makkala Vana*), Prema Tahsildar of Gokak (poem), Gurudevi Huleppanavaramath (*Ashe Mattu Atma Vishwasa*), Akkamahadevi Subedar of Sankeshwar, Sumangala Telagadi and Shakuntala Langoti of Ramdurg are some prominent lady writers.

It is said that one Ahmad Mulla of Dodwad, who lived about 150 years ago, had composed verses and included them in *Gulistan-e-Saadi*, a Persian work. Among the modern writers in Kannada mention may be made of Prof A A Sanadi of Ramdurg with his works in Hindi including *Aadi Anant*, a collection of short stories. Mirjabhai Mulla of Gokak with his *Kempu Kranti* (poem), Saleem Bharathi (Saleem Dharwadkar) of Gokak with his Kannada poems, Asif Ali Mujavar of Turamari with his *Mumbelagu*, *Mannigaagi Marana*,

Prakruti, Parisara, etc, M A Sanadi of Belgaum with his *Mita Santaana*, A R Mulla of Bailhongal with his poems in Kannada and M I Kotawal with his *Préma Bandhana* (short stories) are Kannada writers whose mother tongue is Urdu.

The *agraharas* in the district had fostered Sanskrit learning. Noted Jaina scholar Samantabhadra belonged to Manoli (Manukavalli). It is stated that Belgaum City played the pre-eminent role in the popularisation and preservation of Vedic literature. The credit for making Belgaum stand on a higher pedestal in Vedic literature in general and Dwaita philosophy in particular, should go to late Abaji Ramachandra Sawant, who started the Ramatatwa Prakashana, a publishing house towards the close of the last century which brought out volumes after volumes on Vedic literature. Narasimbacharya Puneekar of Kittur, known as 'Kavyananda' was a scholar of reputation whose patriotic poems in Sanskrit inspired the elite and common folk alike. Ramachandra Bhojarao Deshpande of Hukeri wrote *Chidambara Charite* in Sanskrit. Pandit Kinjawadekar of Kanakumbi secured national award for scholarship in Sanskrit. Prof K T Pandurangi, noted Sanskrit scholar, hails from Manoli. Professors of history, Dr A R Kulkarni of Pune hails from Nipani and Dr K N Chitnis from Sureban.

Marathi Writers

We come across a number of eminent Marathi writers, who have produced works in different forms, and the literary relationship between Marathi and Kannada is very well explored by them. Kaka Kalelkar, outstanding Gandhian wrote both in Marathi and Gujarati. Gurunatha of 'Mutghapur' composed *Deshika Charitra* (1785), a history of the Mudalgi Rangabodha Matha. 'Girisut', hailing from Kongnoli (near Nipani) wrote his *Pandava Purana* with the help of the Kannada work of Nagaraja. Saint Chidambara Dikshit inspired his devotees, namely Sakharam Trayambak Garde, Rajaram and Vithabai to write in Marathi. Vithabai, in her *abhangas* has expressed her gratitude to Chidambara Dikshit. The heads of the Rangabodha Matha at Mudalgi have written many religious works in Marathi (See Chap III, p 192). Marathi Sahitya Sammelan was held in Belgaum in 1929, with M S Paranjape as the President. Among the modern Marathi writers of the district, mention may be made of the following poets, poetesses, novelists, playwrights, story writers, critics and essayists like Prof B K Nikumbha and Indira Sant (both noted

poets), Ranajit Desai (noted novelist), Prof Anantha Manohar, Shankar Ramani, Govind Kelkar, Gopalrao Dalvi, Vasant Rajas, Prof Aravind Yalagi, Narayan Atiwadkar, Krishna Menase, Tukaram Patil, Baburao Desai, V G Sathe, D R Killekar, Prof V A Patil, Madhavi Desai, Asha Rustamji, Ravindra Prathama Shetty, Acharya S M Bapat (now settled in Pune), B R Sunthankar, Subhash Sunthankar, Prof B Y Sambhaji Kumar, Shrikant Nimbalkar, Prasad Prabhu, Priya Prabhu, Shubha Khare, Muralidhar Ghate, Amithayi Kittur, G R Rajadhyaksh all from Belgaum, Prof Achuta Maney, Mahadev More, Manohar Banne (Akkol), Kothary, D N Joshi and K B Marathe of Nipani, Vinod Kulkarni and Dr Ramesh Shippurkar of Sankeshwar, Sanjay Varagaonkar of Khanapur, Usha Joglekar of Gokak, noted scholar Dr A R Toro of Ainapur, Prof G A Kulkarni of Examba, P R Deshpande of Chikodi and others. Prof V L Joshi has translated works of Masti, Anantamurthy and Bendre into Marathi.

