

## CHAPTER XVIII

### PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

**W**ith the dawning of the historic period, preceding the days of the Shatavahanas, animistic cults, and the newly spreading Vedic religion with its rituals connected with sacrifice, Jainism and Buddhism dominated the minds of the people. Places like Belgaum (Vadgaum) were commercial centres too with overseas commercial contacts. Though, Buddhism did not make much headway in the district, Jainism had a powerful grip on the minds of the people. The establishment of a number of *agraharas* helped the spread of learning, not only of religions, but also of sciences, like astrology, astronomy, meteorology, metallurgy and knowledge of crafts requiring scholarly background such as architecture and sculpture. Advent of Veerashaivism, which considerably eclipsed Jainism and the Kalamukha cult of Shaivism, threw a challenge to the priestly class of Vedic religion. There are nearly 400 Veerashaiva Mathas in the district, engaged both in Anna and Jnana Dasoha. Bhakti cult of the Sufis and Warkari movement had its own impact. Natha Pantha has a considerable following in the district, and the Kurubas are highly devoted to a Natha Panthi local saint, Halasiddhanatha whose *samadhi* is at Appachiwadi near Nipani. Some Madhawa scholars like Yadavarya (16th century) of Yakkundi and Adaviacharya or Vishnu Teertha who stayed at Manoli for long had considerable following. The rule of the Peshwas encouraged the emigration of Marathi speaking people on a large scale to the district, and also caused the domination of brahmins who enjoyed civil as well as military positions during the 18th and early parts of the 19th centuries. This led to many social conflicts, climaxing with the establishment of the Brahmanetara Parishat in around 1920.

Domination of the brahmins in civil services forced many non-brahmin groups like the Lingayats, Marathas and Jains to establish their own educational institutions and other public bodies like co-operative societies. Though, many ugly developments connected with communal rivalries, fanned also by the British policy of "divide and rule" were evidenced during the 19th and 20th centuries, the nationalistic spirit promoted by Congress had helped the blunting of their edge. Congress had strived for inter-religious and inter-communal unity and also for eradication of untouchability. The Khilafat Movement and the Harijan Sevak Sangh launched by Mahatma Gandhi had helped these changes. But, communal rivalries that had remained latent during the period, became potent in 1948, soon after the demise of Mahatma Gandhi, when unprecedented scenes of communal tension were evidenced. Even earlier in 1938, at the time of the Ramdurg Duranta (Tragedy), these feelings surfaced even within Congress. One of the novels by Mirji Annarao gives an inkling of the 1948 developments, and Basavaraja Kattimani's noted novel *Jwaalamukhiya Mele* of the latent communal rivalries. Conditions of these times are very much reflected in the literature of this age and also in the journals, both Marathi and Kannada, being published from the district.

The propaganda of the Christian Missionaries and its backlash in the forms of social-reform movements were also evidenced during the 19th century. Swamy Vivekananda had visited Belgaum before his leaving for America and stayed here for more than a week (October 1892). Marathi Keertankars like Patwardhan had their own impact. Belgaum district had political workers of all political shades. Savarkar had influenced Belgaum area and there was a unit of the Hindu Mahasabha at Belgaum. Dr Hedgewar, the founder of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh had visited Chikodi and Sadalaga in 1938. Communists had organised a trade union at the Gokak Mills in 1936. Nath Pai of Belgaum was an eminent Socialist, being a follower of Sane Guruji. Bar. Jinnah had addressed a public meeting in Belgaum in 1945. There were also some followers of M N Roy (who had visited Belgaum), like B R Sunthanankar and Mirji Annarao. Dr Ambedkar had also visited Belgaum during the 1920s. Neo-Buddhism propounded by him has considerable following in the district and also his Republican Party. Subhaschandra Bose had visited Belgaum and founded his Forward Block, Mandgi being one of its district leaders. Supporters of the Maharashtra based Peasants and Workers Party were also seen in the district, once contesting

elections and winning. Thus, public life in Belgaum has been influenced by various religions and political movements.

### General Elections

With the formation of linguistic states, the people of this district were provided with the opportunity in 1957 to participate in the Elections to the Lok Sabha from the integrated Karnataka State. Two Lok Sabha seats were allotted to the district by the Order of 1956 Delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies. In the election, one seat was captured by the candidate belonging to the All India Scheduled Castes Federation and the other by Indian National Congress. Following are the details.

### General Elections 1957

*Lok Sabha*: 1) Belgaum INC\* 1,22,408 (51.81), BJS 57,505 (24.33), PSP 56,408 (23.86). 2) Chikodi IND (SCF) 1,15,214 (51.25), INC 1,09,626 (48.75).

*Legislative Assembly*: The total number of seats allotted to this district was eighteen including the double member constituencies of Raybag and Hukeri. In this election, eight Independents came out successful and seven seats were won by the Indian National Congress, two by the Peasants and Workers Party and one by the Scheduled Castes Federation. Results of Legislative Assembly 1957—1) Athani Ind 14,384 (62.24), INC 8,730 (37.76), 2) Raybag (double member) (1) Ind 37,070 (32.63), (2) SCF 32,553 (28.64), (3) INC 23,152 (20.39), (4) INC 18,593 (16.36), (5) Ind 2,259 (1.98), 3) Sadalga-Ind 17,714 (50.27), INC 17,529 (49.73). 4) Chikodi-INC 14,766 (52.15), Ind 13,545 (47.85). 5) Nipani-Ind 26,069 (76.14), INC 7,737 (22.61), Ind 430 (1.25) 6) Hukeri (double member), INC 29,716 (34.69), INC 26,097 (29.58), Ind 16,172 (18.33), SCF 13,812 (15.65), Ind 2,407 (2.75), 7) Belgaum City-Ind 22,179 (58.23), INC 15,915 (41.77). 8) Belgaum I PWP\*\* 18,016 (59.60), INC 12,063 (40.10). 9) Belgaum II PWP 17,449 (52.87), INC 15,549 (47.13) 10) Gokak-I INC 19,384 (74.89), BJS 6,497 (25.11). 11) Gokak II-INC 14,141 (74.38), Ind 3,141 (16.53), PSP 1,730 (9.09). 12) Ramdurg-Ind 17,212 (58.62), INC 12,147 (41.38). 13) Paragad-Ind 16,274 (52.69), IC 14,610 (47.51). 14) Sampgaon-

\*INC—Indian National Congress, BJS—Bharatiya Jana Sangha, PSP—Praja Socialist Party, figures given in brackets are percentage of votes secured by the candidates.

\*\*PWP—Peasants and Workers Party.

I-INC 21,461 (71.69), PSP 8,474 (28.31). 15) Sampgaon-II-INC elected uncontested. 16) Khanapur-Ind 26,401 (67.31), INC 12,822 (32.69).

### General Elections 1962

*Lok Sabha*: The Chikodi Parliamentary Constituency was made reserve in 1962 election. The main contenders in the two straight contests to the Lok Sabha were the Indian National Congress and the RPI. INC candidates won both the seats. Again, the INC won by-election from Belgaum Constituency which was held on 30th April 1963. The following are the results of the general election as well as bye-election.

1962 Lok Sabha: 1) Chikodi INC 1,66,110 (67.68) RPI 79,334 (32.32). 2) Belgaum INC 1,39,664 (53.46) RPI 1,21,587 (46.54).

Bye-Election\*: 1) Belgaum INC 1,19,697 (67.69) Ind 30,811 (17.42) Ind 24,412 (13.80) Ind 1,924 (1.09).

*Legislative Assembly*: Two new constituencies were formed (1962) namely, Kagwad and Sankeshwar according to the 1961 Delimitation Order. Consequently, total number of seats rose to eighteen. Raybag and Sankeshwar were made reserve constituencies for Scheduled Castes. The INC came out successful in twelve constituencies, conceding five seats to MES and one seat to Independent in the 1962 general election. The details of the results are as follows: 1) Athani INC 20,119 (66.96), Ind 9,307 (30.98), Ind 458 (1.58), Ind 162 (0.54). 2) Kagwad INC 19,302 (66.33), SWA\*\* 7,317 (25.33), RPI 2,249 (7.73), Ind 177 (0.61). 3) Raybag (SC) INC 26,049 (89.29), RPI 3,125 (10.71). 4) Chikodi Ind 17,994 (57.52), INC 13,287 (42.48). 5) Sadalga INC 23,092 (62.31), Ind 10,195 (27.51), PSP 3,773 (10.18). 6) Nipani MES 27,280 (74.63), INC 9,274 (25.37). 7) Sankeshwar (SC) INC 14,273 (60.09), RPI 9,478 (39.91). 8) Hukeri INC 16,161 (69.36), PSP 7,139 (30.64). 9) Belgaum City MES 27,643 (67.00), INC 13,614 (33.00). 10) Belgaum I MES 17,778 (57.18), INC 13,312 (42.82). 11) Belgaum II MES 18,505 (51.26), INC 17,592 (48.74). 12) Gokak I INC 19,245 (69.69), Ind 8,366 (30.31). 13) Gokak II INC 18,420 (82.39), Ind 2,754 (12.32), LSS\*\*\* 1,182 (5.29). 14) Ramdurg INC 19,287 (51.94), LSS 17,849 (48.06). 15) Parasgad

\*Caused by the death of BN Datar.

\*\*SWA—The Swatantra Party.

\*\*\*LSS—Lok Sevak Sangh

INC 17,811 (53.89), Ind 15,242 (46.11). 16) Sampgaon I INC 19,370 (66.71), PSP 9,665 (33.29). 17) Sampgaon II INC 21,856 (57.79), Ind 14,592 (38.58), Ind 764 (2.02), SWA 466 (1.23), Ind 143 (0.38). 18) Khanapur MES 25,162 (63.26), INC 14,614 (36.74).

### General Elections 1967

*Lok Sabha*: Among the two seats allotted to the district, INC retained the Belgaum and the Chikodi (reserved) seats. Below are given the details of General Election of 1967 to Lok Sabha. 1) Belgaum INC 1,92,046 (61.37) elected, RPI 69,729 (22.28), Ind 30,509 (9.75), SWA 14,097 (4.51) and Ind 6,528 (2.09). 2) Chikodi (SC) INC 1,92,986 (67.85) elected, RPI 91,444 (32.15).

