

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ANY survey of education and culture in the district in the remote past must necessarily be a matter based on inscrip-tional and other evidences. The initiation into Brahmacharya was the starting point when the educational career of the pupil actually commenced with a chosen *guru*, as the guide and philosopher. In the Vedic period, the father of the boy was himself a preceptor who taught what a son should learn. Schooling through *gurukula* was the order of the day where strict adherence to rules and regulations was insisted upon. The teacher was held in high esteem and his word was law to his pupils. The residential atmosphere in the *gurukulas*, which enforced strict discipline, was in a large measure responsible in the character-building of these pupils.

The kings of those days organised educational institutions which were maintained by the people. Galgali on the banks of the Krishna river is believed to have been called Galava-Kshetra where Sage Galava imparted tuition in a *gurukula*. Bagalkot is said to have belonged to a musician in the court of Ravana. Salotgi, six miles south-east of Indi, was a seat of learning in the old days, where a college imparted training to students in arts and sciences. So also, Kudala Sangama, Aihole and Badami were seats of education where there were reputed teachers.

In those early days, Sanskrit, Prakrit and Kannada were the languages taught and practised. Sanskrit influenced to a great extent the development of other languages. Tuition was imparted in epics, romances, grammar, poetry and rhetoric.

During the two centuries of the Adil Shahi dynasty (1489-1686 A.D.), Persian education, Islamic learning and culture flourished to a great extent. The rulers encouraged educational institutions and centres of fine arts. During the glorious reign of Ibrahim Adil Shah II, about three hundred Hindu poets, philosophers and musicians flourished in his court. These experts were not only useful in the court but their services were requisitioned in educational institutions. There were a few schools run by private agencies in mathas, mosques or temples in the old days.

**Advent of
British rule**

After the occupation of Bijapur district by the British in 1818, the consolidation of various administrative measures including public instruction commenced. In the early period of their rule, the Britishers concentrated on law and order, land revenue, communications and the like, and it was only in 1853 that the first government vernacular school was opened in Bijapur. This was the beginning of Western education in the district. Not only the Government but private agencies also realised that educational advancement was the primary need of the day. Along with the first Anglo-vernacular school which was opened in 1853, another second grade Anglo-vernacular school was opened later in the same year in the same town. In 1855-56, the number of schools had risen to nine, of which eight were vernacular and one, Anglo-vernacular. There were, in all, 395 pupils registered, with an average attendance of 305. In 1865-66, the number of schools had risen to 46 with 2,877 pupils with an average attendance of 2,265. Demands for starting more schools came from the people and the Government of the day fulfilled the long-felt desire of the masses by opening as many new schools as possible. Compared with 1855-56, the figures for 1882-83 gave an increase in the number of schools from nine to 156 and in the pupils from 395 to 10,181. Of these 156 Government schools, one was a first grade Anglo-vernacular school teaching English upto the fifth Standard, five were second grade Anglo-vernacular boys' schools (vernacular schools with English classes), 141 were vernacular boys' schools, 8 were vernacular girls' schools, and one was a night school. Kannada was taught in 143 schools, Hindustani in four, Marathi in three and English and Kannada in six schools.

Besides these Government schools, there were 25 private aided schools, 24 for boys and one for girls, in 1882-83. The instruction imparted in all these aided schools was according to Government standards. In the boys' schools run by private agencies, the average yearly cost of tuition per student came to about Rs. 6.

There were no girls' schools in Bijapur district prior to 1854. Due to the pioneering efforts of a Christian missionary, the first girls' school was started in Guledgud in 1854. The number of girls' schools rose to three in 1869 and they were located in Bagalkot, Bijapur and Guledgud. In 1873-74, the number of girls' schools had risen to ten with 391 pupils, and with an average attendance of 309. In 1882-83, the number of schools showed a slight decline because of girls not availing themselves of the benefits of education. The number had fallen to eight with 297 girls. A sustained policy to inculcate a better sense of educational fervour was initiated to attract more girls into schools. From then on, there was an appreciable increase in the number of girls who came to learn in schools. The number of girls' schools under the management of both the District School Board and aided in 1962-63 was 158, the number of pupils studying in these institutions being 19,651.

During the year 1964-65, there were 207 institutions with a strength of 39,809 girls.

Exclusive of the nine towns of Kaladgi, Bagalkot, Sindgi, Bagewadi, Badami, Indi, Muddebihal, Hungund and Bijapur, which had in all 24 Government and 8 private schools, the district was provided with 126 schools or an average of one school for every nine inhabited villages, in 1882-83.

As the years rolled by, the rate of progress of education was well maintained. The Director of Public Instruction was the head of the department in 1882-83 and schools in Bijapur district were administered by the Educational Inspector, Southern Division. A staff of 381 teachers managed the schools in the district. There was also a Deputy Educational Inspector with general charge over all the vernacular schools. He was assisted by an Assistant Deputy Inspector.

According to the 1961 census, there were 405,892 literates in the district out of a total district population of 1,660,178, the percentage of literacy being 24.4. Among these literates, 86,270 were women who were able to read and write any simple letter in any language. Out of a total of 8,067 matriculates in the urban areas of the district, only 854 were girls; 1,146 persons had obtained degrees in Arts and Science, in the urban areas of the district. Out of this figure, only 64 were women. Classified according to urban and rural population, there were 1,91,459 literates, 8,067 matriculates, 1,146 graduates in humanities and science and 394 persons who had taken technical degrees, in the urban areas of the district. In the rural areas, there were 247,661 literates and 3,714 persons who had passed S.S.L.C. and other higher examinations. The following table indicates the number of literates in various taluks of the district.

