

## CHAPTER XVIII

### PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

**T**HE people of the coastal district of South Kanara have been in touch with foreign countries since a long time. They had the advantage of an earlier introduction of modern education. There is a high percentage of literacy among them and in recent years, a remarkable progress has been achieved in the field of education. There is a tradition of enterprising spirit and active public life. Social workers and nationalist leaders like Kudumal Ranga Rao (1858-1928), Karnad Sadashiva Rao (1881-1937) and others inspired the people and kindled nationalistic ideas in them.

After the achievement of independence, the public opinion in the district has become better organised and more vocal. The rights guaranteed by the Constitution have encouraged the people to express their views freely and fearlessly on matters political, economic and social. They have realised the importance of their views and opinions in the democratic set-up. There is a wide awakening in them and they are conscious of their rights. They also co-operate with the Government in its developmental efforts. They sometimes help in building schools, dispensaries, roads and such other public institutions through voluntary contributions of cash and labour. The instances of such public co-operation could be seen especially in the community development blocks of the district. Likewise, there has been good response from the public to defence and other funds, which is also indicative of the public-spiritedness of the people. According to the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, the total cash contributions of the people to the National Defence Fund upto September 1972 were of the order of about Rs. 15.94 lakhs, while the contributions in kind included 4,180 grams of gold, 871 grams of silver and six diamonds.

The general elections to the Parliament and the State Legislature are very keenly contested by the various political parties and individuals. The adult suffrage has inspired the people in

general to take greater interest in the public affairs, and programmes and policies of the Government. A revised Panchayat Raj system was introduced in the State in 1959. Now the people participate more actively in the local civic affairs and take more interest in the public life and development programmes of the district. A large number of people vie with one another to get elected to the village panchayats and taluk development boards. Similarly, the election to the Municipal Councils of the various towns and also to the co-operative institutions and all other elective posts in the district are ardently contested.

The representation of the district in the State and the Union Legislatures has been according to the Representation of the People Act, as amended from time to time, to suit the various needs and exigencies. The Election Commission at the Centre is the authorised statutory body which conducts elections through the State Electoral Office, of which the Chief Electoral Officer is the head. At the district level, the Deputy Commissioner is entrusted with this responsibility.

**Representation  
in State and  
Union Legis-  
latures**

In the first general elections held in 1952, the district returned eleven members to the then Madras Legislative Assembly and two members to the Lok Sabha. For purposes of elections to the Legislative Assembly, there were ten constituencies including one double-member constituency. The constituencies delimited were Coondapur, Karkal, Brahmavara, Udipi, Puttur-A, Puttur-B, Panemangalore, Mangalore, Kasaragod and Hosadurga. For the Lok Sabha, there were two constituencies, one at Udipi and the other at Mangalore.

At the time of the reorganisation of States, a Delimitation Commission was set up to determine afresh the extent of constituencies in the new Mysore State. Pursuant to their enquires, the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, was issued which determined how and in what manner the Mysore State's electoral constituencies should be evolved. The Delimitation Commission issued their first order on the 19th December 1956 and according to the decision, the district was allotted 14 seats to the Mysore Legislative Assembly and two seats to the Lok Sabha. The Assembly Constituencies so fixed were: Puttur (2 seats), Belthangady (1 seat), Panemangalore (1 seat), Mangalore-I (1 seat), Mangalore-II (1 seat), Surathkal (1 seat), Kaup (1 seat), Udipi (1 seat), Brahmavara (1 seat), Coondapur (1 seat), Baaindoor (1 seat) and Karkal (2 seats).

The Puttur Constituency, which was a double-member one, consisted of the whole Puttur taluk; Belthangady comprised the whole taluk except Panemangalore firka (hobli); Panemangalore Constituency consisted of Penemangalore firka in Belthangady

taluk and Gurpur firka in Mangalore taluk ; Mangalore-I consisted of Ward Nos. 4 to 25 of the Mangalore Municipality ; Mangalore-II consisted of Mangalore firka (excluding Ward Nos. 4 to 25 of Mangalore Municipality) in Mangalore taluk Surathkal consisted of Surathkal firka and Mulki firka (excluding some villages); Kaup consisted of Kaup firka in Udipi taluk and some villages in Mulki firka in Mangalore taluk ; Udipi comprised Udipi firka in Udipi taluk ; Brahmavara had Brahmavara and Kota firkas ; Coondapur consisted of Coondapur taluk and some villages in Kota firka of Udipi taluk ; Baindoor had Wandse and Baïndoor firkas in Coondapur taluk ; and Karkal (double-member) consisted of the Karkal taluk.

For the elections to the Lok Sabha, two Parliamentary constituencies were fixed, one at Mangalore, which comprised Coorg district (excluding Ammathinad in Virajpet taluk and Fraserpet hobli in Somwarpet taluk), Puttur and Belthangady taluks and Mangalore taluk excluding Surathkal and Mulki firkas. The other Parliamentary Constituency was of Udipi comprising the Udipi, Karkal and Coondapur taluks and Mulki and Surathkal firkas in Mangalore taluk.

**Abolition of  
Double-  
Member Consti-  
tuencies**

The two-member constituencies were abolished in 1961 under the provisions of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961. Under Section 3 of the Act, the Election Commission was required to divide each two-member constituency into two single-member constituencies, delimit their extent and decide in which of them seats should be reserved for the Scheduled Castes or Tribes. Accordingly the Commission amended and revised the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, and issued the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961, in December of that year. The effect of this change, as far as South Kanara district was concerned, was that the Puttur double-member constituency was split up into two single-member constituencies of Puttur and Sullia, a seat being reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the latter constituency. Similarly, the two-member constituency of Karkal was also divided into two single-member constituencies of Karkal and Moodabidri, and a seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the latter constituency.

**General  
Elections**

The main political parties which participated in the second general elections in the district were the Indian National Congress, the Praja-Socialist Party, the Communist Party of India and the Bharatiya Jan Sangh. Some individuals also contested as Independents. But it was the Indian National Congress which was predominant in the district in the political field during this period having won a majority of seats not only in the second general elections, but also in the municipal elections both in Mangalore and Udipi. The Indian National Congress had set up

its candidates for both the Lok Sabha seats in the district, and both the candidates were declared elected after a keen contest with the Communist Party of India and the Praja-Socialist Party.

In the elections to the Legislative Assembly, the Indian National Congress contested in all the 14 constituencies and won 12 seats, while the Praja-Socialist Party put up 6 candidates and emerged successful in two seats. The Communist Party of India contested in four constituencies, but did not win in any. Likewise, the Bharatiya Jan Sangh also had put up three candidates but did not succeed in any. Three Independent candidates also competed but failed to get elected.

There were 7,44,125 voters in the district who were eligible to exercise their franchise in the second general elections. Out of this, about 53 per cent went to the polling booths and actually cast their votes.

The Indian National Congress and the Praja-Socialist Party continued to be the main political parties in the district, also during the third general elections held in 1962. The Swatantra Party entered the election arena in the district for the first time, while the Communist Party and the Bharatiya Jan Sangh were also in the field, besides a few Independents. The Indian National Congress, which put up its candidates in all the 14 Assembly constituencies, came out successful in nine of them, while the Praja-Socialist Party, which contested seven seats, won three of them. The Bharatiya Jan Sangh set up nine candidates, but none of them was successful. The Communist Party which contested five seats, and the Swatantra Party, which contested seven seats, secured a seat each, the seat won by the latter party being the one reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the Moodabidri Assembly Constituency. The constituency in which the Communist Party was successful was Mangalore-II where there is a concentration of labour population. Eight Independents contested but none of them was elected.

General  
Elections,  
1962

Both the Lok Sabha seats went to the Indian National Congress. While the winning candidate in the Mangalore Constituency secured 42.2 per cent of the votes polled, his nearest rival of the Swatantra Party secured 30.1 per cent. Similarly, in the Udipi Constituency, the Congress candidate secured 50 per cent of the votes polled, the percentage of votes secured by his nearest rival of the Praja-Socialist Party being 44.5.

The total number of voters in the district for the general elections of 1962 was 7,55,717 while the number of valid votes polled was 4,37,015 the percentage of valid votes polled being

57.8. As against this, there were 8,72,143 voters in the two Parliamentary Constituencies, which included also parts of Coorg district, of whom 5,14,106 persons exercised their franchise, the percentage of valid votes polled being 58.9. The highest percentage of valid votes polled was 78.8 in Mangalore-1 Assembly Constituency, while the lowest was 42.2 in the Moodabidri Constituency.

#### Changes in Constituencies

Consequent on the further delimitation of the Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies in 1966, there were certain changes in the jurisdictions of the Assembly Constituencies, except in respect of Mangalore-I, Mangalore-II and Udipi, for the general elections of 1967. The Panemangalore Constituency was replaced by the Buntwal Constituency and the Moodabidri Constituency, which was reserved for the Scheduled Castes candidates earlier was made a general constituency. Similarly, the Sullia Constituency, which was reserved for Scheduled Tribe candidates, was made a reserved constituency for the Scheduled Castes. The number of Assembly Constituencies continued to be fourteen, *viz.*, (1) Sullia, (S.C.), (2) Puttur, (3) Belthangady, (4) Buntwal, (5) Mangalore-1, (6) Mangalore-II, (7) Surathkal, (8) Kaup, (9) Udipi, (10) Brahmavara, (11) Coondapur, (12) Baindoor, (13) Karkal and (14) Moodabidri.

There were no large changes in regard to the areas of the Parliamentary Constituencies in the district. The Belthangady Assembly Constituency, which was in the Mangalore Parliamentary Constituency in 1962, was now included in the Chikmagalur Parliamentary Constituency for the general elections of 1967, and instead the Somwarpet Assembly Constituency in Coorg district was included in the Mangalore Parliamentary Constituency in addition to Mercara and Virajpet Assembly Constituencies. There has not been any variance since then either in the number or in the extent of both the Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies in the district.

#### General Elections, 1967

The Indian National Congress and the Praja-Socialist Party were again the main political parties in the district during the fourth general elections held in 1967. These were closely followed by the Swatantra Party which improved its position this time. In addition to the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, the Communist Party of India and Independent candidates who were in the field as before, the Communist Party of India (Marxist) made its entry in the district's election arena for the first time. The Congress, which contested all the 14 Assembly seats as before, won only six seats this time while the Praja-Socialist Party improved its position by securing four seats out of the seven contested by it. The Swatantra Party also bettered its previous performance by winning two Assembly seats as against the seven contested by it and also

the Udipi Parliamentary seat. For the first time, a Jan Sangh candidate and an Independent were returned to the Legislative Assembly from the district. While the Jan Sangh had set up four candidates, there were as many as 21 Independents. Neither of the two Communist Parties, which had set up two candidates each, won any seat. The Mangalore Parliamentary seat also went to the Indian National Congress.

The total number of electors in the district for the Assembly elections this time was 7,98,719, out of whom 5,28,811 persons (66.2 per cent) exercised their franchise. As against this, there were 9,03,620 voters for the two Parliamentary Constituencies, out of whom 6,03,897 persons (66.8 per cent) actually cast their votes. The following table indicates the constituency-wise number of voters, the number and percentage of valid votes polled and the successful parties in the general elections of 1967 :—

Sl. No.	Name of constituency	No. of voters	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of valid votes polled	Successful party
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>LOK SABHA</b>					
1.	Mangalore	4,48,646	3,04,756	67.9	Congress
2.	Udipi	4,54,974	2,94,141	64.6	Swatantra
		9,03,620	6,03,897	66.8	
<b>LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b>					
1.	Sullia	55,952	33,356	59.6	Swatantra
2.	Puttur	62,844	44,545	70.9	Congress
3.	Belthangadi	33,223	33,237	62.4	Do
4.	Buntwal	61,546	43,107	70.0	Do
5.	Mangalore-I	57,002	41,028	72.0	Do
6.	Mangalore-II	61,519	42,355	68.8	Do
7.	Surathkal	55,454	40,676	73.4	P.S.P.
8.	Kaup	52,088	36,655	70.4	Do
9.	Udipi	50,976	35,192	69.0	Congress
10.	Brahmavara	55,342	35,857	64.8	Independent
11.	Coondapur	56,115	36,475	65.0	P.S.P.
12.	Baindoor	73,464	38,965	53.0	Do
13.	Karkal	54,182	35,260	65.1	Jan Sangh
14.	Moodabidri	49,012	32,103	65.5	Swatantra
		7,98,719	5,28,811	66.2	

Consequent on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha by the President early in 1971, a mid-term poll was conducted for the two Parliamentary Constituencies in the district on 4th March 1971

as in other parts of the State. There were four candidates, one each from the Indian National Congress (Jagjivan Ram Group) and the Swatantra Party and two Independents, in the Udipi Parliamentary Constituency, of whom the candidate of the Indian National Congress (Jagjivan Ram Group) was elected with a big margin. Of the 2,77,198 valid votes polled in the constituency, he secured 1,82,409 votes or 65.8 per cent, while his nearest rival of the Swatantra Party got only 54,644 valid votes, *i.e.*, 19.72 per cent. Five candidates, one each from the Indian National Congress (Jagjivan Ram Group), Indian National Congress (Nijalingappa Group), Praja-Socialist and the Communist Party (Marxist) and an Independent, contested from the Mangalore Parliamentary Constituency. Here also, the candidate of the Indian National Congress (Jagjivan Ram Group) came out successful with a comfortable majority. Out of 3,18,180 valid votes polled in the constituency, he secured 2,05,516 votes or 64.59 per cent as against 84,286 votes or 26.49 per cent secured by his nearest rival of the Indian National Congress (Nijalingappa Group). All the other candidates in both constituencies forfeited their deposits.