*Legislative Assembly*: In 1967, General Elections, Chikodi and Kagwad continued as reserved constituencies for Scheduled Castes, while Gokak was reserved for Scheduled Tribes. In this contest, the Indian National Congress swept the polls by winning 14 seats and four seats went to Independents. Their constituency-wise details are shown hereunder: 1) Ramdurg INC 26,386 (66.51), Ind 11,768 (29.66), BJS 908 (2.28), Ind 613 (1.55). 2) Parasgad INC 21,916 (51.80), Ind 20,396 (48.20). 3) Bailhongal INC 27,656 (80.70), Ind 6,614 (19.30). 4) Kittur INC 31,281 (86.93), Ind-2: 4,357 (12.11) and 346 (0.96). 5) Khanapur Ind 21,281 (48.27), INC 14,490 (32.87), Ind 8,313 (18.86). 6) Belgaum Ind 27,818 (52.64), INC 24,224 (45.84), Ind 582 (1.10), Ind 173 (0.33). 7) Uchagaon Ind 28,066 (72.69), INC 10,543 (27.31). 8) Bagewadi INC 26,092 (62.41), Ind-3, 15,005 (35.89), 481 (1.15) and 229 (0.55). 9) Gokak (ST) INC 17,522 (56.02), Ind-3: 7,144 (22.84), 5,990 (19.16) and 620 (1.98). 10) Arabhavi INC 18,594 (63.34), Ind 5,708 (19.46) BJS 5,087 (17.20). 11) Hukeri INC 15,933 (51.82), Ind-2: 13,345 (43.40) and 1,469 (4.78). 12) Sankeshwar INC 19,828 (60.08), Ind 6,063 (18.37), SWA 3,915 (11.86), RPI 3,894 (9.69). 13) Nipani Ind 29,041 (61.67), INC 17,575 (37.32), Ind 474 (1.01). 14) Sadalga 25,518 (60.19), Ind 14,713 (34.70), SWA 2,167 (5.11). 15) Chikodi (SC) INC 21,455 (78.54), RPI 4,273 (15.64), Ind 1,589 (5.82). 16) Raybag INC 51,732 (81.97), Ind 6,981 (18.03). 17) Kagwad (SC) INC 18,544 (79.68), RPI 3,451 (14.83), Ind-2: 1,018 (4.37) and 260 (1.12). 18) Athani INC 26,018 (70.68), Ind 7,908 (21.48), PSP 2,883 (7.84).

### Mid-term Poll to Lok Sabha 1971

The Lok Sabha was dissolved in 1971, one year prior to its

completion of full term. Consequently in March 1971, a mid-term poll was conducted for the Parliamentary Constituencies. In the election contest, the Indian National Congress (Jagjivanram Group) won both the seats. The names of the Constituencies, the territorial extent and the election results of the mid-term poll are as follows: 1) Belgaum INC (J R) 1,64,979 (61.57) elected, INC (NCO)\* 87,803 (32.75), Ind-4: 8,077 (3.01), 3,746 (1.29), 2,181 (0.81) and 1,598 (0.59). 2) Chikodi INC (JR) 1,77,967 (65.83) elected, INC (NCO) 80,224 (29.67), Ind-3: 4,236 (1.57), 3,990 (1.48) and 3,916 (1.45).

### Legislative Assembly 1972

In 1972, the general elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held and the Indian National Congress secured 12 seats. Out of the remaining six seats, the Indian National Congress (Nijalingappa Group or NCO) got three seats and Independents three. Their Constituency-wise details are as follows: 1) Ramdurg INC 23,968 (57.93), NCO 14,409 (34.83), BJS 789 (1.91), Ind-3: 1,139 (2.75), 674 (1.63) and 394 (0.59). 2) Parasgad INC 31,810 (64.51), NCO 17,001 (34.48), Ind 497 (1.01). 3) Bailhongal NCO 23,655 (52.07), INC 21,775 (47.93). 4) Kittur NCO 27,299 (54.68), INC 22,625 (45.32). 5) Khanapur Ind 23,081 (55.50), NCO 10,674 (25.67), INC 7,829 (18.83). 6) Belgaum Ind 24,814 (45.11), NCO 13,783 (25.06), CPI 12,646 (22.99), Ind-2: 1,995 (3.63) and 1,409 (2.56), SWA 356 (0.65). 7) Uchagaon Ind-2: 13,916 (38.09) and 10,727 (29.36), INC 8,628 (23.61), NCO 3,267 (8.94). 8) Bagewadi INC 15,621 (43.92), NCO 10,362 (29.13), Ind-2: 8,693 (24.44) and 890 (2.51). 9) Gokak (ST) INC 28,005 (66.26), NCO 11,144 (26.37), BJS 1,647 (3.90), Ind 1,472 (3.47). 10) Arabhavi INC 21,363 (61.85), NCO 8,934 (25.87), Ind 2,360 (6.83), BJS 1,026 (2.97), Ind 854 (2.48). 11) Hukeri NCO 19,079 (48.22), INC 17,629 (44.55), SWA 1,243 (3.14), Ind 889 (2.25), BJS 729 (1.84). 12) Sankeshwar INC 23,756 (55.23), NCO 19,253 (44.77). 13) Nipani INC 28,494 (58.56), Ind 18,950 (38.95), NCO 1,214 (2.49). 14) Sadalga INC 35,857 (82.37), BJS 6,842 (15.72), Ind 832 (1.91). 15) Chikodi INC 22,005 (64.67), NCO 9,530 (28.01), BJS 1,409 (4.14), Ind 1,084 (3.18). 16) Raybag INC 36,372 (70.08), NCO 15,526 (29.92). 17) Kagwad (SC) INC 19,643 (66.80), NCO 8,718 (29.65), Ind-2: 756 (2.57) and 289 (0.98). 18) Athani INC 25,532 (60.93), NCO 15,556 (37.12), Ind 819 (1.95).

A bye-election was held on 24th February 1974 to the Sankeshwar Constituency. The Indian National Congress (Nijalingappa

\*NCO : Nijalingappa Group National Congress (Organisation).

Group Congress O) came out successful. Again, a second bye-election to the same constituency was held on 27th April 1975 and the Indian National Congress became the successful party. The 1974-Bye-election : 1) Sankeshwar NCO 25,920 (53.51), INC 19,384 (40.02), Ind-3 : 1,862 (3.84), 603 (1.25) and 340 (0.70), BJS 329 (0.68). It was held on 24th February 1974 due to the death of KB Patil. The 1975-Bye-election : 1) Sankeshwar INC 26,079 (52.82), NCO 21,289 (43.12), Ind 2,003 (4.06). This was held on 27th April 1975 due to the death of SS Patil.

### Lok Sabha Elections 1977

*Lok Sabha* : Certain territorial changes were made in delimiting the two Parliamentary Constituencies of Belgaum district according to the Delimitation Order of 1974. In the general elections conducted in 1977, the Indian National Congress swept the polls by winning both the seats. The details are as follows. 1) Belgaum INC 1,78,331 (55.95) elected, BLD\* 1,14,329 (35.87), Ind-3 : 14,706 (4.62), 9,366 (2.94) and 1,991 (0.62). 2) Chikodi (SC) INC 1,73,166 (53.74) elected, BLD 1,27,666 (39.62), RPI (K)\*\* 21,391 (6.64).

### Assembly Elections 1978

Though the names of the Assembly Constituencies were retained, some constituencies were redrawn as per the 1974 Delimitation Order. Raybag was made reserved constituency instead of Kagwad. In the general elections held in February 1978, the Indian National Congress I (Smt Indira Gandhi Group) got ten seats, the Janata Party (JNP) which was formed by the merger of some national parties two seats, the Indian National Congress one seat and five seats went to the Independents. The constituency-wise details are as follows: 1) Ramdurg INC (I) 33,010 (56.06), JNP 20,355 (34.57), INC 3,825 (6.50), Ind-2 : 1,386 (2.35) and 309 (0.52). 2) Parasgad INC (I) 23,475 (40.10), JNP 21,698 (37.06), Ind 9,487 (16.20), INC 2,733 (4.67), Ind 612 (1.05), Ind 540 (0.92). 3) Bailhongal INC\*\*\* 22,110 (40.51), INC (I) 20,764 (38.05), JNP 10,219 (18.72), Ind-2 : 850 (1.56), and 634 (1.16). 4) Kittur JNP 28,575 (51.00), INC(I) 27,449 (49.00). 5) Khanapur 16,610 (29.87), JNP 13,595 (24.45), INC (I) 12,439 (22.37), Ind-2 : 12,436 (22.36) and 533 (0.95). 6) Belgaum Ind-6 : 39,736

\*BLD—Bharatiya Lok Dal (Janata Party)

\*\*RPI—Republican Party of India, Kamble group.

\*\*\*Congress headed by Brahmanand Reddy.

(56.96), 27,720 (39.74), 942 (135), 865 (1.24), 330 (0.47), and 160 (0.23). 7) Uchagaon Ind-2: 24,377 (40.13) and 17,207 (28.32), JNP 8,031 (13.22), INC(I) 6,359 (10.47), Ind 3,999 (6.58), INC 430 (0.71), Ind-2: 189 (0.31) and 159 (0.26). 8) Bagewadi Ind 18,507 (35.27), INC(I) 14,915 (28.43), JNP 11,449 (21.82), INC 6,162 (11.74), Ind-2: 997 (1.90) and 438 (0.84). 9) Gokak (ST) INC (I) 31,447 (61.60), JNP 13,980 (27.38), INC 6,625 (11.02). 10) Arabhavi INC (I) 31,462 (55.41), INC 13,964 (24.59), JNP 10,213 (17.99), Ind 766 (1.35), Ind 372 (0.66). 11) Hukeri INC (I) 25,471 (52.82), JNP 19,547 (40.54), INC 2,559 (5.31), Ind 643 (1.33). 12) Sankeshwar INC (I) 31,839 (56.28), JNP 22,452 (39.69) INC 1,989 (3.52), Ind 291 (0.51). 13) Nipani Ind-3: 35,548 (64.27), 11,904 (21.52) and 1,036 (1.87), JNP 6,825 (12.34). 14) Sadalga INC(I) 33,598 (57.49), JNP 17,099 (29.26), INC 7,293 (12.48), Ind 448 (0.77). 15) Chikodi (SC) INC(I) 22,345 (55.17), JNP 13,104 (32.36), RPI (K) 4,682 (11.56), Ind 369 (0.91). 16) Raybag (SC) JNP 18,562 (37.50), INC 15,830 (31.98), INC (I) 14,875 (30.04), Ind 238 (0.48). 17) Kagwad INC (I) 27,892 (51.08), JNP 21,593 (39.54), INC 5,123 (9.38). 18) Athani INC(I) 27,214 (50.57), JNP 22,394 (41.62), INC 4,202 (7.81).