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Badami	32,597	8,552	41,149
Bagalkot	28,604	9,183	37,787
Bagewadi	28,095	6,702	34,797
Bijapur	51,439	18,385	69,824
Bilgi	11,798	2,755	14,553
Hungund	36,916	7,916	44,832
Indi	29,039	7,386	36,425
Jainkhandi	30,453	8,720	39,173
Muddebihal	28,486	7,005	35,491
Mudhol	15,119	3,667	18,786
Sindgi	27,076	5,999	33,075
Total	319,622	86,270	405,892

The following table indicates the number of literates in urban and rural areas of the district according to the census of 1961.

<i>Area</i>		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Urban	..	88,983	32,964	121,947
Rural	..	230,639	53,306	283,945
Total	..	319,622	86,270	405,892

The percentage of literacy was comparatively higher in Bagalkot, Hungund, Bijapur, Badami and Muddebihal taluks than in the other taluks of the district. The percentages were, respectively, 31.3, 27.9, 27.8, 26.3, and 26.3. As regards urban areas, Bagalkot topped the list with a literacy percentage of 47.3 followed by Bijapur with 47.0 and Guledgud with 41.9.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The State Government has from time to time declared that universal, free and compulsory primary education should be achieved by a definite programme of progressive expansion. Though the district of Bijapur was integrated with the State of Mysore from 1st November 1956, the Bombay Primary Education Act (LXI of 1947) is still in force. Under the provisions of this Act, the State Government has taken upon itself, the duty of securing the development and expansion of primary education in the district. The object aimed at is to have a minimum course of seven years' primary education for every child. The agencies employed for discharging this duty are the District School Boards and municipalities.

District School Board

Approved primary schools within the area, not served by the municipalities, are under the control of the Bijapur District School Board. This School Board is composed of officials, non-officials and members representing Taluk Boards, one of the members being from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The School Boards of the municipalities are composed of official and non-official members.

Under the Primary Education Act and the rules thereunder, all the district school boards and the municipalities have to maintain an adequate number of primary schools giving instruction through the medium of the regional language. For children whose mother-tongue is other than the regional language of the area, School Boards have been instructed to open schools giving instruction in such languages if the number of such children is not less than 40 in each of the first four standards and 20 in the upper standards. The teaching of the regional language of the area is also

compulsory in such schools from standard III and onwards. The municipality has to make such provision in its budget as would enable approved schools in its area to receive grants at the rates authorised by Government. Responsibility is laid on the district school board and the school boards of the municipalities to maintain a schedule of staff of assistant administrative officers or supervisors, primary school teachers and clerks. The members of this staff are servants of the school boards concerned and receive their pay, allowances and the like from the school boards. No change or alteration can be made in the schedule of staff without the previous sanction of the State Government.

The annual budgets of the school boards have to be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction for sanction. The district school board derives its income mainly from Government grants. It also receives from the local self-governing institutions, a contribution equal to such portion of its income from the various cess funds. The primary education funds of the municipalities are composed partly of the grants payable to them by the State Government on account of primary education. This grant is regulated by rules framed by the Government under the Primary Education Act.

The chief executive officer of the Bijapur District School Board is its Administrative Officer. This officer is appointed and paid by the State Government. The Administrative Officers of the authorised municipalities are generally officers appointed by the respective municipalities. Under these Administrative Officers are Assistant Administrative Officers or Supervisors, primary school teachers, clerks and other staff. The Administrative Officer of the Bijapur District School Board is responsible for the general administration of all primary schools maintained by the School Board. He is responsible for carrying out the suggestions made from time to time by Government Officers. It is his duty to advise the School Board on all matters connected with primary education. He is also a member and secretary of the staff selection committee.

Primary education in Bijapur district is under the control of the District Educational Inspector. He is responsible for the supervision of primary education, and has administrative control over all Government primary schools, secondary schools and training institutions in the district. **Administrative set-up**

Although secondary education and training institutions are directly under the control of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Dharwar, inspection of these institutions in the district is entrusted by him to the District Educational Inspector.

The administration and control of primary education is entrusted in the district to two school boards, *viz.*, Municipal School Board, Bijapur, and the District School Board, Bijapur. These are two statutory bodies constituted under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947. So far as the instructional side is concerned, the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors working under the direct control of the Deputy Educational Inspector and the Educational Inspector, periodically visit the primary schools, guide the teachers and assess their day to day work.

Number of Schools

During 1964-65, there were, in all, 1,932 primary schools in the district under various agencies, as indicated below :—

Municipal School Board	..	54
District School Board	..	1,820
Municipal School Board-Aided	..	4
District School Board-Aided	..	54
Total	..	1,932

Number of pupils

As on 31st March 1965, the number of pupils studying in primary schools in the district was 2,33,843. The following figures indicate the number of pupils getting instruction under the two agencies.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Municipal School Board ..	8,252	7,005	15,257
District School Board ..	1,36,004	82,582	2,18,586
Total ..	1,44,256	89,587	2,33,843

Stages of instruction

Primary education is imparted in the district from Standard I to VII. Primary schools which have all the seven standards are called senior primary schools and those which have only four standards are called junior primary schools. Examinations at the end of the school year for Standard I to VI are conducted by the head-masters of the respective schools. The new VII Standard examination on the other hand is conducted and supervised by the District Educational Inspector and his staff. The following table indicates the distribution of pupils in various standards of primary education during the year 1964-65 :—

<i>Standard</i>		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
I	..	44,693	36,765
II	..	33,298	23,735
III	..	23,581	13,751
IV	..	17,350	7,797
V	..	10,295	3,316
VI	..	8,147	2,405
VII	..	6,892	1,818
Total	..	1,44,256	89,587

It is quite obvious from the above table that wastage is considerable, and concentrated attention and efforts are necessary to remedy the defect. It is visualised that the policy of free and compulsory primary education initiated in 1961 will remedy this defect.

Girls' education is the sheet-anchor of the educational policy of the State. During 1964-65, a total number of 39,809 girls received primary education in girls' schools. There were 207 girls' schools in the entire district, managed by the District School Board and aided institutions. In addition to this strength, a good number of girls received their primary education in boys' schools. During that year, 59,305 girls received education in boys' schools. Altogether, 99,114 girls were studying in the various standards in primary schools during 1964-65.