General  
Elections,  
1972

The Indian National Congress, the Bharatiya Jan Sangh and the Indian National Congress (Organisation) were the main political parties in the district which contested in the fifth general elections held in 1972. The other parties in the field were the Swatantra, the Communist Party of India (Marxist), the Socialist Party and the Communist Party of India. As the mid-term poll for the Lok Sabha was held earlier in March 1971, the general elections this time were only for the State Legislative Assembly. The Indian National Congress virtually swept the polls in that all the 13 seats, for which it had set up its candidates, were captured by it, while the remaining one seat went to the Communist Party of India which had set up only one candidate. Neither the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, which contested from eleven constituencies, nor the Indian National Congress (Organisation), which had set up nine candidates, won any seat. Similarly, none of the other political parties which had put up 3 to 4 candidates each, secured any seat, so also the Independents who were 19 in number. The following statement gives the detailed results of the fifth general elections (1972) in the district :—

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency	Party affiliation of contesting candidates	No. of valid votes secured	Percent- age of valid votes secured	Successful party
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sullia (S.C.)	1. I.N.C.* 2. Jan Sangh.* 3. Independent 4. Independent	23,089 11,802 1,246 499	63.30 32.00 3.40 1.30	I.N.C.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Puttur	1. I.N.C.	29,630	56.40	I.N.C.
		2. Jan Sangh	15,695	29.90	
		3. I.N.C. (O). *	4,353	8.30	
		4. Independent	2,566	4.90	
		5. Swatantra	269	0.50	
3.	Belthangady	1. I.N.C.	24,126	57.97	I.N.C.
		2. I.N.C. (O)	8,004	19.24	
		3. Jan Sangh	6,714	16.13	
		4. C.P.M. *	2,220	5.33	
		5. Swatantra	552	1.33	
4.	Buntwai	1. C.P.I. *	30,031	62.51	C.P.I.
		2. Jan Sangh	11,762	24.48	
		3. Independent	3,843	8.00	
		4. Independent	1,972	4.11	
		5. Socialist Party	434	0.90	
5.	Mangalore-I	1. I.N.C.	21,994	49.70	I.N.C.
		2. Jan Sangh	8,476	19.10	
		3. C.P.M.	6,652	15.00	
		4. I.N.C. (O)	6,418	14.50	
		5. Independent	674	1.70	
6.	Mangalore-II	1. I.N.C.	30,048	53.79	I.N.C.
		2. C.P.M.	14,383	25.75	
		3. Jan Sangh	6,227	11.15	
		4. Swatantra	2,071	3.63	
		5. I.N.C. (O)	1,654	2.96	
		6. Independent	1,518	2.72	
7.	Surathkal	1. I.N.C.	27,720	64.30	I.N.C.
		2. Swatantra	6,148	14.20	
		3. Jan Sangh	5,254	12.20	
		4. I.N.C. (O)	3,257	7.60	
		5. Independent	732	1.70	
8.	Kaup	1. I.N.C.	25,358	62.26	I.N.C.
		2. Independent	13,504	33.16	
		3. Independent	1,183	2.90	
		4. Socialist Party	514	1.26	
		5. Independent	170	0.42	
9.	Udipi	1. I.N.C.	26,020	58.49	I.N.C.
		2. Jan Sangh	11,076	24.90	
		3. Independent	3,536	7.95	
		4. Independent	2,531	5.69	
		5. Independent	919	2.07	
		6. Socialist Party	403	0.90	
10.	Brahmavara	1. I.N.C.	22,421	58.28	I.N.C.
		2. I.N.C. (O)	7,846	20.39	
		3. Jan Sangh	6,360	16.53	
		4. Independent	1,845	4.80	

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Coondapur	1. I.N.C.	18,776	48.04	I.N.C.
		2. I.N.C. (O)	16,954	43.38	
		3. C.P.M.	3,350	8.58	
12.	Baindoor	1. I.N.C.	29,456	71.8	I.N.C.
		2. Independent	6,104	14.8	
		3. Jan Sangh	5,489	13.4	
13.	Karkal	1. I.N.C.	25,360	67.73	I.N.C.
		2. I.N.C. (O)	5,224	13.95	
		3. Jan Sangh	4,303	11.49	
		4. Independent	2,214	5.92	
		5. Independent	340	0.91	
14.	Moodabidri	1. I.N.C.	25,121	64.99	I.N.C.
		2. I.N.C. (O)	12,727	2.16	
		3. Independent	836	32.85	

\*I.N.C.=Indian National Congress

Jan Sangh=Bharatiya Jan Sangh

C.P.I.=Communist Party of India

I.N.C. (O)=Indian National Congress (Organisation)

C.P.M.=Communist Party of India (Marxist)

There was a considerable increase in the total number of electors in the district as compared to the previous general elections. As against 7,98,719 electors in 1967, there were 9,24,225 electors in the district this time, out of whom 6,15,028 or about 66.55 per cent exercised their franchise. Of the votes polled, 13,055 votes were rejected as invalid. There was a preponderance of women electors in all the constituencies except Sullia, Puttur and Belthangady. For instance, there were 34,063 female electors in the Kaup Constituency as against its 25,053 male electors. Similarly, in the Karkal Constituency, as against 26,042 male voters, there were as many as 34,314 female voters. The census figures show that the number of females in the district exceeds that of males (*see Chapter III*). The sub-joined statement shows the constituency-wise number of electors and the number and percentage of votes polled in the 1972 general elections in the district :—

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency	No. of voters	No. of votes polled	percentage of votes polled
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sullia (S.C.)	65,348	37,714	57.71
2.	Puttur	77,745	53,635	68.99
3.	Belthangady	61,764	45,526	68.85
4.	Buntwal	71,717	49,079	68.43
5.	Mangalore-I	63,845	44,758	70.50

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Mangalore-II	79,818	56,969	71.50
7.	Surathkal	66,425	44,216	66.98
8.	Kaup	59,116	41,573	70.00
9.	Udipi	59,733	45,469	75.00
10.	Brahmavara	61,063	39,458	65.00
11.	Coondapur	61,658	38,814	64.53
12.	Baindoor	80,244	42,200	52.34
13.	Karkal	60,356	38,184	63.00
14.	Moodabidri	55,393	39,433	70.98
	Total	9,24,225	6,15,028	66.55

In order to enable the voters to reach their respective polling stations without much difficulty, a large number of polling stations were located throughout the district in convenient places. Formerly the voters of some of the constituencies in the rural areas had to traverse long distances to reach the places of voting. This inconvenience was obviated by increasing the number of polling stations which was necessitated also by the increase in the number of electors. While there were 855 polling stations in the general elections of 1962 in the district, the number had been increased to 902 and 1,607 in 1967 and 1972 respectively.

#### Polling Stations

South Kanara has been a pioneer and holds a prominent place in the field of Kannada journalism. The first known newspaper in the district "Kannada Samachara", (later called "Mangaluru Samachara") was started in Mangalore in 1842 by Rev. Herman Mogling of the Basel Mission. The German missionaries, known for their religious zeal, were responsible for starting several newspapers and periodicals in the district, all aimed at propagating their religious faith among the natives. "Kannada Varthika", the first Kannada journal to be set in type, was another such newspaper started by them in Mangalore in 1857. While it appears that the first was a monthly, the second was said to be a fortnightly. These were followed by other journals like, "Krista Sabha Patra" in 1869, "Satya Deepika" in 1896, "Vaidika Mitra" in 1910, "Suvatha Prasarak" in 1922 and "Krista Hitavadi" in 1924.

#### News papers and Periodicals

The local people published their first journal, a monthly called "Sudarshana", from Udipi, in 1887 under the editorship of Bailur Rama Rao. Bolar Vitthal Rao published "Suvasini", another Kannada monthly, in 1900. Then followed "Krishna Sukti" in 1905, "Jaina Bandhu" in 1913, "Bhakti Sandesha" in 1918, "Veda Sandesha" in 1926, "Sadguru Padaseve" also in 1926, "Saddharma Pracharaka" and "Sri Krishna Sandesha" in 1938, "Vivekabhyudaya" in 1941 and "Paryaya Prakashini" in 1942. Almost all these periodicals were largely devoted to religious matters.

There were also magazines mainly devoted to literary and cultural subjects, like "Ananda" (1916) edited by M. N. Kamath, "Kannada Kogile" (1916) edited by Muliya Thimmappaiah, "Vasantha" (1923) edited by Shri K. Shivarama Karanth, "Karnataka Kesari" (1928), "Sahitya" (1929), "Kalachandra" (1933) and "Triveni" (1936). There were also journals like "Bodhini" (1915), "Balachandra" (1932) and "Vidyodaya" (1942) devoted to the cause of education. Shri K. Karanth's "Bala Prapancha" a children's encyclopaedia in Kannada, which was being published in parts in a magazine form, was very popular. Molahalli Shivarao published "Sahakari", a journal devoted to co-operative movement, in 1919.

The period between 1900 and 1947 saw the emergence of several journals which were devoted to the cause of the country's freedom. V. S. Kamath's "Swadeshabhimani" (1907), B. Vitthala Rao's "Kantheerava" (1919), with which Hurali Bhimarao was associated, D. K. Bharadwaja's "Tilaka Sandesha" (1919), A. B. Shetty's "Navayuga" (1921) H. R. Mallya's "Satyagrahi" (1921), K. Shankara Bhat's "Rashtrabandhu" (1928), K. V. Shenoy's "Prabhata" (1928) and M. B. Prabhu's "Swadeshi Pracharaka" (1934) and other similar journals played an important part in kindling in the people a nationalistic spirit and in rousing them to action.

"Nava  
Bharata"

In 1941, V. S. Kudva, an industrialist of the district, started a Kannada daily newspaper called 'Nava Bharata'. This was the first large-scale daily newspaper published in the district, with a teleprinter service and a wide coverage of news. It continues to be one of the popular dailies in the district, its editor, printer and publisher being S. V. Kudva. After the attainment of independence, several journals like "Rashtramata", "Yugapursha", "Aruna", "Prakasha", "Rayabhari", "Ashavadi", "Sangati", "Udayachandra", etc., made their appearance in the district.

"Udayavani"

The year 1970 saw the emergence of another prominent daily newspaper in the district, entitled "Udayavani", from Manipal (Udipi). This is perhaps the first instance of a big daily newspaper being published from a small place, away from the district headquarters, in the country. Edited, printed and published by Shri T. Satish U. Pai for Manipal Printers and Publishers Private Ltd., the newspaper is printed in the Manipal Power Press, one of the biggest and best equipped printing presses in the State. It has a network of news correspondents and with a wide coverage of news and features. The daily has become very popular in the district within a short span of about three years. It has also some circulation in several other districts of the State, as also among the Kannadigas in Bombay and elsewhere. It was

started with a circulation of about 4,000 copies in January 1970 and according to the District Publicity Officer, South Kanara, the circulation had increased to about 36,000 copies by the middle of 1972. Since August 1971, the newspaper is being printed in an L. and M. 'Pacer 36' Web-Offset Press, one of the most modern printing machineries, which was acquired by the Manipal Power Press. The daily is a member of both the Audit Bureau of Circulation and the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society and subscribes to the Press Trust of India and United News of India news agencies. It has twice won the National Award (first prize) for excellence in the printing and designing among the Indian Language daily newspapers.

According to the District Publicity Officer, at present (1973) **Existing Weeklies and Monthlies** nine Kannada weeklies and eight Kannada monthlies are being published in the district and they are: "Navayuga", "Aruna", "Prabhata", "Rayabhari", "Janadeepa", "Aikya Ranga", "Ashavadi", "Goan Sevaka" and "Jagadarshini" (all weeklies), and "Yugapurusha", "Bhavyavani", "Sevamrita", "Mogaveera", "Kaladarsha", "Kannada Sahakari", "Vijnana Loka" and "Tushara". Of these, the "Navayuga" weekly of Udipi, edited by Shri K. H. Shetty, is the oldest, having been started as early as 1921. This journal celebrated its golden jubilee in 1972 and brought out a bumper issue to mark the event. "Tushara", a Kannada monthly, is a recent addition to the journalistic enterprise in the district and it is being published from April 1973. Besides these Kannada journals, there are also two English weeklies, viz., "Manipal Record" and "Vidyodaya", three Konkani weeklies, viz., "Rakno", "Mithr" and "Kannik" an English fortnightly called "Insight", a Konkani fortnightly entitled "Jhelu", a Konkani monthly called "Panchakaday" and two Tulu monthlies entitled "Tulukoota" and "Tulusiri". However, the circulation of most of these journals is not much and a few among them are also reported to be irregular in publication.