Folk Composers

There is a rich variety of Kannada folk songs and ballads in the district. They have a distinct local flavour and they contain a large variety of themes like historical, realistic, romantic, humorous, etc and are in the form of *dum-dume*, *lavani*, *rivayat*, *yakshagana*, *gee-gee*, *karbala*, *bhajane*, *jogula*, *tattva*, *hanti*, *bhaleri*, *holi*, *dollu*, *moharam*, etc. Several professional singers and folk poets have composed songs, ballads on various aspects, and some of eminent folklorists have collected and studied these compositions. Many collections of such folk literature have been brought out so far. J F Fleet published in the *Indian Antiquary* some ballads pertaining to Sangolli Rayanna and the daughter-in-law of Chennamma of Kittur. T S Rajappa has brought out *Belagaavi Jilleya Laavanigalu*. Dr B S Gaddagimath published *Kittoora Dundume*. Dr Betageri Krishna Sharma's *Kerege Haara* is also noticeable here. *Berasi Itteena Bella Nenegadali* is an anthology of folk songs collected in Raybag taluk by Prof Jyothi S Hosur. Dr Ninganna Sannakki's *Bellada Bagewaadiya Balagopalana Laavanigalu*, *Saatu Kyamannana Laavanigalu*, *Maradi Mathada Mooru Laavanigalu*, etc are noteworthy.

In the last quarter of the 19th century there lived Badiger and Modin Saheb of Sangolli, who composed ballads on Sangolli Rayanna. Basava ('Vrushabha') of Hongala composed *Mallasarja Dundumi*, etc. Balappa Gopalappa Kulkarni of Parishwad (devotional songs),

Shamarao of Hongal (L),* Siddha Sevak (*holi*), Anantacharya of Gokak (L), Yellappa Munnennavar ('Shivanandi') of Hannikeri (*sannata*), Ningappa Nichchanki of Kittur (L), Shivalingayya Hiremath of Chikkumbi (L), S D Udikeri of Rampur (L), Adivappa Chaubari ('Kara Veerabhadra') of Nesargi (L, plays), Panchakshari Kavi of Ulligeri (songs), Rayappa Pattar (*sannata*), Appu of Bailhongal (L), Mallappa ('Haradasa Malla') of Mallabadi (songs), Gopala ('Bala Gopala') of Bellad Bagewadi (L), Malleshappa of Gokak (songs, L), Rana-Kubanna of Murgod (songs), Kenchanaik ('Inchalada Bankanatha') of Inchal (songs), Sakranaik of Inchal (*gee-gee, Karbala, tattva*, plays) are some of the folk poets.

The 20th century also saw many talented folk poets, composers of Yakshaganas with rich poetic quality of a high order. Mention may be made of Sargana Basappa ('Guru Sangamesha') (songs), Gadigeyya (singing), Gowdappa of Bhendigeri (*sannata*), Rayappa ('Bailavaadada Rayappa, originally from Gadag) (*sannata*, plays, L), Ramarao ('Balabheemadeva') of Shigihalli (L), Kyamanna ('Saatu Kyamanna') of Gokak (L), Kalmeshwara ('Kavi Kalmeshwara') of Siragur (*bhajane*), Basavaraya Kavi of Prishwad (L, plays, etc), Channabasappa of Hulakunda (plays, *rivayat, shahir*), Pandappa Gowda ('Hanumakavi') of Hulakunda (L), Maroteppa of Mamdapur (*holi*, L), Banappa ('Banu Kavi') of Gokak (songs, L), Chennamallayya ('Mahalinga Chinmayaswamy', 'Chikka Channamallayya', 'Kukadollesha') of Kukadolli (*bhajane*, L), Balakrishna ('Balambhatta', 'Sri Ramesha') of Gandigwad (plays), Mallappa of Basavana Kudachi (*dappinata*, L), Basavanneppa ('Bhoomi Nesargi', 'Somadhara Suta') of Nesargi (plays, *hanti, sobaana*, L, songs), Basappa of Kanavi Kuruvinakoppa (songs, plays, *doddatta*), Siddhayya of Halgimaradi (*doddatta*, L), Neelakantha Kavi of Kadrolli (*dollu* songs, *sannata*), Gururachayya of Kanavi Kuruvinakoppa (plays, *mangalarati* songs, etc), Sambaragi Siddhappa ('Siddappa', 'Siddhalinga') of Bendigeri (L, *sannata*), Basavantappa ('Kadaapura Bhakta') of Kadapur (plays, *dollu* songs, L, etc), Ramachandra ('Gurugiri Mallesha Putra Ramachandra') of Yenkanchi (songs), Appanna of Baligeri (songs), Somalinga ('Madiwaala Swamy') of Hosur (grinding songs, *bhaleri, sobaana*, L), Hukkeri Balappa ('Muragodada Gavisiddha', 'Mitra Baalanna') of Murgod (songs), Mandeda Bishtappa ('Shanthinatha') of Tigadolli (L, *bhajane*), Mallesh ('Chandana Hosooru Malleshi') of Chennahosur (L, songs), Pandit ('Muralidhar') of Athani (songs,