There were, in all, 6,729 teachers engaged in primary education in the district during the year 1964-65. The details are indicated in the following table :—

<i>Category</i>		<i>Trained</i>	<i>Un-trained</i>	<i>Total</i>
Municipal School Board	..	272	127	399
District School Board	..	4,430	1,900	6,330
Total	..	4,702	2,027	6,729

The Second Five-Year Plan was launched just before the formation of the new Mysore State and consequently an attempt was made to integrate the programmes already prepared by the respective Governments of the integrated areas and to formulate one comprehensive plan. At the primary stage, a new integrated seven years' primary education of the basic type was introduced in classes I and II in 1959-60. It was extended to higher classes by stages and with the introduction of the new curriculum for VII

Standard during 1963-64, there is now a uniform pattern at the primary stage in the entire State.

**Compulsory
primary
education.**

Free and compulsory primary education for the age group of 6 to 11 was first introduced in 1947 by the then Government of Bombay. The Mysore Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961 providing for the expansion and development of primary education, making it universal, free and compulsory, was brought into force with effect from the 1st August 1961, throughout the State. The scheme was also implemented in Bijapur district during the year 1961-62 starting with the age-group 6-7. It was extended to the next age-groups in succeeding years, and during the year 1964-65, it was made applicable to the age-group six to ten. During that year 1,00,268 boys and 76,345 girls were enumerated of whom 94,611 boys and 70,756 girls were actually admitted to schools, giving an enrolment percentage of 94.0 for boys and 93.0 for girls.

**Basic
education**

A new ideology has been influencing the educational activities of the district since 1937-38. It has come to be recognised that education must centre round some suitable basic crafts. One of the three crafts, *viz.*, spinning leading to weaving, card-board modelling leading to woodwork, and kitchen gardening leading to agriculture, is introduced in these Basic Schools with due reference to the needs of the locality. It is encouraging to note that articles and products of these Basic Schools have a ready market. All the other primary schools are being reoriented to basic pattern. A common syllabus is in vogue in all the schools— both basic and non-basic—but some crafts are taught in addition, in the former institutions. During 1964-65, there were in all 408 Basic Schools in the district, out of which two were municipal school board schools and 406 district school board schools.

**School
buildings.**

In spite of strenuous efforts to erect school buildings under the plan and non-plan schemes, the problem of providing suitable accommodation to the school children has not been solved completely. Out of 1932 primary schools in the district during the year 1964-65, 1,186 were located in temples, churches and mosques.

The total amounts spent during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 towards primary education in the district were Rs. 81,00,602 and Rs. 92,30,481, respectively.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

A uniform new higher secondary curriculum was introduced in 1960-61 throughout the State. With its introduction, the pattern of high school education at the secondary stage, which was different in the different integrated areas of the State, has become uniform throughout the State. The first common public examination at

the end of the X Standard was conducted in April-May, 1963 in all the areas of the State.

There were 66 secondary schools at the beginning of the year 1965-66. Four new schools were added during the year taking the total to 70.

Particulars of these schools according to managements are as noted below :—

1. Government (Boys)	..	3
2. Government (Girls)	..	4
3. Taluk Development Boards	..	2
4. Municipality	..	2
5. Private	..	59
Total		70

There were no higher secondary schools in the district prior to 1964-65. Six high schools in the district—three private schools in Bijapur, one in Bagalkot, one in Hungund and one municipal school in Guledgud—were converted into higher secondary schools during the year 1964-65. These are the only higher secondary schools functioning in the district.

The total number of students under instruction in secondary schools as on 31st March 1965 was 20,909 boys and 4,027 girls.

The education of girls and women figured prominently in the programmes of the State Government from a long time. This policy resulted in the rapid educational progress of women. It is the accepted policy of Government to open separate schools for girls to advance women's education, in places where there is sufficient demand. In other places where there is not much demand, girls are given all facilities to prosecute their studies in boys' institutions. To suit the temperaments and needs of girl students, provision has been made for the introduction of domestic arts and science subjects under the optional group.

High Schools for girls

As on the 1st October, 1965 there were six girls' high schools in the district, of which four were Government institutions and two, run by private organisations. The Government schools were located in Bijapur, Bagalkot, Jamkhandi and Ilkal. The private institutions were at Bijapur and Mudhol.

In Bijapur district, a number of high schools are run by voluntary social service organisations. Many philanthropic people have endowed high schools which have become very popular in their respective areas.

A sum of Rs. 7,53,008 was spent by way of grants to secondary schools in the district during 1963-64 and Rs. 9,56,982 during 1964-65.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

To make all adults literate, the educational authorities have started special classes called social education classes. Grants are given to conduct these classes in rural areas. In order to make the adults learn the three R's, two tests are prescribed called the first and second tests.

The following table furnishes details of the classes held, the number of adults made literate and the amount spent, during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 in the district.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of I test classes held</i>	<i>Number of II test classes held</i>	<i>Number of adults made literate</i>	<i>Amount spent</i>
				Rs.
1963-64	369	337	1,923	8,740
1964-65	322	294	1,721	7,800

The Social Education Organiser, Belgaum, is the officer who has direct control over this scheme in the district.

There are separate Social Education Organisers in each of the Community Development Blocks in the district who attend to the organisation of social education activities in their jurisdiction.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

During 1964-65, there were, in all, 34 special institutions imparting education under several categories. The following table shows the special schools, category-wise.

Pre-primary Schools	..	6
Music Schools	..	7
Arabic Schools	..	12
Sanskrit Schools	..	2
Hindi Schools	..	2
Vyayama Shalas	..	2
Samskara Kendras	..	2
Sports Club	..	1

The number of pupils receiving training in these special institutions was 1,306 boys and 86 girls, during 1964-65. The amount expended over these special institutions by way of grants for that year was Rs. 21,252.

