

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The Chikmagalur district is well noted for lively and outstanding activities in several spheres, notwithstanding its situation in the interior, much of which is covered by hilly forested terrain. It was the proud home of the illustrious Hoysalas who played a highly memorable role in the history of South India and have bequeathed a rich legacy. It has a centre of pilgrimage like Sringeri of inter-provincial significance, which was well patronised by the Vijayanagara and Keladi rulers. In the modern period, the people of the district came into early contact with enterprising European planters.

The princely State of Mysore, of which this district was a part, had enlightened rulers, and eminent Dewans who took progressive measures. It had a Representative Assembly and a Legislative Council through which public opinion, though in a limited way, could be expressed. Local bodies with some representatives of the public were also functioning in the district for considerable time. Political activities of democratic aspirations began in the area several years before independence. After the attainment of freedom, responsible Government was ushered in and adult franchise was introduced. This has brought about unprecedented and wide public consciousness.

Altogether new ways of public life have now come into vogue. Public opinion and grievances are freely expressed through several forums. There has been a new awareness of political, social and economic rights, and needs for education, new skills and economic development have been keenly felt. There have been also more voluntary efforts in organising and maintaining schools, colleges, socio-cultural institutions, co-operative bodies and the like. Planned developmental activities have instilled a fresh spirit for thrusting forward to achieve more material progress. The Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, and the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964, have given a new beneficial orientation. With increasing spread of literacy and education, implementation of many welfare programmes and delegation of powers to

local self-governing bodies by decentralisation, there have been very keen competitions to contest in elections of all public bodies and to participate in socio-political activities. Especially the elections to the State Legislature and the Lok Sabha generate a good deal of interest, enthusiasm and political awakening.

Representation in Lok Sabha, 1952

General elections for the Lok Sabha were conducted for the first time in 1952. The Chikmagalur district and the neighbouring Hassan district were formed into a single-member constituency for the purpose. The results of the first general election to the Lok Sabha held in 1952 were as follows:—

<i>Name of Constituency</i>	<i>Name of contesting parties</i>	<i>No. of votes secured</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled</i>	<i>Successful party</i>
Hassan — Chikmagalur	INC	1,16,561	67.83	INC
	SOP	55,289	32.17	

INC = Indian National Congress

SOP = Socialist Party

The contest was between only two parties. The result showed that the candidate of the Indian National Congress won by a large margin.

Representation in Vidhana Sabha, 1952

For the purpose of the general elections to the State Legislative Assembly held in 1952, the Chikmagalur district was divided into five constituencies with six seats, one of the constituencies being a double-member one in which a seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The sub-joined statement gives particulars of this general election held in 1952 for the State Vidhana Sabha (Legislative Assembly).

<i>Names of Constituencies</i>	<i>Names of contesting parties</i>	<i>No. of Votes secured</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled</i>	<i>Successful party</i>
(1) Chikmagalur — Mudigere	INC	14,167	30.06	INC
	INC	13,561	28.77	INC
(2) (Double-member constituency)	SOP	6,647	14.10	
	BJS	5,355	11.15	
	IND	4,808	10.20	
	BJS	2,697	5.72	
(3) Kadur	INC	9,799	44.80	INC
	IND	5,144	23.51	
	KMP ²	3,029	13.85	
	IND	1,990	9.10	
	IND	1,912	8.74	

<i>Names of Constituencies</i>	<i>Names of contesting parties</i>	<i>No. of votes secured</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled</i>	<i>Successful party</i>
(4) Bhadravati	INC	10,241	50.69	INC
	SOP	5,119	25.33	
	KMPP	3,501	17.33	
	BJS	860	4.26	
	IND	482	2.39	
(5) Tirthahalli— Koppa	INC	16,570	59.54	INC
	BJS	7,552	27.14	
	SOP	3,705	13.32	
(6) Tarikere	KMPP	8,093	32.14	KMPP
	INC	8,059	32.01	
	IND	6,239	24.78	
	IND	1,644	6.53	
	IND	1,142	4.54	

INC = Indian National Congress

SOP = Socialist Party

BJS = Bharateeya Jan Sangh

IND = Independent

KMPP = Kisan - Mazdoor Praja - party

In this election, the Indian National Congress, which set up candidates for all the six seats, secured five seats, defeating 17 other candidates, while the Kisan-Mazdoor Praja-Party, which contested in three constituencies, came out successful in one. The Bharateeya Jan Sangh and the Socialist Party, which had fielded four and three candidates respectively, did not win in any constituency. There were eight independents all of whom failed.

General Elections, 1957

According to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, the Chikmagalur district was joined to Shimoga and Tiptur Constituencies with a seat each for the purpose of general elections to the Lok Sabha. The Chikmagalur district was allotted five seats in the State Legislative Assembly, three being single-member constituencies and one a double-member constituency. A seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the double-member constituency.

Parliamentary Constituencies (Lok Sabha) 1957

<i>Names of Constituencies</i>	<i>Extent of constituency</i>
Shimoga	Shimoga, Honnali, Shikaripur, Hosanagar and Thirthahalli, Taluks, Anandapuram hobli of Sagar taluk and Anavatti and Jade hoblis of Sorab taluk of Shimoga district; and Chikmagalur district (excluding Kadur taluk except Sakrepatna hobli).
Tiptur	Tiptur, Turuvekere, Chikkanayakanahalli, Gubbi, Pavagada and Sira taluks and Yediyur; Amrutur South and Amrutur North hoblis in Kunigal taluk of Tumkur district; and Kadur taluk (excluding Sakrepatna hobli) of Chikmagalur district.

Results of General Elections, 1957. Lok Sabha

<i>Names of constituencies</i>	<i>Names of contesting parties</i>	<i>No. of votes secured</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled</i>	<i>Successful</i>
Shimoga	INC	1,38,046	65.37	INC
	PSP	73,158	34.63	
Tiptur	INC	1,17,681	54.75	INC
	PSP	75,855	35.30	
	IND	21,376	9.95	

INC = Indian National Congress

PSP = Praja Socialist Party

IND = Independent

Legislative Assembly Constituencies, 1957

<i>Names of constituencies</i>	<i>Extent of Constituency</i>
1) Sringeri	Sringeri and Koppa taluks and Balehonnur hobli of Narasimharajapura taluk of Chikmagalur district and Mandagadde and Mathur hoblies of Tirthahalli taluk of Shimoga district.
(2) Tarikere	Tarikere taluk and Narasimharajapura Kasaba hobli of Narasimharajapura taluk.
(3) } Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur and Mudigere taluks and Sakrepatna hobli in Kadur taluk.
(4) } (Double — member)	
(5) Kadur	Kadur taluk, excluding Sakrepatna hobli.

Results of General Elections, 1957, for Legislative Assembly

<i>Names of constituencies</i>	<i>Names of contesting parties</i>	<i>No. of votes secured</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled</i>	<i>Successful party</i>
(1) Sringeri	INC			Elected uncontested
(2) Tarikere	INC	18,328	55.10	INC
	IND	14,936	44.90	
(3) } Chikmagalur	IND	18,851	25.08	IND
	(4) } (Double — member)	INC	17,495	
(5) Kadur	INC	17,041	22.67	INC
	IND	7,236	9.62	
	PSP	6,250	8.31	
	PSP	5,051	6.72	
	IND	3,239	4.33	
	IND	9,207	31.06	

INC = Indian National Congress

PSP = Praja Socialist Party

IND = Independent

The Indian National Congress secured both the seats in the Parliamentary Constituencies and four in the Legislative Assembly Constituencies, for one of which its candidate was elected unopposed. In one of the two constituencies of the double-member constituency, an independent was successful. Five candidates of the Praja Socialist Party contested, but none of them won.

General Elections, 1962

For the third general elections held in 1962, the double-member constituencies were split up into single-member constituencies in accordance with the provisions of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961. The reserved seat was allotted to Mudigere constituency which was newly formed. Certain territorial changes in respect of constituencies were made in accordance with the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961. The following tables show the territorial extent and the detailed results of the general elections of 1962.

