

## CHAPTER XV

### EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Education in  
early days

IN the early days, there were indigenous schools known as the *Ayyagala mathas*. Largely, these were conducted by priests or other pandits, resident in *mathas* or temples. Some of these schools were also run by *shanbhogues* or some clerks attached to land-holders either in connection with the education of their masters' children or as private schools of their own. Learning in these schools was mainly through memorisation. The boys and girls obtained a knowledge of Kannada letters by writing on sand. Later, they learnt to use the iron needle on palm leaves for writing. They also learnt some arithmetic by committing to memory tables of additions, multiplications, etc. Attention was also paid to fractions and mental arithmetic. The pupils committed to memory also various pieces of poetry selected from *Mahabharata*, *Ramayana*, *Bhagavata*, etc. Music was taught along with the *Yakshagana* type of singing. The school teacher was held in high esteem and was paid in kind. There were also Vedic *Pathashalas* in the district, where the *Vedas*, *Upanishads*, logic, philosophy, literature, grammar, astrology, puranas, etc., and sometimes medicine were taught and the instruction was in Sanskrit. The libraries of these *Pathashalas* consisted of palm-leaf manuscripts. In addition to religious education, secular education was also imparted. Some schools were conducted in mosques for the benefit of Muslim children. Later, Catholic priests had also organised schools in churches.

Modern  
beginnings

Wars between the British and Tipu Sultan had disorganised the indigenous system of education. After the region passed into the hands of the British, Sir Thomas Munro ordered a survey of education in 1882 and drew up a scheme for education. In 1836, a Board of Education was established in Madras. Wood's Despatch of 1854 opened a new vista for the promotion of education and a Department of Education was established in the Madras Presidency, which took up the work of expanding education. With a view to providing training to teachers, a Normal

School was opened. The existing schools were continued and Government schools were opened in 1855-56. Education at primary, secondary and college levels took a definite shape. The missionary societies, which entered the field of education, established schools at Mangalore and Udipi (1838). In 1844, the Jesuit Mission opened its school at Mangalore. The local people of Mangalore raised contributions to the tune of Rs. 65,000 with the help of which a Government school was opened at Mangalore in 1867. The Education Department laid down requirements in respect of curriculum, text-books and standard of attainment in schools.

The year 1857 was a landmark in the field of higher education, when the University of Madras was established, and it conducted the Matriculation and Degree examinations. The Mangalore Government School was raised to the status of a Second Grade College in 1869. Later on, the Jesuit Mission also opened a College. The medium of instruction was English from standard V onwards. In 1855, a grant-in-aid code was first introduced, and in subsequent years it underwent revisions. The provision made in the code for financial assistance to institutions helped to bring a large number of indigenous schools under the system of primary education.

The Madras Elementary Education Act of 1863 and the Local Funds Act of 1871 placed primary education on a firm footing. The Acts provided funds for the establishment, maintenance and inspection of schools by local bodies, with the Collector of the district as the *ex-officio* president, and three or four official members along with an equal number of non-official members. Municipalities in towns also took up the responsibility of primary education. Education was made the first charge on the revenue cess. As a result of all these measures, the number of educational institutions rose from 73 in 1870-71 to 148 in 1880-81, of which 123 were primary schools with a total pupil-strength of 4,119. The Government organised examinations at various levels of the upper and lower primary classes. During the second decade of this century, the progress of education in all aspects was affected by the First World War, and consideration of many good schemes was postponed owing to financial difficulties. The German missionary schools suffered worst as they were considered alien. They were saved only by the appointment of special committees and approved correspondents.

The South Kanara district, which was formerly a part of the Madras State had comprised Mangalore, Coondapur, Udipi, Karkal Puttur, Belthangady and Kasaragod taluks, before its integration with the new Mysore State in 1956, when the Kasaragod taluk

Growth of  
literary

was transferred to Kerala. Any study of the trends of literacy in the district in earlier years would, therefore, include the Kasaragod taluk which is not now included. Taking only the population of fifteen years of age and upwards, it was found that 82.2 per cent of the males and 99.02 per cent of the females in the district were uneducated in the decade 1881-1891. The census statistics of these years disclosed that Uppinangady contained the largest population of illiterates followed by Coondapur. The percentage of illiterates in Uppinangady was 90.80, while it was 86.95 for Coondapur. By 1921, only 16.2 per cent of males and 3.8 per cent of females could read and write, or in the words of the census report, "could read a letter written in the ordinary running hand and reply to it". The statement given below shows the number of literates in the district as in 1921 :—

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Number of literates</i>		<i>Literates per thousand population</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Coondapur ..	9,583	810	147	11
Karkal ..	10,114	1,586	151	22
Udipi ..	17,652	2,814	175	26
Mangalore ..	29,422	8,011	197	52
Uppinangady ..	11,448	1,873	118	19

By 1931, there was a slight increase in literacy which was 17.1 per cent for men and 4 per cent for women. The increase in regard to women was not marked. During the following decades, there was an increase in the number of educational institutions and also a marked increase in the percentage of literacy. As per the 1951 census, the percentage of literacy was 33.5 among men and 15.6 among women, giving an average of 23 per cent for the entire population. The increase in the percentage of literacy among women from 4 in 1931 to 15.6 in 1951 showed the rapid strides made in women's education in South Kanara during the period. The following statements give the number of literates in the urban and rural areas of the district as in 1951 :—

#### Urban

<i>Name of town</i>	<i>Total population</i>	<i>Literates</i>	
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Mangalore .. ..	1,17,083	31,998	21,681
Coondapur .. ..	16,147	3,117	1,793
Udipi .. ..	20,451	5,953	4,468
Karkal .. ..	13,818	3,744	2,469
Mulki .. ..	9,798	2,106	1,619
Buntwal .. ..	11,678	2,217	1,252
Puttur .. ..	11,197	3,536	2,205

## Rural

Taluk	Total population	Literates	
		Males	Females
Mangalore .. ..	3,12,496	45,062	23,636
Udipi .. ..	2,70,108	44,387	23,587
Karkal .. ..	1,58,101	20,474	9,743
Puttur .. ..	2,31,772	29,839	10,724
Coondapur .. ..	1,58,268	14,497	4,985

By 1961, the percentage of literacy among men had increased to 41.38 and among women to 23.99, the overall percentage being 32.35. The statements given below show the number of literates in the urban and rural areas of the district in 1961 :

## Urban

Name of town	Total population	Literates	
		Males	Females
Coondapur .. ..	24,881	5,622	3,838
Karkal .. ..	15,535	3,688	1,912
Mangalore .. ..	1,86,238	56,811	42,460
Puttur .. ..	12,498	5,043	4,344
Udipi .. ..	41,207	12,082	10,041
Total .. ..	2,80,359	83,246	62,595

## Rural

Taluk	Total population	Literates	
		Males	Females
Belthangady .. ..	1,06,452	15,909	7,332
Buntwal .. ..	1,79,163	30,125	14,521
Coondapur .. ..	1,70,255	26,388	11,287
Karkal .. ..	1,66,936	29,947	20,509
Mangalore .. ..	2,06,698	39,145	25,741
Puttur .. ..	1,69,094	27,598	11,743
Udipi .. ..	2,84,880	58,532	41,259
Total .. ..	12,83,478	2,27,644	1,32,392

The following was the position in respect of educational levels in urban and rural areas of the district as in 1961 :—

Sl. No.	Levels	Urban		Rural	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
1.	Literates without educational levels.	44,634	35,679	1,89,067	1,11,702
2.	Primary or Junior Basic	23,616	19,877	27,679	18,112
3.	Matriculation or Higher Secondary.	12,290	6,380	10,898	2,578
4.	Technical diploma not equal to degree.	238	27	..	..
5.	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree.	202	7	..	..
6.	University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical.	1,849	425	..	..
7.	Engineering ..	104	..	..	..
8.	Medicine ..	184	50	..	..
9.	Agriculture ..	1	..	..	..
10.	Veterinary and dairying ..	..	..	..	..
11.	Technology ..	12	..	..	..
12.	Teaching ..	114	150	..	..
13.	Others ..	2	..	..	..
	Total ..	83,246	62,595	2,27,644	1,32,392

By 1971, the district had registered more than ten per cent increase over the total percentage of literacy of 32.35 in 1961. As per the final figures of 1971 census, the percentage of literacy among men was 52.34 while among women it was 35.04, the overall percentage for the district being 43.45. In regard to the percentage of literacy among men, it occupied the first place in the State and in respect of women the second place. This increase was made possible by various Government measures and public co-operation. Taluk-wise break-ups in respect of literates in the district for the year 1971 is given in General Appendices.

#### GENERAL EDUCATION

##### pre-primary Education

Pre-primary or nursery education is mostly managed by private educational institutions in the State. The policy of Government in this respect is one of encouragement and assistance rather than of direct initiative. Private agencies and local bodies are helped with grant-in-aid for starting kindergarten and nursery schools. With the assistance of the Social Welfare Board, some *balavadis* have been started specially in rural areas. The Government grant-in-aid in respect of the rural pre-primary schools is 70 per cent of the authorised expenditure, while in the case of the

urban pre-primary schools, it is 50 per cent of the authorised expenditure. Generally, lady teachers with S.S.L.C. qualification and special training in pre-primary education are employed in these schools.

There were 17 recognised nursery schools in South Kanara district as in 1971-72 with a pupil-strength of 298 boys and 326 girls, making a total of 624, under the charge of 17 trained teachers. Of the 17 teachers only one was male, the rest being women teachers. The municipalities of the respective places have been paying their contributions towards the maintenance of *shishu-viharas*. As in December 1971, there were 22 women welfare centres all over the district run by the Social Welfare Department, which were giving nursery education to nearly 1,000 children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, besides feeding all of them. Each centre was under the charge of one Lady Social Welfare Organiser and one Conductress.

Until 1920, elementary education had been left in the hands of the local boards, municipal councils, missions and other private agencies. In that year was passed the Madras Elementary Education Act (Act VIII of 1920) which introduced a number of changes. It created, in each district, a District Educational Council consisting of some members nominated by the Government and others elected by the local bodies, to prepare schemes for the extension of elementary education, to enlist the co-operation of all agencies, public as well as private, for that purpose, to regulate the recognition of all elementary schools, to disburse all grants-in-aid from provincial funds to these schools, and to advise the Department of Education generally in all matters connected with elementary education, including the provision of trained teachers. It provided for the levy, with the previous consent of the Government, of an additional tax, subject to the prescribed minimum, by the local bodies and, wherever the local bodies had levied a tax, the contribution of an equal sum from the provincial funds in addition to the provincial subsidies was usually made. And, what is more, it provided for the introduction of compulsion in suitable areas with the previous sanction of the Government. About the same time, the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act were revised and elementary education was completely removed from the purview of the District Boards and entrusted to the Taluk Boards and the Municipalities.

Elementary  
Education

In 1923, two conferences convened by the Government stressed the need for the gradual expansion of elementary education by establishing a school in every village with a population of over 500 inhabitants, by developing and improving the existing schools and by requiring the local bodies to open new schools. In 1924, a special survey of elementary education was undertaken in all taluks

of the Madras Presidency and as a result of this, subsidies were given by the Government for opening a number of schools in places hitherto unprovided with schools.

Within a few years, however, the policy of expansion led to much stagnation and wastage. In order to remedy this state of affairs, the Madras Elementary Education Act was amended and a modified form of compulsion was adopted, calculated not so much to ensure that every child entered a school as to prevent the child, who had entered a school, from being removed from it within the period of school age. In order to make this compulsion effective, the chairmen of the municipalities and the president of the newly reconstituted District Board in place of the Taluk Boards (which were abolished) were empowered to impose penalties on all parents who withdrew their children from schools while they were of school age, in all areas, where compulsory education had been introduced. Subsequently, the power was transferred to the District Educational Officers in 1946. Various measures were also taken for eliminating ineffective and inefficient elementary schools, and for establishing, in their places, well-equipped complete schools with five standards, so that the pupils enrolled in them might go through the full primary course and become permanently literate. In the meantime, the District Educational Councils were replaced by the Taluk Advisory Councils in 1939, and these were in turn abolished in 1941, and their duties were entrusted to the Education Department. These measures had proved successful and the percentage of pupils passing through the five classes had risen much above the percentage aimed at by the Department.

**Rural bias to elementary education**

While stagnation and wastage were considerably controlled, steps were taken to give a rural bias to elementary education which had remained mostly bookish and divorced from practical life. The necessity of giving such a bias was stressed as early as 1927 by Sir Meverel Statham, who afterwards became the Director of Public Instruction. Some experiments were made thereafter, and finally a scheme was worked out, and a proper syllabus was framed for that purpose in 1939-40. According to this scheme, emphasis was laid on the teaching of the mother-tongue and handicrafts in the lower elementary standards and at least one pre-vocational subject in the higher elementary standards. Practical subjects such as hygiene including home craft for girls, gardening and recreational subjects like music, were made compulsory for all pupils in the lower elementary stage. Instruction was also imparted in elementary mathematics, history and geography, nature study and physical training. Among the handicrafts and pre-vocational subjects were included spinning and weaving, mat-making, bee-keeping, pottery, embroidery, lace-making, etc. Among the optional subjects were included English,

first-aid and a second language. Special steps were also taken to train teachers in the new syllabus by organising refresher courses.

The growth of elementary education in South Kanara has been very marked. In 1933-34, 94 per cent of villages with a population between 1,000 and 2,000, 98 per cent of villages with a population between 500 and 1,000 and 67 per cent of villages with a population between 200 and 500 had elementary schools. During the year 1934, there were 1,179 elementary schools with a total strength of 86,309 pupils as against 437 schools with a total strength of 16,011 pupils in 1893.

Primary education in South Kanara consisted of standards I to V in Lower Elementary Schools. The Higher Elementary Schools consisted of standards I to VIII. According to a survey made by the Department of Public Instruction in 1957-58, there were 115 primary and 67 middle schools in urban areas and 1,096 primary and 224 middle schools in rural areas, the total number of elementary schools being 1,502. The following table gives the break-up figures according to the survey :—

Urban				
<i>Type of Schools</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Lower Elementary (Primary)	115	15,794	12,358	28,152
Higher Elementary (Middle)	67	6,348	4,259	10,607
Rural				
Lower Elementary (Primary)	1,096	77,199	50,170	1,27,369
Higher Elementary (Middle)	224	13,780	6,841	20,621
Total	1,502	1,13,121	73,628	1,86,749

As per the new scheme, the middle schools were abolished and they were merged in Higher Elementary Schools. Some high schools in South Kanara had also standards VI to VIII attached to them.

During the decade from 1957-58 to 1967-68, rapid progress was registered in the field of primary education. At present, the primary schools consist of Lower or Junior Primary Schools with I to IV standards and Senior or Higher Primary Schools with I to VII standards or V to VII standards. During the year 1967-68 there were 411 Junior Primary Schools, of which 308 were run by Government, 97 by Local Boards and six by private bodies, with a total pupil-strength of 1,14,146 boys and 87,000 girls. For every 10,000 population, 1,126 pupils were attending the Junior Primary Schools.

Lower Primary  
Schools



**Higher Primary Schools**

During the year 1967-68, there were 1,155 Senior or Higher Primary Schools of which 78 were run by Government, 606 by Local Boards and 471 by private bodies, with a total pupil-strength of 50,133 boys and 33,921 girls. For every 10,000 population, 470 pupils were studying in Senior or Higher Primary Schools. Thus, in all, there were 1,566 primary schools in South Kanara in 1967-68. The strength of teachers working in primary schools was 7,349, of whom 4,225 were trained men teachers and 2,724 trained women teachers.