Sanskrita Pathashala, Bijapur, which is devoted to teaching of Sanskrit, was established in 1908. It gives free tuition. It has the objective of maintaining and encouraging traditional Sanskrit learning. Its students appear for various Sanskrit examinations conducted by the Education Department of the State, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, and other bodies. It receives grants from the State and Central Governments and from a *Matha*. At Bijapur there is also another Sanskrit-teaching school named Sri Satyasandha Teertha Sanskrita Pathashala, which was started in 1948. It is managed by a committee and receives financial aid from the State Government.

**Oriental
Institutions**

There were five teachers' training institutions in the district during 1964-65 meant for training the primary and middle school teachers. An orientation training centre is also located in Hungund. The number of trainees in these institutions during 1964-65 was 544.

**Teachers'
Training
Institutions**

Of these institutions, four are of the basic type. They are located at Hungund, Lachyan, Ilkal and Bagalkot. The institution at Ilkal was for women. The training imparted in these institutions is of two grades. The Teachers' Certificate (Higher) course is for S.S.L.C.s and is of two years' duration. The Teachers' Certificate (Lower) course is for Non-S.S.L.C.s and is of one year's duration. The non-basic type institution in the district is the Hindi Shikshak Training College located in Bagalkot, which trains students in teaching Hindi language and literature in high schools. The duration of this course is one year, at the end of which successful candidates are awarded "Hindi Shikshak" certificates.

During 1964-65 a total of 27 libraries catered to the reading public. Out of this number, eighteen were town libraries and nine, taluk libraries. There were, in all, 713 village reading rooms. The Curator of Libraries is the administrative authority in respect of all libraries.

**Libraries and
Reading
Rooms**

A special grant of Rs. 14,000 was earmarked for the upkeep of these libraries and reading rooms, during the year 1964-65.

The C.A.R.E. Association of America is supplying corn-meal, vegetable oil and milk powder, free of cost, for distribution among the needy. Taking advantage of this help the Government have started the mid-day meals scheme for the benefit of school children who need help. The scheme was inaugurated in the district in September 1963. As a result of this beneficial scheme there has been a marked improvement in the attendance of students in schools.

**Midday meal
centres**

During the year 1964-65, 516 centres were functioning in the district, with 49,182 beneficiaries.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Bijapur district is making steady progress in the field of technical education. As on the 1st October, 1965, there were eight professional and technical institutions in the district. This included an Engineering College at Bagalkot, a college of Commerce at Bijapur, a training college at Jamkhandi, a polytechnic each at Bijapur and Bagalkot, two Ayurvedic institutions and a Junior Technical school. Brief descriptions of these institutions are given below.

**Government
Polytechnic,
Bijapur**

During the year 1963-64, this polytechnic was established in the headquarters town of Bijapur with an intake of 120 students taking instruction in electrical, mechanical and civil engineering. Formerly, this institution functioned under the name of Government School of Industry-cum-Technical High School, which was giving instruction in mechanical apprenticeship, agricultural science, carpentry and smithy. Due to the persistent efforts of the local public, this was upgraded into a polytechnic under the Directorate of Technical Education.

Three hundred and one students were studying in the institution as on the 1st October 1965, 131 in the first year, 108 in the second year and 62 in the third year classes. The staff consisted of a Principal, two heads of sections, twelve lecturers, and seven assistant lecturers, besides other technical staff. It has fully equipped workshops and laboratories.

**Polytechnic,
Bagalkot**

The Basaveshvar Vidya Vardhak Sangha of Bagalkot, whose pioneering effort in educational advancement is a by-word in the district, started this polytechnic in 1958 with diploma courses in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering. The duration of each course is three years. Admissions are restricted to 120 every year—60 in civil and 30 each in mechanical and electrical courses.

There were 301 students in the institution as on the 1st October 1965—114 in the I year, 78 in the II year and 109 in the III year courses. Besides the Principal, there were 27 members on the tutorial side. The laboratories and workshops attached to the institution are well equipped. A hostel is also being run.

**Junior
Technical
School,
Bagalkot**

This was established during the year 1965-66 by the Department of Technical Education. The course of instruction is for three years, the minimum educational qualification for admission being a pass in the VII standard. The number of admissions is restricted to 60 every year, the minimum age for admission being 12.

The course is equivalent to that of the high school comprising VIII, IX and X standards. The subjects of study are both general

and technical and include English, regional language, Hindi, social studies, science, mathematics, workshop engineering (theory and practice), drawing and elements of mechanical and electrical engineering.

The students are not charged any fees during the first five years since inception of this school. They are awarded stipends at the rate of Rs. 10 each per month for the I and II year courses and Rs. 15 per month for the III year course. After completion of the course, the boys may take up careers at skilled level in industries or pursue their studies in Polytechnics.

With the object of providing more facilities for engineering education in Bijapur district and to turn out an increasing number of engineering graduates required for the planned development of the country, the Basaveshvar Vidya Vardhak Sangha started this college in June, 1963, in Bagalkot. This college is affiliated to the Karnatak University and offers degree courses in civil, mechanical and electrical branches. The college is housed in a spacious building with a good campus. It has well-equipped laboratories and workshops. During the year 1965-66, 117 students were admitted to the I year Engineering class and 35 for the II year. The allocation of seats to the different branches is 40 for civil and a like number for the other two categories, mechanical and electrical. Besides the Principal, the teaching staff consisted of three assistant professors and five lecturers. A hostel providing accommodation for about 180 students is also attached to the institution.

**Engineering
College,
Bagalkot**

This institution was started on the 15th June, 1961 by the Bijapur Lingayat District Educational Association, with the Pre-University in Commerce and B.Com. Part I courses. The number of students admitted during that year was 67. The B.Com. Part II and the B.Com. Part III courses were started during the academic year 1962-63. The number of students increased to 143 during that year.