### Lok Sabha Elections 1980

General elections were held to the Lok Sabha in 1980. No territorial changes were made in the two Parliamentary Constituencies. The main contestants for both the seats were, the Indian National Congress (I) (Smt Indira Gandhi Group), the Indian National Congress U (Sri Devaraj Urs Group) and Janata Party, besides Independents. In the polls, both the constituencies returned the candidates of Indian National Congress (I). The following are the results of 1980 elections. 1) Belgaum INC (I) 2,17,527 (52.29) elected, Ind 76,330 (18.35), INC (U) 62,805 (15.10), JNP 41,082 (9.88), Ind-8 : 5,252 (1.26), 3,320 (0.80), 2,170 (0.52), 1,788 (0.43), 1,670 (0.40), 1,576 (0.38), 1,439 (0.35) and 1,033 (0.24). 2) Chikodi (SC) INC (I) 2,12,092 (61.95) elected, INC (U) 66,008 (19.28), JNP 60,337 (17.62) and Ind 3,933 (1.15).

### Assembly Elections 1983

When the general elections to the State Legislative Assembly was held in 1983, the territorial extent of the existing constituencies remained unaffected. The Janata Party entered into alliance with Kranti Ranga and other parties and fielded its candidates in this election. It was winner in five constituencies, while the Indian



National Congress captured eight seats. The Independents who had entered the poll arena in large numbers could get only five seats. The election details are as follows. 1) Ramdurg INC 31,688 (64.78), JNP 11,877 (24.28), BJP\* 4,640 (9.49), Ind 708 (1.45). 2) Paragad INC 28,126 (45.71), JNP 26,053 (42.34), Ind-6: 1,847 (3.00), 1,171 (1.90), 1,040 (1.69), 952 (1.55), 724 (1.18) and 542 (0.88). 3) Bailhongal INC 30,957 (56.44), JNP 23,159 (42.21), Ind-2: 531 (0.97) and 207 (0.38). 4) Kittur JNP 34,866 (56.06), INC 24,894 (40.03), Ind-2: 1,434 (2.31) and 997 (1.60). 5) Khanapur Ind 40,633 (61.60), INC 16,501 (25.02), JNP 8,826 (13.38). 6) Belgaum Ind 42,763 (54.06), INC 30,159 (38.12), JNP 4,183 (5.29), Ind 1,412 (1.78). 7) Uchagaon Ind 41,940 (56.94), INC 28,544 (38.75), JNP 2,748 (3.73). 8) Bagewadi Ind 21,333 (37.20), JNP 16,981 (29.62), Ind 15,955 (27.83), LKD\*\* 2,000 (3.49), Ind 489 (0.85). 9) Gokak (ST) JNP 26,258 (49.72), INC 23,253 (44.03), BJP 2,082 (3.94), Ind 1,025 (1.94). 10) Arabhavi INC 32,974 (57.62), JNP 9,125 (15.94), Ind-2: 7,791 (13.61) and 2,606 (4.55), BJP 2,140 (3.74), ICS\*\*\* 308 (0.54). 11) Hukeri INC 20,855 (44.20), JNP 20,034 (42.56), Ind 1,992 (4.23), BJP 1,909 (4.05), ICS 1,417 (3.01). 12) Sankeshwar INC 27,335 (48.02), JNP 26,965 (47.38), Ind-2: 1,091 (1.92) and 386 (0.68). 13) Nipani Ind 21,658 (38.14), Ind 18,043 (31.76), INC 16,578 (29.18). 14) Sadalga INC 31,114 (53.64), Ind 25,076 (43.24), BJP 1,083 (1.87), Ind 633 (1.09). 15) Chikodi (SC) JNP 22,446 (46.47), INC 21,817 (45.17), BJP 2,128 (4.41), Ind-2: 783 (1.62), and 604 (1.25). 16) Raybag (SC) JNP 31,365 (50.73), INC 28,071 (45.40), BJP 1,032 (1.67), Ind 878 (1.42). 17) Kagwad INC 20,933 (37.22), JNP 35,007 (62.58). 18) Athani INC 24,336 (48.62), JNP 19,795 (30.54), BJP 3,428 (6.85), Ind-4: 978 (1.95), 918 (1.83), 456 (0.91) and 150 (0.30).

#### Mid-term Poll to Lok Sabha 1984

Consequent on the dissolution of Lok Sabha in 1984, mid-term election was held on 24th December 1984 to constitute new Lok Sabha. In the election, the Indian National Congress retained both the seats in the district. The election statistics of both the constituencies are furnished below: 1) Belgaum INC 2,02,506 (42.66) elected, JNP 1,66,966 (13.17). Seventeen Independent candidates secured votes in following order: 1) 60,010 (12.64), 2) 16,467 (3.46), 3) 5,513 (1.16), 4) 3,733 (0.78), 5) 2,753 (0.57), 6) 2,300 (0.48), 7) 2,108 (0.44), 8) 1,982 (0.41), 9) 1,936 (0.40), 10) 1,456 (0.30),

\*BJP—Bharatiya Janata Party,

\*\*LKD—Lok Dal. \*\*\*Indian Congress (Socialist).

(11) 1,256 (0.26), (12) 1,211 (0.25), (13) 1,117 (0.23), (14) 1,105 (0.23), (15) 1,049 (0.22), (16) 747 (0.15), (17) 456 (0.09). (2) Chikodi (SC) INC 2,28,030 (47.77) elected, JNP 2,24,385 (46.01), eight Independent candidates secured votes in following order: (1) 7,602 (1.59), (2) 4,043 (0.84), (3) 3,282 (0.68), (4) 2,845 (0.59), (5) 2,345 (0.49), (6) 2,025 (0.42), (7) 1,375 (0.28) and (8) 1,360 (0.28).

#### Assembly Elections 1985

Mid-term election to Legislative Assembly, was held on 5-3-1985, two years before the completion of full term of the State Assembly. Out of 18 Assembly segments, Gokak (ST), Chikodi (SC) and Raybag (SC) were continued as reserved constituencies. This general election returned 12 JNP, two INC and four Independent candidates from the district to the State Assembly. An interesting feature of this election was the contest by record number of 301 candidates for the Belgaum seat. The seat was won by an Independent. The details of the election results are as follows:

(1) Ramdurg JNP 38,425 (56.45), INC (41.67), BJP 344, Ind 942. (2) Parasgad Ind 41,095 (58.00), INC 27,793 (39.23), CPM 1,450 (1.05), Ind 513. (3) Bailhongal JNP 36,544 (58.65), INC 25,766 (41.35). (4) Kittur JNP 34,921 (51.26), INC 33,138 (45.71), Ind 2,063 (3.03). (5) Khanapur Ind 31,298 (53.82), INC 15,393 (24.47), JNP 7,815 (13.44), Ind-3: 2,617, 521 and 512. (6) Belgaum Ind 32,401 (49.31), INC 21,477 (32.69), JNP 5,770 (8.78), LKD 273. The remaining 297 candidates were Independents, who secured mostly negligible number of votes. (7) Uchagaon Ind 35,884 (57.20), INC 20,637 (32.90), JNP 5,368 (8.56), Ind-2: 615 and 230. (8) Bagewadi JNP 21,553 (35.94), Ind 20,319 (33.13), INC 18,603 (30.33), Ind 853. (9) Gokak (ST) JNP 33,806 (52.04), INC 29,537 (45.46), Ind 1,041, BJP 583. (10) Arabhavi JNP 27,503 (39.18), Ind 21,108 (30.07), INC 17,042 (24.28), Ind 1,049, BJP 229. (11) Hukeri JNP 32,713 (56.17), Ind 5,590 (9.60). (12) Sankeshwar INC 31,643 (50.65), JNP 28,627 (45.83), Ind 2,202 (3.52). (13) Nipani INC 46,242 (74.64), Ind 8,052 (12.99), Ind three persons: 6,284, 745 and 631. (14) Sadalga JNP 36,813 (52.88), INC 32,803 (47.12). (15) Chikodi (SC) JNP 32,257 (53.56), Ind 1,226 (2.04). (16) Raybag (SC) JNP 41,597 (51.80), INC 38,706 (48.20). (17) Kagwad JNP 33,707 (53.59), INC 26,099 (41.49), Ind 3,096 (4.92). (18) Athani JNP 36,983 (56.77), Ind 27,409 (42.08) and 750.

#### Zillaparisad Elections of 1987

For the first time, elections to the newly constituted Zilla

parishads and Mandal Panchayats were held in the State including Belgaum District on 2-1-1987 and 20-1-1987 respectively in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Zillaparishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayat Act, 1983. Accordingly, the Zillaparishad comprising of 73 members and 200 Mandal Panchayats comprising of 4,877 representatives were constituted for the first time. The District has a credit of having the largest number of Mandal Panchayats (200) and the largest number of members (73) for the Zillaparishad in the State. In the present election for Zillaparishad out of 73 seats, elections were held for 72 seats only and in respect of one seat, due to death of one candidate (Yaragatti reserve constituency), it was countermanded.

The party-wise performance is 36 seats for Janata, 20 Congress-I, 9 Independents and the remaining seven secured by MES.