**Position in 1971-72**

Subsequently, the primary schools run by the Local Boards were taken over by the Government. As in 1971-72, there were 419 Lower Primary Schools and 1,160 Higher Primary Schools. Of these, six Lower Primary and 480 Higher Primary Schools were run by private bodies. The enrolment in that year was 1,26,932 boys and 96,594 girls in standards I to IV and 57,944 boys and 39,990 girls in standards V to VII. In that year, 607 teachers were working in Lower Primary Schools, of whom 403 men and 133 women were trained and 61 men and 10 women were untrained. In the Higher Primary Schools, 7,200 teachers were working, of whom 4,018 men and 2,905 women were trained and 169 men and 108 women were untrained. The Percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers was 95.5.

**Fisheries Schools**

The fishermen of fishing villages situated near the sea-shore found it difficult to send their children to farther places. Hence the Department of Fisheries has established schools in important fishing villages. It is running six lower primary, 18 higher primary and 13 high schools in South Kanara. Except 11 high schools, all the other schools are under the control of the Assistant Director of Fisheries. As in 1972, 296 teachers were working in these schools. The pupil-strength in primary schools was 6,497 of whom 4,043 were from the fishermen's community. Two statements showing the taluk-wise number of Lower and Higher Primary Schools and the number of pupils studying in them as on 31st March 1972, are appended at the end of the Chapter. (Tables I and II).

**Compulsory Primary Education**

As early as 1934, when the Madras Elementary Education Act was amended, a provision was made for a modified form of compulsion so as to prevent the child from being withdrawn as long as he was of school age. During 1945-46, the scheme of compulsory elementary education was introduced in the coastal strips with provision for extension in future years. In 1957, compulsory primary education was in force in two towns and 222 villages in different parts of the district and there were nine schools in the urban areas and 186 schools in the rural areas where compulsion was in force. The total enrolment under compulsion in the urban areas

was 1,152 boys and 965 girls, while in the rural areas it was 16,684 boys and 11,753 girls. The percentage of enrolment worked out to 98.7.

The provisions of the Mysore Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961, were brought into force throughout the State with effect from the 1st August 1961. The following are some of the important provisions of the Act :—

**Compulsory  
Primary  
Education  
Act, 1961**

- (a) Establishment of primary schools within a walking distance of one mile from the home of every child;
- (b) Making it the responsibility of every parent to see to the regular attendance of his children at an approved school;
- (c) Appointment of attendance authorities to enforce enrolment of children;
- (d) Prevention of employment of children so that they may be enabled to attend schools regularly; and
- (e) Constitution of Primary School Panchayat Courts to try offences under the Act.

A child completing the age of five years and ten months on 22nd May of each year is required to attend an approved school. But even children, who have completed the age of five years can be admitted to primary I standard on a voluntary basis. A State level seminar on compulsory primary education was held in April 1961. Some of the important recommendations of this seminar which were accepted by the Government were as follows :—

- (1) Opening of schools in all villages having a minimum population of 300 or where the minimum number of students for opening a school are available;
- (2) Appointment of additional teachers to existing schools, wherever necessary;
- (3) Provision of incentive schemes like mid-day meals, free supply of books, attendance scholarships, etc.;
- (4) Constitution of a School Betterment Committee for each school; and
- (5) Making it the responsibility of Taluk Development Boards and Municipalities to implement the scheme of compulsory primary education in their respective jurisdictions.

Enumeration of children of the age-group 6 to 11 is being conducted every year in the month of December to assess the number of children who should be enrolled. The number of children enumerated and enrolled and the percentages of enrolment for the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 in South Kanara are shown in the following statement :—

**Enumeration  
of children**

Statement showing the number of Children enrolled and the percentage of enrolment in South Kanara District for the years from 1967-68 to 1971-72.

Year	No. of children enumerated			No. of children enrolled			Percentage of enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1967-68	1,48,976	1,23,601	2,72,577	1,22,031	99,314	2,21,345	81.9	80.4	81.2
1968-69	1,63,641	1,35,182	2,98,823	1,35,392	1,03,848	2,39,340	82.7	76.8	80.0
1969-70	1,90,421	1,58,177	3,48,598	1,46,579	1,15,202	2,61,781	88.0	85.0	86.0
1970-71	2,28,364	1,51,577	3,79,941	1,62,211	1,26,402	2,88,613	71.0	83.3	75.9
1971-72	1,14,353	92,245	2,06,598	1,02,235	88,424	1,90,659	89.3	95.8	92.2

(There are some special educational facilities made available to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and they have been mentioned in Chapter XVII)

### SECONDARY EDUCATION

Since South Kanara district was under the administrative control of the Government of Madras before 1st November 1956, the educational set-up in the district prior to that date was of the pattern prevailing in the Madras State. In the year 1911, a Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination conducted by a Government Board was introduced with a revised syllabus in lieu of the Matriculation Examination conducted by the Madras University. Thereafter, the Government of Madras began to grant increased subsidies both to the schools maintained by the local boards and municipalities as also to the schools managed by private agencies. In 1923, the Madras Government established an advisory board called the District Education Board, and in 1923, these Boards were reorganised. Liberty was given to the managers of the schools to choose English or the language of the district, as the medium of instruction in forms IV, V and VI of secondary schools.

Under  
Madras  
Government

By 1921, there were 18 secondary schools for boys and six for girls. Aided high schools came into existence with local support. They were Canara High School and Ganapathi High School in Mangalore. The period from 1921 to 1947 witnessed a considerable educational expansion. Efforts were made to revise the scheme of secondary education in 1923. It was considered that secondary education should be so modelled as to equip young men not merely to prepare for the University and professional careers but to enter other occupations. The Government made it compulsory for high schools to provide for manual training and occupations such as carpentry, book-binding, weaving, printing, etc. Every high school had one or the other vocational subject and the pupils took interest in them. The pattern continued upto 1939, when a new scheme was introduced under which manual training was made compulsory, but it was not an examination subject. History, algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry and book-keeping and type-writing were optional subjects. Hindi was introduced as a compulsory subject in 1938, but it was made optional in the next year in Forms I to III and for the S.S.L.C. examination. There were 29 secondary schools in 1946-47 in South Kanara.

The terms 'Secondary Education' were generally applied with reference to classes in which English was taught, and comprised a three-year course in a high school preceded by a four-year course in a middle school. Pupils successful at the class examination at

the end of the middle school IV year class were eligible for admission to the 1st year high school class. The schools for secondary education in South Kanara were of the following types :—

High Schools—Classes I to V and Forms I to VI ;

Middle Schools—Classes I to V and Forms I to III.

These secondary schools might have all or any of the classes in the primary stage or classes from form I only. At the end of the VI form, the students took the S.S.L.C. public examination.

Within a period of ten years from 1946-47, there was a marked increase in the number of high schools in the district. The position just after the integration in 1956 was that the South Kanara District Board was managing 20 high schools (called the Board High Schools) located at Coondapur, Udipi, Karkal, Puttur, Hiriadka, Baindoor, Bailur, Hejmady, Koteshwara, Admar, Sullia Bellare, Panja, Shankaranarayana, Venoor, Hebri, Uppinangadi, Belthangady, Belman and Basrur. In 1957-58, there were, in all, 70 high schools in the district managed by the Government, local bodies and private agencies. Of these 70 high schools, 46 were situated within the jurisdiction of the District Board, which excluded municipal and major panchayat areas. The total number of pupils studying in all the high schools in that period in the district (Forms IV, V and VI) was 28,445 (18,425 boys and 10,020 girls). Of the total number of pupils attending the high schools in the district, 20.4 per cent were on the rolls of the Board High Schools.

**Later Re-  
organisation**

The Government appointed a committee called the Educational Integration Advisory Committee in December 1956 to advise on the steps to be taken to evolve a common pattern of education for the new State, as the pattern of secondary education then existing varied from region to region. The committee recommended a four-year higher secondary education preceded by a seven-year primary (basic) education. A curriculum committee was then appointed to formulate the outlines of the higher secondary school course. The new syllabus was ordered to take effect from the year 1960-61. This syllabus was further revised abolishing the electives from the year 1969-70.

**New scheme  
of studies**

As per the recommendations of the Kothari Commission, the State Advisory Board of Education resolved to recommend for providing a common curriculum of general education for the first 10 years of school education. Accordingly, a general curriculum committee and several sub-committees were formed to frame the syllabi in various subjects for standards VIII, IX and X. The electives in standard IX were abolished in 1969-70. The new syllab-

were ordered to be implemented in standard IX from 1969-70 and in standards VIII and X from 1970-71. This new scheme of studies is as follows :—

1. First Language :

(a) One of the following languages : Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, English, Samskrita, Persian and Arabic

or

(b) One of the following composite courses :—

(i) Mother-tongue (except Kannada+Regional Language)

(ii) Mother-tongue+a Classical Language

(iii) Regional Language+a Classical Language (no composite course in the case of English).

2. Second Language—English

3. Third Language—Hindi

4. Science—Physics, Chemistry and Biology

5. Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry

6. Social Studies—History, Civics and Geography

7. Physical Education

8. Games

9. Work Experience/Drawing and Art/Music and Dance

10. Moral Education/School Broadcasting

11. Library Work.

Secondary Education in the State was made free for all the students, irrespective of the income of their parents, with effect from the school year 1966-67.

During a period of 15 years, the number of secondary schools in South Kanara increased more than two-fold and there were, in all, 167 secondary schools in 1971-72. Of these, 36 were Government Schools, 22 Taluk Board Schools, 104 aided schools and 5 un-aided schools.

Position in  
1971-72

Of the 36 Government schools, one was a central school, one was taken over from a municipality and 15 from the taluk development boards. Of the 167 high schools, 33 were girls' high schools, out of which three were Government girls' high schools, one was managed by a taluk development board and 29 were aided

girls' high schools. Among the 167 high schools, as many as 56 were higher secondary schools having P. U. C. I Year class. Later, many of these higher secondary schools were converted into Junior Colleges. The strength of the pupils during 1971-72 in all these secondary schools was 25,595 boys and 16,910 girls, including 2,095 boys and 1,132 girls of P. U. C. I Year class. The teaching staff consisted of 2,100 teachers, of whom 1,150 men and 520 women were trained and 331 men and 99 women were untrained; 79.5 per cent of the teachers were thus trained personnel.

The language policy for the secondary level is also liberal as in the case of primary education. Provision is made to teach Samskrita, Hindi, Urdu, Arabic, English, etc., in many of the schools as the first language and as a part of composite course. Kannada, being the regional language, is taught in all the schools. It is the first language and medium of instruction in most of the schools.

There are thirteen high schools as already stated, run by the Fisheries Department, of which 11 are under the direct administrative control of the Deputy Director of Fisheries, Mangalore. As in 1972, there were 2,230 pupils in these high schools, of whom 841 were fishermen's children.

**S.S.L.C.  
Examination  
results**

At the end of the tenth year of schooling, a public examination (Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination) is conducted by the State Secondary Education and Examination Board. The following table shows, (management-wise) the number of pupils appeared and the number passed during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 :—

Sl. No.	Year	No. examined	No. passed	Percentage
1. <i>Government High Schools.</i>				
	1970	818	586	71.63
	1971	926	496	53.56
	1972	862	504	58.50
2. <i>Municipal High Schools.</i>				
	1970	141	124	87.94
	1971	162	139	85.80
	1972	207	131	63.30
3. <i>District Board and Taluk Development Board High Schools.</i>				
	1970	2,409	1,778	73.86
	1971	2,367	1,461	61.72
	1972	2,505	1,551	61.90
4. <i>Private High Schools.</i>				
	1970	6,785	5,225	77.00
	1971	7,502	4,809	64.10
	1972	7,813	5,039	64.50

From all these four types of institutions, the total number of pupils appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination, the number passed and the percentages of passes during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 were as given below :—

Year	No. of examinees	No. of passes	Percentage
1970	10,153	7,713	75.96
1971	10,957	6,905	63.01
1972	11,387	7,225	63.40

In regard to the total percentage of passes in the S.S.L.C. Examination of April 1970, South Kanara held the first place in the State, while in 1971 and 1972, it ranked second, the first place being taken by the Belgaum district.

Commerce education is imparted in private commerce institutions. Till 1969-70, there was a commerce group as an optional subject in secondary schools. In view of the implementation of the non-elective syllabus in secondary schools from 1969-70, the imparting of commerce education in high schools was given up.

**Commerce  
Education**

The commerce institutes conduct classes generally in the mornings and evenings and prepare candidates for the various commerce examinations conducted by the Government. Many of these institutions receive maintenance grants from the Education Department. Till recently, there was a Board for Commerce Education and Examinations constituted by the Government, prescribing the courses for these examinations and conducting them. The Director of Public Instruction was the *ex-officio* President of the Board and a Senior Assistant Director was its *ex-officio* Secretary. The Board granted certificates and diplomas to successful candidates. There were 48 commerce institutions in the district, all under private managements, with 3,876 boys and 3,051 girls studying under the guidance of 141 instructors during the year 1972. Now (1973), Commerce Education and Examinations are under the control of the Mysore Secondary Education and Examinations Board, Bangalore.

In recent years, educational and vocational guidance is gaining momentum in secondary schools. The State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance, a wing of the Department of Education, has been organising guidance activities since its inception in 1959. One of its important activities is to train high school teachers as career masters, who, in turn, can guide the pupils in solving their problems—educational, vocational and personal. The career masters also enable the pupils to know the 'world of work', so that they can choose proper courses or vocations after leaving the schools.

**Educational  
and Vocational  
Guidance**



Upto the end of 1971-72, 73 high school teachers in South Kanara were trained as career masters by the Bureau. The target under the Fourth Five-Year Plan is to provide at least one career master to each one of the high schools in the State. The guidance activities also aim at minimising failures in the examinations by improving the study habits of the pupils. There is also an attempt to co-ordinate the services of several agencies interested in education. Guidance has also been introduced as a subject for the students of the B.Ed. Class.

**Administrative  
set-up**

Prior to the re-organisation of the Education Department in 1970, the District Educational Officer was the controlling officer who was responsible for the administration and control of all primary and higher elementary schools in the district. He was assisted in his work by two Assistant Educational Officers. The functions of the District Educational Officer included inspection of high schools, teachers' training institutions and subordinate offices located within the district. Under him, there were eight Inspectors of Schools each in charge of an educational range in the district.

Owing to the rapid expansion in the field of education since 1956 and great increase in the number of school-going children, the administrative set-up for supervision and inspection was found to be inadequate involving wastage and ineffectiveness. The Mysore Pay Commission (1966-68) felt that there was urgent need for strengthening the inspectorate for achieving improvement in the standard of education. The Working Group on Educational Planning, Administration and Educational set-up of the Planning Commission also emphasised the need for providing better supervision and guidance in schools. In view of these factors, the Government of Mysore re-organised the set-up in June 1970. Under this new arrangement, every Range Office at the taluk level is entrusted to an Assistant Educational Officer (Class II) instead of an Inspector of Schools (Class III). He is assisted by graduate inspectors at the rate of one inspector for every 75 schools. The Urdu ranges are also attached to the respective ranges. Now, every district is headed by an officer of the rank of a Deputy Director of Public Instruction assisted by Junior Class I Officers at the rate of one officer for every 50 high schools in the district. With a view to providing guidance to subject teachers, a Wing consisting of five Subject Inspectors—one each for English, Kannada, Physical Sciences and Mathematics, Biological Sciences and Social Studies—is attached to each District Office. The number of divisions is also reduced from five to four, each division being co-terminus with the corresponding revenue division.

The South Kanara district has been sanctioned one post of Deputy Director of Public Instruction, three posts of Educational

Officers, eight posts of Assistant Educational Officers (one for each range), 20 graduate inspectors including one Urdu Inspector and five posts of Subject Inspectors for the Academic wing and proportionately, the ministerial staff has been also strengthened, from 1st July 1970. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction is functioning under the control and supervision of the Joint Director of Public Instruction, Mysore Division.