**College of
Commerce,
Bijapur**

During the year 1965-66, there were 240 students in the institution—102 in P.U.C. in Commerce, 69 in B.Com.—Part I, 41 in B.Com.—Part II and 28 in B.Com.—Part III. Besides the Principal, there were 14 teachers. The college is getting maintenance and equipment grants from the State Government.

This is a professional institution started in June 1955 to train students in the Ayurvedic system of medicine, and is recognised by the Government. The institution is located in Shahapet, a suburb of Bijapur. Students who have passed the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination are admitted to the course, the duration of which is four and a half years including 6 months' internship in an Ayurvedic hospital.

**Ayurveda
Mahavidyalaya,
Bijapur**

The intake of students is forty every year. The institution is a progressive one, the percentage of passes secured by the students being high. A hospital containing about fifty beds is attached to the institution for the clinical training of students.

The successful candidates are awarded the Diploma "D.S.A.C." (Ayurveda Praveen) of the Board of Studies in Indian Medicine, Mysore.

The staff of the Mahavidyalaya consisted of a Director, Principal and 14 other teachers, as on the 1st October 1965. The staff of the attached hospital consisted of twelve Vaidyas. About 150 students of this institution have so far obtained diplomas.

**Ayurveda
College,
Bagalkot**

This institution was started in the year 1962-63 under the auspices of the Janata Health Institute, Bagalkot. It is a registered body and is recognised by Government. It was formerly known as the "Rashtreeya Ayurveda Vidyapeetha" and was functioning in Kushtagi, Raichur district since the year 1958. It prepares pupils for the D.S.A.C. (Ayurveda Praveen) Diploma Course of 4½ years' duration, awarded by the Board of Studies in Indian Medicine, Mysore. Forty students were studying in the college during the year 1965-66. Besides the Principal, there are 8 teachers. A hospital with a bed strength of ten is attached to the college.

**Government
B.Ed. College,
Jamkhandi**

This institution was started during the year 1965-66, for the benefit of the untrained graduates of the district, desirous of taking up teaching as a profession. It is a pedagogic course, both in theory and practice, of one year's duration. Successful candidates at the end of the course are awarded the B.Ed. Degree. The college is affiliated to the Karnatak University. The intake of students every year is limited to 100, of which 50 seats are reserved for deputationists from the department. The private candidates are paid a stipend of Rs. 30 per month.

The staff of the institution consisted of a Principal, two professors and seven lecturers.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

The impetus given to collegiate education in Bijapur district was mainly due to the strenuous efforts made by private educational societies. During the year 1965-66, there were five colleges in the district, namely, the Vijay College, Bijapur, the K.C.P. Science College, Bijapur, the Basaveshvar College, Bagalkot, Arts and Science College, Jamkhandi, and Arts and Science College, Ilkal. All these institutions are run by private educational societies, and are affiliated to the Karnatak University. Brief descriptions of these colleges are given below :—

The former Vijaya College at Bijapur was run by the Bijapur Lingayat District Educational Association of which His Holiness the Swamiji of Banthnal is the President. The college was started in June 1945 for imparting education in arts and science. It came into being as a natural growth of the S.S. High School started in 1916 by the Association. In the year of its inception, the strength in the college was only 75, and this figure rose to 650 in 1955. The strength in 1962-63 was 900. In 1947, the Intermediate in Science and Arts classes leading up to the B.A. Degree were added. The B.Sc. classes were started in 1959. The college moved into a new building on the Bijapur-Sholapur Road in 1957-58.

**Vijaya
College,
Bijapur**

On account of the great increase in strength of the students in the institution, it was felt desirable to bifurcate its activities. Accordingly, an Arts College and a Science College called the Vijay College (Arts) and the K.C.P. Science College came into existence and they started functioning separately from the academic year 1965-66. Details about these colleges are furnished below :—

The Vijay Arts College was imparting instruction for the Pre-University course in Arts and for the B.A.—Parts I, II and III. The optional subjects taught are as indicated below :—

P.U.C.—Arts :

Sanskrit or Persian, Hindi, Logic, Mathematics, Economics, History, Political Science and Sociology.

B.A.—Part I :

Sanskrit or Persian, Hindi, Mathematics, History, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, Logic and Psychology.

B.A.—Part II :

Major subjects—English, Kannada, Economics, History, Hindi, Sanskrit and Mathematics.

Minor subjects.—European History or Political Science, Hindi or Sanskrit or Urdu, Psychology or Sociology, Kannada or Marathi.

B.A.—Part III :

Major subjects—Same as for Part II.

Minor subjects—In addition to the subjects for Part II, English, Mathematics, Statistics and Economics.

During the year 1965-66, there were 667 students studying in the college—229 in P.U.C. in Arts, 155 in B.A. Part I, 182 in B.A. Part II and 101 in B.A. Part III. The staff consisted of a Principal, five senior lecturers and twelve lecturers.

The K.C.P. Science College was imparting instruction for the Pre-University course in Science and for the B.Sc., Parts I, II and III. The following optional subjects were taught in the institution.

P.U.C.—Science :

Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics.

B.Sc.—Part I :

Same as for P.U.C.

B.Sc.—Part II :

Major subjects—Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Zoology.

Minor subjects—Physics, Botany, Zoology and Mathematics.

B.Sc.—Part III :

Major subjects—Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

Minor subjects—Same as for Part II.

There were 579 students in the institution during the year 1965-66, 312 in P.U.C., 151 in B.Sc. Part I, 70 in B.Sc. Part II and 46 in B.Sc. Part III. The staff consisted of a Principal, 4 professors, 17 lecturers and 7 demonstrators. There were well-equipped laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology departments.