Since the time of the publication of the first newspaper in 1842, about 180 newspapers and periodicals, devoted to a variety of subjects and causes, have been published in the district. It is true that most of these newspapers and journals are no more in existence, but all the same they indicate the journalistic enterprise and the extent of the efforts made in the sphere of the fourth estate in the district. It may be said to be one of the prominent districts in regard to development of journalism in the country. This cradle of Kannada journalism has also given a good number of able journalists to the country including Shriyuts Benegal Shiva Rao, M. V. Kamath, D. R. Mankekar, Hurli Bhima Rao, K. Shankar Bhatt, Joachim Alva, R. K. Prabhu, R. R. Padubidri, U. G. Rao, Sudharkar Bhat, U. Bhaskar Rao, V. S. Kamath, K. Haidar, Bolar Vitthalrao, M. N. Kamath, K. Rajagopalkrishna Rao,

A. B. Shetty, Pandeshwar Ganapathi Rao, K. S. Niranjana and many others.

Of about 180 journals (in respect of which some particulars are available) published in the district over the last about 130 years, as many as 108 were published from Mangalore, while Udipi, which had 28 journals to its credit, came second. A list showing the names of these newspapers and periodicals (both existing and defunct), the years of their starting and the places of their publication, as also the names of their Editors (as could be gathered), is given below. However, it cannot be said that this list is exhaustive or perfect and there may be omissions or so here and there. But, none-the-less, it provides a bird's eye-view of the journalistic efforts made in the district over the period:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of newspaper or periodical.</i>	<i>Name of Editor*</i>	<i>Year of starting</i>	<i>Place of publication</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kannada Samachar (later Mangaluru Samachara) ..	Rev. Herman Mogling	1842	Mangalore
2.	Kannada Varthika (F) ..	Rev. Mogling ..	1857	Do
3.	Sabha Patra ..	N.A. ....	1863	Do
4.	Vichitra Varthamana Sangraha (F).	Kittel and Mack, J. ...	1863	Do
5.	Nyaya Sangraha (F) ..	N.A. ....	1868	Do
6.	Kraista Sabha Patra ..	Rev. Wagel ..	1869	Do
7.	Subodini (W) ..	N.A. ....	1871	Do
8.	Kannada Kesari ..	Anantha Rao ..	1885	Manjeshwar*
9.	Sudarshana (M) ..	Bailur Rama Rao ..	1887	Udipi
10.	Satyadeepike ..	Jathanna Frederic ..	1896	Mangalore
11.	Suvasini (M) ..	Bolar Vitthal Rao ..	1900	Do
12.	Krishna Sukthi (M) ..	Kadekar Rajagopal-Krishna Rao	1905	Udipi
13.	Swadeshbhijmani (W) ..	V. S. Kamath ..	1907	Mangalore
14.	Udayachandra (W) ..	N.A. ....	1907	Do
15.	Jaina Bandhu (M) ..	Suralu Nabhirajaiah	1911	Mangalore
16.	Bodhini (M) ..	M. N. Kamath ..	1915	Do
17.	Sangrama (W) ..	Narendra Mendan ..	1915	Do
18.	Ananda (F) ..	M. N. Kamath ..	1916	Buntwal
19.	Kannada Kogile (M) ..	Muliya Thimmappaiah	1916	Mangalore
20.	Bhakti Sandesha (M) ..	D. K. Bharadwaj ..	1918	Do
21.	Kantheerava (W) ..	{ Bolar Vitthal Rao Hurali Bhima Rao.	1919	Do

\*Now in Kerala State.

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Sahakari (M)	Molahalli Shivarao	1919	Do
23.	Tilaka Sandesha	D. K. Bharadwaj	1919	Do
24.	Satyagrahi (W)	H. Ramaraya Mallya	1921	Udipi
25.	Navayuga (W)	K. Honnayya Shetty	1921	Do
26.	Vasantha (M)	Kota Shivarama Karanth	1923	Mangalore
27.	Kraista Hitavadi	N.A.	1924	Do
28.	Kannada Sahakari (M)	Ullala Mangesha Rao	1926	Do
29.	Sadguru Padaseve	K. Venkatesha Sharma	1926	Do
30.	Mangalore	F. J. M. Pinto	1927	Do
31.	Karnataka Kesari (M)	M. Anantha Rao	1928	Puttur
32.	Rashtra-Bandhu (W)	{ K. Shankara Bhat K. R. Achar.	1928	Mangalore
33.	Prabhata (W)	Kudpi Vasudeva Shenoy	1928	Do
34.	Sahitya (M)	P. V. Kadambalithaya	1929	Peradala*
35.	Udaya Bharata (F)	A. J. Sheshappaiah	1931	Udipi
36.	Karnataka Kraista Bandhu (F).	R. Karunakar	1932	Mangalore
37.	Badavara Bandhu (M)	Mangaluru Jarappa	1932	Do
38.	Balachandra (M)	Ullal Mangesha Rao	1932	Do
39.	Kalachandra (M)	R. J. Shenoy	1933	Do
40.	Bharati (M)	U. Vamana Shenoy	1933	Mulki
41.	Vivekabhyasaya (M)	D. Puttaswamy	1933	Mangalore
42.	Swadeshi Pracharaka (M)	M. Baburaya Prabhu	1934	Mangalore
43.	Varthaka Dhureena (M)	Ramachandra Shenoy	1935	Udipi
44.	Triveni (M)	M. Baburao	1936	Mangalore
45.	Swatantra Bharata (D)	H. Ramaraya Mallya	1937	Do
46.	Krishna Sandesha (M)	N.A.	1938	Udipi
47.	Navashakti (M)	P. N. Bannanje	1938	Do
48.	Saddharma Pracharaka (M)	Lakshmanadeva Vidyarthi	1938	Mangalore
49.	Rakmo (W) (Konkani)	Rev. Dr. A. F. D'Souza	1939	Mangalore
50.	Mithr (W) (Konkani)	J. S. Alvares	1939	Do
51.	Desha Bhakta	N.A.	1940	Do
52.	Navabharata (D)	V. S. Kudva	1941	Do
53.	Vidyodaya (W)	V. Srinivasa Kini and S. Mukunda Rao.	1942	Do
54.	Prakasha (W)	A. J. Alse	1944	Udipi
55.	Ashajyoti (M)	N.A.	1945	Mulki
56.	Kalavida (M)	M. N. Shetty	1947	Mangalore

1	2	3	4	5
57.	Yugapurusha (M)	.. Kodathur Anantha Padmanabha.	1947	Kinnigoli
58.	Aruna (W)	.. U. N. Srinivasa Bhat ..	1947	Mangalore
59.	Ayurveda (M)	.. K. R. Puranik ..	1948	Udipi
60.	Dharmabodha (M)	.. M. Srinivasa Bhat ..	1948	Do
61.	Malenadu (M)	.. M. N. Bhido ..	1948	Mundaje
62.	Sangathi (W)	.. Navinchandra Pal ..	1948	Mangalore
63.	Sarathi (M)	.. K. Krishnamacharya ..	1948	Do
64.	Meenugara (M)	.. Hosabettu Srinivasa Gurikara	1949	Surathkal
65.	Nava Jeevana (M)	.. Muddanna Salyan ..	1949	Do
66.	Pushpa (M)	.. K. Prabhakara Rao ..	1949	Udipi
67.	Suvasini (W)	.. K. Varija Devi and Mohini Devi.	1949	Mangalore
68.	Janapada (W)	.. Narayanarao Kalle ..	1950	Do
69.	Kirana (M)	.. V. R. R. Rao ..	1950	Udipi
70.	Shobha (Q)	.. Srinivasa Purushottam Bhat and Trivikram.	1950	Mangalore
71.	Vicharavani (W)	.. Kota Shivarama Karanth and Dr. M. B. Marakini.	1950	Puttur
72.	Vimarshaka	.. S. Vitthaladas ..	1950	Udipi
73.	Taruna (M)	.. Ramadas ..	1951	Mangalore
74.	Kanda (M)	.. R. S. Mylaya & D. R. Nath	1951	Udipi
75.	Pravaha (W)	.. N. M. A. Rao ..	1951	Mangalore
76.	Vijaya (M)	.. Dharmapal, I. ..	1951	Karkal
77.	Tuthoori (M)	.. R. M. Vishwamitra ..	1952	Mangalore
78.	Rayabhari (W)	.. S. L. Narayana Bhat ..	1952	Udipi
79.	Rashtra Jyoti (W)	.. K. K. Shetty ..	1952	Mangalore
80.	Suprabhata (M)	.. Saraswatibai Rajawade	1952	Udipi
81.	Ashavadi (W)	.. K. V. Bhat ..	1953	Mangalore
82.	Chitravani (M)	.. 'Kumar' ..	1953	Do
83.	Prapancha (M)	.. B. Narasappa ..	1953	Do
84.	Pravasi (M)	.. K. Srinivasa Upadhyaya and B. Ishwara Bhat.	1953	Do
85.	Rashtramata (W)	.. Kadangodlu Shankar Bhat.	1953	Do
86.	Dheerghayu (Q)	.. M. A. Bhat ..	1954	Do
87.	Deshapremi (W)	.. M. Narayana ..	1954	Do
88.	Janapriya (B)	.. Muniyala Raju ..	1954	Do
89.	Janapremi (W)	.. Rev. Alexander Pinto ..	1954	Do

1	2	3	4	5
90.	Kasaragodu Samachara (W)	Y. Mahalinga Bhat ..	1954	Kasaragod
91.	Sandhyadeepa (D)	.. H. Manamohan Kamath	1954	Mangalore
92.	Navachetana (M)	.. K. Keshava Bhat ..	1955	Peradala.
93.	Kannik (W) (Konkani)	.. J. C. Viegas ..	1955	Mangalore
94.	Samajawadi	.. N.A. ..	1955	Do
95.	Jhelu (F) (Konkani)	.. J. S. Alvares ..	1956	Do
96.	Jyotishya (M)	.. K. S. Upadyaya ..	1957	Dharma- stala.
97.	Gaon Sevaka	.. Mrs. Louella Lobo Prabhu	1956	Mangalore
98.	Bhavyavani (M)	.. K. L. Bhat ..	1958	Udipi
99.	Insight (G) English	.. J. M. Lobo Prabhu ..	1958	Mangalore
100.	Paraga (M)	.. Padmanabha Nayak ..	1958	Udipi
101.	Janamatha (W)	.. Manjunatha Nayak ..	1959	Mangalore
102.	Bharatha (W)	.. A. Venkataramana Bhat	1960	Puttur
103.	Divyavani (F)	.. C. K. Hussain ..	1961	Mangalore
104.	Gramahita (W)	.. S. Mukunda Rao ..	1961	Do
105.	Kannada Vani (D)	.. U. Narasimha Rao ..	1961	Do
106.	Olanota (W)	.. J. M. Lobo Prabhu ..	1961	Do
107.	Sriguruvani	.. P. V. Nayak ..	1961	Mangalore
108.	Vikasa (M)	.. U. Vyasarao ..	1961	Udipi
109.	Apsara (M)	.. A. Wahab ..	1962	Mangalore
110.	Indra Dhanus (M)	.. K. Ramakrishna ..	1962	Puttur
111.	Navakeerti (W)	.. A. Jagannivasa Shetty	1962	Mangalore
112.	Sevamrita (M)	.. Madiyala Narayana Bhat	1962	Vittal
113.	Veerabhoomi (M)	.. S. Venkataraja ..	1963	Udipi
114.	Aikyaranga (M)	.. M. M. Shetty ..	1964	Mangalore
115.	Vartha Loka (D)	.. Gopalakrishna ..	1964	Do
116.	Vishwakarma (M)	.. B. Harischandrachar ..	1964	Do
117.	Bharateeya Kelasagararu (F)	P. D. Bangera ..	1965	Do
118.	Sudhenu (M)	.. M. P. Umesha Acharya..	1965	Do
119.	Atma Mitra (M)	.. K. C. Bhaktanandaswami	1966	Do
120.	Vijnana Loka (M)	.. Adyanadka Krishna Bhat	1966	Srinivasa- nagar.
121.	Agni (F)	.. K. M. G. Hussain ..	1967	Mulki
122.	Krishi Loka (M)	.. Syndicate Bank ..	1967	Manipal
123.	Manipal Record (W) English	K. M. Karanth ..	1967	Do
124.	Poojari Bandhu (W)	.. Mangaluru Jarappa ..	1967	Mangalore
125.	Hilal	.. T. M. A. Shafi ..	1967	Do

1	2	3	4	5
126.	Varthayani (D)	.. Vasukumar	.. 1967	Do
127.	Panchakaday (M) (Konkani)	B. V. Balaga	.. 1967	Do
128.	Vishwamitra (M)	.. S. Padmanabha Nayak	1967	Udipi
129.	Vani (M)	.. Hande Guru.Vedavyasa	1968	Do
130.	Deshapremi (W)	.. Muliya Shankara Bhat	1969	Vittal
131.	Jana Sandesha (Q)	.. Dr. V. S. Achar	.. 1969	Udipi
132.	Krishikara Sanghatane (W)	Bola Raghurama Shetty	1969	Karkal
133.	Mogaveera (M)	.. Sanjeeva	.. 1969	Surathkal
134.	Amanath	.. M. A. Rahim	.. 1970	Mangalore
135.	Jana Deepa (W)	.. D. S. Kamath	.. 1970	Mangalore
136.	Shikhakara Vani (M)	.. K. Bhojaraja Shetty	.. 1970	Kaup
137.	Udayavani (D)	.. T. Satish U. Pai	.. 1970	Manipal
138.	Tulusiri (M) (Tulu)	.. Dr. A. Balappa	.. 1970	Mangalore
139.	Jagadarshini (W)	.. V. Y. Rohidas Pai	.. 1971	Do
140.	Kaladarshana (M)	.. V. B. Hosamani	.. 1971	Do
141.	Rashmi (M)	.. A. Ganapaiah Alse	.. 1971	Kota
142.	Vyavahara (N)	.. K. P. Hegde	.. 1971	Mangalore
143.	Tulukoota (M)	.. Dr. A. Balappa	.. 1971	Mangalore
144.	Shakti (M)	.. M. Govardhana Rao	.. ..	Karkal
145.	Divyavani (W)	.. Raghavendra M. Nagori	1973	Mangalore
146.	Divyavani (W)	.. Raghavendra M. Nagori	1973	Mangalore
147.	Tushara (M)	.. T. Satish U. Pai	.. 1973	Manipal
148.	Chintamani (W)	.. N. A.	.. N.A.	Do
149.	Chitra (M)	.. Venkanna	.. N.A.	Do
150.	Desharanjana (F)	.. B. Raghavendra	.. N.A.	Do
151.	Dharmaveera (M)	.. Krishna Gopal	.. N.A.	Do
152.	Janayuga (F)	.. M. V. Hegde	.. N.A.	Katpadi
153.	Jayamala (M)	.. M. K. Babu	.. N.A.	Mangalore
154.	Jyoti (F)	.. B. N. Bhaskar Rai	.. N.A.	Do
155.	Kala (F)	.. K. Prabhakara Rao	.. N.A.	Udipi
156.	Kala (M)	.. Elloor Umesharao	.. N.A.	Mangalore
157.	Kalachakra	.. N.A.	.. N.A.	Udipi
158.	Kripeya Suvathe	.. N.A.	.. N.A.	Mangalore
159.	Makkala Patrike (M)	.. K. S. Karanth	.. N.A.	Do
160.	Matsya Loka	.. N.A.	.. N.A.	Surathkal
161.	Nadenudi	.. N.A.	.. N.A.	Mangalore
162.	Navaneetha (M)	.. Mohsin Haji Kasim	.. N.A.	Kaup
163.	Pancha (M)	.. N.A.	.. N.A.	Mangalore
164.	Pragati (F)	.. B. V. Belthangady	.. N.A.	Karkal