#### HIGHER EDUCATION

In the early part of the present century, there were only three colleges in South Kanara. The Government Arts College, Mangalore, was only a second grade college with intermediate classes and there were two private colleges, viz., the St. Aloysius College and St. Agnes College, which were first grade colleges. In 1948, the Government College, Mangalore, was upgraded into a first grade college. In 1949, the opening of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College at Udipi marked the initial major achievement of the Academy of General Education, Manipal. During the decade from 1950 to 1960, a few more colleges came into existence. When the district was in the Madras State, the colleges in the district were affiliated to the Madras University except for the Kasturba Medical College which was affiliated to the Karnatak University Dharwar. After the integration of the area with the new Mysore State, the other colleges were also at first affiliated to the Karnatak University and later to the Mysore University. In 1959-60, there were seven colleges, three at Mangalore, two at Udipi and one each at Puttur and Karkal, with a student-strength of 1,882 boys and 619 girls in P.U.C. classes and 1,844 boys and 633 girls in degree classes.

During the subsequent years, with the rapid increase in the number of high schools in the district, the need for more colleges was keenly felt. From seven in 1959-60, the number of colleges rose to 17 by 1969, besides two other institutions namely, the Institute of Social Service and the Post-Graduate Centre which came into existence at Mangalore. As in 1971-72, there were four colleges in Mangalore City, of which one was a Government college and three were missionary colleges including one evening college. At Udipi, there were three colleges including an evening college. There were two colleges at Puttur and the other colleges were located at Karkal, Mulki, Coondapur, Moodabidri, Ujre, Surathkal, Kallianpur and Buntwal. In all, 13,627 students including 3,838 girls were studying in these colleges under the guidance of 601 teachers, including 75 women, in 1971-72.

A brief account of the early colleges and the post-graduate institutions is given in the following pages. A statement showing the name and location of each college, strength of students in 1972, etc., is appended at the end of the Chapter (Table III).

**St. Aloysius  
College,  
Mangalore**

The St. Aloysius College, which was started in 1880, was raised to the status of a second grade college in 1882 and to that of first grade in 1887. The site of the present main building at Mangalore was given by the late Mr. Lawrence Lobo Prabhu on the western spur of the Idgah Hill, overlooking the town. The buildings are spacious and imposing, affording ample accommodation. In 1907, hostels were opened to accommodate a large number of students coming from the mofussil areas. Subjects in Arts, Science and Commerce are taught in this college. It has a large library with 28,654 volumes. In recent years, the Science Section of the College has been considerably improved and extended with five fully-equipped laboratories. The strength of the College in 1957 was about 700.

The strength of students in 1972 was 242 in B.A. classes, 404 in B.Sc. classes and 227 in B. Com. classes, making a total of 873. The College has provided opportunities to students to serve in several organisations and associations such as the Social Service League, N.C.C. with army, navy and air force wings, Planning Forum, Language and Subjects Associations, Fine Arts Association and Old Boys' Association. The College brings out a magazine every year. It has plans to put up buildings for a new zoology block, a separate library and a reading room. The teaching staff, as in 1972, consisted of one Principal, one Professor, 9 Readers, 30 Lecturers, two Physical Directors and 9 Demonstrators. During the year 1970-71, the income of the College was Rs. 8,32,796, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,52,471. Attached to the College is the church dedicated to St. Aloysius Gonzaga, the Patron of Youth. The frescoes and tableaux with which the Italian artist, Brother Moscheni, adorned its walls and ceiling in 1898 have made this church a great centre of attraction. Many of the tourists, who come to Mangalore, pay a visit to this church. The alumni of the St. Aloysius College hold many high posts in India.

**St. Agnes  
College,  
Mangalore**

The Institute of the Apostolic Carmel has been a pioneer institution in the field of women's education in South India. Under the guidance of the Rev. Mother Aloysia, the St. Agnes College was started at Mangalore in 1920 with a view to catering to the needs of higher education among women. It was affiliated to the Madras University in 1921 for the Intermediate course and was one of the first private women's colleges in India. The College started with only 24 students on its rolls. In June 1924, the B.A. class was started with 12 students and it became a first grade college from that year.

In 1970, which was the centenary year of the Apostolic Carmel, the College started a service project school for mentally retarded children. As in 1972-73, there were 11 boys and 5 girls

in this school which was recognised by the Department of Public Instruction and was eligible for grants. In that year, the College was granted affiliation for Pre-University Commerce with an intake capacity of 80 students. In 1971, the I year B.Com. classes and the new two-year P.U.C. course were started. As in 1972-73, the College had a student-strength of 1,610 and the staff consisted of a Professor, seven Readers, 35 Lecturers and nine Demonstrators. The College library had 14,253 books in English, 2,244 in Kannada, 822 in Hindi and 188 in French, and the reading room was subscribing to six dailies and 118 periodicals. Particular attention is being paid to physical education also. The College has been encouraging students also in activities such as National Service Scheme, quiz, music, debates, essay competitions, etc.

The Government College at Mangalore was started as a provincial high school in 1865, and in 1868, F.A. classes were opened to make it a second grade college. The lower classes were gradually abolished. Girls were admitted for the first time in 1902. The strength of the College in 1938 was 168 in the Intermediate stage. In 1948, the College was upgraded into a first grade college. A hostel is attached to the college. The P.U.C. course was introduced in 1956-57. The strength of students has been steadily growing since 1959-60. In 1971-72, it had 1,424 students including 388 girls, as against 500 in 1956. In addition to extending the office block, a new block was added in 1960-61, followed by the addition of a new science block in 1963 constructed at a cost of about Rs. 7 lakhs. A new building, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4 lakhs, is under construction. There are laboratories for physics, chemistry, botany and zoology well-equipped to meet the needs of the science classes. It has a good library with a seating capacity of 100 and a reading room with a capacity of 50. As in 1971-72, the library contained 36,066 books, and it was getting 76 periodicals and 9 dailies. As in 1971-72, the teaching staff consisted of one Principal-cum-Professor, three Readers, 40 Lecturers, one part-time Lecturer, two Physical Culture Instructors and eight Demonstrators. Subjects in arts, science and commerce are taught and besides English, the languages taught are Kannada, Hindi, Sanskrit and Malayalam. The students, under the guidance of a staff editor, are publishing a fortnightly journal. The College publishes also an annual magazine. There are also associations like Fine Arts Club, Social Service League, Camera Club, Subject Associations, Study Circle, etc., attached to the College. The College has more than 35 endowed prizes intended for encouraging curricular and co-curricular activities.

**Government  
College,  
Mangalore**

The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi, was established by the Academy of General Education, Manipal, which runs a number of educational institutions in the district. This was the first college to be started by the Academy which has been

**Mahatma  
Gandhi  
Memorial  
College, Udipi**

rendering tremendous services in the field of education (*see* also Chapter XVII). The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College was formally inaugurated in June 1949, with a strength of 89 students. Dr. T. M. A. Pai, the Registrar of the Academy, donated a sum of Rs. 50,000 to the general funds of the College. Originally, the College was housed in a temporary building. Later on, the Academy selected a spacious site at Sagri and got it alienated free of all charges from the Madras Government. New college buildings were put up on this 46-acre ground and in 1951, the college moved into it. The institution has degree courses for B.A., B.Com. and B.Sc. In 1957-58, there were, 516 boys and 51 girls studying in the various courses.

In the early 1960s, the college made efforts to run a few centres of cottage industries such as bee-keeping and paper-making. From time to time, the students have been given part-time training under an "Earn and Learn" scheme. The college conducts also diploma and certificate courses in German and a diploma course in Kannada. A centre for training in *Yakshagana*, a unique folk-art of the *Malnad* region is also being run here. As in 1972, the strength of students in various courses was as given below :—

<i>Courses</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
P.U.C. Classes .. ..	187	73	260
B.A. Degree Classes .. ..	101	126	227
B.Sc. Degree Classes .. ..	413	63	476
B.Com. Degree Classes .. ..	205	24	229
Total .. ..	906	286	1,192

In 1972, the teaching staff consisted of a Principal (also Professor), one Professor, seven Readers, 33 Lecturers, six Demonstrators, one tutor and two Physical Education Directors. The college has a good library and reading room, kept open from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. Recently, a new research and reference section has been added to it. In 1972, the library contained 28,229 books in English, 8,422 in Kannada, 1,071 in Sanskrit, 1,534 in Hindi and 980 in other languages, making a total of 40,236 books. It was getting 113 English, 32 Kannada, 11 Hindi and one Sanskrit periodicals besides six English and four Kannada dailies. It has a publications wing and it has brought out nearly 20 books so far. The highly valuable library of the late poet Laureate Manjeshwar Govinda Pai has been donated to this institution.

The buildings consist of three structures, namely, (a) the Old Block, (b) the Vijnana Mandira with one floor, and (c) the New Block with a ground and two floors. It runs two hostels,

one for men and another for women. About 180 students in all are living in them. The college buildings are stated to have cost approximately Rs. 16,90,219, while the hostel buildings Rs. 6,00,000. There are also two auditoria, one of them being an open auditorium besides a ladies rest-room and staff quarters.

Physics, chemistry, botany and zoology laboratories are spacious and well-equipped. About 800 students of various science courses work in 15 to 20 batches each week in these laboratories. Students of mathematics and statistics are also provided with necessary equipments. The approximate cost of the laboratories was Rs. 6,96,853.

There are several associations sponsored by the College such as Science Club, Planning Forum, Literary and Fine Arts Club, Excursion Club, Sports and Games Associations, National Service Corps, N.C.C., Speakers' Club and Staff Club. These arrange, *inter alia*, for periodical lectures, seminars, film shows, surveys, study tours, etc. A Research Centre has been established with a view to organising and facilitating research work in ancient history, archaeology and literature. An archaeological museum and a manuscripts library are attached to this Centre. On the Sarvodaya Day, a charity programme of poor-feeding takes place every year. The income of the college in 1970-71 was Rs. 12,26,308 while the expenditure also amounted to Rs. 12,26,308 as against Rs. 7,99,512 in 1966-67.

In the decade 1960-70, the M.G.M. College, Udipi, was followed by the establishment of four more colleges at Karkal, Coondapur, Mulki and Moodabidri, all managed by the Academy of General Education, Manipal.

The Institute of Social Service Roshni Nilaya, Mangalore, was established in 1960 with the main object of training social workers. To begin with, it conducted a diploma course in Social Work. In 1967, a higher course leading to Master's Degree was started and the Institute was affiliated to the University of Mysore. In 1970, B.A. Degree Course with social work as one of the major subjects was started. Field work is an integral part of the social work education in this Institute. While the class-room instruction gives the theoretical knowledge pertaining to the methods and techniques of working with people and a knowledge of the settings in which social work is carried on, the field work provides an opportunity for developing skills needed to work with people. All the students are expected to put in 15 hours of field work per week.

**Institute of  
Social Service,  
Mangalore**

As a supplement to the classroom lectures and field work, camps are organised each year to enable the students to see the

working of community projects, besides conducting seminars and the like. The Institute has a well-equipped library. There is a students' union which arranges programmes such as lectures, debates, competitions, games and social events. There is also a hostel for women.

**Mangala  
Gangotri,  
Konaje**

A Post-Graduate Centre, called the Mangala Gangotri, was started by the Mysore University at Mangalore in 1968, with Physics, Mathematics, Bio-Sciences, Commerce and Kannada as the subjects for study. In the beginning, the Physics Department at Surathkal, the Mathematics and the Kannada Departments in the St. Aloysius College buildings and Bio-Sciences and Commerce Departments in the Kasturba Medical College building, Mangalore were functioning. The Centre has now shifted to the campus buildings constructed at a cost of about Rs. 22 lakhs, at Konaje, about 12 miles from Mangalore, situated in the midst of enchanting natural surrounding. There is also a hostel accommodating about 55 students, a dormitory accommodating 30 students and ten staff quarters. As in 1972, 255 students were studying at this centre, the strength of students studying in each branch being as follows :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Physics	30	1	31
2.	Mathematics	42	6	48
3.	Bio-Sciences	21	7	28
4.	Commerce	52	6	58
5.	Kannada	72	18	90
Total		217	38	255

The number of members of the teaching staff, subject-wise, was as follows :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Professor</i>	<i>Reader</i>	<i>Lecturer</i>
1.	Physics	..	1	3
2.	Mathematics	..	1	3
3.	Bio-Sciences	..	..	6
4.	Commerce	..	1	2
5.	Kannada	1 (Prof-cum-Director)	..	3+1 Part-time lecturer
Total		1	3	18

The non-teaching staff consisted of 25 persons including one Superintendent and an Assistant Librarian. A branch of the 'Prasaranga' of the Mysore University, with one Sales Assistant and two Attenders, is functioning at Mangalore to attend to the sale of books published by the 'Prasaranga.'

## PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Government Trade School started at Mangalore in 1929 was merged with the Karnataka Polytechnic which was established in 1946 as a Regional Polytechnic under a post-war development scheme. By 1954, new buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs were constructed with a hostel for accommodating 100 students. The diploma courses provided and the actual total strength on the rolls of the Polytechnic as in 1956-57 were as given hereunder.—

Karnataka  
Polytechnic,  
Mangalore

Course	Total strength on rolls
Civil Engineering .. ..	111
Mechanical Engineering .. ..	63
Automobile Engineering .. ..	38
Total .. ..	212*

\*For a total sanctioned strength of 240.

There were eight certificate courses of two years duration in 1956-57, the details of which were as given below :—

Sl. No.	Course	Strength on rolls
1.	General Mechanic .. ..	21
2.	Cabinet Making .. ..	5
3.	Auto Servicing .. ..	31
4.	Machinists and Turners .. ..	36
5.	Electric Wiring .. ..	16
6.	Electric and Gas Welding .. ..	16
	Total .. ..	125

Twenty Malekudiya youths of South Kanara received training in carpentry and rattan work in the polytechnic for a period of 1½ years from 1st July 1955 to 31st January 1957. Each trainee was paid a stipend of Rs. 30 per month and an equipment grant of Rs. 40 per annum. They were also provided with a grant of Rs. 100 each to purchase necessary tools and start their own work. In 1957-58, the intake capacity for Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering courses was increased from 40 to 60 and 20 to 30 respectively. There were, in all, 317 students for diploma courses in that year. In 1965, the intake strength was further increased to 50 in respect of Mechanical Engineering and reduced to 50 each in respect of Electrical Engineering and Civil Engineering courses.



The student-strength in the several courses in 1972-73 was as given below :—

**Diploma Courses**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Course</i>	<i>I Yr.</i>	<i>II Yr.</i>	<i>III Yr.</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	Civil Engineering ..	54	19	5	78
(2)	Electrical Engineering ..	56	41	32	129
(3)	Mechanical Engineering ..	54	36	40	130
(4)	Automobile Engineering ..	19	17	25	61
Total ..		183	113	102	398

**Certificate Courses**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Course</i>	<i>I Yr.</i>	<i>II Yr.</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	Machinist ..	21	13	34
(2)	Mechanic ..	20	7	27
(3)	Auto Mechanic ..	20	13	33
(4)	Electrician ..	15	8	23
(5)	Turner ..	10	3	13
Total ..		86	44	130

As in 1972, the staff consisted of one Principal, two Heads of Sections, eight Lecturers, 12 Assistant Lecturers, two Foremen, three Instructors, seven Assistant Instructors, one Physical Culture Instructor, two Laboratory Assistants, eight Mechanics, one Electrician and one Office Superintendent, besides necessary ministerial and other staff.