**Basaveshvar
College,
Bagalkot**

The Basaveshvar College at Bagalkot was started in 1944 by the Shri Basaveshvar Vidya Vardhak Sangha. It was an important landmark in the history of collegiate education in the district as it was the first college started in the area. To begin with, it was imparting instruction only in arts subjects. During 1951-52, science sections were added. The college began with a modest strength of 98 students and in 1952-53, the strength rose to 400. During 1962-63, the total strength of the college was 597—296 in Arts and 301 in Science. The following optional subjects were taught in the institution during 1965-66.

P.U.C.—Arts :

Politics, History, Hindi, Sanskrit, Logic, Mathematics, and Economics.

B.A.—Part I :

Same as above, and Psychology.

B.A.—Part II.—

Major—Economics, Kannada and Sanskrit.

Minor—Kannada, Hindi, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Statistics, History, Politics and Psychology.

B.A.—Part III :

Same as above.

P.U.C.—Science :

Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology.

B.Sc.—Part I :

Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology.

B.Sc.—Part II :

Major—Physics and Chemistry.

Minor—Physics, Mathematics and Botany.

B.Sc.—Part III :

Major—Physics and Chemistry

Minor—Physics, Mathematics and Botany.

During the year 1965-66, there were 405 students in the Arts classes and 507 students in the Science classes, making a total of 912. The teaching staff consisted of a Principal, 6 senior lecturers, 19 lecturers and 8 demonstrators. All the laboratories were well-equipped.

This institution was started by the Bijapur Lingayat District Educational Association in June 1963, with provision for imparting instruction for the P.U.C. in Arts and Science, B.A. Part I and B.Sc. Part I courses. The student strength then was 334. B.A. Part II and B.Sc. Part II courses were started during the year 1965-66. For B.A. Part II, Economics and Kannada were taught as major subjects and Philosophy, History, English, Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi and Persian as minor subjects. For the B.Sc. Part II course, Chemistry was taught as a major subject and Physics, Mathematics and Zoology as minor subjects.

**Arts and
Science
College,
Jamkhandi**

The student strength of the college during 1965-66 was 309 and the strength of the teaching staff was 22. The college has well-equipped science laboratories and a library. It received a grant of Rs. 28,169 from the State Government during the year 1964-65.

The college has also one of the finest play-grounds in the State. It played host to the 14th Karnatak University Inter-Collegiate sports during the year 1964-65. The college won the University kabaddi championship in 1963-64 and the wrestling championship in 1964-65. The college champion wrestler was runner-up at the Inter-University wrestling matches held at Ujjain in 1964-65. The students have also distinguished themselves by securing ranks both in the P.U.C. Science and B.Sc. examinations.

**Arts and
Science
College,
Ilkal**

This college was established in June 1964 by Shri Vijaya Mahantesh Vidyavardhaka Society, Ilkal, providing instruction for P.U.C. Arts and Science courses. The number of students admitted during that year was 149 (121 for Arts and 28 for Science). During the year 1965-66, courses for the B.A. Part I and B.Sc. Part I were started. The present number of students studying in the various courses are as mentioned below: P.U.C. Arts 103; P.U.C. Science 39; B.A. Part I 41 and B.Sc. Part I 15, giving a total of 198.

The subjects taught for the Arts courses were Hindi, Economics, Political Science, Logic, History, Mathematics and Sanskrit. Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology were the subjects taught for the science courses. Laboratory facilities have been well provided. There is also a well-equipped library.

**Sainik
School,
Bijapur**

In the year 1961, the Ministry of Defence, Government of India, formulated a scheme to start Sainik Schools in various States. The schools were to be residential schools for boys, providing a public school education with an all-India curriculum, selections and examinations. In 1962, the Government of Mysore sanctioned the establishment of a Sainik School at Bijapur. This school came into being on the 16th September 1963.

The Sainik School at Bijapur is at present temporarily housed in the premises of the Vijay College. The school however will soon shift into its permanent campus, a 320 acre plot on the outskirts of the town, which is fast developing into a well planned and beautiful township, complete in all respects.

The aim of the Sainik Schools is to prepare boys academically and physically for entry into the National Defence Academy or other walks of life. Character, team spirit, dedication to purpose, a patriotic outlook and the desire to serve the country with efficiency and zeal, are the qualities sought to be promoted by the Sainik Schools.

The cost of education in the Sainik School comes to Rs. 1,900 per annum for each student. The Government of Mysore have instituted a generous merit-cum-means scholarship scheme to enable boys of all classes of society to take advantage of this type of education and training. The schools admit boys from the 5th standard and the duration of the entire course is seven years. About 120 students were undergoing training in the school at Bijapur during 1965-66.

There is a proposal to erect a statue of Rani Kittur Channamma in the new school buildings after construction.

The taste for music and dance is being steadily developed under the patronage of the Mysore State Sangeetha Natak Academy, a branch of which has been functioning in this district. Grants are obtained from the State Government and distributed to deserving institutions.

**Fine Arts
Schools**

The Shree Krishna Sangeetha Vidyalaya was started in 1944 at Bijapur, with a strength of 34 boys and 32 girls. About 300 students have received lessons in music in this institution, and some of them have distinguished themselves over the radio and in concerts. This Vidyalaya shifted to Bagalkot in 1958 and is functioning there since then.

**Shree
Krishna
Sangeetha
Vidyalaya**

Another important institution which imparts instruction in music is the Shri Sangamesh Sangeetha Niketan which was started in 1947.

**Sangamesh
Sangeetha
Niketan,
Bijapur**

This institution gives training in classical vocal and instrumental music and trains students for the Sangeeth Visharad and Akhil Bharatha examinations conducted by the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Bombay.

About 50 students of both sexes are undergoing training in the institution. The Niketan is also arranging music performances by eminent artistes. Many of the students have also distinguished themselves by their performances over the radio.

This institution was started in 1954. About 20 students are being trained in Hindusthani vocal and instrumental music. Students of this institution have earned fame both in concerts and also over the radio. About 800 students of this institution have successfully passed the music examinations since its inception.

