

## CHAPTER XV

### EDUCATION AND CULTURE

**T**HOUGH learning was always highly esteemed, education never seemed to have been regarded as a duty of the State under the former Indian rulers. It was left mostly in the hands of religious leaders and priests. Endowments were often given for promoting learning as a religious duty. **Historical Background**

There is evidence to believe that the Brahmanic system of education prevalent in other parts of India was in vogue in Gulbarga district as well, since the earliest times. This system was closely connected with religion and ritualism. The teaching appears to have been mostly oral, the student committing to memory what was taught to him by the teacher. The curriculum was a comprehensive one, including not only the Vedas and other religious lore, but also grammar, philosophy, literature, mathematics, logic, astronomy, etc., besides the arts of dancing, singing and other fine arts. As a rule, the student remained in the house of the teacher and served him all through, till he finished his course.

The education of the Kshatriyas was more vocational than academic, and included the use of arms and military training, in addition. The Vaishya education was also largely professional, the boy learning his trade from the father. The same was the case with the training in other crafts.

The Muhammadan system of education was, as in the case of the Brahmanic system, also closely connected with religion. As in other Muhammadan countries, the mosque, especially in towns, was the centre of instruction and of literary activity. Muhammadan educational institutions were known as "maktabs" and "madrasahs". The maktab was a primary school attached to a mosque where instruction was given to boys in portions of the Koran. Instruction in reading, writing and simple arithmetic was also included in the curriculum. The madrasah was a school or college of higher learning. The Bahmani rulers provided for the education of orphans and also for the maintenance of teachers. Muhammad Shah (1463-1482) built at Bidar a fine library

containing about 3,000 volumes. It was a great centre of attraction for the people of the Gulbarga area as well.

#### Modern Education

It was in the year 1854 that the Government of Hyderabad took the first step towards public instruction, when that far-sighted statesman, Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, founded the Darul-Uloom in the city of Hyderabad and placed it under an education board. It became a centre of oriental learning and culture. A few years later, five branch schools were opened in different parts of the city.

Systematic activity in the field of education, however, began in the State, with the famous Despatch of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in the year 1854. The structure of education was mainly based on the plan formulated in that Despatch.

The next step in popularising education was taken when the Government issued a notification in the year 1859 ordering the opening of two schools in each of the taluk and district headquarters, one in Persian and the other in the local language. The management of these schools was entrusted to a committee consisting of village headmen and patwaris, presided over by the Tahsildar at each taluk headquarters, while a higher officer was appointed as the head of the district committee and also as the inspecting officer for the district.

In the year 1869, the Education Department was established on a firm footing with the appointment of a Secretary to the Miscellaneous Minister in the Education Department and the Director of Public Instruction. Subsequently, in the year 1874, Deputy Inspectors for all districts were appointed, to whom were transferred most of the duties connected with educational matters. English education was first introduced in the districts in the year 1873 and an Anglo-vernacular school was opened in Gulbarga in the year 1875.

The year 1882 marked the opening of a new chapter in the history of education in Hyderabad State. Public instruction became a major department. High schools were opened at the headquarters of each district. Upper and lower middle schools were also established at a number of places in each of the districts and the number of primary schools also increased considerably. The middle school examination was instituted in the year 1890. A text book committee and an education board were also constituted in the same year. The Normal School for the training of teachers was reorganised. By 1904, technical and professional schools such as those for industries, arts and crafts, engineering, medicine and law were all brought under the partial control of the Education Department. A Higher Secondary Leaving Certificate Board was constituted in the year 1910.

The inauguration of the Osmania University in the year 1918 led to the development of higher education in the State. A special feature of the University was that Urdu was made the medium of instruction. Intermediate classes were added to many of the high schools, including the Gulbarga High School, in the year 1931. The Department of Technical and Vocational Education was created to open and supervise technical and vocational schools in the State.

Among the non-official agencies which strove for the improvement of education in the district in the early days, mention may be made of the Nutan Vidyalaya Education Society which was responsible for the establishment of some of the oldest institutions in the district. One of the earliest institutions, the Nutan Vidyalaya, was started in the year 1907 with a single teacher and seven students. It functioned as a middle school for about 25 years, when in the year 1933 it was upgraded into a high school. The society is now running a primary school, a high school for boys with a pupil strength of about 1,200 and a girls' multi-purpose high school, with a strength of about 400 students. It is also running private coaching classes for the benefit of the adults.

Gulbarga district comprised twelve taluks before its integration with the new Mysore State on the 1st November 1956, when Kodangal and Tandur taluks were, however, transferred to Andhra Pradesh.