Parliamentary Constituencies (Lok Sabha), 1962

<i>Names of constituencies</i>	<i>Extent of constituency</i>
Shimoga	Shimoga, Honnali, Shikaripur and Tirthahalli of Shimoga district, and Sringeri, Tarikere, Chikmagalur and Mudigere of Chikmagalur district.
Tiptur	Kadur of Chikmagalur district, and Turuvekere, Tiptur, Chiknayakanahalli, Sira, Pavagada, Gubbi and Chandrashekarapura of Tumkur district.

Results of General Elections, 1962, for Lok Sabha

<i>Names of constituencies</i>	<i>Names of contesting parties</i>	<i>No. of votes secured</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled</i>	<i>Successful party</i>
Shimoga	INC	1,19,250	46.43	INC
	PSP	1,05,503	41.08	
	BJS	17,596	6.85	
	IND	14,469	5.64	
Tiptur	INC	1,36,801	51.52	INC
	PSP	1,28,705	48.48	

INC = Indian National Congress

PSP = Praja Socialist Party

BJS = Bharateeya Jan Sangh

IND = Independent

Legislative Assembly Constituencies, 1962

<i>Names of constituencies</i>	<i>Extent of constituency</i>
(1) Sringeri	Sringeri and Koppa taluks, Balehonnur hobli of Narasimharajapura taluk of Chikmagalur district and Mandagadde and Muthur hoblis of Tirthahalli taluk of Shimoga district.
(2) Tarikere	Tarikere taluk and Narasimharajapura Kasaba hobli of Narasimharajapura taluk.
(3) Kadur	Kadur taluk (excluding Sakrepatna hobli).
(4) Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur, Lakhya and Amble hoblis of Chikmagalur taluk and Sakrepatna hobli of Kadur taluk.
(5) Mudigere (SC)	Mudigere taluk and Chikmagalur taluk (excluding Chikmagalur, Lakhya and Amble hoblis).

Results of General Elections, 1962, for Legislative Assembly

<i>Names of constituencies</i>	<i>Names of contesting parties</i>	<i>No. of votes secured</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled</i>	<i>Successful party</i>
(1) Sringeri	INC	24,824	70.49	INC
	IND	9,587	27.22	
	IND	805	2.29	
(2) Tarikere	INC	18,357	47.13	INC
	PSP	17,990	46.19	
	IND	1,352	3.47	
	BJS	1,250	3.21	
(3) Kadur	IND	21,736	67.79	IND
	INC	10,329	32.21	
(4) Chikmagalur	INC	9,717	44.67	INC
	PSP	6,378	29.32	
	IND	5,656	26.01	
(5) Mudigere (SC)	INC	10,801	60.69	INC
	BJS	2,734	15.36	
	PSP	2,415	13.57	
	IND	978	5.50	
	SWA	868	4.88	

INC = Indian National Congress

PSP = Praja Socialist Party

BJS = Bharateeya Jan Sangh

SWA = Swatantra Party

IND = Independent

In both the constituencies of Lok Sabha and in five out of six Legislative Assembly Constituencies, the Indian National Congress emerged successful, yielding a single Assembly seat (i.e. in the Kadur constituency) to an Independent candidate. No other party secured any seat.

General Elections, 1967

The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966, increased the number of Assembly Constituencies in the district from five to six, by creating a new constituency of Birur. The Mudigere constituency was continued to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes. A single-member Parliamentary constituency for Chikmagalur district with inclusion of some adjoining taluks of neighbouring districts was formed. The particulars of the constituencies for the fourth general elections held in the district in 1967 were as follows:—

Lok Sabha Constituency, 1967

<i>Name of constituency</i>	<i>Extent of constituency</i>
Chikmagalur	Taluks of Belthangady of Dakshina Kannada district, Sringeri, Mudigere, Chikmagalur, Kadur and Tarikere of Chikmagalur district, and Tirthahalli of Shimoga district.

Legislative Assembly Constituencies, 1967

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Names of constituencies</i>	<i>Extent of constituency</i>
(1)	Sringeri	Sringeri, Koppa and Narasimharajapura taluks.
(2)	Mudigere (SC)	Mudigere taluk, and Aldur hobli and Vastare hobli (excluding the villages of Changondanahalli, Jakanahalli, Talihalla, Iihole, Jaldolu, Basagodu, Mallimane, Mylimane estate, Arunu and Hancharavalli.)
(3)	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur taluk (excluding Lakhya, Vastare and Aldur hoblis, but including the villages in Vastare hobli excluded in serial No. 2.
(4)	Birur	Lakhya hobli in Chikmagalur taluk; Lingadahalli in Tarikere taluk; and Sakrepatna and Birur hoblis, and including the villages of Kadur hobli, namely, Jiganihalli, Hilapur, Karihallikaval, Bislehalli, Ramanahalli, Saraswatipura, Kachapura, Kemasagar, Chennapura, Angajanahalli, Yarehalli, Panchehosahalli, Alghatta, Kurubagere, Patangere, Gopisetthalli, Maradihalli, Bellekere.
(5)	Kadur	Kadur taluk (excluding Birur and Sakrepatna hoblis and the villages in Kadur hobli specified in Birur constituency.)
(6)	Tarikere	Tarikere taluk (excluding Lingadahalli hobli).

Results of General Elections, 1967, for Lok Sabha

<i>Name of constituency</i>	<i>Names of contesting parties</i>	<i>No. of votes secured</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled</i>	<i>Successful party</i>
Chikmagalur	PSP	1,06,812	43.23	PSP
	INC	88,589	35.85	
	IND	47,170	17.88	
	IND	7,518	3.04	

Results of General Elections, 1967, for Legislative Assembly

Sl. No.	Names of constituencies	Names of contesting parties	No. of votes secured	Percentage of votes polled	Successful party
(1)	Sringeri	INC	12,509	44.13	INC
		BJS	11,062	39.02	
		IND	4,776	16.85	
(2)	Mudigere (SC)	PSP	12,213	51.71	PSP
		INC	11,407	48.29	
(3)	Chikmagalur	PSP	12,397	55.32	PSP
		INC	10,011	44.68	
(4)	Birur	IND	13,866	47.38	IND
		INC	11,737	40.10	
		PSP	3,663	12.52	
(5)	Kadur	PSP	18,663	59.27	PSP
		INC	12,823	40.73	
(6)	Tarikere	PSP	22,107	60.88	PSP
		INC	12,261	33.77	
		IND	1,942	5.35	

INC = Indian National Congress

IND = Independent

BJS = Bharateeya Jan Sangh

PSP = Praja Socialist Party

This time, the Praja Socialist Party practically swept the polls in the district by securing four out of the six seats of the Assembly Constituencies and the one seat of the Lok Sabha constituency, whereas the Indian National Congress won a single seat in Sringeri Assembly constituency while an Independent candidate was successful in Birur Assembly constituency.

Mid-term Poll to Lok Sabha, 1971

The Lok Sabha was dissolved early in 1971, and this necessitated a mid-term election for constituting a new Lok Sabha. This mid-term poll was held in the Chikmagalur Lok Sabha constituency in March 1971, the results of which are given hereunder :—

Name of constituency	Names of contesting parties	No. of votes secured	Percentages of votes polled	Successful party
Chikmagalur	NCJ	1,88,151	72.01	NCJ
	BJS	67,742	25.92	
	IND	3,543	1.36	
	IND	1,863	0.71	

NCJ = Indian National Congress (Shri Jagjivan Ram Group) (Congress R)

BJS = Bharateeya Jan Sangh

IND = Independent

There was a very brisk campaign and a keen contest in this election. The Indian National Congress of Shri Jagjivan Ram Group was able to obtain the seat with a high percentage of votes, defeating the other three candidates in this mid-term election.