The Party-wise performance in Mandal Panchayats is that out of 200, as many as 84 mandals (42%) were won by the ruling Janata with 2,149 candidates (being 44% of the total seats) and Congress-I has established the hold in 27 Mandals (13.5%) with 1,241 seats (being 25% of the total seats). The State percentage of winning of seats by these two parties is 50.3 and 38 respectively. The special feature of the mandal panchayat elections of the district is that as many as 56 mandals (28%), being highest in the State have come under the control of Independents by winning 1,412 seats (29% of the total seats), being higher than the Congress-I in the total performance. In respect of the remaining 33 Mandals with 75 members, who established control is not clear since the Independents hold the balancing position. (Further details are yet to be published officially).

### JOURNALISM

Growth of Journalism was very slow in the first few decades after its inception. The circulation of individual newspapers or periodicals was not more than 300. Articles in Kannada, Marathi, English and Hindi were published in the local papers. Nationalist papers were prosecuted under the Press Law during the freedom struggle. Journalism rose to new heights after 1950 and the year 1985 alone saw the publication of as many as nine newspapers, magazines etc, in the district.

Subuddhi Prakash, a Kannada journal released in 1849 was a

maiden venture under private ownership in Belgaum. It was printed in litho press at Belgaum and has been regarded as the fourth earliest newspaper to be published in Karnataka. Jnana Prakash was published from Belgaum in 1855, for a brief period, but the name of its editor, its language etc, are not ascertainable. For widely popularising Kannada in the old Bombay Karnataka area, Kannada Jnana Bodhaka was started during November 1861 from Belgaum. The Canarese Vernacular Society was its publisher which had government officers and teachers as its members. Although Kannada Jnana Bodhaka was printed at Dharwad, Sardar High School, Belgaum was the centre for editorial and publishing work. The paper was carrying articles and advertisements in Marathi also and it stopped in 1863. Belgaum Samachar is one of the oldest and an important surviving newspaper of the district to-day. It has the longest publication record of more than twelve decades behind it, first published by Hari Bhikaji Samant, in the Samachar Press at Belgaum during April 1863. The present editor is Madhukar M Samant. The person responsible for the publication of Matha Patrike, an educational journal in November 1865, was Deputy Channabasappa who strived his best for the development of Kannada in this part of Karnataka. It assumed the name Shala Patrike or Matha Patrike in April 1867 and again its name was changed as Kannada Shala Patrike in 1871 which was in circulation till 1929. Even to-day it is in circulation under the title Jeevana Shikshana and celebrated its centenary. In 1874, Karnataka Jnana Manjari containing stories, biographies etc, was published from Belgaum. This paper was a Kannada monthly and had Hari Bhikaji Samant as its editor. Another Kannada journal printed in litho press in 1875, was Shodhaka, which survived for only two years. Vani Vilas a monthly from Belgaum ran for a year in 1879-80. The weekly Karnataka Mitra (Belgaum) also came out during 1880-81. Karnatak Hitecchu and Dakshina Mitra were published in 1885-86 from Belgaum. These papers were in circulation for one year. Marathi weekly paper Chikitsak, rolled out from the Ramatatva Prakash Press in 1885-86 with A Sawant and later A P Jadhav as editors and it was in circulation till 1924. The paper was revived in 1948 by Hanumanthrao Sawant and continued till 1952. The weekly journal, Swadesh Bandhu was printed at Swadesh Bandhu Press in Belgaum during 1886-87. It was discontinued in 1892-93.

Nipani Vaibhav was a weekly published on 31-3-1893 and it was in circulation for six years till 1899. Two weekly papers Chandrakant

and Shikshaka were published from Chikodi in 1893-94 and these papers were printed in Chandrakant and Jnyanprasarak presses respectively. The weekly Lokmitra was started in 1896-97, being printed in Dhananjaya Press, Khanapur; it became a monthly in 1897-98. It was in circulation upto 1899-1900. Jnyan Prakash Press, Chikodi, printed two monthly periodicals Grantharatnakar and Jnyana Vilasa in the year 1898-99. Grantharatnakar was closed down in 1899-1900. Chintamani weekly newspaper was started during 1899-1900 and it was printed in the Chintamani Press at Nipani. The name of its editor, language etc, are not known. When Jinavijaya, Marathi Paper was launched under the editorship of Anna Babaji Latthe in 1902 at Belgaum, its first few issues were printed in Belgaum and Kurundwad (Maharashtra). From 1907 onwards this paper rolled out from Mahavir Press, Belgaum, and in 1912 its name was changed as Pragati Jina Vijaya. After 1950, this paper was shifted to Sangli. Under the editorship of A P Chougule, a monthly Kannada paper Jinavijaya was started in 1905, being printed at Mahavir press Belgaum, brought out as the organ of the Southern Maharashtra Jaina Sabha. The Journal was in circulation till the middle of 1932. It again resumed publication in 1933 and ceased in the year 1934. Vokkaligaroo Vokkalatanavoo was a Kannada monthly from Belgaum (1911) under the editorship of Malhar Lingo Kulakarni and was in circulation till 1924. The weekly paper Vibhakara (1915) was being published in Kannada and English from Belgaum with P R Chikodi as editor, and this paper toed the line of the Brahmanetara Parishat. Vibhakara was discontinued for some time and again started publication in June 1921 and was in circulation upto 1924. A monthly Journal Jnananjana was started in 1919 by S S Petkar who later became the member of Bombay Council. In the year 1919, Gosevak was published from Belgaum as a monthly in Kannada and Marathi with Deshpande Gopalrao as the editor. Karnataka Mitra in Kannada and Marathi was published in 1919 from Belgaum. This daily was started by Savanur Hanumantha Rao and had H Narayana Rao as its editor.

Another Kannada monthly journal Navaneetha was started from Belgaum in 1920 under the editorship of K T Betgeri and J T Kulkarni. Sensing the mood of the public at the height of Non-Co-operation Movement, it was renamed as Mathribhumi in 1920 when it became daily and propogated nationalist views. Marathi weekly paper Rashtraveer was launched on 9th May 1921, from

Belgaum (by Shamrao Santaji Bhonsle. R Y Patil is its editor. Mudakaviya Mahadeva Naik was the editor of Gramasevaka published from Ramdurg (1925-29). Veerashaiva Samrajya was published from Sankeshwar in 1926, under the editorship of R L Hiremath. During 1927 Mudavidu Krishna Rao shifted his Karnataka Vritta and Dhananjaya from Dharwad to Belgaum from where it was published for some time. In Yelihadaligi village of Athani taluk was started Gramadhipathiyu in 1927. The editor of this paper was G S Patel. Tarun Bharat weekly was brought out in 1928, from Belgaum with Baburao Thakur as the founder editor. In the beginning it was a bilingual paper in Marathi and Kannada. This publication played a key role in moulding public opinion in this part of Karnataka during the freedom struggle. Later it became an exclusive Marathi paper and has been converted into daily since 1966 and now Kiran Thakur is the editor. The tri-lingual fortnightly paper Prarthane was started by Deshpande Venkatarao, from Belgaum in 1928. With L S Patil as editor was started Taruna Karnataka, Kannada weekly from Bailhongal in 1928. After some time this paper was shifted to Hubli where it continued as a daily for some years. On behalf of the Belgaum District School Board, a quarterly Gazette in English was published in 1928 from Belgaum. The person who was responsible for starting this paper was R K Naik, the then administrative officer and M Ramachandran was the editor. It continued publication till 1931.

An important paper launched from Belgaum in 1929 was Samyuktha Karnataka as a weekly. During freedom struggle, this paper took active part in mobilising public opinion in favour of nationalism. This invited the wrath of the rulers and the axe of draconian Press Law stopped Samyuktha Karnataka in 1932. It reappeared as a daily from 27th April 1933 and in the month of August 1937, it was shifted to Hubli. Its editors from time to time were Balavantha Rao Datar, Krishnaji Govind Gejji, Sesho Giriacharya Katti, Mohare Hanamantha Rao, etc. Pro-Government views were reflected in Kannada weekly Prajadhvani which was published in 1930 by Aralikatti and it stopped in 1932. During 1934-36, Kannada periodical Kathakunja was in circulation and Pyati Shamrao was its editor. Halliya Alu or Gramasevak in Kannada and Marathi was published by the Co-operative Union during 1935-36, with D S Paramaj and S V Addanagi as editors. The Kannada monthly Arunodaya was started in 1936 by P Venkatesh

S Pandit and it became a weekly later. Dharmapurushartha was a monthly started in 1936 with P Tatacharya and R M Munavalli as editors. In 1938 Gopalrao Deshpande started the nationalist Kannada Weekly Sandesha from Belgaum. The paper has been converted into a bi-weekly (17-3-1943) and Arvinda Deshpande is the present editor. Marathi weekly Warta was started in 1938, with Dr A G Tendulkar as editor. It was in circulation upto 1939. Arvindarao Joshi started Shikhsaka Mitra in 1939, from Belgaum which was meant for highlighting educational problems. Lakshmanrao Limaye was the founder editor of Swatantra, Marathi weekly in 1941, and it ceased in 1942. Lingayat Vidyabhivridi Samithi in Belgaum started a Kannada monthly Lingayat in 1942. In 1944, Ananthrao Chikodi published his weekly Karnataka and it was in circulation till 1948. Jana Jeevala was started in 1948 from Belgaum with B M Elukoti as its editor. Dr Jaidevrao Kulkarni was the editor of weekly paper. Sarvodaya which was started in 1948 and was circulated upto 1951. Gramabandhu was a Kannada weekly which was published from Bailhongal in 1951. It was edited by B S Patil and it stopped publication in 1974. Smt Prema started a monthly paper Jeevan Prakash in 1953 from Belgaum, and it had a very short life. In 1953, Marathi weekly Lokmat was published from Belgaum with Vamanrao Savant as editor and it is in circulation even now.