The Polytechnic is fully-equipped with electrical, mechanical, survey, hydraulic and science laboratories. It has a good library. As in 1972, it contained 6,525 technical books and 606 general books. Besides, its Students' Aid Society Book Bank contained 470 books. The Social Welfare Department has made available eight sets of equipment and text-books for the benefit of diploma students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. There are associations like Fine Arts Association, Model Makers' Association, etc., through which several co-curricular and extra-curricular activities are being arranged. The expenditure on the polytechnic during 1971-72 was Rs. 4,91,611 and in addition, a sum of Rs. 8,912 was spent under plan schemes.

**Women's  
Polytechnic,  
Mangalore**

The Government Polytechnic for Women, Mangalore, was started during the year 1970-71 with facilities for imparting training ladies in three-year diploma courses in secretarial practice and tele-communication engineering. To start with, there were 30 and 12 students respectively for these two courses. The intake

capacity for each course is 30 and in 1972-73, the student-strength was :—

Course	I Yr.	II Yr.	Total
Secretarial Practice ..	30	16	46
Tele-communication Engineering	13	9	22
Total ..	43	25	68

The students are exempted from payment of tuition fees. In addition, usual scholarships, Government of India post-matric scholarships and scholarships for the physically handicapped and children and dependents of service personnel are also given. As in 1972, the staff consisted of five Lecturers, one Assistant Lecturer and two Helpers. Besides, some Lecturers of the Karnataka Polytechnic also take classes in this polytechnic.

Provision has been made for the construction of buildings for this institution at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,24,250 and a hostel building at a cost of Rs. 6,29,700. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh was spent in 1970-71 and Rs. 52,504 in 1971-72 to equip this newly started polytechnic. It has a small library containing about 200 books, mostly technical. It is bringing out a magazine annually. A total amount of Rs. 1,01,004 was spent on this institution during 1971-72.

A Junior Technical School was established at Mangalore in 1965. It is a secondary school with technical bias under the control of the Department of Technical Education. The course is of three years' duration. Along with the usual academic subjects, the other fundamental technical subjects are also taught, viz., (1) elements of engineering, (2) engineering drawing and (3) craft technology. The additional subjects taught include elements of mechanical and electrical engineering and workshop theory and practice in carpentry, fitting, machine shops and electrical wiring and fitting. The main purpose of this school is to diversify the education at the secondary level so as to encourage young men either to seek gainful employment or pursue higher technical education after training at this school.

Students passing the VII standard examination scoring high marks in science and mathematics are eligible for admission into the first year of the Junior Technical School. The yearly intake capacity is 60. Students seeking admission are interviewed and tested by administering aptitude tests and those whose performance is best are given admission. As in 1972, there were 43 boys in VIII, 37 in IX and 21 in X standards. The staff consisted of one Principal, five Lecturers, three Assistant Lecturers, one Foreman, three Assistant Instructors, four Mechanics and five Helpers and one Superintendent besides necessary ministerial staff.

The Junior Technical School has its own spacious building with class rooms, drawing halls, laboratories and workshops, built at a cost of Rs. 2.45 lakhs. In 1972, it had equipment worth about Rs. 3.88 lakhs. The library contained 639 books in Kannada, English and Hindi. During 1970-71, a sum of Rs. 1.22 lakhs was expended on this school.

There are Rural Artisan Training Centres at Mangalore, Karkal, Malpe, Naravi and Puttur which are under the control of the State Industries Department. (See Chapter V).

**Grihini  
Vidyalaya**

With a view to making available vocational training for women, a Grihini Vidyalaya was started in 1958 at Udipi under the auspices of the Academy of General Education, Manipal. Course of six months' duration in tailoring and cutting is conducted in this institution. A sum of Rs. 2 is collected per month from each trainee and the Vidyalaya is run on no-profit and no-loss basis. Classes are held for two days in a week to suit the convenience of students as well as house-wives. The Vidyalaya receives no grant from any agency. The following figures indicate the progress achieved by this institution during the years from 1968 to 1972 :—

Year	Month	No. of candidates	
		admitted	passed
1968	.. January	45	..
	.. July	90	40
1969	.. January	56	..
	.. July	88	36
1970	.. January	48	..
	.. July	67	35
1971	.. January	39	..
	.. July	96	33
1972	.. January	42	..
	.. July	66	27

**Vijayamari  
Technical  
Institute,  
Mangalore**

As a result of the pioneering efforts of Mother Theodosia, the Superior-General of the Apostolic Carmel Sisters of Mangalore, the Vijayamari Technical Institute was established in July 1965 at Maryhill in Kavour village, a place about eight kilometres from Mangalore city. The main object of starting this Institute was to provide training in technical work to the young girls hailing from poor families. It is also intended to impart knowledge and develop skills to produce utility goods for the local market and to staff industrial units, besides inculcating a sense of dignity of labour through self-help and learning by doing.

The Vijayamari Technical Institute conducts four major courses of two years' duration each, *viz.*, (1) Typewriting (Junior

and Senior Grades); (2) Shorthand (Junior and Senior Grades); (3) Book-Keeping and Accountancy (Junior and Senior Grades) and (4) Tailoring (Junior Certificate Course). In addition, five subsidiary crafts, *viz.*, (1) Home Economics, (2) Poultry Keeping, (3) Laundering, (4) Kitchen Gardening and (5) Agriculture are also taught.

While the S.S.L.C. passed candidates are admitted to the commerce courses, students studied upto VII standard are admitted to the tailoring course. Classes are also held every day in religion, moral instruction and English. Every year, on an average, 120 girls from Mysore, Kerala and Tamil Nadu States receive the benefit of training at this Institute. By 1972, about 428 students in commerce and 169 students in tailoring were trained. Assistance is also extended to students to find job opportunities.

The Manipal Engineering College was started in the year 1957 by the Academy of General Education, Manipal, with the idea of running it on co-operative basis, collecting amounts of both recurring and non-recurring expenditure of the institution on *pro rata* basis from the parents of the students who wished to take up the B.E. course. Only B.E. (Civil) course was offered to start with, admitting 120 students. It was a three-year degree course after passing the Intermediate course, based on the then prevailing pattern in the Karnatak University, and there were 13 members on the staff. Electrical and mechanical branches were introduced in 1961-62. In the meanwhile, the uniform five year integrated degree course was started in 1960. The intake capacity was increased from 120 to 180 in 1961 and from 180 to 240 in 1962. The college was affiliated to the Mysore University in 1965. A chemical engineering course was introduced in 1969-70 and electronics and communications courses in 1970-71. During the past ten years, about 1,000 students have passed out of this college obtaining engineering degrees. In 1972, there were 229 students in the first year of the course and 233, 141, 178 and 129 in second, third, fourth and fifth years respectively.

**Manipal  
Engineering  
College**

The staff consisted of 11 Professors, 7 Associate Professors, 20 Readers, 36 Lecturers and 28 Demonstrators besides necessary technicians and ministerial staff. The College has a spacious building constructed at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. There are hostels with accommodation for 1,200 students. The Library contained 15,202 books in 1972 and it was getting 5,612 periodicals and 88 newspapers annually. A college magazine is published once a year. The laboratory equipment was valued at Rs. 27,29,000. As in 1972, there were 10 different clubs organising several extra-curricular activities.

Tuition fees and benevolences received from the students form the main sources of income. Deficits are met by the Academy of General Education. In 1971, the total income of the College was Rs. 10,99,122, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,36,315. The College provides assistance to the Co-operative Industrial Estate situated nearby. (See Chapter V).

**Regional  
Engineering  
College,  
Surathkal**

The Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, came into existence in 1960-61 consequent on the acceptance and implementation of Ghosh-Chandrakant Committee's recommendations for the establishment of additional engineering institutions of all-India status. Temporary structures were put up both for conducting classes and for residence of the students. The College was started with the full intake capacity of 250 students.

The first Board of Governors was constituted on 1st December 1959. The Karnataka Regional Engineering College Society was registered on February 12, 1960 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The scheme provided for financing of the College both by the Central and State Governments. The pattern of staff for teaching and for higher administrative cadres is laid down by Government of India, while the staff position for subordinate cadres is determined by the Board. The entire work of campus development and construction of buildings was taken up by the College directly and was executed by the Resident Engineer and his staff. The State Government provided, in all, 336 acres of land. The campus is situated on the West Coast Highway, 19.3 kms. north of Mangalore. An expenditure of Rs. 123.12 lakhs has been incurred on the College buildings, hostel and staff quarters. Equipment worth Rs. 46.04 lakhs and furniture worth Rs. 6.93 lakhs have been acquired. The UNESCO has supplied, under the U.N. Special Fund Programme, equipment worth Rs. 2.71 lakhs in U.S. dollars. The admissions are made strictly on the basis of merit. The college, affiliated to the University of Mysore, runs the following courses :—

*A. Five-year under-graduate course leading to the B. E. degree in the following branches :*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Branches</i>	<i>Intake capacity</i>
(i)	Civil	40
(ii)	Mechanical	90
(iii)	Electronics and Communications	60
(iv)	Chemical Engineering	30
(v)	Metallurgy	30
<b>Total</b>		<b>250</b>

B. *Industrially-oriented post-graduate course leading to the M.Tech. Degree in :*

(i) Industrial Structures, (ii) Marine Structures, and (iii) Industrial Electronics with an intake capacity of 10 for each course.

C. *Post-graduate courses leading to the M.E. degree in :*

Heat, Power and Chemical Plants, Designs with an intake capacity of five students for each course.

Process Metallurgy and Hydraulics and Water Resources Engineering were started during 1972-73 with an intake capacity of five students for each.

The College Library possesses over 21,000 volumes and subscribes 272 periodicals. Over 700 micro-films and photo-stat documents are available. The total value of books, furniture, etc., in the Library is about Rs. 5.89 lakhs. There is a book-bank built up with a view to providing text-books to students. It has over 4,000 volumes worth Rs. 76,000. Recently, the book-bank has received a donation of Rs. 1,805 in Canadian dollars from a charitable organisation in Canada. Most of the students of the College are residing in the five hostel blocks and only a few local students stay with their parents. The students in the hostels have organised a reading room which subscribes to over 100 newspapers and periodicals. Recently, a library has also been added to the hostel. The College campus has four co-operative institutions, namely, (1) Consumers' Society, (2) Students' Co-operative Stores, (3) Co-operative Canteen, and (4) Co-operative Credit Society. There is also a staff club, an employees' sports club, a ladies club and an *Yakshagana Kala Mandali* in the campus. A Kannada medium Higher Primary Schools and an English medium Primary School are run by the College. The following statement shows the number of admissions made during the years from 1967-68 to 1971-72 :—

Year	B.E.			M.Tech.		
	Mysore State	Other States	Total	Industrial structures	Marine structures	Industrial electronics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1967-68	146	84	230	7	6	..
1968-69	112	54	166	5	5	10
1969-70	126	59	185	8	7	10
1970-71	124	61	185	6	6	10
1971-72	149	51	200	2	3	10

The table given hereunder indicates the out-turn of graduates and post-graduates from 1965 to 1971 :—

## (a) Graduates

Year	Civil	Mechanical	Electrical	Chemical	Metallurgy	Total
1965	9	74	18	..	..	101
1966	29	83	62	..	..	174
1967	42	75	71	..	..	188
1968	51	114	106	..	..	271
1969	40	110	90	25	29	294
1970	25	102	78	29	30	264
1971	38	103	80	37	32	290
Total ..	24	661	505	91	91	1,582

## (b) Post-graduates

Year	Industrial structures	Marine structures	Industrial electronics	Total
1968	..	10	3	13
1969	..	6	9	15
1970	..	5	6	20
1971	..	7	N.A.	13
Total ..	..	28	18	61

As in 1972, the staff (including the teaching staff) consisted of 135 officers, besides the post-graduate academic staff of 33 persons and the administrative staff comprised 260 persons.

**Kasturba  
Medical College**

The Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, was established in June 1953 by the Academy of General Education, Manipal. It has gained a wide reputation and has attracted students from different parts of India as also from Africa, Malayasia, Sri Lanka, the U.K. and the U.S.A. The staff members are drawn from various parts of India.

The college works in two sections. The pre-medical course of one year and the pre-clinical course of one-and-a-half years are conducted at Manipal. The clinical course of three years is mainly conducted at Mangalore. From August 1969, a small number of students are also being taken for clinical course at Manipal. While the section at Manipal is under the administrative control of a Dean, the Mangalore Section is under the administrative head of the Principal. The overall control of the College is vested in a trust of which both the Dean and the Principal are *ex-officio* members.

Besides the M.B.B.S. course, the College conducts several post-graduate degree and diploma courses. The following are the teaching hospitals made use of by the College: (1) Government Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore; (2) Government Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore; (3) Kasturba Hospital, Manipal, and (4) T.B. Sanatorium, Mudushedde. As in 1972, there were 2,160 students (including the students of the Dental College and the Pharmacy College) and 215 House Surgeons on the rolls of the College. Of the 2,160 students, 1,260 were at Manipal and 900 at Mangalore; 2,003 of them were in the bachelors degree courses and 157 in post-degree and diploma courses. The staff consisted of 283 teachers as in 1972.

The Mangalore section has a library which contained 5,794 books in 1972. The College subscribed to 133 periodicals in 1971. There is a men's hostel at Kaprigudda in Mangalore with a capacity for accommodating 310 students. The hostel library has a number of books and magazines contributed by the students. There are three ladies' hostels at Mangalore, namely, Falnir Hostel, Nandagiri Hostel and Kankanady Hostel, having accommodation for 27, 29 and 46 students respectively. The students themselves manage the hostel messes.

The College is having Departments for Pre-Professional Course, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Bio-chemistry, Microbiology, Pharmacology, Orthopaedics, Ophthalmology, Anaesthesiology, Social and Preventive Medicine, E.N.T. Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Surgery and Paediatrics. The newly constructed hostel at Manipal, which is named as Sir C. V. Raman Block, provides accommodation for 200 students. A students' canteen is also functioning in the campus. The Manipal Section also has a good library and it contained 13,131 books in 1972 and was subscribing to 177 specialised journals.

Under the auspices of the Academy of General Education, Pharmacy courses were started in 1963 in the Kasturba Medical College, Manipal. The ultimate aim is to run it as a separate unit with the co-operation of the Medical and Engineering Colleges. A diploma course of two years' duration was started in 1963 with an admission of only 15 students. Later, in 1965, a four-year B. Pharma course was started with a student-strength of 30. Recently, M. Pharma course has been also introduced. The strength of students as in 1973, was as given below:—

**College of  
Pharmacy,  
Manipal**

<i>Course</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
D. Pharma ..	29	10	39
B. Pharma ..	126	11	137
M. Pharma ..	10	..	10
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>165</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>186</b>



In that year, the staff consisted of one Director, one Professor, one Reader, five Assistant Professors, three Lecturers, two Demonstrators and one Pharmacist besides 22 part-time personnel.

The College is housed in four buildings which were previously the workshops of the Manipal Engineering College. In 1973, it had a laboratory with equipment worth Rs. 67,386. The library contained 877 books and subscribed to 18 periodicals. From July 1972, a separate hostel has been provided to the pharmacy students and it is housed in the Vishwabharati Block of the Manipal Engineering College. As in 1972, there were 85 students in this hostel. In 1971-72, the income of the College was Rs. 1,47,723, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,82,445.

College of  
Dental Surgery,  
Manipal

Under the auspices of the Academy of General Education, Manipal, a College of Dental Surgery was opened in 1965 as a part of the Kasturba Medical College, Manipal. It had a strength of 60 students in 1966. The College has developed a Dental Polyclinic which has been attracting a large number of patients. There are students hailing from Sri Lanka, Malayasia and East Africa also. As in 1972. There were 43 students in the first year, 40 in the second year, 51 and 14 in third and fourth years respectively.

The staff in that year consisted of one Director of Dental Studies, three Professors, one Reader, nine Lecturers, two Tutors and one Junior Lecturer. Dr. Sunder Vazirani, who was the first Director of Dental Surgery Studies, donated a valuable collection of 453 oral, surgical, periodontal and operative instruments, 465 issues of journals, 33 books, 24 plastic models, etc., worth about Rs. 10,000 to the College. The Rotary Clubs in Japan have donated dental chairs and equipments worth over Rs. 25,000 to the College.