Representation in Vidhana Sabha, 1972

The fifth general elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held in March 1972, about one year after the mid-term poll to the Lok Sabha. No change was affected in the territorial extent of any of the Assembly constituencies. The results were as follows:—

Names of constituencies	Names of contesting parties	No. of votes secured	Percentage of votes polled	Successful party
(1) Sringeri	INC	25,807	56.98	INC
(2) Mudigere (SC)	INC	24,425	86.92	INC
(3) Chikmagalur	INC	21,288	65.15	INC
	NCO	7,528	23.40	
	IND	1,834	5.62	
	BJS	1,392	4.26	
	SWA	485	1.48	
	SOP	147	0.45	
(4) Birur	INC	20,333	53.42	INC
	NCO	17,729	46.58	
(5) Kadur	INC	15,558	43.34	INC
	IND	10,131	28.22	
	NCO	7,994	22.27	
	SWA	1,781	4.96	
	SOP	436	1.21	
(6) Tarikere	INC	16,628	35.95	INC
	NCO	10,890	23.55	
	IND	9,460	20.46	
	IND	8,681	18.77	
	IND	588	1.27	

INC = Indian National Congress

BJS = Bharateeya Jan Sangh

SOP = Socialist Party

NCO = Indian National Congress (Organisation)

SWA = Swatantra Party

IND = Independent

Six parties, viz., the Indian National Congress, Bharateeya Jan Sangh, Socialist Party, Indian National Congress (Organisation) and Swatantra Party, and also several Independents contested in these elections of 1972. The Indian National Congress swept the polls winning all the six seats, conceding none to others.

General Election to Lok Sabha, 1977

General elections were held for the Lok Sabha in March 1977. Under the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1974, Tirthahalli of Shimoga district was deleted from Chikmagalur constituency, and Karkala of Dakshina Kannada district was included in this constituency. The Bharateeya Lok Dal had set up a candidate to contest in this election for the first time in this district but failed to win. It scored more than 40 per cent of the votes.

Constituency for Lok Sabha General Election, 1977

<i>Name of constituency</i>	<i>Extent of constituency</i>
Chikmagalur	Belthangady and Karkala of Dakshina Kannada, Sringeri, Mudigere (SC), Chikmagalur, Birur, Kadur and Tarikere of Chikmagalur district.

Results of General Election to Lok Sabha, 1977

<i>Name of constituency</i>	<i>Names of contesting parties</i>	<i>No. of votes secured</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled</i>	<i>Successful party</i>
Chikmagalur	INC	2,08,239	59.17	INC
	BLD	1,43,671	40.83	

INC = Indian National Congress

BLD = Bharateeya Lok Dal

Results of General Elections to Legislative Assembly, 1978

The sixth general elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held in February 1978. In this context, the Indian National Congress (Smt. Indira Gandhi Group) was successful in five out of six constituencies of the district, conceding a single seat to the Janata Party which was formed by combination of several parties at the all-India level. The results of these general elections of 1978 were as follows :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Names of constituencies</i>	<i>Names of contesting parties</i>	<i>No. of votes secured</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled</i>	<i>Successful party</i>
(1)	Sringeri	INC (I)	34,716	59.84	INC (I)
		JNP	20,458	35.26	
		INC	2,845	4.90	
(2)	Mudigere (SC)	INC (I)	34,449	66.57	INC (I)
		JNP	16,217	31.34	
		INC	1,080	2.09	
(3)	Chikmagalur	INC (I)	26,113	54.11	INC (I)
		JNP	18,102	37.51	
		INC	3,152	6.53	
		IND	590	1.22	
		IND	304	0.63	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Names of constituencies</i>	<i>Names of contesting parties</i>	<i>No. of votes secured</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled</i>	<i>Successful party</i>
(4)	Birur	INC (I)	24,078	46.60	INC (I)
		JNP	23,591	45.65	
		INC	3,394	6.57	
		IND	610	1.18	
(5)	Kadur	JNP	19,223	36.00	JNP
		INC (I)	13,732	25.72	
		INC	10,291	19.28	
		IND	4,187	7.84	
		IND	3,643	6.82	
		IND	1,270	2.38	
		IND	1,046	1.96	
(6)	Tarikere	INC (I)	30,016	48.39	INC (I)
		JNP	22,478	36.24	
		INC	9,538	15.37	

INC (I) = Indian National Congress (Smt. Indira Gandhi Group)

INC = Indian National Congress

JNP = Janata Party

IND = Independent

By-election to Lok Sabha, 1978

A memorable by-election to the Lok Sabha was held on the 5th November 1978 from the Chikmagalur Parliamentary Constituency to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri D. B. Chandre Gowda in June 1978. Mrs. Indira Nehru Gandhi, who was then ex-Prime Minister of India, and who had been unsuccessful in the general election to the Lok Sabha held in March 1977, from Rae Bareli Constituency of Uttar Pradesh, contested from this Chikmagalur Constituency. It was a prestige issue for her and for the Congress (I) which was headed by her and which was ruling in Karnataka. There were in all 28 candidates some of whom hailed from other States of India. Shri Veerendra Patil, then a leader of the Janata Party which was ruling at the Centre, who was an ex-Chief Minister of Karnataka, was the prime opponent of Mrs. Gandhi. It was a very closely and fiercely fought election. This formidable duel attracted all-India and international attention. Numerous leaders and workers from many areas and parties took part in this enormous election campaign. A number of Indian and foreign press representatives and many persons from various other regions of India had also gathered here to witness this contest of gigantic proportions. Mrs. Indira Nehru Gandhi emerged successful by obtaining 55.72 per cent of the votes polled. The detailed results of this highly significant by-election of 1978 were as follows:—

<i>Name of constituency</i>	<i>Names of contesting parties</i>	<i>No. of votes secured</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled</i>	<i>Successful party</i>
Chikmagalur	INC (I)	2,49,376	55.72	INC (I)
	JNP	1,72,043	38.44	
	IND	3,776	0.84	
	IND	3,237	0.72	
	IND	2,094	0.47	
	IND	1,571	0.35	
	IND	1,460	0.33	
	IND	1,166	0.26	
	IND	1,154	0.26	
	IND	1,141	0.25	
	IND	910	0.20	
	IND	892	0.20	
	IND	885	0.20	
	IND	850	0.19	
	IND	744	0.17	
	IND	738	0.17	
	IND	735	0.16	
	IND	698	0.16	
	IND	686	0.15	
	IND	557	0.12	
	IND	530	0.12	
	IND	467	0.10	
	IND	444	0.10	
IND	344	0.08		
IND	337	0.08		
IND	319	0.07		
IND	233	0.05		
IND	161	0.04		

INC (I) = Indian National Congress (Smt. Indira Gandhi Group)

JNP = Janata Party

IND = Independent

General Election to Lok Sabha, 1980

In 1980, general election to the Lok Sabha from the Parliamentary Constituency of Chikmagalur was held without any alterations in the territorial extent. Three parties, viz., the Indian National Congress (Smt. Indira Gandhi Group) the Indian National Congress (Shri Devaraja Urs Group) and the Janata Party fielded their candidates this time. There were also three independents. The Indian National Congress (I) obtained the seat as shown by the results given below :—

Name of constituency	Names of contesting parties	No. of votes secured	Percentage of votes polled	Successful party
Chikmagalur	INC (I)	2,39,522	63.53	INC (I)
	INC (U)	56,259	14.92	
	JNP	75,386	20.00	
	IND	2,385	0.63	
	IND	1,563	0.42	
	IND	1,901	0.50	

INC (I) = Indian National Congress (Smt. Indira Gandhi Group)

INC (U) = Indian National Congress (Shri. Devaraja Urs Group)

JNP = Janata Party

IND = Independent

Constituency-wise statements showing the number of electors, numbers who voted and the percentages of voting in the six general elections of 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1972 and 1978 for the State Legislative Assembly, and similar statements in respect of general elections to the Lok Sabha held in 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1977 and 1980 and mid-term poll in 1971 and by-election of 1978 for the Lok Sabha are given hereunder :—