Another Kannada Marathi bilingual paper which made its appearance in 1955, was Bhishagvara. This periodical was edited by R K Kulkarni and continued till 1962. The fortnightly Bhoodan Sarvodaya Sandesha was published simultaneously from Kadoli and Hichkad (in U K) in 1955, with Vaman A Hodke and Shankara Variar as editors and it stopped in 1974. Jeevana Shikshana is yet another monthly publication started from Belgaum in 1956. Its editors were B D Mugi and Hiremath. M B Desai was the editor of Kannada weekly Darshana which was started on 5-12-1956. The founder editor of Samadarshi Kannada weekly in 1957 was B N Dharwadkar. This newspaper from Gokak is now being edited by S B Dharwadkar, and the weekly became a daily since 1979. A Periodical Journal under the tittle Punyaranya (1960-1975) emanated from Arabhavimatha in Gokak taluk. Prior to 1960, with the name Hindu Kesari the periodical was in circulation for more than two decades. Both the papers were edited and published by Sri Shivanandaswamiji. A periodical Jawahir (Hindi), was in circulation between 1961-62. S P Kamat and Ashok Yalgi were the editors of Mandavi started

in 1962. Loka Darshana, a Kannada daily with M B Desai as editor was started on 24-6-63. A Marathi daily appeared between 1966 to 1970 from Belgaum, with the name Vishal Maharashtra with V K Chavan Patil as its editor. On 15-8-1966, Marathi weekly paper Kaifiyat was started from Belgaum and it is being published under the editorship of J N Powar. The editor of Samyavadi, Marathi weekly is K P Mense. It was launched from Belgaum on 15-8-1969. Ashok Yalgi was the editor of Marathi weekly Venugrama Times (1971) and it continued for two years. Nadoja is a leading Kannada daily and it was first published on 6-10-1973 in Belgaum, by Arvinda Joshi. Raghavendra Joshi is its present editor and it became daily since 8-12-1974. Shivashankar Aralimatti is the editor of monthly paper Kreedangan (Belgaum, 1973). Kannadamma is another important daily published from Belgaum, from 21-2-1974, with M S Topannavar as the editor. Prachalita was brought out from Belgaum on 26-1-1976, as an evening Kannada daily edited by Veeraiah Hosamath and Bhimsen Toragal. It has ceased presently. Gomukha Vyghra is a Kannada weekly, started from a relatively rural place like Hattargi on 6-12-1976, with S S Haladevarmath as editor. Pragati Mattu Jina Vijaya is a Kannada weekly of Dakshina Bharat Jaina Sabha and the paper was started on 16-5-1977 edited by D P Chougule and Anantharao Bhosaghe. The Marathi daily news paper Satyajit, began its publication in Belgaum on 9-3-1977, edited by J N Powar. Veeravani, Marathi weekly was started by G B Gadgil on 25-4-1977, and he held the editorship of this paper till 1980 and G G Rajadhyaksh, the present editor succeeded him. Belgaum Warta, Marathi daily which made its debut as a weekly in Belgaum, on 14-5-1978, is edited by Krishna Muchandi. In the year 1978, the Marathi daily Ranzunzar was founded by Shankarrao R Kalkundrikar. This Belgaum-based paper has now Manohar R Kalkundrikar as its editor. Janakalyan a Kannada weekly from Gokak was published on 26-1-1979, with Dr Panchakshari Hosmath as the editor. He is also a member of Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi. Apart from Ayurveda, the paper covers different subjects like politics, religion, etc. The Urdu daily Johar-E-Guftar was started on 24-12-1979, in Belgaum. The editor of this paper is Farooq Hannan. This was a weekly at the outset and was converted into bi-weekly in 1981 which later became a daily in April 1982. Samatola is an evening daily and it was published on 10-10-1980, from Belgaum. Bhimsen Toragal is the editor of this Kannada newspaper.

Yogesh is a Kannada weekly from Gokak and it was started in



1981. Siddaram Jagadal is the editor of this newspaper. Premalahari is a trilingual quarterly from Pant Balekundri and articles relating to the preachings of Pant Maharaj are also covered in this religious journal. It was started in October 1981 with Prof H B Kulkarni as the editor. A Kannada weekly published in Gokak is Simhaswapna which came out on 17-12-1982 under the editorship of Malharrao Kulkarni Jaganurkar. The Kannada paper Ginirama has been started on 29-4-1982, from Ghataprabha with S B Khanagoudar as the editor. Rajaka Prakasha (1982) is a Kannada fortnightly from Belgaum with Maruti L Bhosale as the editor. In 1982, G M Attar published an Urdu paper Sahar-Been, in Kannada script from Chikodi.

P Vijayakumar started his Kannada rural weekly, Halliya Sandesha from Belgaum on 6-9-1982 and it is still published. Yet another medical journal, Grameena Homoeo Vaidya Mitra was started on 12-6-1984 from Gokak, edited by Dr S B Hiremath. Urdu weekly, Belgaum Sun, appeared on 1-7-1984 from Belgaum and it is edited by S R Bukhari. Rural place like Pachapur, saw the birth of Kannada weekly Rohidas Patrike on 26-7-1984 under the editorship of Rohidas Mathad and after sometime it is continuing publication from Ramdurg with Veerendra Padaki as the editor. The Department of Information and Publicity is bringing out Karnataka Munnade, fortnightly since 1984 under the editorship of P S Patil. Record number of nine papers and periodicals were published from the district during 1985. Their details are as follows: Daily Dainandini Marathi (30-3-1985) from Belgaum under the editorship of Mallesh K Javekar; Marathi daily Manchester (1-5-1985) from Chikodi with Vasant Krishnaji Dattawade as the editor; Suresh Bekanalkar's Kranti Prakasha (13-5-1985), Kannada weekly from Saundatti; Hasirukranti, Kannada weekly (7-6-1985) of Kalyanrao Muchalambi from Ghataprabha; Fortnightly Kannada paper Snehavani (2-10-1985) edited by Ashok Patil; the weekly Karnataka Netha (23-12-1985), published at Hattargi by the founder editor S S Haladevaramath; Mallappa Gurappa Chougule's Kannada weekly Yuddha (1985) periodical from Athani. Rajendra L Bogar's Praja Desha, Kannada weekly from Belgaum and lastly, the Hoomale (1985) weekly from Hukeri with P B Ravadi as the editor. On 11-1-1986, Lokvritya Marathi fortnightly was published from Belgaum by Manohar Kangle. L L Mallapur started his Satya Prakasha, Kannada weekly from Dhoopdal on 27-8-1986.

## List of Journals

<i>Name, periodicity and language</i>	<i>Date of starting</i>	<i>Place of publication</i>	<i>Name of the editor</i>
1	2	3	4
Subuddhi Prakasha, K, W	1849	Belgaum	Beeru Seshu
Jnana Prakash	1855	Belgaum	NA
Kannada Jnana Bodhaka, M	Nov 1861	Belgaum	NA
Belgaum Samachar Ma*, W	Apr 1863	Belgaum	H B Samant, now M M Samant
Matha Patrike (Kannada Shala Patrike) K, M	1865	Belgaum	NA
Karnataka Jnana Manjari, M	1874	Belgaum	H B Samant
Shodhaka (Litho) M	1875	Belgaum	NA
Vani Vilas, M	1879-80	Belgaum	NA
Karnataka Mitra, K, W	1880-81	Belgaum	NA
Jnana Bodhaka, W	1880-81	Belgaum	NA
Rasik Ranjan, W	1883-84	Belgaum	NA
Karnataka Hitecchu	1885-86	Belgaum	NA
Dakshina Mitra	1885-86	Belgaum	NA
Chikitsak, Ma, W	1885-86	Belgaum	A Savant, A P Jadhav, H R Sawant
Swadesh Bandhu, W	1886-87	Belgaum	NA
Ketaki, K, W	1886-87	Belganm	NA
Vanapriya	1888-89	Belgaum	NA
Vidyasagar	1888-89	Belgaum	NA
Nipani Vaibhav, W	31-3-1893	Pr in Nipani	NA
Chandrakant, W	1893-94	Pr in Chikodi	NA
Shikshaka, W	1893-94	Pr in Chikodi	NA

W—Weekly, BW—Biweekly, M—Monthly, Q—Quarterly, FN—Fortnightly, D—Daily, K—Kannada, Ma—Marathi, U—Urdu, E—English. \*Being published now.

1	2	3	4
Lokamitra	1893-94	Belgaum	NA
Khandesh Mitra	1893-94	Belgaum	NA
Bharat Mitra	1893-94	Belgaum	NA
Poornakalendu Shekara, M	1894-95	Belgaum	NA
Arya Vaidyaka Darsha	1894-95	Belgaum	NA
Madhumakshika	1895-96	Belgaum	NA
Kalahans, M	1895-96	Belgaum	NA
Deshmitra	1896-97	Belgaum	NA
Nana Lahari	1896-97	Belgaum	NA
Lokmitra, W	1896-97	Pr at Khanapur	NA
Dhurin, W	June 1897	Belgaum	Gangadharpant Deshpande
Bharatkhand, M	1897-98	Belgaum	NA
Grantharatnakara	1898-99	Pr at Chikodi	NA
Jnyana Vilasa	1898-99	Pr at Chikodi	NA
Chintamani, W	1899-1900	Pr at Nipani	NA
Jinavijaya, Ma, M	1902	Belgaum	Anna Babaji Latthe
Jinavijaya, K, M	1905	Belgaum	A P Chougule
Vakkaligaroo Vokkalatanavoo, K, M	1911	Belgaum	Malhar Lingo Kulkarni
Vibhakar (K & E), W	1915	Belgaum	P R Chikodi
Hithachintaka, M	1917	Dodwad, Sampgaon tq	NA
Prabodha, K, M	1918	Belgaum	B B Mamadapur
Jnananjana, M	1919	Belgaum	S S Petkar
Cosevak (K & Ma), M	1919	Belgaum	Deshapande Gopalarao
Karnataka Mitra (K & Ma), D	1919-20	Belgaum	Dr Savanur Hanumantharao & H Narayanarao