1	2	3	4	5
165.	Raithavani	N.A.	N.A.	Udipi
166.	Roshani	N.A.	N.A.	Mangalore
167.	Samachara (W)	H. Ramaraya Mallya	N.A.	Do
168.	Samadarshi (W)	S. S. Holla	N.A.	Do
169.	Sandarshana	N.A.	N.A.	Do
170.	Sanna Kathegalu (M)	N.A.	N.A.	Do
171.	Sarvodaya (M)	K. K. Shetty	N.A.	Do
172.	Swarajya (M)	N.A.	N.A.	Udipi
173.	Udaya Bharata (Q)	S. Purushottam Bhat	N.A.	Mangalore
174.	Vinoda Bharata (M)	B. Narasappa	N.A.	Do
175.	Viveka (M)	P. Venkataraja Punichitaya.	N.A.	Peradala*

\*Now in Kerala State

Sources.— 1. "Kannada Nudi", September 1 to October 16, 1972  
Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore.

2. Census Hand-Book of South Kanara District, 1961

3. "Dibhana", Souvenrr, pp. 9—13 of *Eradaneya suttu*.

4. "Basiga", Souvenrr, pp. 101—109.

F=Fortnightly; M=Monthly; W=Weekly; D=Daily; B=Bi-monthly;  
Q=Quarterly; N.A.=Not available.

\*\*There have been changes in editors in many cases. However, generally, only one name could be given.

Apart from the newspapers and magazines published in the district, other well-known dailies and weeklies from Bangalore and Bombay are also widely read by the people in the district. The Hindu, Indian Express, Deccan Herald, "Prajavani", "Kannada Prabha" and "Samyukta-Karnataka" from Bangalore are more popular. The Times of India and the Illustrated Weekly of India from Bombay are also popular among the English reading public. The Kannada weekly and monthly journals like "Sudha", "Prajamatha", "Karmaveera", "Janapragati", "Kasturi", "Mallige", "Mayura" have a good appeal in the district. Of late, the film journals published from Bombay and Madras also have a considerable circulation among younger people. Several daily newspapers published in Bangalore have their correspondents in the district. They have made arrangements to send their morning editions in motor vans, etc., to reach the district fairly early. A small number of copies of newspapers of Malayalam, Tamil and several other languages are also received in the district.

## VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The social conditions and social changes taking place in the country are continuously throwing up problems requiring careful thought, planning and co-ordination. In South Kanara too, the problems have been many, but they are being met in a manner that is characteristic of the cosmopolitan outlook of the people of the district. The standard of social service organisations in South Kanara reflects a wide awareness of responsibility to the less fortunate members of the society. Many social service institutions have been working all over the district and it may be said that South Kanara has a prominent place among the districts of the State in this respect. Some of the existing institutions in the district have attained a large degree of stability and usefulness. The Basel Mission, Sri Ramakrishna Mission, the Academy of General Education, Father Muller's Charitable Institutions, the Indian Red Cross Society and several other institutions have come to the succour of the less fortunate people and some of the institutions have earned the signal honour of being pioneers.

The main functions of most of these institutions are such as child welfare, youth welfare, women's welfare, service to the needy, the aged and the handicapped, and orphans and destitutes, health and hospital service, educational service, social and moral welfare in general. Social welfare work in the district in modern times is not new and has a fairly long history dating back to the last decades of the last century. Considerable amounts of funds have been made available by philanthropists and non-official bodies to assist in the execution of ameliorative schemes. The State, which has embarked on a welfare ideal, has not been slow in realising the imperative need to assist the deserving institutions started to help the disabled or the poor.

The South Kanara district has relatively a larger number of voluntary social service organisations, some of which are well organised. It is learnt that there are about a hundred organisations in Mangalore City alone. With a view to co-ordinating the activities of these institutions and organising social services with mutual co-operation, a Federation of Welfare Agencies was formed in 1964 (the office of the Federation is at present situated in "Roshni Nilaya" in Jeppu, Mangalore). Of the numerous institutions, only a few have been dealt with in this chapter by way of illustrations.

Professional social workers are trained in the Institute of Social Service at the Roshni Nilaya, Jeppu, Mangalore. Those who are desirous of getting a Bachelor's Degree and Master's Degree in Social Work, are given training in this Institute. The

systematic training can help to bring about a methodical approach to social work.

The Academy of General Education, Manipal, was founded in 1942 by Dr. T. M. A. Pai with the help of a group of leading citizens of Manipal and Udipi with the following main aims and objectives : (1) to provide technical and commercial education of varied and wide diversity ; (2) to create a favourable environment for the promotion of scholastic pursuits by acquiring the ability to find schools and colleges and any other institutions that may be decided by the Academy ; and (3) to keep clear channels of communication and to widen the means of expression by meetings, seminars, literary associations, discussions and enlightening speeches. In keeping with these objectives, the Academy took upon itself the responsibility of expanding opportunities for vocational training, professional education and academic graduation. Dr. T. M. A. Pai has been the Registrar (now President as well) of the Academy from inception. In the founding of this institution, he was assisted by persons such as Shriyuths T. A. Pai, Purushottam Pai, Upendra Pai and Ramesh Pai.

Academy of  
General  
Education

To begin with, the Academy started imparting instruction in courses like Practice and Law of Banking, Insurance, Motor Engineering, Nursing and Midwifery, Cinema Exhibition, Printing and Photography, especially to those candidates who had failed to make their grades in public examinations. The project was meant to discover the real talents hidden in such candidates by offering them a variegated fare of courses. The next step was to establish schools and colleges of higher learning with a view to equalising educational opportunities between the city and the village. The most significant achievement of the Academy during the first decade of its service was the establishment of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College at Udipi in June 1949, while the second decade saw the opening of the Kasturba Medical College at Manipal in 1953. The Academy blazed a new trail with the founding of this medical college which is regarded as one of the best and well-equipped institutions of its kind in the country. This was followed by the establishment of the Manipal Engineering College in May, 1957. Thus, one educational project led to another and yet another, so much so that by the close of 1972, the Academy came to have a network of educational institutions, 30 in number, both within and outside the district, with a total student-strength of about 12,000. The following is the list of educational institutions of the Academy, with the years of their founding or taking over :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of institution</i>	<i>Year of establishment or taking over</i>
1.	Academy of General Education—Vocational Programme ..	1942
2.	Manipal Junior Basic School, Manipal .. .. .	1942
3.	Manipal Higher Secondary School, Manipal .. .. .	1948
4.	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi .. .. .	1949
5.	Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, Mangalore .. .. .	1955
6.	Mady Elementary School, Mady .. .. .	1955
7.	Nehru Memorial Library, Manipal .. .. .	1956
8.	Manipal Engineering College, Manipal .. .. .	1957
9.	Udipi Law College, Udipi .. .. .	1957
10.	Academy Schools of Music and Fine Arts, Udipi & Manipal ..	1958
11.	School of Nursing, Manipal .. .. .	1959
12.	Grihini Vidyalaya, Udipi .. .. .	1959
13.	Sri Bhuvanendra College, Karkal .. .. .	1960
14.	Perdoor High School, Perdoor .. .. .	1961
15.	Hindu Higher Elementary School, Kallianpur .. .. .	1961
16.	Nursery School, Manipal .. .. .	1962
17.	Bhandarkar Arts and Science College, Coondapur .. .. .	1963
18.	Vijaya College, Mulki .. .. .	1963
19.	K. Kamalabai High School, Udipi .. .. .	1963
20.	Nagar High School, Nagar .. .. .	1963
21.	English Primary School, Manipal .. .. .	1963
22.	Nehru High School, Alevoor .. .. .	1964
23.	Parkala High School, Parkala .. .. .	1964
24.	Sharada High School, Panemangalore .. .. .	1964
25.	Manipal College of Education, Udipi .. .. .	1965
26.	College of Dentistry, Manipal .. .. .	1965
27.	College of Pharmacy, Manipal .. .. .	1965
28.	Sri Mahaveera College, Moodabidri .. .. .	1965
29.	Sri J.C.B.M. College, Sringeri .. .. .	1965
30.	S. V. S. High School, Agumbe .. .. .	1965

All these institutions started by the Academy have made it necessary for the parents of students studying in them to become members and contribute on a definite pattern for their development. The institutions are managed by individual trusts or education societies or managing committees constituted for the purpose. It is stated that the total assets of the Academy as in 1972 exceeded Rs. five crores. It has been responsible for transforming Manipal, once an obscure village, into a thriving town and a vigorous educational and cultural centre and making good educational facilities available at many places. The Academy is a shining example of vision and determined efforts in the field of education.

**Institute of  
Social Service**

The Institute of Social Service, Mangalore, was established in 1960. It has its headquarters at Nirmala Niketan, Bombay, and

is managed by the Society of the Daughters of the Heart of Mary, an international Catholic religious society. The institution is founded with the main objectives of : (1) helping to build a corps of trained social workers ; (2) establishing welfare projects suited to the needs of the people and (3) strengthening of family life through special education and training programmes for women and children. In pursuance of these objectives, the Institute established a School of Social Work at the "Roshni Nilaya", Mangalore, in 1960, which conducted a Diploma Course in Social Work. In 1967, Diploma Course was replaced by a two-year professional course leading to a Masters' Degree in Social Work (M.S.W.) and in addition, another professional course leading to a Bachelor's Degree in Social Work (B.S.W.) was also started in 1970. The institution is affiliated to the University of Mysore for the purpose. The students of the school do social work in various welfare agencies in Mangalore City as a part of their training in professional social work.

Under its welfare projects, the Institute started a Family Service Agency in 1966 which helps to build up a happy and stable family life by preventing family breakdowns, etc. For this purpose, it provides counselling services to families faced with marital problems, alcoholism, delinquency, etc. The Institute established also a Janatha Kendra (Urban Community Welfare Centre), at Bolar in 1964 with the main object of helping to develop a sense of co-operation and self-help among the people of the area and enabling them to develop necessary services. Helping the families with special reference to the health and training of the mother and child and developing handicrafts and sewing skills among young girls and women so as to enable them to supplement their family income are also among its aims. To fulfil these objectives, the Kendra is running two nursery schools, a craft class to train women and girls in tailoring, embroidery and other handicrafts, a production unit where women learn sewing and handicrafts, a library for children and girls, a *mahila mandal* for local women and some such other units.

The Institute established also a School for the Blind in 1968, wherein blind children are trained in braille, handicrafts, music, dramatics, etc. It is a non-residential, vocation-oriented school involving the parents in the responsibility of rehabilitation of their blind children. The school is a member of the National Association for the Blind. With a view to preparing the young women for marriage and family life and enabling them to fill their place in society with confidence, a Home-Makers' Course is also being run by the Institute since 1964, the duration being one year for the Diploma Course and four months for the Certificate Course. A Kindergarten, which aims at fostering a healthy development of

the personality of children, is another institution which is being run by the Institute of School Service since 1960.

**Indian Red  
Cross Society**

The South Kanara District branch of the Indian Red Cross Society was established in 1939. It is affiliated to the Mysore State Unit and is housed in a building in Hampanakatta, Mangalore. The branch was started by the late Mr. Venkatesh Pai. The branch helps maternity and child welfare work, public health propaganda and hospital assistance. It also provides relief to disabled persons and mentally retarded children. For the latter purpose, it is running a regular school for such children. During 1972, there were 60 members in the District Branch of the Society consisting of life members, assistant members, annual members and ordinary members. The expenditure of the society is met by donations and subscriptions by members.

**Father Muller's  
Charitable  
Institutions**

The Father Muller's Charitable Institutions are one of the oldest and foremost social service organisations in the district. It was first established by Father Augustus Muller, a German Missionary, in 1880 at Kankanady as a Homoeopathic Poor Dispensary with the object of bringing effective and cheap medical aid within the easy reach of the ailing poor of Mangalore. In 1890 was founded the St. Joseph's Leprosy Hospital and Asylum for the treatment and shelter of leprosy patients. The excellence of the services rendered to the sick soon attracted the warm patronage of the public, which resulted in the gradual expansion of the dispensary into a General Hospital by 1959, with a ward each for men and women. The expansion programme went on step by step and the Father Muller's Charitable Institutions now (1973) are spread over an area of 60 acres and consist of, in addition to the Homoeopathic Dispensary and the Leprosy Asylum, an upto-date General Hospital, a Maternity Hospital, a Children's Hospital, a Psychiatry Hospital, a Tuberculosis Hospital, a Nurses Training School, an Isolation Ward, a Hospital Pharmacy, a Ward for the Handicapped, a Home for "burnt-out" leprosy patients, etc.