Legislative Assembly, 1952

Sl. No.	Names of constituencies	No. of electors	No. of persons voted	Percentages of voting
1 and 2	Chikmagalur-Mudigere. (Double-member constituency)	1,58,014	47,135	29.83
2	Kadur	34,929	21,874	62.60
4	Bhadravati	40,674	20,203	49.67
5	Tirthahalli-Koppa	34,480	27,827	70.48
6	Tarikere	38,619	25,177	65.19

1957

1	Sringeri	45,179	Elected uncontested	
2	Tarikere	56,701	33,264	58.66
3 and 4	Chikmagalur (Double-member constituency)	1,74,308	75,163	43.12
5	Kadur	50,367	29,646	58.86

1958

1	Sringeri	59,304	37,137	62.62
2	Tarikere	63,458	41,290	65.07
3	Kadur	58,796	34,664	58.95
4	Chikmagalur	52,779	23,570	44.66
5	Mudigere (SC)	55,372	23,958	43.27

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Names of constituencies</i>	<i>No. of electors</i>	<i>No. of persons voted</i>	<i>Percentage of voting</i>
<i>1967</i>				
1	Sringeri	51,763	31,269	60.41
2	Mudigere (SC)	43,888	25,212	57.45
3	Chikmagalur	50,869	24,546	48.25
4	Birur	48,882	31,621	64.69
5	Kadur	51,181	33,626	65.70
6	Tarikere	53,775	38,499	71.59
<i>1972</i>				
1	Sringeri	65,883	46,524	70.50
2	Mudigere (SC)	55,998	29,324	52.20
3	Chikmagalur	64,791	33,794	52.07
4	Birur	61,251	39,241	64.00
5	Kadur	61,035	37,146	60.00
6	Tarikere	72,269	47,538	65.70
<i>1978</i>				
1	Sringeri	74,545	59,092	79.27
2	Mudigere	72,632	53,039	73.02
3	Chikmagalur	70,658	49,969	70.72
4	Birur	70,098	52,992	75.60
5	Kadur	71,812	54,903	76.42
6	Tarikere	50,691	63,318	78.47

Lok Sabha

<i>Year</i>	<i>Names of constituencies</i>	<i>No. of electors</i>	<i>No. of persons voted</i>	<i>Percentage of voting</i>
1952	Hasssan — Chikmagalur	3,54,206	1,71,850	48.52
1957	Shimoga Tiptur	3,91,924	2,11,204	53.89
1962	Shimoga Tiptur	4,01,372	2,14,912	53.56
1967	Chikmagalur	4,74,616	2,70,552	57.00
1971	Chikmagalur	4,58,300	2,78,780	60.83
(Mid-term poll)	Chikmagalur	4,07,267	2,60,483	63.96
1977	Chikmagalur	4,56,969	2,70,207	59.13
1978	Chikmagalur	5,34,676	3,62,993	67.89
(By-election)	Chikmagalur	5,95,393	4,53,465	76.16
1980	Chikmagalur	6,90,229	2,76,075	40.00

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The Chikmagalur district, which has progressed in several other spheres, has not, however, made much headway in the field of journalism, though a number of sporadic attempts were made by some enthusiastic and enterprising persons to publish newspapers and periodicals. *Patake*, a Kannada manuscript journal edited by Shri H. S. Suryanarayana and Shri M. N. Krishnamurthy of Kadur, which contained a gist of news and views about significant events, was circulated from about 1949 to 1959. *Malenadu*, a Kannada monthly, which was started in this district about 1955 by Shri M. V. Gurubasappa Setty, who was its editor, was shifted to Bangalore in 1958. A Kannada bi-weekly *Koogu* edited by E. A. Pushpam was published in Chikmagalur in about 1945-46. *Satyavani*, a Kannada weekly edited by Shri T. Halappa, which made its appearance at Chikmagalur in 1958, is continued to be published. Another Kannada weekly named *Rashtravani* commenced its publication at Chikmagalur in 1960 under the editorship of Shri G. K. Siddappa Setty.

The first daily newspaper published in this district was *Girivārtha* of Chikmagalur, edited by Shri M. K. Gopala Singh. It was started in 1962. It is continuing. *Janamitra*, another Kannada daily newspaper, was started in 1969 from Chikmagalur under the editorship of Shri K. N. Murthy who commenced the publication of a Kannada daily newspaper under the same title at Hassan several years earlier in 1962-63. The Resident editor of *Janamitra* here is Shri H. S. Ramanna. Another Kannada daily known as *Geleya* edited by Shri G. K. Siddappa Setty, editor of the *Rashtravani* weekly, was begun in 1972 at Chikmagalur. A journal entitled *Uraga*, a Kannada weekly, commenced publication in 1975 at Chikmagalur, its editor being Shri V. R. Shenoy. About the same year, there appeared another Kannada weekly named *Prayatna* at Chikmagalur, edited by Shri Ananthamurthy, it ceased publication after some time. In 1978, a Kannada daily and a Kannada weekly began to be published from Chikmagalur and Mudigere respectively. They are *Hosa-Diganta* edited by Shri G. V. Chudanatha Iyer and *Marga-Prabha* edited by Shri Aswathanarayana. A Kannada weekly entitled *Khadga* edited by Shri M. S. Vasu was being brought out in Chikmagalur for some time. Since 1978, Balehonnur has a Kannada weekly called *Shiroratna* edited by Shri S. G. Krishnamurthy. Another Kannada weekly by name *Shrinkona* (an abbreviation for Sringeri, Koppa and Narasimharajapura) edited by Shri N. S. Chandrashekhar made its appearance at Sringeri in 1979. Tarikere is the place of publication of another Kannada weekly named *Anche-Varte* edited by Shri A. V. Nagabhushana. It was started in 1979. *Darul Meher*, a Urdu weekly edited by Shri M. A. Thassen was being brought out from 20th August 1979 to 1st April 1981 in Chikmagalur and then shifted its publication to Bangalore City.

Geetamitra, a Kannada monthly, devoted to philosophy, edited by Shri S. Rajagopala Gupta, is published from Ajjampura. *Yuvachetana* (house magazine), a Kannada monthly which aims at promoting the welfare of the youths, is being issued by the Nehru Yuvaka Kendra of Chikmagalur. Another Kannada monthly being brought out from Chikmagalur is *Nava-Jyothi*, the editor of which is Rev. Fr. Paschal Mariappa. It is stated that *Vichara-Tarangini*, a Kannada monthly, devoted to religion and culture was being edited and published some years back by Shri Chidambara Pandita of Tarikere. Though the size and circulation of the newspapers and periodicals being published in the district are small, it can be said that they are serving well a useful purpose by catering to the local needs. School and college magazines, souvenirs of socio-cultural institutions, occasional publications of Taluk Development Boards, co-operative societies and the like, in a way, supplement the journalistic efforts by presenting matters of interest to the various sections of the people. There are several veteran journalists of the district, like Shriyuths S. V. Keertinarayana Rao, H. S. Suryanarayana, G. M. Keshava Murthy, Kalasappa Gowda, S. Subba Rao, Venkata Ramaiah, S. Narasimha Murthy and others.

Many dailies, weeklies and monthlies published from Bangalore, Manipal, Mangalore and Hubli, have a good circulation in the district. They are dailies like the *Prajavani*, *Kannada-Prabha*, *Samyukta-Karnataka*, *Udayavani* and *Navabharat*, weeklies like the *Sudha*, *Prajamatha*, *Prapancha* and monthlies like *Kasturi*, *Mallige* and *Mayura*. The *Deccan Herald*, *Indian Express* and the *Hindu* of Bangalore are popular among the English reading public. With the gradual rise in the literacy percentage and spread of education, interest in reading journals is increasing. Several important newspapers have their correspondents in the district. Some of them have made special arrangements for rushing their morning editions in motor vans to Chikmagalur and other places in the district.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Social work originates as a voluntary work. Organised social activities fulfil certain needs of the community in a variety of ways. With the advent of independence, socio-economic changes of far-reaching importance are taking place, and many new needs have arisen, there is a new social awakening and a keen awareness. The scope and extent of social service have become much larger in recent years. A sense of social duty is being generated by the democratic way of life. There is some realisation of the dire need to render help to better the conditions of those who have been for long socially, educationally, culturally and economically backward.