Ayurvedic  
College, Udipi

Sponsored by the Karnataka Ayurveda Seva Sangha (Regd.), Udipi, the Ayurvedic College was established at Udipi in 1958. A diploma course in D.S.A.C. was at first started with a student-strength of 20 boys in 1958. In 1964, a diploma course in D.A.M. was introduced. In 1968, the B.S.A.M. degree course was introduced and the College was affiliated to the Mysore University. The Sanskrit language is also taught besides the professional subjects. As in 1972, the strength of students was 24, 15 and 10 in I, II and III B.S.A.M. respectively, making a total of 49. The staff consisted of one Principal, two Honorary Professors, three Assistant Professors, three Lecturers, two Honorary Lecturers and one Demonstrator. Construction of a new building for the College at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,80,000 is in progress in a ten-acre plot at Katpadi. It has, in all, equipment worth Rs. 25,000. Besides, the Government of India has sanctioned a grant of

Rs. 1,70,000 for equipping the College. The College is getting an annual grant-in-aid from the Government at the rate of about 50 per cent of the expenditure. From 1969 to 1972, it received grants-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 10,702, 20,266, 21,286 and Rs. 9,983 respectively. In 1972, the College library contained 1,280 technical and 120 non-technical books and was also getting a good number of journals and periodicals.

An auxiliary nurse-midwives' training course was started in 1959 by the Kasturba Hospital, with a student strength of 12. In 1962, a general nurses' training course was introduced with a strength of 15 students and in 1970, a practical nurses' training course was started. The staff consisted of four Nursing Tutors and one Public Health Nurse in 1972-73, and there were 70 students for the general nursing course, 30 each for midwifery and psychiatric courses and 42 for the practical nurses course. The students are given stipends ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 70.

**School of  
Nursing,  
Manipal**

St. Ann's Training College for Women, the first L.T. College in South Kanara, was started in 1943 by the Apostolic Carmel Education Society, with a view to training teachers for high schools. To start with, there were 20 girls under six teachers. As in 1971-72, there were 120 girls undergoing the B.Ed. course under the charge of 10 teachers.

**St. Ann's  
Training  
College**

Recently, a non-resident student centre, a science laboratory and a psychology laboratory were added. It has a good library with books on education and allied subjects. As in 1972, it contained 10,326 books. A hostel has been built with the help of a grant of two lakhs of rupees from the University Grants Commission.

In 1957, the All-India Council for Secondary Education selected this institution as a centre of extension services and the Principal of the College was made the Honorary Director of this department. This department renders services in South Kanara, Shimoga and Chikmagalur districts by conducting workshops, seminars, science and humanities fairs, etc., and also renders library service and brings out publications on recent trends in education. The regular annual events of the college are citizenship-cum-leadership training camp, work experience camp, girl guide training camp and educational tour. In 1971-72, the expenditure on this institution was Rs. 1,19,972.

The Government College of Education, Mangalore, was established in 1950. Before that, it was giving training only to primary school teachers. As in 1972, there were 84 men and 35 women undergoing the B.Ed. Course. In that year, the regular

**Government  
College of  
Education**

teaching staff consisted of one Principal, two Professors of Education, 7 Lecturers, one Physical Training Director, one Art Master and one Film Operator. Besides, there was a UNICEF-aided staff consisting of one Lecturer, one Laboratory Assistant and one Machinist and an Extension Services staff comprising one Co-ordinator besides clerical staff. In 1972, the College library contained 14,487 books, of which 1,100 were in Kannada, 12,909 in English and 478 in Hindi. The reading room of the college subscribed to 49 periodicals and 3 dailies. The college brings out educational bulletins, one in each term, and an annual college magazine. The expenditure on this institute in 1970-71 was Rs. 1,70,060.

**Manipal  
College of  
Education**

The establishment of the Manipal College of Education at Udipi in 1965 was another achievement of the Academy of General Education, Manipal. It was opened with a view to catering to the needs of the secondary schools in respect of trained teachers. To start with, there were 14 men and five women under training and the staff consisted of one Principal, two Lecturers and three part-time Lecturers. Gradually the number of applicants increased and the college was able to admit only 110 in 1969-70. In 1972, 83 men and 23 women were undergoing training in this college which had one Principal, one Professor and 8 Lecturers (including three part-time Lecturers).

The College had a full-fledged library and it contained 5,000 volumes on various subjects in 1972 and the reading room subscribed to 20 journals and periodicals in English and Kannada. The College is housed in the Udipi Law College building and the students are being accommodated in the Law College hostel. In 1972, it had a laboratory with equipment worth about Rs. 4,000. It is also equipped with a film-strip projector and a film projector. It has purchased teaching aids costing about Rs. 10,000 with the help of a grant received from the University Grants Commission. The College expended a total amount of Rs. 95,292 during the year 1971.

**Teachers'  
Training  
Institutes**

In 1947, there were four Teachers' Training Institutes in South Kanara, but there was no facility for training language teachers such as Pandits. As in 1971-72, there were three Government and four non-Government T.C.H. Institutes (in all, seven), in which 295 men and 523 women were receiving training, under the charge of 22 men teachers and 36 women teachers. Since 1971-72, S.S.L.C. passed pandits are also allowed to take up B.Ed. course in Kannada medium.

**Law College,  
Udipi**

The Udipi Law College, one of the thirty educational institutions (see Chapter XVIII) sponsored by the Academy of General Education, Manipal, was established in 1957. It is

managed by an independent body called the Udipi Law College Trust. The College started functioning with 29 students in the Law Preliminary Class and 57 in the I Year LL.B. In 1958, the second I.L.B. class was added. The first batch of law graduates passed out of the College in 1959. As in 1972, there were 258 students including 11 ladies. From its inception to the end of 1971-72, as many as 423 students have successfully completed the course. The teaching staff during that year consisted of one Principal, one Reader, one Lecturer and five part-time Lecturers as against one Principal, one Professor and two Lecturers in 1957. The College has a spacious building constructed by the Academy of General Education, Manipal. Within the College premises there is a hostel providing accommodation to 75 students. There is an open-air theatre also. The College has a well-equipped library and it contained 5,100 volumes in 1972, worth about Rs. 76,000. The total income of the College in 1970-71 was Rs. 1,22,189 while it expended a total sum of Rs. 88,149.

The Fisheries College, Mangalore, is the first professional college of its type in India and it was established in 1969 as a constituent college of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal, with the object of providing the required technical and scientific personnel for the development of fisheries. **Fisheries College**

At present, annually 25 students are being trained under a four-year degree programme and 30 students under a one-year post-graduate diploma programme. There are nine departments in the college imparting instruction to the students of B.F.Sc. degree classes (Bachelor of Fishery Science) and D.F.P.T. (Diploma in Fish Processing Technology) and the nine departments are (1) Fishery Biology, (2) Fish Culture, (3) Fishery Oceanography and Limnology, (4) Fishery Resources and Economics, (5) Fishery Technology (Freezing), (6) Fishery Technology (Canning), (7) Fishery Technology (Ham and Sausage), (8) Fishery Technology (Bye-products) and (9) Fishery Engineering.

In 1971, the College had one Director, one Professor, eight Associate Professors, 22 Assistant Professors and 20 Instructors, besides a Library Assistant and an Instructor in physical culture. It is housed in the Marine Products Processing Training Centre's building complex at Mangalore, having processing plants, laboratories and class rooms. Construction of a new complex consisting of four buildings, three for laboratories and one for class room, and a hostel block at Kankanady is nearing completion. There is also a field laboratory at Kankanady, constructed at a cost of about Rs. 80,000. The equipment, *inter alia*, consisted of one 30-foot mechanised boat and two small row boats costing about Rs. 90,000. It has a good library containing 1,547 books on

Fishery Science. The College proposes to start an apprenticeship course in fish-processing technology of three months' duration, admitting 20 to 25 students with a stipend of Rs. 200 per month per student.

### PHYSICAL EDUCATION

There is a physical education wing attached to the office of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, South Kanara. A Physical Education Inspector is in charge of this wing and he supervises the physical education activities of primary schools. His duties include, among other things, guiding of physical education teachers and organising short-term courses for primary school teachers. The sports activities of the high schools are supervised and guided by an Assistant Superintendent of Physical Education attached to the office of the Joint Director of Public Instruction, Mysore Division, Mysore.

#### Veera Maruthi Vyayamashala.

The Sree Veera Maruthi Vyayamashala, Mangalore, was established in 1938 at Bolar by some enthusiastic wrestlers. A building was constructed with the help of public funds. It has been encouraging youngsters to participate in several athletic competitions at the State and National levels. The Vyayamashala has got a strong Kabaddi team which won district championships during the last two years. It also arranges sports and other physical culture activities. As in 1972, it had a membership of 40 persons. There are various other gymnasia of this type organised by physical culture enthusiasts.

#### Amateur Athletic Association

The South Kanara Amateur Athletic Association, Mangalore, was started in 1969. It has been deputing selected athletes to participate in the State level and inter-state level athletic events. The Association extends assistance and gives advice in connection with construction or improvement of stadia, playgrounds, gymnasia, etc. As in 1972, there were 50 members on its rolls.

### ORIENTAL EDUCATION

Sanskrita or Sanskrit played a very notable part in education before the modern period. It was nurtured and patronised by *mathas*, temples, royal families, etc. Even now, it has great importance for literacy and cultural studies (besides for religious matters). Hence the need for its encouragement is keenly felt. Accordingly, the Government have been extending, in recent years, considerable assistance for Samskrita education. There is a State Samskrita Education Board to advise the Education Department and Government in all matters relating to Samskrita education. Samskrita examinations are conducted by the Mysore Secondary Education and Examination Board and certificates are issued under the seal of the Board. There are eight Government recognised Samskrita Pathashalas and one Sanskrit College in the

district. During the year 1969-70, 16 Pandits were working in the eight Pathashalas, preparing more than 500 students for several examinations. The total amount of grant sanctioned by Government for these Pathashalas was Rs. 7,680 during 1969-70. The subjoined statement gives particulars of Samskrita institutions in the district as in 1969-70 :—

Sl. No.	Name of Pathashala	Place	Strength of staff	Grant sanctioned
				Rs.
1.	Ramakunjeswara Samskrita Pathashala.	Ramakunja	2	960
2.	Samskrita Bhasha Pracharak Samithi, Samskrita Pathashala.	Koteshwara	2	960
3.	Bharathi Samskrita Pathashala.	Vanita Samaja, Haradi	3	1,440
4.	Sri Haridareswara Samskrita Pathashala.	Durga-Karkal	2	960
5.	Sri Kalikamba Samskrita Pathashala.	Oriental Secondary School, Karkal.	1	480
6.	Srinivasa Subhoda Samskrita Pathashala.	Srinivasa Oriental High School, Mangalore.	2	960
7.	Sri Vyasashrama Samskrita Pathashala.	Subramanya Mutt, Subramanya.	2	960
8.	Ananda Thirthashrama Samskrita Pathashala.	Inna-Muddan, Karkal Taluk.	2	960
		Total	16	7,680

The Sriman Madhva Siddhanta Prabodhini Samskrita College at Udipi is one of the oldest institutions in the district. It was established in 1904. It has been preparing students for Prathama, Kavya, Sahitya and Vidwat examinations. Under the Vidwat course, provision is made for study of four subjects, namely, (1) *Dvaita Vedanta*, (2) *Naveena Nyaya (Tarka)*, (3) *Jyotisha* and (4) *Alankara*. As in 1972 there were 62 students in Prathama, 45 in Kavya, 44 in Sahitya and 52 in Vidwat classes.

**S.M.S.P.  
Sanskrit  
College**

In that year, the staff of the College consisted of one Principal one Professor, four Assistant Professors and three Junior Professors. The College gets from the Government a teaching grant to the tune of two-thirds of the basic salary of the staff and half the dearness allowance and the rest of the expenditure is met by the eight *Mathas* of Udipi. All the students of the Vidwat course have been getting Government scholarships since 1971 at the rate of Rs. 20 for *Uttarardha* and Rs. 15 for *Poorvardha* (the last two

and first three years of the course respectively). All the students are provided with free boarding and lodging by the *Mathas*. The College library contained in 1972 about 5,600 volumes. The collection includes some palm-leaf manuscripts also. The institution brings out annually the *Udipi Panchanga* (almanac) compiled by the Sanskrit teachers.

There are also some un-aided Samskrita Pathashalas working under the auspices of temples and *mathas* such as the Raghavendra Samskrita Pathashala at Karkal and the Samskrita Pathashala at Kollur. Prior to 1958, there was a Sanskrit college called Shri Bhuvanendra Samskrita College at Karkal which was subsequently closed down.

**Arabic College,  
Ullal**

The Sayyed Madani Arabic College, Ullal, was established in 1971 with a view to encouraging the study of Arabic language, literature and culture and also to training qualified teachers to teach the Arabic language. This college is intended to overcome the dearth of qualified *Imams*, *Katheeb*s and *Kazies*. The courses offered are (1) *Mukthasar Sanad*, (2) *Muthavval Sanad* and (3) *Thakmeer*. To start with, there were 56 boys studying in the institution under the charge of a Principal, a vice-Principal and two Lecturers. As in 1973, the strength of students was 68. The College is run in the Jumma Masjid premises and hostel facilities are provided to all the students in a separate building. In 1973, the library of the College contained about 1,000 books.

**Adult  
Education**

The Mysore State Adult Education Council was established in 1941, with the help of a liberal Government grant, in order to educate the illiterate masses so that they might discharge their duties properly as citizens. The activities of the Council include not only organisation of literacy classes for both men and women, but also the following, whenever and wherever feasible: (1) Cultural film shows; (2) Establishment of young farmers' clubs, clubs for ladies, youth and children; (3) organising the work of Grama Sahayaks for doing social services and village leaders' training camps; (4) establishment of community recreational centres, and (5) holding of *Kisan* and *Vikas Melas* and exhibitions

The activities of the Council were extended to South Kanara on 2nd October 1970. Within one-and-a-half years since then, the Council had started 65 literacy classes (including ten classes exclusively for women). Of the total number of 1,162 adults admitted to these classes, 156 were women. In the taluks of Mangalore and Coondapur, the final examinations of six literacy classes were completed during 1971-72 and 70 men and 15 women were made literates. The examinations of other classes were

arranged to be held in April 1972. The taluk-wise number of literacy classes organised in the district were as given below :—

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of Literacy Classes for		Total
		Men	Women	
(1)	Mangalore	15	6	21
(2)	Buntwal	4	..	4
(3)	Belthangady	8	..	8
(4)	Coondapur	6	2	8
(5)	Karkal	1	..	1
(6)	Puttur	13	..	13
(7)	Udipi	8	2	10
Total		55	10	65

During that period, training camps were organised in three taluks and 30 teachers were trained in the field of adult education and Adult Education Weeks were organised. In 1971-72, arrangements were made to start a community library at Manipal and two panchayat libraries at Udyavara and Karkal. The Council organised book exhibitions at several training camps and also participated in other book exhibitions.

#### LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

A District Local Library Authority was functioning in South Kanara previously, under the Madras Local Libraries Act, 1948. The Madras State, with forethought and imagination, enacted the said Act in order to help the people to cultivate a reading habit for widening their knowledge and outlook. There was provision in the Act for building a net-work of libraries to cater to the needs of the reading public. According to the Act, every district was to have a Local Library Authority under which any number of libraries could be started with the assistance of municipalities and other local bodies. The finance was mainly derived from what was called the library cess imposed upon the citizens in the area of a municipality or a major panchayat board.