* 'L' stands for *Lavani*

L), Mari Kallappa of Tigadolli (play, *gee-gee*, *hanti*, *holi*, etc), Meera Saheb ('Meera Mulla') of Paramanandawadi (*karbala*, *bhajane*), Bahubali of Alarawad (*bhajane*, L, *sobaana*), Dundappa Badiger of Hosur (Kavayatu songs, *dollu* songs, L), Hasan of Hulagabali (songs), Shankrevva of Belvi (songs), Nabi of Janawad (L), Lingappa P Panchala (L), Imam of Ankali (L), Yellappa (L), Lakshmana of Gokak (L), Devendra Gowda Menasigi (L), Padadappayya (L), Rudrayya ('Shivalinga Kavi', songs), Basappa Sangappa Betageri of Hulakund (songs), Rachayya of Mugalkhod (*Chaudike*, *rivayat*, etc), 'Alabhairi' of Harugeri (plays, *bhajane*, *jogati*), Rachappa ('Raachoti') of Jalalpur (*bhajane*, Raachoti songs), Siddharama Jadhav (L) and others. Most of them were persons with talent, who can sing, as in the case of Balappa Hukkeri, an outstanding artist or Hulakunda Bheemakavi.

Folk Arts

Belgaum district is a treasure-house of folk literature and arts and the different forms of the folk artists are classified as the professional singers such as the Gondhalis, Dasas, Veshagars, Jatigars, Jogis, Helavas and others. The Gondaligas are seen in Gokak, Sankeshwar, Saundatti, Ramdurg, Kadakol, Raybag, Chikodi, Nipani, Belgaum and other places and sing their own traditional songs on Yallamma, Kolhapur Mahalakshmi, Tuljapur Ambabhavani and such other deities. They have their own instruments of a specific nature, and they usually sing Gondali songs, epic poems, etc. Dasas have settled in the areas of Belgaum, Ramdurg and Gokak taluks, and they also sing the songs of Purandaradasa, Kanakadasa, Shishunal Sharif and Sarvajna. Veshagars (Bahuroopis or Bhairoopis) have settled at Wakkunda in Bailhongal taluk and at Arabhavi in a large number, and they are rightly called as the artists of the folk theatre or stage. Jatigars have settled at Mudalgi, Hunashyal and Arabhavi in Gokak taluk and also in the areas of Chikodi, Hukeri, and Sankeshwar. *Sogu* (impersonation) is their speciality. Jogtis and Jogappas are found all over the district, and they sing the praise of Yellamma. The Helavas and Killekyatas have settled at Bhagojikkoppa and other villages in Ramdurg taluk, and they are famous for the puppet show. A theatrical mode that is very popular is *Sri Krishna Parijata*. Yallappa Phakeerappa Munenni of Hannikeri, a well known playwright and producer of plays, was also responsible for the popularisation of the folk songs through his plays like *Basanta Malati*, *Satyasheela*, *Balavanta Basavanta*, *Saamyavaadi Basavanna*, etc. The popular song tradition like *gee-gee* has its own