Institutional voluntary social service by its very nature is an activity of self-governing associations. The voluntary social service institutions

make efforts to provide educational facilities, promote the welfare of women and children, enlighten the rural folk, enlist their co-operation, remove differences, broaden the outlook, enlarge the harmony, safeguard the interests of the poor and enkindle the talents of the youths. If they render selfless and sincere service with dedication, they can achieve a good deal in the direction of all-round development of the community. A brief account of the activities of some voluntary social service organisations of the district, which is noted for liberal donations extended by affluent, public-spirited persons, is given here to indicate the types of work being done by the various categories of such institutions.

Shri S. S. P. Samiti, Sringeri

Shri Sadvidya Sanjeevini Pathashala Samiti was founded at Sringeri in 1894 with the aim of championing the cause of Samskrita education. It encourages students to study Vedic scriptures with the help of Samskrita learning and to imbibe spiritual values of life. The Samiti opened an institution of the same name which the Government of Karnataka recognised as a Samskrita College. The Samiti provides boarding and lodging, books and uniforms free of cost to the students. (see also ch. XV).

St. Joseph's Education Society, Chikmagalur

The St. Joseph's Education Society, a registered association, was started in 1942 with the main aim of giving "catholic education to Catholic students". Later, it decided to impart education to students of all communities. This Society is maintaining three institutions, namely, the Convent Girls High School at Chikmagalur, from 1942, a boys high school at Chikmagalur from 1962 and a girls high school at Koppa from 1965. It is meeting the expenditure with the help of donations from the public besides Government grants.

Kala Seva Sangha Education Society, Ajjampura

The Kala Seva Sangha Education Society, Ajjampura in Tarikere taluk, was registered in 1957. It established a girls high school named after the Society in 1970 with the objective of promoting girls education in the rural area. It encourages women to participate in voluntary social service activities. The Society arranges performance of dramas to raise funds. Free coaching classes are run for backward students. A World Food Programme Centre has been opened here.

Malnad Education Society, Chikmagalur

The Malnad Education Society, Chikmagalur, was established in 1958. A site was given to it free of charge by the Town Municipal Council. The Taluk Development Board of Chikmagalur has also helped it liberally. Shri I. S. Malle Gowda and members of his family donated an amount of Rs 1½ lakhs. Being encouraged by the public response in

opening the M.E.S. Girls High School at Chikmagalur in 1958, when it was an absolute need of the area, the Society ventured to found the I.D.S.G. First-Grade College with its own building worth about four lakhs of rupees. This college was later handed over to Government. An M.E.S. High School was opened at K.R. Pet of Chikmagalur taluk in 1969 with the aim of extending educational facilities to the rural area. The year 1979 witnessed the founding of the M.E.S. Samskrita Pathashala at Chikmagalur. During 1972-73, an M.E.S. Higher Primary School attached to the M.E.S. Girls High School was started with the help of the local Rotary Club. An M.E.S. Mysore Krishna Setty Rotary Nursery School was opened in its own building in the M.E.S. premises in 1976. An M.E.S. Lower Primary School also began functioning in the same year. The Society staged a drama with some eminent personalities of the place in the main roles and collected funds thereby. It has invested Rs. three lakhs and erected Dr. Visvesvaraya General Hostel to meet the requirements of rural students. In 1981, the Society established the M.E.S. Manjaiah Setty—Narasimha Setty College of Education at Chikmagalur and fulfilled a long-felt need of the people of the area. It also intends to start colleges for Law and Home Science during 1982-83. (see ch. XV).

Proudha Shala Samiti, Hariharapura

The Proudha Shala Samiti of Hariharapura in Koppa taluk was registered in 1962. It is affiliated to the Academy of General Education, Manipal. In order to spread general education, in the rural area, it collected donations and contributions and opened the Hariharapura Proudha Shala at Hariharapura in 1962. The Shala is having its own building, eight acres of land and a spacious play-ground. Shri Abhinava Ramananda Junior College at Hariharapura came into existence in 1979 with a view to extend facilities for higher education.

Shri Taralabalu Jagadguru Education Society

Shri Shivakumara Shivacharya Swami of Taralabalu Matha, with the help and co-operation of his followers, founded and registered the S.T.J. Society in 1962-63. Its head office is at Sirigere in Chitradurga district. Sri Maheshwara High School at Kudlur in Tarikere taluk was the first institution which the Society started in this district in 1963. Shri Kalmarudeshwara High School was the second institution which this Society established in 1965, with its own building at Hulikere, Pillenahalli, Kadur taluk. Shri Sujatha High School commenced its work at Hunasaghatta in Tarikere taluk in 1968. In 1969, Akkamahadevi Girls High School was opened at Birur followed by Shri Bhuvaneshwari Girls High School at Chikmagalur in 1970 and the Vedavathi Girls High School at Kadur in 1971. Baba Narendra High School at Bisalehalli in Kadur taluk and Shri Revana Siddheshwara High School at Nidaghatta in Kadur taluk were founded in 1971. Shri Prabhulingaswamy High School at

Hiremagalur was opened in 1972. Shri Taralabalu Jagadguru Junior College for Women was established at Chikmagalur during 1972-73. The Society witnessed the commencement of a full-fledged college named S.T.J. College for Women in the same year in order to extend opportunities for women to pursue higher studies. Shri Amrutheshwara High School at Neralekere in Tarikere taluk and Shri Kalleshwara High School at Singatagere in Kadur taluk belong to this organisation. S.T.J. Nursery School was also started at Chikmagalur during 1977-78. The Society strives to encourage also sports and games and to promote cultural activities (see ch. XV).

Gurukrupa Education Society, Giriyapura

Shri Gurukrupa Education Society, Giriyapura in Kadur taluk, was formed and registered in 1962. The residents of Giriyapura have been helping it liberally. The organisation has its own lands. The Society has established Shri Gurukrupa High School at Giriyapura. Special coaching classes are being conducted to help backward students. The High School has two acres of community garden and four acres of playground. A general hostel is also attached to it.

Proudha Shala Samiti, Balehonnur

The Proudha Shala Samiti, Balehonnur, founded the Balehonnur High School in 1963 with the help of a donation from the Swamiji of Shri Rambhappuri Matha of Balehonnur. This High School was further developed and then renamed as Shri Renukacharya Proudha Shala in 1978. The Samiti has a community centre and it organises various programmes such as social-service camps, formation of new roads to Harijan colonies and "each-one-teach-one" under adult education to help the backward sections. It has encouraged afforestation programme. In 1980, the Samiti founded a co-education Junior College named Shri Jagajyothi Renukacharya Junior College at Balehonnur.

Shri J.C.B.M. College Trust, Sringeri

Shri Jagadguru Chandrashekhara Bharati Memorial College Trust at Sringeri was sponsored by the Academy of General Education, Manipal, Dakshina Kannada and Bharati Vidya Samsthe, Sringeri. The main aims of the Trust are to promote higher education in arts, science, commerce and to foster the growth of literary, scientific, cultural and allied activities. The Trust founded Shri J.C.B.M. College at Sringeri in 1965. This College is affiliated to the Mysore University, and to the Pre-university Board, Bangalore, since the degree as well as Pre-University classes are being conducted jointly. The Trust has provided hostel facilities for both the students and the staff members. The Mysore University has sanctioned a fully-equipped National Service Scheme Unit to the College. The Trust has its own college and hostel buildings (see ch. XV).