It is a well-knit organisation with various department of medicine and giving also other ancillary treatments within the same campus, with most modern equipments. Consultations are free and all ordinary medicines are supplied free to patients irrespective of caste and creed at the dispensary.

For the training and rehabilitation of the physically and mentally handicapped, a Vocational Rehabilitation Project has been started in 1968, with the aid of the Social Rehabilitation Service of the U.S.A. Under this project, the handicapped are trained in doll-making, weaving, manufacture of jute-string bags, fret work, shoe-manufacture, etc., so as to enable them to earn their livelihood. The Leprosy Hospital and Asylum with which the Swiss Emmaus is associated is stated to be one of the best

leprosy institutions in India. (For more details about the medical institutions, please see Chapter XVI).

The Citizens' Association, Mangalore, was started as a Rate-Payers' Association in 1939 to rouse civic sense amongst the citizens of Mangalore, to study the grievances and hardships of the rate-payers and to seek redress for the same and to work for general improvement of the standard of municipal administration. The name of the Association was changed as Citizens' Association in 1954. This is a voluntary organisation open to citizens of Mangalore. The activities of this Association relate to approaching the Municipal and Government authorities with representations pertaining to public needs, to hold public meetings, mobilising public opinion and the like. There were 409 members in the Association in 1972, with an elected executive committee to manage its affairs.

**Citizens  
Association,  
Mangalore**

To promote the educational, social, economic and general welfare of the Catholic community, the Catholics of Mangalore started the Catholic Association of South Kanara in 1914. The Association has started various funds like the Higher Education Fund, Poor Boys Fund, Poor Girls Marriage Aid Endowment Fund and C. J. Varkey Memorial Prize Fund for the benefit of the members of the community. A monthly magazine called "Mangalore" is also run by this body. In 1972, there were 760 members in the Association.

**Catholic  
Association  
of South  
Kanara**

The Bunt or Nadava Sangha, Mangalore, is a registered association founded in 1908 by the Bunts (who are known as Nadavas in the northern parts of the district). The association is managing a hostel, a poor boys' fund and the like for the benefit of the members of the community. Poor and deserving Bunt students are receiving help by way of scholarships, books and fees. The staff of this association consists of voluntary workers. Expenses are met by subscriptions, donations and endowments.

**Bunt or  
Nadava Sangha**

The South Kanara branch of the Akhila Bharata Sarva Seva Sangha was founded in 1952 by Shri S. U. Ramachandra Rao for the amelioration of the poor and distressed people. The staff of the Sangha consists of voluntary workers only. The activities of the Sangha are directed mainly towards the propagation of the ideals of Sarvodaya, village uplift by encouraging Khadi and village industries, sanitation and social peace. Among the achievements of the Sangha was the establishment of a residential colony for the Koragas, starting of a Sarvodaya Farming Society, organisation of a Farming and Potters Society, printing and publishing of Acharya Vinoba Bhave's books and distribution of Gandhian literature. The institution is located in the Arya Samaj Road, Mangalore. The finances are met by donations and subscriptions.

**Sarva  
Seva Sangha**

**Loka Seva  
Vrinda**

The Loka Seva Vrinda is situated in a village Alike by name in Buntwal taluk. It is a constructive, spiritual and educational organisation founded in 1960 by Shri Madiyal Narayana Bhat, himself a trained graduate teacher and a dedicated social worker, with the help of a band of service-minded men and women. Shri Narayana Bhat, who is also the president of the organisation, has donated his properties consisting of 15 acres of arecanut plantations and about 10 acres of paddy fields and other lands to the institution. The Loka Seva Vrinda has established the following educational and other institutions: a junior college, a high school, a higher primary school, a school for fine arts, two hostels for boys and one for girls, an orphanage, a *balawadi*, a printing press, a modern farm and an *ashram* for dedicated workers. Emphasis is laid on moulding the character of the boys and girls on right lines. There are about 700 students in the various institutions of the Vrinda. The ideals being pursued and the quality of education being imparted here have attracted students to these institutions from many districts of the State and also from a few other States.

The campus of the Vrinda is named Sathya Sai Vihar and it is about 80 acres in extent. About a mile from this campus is another smaller campus, about three acres in extent, called Sharada Vihar, in which are situated the orphanage, *balawadi*, higher primary school and one of the boys' hostels. The rest of the institutions, including a library and a reading room and a volunteer corps, are housed in the main campus. A publication division is also attached to the organisation, which publishes a monthly magazine called "Sevamritha" in Kannada and also books on spiritual and cultural subjects. Apart from establishing the above institutions, the Seva Vrinda is also making efforts to develop the Alike village in which it is situated, into a model village, the population of which was about 3,000 in 1971. The place has telegraph and telephone facilities and a dispensary. Among the development programmes of the organisation are the establishment of a Sanskrit, Veda and Vedanta College, a Teachers' Training College, a Health Centre and a *Tapovana*.

Apart from the lands it possesses, the organisation has to its credit buildings stated to be worth about five lakhs of rupees. Public donations and the income from the properties of some of the office-bearers are the main sources of income of the organisation. About 50 devoted men and women with another 70 enthusiastic members are working in the organisation in order to achieve the objectives with which the Loka Seva Vrinda was established.

**Anjuman  
Khadimul  
Muslimeen**

To help the poor and the needy children and women of the Muslim community, the Muslim public of Mangalore started the Anjuman Khadimul Muslimeen, a voluntary organisation, in 1945. The staff of this institution is composed of voluntary workers. For educating the masses of the community, the Association has been

running a night school. The central office of this institution is located in Jumma Masjid Road, Mangalore. The expenditure is met with the help of subscriptions and donations.

The Poor Service Lodge at Bijai, Mangalore, was founded in 1915 by Dr. C. Mathias to give free medical aid to the poor and the needy. There is a doctor in charge who attends to patients. The staff comprises paid and voluntary workers. The finance is derived from donations and grants.

Poor Service  
Lodge

The Young Men's Christian Association (Y.M.C.A.) was started in 1907 by the National Council of Y.M.C.A., Calcutta. The Association building is situated in Jeppu, Mangalore. The membership of the Association is open to all. The aim of the Association is to develop the personality of the individual by creating facilities for games, sports and tournaments, arranging lectures and discussions on current topics, providing hostel facilities, etc. The finances are obtained by subscriptions, donations, grants from the Y.M.C.A. Council and funds raised by benefit shows, fancy dress, fairs, etc.

Young Men's  
Christian  
Association

The Thulu-Karnataka Mogaveera Shree Jnanodaya Samaj, Mangalore, was founded in 1910 by the late B. Mohanappa Thingalaya who was a dedicated social worker. During 1973, there were 100 members in the Samaj. Ever since its inception, the Samaj has been striving for the promotion of education and social awakening among the weaker sections of the community, especially among the Mogaveeras, for removal of social evils like addiction to alcoholic drinks, untouchability, dowry system, superstitions and the like through the medium of Kannada and Tulu dramas, publication of devotional songs in Kannada and Tulu, etc. The Samaj celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 1972.

Thulu-Karnatak  
Mogaveera  
Shree Jnanodaya Samaj

The Dakshina Kannada Jilla Ramarajya Kshatriya Seva Sangha was founded in 1932 by the late Shri Bhikshu Lakshmanananda Swamiji. The Sangha was established at Kasaragod when that taluk was a part of the South Kanara district, and it has opened two branches, one each at Mangalore and Karkal. It awards scholarships to the poor students of the community and also grants loans to deserving persons towards marriages and funerals. The finances are obtained by voluntary subscriptions. During 1972, there were 822 members of all categories in the Sangha, the affairs of which were being managed by an executive committee consisting of 25 members.

Ramarajya  
Kshatriya Seva  
Sangha

The Saraswat Seva Samaj, Mangalore, was started in 1929 by a band of social workers like Dr. Benegal Raghavendra Rao and Karanji Shama Rao for the benefit of the Saraswat community. The Samaj was at first located in a rented house at Ullal and was later shifted to Mangalore in 1939. The objectives

Saraswat Seva  
Samaj

of the Samaj are to relieve financial distress among members of the Saraswat community and to find homes for the vagrants and old people and to generally stop vagrancy among the community. The main activities relate to maintenance of an Anathalaya, giving doles to widows and aiding poor people in time of marriage and other functions. As the Anathalaya is overcrowded, a new home with accommodation for 60 inmates has been recently constructed.

**Navabharath  
Education  
Society**

The Navabharath Education Society was founded in 1949 by Shri Khalid Muhammad mainly to promote education. The activities are mainly directed to starting of night schools, reading rooms and libraries wherever possible. Free education is provided in all schools run by it. The society is managing the Navabharath Night School which has helped many working boys to better their prospects.

**Samaja Mandir  
Sabha**

The Samaja Mandir Sabha, Moodabidri, was established in 1956 by a band of social workers of the place. The objects of the Sabha are to initiate, promote and carry on cultural, social and educational activities for the general community. There are about a hundred members in the Sabha. The institution is devoting itself to social service pursuits by opening a community hall, open air theatre, information centre, local library, youth club, children's play centre and schools, with the help and co-operation of the villagers. Shri Saraswathi Seva Sangha, Shri Vanitha Samaja Shikshana Kendra, Udaya Kala Niketan are some of the allied institutions taking inspiration from the main body.

**Shri Vani Seva  
Sangha**

The Shri Vani Seva Sangha, Shirtady, in Karkal taluk, was started in 1954. The membership is open to all persons who believe in the principles laid down by the Father of the Nation. The members of the Sangha elect a managing committee of five members to manage its affairs. Spinning is taught and *charakhas* are supplied. The Sangha has a building of its own, a small library and a children's park.

**Kasturba  
Centre**

The Kasturba Centre, Bailur, in Karkal taluk, was started in 1954 with the help of the Gandhi Smaraka Nidhi. The villagers of the area readily extended financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1,500 to build a pukka building to house the Centre, where instruction is imparted to children in the morning. In the afternoon, ladies are taught Hindi, music, tailoring, knitting and other useful crafts. The Centre is also helping the small savings drive. The National Extension Service Block has provided toys for children. The Centre has been financially assisted by the Central Social Welfare Board and the Kasturba Trust.

**Gandhi  
Smaraka  
Sangha**

The Gandhi Smaraka Sangha, Bailur, was established in 1948 to foster constructive activities as set forth by Mahatma Gandhi. It opened *charakha* classes and also encouraged bee-keeping

and other cottage industries. In 1955-56, the Sangha received a special grant of Rs. 1,000 from the Government of India. There is a library attached to the Sangha. The institution has helped in the construction of buildings for a high school and an elementary school, in laying of new village roads, sinking of drinking water wells, etc. It has also opened a centre for imparting training in tailoring.

Shri Vivekananda Seva Sangha was started in 1935 at Ninjoor village in Karkal taluk with the objectives of promoting the social and moral well-being of the rural population and to help their educational advancement. The association was registered under the Societies Registration Act in 1955. It is running a high school and a rural health centre. There are 61 members on the rolls of the Sangha. Attached to the Sangha, there is a well-equipped library and a reading room. Dramas are staged by the members periodically. The Social Welfare Board has presented a radio and some furniture to the Sangha.

**Shri Viveka-  
nanda Sangha**

The Mangalore Centre of the Gandhi Peace Foundation was established in 1959 by a band of followers of Mahatma Gandhi with the financial assistance of the Mysore State Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. The main aims of the Centre are to arrange for studies and research on the teachings and practices of Gandhiji. The Centre conducts meetings and classes on Gandhian and Sarvodaya topics in various educational and social service institutions. It also imparts moral instruction to the inmates of the local sub-jail, remand home, vigilance shelter, etc. It also organises exhibitions of books, photographs and sayings of Gandhiji. A library and a reading room are also maintained.

**Gandhi Peace  
Foundation  
Centre**

In 1968, like other similar centres in the country, the Mangalore Centre was taken over by the Gandhi Peace Foundation of India, New Delhi, which is the central organisation of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. At present, the Centre is located in a portion of the central hall of the Karnad Sadashivarao Memorial Building on the Light House Hill, Mangalore. As this accommodation is found inadequate for the expanding activities of the centre, it has obtained 86 cents of land in Kodialabail and plans are afoot for putting up a suitable building. While over 75 per cent of the expenditure on the Centre is met by the Gandhi Peace Foundation, the rest of the amount is raised through subscriptions and donations from the public. There is a 15-member advisory committee, consisting of eminent men, to guide the activities of the Centre.

The Guild of Service is a non-sectarian free eligibility institution founded in 1947 by Smt. Kamala S. Alva as a branch of the Guild of Service (Central), Madras. The aims of the institution are to discover possible fields of service and to band together

**Guild of  
Service**

volunteers for giving help and advice to the different welfare agencies in the district. The institution is running two free nursery schools in the factory areas of Pandeshwar and Pentlandpet. Men belonging to the service visit the hospitals and distribute sweets, books and magazines to ailing patients. They have also been distributing foodstuffs donated by the National Christian Council. The institution maintains contact with other public bodies doing anti-filaria work, etc. The expenses are met by grants from the Social Welfare Board, municipal grants, fund campaigns and subscriptions. The institution is located at the Kadri Hills, Mangalore.