stock of songs, and the artists like Hulakunda Kanda Bheemsing, Shivalinga and Bheemsing in Ramdurg taluk, Hosakote Tammanna, Mallappa Tammanna Doddannavar of the same taluk have popularised this tradition. Gangubai Mannikatti was a popular folk singer. Yadravi Gangavva, Jalagar of Gurlhosur, Udakeri of Saundatti, Sayyadsaheb of Hanchinal, Charly Kawwal of Bailhongal, Mallappa of Athani, Harijan Annappa of Baligeri and Harijan Ramachandra of Yenkanchi are other noted vocalists. *Dum-dume* literature enjoyed patronage during the Kittur administration. The *dollu* songs composed generally on Beeredevuru are also sung in praise of Kaggodaraya of Kagwad, and deities like Yellamma of Saundatti, Mayakka of Chinchali and Uddamma of Udagatti, Gokak taluk. These songs are sung only by men. Datti Kunita, Kodada Kunita, Dollu Kunita (Gaje in Marathi), Puravantike, Goravara Kunita, Chowdammana Kunita and Sangramada Kunita are some of the folk dances. Somalingappa of Hosur has won Akademy award for *gee-gee* singing.

The folk theatre movement in the district has a rich and eventful background. The *pagarana* (*sogu* or *songu*) being an open theatre performance is popular all over the district. *Kudure sogu*, *giddu balya* and *maduve sogu* represent the social themes, and the professional *sogus* are performed by the Dombaru, Gondaligaru and Karakara Mundaru. The *dodda sogu* consists of the performances of Sidi Sogu, Mayavvana Sogu, Ellavvana Sogu, Rayannana Sogu, etc. Mudalapaya (or *doddada*) has all the characteristics of a typical folk theatre, and the Yakshagana poets have contributed much to the improvement of this tradition. Duradundeshwara of Bailhongal has composed *Prabhudevvara Yakshagana*, *Krishnaharana Yakshagana*, etc. *Lanka Dahana* and *Tripura Samhari* of Veerabhadra Shastry of Hirebagewadi, *Simhaketu*, *Yayaati*, etc of Balambhatta of Gandigawad, *Harischandra*, *Jayadratha*, etc by Gururachayya, *Maaruthi Lingadhaarane*, *Bheemarjuna Kaalaga*, etc of Basavanneppa of Nesargi are worth noting. The *sannata* or *dappinata* is virtually a drama set in traditional folk patterns, and with historical themes and moral tone. Among the composers of the *sannata* plays Pattar Master of Bailwad is prominent and his *Sangyaa Baalya*, based on a factual incident, has romantic overtones. Babuji of Basargi composed *Raadhanata* ('*Chimnaanata*', or '*Basaragi Kumbaranata*'), and it was popular on account of its love theme, and it succeeded in bringing the performances to the social plane. Neelakanthappa Pattar of Kadarolli, an author of about 25 themes, composed *Tiru Neelakantha*, which paved the way

for the birth of a new tradition in the field. Ellappa Munenni also composed his *Maayi Aata* or *Allamaprabhu* and other themes. *Shri Krishna Paarijaata*, a Yakshagana, was composed by Aparala Tammanna of Raichur district during the 19th century and many years later Kuligod Tammanna of Gokak taluk took up the old composition and evolved it successfully to the local theatrical mode and his troupe received invitations from every village in North Karnataka. Shankaragauda Savakkanavar of Ugargol and Neelakantha Shedbal were other folk play writers.

Modern Stage

The birth of the professional stage or the modern theatre brought many changes in the folk stage in the district. In 1869, Halasagi Nataka Mandali (Khanapur tq), the first professional theatre came into existence, and it staged the plays like *Shrimati Parinaya* by Venkannacharya Agaragatti, *Madalasa Parinaya*, *Bhaumasura Vadha*, etc. Shivamurthiswamy Kanabargimath started the Konnurkar Kadasiddheshwara Sangeeta Nataka Mandali in 1901 with some modern experiments and equipment, and it staged *Mrichchakatika*, etc. The impact of the Marathi stage (especially Sangli troupe) could also be seen during this period. *Shani Prabhava* was a master piece of this company. The reputed artists like Gangadharappa Murgod, Tukaram Buva Gokak of Madanabhavi, Peetambarappa Gokak, etc were in this troupe. This troupe survived for 20 years. The Shivalingeshwar Praasadita Natya Sangha of Chikodi (1895) staged several plays with social and historical themes. Gangadharappa Murgod started his own company, ie, the Murgod Company in 1914. Tukaram Buva also started his own professional troupe Vidyadarshaka Sangeetha Nataka Samsthe by the same time. He again started with his two sons the troupe Sri Sharada Sangeetha Nataka Mandali (the Gokak Company) in 1933. In the same year the Guruseva Natya Sangha also started by Chikodi Shivalingaswamy and his troupe included the stage artists like Enagi Balappa, Sudi Huchchappa and others. After its disappearance, Enagi Balappa launched Vaibhavashali Natya Sangha on partnership in 1940 and it survived only for two years. In 1942, Balappa started his own company, ie, the Kalavaibhava Natya Sangha and Balappa produced *Jagajyoti Basaveshwara* which had a continuous run for hundreds of nights at Hubli and other places and he himself played remarkably the role of Basaveshwara. The Bhagyodaya Natya Sangha was started in 1935 by Bheemarao and his brother Shankarrao of Athani.