1	2	3	4
Navaneetha, K, M later Mathrubhumi and became daily	1920	Belgaum	K T Betgeri & R B Kulkarni
Rashtraveer, Ma*, W	9-5-1921	Belgaum	Shamrao Santaji Bhonsale, now R Y Patil
Sudharaka, K, Q	1923	Belgaum	R K Nayak
Lokapaksh, Ma, W	In circula- tion in 1924	Belgaum	NA
Parikshaka, Ma, W	,,	Belgaum	NA
Dharmatarangini, K, M	,,	Belgaum	NA
Gramasevaka	1925	Ramdurg	Mudukaviya Mahadeva Naik
Veerashaiva Samrajya, M	1926	Sankeshwar	R L Hiremath
Karnataka Vritta & Dhananjaya, K W	1927	Published in Belgaum for sometime	M Krishnarao
Gramadhipathiyu	1927	Yelihadalgi	G S Patil
Tarun Bharat (K & Ma)*, W now Marathi daily	1928	Belgaum	Baburao Thakur, now Kiran Thakur
Prarthane (K, E, Ma), FN	1928	Belgaum	Deshapande Venkatarao
Taruna Karnataka, K, W	1928	Bailhongal	Patil L S
Belgaum District School Board Gazette, E, Q	1928	Belgaum	M Ramachandran
Samyuktha Karnataka, K, W/D	1929	Belgaum	B N Datar, Gejji, S G Katti, Mohare
Prajadhvani, K, W	1930	Belgaum	G Aralikatte
Katha Kunja, K, M	1934	Belgaum	Pyati Shamarao
Kavita, Q	—	Belgaum	S M Desai, Rudrapur
Halliya Aalu or Gramasevak (K & Ma), Q	1935-36	Belgaum	D S Paramaj & S V Addanagi
Arunodaya, K, M	1936	Belgaum	P Venkatesh, S Pandit
Dharma Purushartha, M	1936	Belgaum	B Tathacharya R M Munavalli

1	2	3	4
Sandheshadivya, W	1937	Belgaum	NA
Sandeha, K*, W now BW	1938	Belgaum	G Deshpande, now A Deshpande
Warta, Ma, W	1938	Belgaum	Dr A G Tendulkar
Shikshaka Mitra, M	1939	Belgaum	Aravindarao Joshi
Swatantra, Ma, W	1941	Belgaum	Lakshmanrao Limaye
Lingayat, K, M	1942	Belgaum	NA
Karnataka, K, W	1944	—	Anantharao Chikodi
Janajeevala, K*, W	1948	Belgaum	B M Elukoti
Sarvodaya, Ma, W	1948	Belgaum	Dr Jaidevrao Kulkarni
Prakasha, M	1949	Belgaum	R K Menasi R R Halemani
Prerana, Ma, W	1950	Belgaum	Balwantrao Dixit
Janata, Ma, W	1951	Belgaum	Lakshmanrao Ajgaonkar
Navajeevan, Ma, W	1951	Belgaum	R L Topajiche
Gramabandhu, K, W	1951	Bailhongal	B S Patil
Jeevan Prakash, M	1953	Belgaum	Smt Prema
Lokmat, Ma, W	1953	Belgaum	Vamanrao Savant
Varta Vihar, Ma, W	1954	Belgaum	G M Kanitkar
Bhishagvara (K & Ma), W	1955	Belgaum	R K Kulkarni
Bhoodan Sarvodaya Sandhesha, K, FN	1955	Kadoli & Hichkad (UK)	V A Hodke & Shankara Variar
Jeevana Shikshana, M	1956	Belgaum	B D Mugi & Hiremath
Darshana, K, W	5-12-1956	Belgaum	M B Desai
Mulki Mitra, M	1956	Belgaum	R L Patil
Samadarshi, K*, W	1957	Gokak	B N Dharwadkar, now
now D	1979	Gokak	S B Dharwadkar
Sharada, M	1959	Belgaum	Prabhakar Anigol
Punyaranya (formerly Hindu Kesari)	1960	Arabhavi- math, Gokak taluk	Sri Shivanandaswamiji

1	2	3	4
Jawahir (Hindi), W	In circula- tion 1961-62	Belgaum	NA
School World	1961-62	Belgaum	NA
Vyapari Mitra, M	1961-62	Belgaum	NA
Vidya	1961-62	Belgaum	NA
Mandavi, Ma, M	1962	Belgaum	S P Kamat & Ashok Yalgi
Loka Darshana, K*, D	24-6-1963	Belgaum	M B Desai
Kannadi, K, W	1-7-1963	Athani	S S Anneppanavar
Vishal Maharashtra, Ma, D	1966	Belgaum	V K Chavan Patil
Kaifiyat, Ma*, W	15-8-1966	Belgaum	J N Powar
Samyavadi, Ma*, W	15-8-1969	Belgaum	K P Mense
Venugrama Times, Ma, W	1971	Belgaum	Ashoka Yalgi
Nirvana, W	1973	Gokak	G M Nirvani
Nadoja, K*, W D	6-10-1973 since 8-12-1974	Belgaum	Aravinda Joshi now Raghavendra Joshi
Kreedangana, K*, M	January 1973	Belgaum	Shivashankar Aralimatti
Kannadamma, K*, D	21-2-1974	Belgaum	M S Topannanavar
Christa Agamana, K, M	1974	Belgaum	J C Bellikatti
Prachalita, K, Evening Daily	26-1-1976	Belgaum	Veeraiah Hosamath & Bhimsen Toragal
Gomukha Vyaghra, K*, W	6-12-1976	Hattargi Hukeri tq	S S Haladevaramath
Satyajit, Ma*, D	9-3-1977	Belgaum	J N Powar
Veeravani*, Ma, W	25-4-1977	Belgaum	G B Gadgil now G G Rajadhyaksha
Pragati Mattu Jinavijaya K*, W	16-5-1977	Belgaum	J B Punajagouda, now D P Chougule
Vartha Vihar, K	1977	Belgaum	V G Karaguppi
Shikshana Samachar	1977	Belgaum	T N Sanekoppa
Belgaum Warta, Ma*, D	14-5-1978	Belgaum	Krishna Muchandi

1	2	3	4
Ranazunzar, Ma*, D	1978	Belgaum	S R Kalkundrikar, now M R Kalkundrikar
Dhyanadeepa, K	1978	Belgaum	Shantagol
Janakalyan (Ayurvedic) K*W	26-1-1979	Gokak	Dr Hosamath
Johar-e-Guftar U*, W now Daily	24-12-1979	Belgaum	Farooq Hannan & Shafeeq Moulvi
Simhagarjane, K*, W	1979-80	Ramdurg shifted to Mahalingapur	Bhokare
Samatola, K*, Evening daily	10-10-1980	Belgaum	Bhimsen Torgal
Yogesh, K*, W	1981	Gokak	Siddharam Jagadal
Premalahari*, Q	Oct 1981	Pant Balekundri	H B Kulkarni
Horata, K*, W	26-1-1982	Athani	L N Ballolli
Giniram, K*, W	29-4-1982	Ghataprabha	S B Khanagoudar
Simhaswapna, K*, W	17-12-1982	Gokak	Malharrao, Kulkarni Jaganurkar
Rajaka Prakasha, K*, FN	1982	Belgaum	Maruti L, Bhosale
Sahar-Been, U, W (Kannada script)	1982	Chikodi	G M Attar
Halliya Sandhesha, K*, W	6-9-1982	Belgaum	P Vijaya Kumar
Belgaum Times, E, D	1983	Belgaum	Bagali Patil
Grameena Homoeo Vaidyamitra, K*, M	12-6-1984	Gokak	Dr S B Hiremath
Belgaum Sun, U*, W	1-7-1984	Belgaum	S R Bukhari
Rohidas Patrike, K*, W	26-7-1984	Pachapur now Ramdurg	Rohidas Mathad Veerendra Padaki is the present editor
Karnataka Munnade, K*, FN	1984	Belgaum	P S Patil
Daily Dainandini, Ma*, D	30-3-1985	Belgaum	Malles K Javekar
Manchester, Ma*, D	1-5-1985	Chikodi	V K Dattawade
Kranti Prakasha, K*, W	13-5-1985	Saundatti	Suresh Bekanalkar
Hasirukranti, K*, W	7-6-1985	Ghataprabha	Kalyanrao Muchalambi
Snehavani, K*, FN	2-10-1985	Belgaum	Ashok Patil

1	2	3	4
Karnataka Netha, K*, W	23-12-1985	Hattargi	S S Haladevaramath
Yuddha, K*, W	6-7-1985	Athani	M G Chougule
Praja Desha, K*, W	1985	Belgaum	R L Bogar
Hoomale, K*, W	1985	Hukeri	P B Ravadi
Lokvriya, Ma*, FN	11-1-1986	Belgaum	Manohar Kangle
Satya Prakash, K*, W	27-8-1986	Dhoopdal	L L Mallapur
Arogya Bhagya, K*, Q	Nov 1986	Saundatti	Dr G A Hiremath
Hosa Hejje, K*, W	14-11-1986	Ramdurg	V V Hiremath

### VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The voluntary social service organisations undertake a considerable segment of social work by private or non-governmental initiative. Some of the organisations like the Rotary Club, Lions Club, etc, have been sponsored locally by their respective international bodies.

*Karnataka Liberal Education Society*: The Karnataka Liberal Education Society, Belgaum is one of the leading educational societies in Karnataka. It came into existence (1916) when a private school was started (G A Vernacular School) by its founder life members, late Prof M R Sakhare, Prof P R Chikodi, H F Kattimani, Prof S S Basavanal, B S Hanchinal, B B Mamadapur and Veeranagouda Patil, who endeared themselves to the public as 'Saptarshis'. Originally known as Lingayat Education Society, it had the object of educating the backward communities, specially Lingayats and was registered during 1917. Since then, it has expanded its activities by starting a chain of institutions from Kindergarten to the post-graduate level in and outside the district as well as in Maharashtra. The Lingaraj College of Belgaum was founded by the Society with the liberal donation from Lingaraj Desai of Shirsangi and the Science College with the donation from Raja Lakhamgauda Sardesai of Wantmuri. Prestigious J N Medical College located at Belgaum is one among the 45 educational institutions managed by it. In 1986, it has established one hospital with medical research centre at Belgaum. The Diamond Jubilee of the society was held in 1979 (see also Chapter XV).



*Karnataka Law Society:* The Karnataka Law Society is a premier educational society in Belgaum which was established in 1939 with late Justice N S Lokur as its President. In the beginning it had the object of starting law college and promoting legal education in this part of Karnataka. Eminent persons like B N Datar, D P Karmarkar, former Union Ministers, U A Mujumdar, Y N Lele, N G Joshi, former Deputy Speaker of Bombay Legislative Assembly were also the members of the governing body of this Society. The first college to be started by it in 1939 was the law college at Belgaum and it was later named after its patron Raja Lakhmagouda Sardesai of Vantmuri. Students from Madras, Kerala, Old Mysore and Maharashtra got their legal education in this college. The Society spread its activities to other branches of education by opening a commerce college in 1954, a school of business management in 1977 and an engineering college (Gogte Institute of Technology) in 1979 (see Chapter XV).