**T.B. Association**

The South Kanara T.B. Association, which was providing free medical aid including tonics to poor tuberculosis patients in different clinics, has, in recent years, started rehabilitation work by training such women in crafts at Pandeshwar, Moodushedde and Moodabidri and for men it has planned to provide training in poultry-farming at those places. The Social Welfare Board has given grants to the Association towards its feeding programme for women, rehabilitation of T.B. patients and craft training.

**Hind Kusht  
Nivaran Sangh**

The South Kanara District Branch of the Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh is affiliated to the Mysore State branch of the all-India organisation at New Delhi. Started by the then Collector of South Kanara in 1950 with the help of a band of social workers of the district, this branch is affording timely help in the relief and control of leprosy. It helps in the establishment and maintenance of institutions for the treatment of leprosy patients. The Sangh has been of help to several chief centres of treatment like St. Joseph's Leprosy Hospital, Government Wenlock Hospital, and treatment centres in the taluk headquarters hospitals and rural dispensaries. It provides full medical treatment including minor surgery and dressing to leprosy patients in the rural areas by establishing clinics in villages.

It has also established a rehabilitation centre for leprosy patients, where they are trained in poultry-farming and agriculture. Besides, a social worker of the Sangh assists the medical officers in the Government Wenlock Hospital in the detection of leprosy cases, follow-up action, etc. The Sangh is also supplying drugs free of cost to the doctors for distribution among leprosy patients. This is a non-sectarian body of volunteers and the expenses are met by the sale of token flags, donations and subscriptions from members, local bodies and the Government. The Sangh is housed in 'Melrose', Falnir, Mangalore. During 1972, there were 234 members of all categories in the Sangh and an executive committee consisting of 24 members and with the Deputy Commissioner of the district as its president, was managing its affairs.

A number of orphanages, asylums, *ashrams* and poor homes which render various kinds of humanitarian services to orphans, destitutes, the aged, the infirm, the incurables and the like have been organised. The city of Mangalore especially has many such institutions. A brief account of the service being rendered by some such institutions in the district is given in the following paragraphs.

**Orphanages  
and Seva-  
shrama**

The Mangalore Cheshire Home, one of 16 such homes in the country and the second in the State, was inaugurated on the 6th August 1965. It is meant exclusively for women and is situated near Father Muller's Charitable Institutions in the Kankanady area. It is a home for those who are incurably sick or physically handicapped and have no homes or means of support. Miss Barbara Coleman of the Cheshire Homes in India, when she visited Mangalore in 1963, called upon its citizens to help the admirable cause sponsored by the Cheshire Homes Movement. The foundation-stone for the Home was laid in 1964 by the founder of the movement, Group Captain Leonard Cheshire of England. The beginnings were humble and consisted of only six beds donated by philanthropists. The Swiss Emmaus Foundation contributed a sum of Rs. 2,000 and subsequent donations helped to augment the intake capacity of the Home. The students of Mangalore have also helped the Home in several ways by conducting carnivals, shramadan camps, entertainment programmes, etc. and another building with accommodation for another six persons came up in 1970. Another expansion project, which would accommodate 24 more persons, has been also undertaken by the Home at a cost of about 45,000 rupees.

**Cheshire Home**

During 1972, there were, in all, 16 inmates, mostly leper women, in the Home as against its intake capacity of 12. They were looked after by a home-mother and a sister of charity used to attend on them daily. The overall management of the Home rests with a local executive committee consisting of 24 members. The inmates keep themselves occupied in sewing, spinning, cooking and gardening. With the help of the Swiss Emmaus articles, they also make handicrafts like mats, bags, dolls and toys. A poultry unit, consisting of about 150 fowls, has also been started by the Home and is being maintained by its inmates.

The St. Joseph's Asylum at Jeppu in Mangalore is one of the oldest social service institutions in the district founded by the Diocese of Mangalore in 1889. In appreciation of the charitable and humanitarian work done in the Asylum, the then Government had awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind silver medal to its first Manager, the late Rev. Br. J. B. Fogliani, S. J. The Asylum now comprises homes for the aged, one for men and another for women, a crèche and an orphanage for girls. It had also an orphanage for boys, which was moved to Belve in Coondapur taluk a few years ago.

**St. Joseph's  
Asylum**

The Asylum is open to orphans and destitutes, both young and old, of all castes and creeds and has so far offered shelter to over 12,000 persons, the present (1973) strength of inmates on its rolls being 353. The Sisters of Charity are in charge of all these homes. A small hospital is also attached to the Asylum for providing medical facilities to the inmates and the workers of the Asylum and their families. There is also a well-equipped workshop adjacent to the Asylum with departments of engineering (foundry, machine-shop, welding and fitting), carpentry, furniture manufacture, saw mills, etc., in which the orphan boys are employed after their education. It is a good technical training centre where many youngsters are trained in various technical trades and helped to secure jobs. In the All-India Technical Trades Competitions conducted in December 1972, one of the apprentices from this workshop secured the first rank in moulding and obtained a gold medal from the President of India, as also a cash prize, a tools kit and a merit certificate. The income from the workshop is utilised for the maintenance of the Asylum.

The orphan girls are given general education and rehabilitated by being trained in some useful crafts or are settled in life by marriage. A workers' club and a dramatic club are being maintained to provide cultural and recreational facilities to the inmates and workers of the Asylum. The later are also provided with housing facilities on a 40-acre plot of land.

**Shri Shraddha-  
nanda Seva  
shram**

The Swami Shraddhananda Sevashram, Mangalore, was established in 1939 by a band of social workers of the district with the object of rescuing destitute, orphan and abandoned children, taking care of them, educating them and moulding their character to become useful members of the society. It was being run by the local Arya Samaj upto 1968, and thereafter, it was constituted into an autonomous institution independent of the Arya Samaj. Started with just four inmates, there are at present (1973) 147 destitute and orphan children in the Sevashram, under the care of Swami Sadananda Saraswati, who is the moving spirit behind the institution. Besides providing food, clothing and shelter, it has been giving to the inmates instruction in the Vedas, Upanishads and the Geeta. It arranges for their high school and college education, besides training them in spinning, tailoring and gardening. Girl inmates receive training in cooking, household work and music. Besides moral instruction, they are also taught Hindi and Sanskrit. So far, the Ashram has provided shelter for hundreds of orphans and destitutes and a number of them have acquired high school and college education and many engineers and technicians have also passed out from various technical institutions with the help of the Ashram. They are employed in various educational, industrial and government establishments. Some of the girl inmates were got married and settled in life.

In the beginning, the inmates of the Ashram were housed in a thatched cottage of bamboo and hay on the Arya Samaj Road. With the help of the generous public, a hall was built in 1953 at a cost of Rs. 15,000. In 1958 was added an 'L' shaped new building at a cost of about Rs. 2 lakhs. The year 1970 saw the addition of another two-storeyed building at the Kadri Hills at a total cost of over Rs. 3 lakhs including the cost of land. The boys section of the Sevashram was subsequently shifted to this new building. Grants of the State Government and the Central Social Welfare Board and the charities of the philanthropic public are the sources of income of the Sevashram. During 1972, there were in all about 650 members of all categories on the rolls of the Sevashram.

The St. Antony's Orphanage, another notable social work centre, also at Jeppu in Mangalore, came into being in 1898 under the guidance of the late Rev. Mgr. M. P. Colaco. It provides shelter to people of all age-groups from the babe to the centenarian. During 1970, there were as many as 513 inmates in the Orphanage, of whom about 260 were partially or completely disabled. There are twelve cottages in the campus and one of them, viz., Providence Cottage, started in 1957, provides shelter to bed-ridden persons, the present strength of such cases being 50. The St. Jocuqira's Home had 72 old men, while the St. Ann's Home had 120 women. There is also a creche for babies with house-mothers to look after them. A *balawadi* is also attached to the Orphanage for children upto five years of age and thereafter they are educated in the adjacent schools.

Shri Ramakrishna Seva Samaj, Puttur, was established in 1953. It is running an orphanage called Shri Sharadamani Anathalaya, a library called Swami Vivekananda Library and also a *balawadi* named after Bhagini Nivedita. While the Anathalaya and the library were established in 1953, the *balawadi* was started in 1969.

The Anathalaya, which has two orphanages, one for boys and another for girls, came into being as a result of the efforts of the late B. Lakshminarayana (Rao who donated all his movable belongings to the orphanages) and his friends and associates, with the object of bringing up orphan and destitute children by providing them free boarding and lodging, clothes, education upto S.S.L.C.; medical aid and the like. Children between 4 to 6 years of age are generally admitted to the orphanages, but lately this age limit is relaxed in certain deserving cases. In addition to general education, the girls are also taught cloth-cutting and sewing. During 1972, there were in all 32 children, 16 boys and 16 girls, in the orphanages and re-efforts were being made to raise this number to 50. With the help of financial aid given by the Central Social Welfare Board and generous donations from the philanthropic public, the Samaj has put up a building worth more than

Rs. 50,000 and all the above institutions are housed in it. A governing body consisting of 15 members, elected from among the members of the Samaj once in three years, manages these institutions. During 1972, there were 318 members of all categories in the Samaj. In addition to running these institutions, it is also associating itself with social and religious activities wherever and whenever possible.

**St. Philomena's  
Orphanage**

The St. Philomena's Orphanage, Uppinangady, was started in 1913 by the Rev. Dr. V. R. Fernandes, the then Bishop of Mangalore, for the shelter and care of orphans and destitutes of the locality. The poor and destitute children admitted to the institution are provided free education upto the IX standard. Both boys and girls are admitted and are looked after by a Director and two matrons. The girls are taught also sewing, cooking and home science. Hundreds of boys and girls have so far been educated and settled in life by this institution.

**Ishwarananda  
Mahila  
Sevashram  
Society**

The Ishwarananda Mahila Sevashram Society, Kankanady, Mangalore, was established in 1829 by the late Benegal Raghavendra Rao with the objective of helping the destitutes and the needy. The Society is running a Balikashrama for providing shelter and protection to orphan and destitute children, and it is housed in a fine building in the picturesque surroundings of Kankanady. The Home is open to all castes and creeds. The inmates are educated and trained for different avocations. A resident Lady Superintendent assisted by other lady workers is in charge of the Home. In addition to 60 girls, there are 10 destitute women. As an adjunct to the Ashram, a vocational section for girls was opened earlier where training was being imparted in the preparation of household requirements like *happalas*, pickles and other condiments. Since 1962, courses in S.S.L.C. for adult women are being conducted. The society has 122 life members and 25 ordinary members. Grants are received from the State Government, Mangalore City Municipality and from the Central Social Welfare Board.

**St. Paul's  
Orphanage**

The St. Paul's Orphanage, Naravi, in Belthangady taluk, was started in 1949 by the Rev. Father J. B. Alvares, the parish priest of Naravi church, to rehabilitate the destitute children of the surrounding villages. The orphanage is known in the area as a useful institution imparting training in various lines. At present (1972), the orphanage is providing accommodation to 176 boys and 128 girls, who are given training in coir work, bee-keeping, cooking, tailoring, laundry work, etc., in addition to general education. The expenses of the orphanage are partly met by Government grant and partly by public charity. The management of the institution rests with the Catholic Board of Education of the Diocese of Mangalore.

The Rev. Albert Pinto, a parish priest of the Roman Catholic church of Kokkada, started the St. Rita's Orphanage at Kaukrady in 1939. Apart from general education, the inmates are also trained in agriculture, farming and horticulture. The girls are taught tailoring and handicrafts. As against 24 inmates at the time of establishment, there are now (1973) over 60 inmates in the orphanage, of whom 18 are girls and the rest are boys. The expenses are met by Government aid supplemented by funds made available by the management.

**St. Rita's  
Orphanage**

Shri Ramakrishna Mission Balakashram, Mangaladevi Road, Mangalore, was started in 1951 to house poor and meritorious students and to provide them with free boarding and lodging and educational facilities, irrespective of caste or creed. The Balakashram is managed by a committee consisting of members and office-bearers appointed by the governing body of the Shri Ramakrishna Mission. The expenditure is met by voluntary donations. The Ashram has so far helped 277 students to complete their education and to secure appropriate jobs for them.

**Shri Rama-  
krishna  
Mission Balaka-  
shram**

In the Balakashram, efforts have been made to impart an "integral education through the inculcation of spiritual values in their widest sense." Boys are encouraged to cultivate virtuous tendencies, acquire a sense of social duty, develop refined tastes and to understand the meaning of their existence. The boys are allowed to manage the affairs of the Home to help them to gain thereby a spirit of self-reliance, co-operation and personal effort. They participate in the daily routine of the Ashram including the morning and evening congregational prayers. A weekly discourse is conducted by one of the Swamis.

A boys' orphanage was established at Udipi in 1863 by the Basel Evangelical Missionary Society. There are now (1972) about 60 inmates in it, who attend the Mission's primary and high schools. Along with the general education, the inmates are also imparted training in various crafts. Some of the boys brought up by the orphanage have become graduates, trained teachers, clerks, mechanics, tailors, farmers and carpenters. The same Missionary Society started a girls' orphanage at Mulki in 1864. There are 70 inmates at present (1972) in this orphanage. These institutions are managed by orphanage committees of the Church of South India. They are being supported by Government and missionary grants which are supplemented by public contributions. Attempts are made to secure suitable jobs to the outgoing inmates and care is taken to build up their character and to make them useful citizens.