They produced *Hemaraddi Mallamma*, *Prapancha Pareekshe* and such other plays. The Lok Seva Sangeetha Nataka Mandali or the Sampagavi Company (1936) staged *Sangolli Rayanna*, which inspired the patriotic sense of the people. With the able assistance and support by Aravalli Kashappagowda of Bailhongal taluk, the Samaja Vikasa Natya Sangha took its birth. Apart from these representative professional troupes, a number of dramatic companies under the influence of one or the other artist appeared between 1927 and 1973. These are the prominent troupes of the period: Hukeri Company (1927), Gurappa Marihal Company (1935), Durgadevi Nataka Mandali (1936-37), Sujanodbhava Natya Sangha (1937-38), Jadi Siddheshwara Natya Sangha of Bellad Bagewadi (1939-40), Siddheshwara Natya Sangha (1941-42), Mallikarjuna Natya Sangha (1943), Kalmeshwara Natya Sangha (1943-44), Tolagi Ramanagowd Company (1962-63), Shivappanavar Hirekoppa Company (1965), Lingayyaswamy Dodwad Company (1969-70), Revamma Murgod Company (1969-70), Vishwaranjan Natya Sangha (1972-73), etc. It is said there was the Kuligod Tammanna Mela (1870), which staged *Parijaata*. Rayagonda Patil Company of Basapur is famous for performing the *Radhanaata*. Among the playwrights Kulkarni Tammanna of Kuligod (*Shri Krishna Parijaata*), Tammannappa Satyappa ('Ramaling Suta') of Chikodi (*Usha Parinaya*, etc), Venkannacharya Bheemacharya Mandagi (*Shani Prabhava*, etc), Siddhagiriappa Revappa Sabarad of Sunadholi (*Pulikeshi*, etc), Shivalingaswamy Savalagimath of Chikodi (*Chennamma*, *Rayanna*, etc), Narayana Krishna Hampiholi of Shirasangi (*Kaumudi*, *Gajara*), Pattar Master (originally from Gadag) (*Sangya Baalya*), B S Patil (*Sangya Balya*) and others are prominent. Arya Natya Sangha of Ramdurg, Kolli Natya Sangha, Hidkal Parijata troupe, noted Ramteertha Co. etc are also worth mentioning here. Of the amateur troupes, mention can be made of Rangasampada, Pratibha Havyasi Kalavidaru and Natyavrinda, all of Belgaum. Of the Marathi stage artists, Jayaram Shiledar is an outstanding name with his Lalitakaladarsha troupe. The Kirloskar troupe, popular in Maharashtra, was founded by a Gurlhosur gentleman, Annasaheb Kirloskar. His play *Shakuntala* was influenced by Sheshagirirao Churmari's Kannada play.

The contribution of the Belgaum district to the development of Hindustani music is solid. Many of the exponents of this school came to Belgaum and some settled here. Balakrishna Buva Ichalakaranjkar, the exponent of Gwalior *gharana* and his disciples like Pandit Neelakantha Buva Mirajkar, Pandit Umamaheshwar Buva, Pandit Vishnupant Uttarkar, Pandit Ramakrishna Buva Vaze, Pandit