Nazeer Memorial Educational Institution, Chikmagalur

Nazeer Memorial Educational Institution was started in Chikmagalur in 1966. It has established Nazeer Memorial High School at Chikmagalur. It has bagged a number of shields for having secured highest percentage of marks in the S.S.L.C. examination continuously from 1972 to 1976. The scout troop got up at the school is adjudged the best one in the district.

Lakshmeesha Education Society, Devanur

Shri Lakshmeesha Education Society, Devanur, named after the renowned Kannada poet Lakshmeesha, began functioning in 1967. It has founded and is maintaining a high school. The institution has its own building constructed with the help of the residents of Devanur and surrounding villages. It is running night coaching classes for backward students.

Hemavathi Vidya Samsthe, Javali

Shri Hemavathi Vidya Samsthe, Javali in Mudigere taluk, named after the river Hemavathi, which originates near Javali, was formed and registered in 1968. This organisation started Shri Laxman Rao Gurjar High School at Javali, with the help of a donation made by Shri M. L. Gurjar. The high school is situated amidst enchanting natural scenes of interior *malnad* and has a hostel of its own. This rural institution has been equipped with electricity, pump-set, telephone and audio-visual apparatus like projector, radio and microphone sets. A permanent outdoor stage has been also constructed.

Shri Veda Academy of Education, Kadur-Birur

Shri Veda Academy of Education, a registered organization, came into existence during 1969-70. The aims of this Academy of Education are to introduce new and improved methods of instruction, to focus public opinion on educational problems and to promote higher education in arts, science and commerce. In pursuit of these aims, it opened a college named the Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial College at Birur which is a first-grade college of arts, science and commerce. The affairs of the Academy are administered by a committee with the help of donations from the philanthropic public and Government aids. The Academy has also secured land for the construction of college building (see ch. XV).

Shri Yalanadu Jagadguru Vidya Samsthe, Hemagiri

Shri Basavarajendra Swamiji of Yalanadu Matha, Arsikere, founded Shri Yalanadu Jagadguru Vidya Samsthe at Hemagiri in Kadur taluk in 1969. Under its auspices, Sri Mallikarjunaswamy Gramantara Proudha Shale commenced its work in the same year. It has its own building by the side of the picturesque Hemagiri hill and Vishnusamudra lake. Shri Mallikarjuna Desikendra Swamiji of S.Y.J. Vidya Samsthe founded

Shri Jagajyothi Basaveshwara High School at Dandur in Tarikere taluk in 1974.

Shri Aurobindo Society, Lakkavalli

Shri Aurobindo Society, Lakkavalli, was established in 1972 with the main object of propagating the ideals of the revered saint Sri Aurobindo by establishing educational institutions and cultural organisations. It is being guided by the Central Ashram at Pondicherry. The Society started a free hostel in the beginning benefiting nearly 50 students. It has also started a music school. Students from the neighbouring district are also admitted to the hostel. It has plans to construct an educational and cultural complex near Lakkavalli on a 14-acre plot at a cost of Rs 12 lakhs.

Al-Ameen Educational Society, Chikmagalur

Al-Ameen Educational Society, Chikmagalur, was started in 1974 by a group of philanthropic persons. It is registered under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act and affiliated to the parent body, Al-Ameen Educational Society, at Bangalore. It is being managed by a Managing Committee consisting of 12 members. There is also an Advisory Board consisting of 25 members. The main objective of the institution is to foster national integration through the common school system and to help poor students in continuing their education. The Society started a high school in 1974. Hostel facilities are also attached to it. The Society is running five nursery schools at Chikmagalur town and one each at Mudigere, Aldur and Balehonnur, and a tailoring institute called Fathima Tailoring Institute.

Vivekananda Vidya Samsthe, Sirvase

The Vivekananda Vidya Samsthe, Sirvase of Chikmagalur taluk, which came into existence in 1975 as a registered organisation, is maintaining a high school in its own building. Two hostels, one for girls and the other for boys, have been also constructed. Boarding and lodging are provided free to the needy students. Marriage of a number of pairs was organised by this body in 1978.

Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust

The Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust was formed and registered with a view to establish colleges for promoting education. Its head office is at Adichunchanagiri, Nagamangala taluk, Mandya district, and a branch of it is functioning at Chikmagalur. In order to provide higher technical education to the youth of the *malnad* area, it established the engineering college named Adichunchanagiri Institute of Technology at Chikmagalur in 1980. At present, the Trust is running the Institute which is affiliated to Mysore University in a rented building but its own building is under construction in an area of 50 acres sanctioned by the Government (see ch. XV).

There are many other social service organisations in the district founded with the objective of promoting education in the rural and urban areas and are running mostly high schools and one or two nursery schools. They are such as :—

- Manavakalyana Education Society, Yellambalase, Kadur taluk ;
- Jayapura Education Society, Jayapura, Koppa taluk ;
- Gramajyothi Education Society, Lakkavalli, Tarikere taluk ;
- Banakal Education Society, Banakal, Mudigere taluk ;
- Shri Shivagangagiri Improvement Education Society, Kunkanadu, Kadur taluk ;
- Shri Beeralingeshwara Education Society, Hochihalli, Kadur taluk ;
- Vishwa Vidyalaya Education Society, Chikmagalur ;
- Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri High School Committee, Hirekodige, Koppa taluk ;
- Hoysala Proudha Vidya Sangha, Gonibeedu, Mudigere, taluk ;
- Shri Kalleshwaraswamy Education Society, Mathighatta, Kadur taluk ;
- Asvathi Rural Education Society, Asandi, Kadur taluk ;
- Prabhudeva Vidya Samsthe, K. Bidare, Kadur taluk ;
- Vinayaka Education Society, Kalasapura, Chikmagalur taluk ;
- Shri Basaveshwara Education Association, Banur-Gubbihalli, Kadur taluk ;
- Vasavi Education Foundation, Chikmagalur ;
- Shri Admar Mutt Education Council, Udipi, having its branch at Sangameshwarpet, Chikmagalur taluk.

Kasturba Sadana, Chikmagalur

Kasturba Sadana, Chikmagalur was started in the year 1960. The Sadana, at first directed its attention mainly towards establishing nursery schools, *mahila mandals*, etc., and tried to create new avenues of self-employment for women, by imparting training in handicrafts, etc. The Chikmagalur Town Municipal Council donated a site to the Sadana and a building at a cost of about Rs 50,000 was erected by utilising the commission and the prizes the Sadana secured by its active participation in the National Savings Scheme and donations. The first *shishuvihara* was started soon after its establishment (1960) and now it has nine *shishuviharas* with more than 360 children. The Sadana intensified its activities in 1961 and started *mahila mandals* at Chikka Ganga, Kurubarabudihal, Kalasapura, Sakrepatna, Chikkabanuru, etc. A few *shishuviharas* were started in rural parts and after being looked after for three years by the Sadana they were handed over to the local *mahila mandals*.

About 120 to 150 women are being trained in tailoring and embroidery work each year. Recently (1978-79) a *balawadi* was started in a Harijan

colony at Chikmagalur town with the main aim of educating the down-trodden children and providing nutritious food for children. It is also conducting condensed courses for preparing interested women for the S.S.L.C. examinations. For about 14 years the Sadana associated itself in the distribution of controlled commodities by running a fair price depot. It has also been conducting several summer camps for the sake of children. In 1971, the Sadana organised the 23rd All-Karnataka Children's Conference and about 3,000 children participated in it. The total amount of grant-in-aid given to the Sadana by the Social Welfare Board for the year 1980-81 was about Rs 76,000.