*Belgaum Education Society:* The B K (Bandopant Kanabargi) Model High School is one of the oldest schools started in 1925 at Belgaum by the Belgaum Education Society, Belgaum. Till 1934, it was called Model English School. By the efforts of B N Datar, a spacious site was leased to the society by the Defence Department and on this extensive plot, now stands the imposing school building. A separate girls high school was started in 1967 by the Society, now called Ushatai Gogte Girls High School. The Belgaum Education Society and the B K Model High School, celebrated their golden jubilee in 1975.

*The Maratha Mandal:* The Maratha Mandal is one of the oldest educational societies to be started in the district. It was founded in 1931 at Belgaum but registered during 1952. Some important educational institutions started by it in the district are polytechnic, homoeopathic, pharmacy and women's degree colleges.

*South Konkan Education Society:* The South Konkan Education Society was started in 1944 at Bombay. Due to the pioneering efforts of this Society, the present Rani Parvathi Devi College was shifted to Belgaum in 1948 from Savantwadi (1945). The educational institutions run by it are Thalakwadi High School (1939), Rani Parvathi Devi College and a science college (G S S College, Belgaum 1978), Belgaum Swadhyaya Vidya Mandira High School and Baburao Thakur

Memoria. Institute. B M Gogte is the present president of the Society.

*Sikshana Prasarak Mandal's Karnataka Area Committee*: The Shikshana Prasarak Mandal led by Vasanta Rao Patil of Raybag, played a prominent part for the growth of education particularly in Raybag and Athani taluks. Having established initially an high school and a free boarding home at Raybag in 1949, the Mandal was able to set up many institutions in the next three decades. Now the Shikshana Prasarak Mandal's Karnataka Area Committee has under its control two high schools, four Junior Colleges and S P Mandals Arts and Commerce College, Raybag. In addition to it, the committee is running three boarding homes, one girls hostel and one gymnasium.

*Sri Duradundeeshvar Vidya Samvardhak Sangha*: The S D V S Sangha came into being at Sankeshwar when it took control of Sri Duradundeeshvar Lajapatray Anglo-Vernacular School from the Arya Samaj of Kolhapur in 1946. In the beginning, the Sangha was managing only S D High School at Sankeshwar. Now, it is running one arts and science college, a commerce college, two junior colleges, high schools and pre-primary schools in Sankeshwar and round about villages. In 1972, the Sangha celebrated its Silver Jubilee. The Swamiji of Nidasoshi Siddha Samsthana Matha is the President of this association.

*Nandgad Rural Education Society*: The Nandgad Rural Education Society was established on 1-8-1945 by its founder president Aragavi Basappa. In the same year, Mahatma Gandhi High School was started at Nandgad which was converted into Junior College in 1972. The Society has another high school at Halshi and proposes to open a polytechnic in the near future.

*Jadhavji Education Society*: In 1918, Jadhavji Education Society was established at Athani and in that year itself, Jadhavji Anandji High School was opened at Athani. It became junior college in 1972. The society has a girls high school, a Sanskrit school and one Shishuvihar.

*Dr Shirgaonkar Educational Trust*: Under the auspices of Dr Shirgaonkar Educational Trust, Ugar-Khurd, Harividyalaya

Primary School (1945) and Hari Vidyalaya Composite School (1948) are being run. For the development of education, the trust is giving incentives like cash prize, loans without interest etc, to the children of workers for higher studies. Well planned sports and gymnastic activities are also undertaken.

*The New English School Society:* Lack of schooling facility in and around Hukeri town prompted some prominent citizens for starting "The New English School Society" at Hukeri in the year 1939. At the outset, S K High School was started and during 1971, S K Junior College was started. Another landmark in the history of this Society was the opening of Sri Shiva Basava Swamiji Naganur Arts and Commerce College in 1982 at Hukeri.

*Methodist Church Educational Institutions:* The first school of the Methodist Church was the Vanitha Vidyalaya for Girls in 1926. Other institutions run by it through the management of local committees are the Sherman Kannada Primary School, Beynon-Smith High School, a junior college, one basic teachers training college and one physical education college. A medical hospital is also run by the Methodist Church.

*Belgaum Diocese Board of Education:* The Belgaum Diocese Board of Education (of the Catholics) is running eleven primary schools, eight high schools and one teachers training institute, the last named at Belgaum. Besides the board is managing three orphanages, one destitute home and six medical institutions in Belgaum district.

*Female Education Society:* In 1937 Female Education Society was founded at Belgaum. Under its management is functioning a girls high school (Balika Adarsha Vidyalaya). It is an old educational institution in Belgaum.

*The Female Education Society:* During the year 1945 Female Education Society was set up at Nipani. It is running a girls high school (S B S Kanyashala) at Nipani which was started as back as in 1938. The Society is striving for the betterment and upliftment of women of this area.

*Bharateeya Grameena Shikshana Prasaraka Sangha:* In order to encourage education, culture, art, music, Hindi, Sanskrit, etc, among

the rural specially the Scheduled Castes people was started Bharateeya Grameena Shikshana Prasarak Sangha, at Manoli in 1984. Accordingly a music school called "Gandharva Sangeeth Sarovar" was opened in 1984. A Sanskrit school and a high school (Dr Ambedkar Gurukula) is being run by it. In collaboration with the Ajantha Art School, the Society envisages to start an art school shortly. The Panchalingeshwara hostel is also being run.

*Latthe Shikshana Samsthe*: Latthe Shikshana Samsthe was established in 1951-52 at Bedkihal-Shamanewadi in Chikodi taluk. In 1952, the first venture of this institution was opening a high school at this place which was later converted into composite Junior College in 1972. Now it is running a high school at Bhoj and Arts and Commerce College besides some educational institutions in Maharashtra. Spiritual discourses by saints and scholars are arranged by this institution every year.

*Chikodi Taluka Education Society*: The Chikodi Taluka Education Society which founded the R D High School in 1917, is a major educational society in Chikodi taluk. This society of late has started one Junior College in Chikodi.

*Vidya Prasarak Samiti*: Some prominent persons of Ramdurg have formed Vidya Prasarak Samiti in 1965 to provide college education facility to the pupils of this area. The Samiti started Bembalgi Arts College in 1966, subsequently science and commerce wings were added to the college, in 1968 and 1980 respectively.

*Vishwa Bharat Seva Samiti*: The founder of Vishwa Bharat Seva Samiti in 1957 was Parashurambhau Nandihalli. Rajput Bandhu High School started in the year 1947 is one of the 17 educational institutions managed by the Samiti which include Pandit Nehru High School and Girls High School at Shahapur and high schools at Yallur and Belagundi.

*Sri Siddharameshwara Education Trust of Rudrakshimath*: Under the aegis of Siddarameshwar Education Trust, several primary schools, an Industrial Training Institute and a college are being run. For the benefit of students of all castes boarding homes (Prasada Nilayas) have been set up for girls and boys separately. There is also a working women's hostel at Belgaum run by this trust.

The following educational societies, Mathas and associations

have started schools and colleges in the District: 1) Sri Kadasiddheshwara Shikshana Samiti, Maradimath, Gokak taluk: One Junior college and one high school. 2) Sri Duradundeeswar Matha Trust, Arabhavimath, Gokak taluk: One high school, one junior college, one hostel, one free boarding home (Prasada Nilaya). 3) Mahatma Gandhi Vidya Vardhak Sangh, Hirekumbi, Parasgad taluk: One composite junior college, one free boarding home. 4) Rural Education Society, Ghataprabha, Gokak taluk: 11 bala-wadis and one creche at Ammangi village. 5) Kittur Nad Vidya-wardhak Sangh, Kittur, Sampgaon taluk: One Shishuvihar, one high school and Arts and Commerce college. 6) Co-operative Education Society Limited, Yamakanmardi: Two high schools (Yamakanmardi and Hidkal dam). 7) The Tanjeem Education Society, Gokak: One composite junior college at Gokak. 8) Model Education Society, Koujalgi, Gokak taluk: one high school at Koujalgi 9) Sanmathi Shikshana Sahakari Samiti, Shedbal: Two high schools, one commerce college. 10) 108 Sri Acharya Ratna Deshbhushan Muni Digambar Jain Ashram Trust, Kothali-Kuppan-wadi, Chikodi taluk: Two nursery schools, one high school. 11) Sri Neelakantheshwar Vidyavardhak Samsthe of Moorusavira-math. Bailhongal: One Sanskrit school, one high school, one hostel, one industrial training institute. 12) Sri Balayyaswami Vidya Vardhaka Sangh, Thavaga Matha, Gokak taluk: Two high schools. 13) Sri Phalahareswara Shikshana Samiti, Awaradi, Ramdurg taluk: One Junior college, one high school, two boarding homes (Prasada Nilaya). 14) Sri Revanasiddheshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangh, Hoskoti, Ramdurg taluk: One composite junior college. 15) Vidya Samvardhak Mandal, Nipani: One composite junior college. 16) Sri Shivananda Bharathi Shikshana Samsthe, Inchal, Parasgad taluk: One Sanskrit School, one junior college, one hostel. 17) Janatha Shikshana Prasara Samiti, Itagi, Khanapur taluk: One composite junior college. 18) The Karnataka Rural Education Society, Ainapur, Athani taluk: One composite junior college. 19) Mudalgi Shikshana Samsthe, Mudalgi, Gokak taluk: One composite junior college. 20) The Belgaum Janatha Shikshana Samiti, Belgaum: Bharatesh Homoeopathic Medical College. 21) The People's Education Society: A M Shaikh Homoeopathic Medical College. 22) Karadga Education Society, Karadga: One composite junior college. 23) Modern Education Society, Belgaum: One high school. 24) Khadaklat Education Society, Khadaklat, Chikodi taluk: One high school. 25) Sri Kadasiddheshwara Shikshana Prasarak

Mandal, Benadi: One high school. 26) B V V Sangha, Bagalkot: Two high schools (one for girls) and one junior college at Ramdurg. 27) B V V Sangha, Telsang: One composite junior college. 28) The Rayat Shikshan Samstha (Satara, Maharashtra) is running two Secondary schools in Karnataka State at Kurli and Saundalaga in Chikodi taluk. 29) Siddhasamsthana Matha, Nidasoshi: Two high schools, one Sanskrit school and boarding home. 30) Shikshan Seva Mandal, Nipani: One pre-primary school, one primary school and a composite high school.