Shivaram Buva Vaze and others popularised this tradition in the region. Mention may be made of the names of some outstanding artists who exerted great influence in the field of music in Belgaum district in the modern period. The artists who belonged to the Kirana *gharana* were Ustad Abdul Kareem Khan, Rahimat Khan, ('Bhoo Gandharva') and Pandit Kagalkar. The last named adopted both the Gwalior and Kirana schools and practised under Ramabhai Kundagolkar ('Savay Gandharva') and Pandit Ramakrishna Buva Vaze, and the talented lady artists like Tungasani (Hanagal), Taubai Salgar, Tunga Parvati and others were also the pupils of Pandit Ramakrishna Buva. Akkubai and Balabai who settled in Belgaum were the students of Ustad Vilayat Khan of the Agra Gharana. Pandit Mrutyunjaya Buva Puranikmath received his musical training from Ganayogi Pandit Panchakshari Buva ('Ubhayagaana Vishhaarada') of Gadag. Pandit Mrityunjaya Buva settled in Belgaum and trained numerous disciples under the kind patronage of Shivabasava Mahaswamiji of Nagarur. Gulabjan ('Gulabbai Belgaumkar') of Vantamari, a reputed dancer and singer was the pupil of Pandit Kagalkar Buva and Pandit Jagannath Buva Purohit. Azambai Hukeri and Sardarbai, the other two sisters of Gulabbai were also trained under Pandit Puranikmath and Pandit R N Joshi. Sagunatai Chandavarkar, a famous radio artist, had her training from Pandit Puranikmath, Pandit Sangameshwar Gurav and Pandit Ramarao Nayak (Agra Gharana, Bangalore). Govindarcharya of Bailhongal, a *keertanakar*, was also a noted artist. Among a number of fine exponents of Hindusthani music of the district, who made a name for themselves and became popular all over Karnataka, mention may be made of Prof Ajjanna Patil of Degaon (disciple of Dr Mallikarjuna Mansur, Jaipur Gharana), Shivaputrappa Kamkali ('Kumara Gandharva') of Sulebhavi, Belgaum taluk. Pandit Vinayak Krishna Deshpande ('Appa Saheb') of Sankeshwar (disciple of Pandit Umamaheshwar Buva Kundagolkar and others), Appayya of Chikodi and Shivaputra Bhute of Gokak (disciples of Pandit Panchakshari Buva), Shankararao Kulkarni of Basapur, Eshwara Minachi of Gokak, Dr Veerabhadrayya Chinchakhandimath of Khasbag (disciple of Pandit Ramakrishna Buva), Shivaputra Kubasad ('Lahari Gandharva') of Bailhongal, Krishna Murgod (disciple of Basavaraj Mansur), Govind Dodmani of Saundatti (disciple of Dr Vasanth Kabbini), Revanasiddappa Kambi (disciple of Panchakshari Gavay), Ranganna Masali, Narasimha Shiggavi and Prof Baburao Inamdar of Kittur, R T Hegde, Nagaraj Angadi, Suresh Gurav, Chandrashekhar

Puranikmath, Panditrao Manik, Ravindra Mane, K G Upadhya, Rama Killekar and others. Among lady artists who made their name in the traditional or classical music Janaki Iyyer, Padmakshi Pujar, Kavita Kulkarni, Leelavathi Ganachari, Nirmala Ghanti, Susheela Tirodkar, Seetha Hirebetta, Sudha Sollapurkar and others are prominent. Sonubai Dodmani was a noted stage artist also. Among instrumentalists special mention may be made of Ustad Mehboob Khan Mirajkar of Kirana Gharana (tabala), Prof Basavaraj Bendigeri, Narayanarao Chikodi, Abbas Katekar and Appa Saheb Vantamuri (disciples of Ustad Mahboob Khan, tabala), Pandit Ramabhavu Vijapure (harmonium), Abdul Aziz (*sarangi*), Rambuva Gulvani (violin), Rokadikar (tabala), Vitthalrao Koregaonkar (harmonium), Pandoba Bondre (pakvaj), Siddharamayya Boragaon ('Edura Sidramayya') of Yedur (sitar), M S Jhunarwad of Athani (disciple of Prof Basavaraj Bendigeri and Bhanudas of Miraj, *tabala*), Rajanna of Ramdurg (disciple of 'Padmabhushana' Ustad Tirakhva, *tabala*), Malleshappa of Shorapur (tabala), Shankarappa Udikeri and Gurappa of Saundatti (disciples of Pandit Panchakshari Buva, tabala), Moula Saheb Patel (clarionet), Chandura Rama of Khanapur taluk (disciple of Shivaram Bhat of Yeduri, *shahanai*), Kasim Saheb Bhagojikoppa of Gandigwad (disciple of B G Mirajkar of Kolhapur and others, tabala), Abdul Gani (clarionet), Malhar Kulkarni (flute), Venkatrao Ramdurg (harmonium), R K Bijapure (harmonium), Narayanarao Chikodikar (*tabala*) Rajendra Kulkarni Bedkihalkar (flute), Bharama Bhajantri (*shahnai*), Sudhamshu Kulkarni (harmonium), S P Vernekar, S P Ballur, R S Hiremath, Chidambara Toravi and Srinivasa Savay (*tabala*). Among the Musical Troupes and Associations may be mentioned Sri Saraswathi Sangeeth Vidyalaya of Belgaum of Prof Govind Vitthal Bhave, Sri Govind Sangeeth Vidyalaya (1929) of Narayanarao and Govindarao Gaekwad of Belgaum, Bharateeya Sangeeth Vidyalaya (1932) of Pandit Ramakrishna Buva Shirodkar, Datta Sangeeth Vidyalaya (1931) of Pandit A V Kagalkar Buva, Bharateeya Sangeeth Sabha (1947) of Pandit Ganapathrao, Art Circle (1940) by Narayanarao Gurtu and Devulakar Master of Shahapur and other troupes.