**B.E.M. Orpha-  
nages**

The Christa Sevaka Ashram, Parpale, Karkal, was established in 1950 for providing a way of fellowship and service for needy women. The Ashram has opened a conference centre where

**Christa Sevaka  
Ashram**

retreats, meetings and training courses are conducted, a home for aged women, a home for aged men, a home for children below the school age, a work shelter for needy widows and a farm which provides a means of living for men and women, both Christian and non-Christian. During 1972, there were 25 inmates in the home for aged women and 14 inmates in the home for aged men. Another building for 24 aged men, a second home for aged women and a separate home for children were under construction. The Churches of Switzerland have helped the Ashram in its development programme.

**Saverapura  
Orphanage**

The Saverapura Orphanage, Sampaje, in Sullia taluk, was founded with a nucleus of six orphans by the Rev. Father L. A. Coutinho in 1957. During 1972, there were as many as 106 inmates in the Orphanage, of whom 57 were boys and 49 girls. Besides school lessons, the inmates are also given training in tailoring and some handicrafts and also in improved methods of cultivation. The Orphanage is managed by a committee consisting of seven members.

**St. Joseph's  
Orphanage**

The St. Joseph's Orphanage, Belve, in Coondapur taluk, was started in 1960 by the Catholic Bishop of Mangalore, with the object of catering to the needs of orphans, destitutes and foundlings of the area. During 1972, there were 42 orphans in this institution. They are educated upto S.S.L.C. after which they are trained either in some technical trades like tailoring, carpentry and the like or in agriculture so that they may be in a position to earn their own livelihood. So far, about 60 grown-up orphans have been rehabilitated and 30 others have secured technical jobs. The institution is getting grants from the State Government and food-stuffs from the Catholic Charities of India.

**Dalita Seva-  
shram**

The Dalitha Sevashram at Nejar Hill, Kelarkalbetu, in Udipi taluk, is of recent origin, having been started in November 1970 by Dr. V. P. Karkera for providing shelter to and bringing-up of orphan and destitute children and women. To start with, there were 12 inmates in the Ashram including one woman. They are given moral instruction and training in sewing and stitching and are also taught *bhajans* and *yogasanas*. The Ashram also gives free coaching to poor students in Hindi and English and free medicines, clothings and aid of other kinds to the deserving and needy people of the area.

**Rotary and  
Lions Clubs**

Almost every taluk headquarters and other towns in the district have Rotary and Lions Clubs. There are also Rotaract and Interact Clubs, Junior Chambers and Leo Clubs for students and other youths in the district. Among the places where these clubs are located may be mentioned Mangalore, Udipi, Puttur, Buntwal, Moodabidri, Karkal, Coondapur, Mulki, Surathkal,

Manipal, Vittal, Panaje, etc. These international voluntary service organisations serve the people of their respective areas in accordance with their accepted aims and objectives. While the main object of the Rotary Club is to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, the Lions Club aims at encouraging good citizenship and takes an active interest in the civic, cultural, social and moral welfare of the community. The activities and achievements of a few of these clubs in the district are given in the following paragraphs.

The Rotary Club of Mangalore was started in 1949 by the efforts of Shri M. Venkatesh Pai, the late Shri V. S. Kudva and others. It was admitted to the Rotary International in 1950. During 1972, the Club had 22 members representing a cross-section of the community. Among the various public welfare projects undertaken by the Club over the years may be mentioned grant of scholarships to deserving students, introduction of a Book Bank Scheme for the benefit of students, introduction of "Treat a T.B. Patient Scheme" under which the cost of medicine of a T.B. patient was met by a Rotarian, organisation of vocational guidance and career guidance conferences and talks for high school students, donation of Rs. 35,000 for a Rotary Physio-Therapy Centre at the Government Wenlock Hospital, starting of a "Voluntary Blood Donors' Scheme", establishment of a children's park at a cost of Rs. 20,000, donation of blood to poor and deserving patients through the Blood Bank at the Government Wenlock Hospital, free medical check-up of police personnel and their families, supply of traffic sign boards, organisation of vasectomy camps, adoption of Kinya village for development as a model village, construction of a bus shelter and a children's traffic training park at a cost of Rs. 18,000 each and supply of sewing machines and artificial limbs to the physically handicapped. The funds required for these projects are raised through subscriptions of members and donations from the public. There is a Board of Directors to manage the affairs of the Club.

Rotary Club,  
Mangalore

The Rotary Club of Udipi was sponsored by the Mangalore Rotary Club in 1958. The Club had 52 members on its rolls during 1972. It has also implemented several programmes of community service in the field of health, education, youth welfare, road safety and the like. Organisation of camps for eye-treatment, construction of an out-patient block in a local hospital, family planning and child welfare work, introduction of a kitchen garden programme, construction of a bus-shelter for ladies and launching of a book donation programme, were among the items of service rendered by the club so far.

Rotary Club,  
Udipi

The Rotary Clubs of Karkal and Coondapur were also sponsored by the Rotary Club of Mangalore. The Karkal Club, established in 1963, has about 25 members. Its achievements so

Rotary Clubs,  
Karkal and  
Coondapur

far (1972) include administering of triple antigen to babies, running of an eye-treatment camp, construction of two children's recreation centres, construction of a bus-shelter, adoption of schools, distribution of clothes and fruits to patients in hospitals, award of scholarships to deserving students and honouring of rank students, deserving teachers and successful leaders of professions.

The Coondapur Rotary Club has constructed a primary school building at a cost of Rs. 23,000 and two bus-shelters at an expenditure of Rs. 5,500. Another commendable achievement of this club was the construction of a Rotary Nursery School at a cost of Rs. 80,000. This fine school building, which was declared open in June 1972, has accommodation for about 300 tiny tots, a meeting hall and guest rooms.

**Lions Club,  
Mangalore**

The Lions Club of Mangalore was started in 1960 by the Lions Club of Bangalore. It had 111 members on its rolls during 1972. The activities and projects of this Club are also financed by subscriptions of the members, by raising donations from the public and by getting up charitable shows, etc. The Club donated a sum of Rs. 45,000 for the construction of a children's ward in the Government Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore, and it also runs an Artificial Limb Centre in that hospital. It conducted a free eye-treatment camp of Dr. M. C. Modi during 1969-70 at an expenditure of Rs. 45,000. It has also been conducting a free medical camp at the Katipalla village on every alternate Sunday for the benefit of the displaced persons from Panambur Harbour and Fertiliser Project areas settled here, since the last about two years.

The other activities of the Club include training of children in road safety, bearing the cost of maintenance of a few children in orphanages, encouraging cultivation of arts and crafts by organising competitions and exhibitions, adoption of villages for development purposes, etc. The Club has built a big hall of its own at a cost of Rs. 75,000 to enable it to carry on its various service activities and for holding its regular fortnightly meetings and the like.

**Lions Club,  
Udipi**

The Lions Club, Udipi, was started in 1959. There were 45 members in the Club during 1972. Provision of bus-shelters and mercury vapour lights in the town, endowments to educational institutions, starting of free child welfare and immunisation clinics, flood relief work, encouragement of brilliant students by awarding them prizes, etc., extension of financial assistance to the poor and needy, organisation of free eye camps, assisting some farmers by providing them with fertilisers free of cost and giving them advice on improved methods of agriculture, arranging agricultural exhibitions and seminars and donation of a refrigerator to the Kasturba Medical College are among the various activities and

achievements of the Club. It has also started a Leo Club (Club for youngsters between the ages of 15 and 24 years) at Manipal. This Club, with about 25 members on its rolls, has been actively working under the guidance of the Lions Club.

The *mahila mandals* play a useful role in the betterment of the socio-economic conditions of women and also in promoting their cultural and educational advancement. More and more such *mandals* came to be established in the district, especially after the launching of the community development programme, so that at the close of 1972, there were about 150 such institutions in the various parts of the district, their programme of work and pattern of service being, more or less the same. They included running of nursery schools or *balawadies* for little children, conducting of classes in Hindi, music and dance and imparting training in tailoring, knitting, embroidery and such other crafts for the benefit of women and girls. Several of these institutions have received recognition and financial assistance from the Government and the local bodies. A brief account of the important activities of a few of such institutions of women functioning in the district is given here by way of illustration.

The Bhagini Samaja, Kodialabail, Mangalore, is a sub-constituency of the Karnataka Branch of the All-India Women's Conference and was founded in 1937 by Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mrs. Leelabai Ekambara Rao and others. The objectives of the institution are to work for the general welfare of women and children. The Samaja is running tailoring and embroidery classes and, also two nursery classes, one at Pentlandpet and another at Basti Garden Municipal School. It has established a foundling home (Shishu Nilaya), an orphanage for children, in Jeppu. When the children attain school-going age, they are transferred to Swami Shraddananda Ashram. There were 25 children in this home during 1972. It also renders medical relief in rural areas and also runs family-planning clinics. It has also a good library and reading room.

The Samaja, which has about a hundred members, is a non-sectarian free eligibility body and is financed by the State Social Welfare Advisory Board, the local Municipality and by donations and subscriptions from the public. The affairs of the Samaja are managed by a managing committee.

Started in 1945 by the Capuchin Friars with the help of some prominent Catholic citizens of Mangalore, the Catholic Women Workers' Welfare Association aims at promoting the moral, social and economic welfare of the Catholic women workers in the city of Mangalore and its suburbs. For the present, the Association has confined itself mainly to helping the house-maids. It has so far helped about 250 house-maids to settle down in life and has

Mahila Mandal

Bhagini  
SamajaCatholic  
Women  
Workers'  
Welfare  
Association

provided employment to about 50 persons. The Association runs a thrift fund to encourage thrift and savings among the housemaids and is managed by parish priests of the town. There were 67 members in the Association during 1972 including patrons, benefactors, well-wishers and ordinary members.

**Stree Seva  
Samithi**

The Stree Seva Samithi, Kadri, Mangalore, is a registered association founded by a committee in 1953 to work for the welfare of women and children. Creches have been opened at Kadri and Derebail and one adult literacy school is also being run in Derebail. Tailoring classes for women have also been started. The association is open to women only and it receives a grant from the State Social Welfare Board.

**Crescent  
Welfare centre**

The Crescent Welfare Centre, Mangalore, was founded in 1956 by the efforts of Shri Amir Hussain and Mrs. Francis Marian Yassas. It imparts training in crafts like tailoring, embroidery, etc., to backward women in their spare time and about 40 women were attending these classes during 1972. A production unit is also maintained by the Centre where women and girls trained in tailoring are engaged in dress-making. A free *balawadi* class is also run for the benefit of children of the age group of 3 to 6. A Mahila Mandal is also being run by the Centre where womenfolk are taught house-keeping, child-care, first-aid, poultry-keeping and the like. The Centre is open to all without distinction of caste or creed. The institution, which is located at Kudroli, a backward locality does not levy any fees but voluntary contributions and donations are solicited from the generous public. It also receives grants from the State Social Welfare Board and the Department of Industries and Commerce.

**Mahila Sabha**

In 1911, some enlightened ladies of Mangalore felt the need for a Ladies Association which would provide an educational and recreational centre for the women of the town, while bringing them together for better understanding. They formed the Mahila Sabha of Mangalore in May of that year and located it in a part of a building owned by Karnad Sadashiva Rao. Shortly afterwards, it was able to put up a building of its own near the Light-House Hill. In 1921, a library was started and in 1930, a reading room was added. English and Hindi classes, needle work, rattan work and music classes were also introduced. Due importance was also given to recreation. Among those who strove hard for the development of this institution were Smt. Lalithabai Subbarao, Smt. Karnad Shanthabai Sadashivarao and Smt. Manoramabai.

A Book Club was started in 1962. During the national emergencies of 1962, 1965 and 1971, the members of the Sabha collected considerable amounts of cash, gold and clothes for the National Defence Fund, the Jawans' Welfare Fund, etc. In 1971, it conducted several symposia on the life and teachings of Gandhiji

and on health and habits. Cookery classes are a monthly feature of the Sabha. There were 191 members on its rolls during 1972. The Sabha celebrated its diamond jubilee in January 1972.

The Ladies Social Service League, Valencia, Mangalore, has been functioning since 1955. It runs a vocational centre where poor girls are taught house-keeping, needle work, dress-making, embroidery, flower-making, and the like. In 1965, a commerce section was added in which poor boys, girls and women with high school education are taught type-writing and shorthand. The other activities of the League relate to social service in general like visits to slums, giving nutritional aid to babies and expectant mothers, assisting ailing people to secure medical aid and distribution of clothes to the needy families. A childrens' library is also being maintained and arrangements have been made to get enough books for the same. A family welfare agency has also been set up to procure medical, financial, legal and moral assistance to families which are in distress. The League is administered by a governing body consisting of seven members. Voluntary subscriptions from members, public donations, grants and proceeds from film-shows and entertainment programmes constitute the sources of income of the League.

**Ladies Social  
Service League**

The Mahila Mandal, Baindoor, in Coondapur taluk, was started in 1961 with the aim of training women in useful arts and crafts in order to help them to supplement their family income. There were 32 members in the Mandal as in July 1972. The institution is run by funds collected through membership fees, donations and grant-in-aid. A *balawadi* is attached to the institution. Apart from tailoring and handicrafts, training is also given in cooking, beedi-making, manufacture of agarbathis, house-keeping, child-rearing and the like. A family and child welfare project is also being implemented by the Mandal since 1970.