Under the scheme, a well-equipped library was started in Mangalore in 1951 and it was called the Karnad Sadashiva Rao District Library. The Local Library Authority had its branch libraries at Udipi, Belthangady, Karkal, Coondapur and Puttur by 1956 and thereafter branch libraries came into existence at Buntwal and Sullia. The several educational institutions have their own libraries besides a good number of private libraries all over the district.



**Mysore Public  
Libraries Act,  
1965**

The year 1965 is a landmark in the history of library movement in the Mysore State. During that year, the Mysore Public Libraries Act was passed, according to which a separate Department of Public Libraries came into existence. As per the provisions of this Act, a State Library Authority was also constituted in October 1966 with the Minister for Education as the President and 22 members drawn from different fields. The State Librarian was its *ex-officio* Secretary. The Act of 1965, which came into force with effect from 1st April 1966 repealed the Madras Public Libraries Act of 1948 which was in force in South Kanara till then. As required under the provisions of Sections 3 and 16 of the Mysore Public Libraries Act, 1965, a new District Local Library Authority was constituted for South Kanara during 1969-70, which has been functioning since then.

Now (1972), there are a District Central Library and a City Central Library at Mangalore, seven branch libraries, one each at taluk headquarters and six aided libraries in the district functioning under the control of the Department of Public Libraries. By the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-74), 518 delivery stations (largest number in the State) are expected to be started in South Kanara district, besides increasing the branch libraries to 31. As per the new Act, three per cent of the land revenue collections is made available for the maintenance and improvement of libraries.

**City Central  
Library**

The Karnad Sadasiva Rao Central Library, Mangalore, was started in 1951. It is located at an elevated place near the Light House and the Tagore Park. It has fast developed into a big library and, as in 1972, there were 39,072 books in it worth about Rs. 2,25,000. It was also getting 9 dailies and 128 magazines in different languages. On an average, more than 300 persons make use of the library daily. It works from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. As in 1972, there were 4,182 members on the rolls of the library. The staff consisted of a Librarian of Grade I, two Librarians of Grade II, one First Division Clerk, one class IV official and one watchman.

Among the branch libraries, the one at Karkal, started in 1954, is the largest with a collection of 18,850 books valued at about Rs. 37,700. It has a trained librarian, an attender and a class IV official. Particulars of all the branch libraries in the district are given in a table at the end of the chapter (Table IV).

**Mahila Sabha  
Library**

Among the aided libraries, the oldest one is the Mahila Sabha Library, Mangalore, started in 1911. It is located in the Light House Hill area and is managed by the local Mahila Sabha. It was registered in 1929 under the Madras Registration Act of

1928-29. It has been receiving Government grant since 1956-57 and was recognised by the Director of Public Instruction in 1963-64. As in 1972, it had 3,242 books. It remains open from 3-30 P.M. to 7-30 P.M. There were 195 members on its rolls in that year and the staff consisted of one clerk, one attender and a messenger. The Managing Committee of the library consists of 24 ladies.

The Nehru Memorial Library, Manipal, is a public library, started in 1956 by the Academy of General Education, Manipal. It is housed in its own building constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,30,000. As in 1972, it had a collection of books valued at about Rs. 25,000. Daily, about 100 to 150 members make use of this library. It had on its rolls five life-members and 305 ordinary members in that year. The staff consisted of one trained Librarian, one full-time clerk and one part-time clerk. The library works daily from 9 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and again from 4-30 to 8-30 in the evening. It was getting 6 dailies, 12 weeklies, 4 fortnightlies and 10 monthlies. The library has also a separate section meant for the children of the age-group of 3 to 14, with 1,236 children's books in English, Kannada and Hindi. This section works only from 5-30 to 7-30 in the evenings and daily 20 to 25 children make use of this library.

**Nehru Memorial  
Library,  
Manipal**

Shri A. K. Nadkarni has made a remarkably large collection of old and new books, booklets, magazines, periodicals, clippings from newspapers, etc., pertaining to many subjects in various languages, Indian and foreign, in his residential building at Dongerkery Street, Kodialbail, Mangalore. As a lover of books, he has been perseveringly gathering them for some 40 years from a number of donors. He makes them available to students and scholars for study in the premises and also lends them, free of charge, and many are taking advantage of this "charitable book-bank and information bureau."

**Private  
collections**

The Shreemanthi Bai Memorial Government Museum, Mangalore, is housed in 'Shreemanthi Bhavan' which was gifted to the Government in 1957 by the late Col. V. R. Mirajkar (who was a surgeon) in memory of his mother Shreemanthini Bai. While gifting the building along with the land attached to it, he also gifted his large collection of valuable art objects, which formed the nucleus for starting a museum with the object of catering to the educational and cultural needs of the people of the area. The building consists of a ground floor, a first floor and a terrace with a room. The museum was declared open in May 1960. The collection of exhibits in the museum are broadly classified as objects of art, archaeology, ethnology and natural history. A small reference library with a collection of 500 books on art, archaeology and natural history is attached to the museum.

**Shreemanthi  
Bai Memorial  
Govt. Museum,  
Mangalore**

This Museum is one of the tourist attractions of Mangalore city. It is situated on a prominent hillock, commanding a magnificent view of the Arabian Sea. While the ground floor is devoted for exhibiting objects of art, archaeology and ethnology, the first floor is utilised for objects of natural history. The collections include statues and items of historical interest. The Museum authorities have been organising exhibitions such as Children's Painting Exhibition, Coins Exhibition, Christmas Exhibition and Lamps Exhibition. The daily average number of visitors varies from 75 to 100. As in April 1972, the staff consisted of a Curator, an Assistant Curator, a clerk and seven class IV officials.

**Canara Higher  
Secondary  
School Museum**

A school museum was established in 1931 in the Canara Higher Secondary School, Mangalore, with a view to exhibiting objects relating to pre-history, history, natural history, geology, handicrafts physiology, folklore and anthropology for serving the educational needs of the students. The collections were received largely in the form of donations from old students and other well-wishers and some were purchased.

The pre-history section contains paleoliths, neoliths, glass beads, funeral pottery, etc. The history section contains stone inscriptions, a copper plate grant, coins, old weapons and armour. A collection of bronze images of deities, a set of Nepalese hollow cast bronzes and stone sculptures are exhibited in the archaeology section, where a green quartz image of a Teerthankara is noteworthy. The natural history section contains a collection of horns, some stuffed animals and skulls, two skulls of Babirusa and sea shells and corals.

The anthropology section has some African spears, shields, costumes, models of boats used for fishing, etc. In the physiology section are exhibited human skeletons and skeletons and bones of different birds and animals. Ores, minerals and a few specimens of precious stones are found in the geological section. Various kinds of timber, tiles, porcelain, earthenware, etc., are also exhibited. There is also a gallery of painting, called the M. N. Prabhu painting gallery, with a fine collection of glass paintings. Two years ago, the show cases and shelves were renovated at a cost of about Rs. 6,000.

**Other Museums**

There is a museum in the St. Aloysius College, Mangalore. Gradually over the years various objects have been gathered and kept in a hall, among which are a collection of old huge Latin and English Bibles, old priestly vestments, old wooden statues, paper plans of remarkable paintings to be seen in the College chapel which are collected in several large books, a few old palm-leaf manuscripts, some old Indian coins, relics of a De Dion 8/10 HP single cylinder car which was the first motor car to land in Mangalore in October 1906, fossils of bones, geological objects, shells from the sea-shores, metal and other curios.

The Milagres College at Kallianpur and the M.G.M. College at Udipi have also archaeological museums containing stone inscriptions, statues, images, a few copper plates, earthenware, etc. These museums are useful particularly to History and Indology students.

The Science Foundation, a registered public trust, was established on April 15, 1969, at Srinivasanagar by the Science Society, Srinivasanagar, the Rotary Club of Mangalore and Shriyuths Madhusudan Dattaram Kushe, Devidas Giridharlal Chandrana and B. R. Kamat Mudnur. The Society was functioning as an educational organisation since 1965.

**Science  
Foundation**

The aims and objectives of the Science Foundation, which is managed by a Board of Trustees, are: (1) to raise the standard of science education in the country; (2) to promote the interaction between science educators, industrialists, scientists, students and citizens interested in science; (3) to promote scientific ways of living among people, and (4) to strive to bring about a renaissance in the country through science education.

Since the last six years, it has been publishing the only Kannada science monthly, 'Vijnana Loka', which has given nearly 2,000 pages of scientific material on different aspects of science. The organisation has also published "Ganasiddhanta", the first introductory book in Kannada on 'set theory', an important mathematical topic. It has conducted also two state-wide science essay contests. It is trying to locate gifted students and to guide them in their academic career. Subscription to 'Vijnana Loka', donations from some philanthropists and small contributions from the public interested in science form the main sources of income of this organisation. The institution has no paid staff, but is run entirely through the efforts of student and teacher volunteers.

The heirs of the late M. Govinda Pai donated his large invaluable collection of books to the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi, which has opened a Research Centre, called the Govinda Pai Research Centre, in his name with the help of this collection of volumes. This Research Centre has brought out some important books.

**M. Govinda Pai  
Research  
Centre, Udipi**

#### LITERARY AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The South Kanara district has a rich cultural heritage. References in inscriptions and literary works to places and persons in the district bear testimony to the fact that there were centres of learning and cultural activities. A good number of scholars, literateurs and master-craftsmen from the district have made invaluable contributions for cultural enrichment. The kings and chieftains, merchants and religious institutions liberally patronised

cultivation of arts and letters, and high artistic and literary traditions have been inherited by the people of the district. Of the several centres of learning and cultural activities, Udipi, Moodabidri and Karkal have been outstanding through several centuries.

**Tradition of  
Sanskrit  
learning**

There is a strong tradition of Sanskrit learning in the district. The several holy places of the district have been the centres of Sanskrit studies. Mainly religious and philosophical subjects were taken up by the Sanskrit scholars of the area who produced several valuable works. After the advent of Madhvacharya as the propounder of the *Dvaita* school of philosophy, Udipi became an important seat of philosophical studies. Even before that, Shivalli had a reputation for Sanskrit learning. Oriental learning suffered a set-back in the modern times, but some scholars in the district strove hard to keep up the tradition. Pandita Rama Bai (1858-1922), hailing from Karkal, was a Sanskrit scholar and social reformer who won all-India international fame. (She established several institutions in Maharashtra to help the upliftment of women). The eight Madhva *Mathas*, the two Jaina *Mathas* of Karkal and Moodabidri and other *Mathas* have been patrons of oriental learning. Some of the pontiffs of the *Mathas* have been themselves Sanskrit authors. A few theses bearing on Sanskrit subjects have been also written by other scholars. (There is an article on Sanskrit in South Kanara (Modern period) by Shri Govindacharya Bannanje in 'Karnataka Through the Ages').

By about 1225 A.D., a poet by name Somaraja, through his "Shringara Sara", an (*Udbhata Champoo Kavya*), made an important contribution to Kannada literature. In 1439, Kalyana Keerti composed "Jnana Chandrabhyudaya" in *shatpadi* metre, while his "Kamana Kathe" is in *sangatya* style and his "Anupekshhe" consists of sonnets. Besides, he composed many songs. Poets, Koteswara, the author of "Jeevandhara Kavya" and Salva, who wrote "Salva Bharata", were living in South Kanara about 1500 A.D. Salva was a court poet of Salva Malla and his "Salva Bharata", containing 16 cantos, was written in *bhamini shatpadi*. The other well-known works of Salva were "Rasa Ratnakara", "Vaidya Sangatya" and "Sharada Vilasa".

Among the old poets, the most famous was Ratnakaravarni, a court poet of Bhairarasa Wodeya. He wrote "Bharatesha Vaibhava" by about 1557 A.D. He was the son of Devaraja of Moodabidri and a disciple of the famous Charukeerti. His "Bharatesha Vaibhava" is a rare gem in Kannada literature and the life of Bharata, as depicted by this poet, is unique and ideal. His other works were "Parajiteshwara Shataka", "Ratnakaradheeshwara Shataka" and "Triloka Shataka". By about 1560 A.D., Bahubali composed "Nagakumara Charite", in *sangatya* style. Vadirajaswamy who lived about 1570 A.D. at Udipi was a

writer of great eminence, his well-known works being "Vaikuntha, Varnane", "Swapna Gadya", "Lakshmiya Shobhane" and "Bhramara Geete". He also composed a number of songs and *suladis*. His Kannada commentary on "Bharata Tatparya Nirnaya" is another famous work. In 1646 A.D. Chandramakavi wrote "Karkala Gomateshwara Charite". In the latter part of the 17th century, Padmanabha wrote "Padmanabha Charite" (1680 A.D.). In the latter part of the 18th century, Paramadeva wrote "Turanga Bharata" and became popular among the learned and the common people as well. The period from the 13th to 18th century witnessed production of several works composed in *sangatya* and *shatpadi* styles. Parthy Subba was a popular *Yakshagana* poet of the 18th century. He is credited with having written eight *Yakshagana* Prasangas with Ramayana themes.

Dr. Ferdinand Kittel, who was the lexicographer and grammarian of Kannada in the 19th century, was an eminent German missionary of the Basel Mission. He was also the pioneer in producing Christian literature in Kannada. He strove hard and culled out the materials needed for his Kannada-English Dictionary during more than three decades and prepared it between 1877 and 1883 A.D. (It has been recently re-published by the University of Madras). Kittel spent most of his years in India at Mangalore. In 1855, he rendered the New Testament into chaste Kannada. He edited the "Panchatantra" and a "Canarese Poetical Anthology" in 1868. He wrote the Biblical stories in verse. He was also the author of "A History of the Church of Christ" and "The History of Tulu Language". His another important work was a "Survey of the Vedic Polytheism and Pantheism". He wrote in German on the worship of Linga taking the material from Veerashaivism. His Kannada grammar was popular and he revised it in 1865 as "Vyakarana Sootragalu". Kittel was a versatile scholar and a talented musician. He made a summary of the songs of several Haridasas and translated them into English. He also rendered Purandara Dasa's lyrics into English. In 1875, he wrote "Lingayat Legends" and a Sanskrit Grammar in 1877.

It may be said that Nandalike Lakshminaranappa (1870-1901), popularly known as Muddana was one of those writers with whose works, the modern era dawned in Kannada. By profession, he was a drill master in a school. He had a highly remarkable and refreshing style of expression. His writings are characterised by warmth of feelings and they touch the hearts of readers. His most outstanding work is "Ramashwamedha" in prose form, his other works being "Adbhuta Ramayana" and "Shri Rama Pattabhisheka". He wrote two *Yakshagana* plays, namely, "Kumara Vijaya" and "Ratnavati Kalyana". Muliya Thimmappaiah, who was an eminent poet and writer, is hailed as the

'Andayya of South Kanara' because of the chaste Kannada he used in his works. His well-known works are "Sobagina Balli", "Chandravali Vilasa", "Navanita Ramayana", "Nadoja Pampa", "Samagra Bharata Sara" and "Adipurana".

*Shatakas* were also composed in the district. As early as in 1918, M. N. Kamat wrote "Varapuradishwara Shataka". He was also noted for his books written for children. By 1958, Bolar Ramakrishnaiah composed "Navagraha Shataka" and "Chandrika Shataka". Of the poets who developed Shatpadi Kavya in modern Kannada, Muliya Shankara Bhat, the author of "Tilaka Purana" in *vardhika shatpadi* and Kadengondlu Shankara Bhat, the composer of "Drowpadi Vastrapaharana" in *bhamini shatpadi*, are famous. The other renowned men of letters were Panje Mangesha Rao, Ullal Mangesha Rao, Ugrana Mangesha Rao, Irodi Shivaramiah, Huruli Bhima Rao, poet-laureate Govinda Pai and others. The well-known works of Panje Mangesha Rao are "Aitihaska Kathavali", "Moola Vyakarana", "Koti-Chennayya" (a popular story from folk-literature in Tulu), etc. He was also a pioneer in production of children's literature. The works of Ullal Mangesha Rao are "Nishkama Prema", "Samaja Drohi", etc., while those of Irodi Shivaramaiah are "Nyshadika Charite", "Sankshipta Mahabharata", etc. The latter translated "Mudra-rakshasa" from Sanskrit into Kannada. Huruli Bhima Rao contributed hundreds of humorous articles to the "Kanthirava", a weekly journal. Pandit Taranath, who hailed from this district and did much work for social and political awakening in the 'Hyderabad Karnatak' area, was a noted scholar, writer and Ayurvedic physician.