Rama Sangeeta Vidyalaya (Rambhau Vijapure; Belgaum), Sangeeta Vidyalaya (Kadalaskar; Belgaum), Academy of Music (Sudhamshu Kulkarni; Belgaum), Bharateeya Tantu Vadya Kendra (Dharmadhikari; Belgaum), R N Joshi Sangeeta Vidyalaya (Belgaum), and Purandaradasa Sangeeta Vidyalaya are notable music schools. Narayanarao Chikodikar teaches playing *tabala* and S B Shirannavar

vocal music at Belgaum. The 9th annual music conference was held in Belgaum in 1924, sponsored by the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, A Rangaswamy Aiyangar presiding.

Many artists, painters and sculptors have enriched the cultural life of the district. Mention may be made of Murugeppa A Jetti of Athani, Gangadharaswamy Dandavatimath of Bailhongal, V C Malagatti (originally from Ilkal-Bijapur) of Belgaum, K B Kulkarni of Belgaum, Balakrishna K Hubbi, Vithal Potdar of Chikodi, Shivaputra K Hugar of Marihal, Sagaradatta B Patil, Shrikanth K Murakambi of Belgaum, Eshvarappa Murgod of Ramdurg, Bheemarao Murgod of Shindikurbet, Gundopant A Pattar of Arabhavi, Naryan G Mutgekar, Ramtirth S Murgod of Gokak, S C Chavan (now at Baramati), Annappa Kanthi of Bailhongal, Sambappa, Shankarappa, D G Kulkarni ('Dizi') of Shedbal, Chennannavar of Hukeri, Khadirsab Gulab, Balakrishna Hubli, C P Nadagowda of Ammanagi, Shrishailappa Chinnannavar of Hukeri, Chandrakant Upadhye and N M Kharde of Nipani, Srikant Murkambi, Chandrakant Kolkar of Beedi and others. The gold ornaments of Belgaum goldsmiths are known for their delicate work and artistic skill. Among the architects and sculptors Pandappa Badiger of Hooli, Chandrashekhar Badiger of Yamakanmaradi, Baburao Otari of Chikodi (bronze work), Balappa N Badiger of Kerur and Siddharamappa N Kambale of Jodukurli, Huvappa Hongal and Nagesh B Sabanna of Shahpur (metal work) are prominent. Artisans have made their name in manufacturing attractive and colourful puppets and dolls in plaster of paris and earth. Mention may be made of Dattatreya Chauhan and Gurunath A Chitare of Gokak, awarded winning Jinagars.

The Literary and Cultural Organisations of the district have also played a unique part. The Vagmaya Charcha Mandal (1916) of Belgaum is a notable organisation, engaged in cultural and literary activity with Marathi orientation and it celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 1976. There are a number of such organisations, and the important of them are the Kannada literary unions, Kannada Chalualigars' organisations, Memorial Foundations of Aravinda Joshi, Prof Inchal, Kittur Chennamma and others, Thinkers' Forums, art circles, ladies clubs, music centres, Bhajan Mandals, etc. The Belgaum District Branch of Kannada Sahitya Parishat (1970) has organised several literary and cultural activities. The District Literary Conference was held for the first time in 1971, and the 11th, 15th, 24th and 52nd State Kannada Literary Conferences (*sahitya sammelana*) were held in Belgaum in 1925, 29, 39 and 80 respectively.