**Mahila Mandal**

The Ladies Social Service League, Mangalore, was started in 1933 and registered in 1956 and has eight units. It does Harijan welfare work and arranges visits to slums and aims at improving the living conditions of the people residing therein. The members of the League also visit hospitals, orphanages, children's homes for destitutes, and the like and try to bring cheer to the inmates. It runs three free needle-work centres, one each at Hoige Bazaar, Urva and Angelore, which give vocational training to women and girls so as to enable them to supplement their family income.

**Ladies Social  
Service League**

The Mahila Mandal, Alike (Sathya Sai Vihar), in Buntwal taluk, was established in 1969 by a group of women social workers of the place. It had 74 members during 1972 including the executive committee members and well wishers and its activities were being financed by membership fees, grant from the Government and donations and loans from individuals and institutions.

**Mahila Mandal,  
Alike**

The Mandal has been running a *balawadi* called Lok Seva Balawadi for small children. Moral instruction and domestic training are given to the residents of Lok Seva Girls' Hostel to mould them into ideal women. Recently, a beginning has been made to acquaint the children with Ramayana and Mahabharata. Physical training is also being imparted to them. Sewing, music and *bhajan* classes are being conducted for the benefit of women and girls. Vegetable and fruit gardening, nutrition programme and holding of youth rallies are among the other programmes of the Mandal.

#### Vanitha Samaj

The Vanitha Samaj, Harady, in Puttur taluk, was established in 1963. In 1972, it had 93 members on its rolls. It has been running a regular tailoring school since 1964, and apart from tailoring, needle-work and dress-making, the women and girls are also taught knitting, crochet, hand and machine embroidery, painting on fabrics, glass and pots, bead work, making of paper flowers and soft toys, cane work, etc. It is also running a *balawadi* and classes in Hindi and Sanskrit and maintains a library. It has been taking an active part in the National Savings Scheme. For the good work done in this respect, the institution was awarded a prize of Rs. 3,000 by the State Government during 1970-71.

The Samaj has also received first prizes successively for three years, viz., 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71, for being the best Mahila Samaj in the taluk and also an 'A' grade award (incentive State award) of Rs. 1,000. Further, the members of the Samaj have won several prizes in the annual industrial exhibitions and youth rallies conducted by the Puttur Taluk Development Board, for their best handicraft exhibits and physical activities, respectively.

#### Other Mahila Mandalas

The Mahila Mandal, Kota, in Udipi taluk, was started in 1964. During 1972, it had as many as 200 members on its rolls. Running of a *balawadi*, conducting of classes in tailoring, cutting and embroidery, maintenance of a library and weekly *bhajan* programmes are among the activities of this Mandal. The Mahila Mandal, Vittal, in Buntwal taluk, which has 94 members has, in addition to running a *balawadi* and tailoring classes, taken up kitchen-gardening, feeding programme under the Applied Nutrition Programme and cooking demonstration classes. Its members are active in the sports and games field too and have won prizes. The Mahila Mandal, Hiriadka, in Udipi taluk, imparts training to women and girls in various handicrafts like manufacture of plastic wire-bags, purses, flower vases, cane chairs and toys, in addition to tailoring and embroidery. It also conducts adult literacy classes for the benefit of illiterate adult women of the place.

Started in 1958 and with about 100 members on its rolls in 1972, the Mahila Mandal, Belthangady, imparts training in doll-making, machine embroidery and tailoring to women and also runs

a *balawadi* for children of pre-school age. The Mahila Mandal, Hathyadka, also in Belthangady taluk, has introduced cooking and spinning subjects in its training programme in addition to conducting adult literacy and *bhajan* classes and training in fruit preservation and poultry farming. During 1972, it had 75 members on its rolls. The members of the Mahila Samaj, Bilinele, in Puttur taluk, have taken up flower and vegetable gardening and poultry farming, in addition to their normal activities. The Samaj also organises educational tours and baby shows. The Mahila Samaj, Kotehosur, in Coondapur taluk, has confined itself to the normal activities of running a *balawadi* and conducting a tailoring class. The remaining *mahila mandals* in the district are also engaged in similar activities and serving the community in their own way. While some have comparatively greater achievements to their credit, some others just do the minimum functions, depending upon their financial resources and other factors.

Attempts have been made in recent years to harness the energies of the youth of the district for healthy and constructive activities through the organisation of youth clubs all over the district under the Youth Services Programme. This programme is designed to serve the needs of the youth of the age-group of 15 to 25 years, especially the non-student section in the rural areas, since so far as the student youth section is concerned, it gets separately good institutional support for mental and physical development. A District Youth Services Board was constituted in 1970 under this programme, with the Deputy Commissioner of the district as its Chairman and the Deputy Director of Public Instruction as its Secretary. The District Planning Officer, who has now been designated as the District Planning and Youth Services Officer, functions as its Joint Secretary. It is mainly an advisory body and its functions include formulation of specific programmes for the promotion of youth welfare, mobilisation of resources from local bodies and other agencies for youth welfare programmes, advising the authorities concerned on the steps to be taken for intensifying extra-curricular activities, sports and games and the like in schools and colleges and reviewing the progress of work done under the youth services programme in the district periodically.

According to the District Planning and Youth Services Officer, South Kanara, there were about 160 rural youth clubs in the district under the community development programme in 1972. In addition, there were over 45 youth clubs in the urban areas. These clubs have adopted programmes suitable to their environments and resources and they include organisation of adult literacy classes, libraries and reading rooms, cultural and recreational activities, *shramadan* programmes, etc. They also educate the farmers on improved methods of cultivation, preparation of

compost and green manures, on vegetable cultivation, poultry-farming and rearing of improved breeds of cattle. Games and sports and physical culture are the common activities of most of the clubs. Cultural programmes like dramas and *bhajans* are also organised by several of them.

The active youth clubs are assisted by the Government with monetary grants of Rs. 300 each. Besides, incentive awards ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000 are also given to the clubs which turn out good work. During 1971-72, a total sum of Rs. 24,100 was given as grants to about 80 youth clubs, both rural and urban, in the district. In addition, about 25 youth clubs were granted incentive awards totalling to Rs. 12,260 for the good work done by them. Youth rallies are conducted annually both at the taluk and district levels. A noteworthy feature of the youth welfare programme in the district is that its athletes are in the forefront in several games and sports events including body-building and weight-lifting. The athletes from this district have won several prizes and stood first in various events in the State-level youth rallies, athletic meets and other sports competitions. Seven rural sports centres were established in the district during 1971-72 in addition to the Regional Youth Centre at Mangalore.

According to the latest rules in respect of organisation of youth clubs, every youth club in the district is required to be affiliated to the District Youth Services Board if it is to get recognition and financial assistance from the Government. To qualify for such affiliation, a club should have at least 15 members in the age-group of 15 to 25. Till the middle of 1972, 114 youth clubs in the district had been affiliated to the District Youth Services Board. In the following paragraphs is given a brief account of the activities of a few of the youth clubs in the district, by way of illustration, as it is not possible nor is it necessary to deal with all of them individually.

**Yuvaka Sangha,  
Naravi**

The Yuvaka Sangha, Naravi, in Belthangady taluk, was started in 1953 for village development work. *Shramadan* is undertaken by the members of the Sangha who go round the villages with a set programme. The Sangha is managed by a representative body consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary and a treasurer.

**Youth Club,  
Kukkundur**

The Youth Club, Kukkundur, in Karkal taluk, was started in 1955 for assistance in the development of the rural area. The affairs of the club are managed by a committee consisting of 12 members. The Club has constructed a *samaja mandir* building and a children's corner. There is also a library-cum-reading room. The institution has also sponsored a Young Farmers' Club to propagate the ideas of improved methods of agriculture.

The Puttur taluk, which had the highest number of affiliated youth clubs, *i.e.*, 26 among the taluks of the district in 1972, is in the forefront in regard to the youth services programmes in the district. The Yuvajana Mandal of Puttur, which was established in 1969, with about 20 members on its rolls, had about a hundred members in 1972. The Mandal conducted a free eye operation camp of Dr. M. C. Modi in 1970 and organised a vasectomy camp in 1971. It has been conducting district-level drama and sports competitions every year since 1970. It also arranges functions to honour persons who have rendered distinguished services to the society. The members of the Mandal did *shramadan* work and have also taken up small savings work and a piggery development scheme.

**Yuvajana  
Mandal**

For the good work done by the Mandal under the small savings scheme, it was awarded Rs. 3,000 by the State Government during 1971 and Rs. 10,000 in 1972. In addition, it was also adjudged as one of the best youth clubs in the district and was given incentive awards both during 1970 (second award) and 1971 (first award). It has programmed to construct a building of its own for which purpose it has so far collected about Rs. 20,000. The affairs of the Mandal are managed by an elected executive committee consisting of eight members and the funds required are raised through membership fees and donations from the public.

The Buntwal Yuvak Mandal was established in 1967 with 33 members on its rolls. The membership had increased to 83 by 1972. Among the activities undertaken by it may be mentioned adult education, vegetable gardening, poultry farming, help to poor students and small savings work. It has also conducted social work camps and trained several youths in the Applied Nutrition Programme. A training course for the youth regarding "keeping the town clean" was also organised. It secured the second prize in the athletic team championships conducted by the Buntwal Taluk Development Board during 1968.

**Buntwal  
Yuvak  
Mandal**

Some enthusiastic youths of Karkal joined hands in establishing the Ananthashayana Yuvaka Sangha in 1970 with the object of utilising the energy of the youth for good causes. During 1972, the Sangha had 55 members on its rolls. A vaccination camp was organised by the Sangha in March 1972 in co-operation with the Health Services Department. Three social service camps were held during which the members of the Sangha repaired a considerable length of panchayat roads. The Sangha has been helpful in obtaining some basic civic amenities to the people of the town. Encouragement to sports and games and conducting of cultural programmes like *harikathas* and *yakshagana* plays are also among the activities of the Sangha.

**Ananthasha-  
yana Yuvaka  
Sangha**

**Youth Club,  
Mundaje**

The Mundaje Youth Club in Belthangady taluk was established in 1960. During 1972, there were 63 members on the rolls of the Club. It organises *yakshagana* and *bhajan* programmes periodically, and sports and games and drama competitions annually. By personally following modern methods of cultivation of agricultural and horticultural crops, animal husbandry practices; preparation of green manure and compost, etc., the members of the Club have set an example to the other raiyats of the area. *Shramadan*, social work during *jatras* and festivals and organisation of radio rural forum are among the other activities of the Club.

**Other Youth  
Clubs**

Among the other youth clubs, the Sullia Youth Club with 57 members on its rolls, is running a night school and classes in carpentry, tailoring and painting. Through *shramadan*, the members of the Club prepared a play-ground for the local school and repaired some of the roads. The Youth Club, Mundoor, in Puttur taluk, had 52 members on its rolls in 1972. The members of this Club did also *shramadan* work for the common benefit of the village community. Some have taken up cattle-breeding, poultry-farming and bee-keeping with modern methods. The Youth Club, Ashwathpur, in Karkal taluk, which has 28 members on its rolls, has been running a library-cum-reading room and a radio rural forum, organising film shows and raiyats' seminars and procuring chemical fertilisers, pesticides and sprayers to the cultivators of the village. The Yuvaka Mandal, Sarpady, in Buntwal taluk, which claims a membership of about 250, has rendered *shramadan* for public purposes and has been conducting weekly *bhajan* and other cultural and recreational programmes.

**Student and  
other Youth  
Organisations**

A district unit of the Nehru Institute of Youth Services is being organised by the college students of the district for conducting social and cultural activities and for developing qualities of leadership among the student youth of the various colleges in the district. The Yuvak Seva Sadan, another organisation of students drawn from different colleges in and around Mangalore, has taken up the cause of rehabilitation of beggars found in the area. They have conducted a survey in this regard and also held a week-long campaign during January 1973 for mobilising public opinion in regard to their rehabilitation and training for some jobs so that they should be able to eke out their livelihood in a proper way. The students of the different colleges have organised social service leagues. The members of the league from St. Aloysius College render *shramadan*, visit the handicapped and conduct an adult literacy class in Attavar, while those from St. Agnes College visit institutions of the poor and handicapped, give them sweets and clothes and entertain them. The league members from the Government College did shoe-shine work for collecting funds at a Jawans' Welfare Carnival. Many colleges and high schools in the district have similar service leagues. The

Junior Chamber, Mangalore, has donated a bed in the local Cheshire Home. It has also sponsored projects like "hire of the handicapped" and "save your baby" designed to rehabilitate the handicapped and immunisation of babies against certain diseases, respectively.

Manipal, the educational township, abounds in student associations. The campus has social service organisations like the Rotaract Club, Leo Club, National Service Scheme, Social Service League, Junior Chamber. While the Rotaract Club consisting of student-members between the ages of 18 and 28, helped to electrify a school in a nearby village and started a library in the Manipal Hospital, the Leo Club provided a fan to a nursery school, water coolers to a nearby school and playing equipment to a children's park. The National Service Scheme and the Social Service League collected funds, etc., for the welfare of the Jawans. The members of the Junior Chamber have taken up a blood donation drive in addition to their other activities. The Students' Associations of the Kasturba Medical College and the Manipal Engineering College occasionally do poor-feeding and distribute fruits to the poor patients in the hospitals.

The foregoing is only a bird's eye-view of the activities of some of the voluntary social service organisations in the district. As already stated, there are also a number of similar other institutions. The limited scope of the Chapter does not permit enumeration of the activities of all the institutions in the district. In conclusion, it may be said that the district of South Kanara is a pioneer in the field of social work. The voluntary aspect of social service is a reflection of an enlightened society. The immense endeavours made to organise voluntary associations to serve social needs have given a vigour and a richness to the institutional life of South Kanara.