**Shri Guru
Reghavendra
Sangeetha
Vidyalaya,
Bijapur**

There are a few amateur dramatic associations in the district, which besides entertaining the public, train amateurs in the art of acting. Brief descriptions of the associations whose activities could be ascertained are given below :—

Dramas

This Mandali was established in the year 1927. There are sixteen amateur actors and actresses in this association. It has staged dramas in all important places in Karnataka. It had taken part in the Vijayanagar Centenary Celebrations and also in the various drama competitions. It gave performances in aid of the Bihar earthquake victims, famine relief operations and also for other charitable purposes. One of its main objectives is to train amateurs in the art of drama.

**Vasudeva
Amateur
Natak
Mandali,
Bagalkot**

This Samaj was founded by the late Raja of Jamkhandi, Shrimant Bhausaheb Patwardhan, in the year 1921. The Raja was himself a reputed actor of those days. He constructed a

**Abhinava
Natya Samaj,
Jamkhandi**

theatre called "Mohini Hall" and arranged for drama performances, which were mostly in Marathi. All the actors and actresses belonging to the association are eminent men and women in public life. Dramas are enacted on all national holidays and also for charitable purposes whenever necessary.

**Nataraj
Kala Mandal,
Jamkhandi**

This Mandal was established in the year 1961 by a band of young Kannada artistes interested in the enactment of dramas. An interesting feature of the activities of this association is the enactment of dramas written by the members themselves. One of their dramas entitled "Kaliyugada Kubera" secured an award of Rs. 1,250 in a recent competition held in Mysore. The association enacts dramas on all festival days and national holidays. It is also helping many social service organisations by enacting dramas in their aid. Persons of all communities including Harijans are members of the association and they participate in the dramas and all other activities.

**Rukmangada
Mandala,
Bijapur**

Rukmangada Mandala, Bijapur, was founded in 1894 by devotees of Shri Guru Rukmangada, a saint of the 17th century. The Mandala has been a pioneer in staging Kannada dramas of social and cultural importance, written mostly by the members themselves. Shows in aid of educational institutions are also given. From 1935, for about 22 years, a manuscript magazine, "Rukmangada", was conducted by the Mandala, which has also published Kannada books on the life, work and sayings of the saint. "Rukmangada Muktaadwara Vachanalaya", a free reading room, is being run as an adjunct to the association. The members render social service at the time of the saint's annual *aradhana*, which is attended by a large number of people, and also on other occasions.

Dance

The art of dance generally prevalent in Bijapur is of the Kathak and Manipuri styles and there is very little of the Bharathanatya style. In the days of the old dynasties, royal patronage was ample in fostering and propagating several systems of dance. Court dances were in plenty and able exponents of Kathak and Manipuri styles were also drawn from the north. Attempts are now being made to resuscitate this taste and several girls studying in various high schools are getting trained in the art.

**Karnatak
Sangha,
Bagalkot**

Karnatak Sangha, Bagalkot, a literary and cultural association, was started in 1961. It stages dramas and organises lectures and discussions on various aspects of literature and arts and also arranges readings from Kannada classics. It has about 50 active members.

**A.T. Vaidika
Dharma
Granthalaya**

Ananda Teertha Vaidika Dharma Granthalaya, Bijapur, was established in 1914 and is run by a trust. It has over 300 Sanskrit and Kannada works on religion and philosophy. Under its auspices,

pravachana is held daily on religious and philosophical topics. It arranges kirtanas and talks and also celebrates anniversaries of religious reformers.

The Kendra (Central) Basava Samiti, Bangalore, founded in 1964, has appointed an *ad hoc* committee for the district to organise its activities in the area. Dissemination of knowledge about the social and cultural reforms preached by Basaveshvara and his associates, promotion of understanding and amity among different communities by expounding the humanitarian teachings of those celebrities and encouragement of comparative studies of various schools of philosophy are among the objectives of the Samiti. A centre of the Samiti has been set up at Bagalkot also.

**Basava
Samiti,
Bijapur**

There is only one museum in Bijapur located in the ancient building known as Nagar Khana in front of the Gol Gumbaz. This museum was started in 1912 with the aim of collecting and preserving antiquities of historical and archaeological interest of this district. The collections displayed in suitable manner on the ground floor and first floor of the building include antiquities relating to the Adil Shahi period such as sculptures, paintings, manuscripts, *sanads*, calligraphy, textiles, china and earthenware. The armoury section consists of cannons of different sizes, coats of mail, helmets, swords and daggers. In the numismatic section, coins belonging to the Adil Shahi, Hyder Ali and late Mughal periods are exhibited. On the ground floor, are exhibited Hindu sculptures and stone inscriptions of the Chalukyan, Vijayanagara and Adil Shahi periods.

Museum

Botanical gardens are being maintained by the Bijapur Municipality with care and attention. The Netaji Park in Bijapur city having an area of 24 acres affords a lovely rendezvous in the evenings. The Koujalgi Garden situated to the west of Ibrahim Roza in Bijapur city consists of fruit and flower trees, bushes, creepers and a nursery. Eminent visitors and tourists have spoken highly of this botanical garden. This garden has been well planned on the lines of the old Adil Shahi parks. The Gagan Mahal Park, also in Bijapur city, is laid out on the open grounds in front of Gagan Mahal, which constitutes the remains of the Adil Shahi Durbar Hall. The park has an area of two acres and has good walking paths and tasteful foliage.

**Botanical
Gardens**

The land around the famous Gol Gumbaz has been made use of to raise a lovely park, where citizens of Bijapur and tourists feast their eyes on the lovely flowers and lawns. Various kinds of roses are planted all around. The Central Archaeological Survey, Aurangabad Division, is looking after the maintenance of the park.

The other municipalities in the district have their own parks for evening recreation, but these cannot be called botanical gardens in any respect.