District Council for Child Welfare

The District Council for Child Welfare, Chikmagalur, a branch of the Karnataka State Council for Child Welfare, Bangalore, started a Bala Sevika Training Institute at Chikmagalur in 1973. The main objectives of the Institute are to impart training in pre-school education and various other social welfare activities involved in the development of children, their health and nutrition. The Institute offers training in social welfare, pre-school education, health and nutrition, crafts, music, and physical education. Normally the in-take capacity of the Institute is 50 students. The Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi is also assisting the institution financially. Consequently, the in-take capacity is raised to 60 by allowing 10 non-stipendiary students. An Advisory Committee takes important decisions and the Executive Committee looks after the day-to-day activities of the Institute. A hostel is attached to the Institute where food is served free of cost, the expenditure in this connection being met under the World Food Programme. In addition to this, each student is paid a sum of Rs 50 as stipend which was further raised to Rs 75. Other courses in sevadal, first aid and home nursing, drawing and *yogasana* are also taught. Students of the Institute render assistance to the various agencies of social welfare and at public functions.

Lions Clubs

There are three Lions Clubs in the district, one at Koppa started in 1973 and the other at Chikmagalur which began functioning in 1974 and another at Mudigere founded in 1977. The Lions Club of Koppa adopted the village of Talmakki for rendering community service. Celebration of *Vanamahotsava* and other important days, financial help to poor students, performance of marriage for 26 poor pairs and opening of Leo Club to train the Lions are some of the items of work done. Three zonal conferences of Lions Clubs were hosted by the Club. The Lions Club of Chikmagalur has conducted a free eye-operation camp, medical aid camp and family planning camp. Distribution of books and slates to poor students, supply of fodder to drought-hit area and donation of artificial limbs to a disabled boy have been other pieces of work done by this Club.

Medical check-up camps, providing aid to deaf and dumb, arranging of baby shows and distributing prizes for the best children, construction of a community hall at Banakal and introduction of self-employment scheme for the unemployed graduates are some of the other important activities taken up by the Lions Club of Mudigere.

ROTARY CLUBS

Development of fellowship, understanding among the business and professional men in the community, upkeep of ethics and promotion of community development are some of the objectives of the Rotary Clubs. There are four Rotary Clubs in this district.

Rotary Club, Chikmagalur

The Rotary Club of Chikmagalur was chartered in 1959, having been sponsored by the Rotary Club of Bangalore. There are about 35 members in the Club and its activities are managed by a governing body. Among the important activities of the Club may be mentioned a donation of Rs 6,000 to equip a library, presentation of cots worth Rs 3,000 to the Government Hospital of Chikmagalur, sending a candidate to United States of America under the Group Study Exchange Programme, construction of bus shelter on the Belur Road, a Rotary Circle on the main road, an out-door stage and a nursery school, and the construction of an open air theatre in the premises of Government Junior College of Chikmagalur. Besides, the Club has developed a children's park at a cost of Rs 5,000 and gave away Rs 5,000 to the Cyclone Relief Fund of Andhra Pradesh. It has constructed a building called M. L. Vasudeva Murthy Rotary Community Hall with an investment of Rs 5,00,000. The Club conducts events like essay competitions, exhibition of talents, fancy dress on special occasions and arranges for eye camps, medical check-up camps, film shows, etc. for the benefit of students as well as general public. The Rotaract Club which was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Chikmagalur was founded at Chikmagalur in 1968.

Rotary Club, Kadur

The Rotary Club at Kadur began functioning in 1966. It was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Chikmagalur. It rendered financial help for establishing a general hospital at Kadur. It constructed an annexe to the Government Girls Middle School at Kadur, at a cost of Rs 25,000, a maternity and family welfare ward at Thangali at an expenditure of Rs 26,000 and a *shishurihara* at Kadur spending Rs 26,000. Camps for health and medical relief and for eye and dental service were conducted at a cost of Rs 35,000. Scholarships and prizes to students were awarded to the tune of Rs 16,000. A sum of Rs 5,000 was spent on children's welfare and health-care programme in an adopted village. Certain civic amenities were provided at Kadur at a cost of Rs 5,000. A sum of Rs 15,000 was paid for world community service aid

to meet the expenditure of an operation of a patient at Sydney in Australia. Other general aids and contributions amounted to Rs 18,000.

Rotary Club, Tarikere

The important activities of the Rotary Club which was started at Tarikere in 1966 have been donation of books to the library of the local high school, contribution to Fire Accident Fund, arrangement of lectures and discourses, establishment of a model nursery school, construction of a playground for children, conducting of a dental surgery camp, arranging folklore and puppet dance show of Rajasthan, distribution of fruits to patients of local hospital and prisoners, award of a prize to the best hotel known for cleanliness and decency and honouring of teachers. An outstanding service rendered by the Club was conducting of an eye-operation camp on a large scale, providing several facilities to the patients by spending about Rs 25,000.

The Rotaract Club, Tarikere, sponsored by the Rotary Club of Tarikere, started functioning in 1978. The main slogan of it is "devote and dedicate" to mitigate the sufferings of mankind. Philatelic exhibition, essay, debate and spot-painting competitions for children, sports and medical check-up camps for the public are some of the important activities of the Club.

Rotary Club, Narasimharajapura

The Rotary Club, Narasimharajapura, came into existence in 1980 being sponsored by the Rotary Club, Bhadravati. The membership of the Club during 1980 was only 24. Among the important activities of the Club mention may be made of a family welfare camp and a baby show in 1980.

Inner Wheel Club, Chikmagalur

Inner Wheel Club, Chikmagalur, was established at Chikmagalur in 1969 with the main object of encouraging and fostering the ideal of social service as a basis of worthy enterprise. It is affiliated to the main body of the International Inner Wheel Organisation, England. The membership of the Club during 1980 was only about 23. The institution has an elected body and its activities are financed from members' subscriptions, public contributions and from conducting benefit programmes. The Club provided benches and distributed uniforms and books to the school pupils. It donated a glucose plant costing about Rs 8,000 to the General Hospital at Chikmagalur, supplied equipments to a tune of Rs 4,000 to the Maternity Hospital, Chikmagalur, conducted tuberculosis detection camps and medical check-up camps and constructed a 20-bedded ward at a cost of about rupees two lakhs for the Maternity Hospital of Chikmagalur.

Inner Wheel Club, Kadur

The Inner Wheel Club, Kadur, was started in the year 1972-73 with the main objectives of promoting education, helping the poor and needy people, enlightening the public by conducting cultural activities, extending guidance and encouragements to students etc. It has been accredited as the best club in the district for its outstanding service. The Club undertakes the distribution of clothes and books and awards prizes to deserving students, distributes fruits to patients etc. In 1978, the members of the club supplied cloths to the victims in the flood-affected areas of Dakshina Kannada district.

Jaycees Organisation, Chikmagalur

The Jaycees, which is a registered organisation, started functioning at Chikmagalur in 1968. It was sponsored by the Shimoga Jaycees and is affiliated to the Indian Jaycees. It established one Blood Bank Unit at Government Hospital by donating bottles, refrigerator, sterilization unit and other necessary accessories and erected one Jaycees Circle. It has been conducting immunization camps against polio and DPT for children. It arranged competitions for children in arts. A free dental camp was organised at Belur.

Jaycees Association, Mudigere

The Jaycees, a registered association came into existence at Mudigere in 1973. It has got its own building. Among the activities carried out by the Association, conducting of eye camps and BCG camps at Mudigere, family welfare camps at Mudigere and Banakal, general medical check-up and special treatment to the public were important. It took active part in National Savings Scheme, for which it was awarded Rs 75,000 by the Government of India. A bus shelter in front of the General Hospital of Mudigere was erected by the Association.

Jaycees Organisation, Kalasa

Jaycees Organisation was formed at Kalasa in 1979, being sponsored by the Mudigere Jaycees Association. This organisation distributed uniforms and exercise books free of cost to the school children and coconut plants to Janata Housing Colonies during 1979. It conducted a free eye camp at Kalasa and a free medical camp at Hirebailu, distributed food at mass sterilization camp at Kalasa and arranged debate and music competition, for students during 1980. Among other activities carried out by this organisation, immunization camp for children, various competitions for college students and extending of financial assistance to three handicapped children were important.