Manjeshwar Govinda Pai (1893-1963), usually called Mangalore Govinda Pai, was one of the most brilliant poets and writers, linguist and profound and dedicated research scholar. The Government of Madras honoured him with poet-laureateship on August 14, 1949. He knew English, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Sanskrit, Pali, Bengali and Hindi besides the important Dravidian languages. He was known among the learned as a "walking encyclopaedia". He contributed 180 important essays or research papers in English and Kannada relating to the history of Kannada, Karnataka, etc., and 144 poems and about a dozen dramas. "Gilivindu" the first collection of his poems, was an outstanding contribution to Kannada poetry. It was he who introduced sonnets into Kannada poetry. "Gommata Stuti", "Vaisaki" and "Golgotha" are his other prominent contributions to literature. Dr. B. A. Saletore was a reputed research scholar in history. Kalidasa's "Kumara Sambhava" was rendered into Kannada by Ammembala Shankara Narayana Navada. Kadava Shambhu Sharma translated Kalidasa's "Meghadoota" and Ashwaghosha's "Soundaranda" into Kannada. B. M. Shankara Bhat and B. M. Sharma ("Sowmitri") translated the Hindi

work 'Panchavati' into Kannada. Besides, some have rendered works from languages such as English, Marathi and Malayalam into Kannada. Bolantakodi Shankara Bhat was noted for his books written for children. Pejavar Sadashiva Rao, who was an engineer, wrote poems, short stories and plays. Benagal Rama Rao, M. N. Kamat, Kadengondlu Shankara Bhat and others have been successful playwrights in Kannada.

Dr. K. Shivarama Karant, a top-ranking versatile and prolific writer, has been hailed as 'Kadala Kareya Bhargava' and 'Kannada Savyasachi'. He has achieved high distinction as a playwright, novelist, scholar, artist and lexicographer. His novel "Marali Mannige" has been rendered into many languages. His travelogues are also noteworthy. He was awarded 'Padma Bhushan' for his meritorious services in the literary and cultural field. Among his well-known works are 'Chomana Dudi' (novel), 'Kisa Gothami' (play), 'Bala Prapancha' in three volumes (children's literature), "Vijnana Prapancha" in four volumes, "Adbhuta Jagattu" in two volumes, "Sirigannada Arthakosha" (a dictionary), etc. He has as many as about 129 works to his credit.

Prof. M. Mariyappa Bhat is a veteran teacher, critic, philologist and lexicographer of Kannada. Shri K. Venkatarayacharya of Surathkal has written several books bearing on folk literature, *keerthanas*, research, etc. Shri Sedyapu Krishna Bhat has been another veteran writer who has also prepared a dictionary. Shriyuths Gopal Krishna Adiga, Kayyara Kiyanna Rai and B. M. Idinabba are prominent poets from the district. Shri B. H. Sridhar is a veteran scholar and poet. Shri Kulkunda Shiva Rao (Niranjana) has been a journalist, novelist and short-story writer of note. Prof. K. S. Haridasa Bhat, a distinguished economist and educationist, is a versatile author and columnist, Shri B. V. Karant and Shri Girish Karnad are playwrights and eminent directors. Shri M. M. Prabhu (a trained chemist), Dr. P. Gururaja Bhatt, Dr. K. V. Ramesh and Dr. Suryanath Kamath have been research scholars interested in history and archaeology. In fact, the district has a host of men of letters who have distinguished themselves by their works and cultural activities during the recent decades. It has not been, however, feasible to mention all of them individually in this section. All-Karnataka Kannada Sahitya Sammelanas (literary conferences) were organised two times in South Kanara, once at Mangalore in 1927 and another at Manipal in 1960, presided over by Tirumale Tatacharya and Dr. A. N. Krishna Rao respectively.

There is hardly any old Tulu literature traceable. In Writings in modern times, the first work in Tulu was a translation of the Tulu Gospel of St. Mathew published in 1842 by Brigel. A grammar



of the Tulu language was brought out in English in 1872. Later, in 1886, a Tulu-English Dictionary was published by Manner. In the second decade of this century, efforts were made to collect and publish Tulu folk-songs. Translations and some original works including social dramas were attempted. Several *Yakshagana* plays have been rendered from Kannada into Tulu.

Under the leadership of Padiyadi Srinivasa Upadhyaya, some good works were written in Tulu; "Tulu Kitnaraji Pursango" by Badakabyale Parameshwariah, "Tuluvala Baliyendre" a collection of folk-songs by Nandolge Seenappa Heggade, "Tulu Vyakarana" by S. V. Padiyadi, "Kanige" by K. B. Narayana Shetty, "Kannadako", a book of poems (1930) by M. V. P. Sharma, "Madmalat Madmaye" (1933), a story book by M. Vithal Heggade, "Geete Mallige Anpi Tulu Kavya Bhagavadgeete" (1934) by Mulki Narasinga Rao (a translation of Bhagavadgeeta) were the important later works. From 1945 onwards, Kemtur Doddanna Shetty published more than 10 Tulu books through the "Kasturi Sahitya Male", Udipi. B. A. Viyeka Rai has brought out "Tulu-Gadegalu" and "Tulu Oगतugal". Some dramatic plays are being written in Tulu. Two monthly magazines entitled "Tulu Siri" and "Tulu Koota" are also being published. Recently, several films have been produced in this language.

#### Arts

The folk-music of South Kanara seems to have developed well. It has a haunting charm. The Tulu and Kannada folk-songs are simple in style and beautiful in concept. They are sung both in leisure times and during work. Sung at work, the burden of the song is taken up by all workers together. The charm of musical rhythm is best seen in the rice-planting songs. These are called "Obele" songs. The topics are varied. The song may be about the village maiden, about certain ornaments or about a quarrel or love. There are large numbers of bridal songs also. All these songs depict the native way of the people's life. There is also the more cultivated art of singing in the *Yakshagana* style, inheriting some characteristics of the Karnataka classical music, which is a part of this district's ancient heritage. Most of the dances are ritualistic. The agricultural season witnesses displays of the dance ritual called "Ati Kalanja", sometimes accompanied by the hobby-horse dance, and the harvest dances which are impressive in their own way. While the ritualistic dances of the south of the district are held to propitiate spirits, towards the north they are offered to the snake-god.

#### Yakshagana

The *Yakshagana* dance-drama, *inter alia*, is unsurpassed in exhibiting the art of the warfare or the illusion of creating a sense of battle. Many of the themes are taken from the epics. As a commentary on the rural way of life, it is far more comprehensive,

illuminating and trustworthy than any other form of folk literature. 'Yakshagana', which literally meant a type of music, now signifies a form of musical dance-drama. It is a fascinating folk-drama with elaborate and colourful costumes, music and dancing. It presents mostly stories from the Mahabharata, Ramayana and Puranas. Its costumes create a world of fantasy. This unique combination of drama, dance and music is an old art of South Kanara and neighbouring *Malnad* districts. The Bhagawata sings a series of songs from *Yakshagana Prasargas* and conducts the play. It has been the practice for the characters to carry on the dialogue extempore. The *Yakshagana* has been, through the centuries, a vehicle of arts, culture and didactic instruction in the rural parts. (It is interesting to note that Siddhendra Yogi, the originator of the Kuchipudi dance-drama of Andhra Pradesh, had stayed at Udipi for about 12 years).

There are slightly differing two styles of *Yakshagana*, namely, *Tenku-tittu* (southern style) and *Badagu-tittu* (northern style). It had been the practice to begin the performance about 9 P.M. and continue it right into the early hours of the next morning, say, even upto about 5 A.M. This marathon drama was staged generally in open-air (the admission being free), the expenditure being met by donors. Since it is played in open-air, it is also called as *Bayalata*. Now-a-days the duration is sometimes reduced to some three or four hours. Now, in towns, it is played in halls or theatres regulating the admission by tickets. Some of the troupes are being patronised by temple managements. There has been a strong tradition of cultivation of this art by talented rural youth. Most of the actors have been amateurs with only a few professionals. There are no actresses, and female roles are played by male artists only. There are a number of troupes in the district, some of which are very popular. Due to lack of training and appreciation, this art had now fallen into some decadence. Now Dr. K. Shivarāma Karant and his associates have been striving for the last several years to rejuvenate and streamline this art and to unify both the styles of *Yakshagana*. He has also written a book on this art.

*Tala-maddale*, which is allied to *Yakshagana*, is played sitting with dialogues and songs sung to *talas* and *maddale* (drum work), without costumes and dances. There have been some seasoned and veteran *Yakshagana* artistes in the district, such as, Shriyuths Veerabhadra Nayak, Uppuru Narayana Bhagavata, Irodi Sadananda Hebbar, Polali Shankaranarayana Shastri, Malpe Shankaranarayana Samaga, Mavvaru Kittanna Bhagavata, Alike Ramayya Bai, Harady Krishna Ganiga, Harady Narayana Ganiga, Damodara Mandech, Udipi Basava Naik, Bahipa Narayana Bhagavata, Sheni Gopalakrishna Bhat, the late Kambale Subbaraya, 'Echchanna' (Lakshminarayanappayya) Hiriyadka Gopala Rao,

Alike Monappa Rai, Agari Srinivasa Bhagavata and the late Kuriya Vithala Shastri, who have led the various troupes. Several seminars and conferences have been held in recent years for devising ways to improve the various aspects of this art.

**Yakshagana  
Training  
Centres**

In 1971, under the auspices of the Academy of General Education, Manipal, a Yakshagana Centre was opened by the Department of Fine Arts of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi, with Guru Veerabhadra Nayak as the Chief Instructor and Prof. K. S. Haridasa Bhat, Principal of the College, as its Honorary Director. The objectives of this training centre are to initiate talented and willing youth into this art, train them in a systematic way and to preserve the values of this folk-art. The Centre is recognised and aided by the Sangeeta Natak Akademi, New Delhi. To begin with, 16 students were admitted. The Udipi Krishna Temple management has made free boarding facility available to the trainees. The Centre is run on *Gurukula*-lines. There is an Advisory Committee headed by Dr. K. Shivarama Karant and consisting of artistes and art-lovers, to guide and help the activities of this institution. The Centre has plans to construct a performing theatre, an open-air auditorium, a dormitory and guest rooms and to develop a documentation centre, a museum and a library and to publish a periodical.

In July 1972, two more training centres were started, one at Kota and another at Dharmasthala. The training centre at Kota, which is run under the auspices of the Hangarkatta Yakshagana Centre, trains ten students at a time for four months in the southern style of *Yakshagana* under the guidance of two experienced teachers. The training centre at Dharmasthala, called the Lalita Kala Kendra, which was set up by the management of the Manjunatha Temple, selected 30 students for the first year, of whom seven were from Dharmasthala itself and the rest from other parts of the district. In the beginning, the late Kuriya Vithala Shastri was the Chief Instructor of the Kendra, assisted by Shriyuths Mambadi Narayana Bhagavata and Padre Chandu. All the students are provided with free lodging and boarding.

It is estimated that nearly 400 families in South Kanara are devoted to the cultivation of this art. The *Yakshagana* plays have been recently staged at New Delhi, Bombay, in a Haryana village, etc., and have been well appreciated. Miss Martha Ashton, a scholar from the United States of America, stayed at Udipi for 14 months and did research work on *Yakshagana* under the guidance of Dr. K. Shivarama Karant.

**Yakshagana  
Puppet Show**

The *Yakshagana* puppet show is another art of South Kanara. This puppet show is based on the art of *Yakshagana* and during

its performance also, background music is played with *chande*, *maddale* and *tala*. The puppets, dressed with costumes as in the case of human actors, are played by the *Sootradharas* with the help of strings, creating a thrilling atmosphere for the spectators. For about 300 years, the forefathers of the late Devanna Padmanabha Kamat of Uppinkudru near Coondapur had cultivated this art. His family has been carrying on this tradition. Devanna Kamat used to entertain the rural folk with nearly 300 puppets. There has been a set-back to this art for sometime after 1935 for want of encouragement. This was made up by the personal efforts of Devanna Kamat, and for the meritorious services rendered by him in this field, he was given a national award in 1966. Shri Ganeshya Yakshagana Bombayata Mela, Uppinkudru, established by him, has been carrying on the practice of this art giving performances under the guidance of Shri Kogga Kamat, son of the late Devanna Kamat.

The late P. Srinivasa Rao was a good painter who was giving training to students at Udipi. Shri Kattingeri Krishna Hebbar, the renowned painter, was one of his disciples. Shri Hebbar, who had his training in Bombay and Paris, has won several top awards including gold medals of the Academy of Fine Arts, Calcutta, and the Bombay Art Society. He is also a recipient of the National Academy award. He was awarded 'Padmashri' by the President of India in 1961. His paintings, which were exhibited in many foreign and Indian cities, have won him high laurels and many of his master-pieces have been purchased by important art galleries and museums of several countries. He has a studio in Bombay where he lives.

Cultivation  
of other arts

Shri G. S. Shenoy, who received his training in painting in Mysore and Bombay, is another painter of note. He opened the Shringar Art Gallery at Udipi in 1970 with a view to providing an opportunity to young painters to have their one-man shows of paintings. He has been participating in other art exhibitions and is a recipient of awards from several agencies including the State Lalita Kala Akademi. He formed a group called "Progressive Painters of Coastal Mysore" in 1970. Till recently, the late L. K. Shevagur was imparting training privately in painting at Mangalore and the late Venkatarao Kamat also strove at Udipi to promote the cultivation of this art, and Shri M. S. Shirali was also giving training for some time at Udipi. Shri B. P. Bayiri is a veteran art teacher of the district. At Katpadi, under the guidance of Shri L. G. Kamat, a school of art is being run. At Mangalore, Shri B. G. Mohamed is conducting an art school. The "Anupama Art" is another school of art at Mangalore being run by Shri Lakshmana Bhat. In these schools, a number of high school and college students learn the art of painting as a hobby.

**Shrimad  
Bhuvanendra  
Shilpa Shala,  
Karkal**

There is a fine tradition of sculptor's art also in the district. In the last few decades, Shri Ranjala Gopala Shenoy has carved with delicate workmanship a number of impressive images, pillars, etc., for temples. Recently, he prepared, near Karkal, by devoted work of years, a gigantic monolithic statue of Bahubali or Gommateshvara (39' x 13') weighing about 170 tonnes, which has been transported to Dharamasthala. His father, the late Ranjala Janardhana Shenoy established the Shrimad Bhuvanendra Shilpa Shala at Karkal in 1875. In the earlier years, there were very few students attending the Shilpa Shala. It is functioning under the guidance of Shri Ranjala Gopala Shenoy and at present (1973), there are 30 trainees in this institution. Carvings on stone, metals, ivory, wood and coconut shells, statue-making, castings, etc., are taught to the trainees. The following are some of the important works executed by this Shilpa Shala: (1) four stone-pillars with sculptural work for the Venkataramana temple at Karkal, (2) images of *Dwarapalakas* for the Tirumalai Temple, Cochin, (3) Gopala Krishna idol installed at Hrishikesh, U.P., (4) an icon of Balaji installed in Bombay, (5) an image of Jayadurgadevi for a temple in Goa, (6) Ravalnath at Karkal and (7) structural work for a temple of Kaveri at Mercara. The Shilpa Shala receives a grant-in-aid from the Central Government.