### Lions Club

The Lions Club of Tilakwadi (22-2-1947) in Belgaum was sponsored by Lions Club of Belgaum. It has adopted Khadarwadi Village and Hindmata High School situated in Shahapur. Conducting eye examination and mass eye operation camps, immunization of children against polio, immunising industrial workers against tetanus, health check-up camps, etc, are some of its activities. The Lions Club, Athani was inaugurated in February 1982 and sponsored by Lions Club of Jamkhandi. It has undertaken several welfare programmes like triple and polio vaccine to poor, mass eye camps, mass medical check-ups in the adopted village as well as in other places. It is also helping the widows and others in procuring pensions. The Lions Club, Gokak was started on 1-2-1979 and it was sponsored by the Lions Club of Ramdurg. The club has donated one traffic umbrella to the police and constructed one bus shelter. Textile machineries were donated to the Government Junior College. Foodgrains and medicines were provided to the leprosy patients of Leprosy Centre at Khanagaon. A blood bank is being run by it under the name Smt Gangabai Babulalji Rathod Memorial Blood Bank. It has organised inter-State tournaments, debates, and drawing and singing competitions. Lions Club of Kittur (30-10-1976) was sponsored by the Lions Club of Hubli. Annually, the club is holding free eye operation camps. One public library building was constructed by this club. The Lions Club of Nipani was started on 25-1-1985 and was sponsored by the Lions Club of (Tilakwadi), Belgaum. Its social service activities are holding eye camps, medical chek-up camps, ENT and blood donation camps. Uniforms and books were supplied to the needy and poor students. Lions Club, Ramdurg was founded in July 1972. Its social service activities include construction of three bus shelters, two water tanks, organising eye camps etc. School children are encouraged in sports. Lions Club of M K Hubli (19-6-1982) was

sponsored by the Lions Club of Hubli. Its public welfare activities are supply of books to poor students, organising debates, felicitation of teachers, construction of one room for the school at a cost of Rs 18,000, eye check-up and operation camps, tree planting, conducting mass marriages, etc. The places where Lions Clubs engaged in similar activities are at Mudalgi, Nesargi and Raybag. The Lioness Club of Kittur was formed on 30-10-1976 and it was jointly sponsored by the Lions and Lioness Clubs of Hubli. Every month, it is conducting health check-up camps for primary school children. Milk and bread are being supplied to the in-patients of Primary Health Centres of Kittur every month. *Lion Lady Auxiliary*: Since its inception in 1985 at M K Hubli, the lion lady auxiliary has rendered services such as tree planting, conducting mass marriages, distribution of fruits to the patients, assisting eye camps and family welfare programmes. By the efforts of this club 12 poor women obtained sewing machines from the bank on low interest.

#### **Rotary Clubs**

The Rotary Club of Chikodi was started on 14-4-1974 and it is organising eye-camps, free medical and dental check-up and detection of cancer camps. It is also arranging blood donation camps and talks on health education in colleges and schools. The Rotary Club, Ramdurg was started on 28th July 1978. The club has constructed a wing to the Vidya Chetan School at a cost of Rs 65,000 a bus shelter near Godachi cross at Chandargi village and helped in the construction of veterinary hospital in the adopted village of K Chandargi. Eye camps and Leproscopic camps were conducted by it. The Rotary Club of Saundatti was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Dharwad in 1972. It had distributed 100 blankets to the displaced persons in the Malaprabha Project. This club constructed a school building for Shishuvihar at a cost of Rs 3,600. For the benefit of students and pilgrims it constructed one water tank. Organising medical check-up and eye camps are its routine activities. In places like Belgaum, Gokak, Ainapur, Nipani and Sankeshwar, Rotary clubs are functioning.

#### **Jaycees Clubs**

The Jaycees Clubs are functioning at Ainapur, Athani, Belgaum, Gokak, Harugeri, Hoskoti, Yadwad and Kudachi in the district. The Belgaum Jaycees Club was established on 5-4-1981, at camp area in Belgaum. It is conducting courses in public speaking, public health,

child care etc, for the individual development. One family welfare centre under UNICEF, has been started by the Jaycees, in which free leproscopic operations are conducted. A bus shelter at camp area in Belgaum has been constructed by it.

#### Other Associations

*The Belgaum Women's Welfare Society*: Ladies Club was opened in 1931, at Belgaum camp area. Social service activities conducted by this club for women are, imparting training in woollen knitting, tailoring, making incense sticks, papad and other crafts. A working women's hostel is under the management of this club. The club has facility for women for playing indoor games. It celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1954 and Golden Jubilee in 1984.

*Karnataka Bhagini Mandal* was founded in 1930 in Belgaum to mobilise women for the freedom struggle. The Mandal organised Karnataka Women's Conference in 1946 at Belgaum and on this occasion, it was renamed as Karnataka Bhagini Mandal. It was registered in 1963 and affiliated to the All India Women's Conference. The Mandal has distributed books to the rural students and foodgrains and clothes in the drought-affected areas of the district. It is conducting cultural programmes and arranging lectures by eminent men. It is campaigning against dowry, casteism and other social evils. Various national festivals and competitions are also organised for ladies and girls.

*Mahila Mandal*, Khasbagh was started in 1969 in Belgaum as a public trust. The Mahila Mandal has taken up several welfare programmes relating to women and children. It has conducted two years condensed course for 25 women and they appeared for SSLC Examination in 1982. It is also providing vocational training for women in slums. About 100 women, involved in dress making, vegetable vending, etc were helped to obtain loans from the nationalised banks. The Mahila Mandal organised first-aid training camp. A creche is run by it since 1981. They are fed with nutritious food and free medicines are given in deserving cases. A pre-primary school is being run in Belgaum since 1973. It conducts annually, educational tours.

*Sharadotsava Mahila Samiti* was started in Belgaum city in 1971 by a group of lady social workers. This Samiti constitutes representatives



of twenty Marathi Mahila Mandals of Belgaum. It organises programmes for ladies for five days during Dasara festival and one day during Vasantostava pertaining to dramatics, folk arts, exhibition of fine arts and handicrafts and such others. *Sadhana Mahila Sangha* has been set up at Sankeshwar by some enterprising lady social workers. The Sangha is organising lectures on the problems of women from time to time. *Sri Akkamahadevi Balaga* is a religious institution and it was started in 1948 at Belgaum. In the beginning, Hindi teaching classes were held for some time. Some charakhas have been distributed free of cost to the poor and needy women. In 1974, Akkana Balaga constructed the Akkamahadevi shrine. Religious discourses and lectures are arranged regularly in the shrine. The *Akkana Balaga* at *Nipani* is also a very major organisation engaged in welfare activities of women and socio-religious activities on a large scale. *Keshav Smriti Trust* was founded in 1979 at Chikodi. The trust has its own building and started a students' hostel. It is running one Bala Vikas Kendra (kindergarten) for the all round development of the children. Reputed scholars are invited to deliver lectures during its annual Jnyana Satra. *The Rural Development Society* has been established at Murgod on 1982. The Society has undertaken several welfare schemes for the development of socially and economically weaker sections. It has started a *kambli* weaving centre in which 10 weavers and 20 spinners are working. One child care centre has been started at Bekawadi; 25 destitute women and widows were imparted training in garment making for four months.

*The Indian Red Cross Society* branch is functioning at Belgaum city. The society has rendered monetary aid for relief in the following cases: to the welfare of the families of military personnel; to the cyclone victims of Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu; to the victims in the flood-affected areas of Bihar. In this district, the Society has distributed milk powder to the children and nutritious food to the pregnant women in the drought affected parts. Blood donation camps have been organised at Belgaum and other taluk places.

*Lokayana*: A voluntary body called Lokayana was started in 1983 at Hukeri, to propagate and implement the teachings of the late Jayaprakash Narayan. Several welfare activities of this institution are celebrating Devadasi marriages, conducting meetings in villages against drinking and promoting other rural development activities. *The Students Information and Guidance Bureau* is a vocational guidance centre, functioning since 1970. It is helping students and youth,

in getting timely information on courses of education, employment opportunities, competitive examinations, avenues of self-employment, etc for which nominal fee is charged. Its membership runs into thousands.

Under the aegis of District Youth Services and Sports Office, Youth Clubs, Yuvati Mandals, Hobby Groups and teenage clubs have been formed in all the taluks. Many of them have received grant-in-aid from Youth Services Dept for promotion of sports and youth welfare activities. Apart from it, this office is conducting district and taluk level sports and youth rallies, with the aim of forging amity among the members of the clubs and to encourage folk arts. Taluk-wise number of these clubs in June 1985 is as follows. 1) Belgaum YC 101, YM 8, HG 41; 2) Athani YC 102, YM 14, HG 12, TC 1; 3) Raybag YC 66, YM 3, HG 4, TC 1; 4) Sampgaon YC 43, YM 4, HG 15; 5) Gokak YC 101, YM 12, HG 5, TC 1; 6) Ramdurg YC 63, YM 1, HG 3; 7) Hukeri YC 111, YM 10, HG 10, TC 2; 8) Parasgad YC 50, YM 6; 9) Chikodi YC 91, YM 16, HG 14; 10) Khanapur YC 72, YM 4, HG 8. (YC-Youth Clubs, YM-Yuvati Mandals, HG-Hobby Groups, TC-Teenage Clubs.

*Mahila Mandals*: Functions of the Mahila Mandals throughout the district are more or less the same. They are maintaining bala-wadis, conducting tailoring classes, holding exhibitions, participating in national festivals, extending co-operation for the family welfare programmes, etc. The Social Welfare Department has been assisting some of them with monetary aid.