Literary and Cultural Heritage

The contribution of Bijapur district to the literary and cultural renaissance cannot be under-estimated. During the reign of the Chalukyas and later on, during the Adil Shahi rule, there was ample royal encouragement and patronage in the field of literature, music and other fine arts. The Chalukyas took great pains to place the heritage of Karnataka on a sound footing. Great men of letters flourished at the time, who have left an everlasting impress on the literary domain of the Kannadigas.

The Adil Shahi Sultans of Bijapur, like many other Muslim rulers of India, were great patrons of literature and arts. At the Bijapur court, poetry was held in high honour and if a poet turned out a couplet off-hand, his future was at once secured. Ferishta lived during the period of the Adil Shahi rulers and Zahuri, a prolific poet of those days, radiated his literary genius.

A brief reference to some of the celebrated men of letters may not be out of place here.

Ranna, who with Pampa and Ponna, constituted the three gems, who ushered in a glorious era in Kannada literature, adorned the court of the Chalukyan king, Tailapa II and his successor. Born in 949 A.D. in a family of bangle sellers in Muduvolal, Ranna rose to the rank of *Kavi-Chakravarthi* in the Chalukyan court. His *Ajitapurana* and *Gadayuddha* are masterpieces in Kannada literature.

Nagachandra, also known as Abhinava Pampa, wrote the *Mallinatha Purana*. He has also written *Ramachandra Charita Purana* which is a Jain version of the Ramayana. This celebrated poet, it is inferred, erected the *Mallinatha Jinalaya* dedicated to the 19th *Tirthankara* at Bijapur.

The greatest name in the cultural history of Bijapur district is that of Basaveshvara, who was greatly responsible for propagating the Veerashaiva religion. According to a tradition, he was born at Bagewadi in Bijapur district as the son of Madiraja and Madalambike. He spent his early days at Kappadi at the confluence of Malaprabha and Krishna rivers, where even today a shrine stands dedicated to Sangameshvara. Here, Basaveshvara is said to have received a divine call to work for the propagation of the Veerashaiva faith. He was appointed Prime Minister of King Bijjala in succession to his own maternal uncle who had filled that post till his death. Basaveshvara's influence in the realm increased by his saintliness. Basaveshvara set up the famous Anubhava Mantapa whose President was Allama Prabhu. Basaveshvara's

chief contemporaries were Channabasava, Siddharama and Akka Mahadevi. Basaveshvara's *vachanas* are indeed masterpieces in Kannada literature.

About the end of the 15th century, Narahari who lived in Bijapur district completed his *Torave Ramayana*. Narahari is also called Kumara Valmiki.

Other noted personalities who lived in Bijapur district and whose names are household words are Krishna Dwaipayanaacharya who excelled in *Dwaitha* philosophy, Sindgi Jakkappayya, Chamarasa Kavi, Devara Dasimayya, Rukmangada Pandita, Mahipati Dasa and others. Mahipati Dasa belonged to the *Dasakuta*.

Kerur Vasudevachar made Bagalkot town famous by his rich contributions to Kannada literature. He has written many dramas. His masterpiece is *Vasantasena*. Kerur Vasudevachar is better known in Bijapur for his sketches of the home life of the people of north Karnataka, in the modern period.

Hanagal Kumaraswamiji was a distinguished pioneer in educational, social and cultural fields in the early part of this century. The *vachanas*, a unique treasure of Kannada literature, had been lying scattered with private sources in remote places. He put forth strenuous efforts over long years for their search, collection and publication. He inspired organisation of several private educational institutions for the benefit of all sections of the people and took an active part in the work of cultural awakening and social amelioration. Near Badami, amidst ideal surroundings, the Swamiji established the Shivayoga Mandira, on the lines of ancient *gurukulas* for imparting systematic education in Sanskrit, Yoga, philosophy and religion with an orientation for social service. The disciples trained there were required to devote their lives to the cause of educational and cultural advancement of the people.

Hardekar Manjappa, an author of about 50 books in Kannada on a wide range of subjects, strove for social, moral and cultural regeneration in Karnataka, from 1906 to 1947. He had an *ashrama* at Almatti on the Krishna, where he was conducting also a *gurukula*-type institution. He was a powerful speaker and wielded a simple and effective prose style in Kannada and was publishing journals named "Udyoga", "Khadi Vijaya" and "Sharana-Sandesha". He was a celibate and lived a simple life on Gandhian lines. His devotion to principles and dedicated service for moral uplift of the people left a deep impression on the minds of the people.

Dr. Ramachandra Dattatraya Ranade (1886-1957), an illustrious philosopher and mystic, was born and brought up at

Jamkhandi. He belonged to what is known as 'Inchageri Sampradaya' of Kannada saints. His spiritual experience and vision inspired many persons. His interpretations of the poetry of Kannada, Marathi and Hindi mystics are considered a penetrating study. Prof. Ranade taught at Poona, Sangli and Allahabad and became Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University. He set up spiritual centres at Nimbal (Bijapur district), Sangli (Maharashtra) and Allahabad. "A Constructive Survey of Upanishadic Philosophy," 'Bhagavadgita as a Philosophy of God-realisation' and 'Pathway to God in Kannada Literature' are among his works which are greatly valued as illuminating expositions of Indian philosophy.

Moharaj Hanumantha Rao, who hailed from Bijapur, was a well-known journalist who successfully piloted the Kannada newspaper "Samyukta-Karnatak" for a long time. He started his journalistic career in 1920 and was a pioneer in the field of journalism in Karnataka. He served on many all-India journalistic bodies and was closely associated with the Press Trust of India.

Dr. P. G. Halakatti was a great Kannada scholar. He has written a number of treatises on the glories of Kannada literature and was the acknowledged authority on Veerashaiva literature. He presided over the Bellary session of the annual Kannada Sahitya Sammelana in 1926. He was also the president of the Veerashaiva Mahasabha.

Several Veerashaiva saints, who have their pontifical seats in Bijapur district, are contributing their best for the promotion of literature and culture.