The district has a tradition of cultivating both Karnataka and Hindustani styles of music. The late Krishna Udupa was a prominent vocalist in the Karnataka style. Shri P. Kalinga Rao is a well-known musician with an impressive way of presenting light music. There are several noted vocalists hailing from the district, such as Shriyuths C. Narayana Shastri, Srinivasa Udupa, Narayana Aital, Smt. Saroja Mohanarao in the Karnataka style and Smt. Lalitha Shivaram Ubhayakar, Sri Madhava Bhat, Sri B. S. Ananda Rao of Ananda Sangeeta Vidyalaya, Mangalore, in the Hindustani style. Shri Padmanabha Taralaya is a violinist and Shri N. Gopalakrishna is a flutist. Shri Madhusoodan Kumar is both a sitar-player and a painter. Smt. Shyama is a melodious songster. Many of her songs in Kannada, Hindi etc., have been recorded. There are also some veteran teachers of vocal and instrumental music working in several institutions in the district or giving private tuitions in this art to girls and boys, many of whom cultivate it as a hobby. Eminent musicians and danseuses from all over India are invited and their performances are arranged now and then at Mangalore and Udipi by institutions such as Sangeetha Kala Prasarak Sangha and Swami Haridas Sangeetha Sabha of Mangalore and Sangeetha Samaj of Udipi and these are well patronised by the public of the district. Shri U. S. Krishna Rao and his wife Smt. Chandrabhaga Devi of this district, who are settled in Bangalore, are well-known in the field of classical Indian dances. They have given their performances in foreign countries also and won encomiums. A school of dancing (Nriya Vidyalaya) is

being run at Kadri by Shri U. S. Krishna Rao of Mangalore and there is another such school (Ganesha Nritya Vidyalaya) at Surathkal being conducted by Sri K. S. Madhyastha. The 'Rangabhoomi' and 'Rooparanga' are dramatic associations at Udipi and Coondapur respectively, which encourage talented amateurs in the histrionic art. There are also some magicians in the district who have won appreciation.

There are a good many literary, cultural and fine arts associations in South Kanara, organised and being run by enthusiasts in the respective fields (besides those working in schools and colleges). The following is a brief account of some of the associations.

**Cultural and  
Art Associations**

The Bala Sahitya Mandala, Mangalore, was established in 1924 by the late Panje Mangesha Rao, with a view to encouraging the love of literature among the youngsters in the district. He was assisted in this work by Ullal Mangesha Rao, Belthangady Mangesha Rao, Benegal Rama Rao, Christen Moben, M. Babu and others. During the period from 1924 to 1944, more than 100 books and book-lets were published by this Mandala. By 1960, another 100 books were brought out. Shri K. Gopala Rao edited a series of books called "Bala Sahitya Pathagalu" meant for children which became very popular. It encouraged persons engaged in literary activities and published their works too. However, this institution is not functioning at present.

**Bala Sahitya  
Mandala,  
Mangalore**

The Karnataka Sangha, Udipi, was established in 1943 by the late Kadekar Rajagopala Krishna Rao. It has been arranging lectures by eminent men of letters on literary and cultural topics and celebrates *Nadahabba*, etc. Now, it is functioning under the guidance of Prof. K. S. Haridas Bhat.

**Karnataka  
Sangha, Udipi**

The Kala Vrinda, Udipi, was started in 1943, by some enthusiastic students of the Samskrita College, Udipi. It is located on the first floor of the Chandreshwara temple premises. It has a good library and has been arranging literary and cultural activities. In 1969, the association celebrated its silver jubilee.

**Kalavrinda,  
Udipi**

The Ajapura Karnataka Sangha, Brahmavara, was inaugurated in 1956. The Sangha organises cultural festivals, literary symposia and competitions, honours distinguished writers and artists and publishes books.

**Ajapura  
Karnataka  
Sangha**

The Kannada Sangha, Mangalore, was started in 1961. In order to bring to light the innate talents of college and high school students, the Sangha has been organising every year the Poet-Laureate Govinda Pai All-Karnataka Kavita Competitions and N. S. Kille Memorial District Kannada Debate and has been awarding prizes to the best students. It publishes collection of

**Kannada  
Sangha**

poems under the name "Kavya Gange" and is bringing out a series of books called "Kannada Deevige". It has been organising lectures and the like with a view to fostering a love for literary and cultural activities.

Sanghas such as Vani Mandira at Jodumarga, Sahitya Sangha of the Govindadas College of Surathkal and the branch association at Coondapur have been also participating in such activities. The latter Sangha has honoured many literary luminaries and distinguished artists.

**Karnataka Seva  
Vrinda,  
Surathkal**

The Karnataka Seva Vrinda, Surathkal, was started in May 1966 with the main aims of encouraging sports and physical culture activities among the rural folk, conducting free night classes for the benefit of illiterate adults, organising cultural activities, awarding scholarships to poor students and honouring the rank students. Since its inception, it has given primary education to about 300 students in its night school which has I to VII standards. It has a small library as also a reading room. The Vrinda encourages playing of games such as volley ball, badminton, ludo, carom, etc., and conducts taluk-level tournaments and arranges talks on cultural topics and *bhajans* and *harikathas*, and every year it arranges a festival on the Krishna Janmashtami Day. As in 1972, the Vrinda had 126 members as against 48 in 1966.

**Tulu Koota,  
Mangalore**

The Tulu Koota, Kankanady, Mangalore, is a registered association started in January 1970, with the main object of promoting Tulu language and literature. It has its branches also in Bangalore and Bombay. It has been giving encouragement for staging Tulu dramas, writing of books in Tulu, folk arts and the like. In 1970, it convened a conference at Mangalore in which leading Tulu writers and other eminent persons participated.

There is an "Academy of Indian Dramatics" at Mangalore, conducted by Shri Ramananda Choorya, a noted stage-actor and director. It gives training in the dramatic art to boys and girls.

**Bharatiya  
Vidya Bhavan,  
Mangalore**

The Mangalore Kendra of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, which has its headquarters in Bombay, was started in July 1971 with a view to giving impetus to the study of Sanskrit, music, dance, painting, Upanishadic literature, Geeta, etc. The Bhavan believes in achieving a synthesis of the past with the present as a necessary basis for building up the future greatness of India. Since its inception, the Mangalore Kendra has been staging dance-dramas, arranging lectures, conducting Sanskrit and German classes, organising classical music programmes and holding Geeta examinations. It celebrated the Aurobindo Centenary. As in 1972, there were 75 life-members and 125 associate members on its rolls. It has proposed to put up a building of its own, besides an auditorium. Dr. T. M. A. Pai is its Chairman.

The Chitrakala Mandir, Katpadi, was established in 1965 by Shri L. G. Kamat to prepare candidates for drawing and art examinations conducted by the Mysore Secondary Education Board. From its inception up to 1973, it had trained about 306 candidates of whom 218 were successful in the examinations. A Chitrakala Shikshana Samsthe was formed and registered in 1971, which is now managing this institution. As in 1972, the Samsthe had on its rolls 50 members. It has planned to publish art guide books.

**Chitrakala  
Mandir,  
Katpadi**

The 'Anupam Art' is a school of art which began functioning from August 1972 at Balmatta, Mangalore, with an initial strength of ten students. The objectives of the school are to impart training in drawing and painting, both in eastern and western styles, to make the study of art as simple and interesting as possible and to foster a sense of aesthetic appreciation in the students. In 1973, it had 15 students on its rolls.

**Anupam Art,  
Balmatta,  
Mangalore**

The Sangeetha Kala Prasarak Sangh, Mangalore, was sponsored by a band of five music-lovers of Mangalore in 1962, with a view to propagating the art of music and encouraging the cultivation of this fine art. It has been arranging vocal and instrumental music performances, concerts, dance-recitals, etc. In the beginning, it met with many difficulties, but gradually, through its successful programmes, it became popular. Many reputed artistes from several parts of the country have given performances under the auspices of this Sangh. In 1971, it arranged music performances in aid of the Mangalore Medical Relief Society and donated Rs. 3,418. In 1972, it organised programmes in aid of the Ganapathy High School Centenary Fund. The Sangh also gave donations to some needy social service organisations. As in 1972, the Sangh had a savings of Rs. 43,600 in fixed deposits and Rs. 10,502 in its Auditorium Building Fund. As in 1973, it had on its rolls nine patrons, 23 donors, 193 life-members and 175 members.

**Sangeetha  
Kala Prasarak  
Sangh,  
Mangalore**

Shri Lakshminarayana Sangeetha Kalashale was started in 1954 by Shri Venkata Subramanyam, a noted teacher of music, in a remote village called Kanchana. Situated amidst serene and enchanting natural surroundings, it is now a well-known school of music. It imparts training in the art of music leading to Junior, Senior and Vidwat examinations. As in 1972, there were 30 students. It receives a grant-in-aid from the Department of Public Instruction. The Central Sangeeth Natak Akademi, New Delhi, has encouraged it by giving it an equipment grant. It has plans to construct a hostel and an auditorium. The school has branches at Puttur and Udipi.

**Shri Lakshmi-  
narayana  
Sangeetha  
Kalashale,  
Kanchana**



**School of  
Music and  
Fine Arts,  
Manipal**

The School of Music and Fine Arts, Manipal, was established in January 1958, under the auspices of the Academy of General Education, Manipal. There are five centres—three at Udipi and one each at Katpady and Manipal—imparting training in Karnataka and Hindustani styles of music and dance. The tailoring craft is also taught. The school has been recognised by the Department of Public Instruction and the Mysore State Sangeeth Natak Akademi. As in 1967, the institution had 302 students. It collects a nominal fee of Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per month from the trainees. Besides an advisory body, there is a separate trust to manage this school.

**Cinema and  
drama theatres**

In South Kanara, there were 35 cinema and drama theatres as in 1972. Of these, 15 were permanent cinema theatres, 12 touring talkies and eight drama theatres. The taluk-wise break-up was as given below :—

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Permanent</i>		
	<i>Cinema theatres</i>	<i>Touring talkies</i>	<i>Drama theatres</i>
Mangalore .. ..	8	3	2
Buntwal .. ..	1	1	..
Puttur .. ..	1	1	..
Belthangady .. ..	..	1	1
Sullia .. ..	..	1	..
Udipi .. ..	2	2	5
Coondapur .. ..	2	2	..
Karkal .. ..	1	1	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>

TABLE- 1

Statement showing Taluk-wise Number of Lower Primary Schools and Number of Pupils studying in them as on 31st March 1972 in South Kanara.

Taluk	Government Schools			Total	Private Aided Schools			Total
	No. of Schools	Boys	Girls		No. of Schools	Boys	Girls	
1. Belthangady	53	1,729	1,109	2,838	..	..	..	..
2. Buntwal	33	1,289	764	2,053	..	..	..	..
3. Coondapur	99	3,645	2,597	6,242	8	274	214	488
4. Karkal	42	1,355	1,106	2,461	2	75	73	148
5. Mangalore	26	1,111	860	1,971	4	290	427	717
Mangalore City	1	33	17	50	..	..	..	..
6. Puttur	67	2,375	1,514	3,889	..	..	..	..
7. Sullia	63	1,627	1,288	2,915	..	..	..	..
8. Udipi	39	1,403	1,139	2,542	1	95	92	187
Total	423	14,567	10,394	24,961	10	734	806	1,540

Source : Deputy Director of Public Instruction, South Kanara.

TABLE—II

Statement showing Taluk-wise Number of Higher Primary Schools and Number of Scholars studying in them as on 31st March 1972 in South Kanara.

Taluk	Government Schools			Total	Private Aided Schools			Total
	No. of Schools	Boys	Girls		No. of Schools	Boys	Girls	
1. Belthangady .. ..	62	5,752	3,706	9,458	25	3,736	2,459	6,195
2. Buntwal .. ..	71	9,184	5,184	14,368	58	10,263	6,601	16,864
3. Coondapur .. ..	100	12,753	8,406	21,159	35	5,195	4,180	9,375
4. Karkal .. ..	98	14,272	10,275	24,547	70	16,327	11,455	27,782
5. Mangalore .. ..	74	9,824	6,617	16,441	76	17,326	12,753	30,078
Mangalore City .. ..	27	5,798	4,692	10,490	29	7,749	6,437	14,186
6. Puttur .. ..	81	8,931	5,369	14,300	16	2,632	1,825	4,457
7. Sullia .. ..	50	5,715	3,957	9,672	8	823	574	1,397
8. Udipi .. ..	95	13,950	11,540	25,490	163	25,622	21,849	47,471
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>86,179</b>	<b>59,746</b>	<b>1,45,925</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>89,672</b>	<b>68,133</b>	<b>1,57,805</b>

Source : Deputy Director of Public Instruction, South Kanara.

(Of the 658 Government Schools, 86 were Model Higher Primary Schools with trained graduate Head Masters.)

TABLE III

Statement showing particulars of several Colleges of South Kanara as in 1972

Sl. No.	Name of College and location	Year of starting	Strength of P.U.C. classes		Strength in degree class		Total number of pupils		Courses offered
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	St. Aloysius College, Mangalore	1880	441	..	873	..	1,314	..	P.U.C., B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com.
2.	St. Agnes College, Mangalore	1865	..	..	..	..	..	1,32	Do
3.	Government College, Mangalore	1921	224	48	812	340	1,036	988	Do
4.	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi	1949	187	73	719	213	906	286	Do
5.	St. Philomena's College, Puttur	1958	..	..	..	..	758	196	Do
6.	Sri Poornaprajna College, Udipi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7.	Srimad Bhuvanendra College, Karkal	1960	117	28	513	152	630	180	P.U.C., B.A., B.Ss. & B.Com.
8.	Vijaya College, Mulki	1963	97	37	521	138	618	175	Do
9.	Sri Bhandarkar's College, Coondapur	1963	133	36	624	124	757	160	Do
10.	Sri Mahaveera College, Moodabidri	1965	63	25	322	58	385	83	Do
11.	Vivekananda College, Puttur	1965	137	39	122	24	259	63	Do
12.	Sri D. Manjureswara College, Ujire	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
13.	Govindadasa Vidyadayinee College, Surathkal	1967	61	3	246	63	307	66	P.U.C., B.A. and B.Com.
14.	Milagres College, Kallianpur	1967	101	63	185	55	286	118	Do
15.	Sri Venkataramanaswamy College, Buntwal	1968-69	111	46	291	63	402	109	P.U.C., B.A., B.Sc. & B.Com.
16.	St. Aloysius Evening College, Mangalore	1966-67	107	3	472	59	579	62	B.A. and B.Com.
17.	Sri Poornaprajna Evening College, Udipi	1966	48	2	278	34	326	36	P.U.C., B.A. & B.Com.

TABLE IV

Statement showing particulars of Branch Libraries in South Kanara as in March 1972

Sl. No.	Name of Library with location	Year of establishment	No. of books stocked	Number of newspapers, journals periodicals, etc., subscribed to					Daily average No. of readers
				Dailies	Weeklies	Fortnightlies	Monthlies	Quarterlies	
1.	Branch Library, Udipi ..	1954	17,040	9	13	2	18	..	270
2.	Branch Library, Coondapur ..	1955	15,140	6	13	6	17	1 (+6 Annual Journals)	250
3.	Branch Library, Puttur ..	1955	15,557	7	12	3	15	2 (+1 Annual)	276
4.	Branch Library, Belthangady ..	1956	13,251	9	7	3	13	1	97
5.	Branch Library, Buntwal ..	1962	7,274	8	10	3	13	8	238
6.	Branch Library, Karkal ..	1954	18,850	5	11	9	16	8	105
7.	Branch Library, Sullia ..	1968	4,843	6	8	3	18	1	19