Youth Clubs

A District Youth Services Board consisting of 20 members with the Deputy Commissioner of the district as its chairman and Deputy Director of Public Instruction as its secretary has been functioning in the district.

It is mainly an advisory body and its functions include formulation of specific programmes for the promotion of welfare of both the student and non-student youths in the district. Encouragement to form youth clubs and to carry on their various activities is being given by the Government through this Board. Youths are guided to make constructive contributions to the society. The Board strives to fulfil the aspirations of the youths by providing them avenues for active involvement in the national mainstream and to enable them to contribute fruitfully in the task of national reconstruction. It advises the authorities concerned on the steps to be taken to promote extra-curricular activities, including sports. Establishment of work-centres for imparting training in productive work, training of youth leaders and provision of financial assistance to voluntary organisations are some of the schemes of this organisation. The youth clubs (*yuvaka sanghas*) and *yuvati* clubs, which are voluntary organisations, help developmental activities such as formation of roads, cleaning campaign, running of adult literacy classes and running of libraries, reading rooms, besides arranging recreational and cultural programmes and assisting and guiding the farmers and the weaker sections of the society. Boys and girls of the schools and colleges of the age-group from 13 to 19 years are given opportunity to form their own teen-age clubs which normally consist of at least 15 members. The aims of these voluntary organizations are to encourage the members to engage themselves in useful creative activities and to instil in them literary tastes and to make them take interest in fine arts and sports. All these clubs are affiliated to the District Youth Services Board. The numbers of youth clubs, *yuvati* clubs and teen-age clubs organised in the various taluks of the district as in 1980 were as follows :

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	No. of youth clubs	No. of yuvati clubs	No. of teenage clubs
1	Chikmagalur	73	15	2
2	Kadur	134	11	—
3	Koppa	48	8	1
4	Mudigere	26	3	—
5	Narasimharajapura	37	6	1
6	Sringeri	31	4	—
7	Tarikere	110	12	2
	Total	459	59	6

By way of illustration, a brief account of the activities of a few associations of these categories is given hereunder. The Kannada Kala Sangha, Birur, was organised in 1962. Later it is affiliated to the District Youth Services Board. The members of this club have been active participants in celebrating national festivals. The Sangha distributed books and clothes to poor students and has conducted district and taluk-level sports,

in addition to a State-level Badminton Tournament. It has opened a fair price depot. Drama and essay competitions have been held under its auspices. The Yuvajana Koota of Giriyapura in Kadur taluk was founded in 1970. It is a registered body which is affiliated to the District Youth Services Board. It has been running a reading room and conducting yearly sports. It has striven to promote folk-arts like *Veeragase*. This Koota has a band of skilled and talented folk artists. Shri Sathya Sai Young Farmers' Club, Madaloor in Narasimharajapura taluk, was founded in 1971. It is affiliated to the District Youth Services Board. Voluntary contributions are raised from the public for augmenting the resources of the Club in addition to receipt of a grant from the State Government. The Club has been conducting sports competitions. It enacts dramas and carries on other cultural activities. It organises *shramadan* for repairs of roads, etc. Shri Ranganatha Yuvaka Raita Sangha of Karthikere of Chikmagalur taluk was formed in 1972 and is affiliated to the District Youth Services Board. The Sangha constructed an approach road to the Harijan colony and cleared up its surroundings. It has taken up fish-rearing and plants-protection work, conducted sports competitions, staged dramas and arranged other cultural programmes. The Durga Parameshwari Yuvati Mandal, Malpal in Narasimharajapura taluk, was organised in 1975. Its objectives are to (i) arrange debates and sports competitions, (ii) promote social and cultural activities through music and dance and (iii) spread knowledge on proper nutrition. It imparts training in tailoring and knitting and arranges baby shows. The Teen-age Club which was formed by the students of the Vishwa Vidyalaya High School, Chikmagalur town is functioning under the guidance of District Youth Services Board. The aims of the Club are rendering of social service, arranging competitions in sports and extra-curricular activities like science fairs, debates, music recital programmes, etc. The Club conducted science exhibition, arranged lectures on science by experts, promoted social and cultural activities and conducted sports competitions. It acquired a band-set in 1980-81 with the aid of the Board.

Nehru Yuvak Kendra

The Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Chikmagalur, was established in 1975. It is functioning under the Central Government Scheme for youth welfare. It is administered by the State Department of Youth Services. Apart from promoting sports activities, it renders help for the welfare of women, youths and children. It has a reading room-cum-library. The Kendra serves also as a vocational employment guidance bureau. Posters and booklets on professional and technical courses and employment opportunities are exhibited in the Kendra.

Training in tailoring, embroidery, flower-making, bee-keeping and maintaining of kitchen gardens is imparted. Film-shows, debates, group-discussions, campaign against the evil of dowry, drama competitions and other literary and cultural activities are organised by the Kendra. A

mass sputum survey, B.C.G. and triple antigen vaccinations, etc., have been also done. A social-service camp was also organised when help was rendered to construct school buildings at Chikpatnagere and Kyathana-bedu. (see ch. III).

Mahila Mandals

The State Government have been giving encouragement to start women's associations called *mahila mandals* which can help to implement certain welfare programmes. The Central Social Welfare Board pays grant upto 75 per cent of the expenditure of such registered voluntary institutions which work for promoting the welfare of women and children, the handicapped, the aged, and non-student young women. Several of these institutions have received recognition and financial support from the Government, local bodies and philanthropists. The taluk-wise numbers of *mahila mandals/mahila samajas* recognised and helped by the Karnataka Social Welfare Board as in 1980 are given hereunder:—

Sl. No.	Name of the taluk	No. of mahila mandals/ samajas
1	Chikmagalur	32
2	Kadur	28
3	Koppa	25
4	Mudigere	19
5	Narasimharajapura	19
6	Sringeri	12
7	Tarikere	25
<i>Total</i>		160

The work of a few women's associations of the district is related here by way of illustration. The Mahila Samaj of Chikmagalur was formed in 1930 by Smt. Shantabai Savor. It was got registered in 1961. A building was constructed for the Samaj with the help of donations from the public in 1931. This Association has been running a *shishuvihara*. It has been giving training to women in tailoring, embroidery work, knitting, hosiery work and painting. The Seetha Seva Mahila Mandal of Seethur in Narasimharajapura taluk was started in 1957, with the aim of training women in useful crafts in order to help them to supplement their income. Apart from tailoring and handicrafts, training is also imparted in cooking, house-keeping and the like. It has taken initiative in arranging baby shows and in getting to its members opportunity to participate in radio programmes. The Mahila Samaja of Lingadahalli in Tarikere taluk was formed in 1959. It is running a *balawadi*. Training in tailoring is being imparted. The members of the Samaja take interest themselves in knitting, embroidery and basket-making.

Shri Sharada Seva Sadana Mahila Samaja of Hariharapura in Koppa taluk was established in 1966 for promoting the welfare of women of the area by providing them training in various crafts and for creating in them interest in public activities. A *balawadi* is being run by this Samaja. Training is being given in tailoring. Adult literacy classes are being conducted. The Samaja has made arrangement for imparting know-how for preparation of nutritious food. The members of the Samaja give guidance to women of the village in maintaining cleanliness and improving sanitary conditions. It has a kitchen garden where fruits and vegetables are being grown. *Shramadan* and other welfare activities are also being undertaken. The Honnambika Mahila Samaja of Kadur began its work in 1970. Rendering of service to women by arranging craft classes and encouraging cottage industries is the main aim of this Samaja. In a programme organised in connection with the International Women's Year, know-how in regard to nutrition, family-planning, etc., was imparted. The Samaja has been encouraging women to learn making of rattan chairs, dolls, paper-flowers, etc. Tailoring classes are also being run by it.