**Growth of Literacy through the decades**

Any study of the trends of literacy in the district prior to 1st November 1956 would therefore include these two taluks, not now included in the State, unless specifically stated otherwise. The district was formerly under the administrative control of the Government of Hyderabad.

The actual enumeration of literates in the district in the old days was confined to those who were able to read and write any simple letter in any of the languages spoken in the district. Gulbarga district, in common with the other Karnatak areas of the former Hyderabad State, was educationally backward compared to the other areas of the new Mysore State. The percentage of literacy was very low till the year 1931. It was only during the decades 1931-41 and 1951-61 that some progress was achieved in the district.

The census figures of 1921 show the percentage of literate males and females in the district as 3.8 and 0.2 respectively; in 1931 these figures were 5.4 and 1.0 respectively; and in the year 1941 they stood at 12.4 and 3.7 respectively. These figures are significant and indicate that although some progress had been achieved regarding the education of men, the progress of women's education in the district was far from satisfactory.

The following table indicates the progress of literacy in the district from 1921 to 1941, in respect of both men and women.

Year	Men			Women		
	Population	No. of literates	Percentage of literates	Population	No. of literates	Percentage of literates
1921	.. 5,55,105	17,338	3.8	5,40,648	1,029	0.2
1931	.. 6,21,687	33,873	5.4	6,03,321	5,978	1.0
1941	.. 6,69,152	83,179	12.4	6,42,993	23,490	3.7

The population of the district (excluding Kodangal and Tandur taluks) in the year 1951 was 12,13,608 and the number of literates was 92,230. According to the 1961 census, the population of the district was 13,99,457 and the number of literates 2,06,091, the percentage of literacy being 14.7 as against 7.6 in 1951. The decade 1951-61 has thus shown a good progress with regard to education in the district.

The two tables given at the end of the chapter indicate the comparative position with regard to the total number of literates in 1951 and in 1961, and the percentage of literacy in the district, according to taluks as well as towns. It is significant to note that in the year 1951, there were 92,230 literates in the district of whom 80,217 were men and 12,013 were women, the total percentage of literates being only 7.6. The corresponding figures for the year 1961, according to the 1961 census, were 2,06,091 of whom 1,69,902 were men and 36,189 women, the percentage of literates being 14.7. The percentage of literates in the urban areas of the district, which was 21.5 in 1951 rose to 32.5 in 1961, thus registering an increase of eleven per cent over the figures of 1951.

The improved literacy standard in the district may be attributed to the policy of the Government in making adequate provision for the advancement of education. People also are becoming aware of the disadvantages of illiteracy, particularly after the transfer of political power to their elected representatives. It is however seen, generally, that men have made more progress in the improvement of their literacy standards than women. The percentage of literacy in respect of men which was 13.2 for the district in the year 1951 rose up to 24.1 in the year 1961, while the corresponding figures in respect of women were 2.0 and 5.2 respectively.

#### Education al levels

The total number of literates in the district according to the census of 1961 was 2,06,091 (1,69,902 men and 36,189 women). The literates who have not passed any examination and those who have passed an examination below that of primary or junior

basic examination (including those who have failed in primary or junior basic examination) have been included in the category of "Literates without educational level", while all the other literates who have passed primary or junior basic or any higher examination have been included in the respective categories. The following statement indicates the number of literates without educational level, and persons who have passed institutional examinations—academic, vocational or technical—in the *urban areas* of the district, according to the census of 1961.

<i>Educational Levels</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Literate (without educational level) ..	42,983	30,232	12,701
Primary or Junior Basic ..	24,057	18,331	5,726
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	5,232	4,710	522
Technical diploma not equal to degree ..	170	136	4
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree ..	91	39	2
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree.	767	711	56
<i>Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree—</i>			
Engineering ..	55	55	..
Medicine ..	29	23	6
Agriculture ..	15	15	..
Veterinary and Dairying ..	6	6	..
Technology ..	1	1	..
Teaching ..	155	131	24
Total ..	73,561	54,520	19,041

The following statement indicates the number of literates without educational level, and persons who have passed primary or junior basic, matriculation and other higher examinations in the *rural areas* of the district, according to the census of 1961.

<i>Educational Levels</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Literate (without educational level)	110,799	96,406	14,393
Primary or Junior Basic ..	19,057	16,408	2,649
Matriculation and above ..	2,674	2,568	106
Total ..	1,32,530	1,15,382	17,148

The administrative pattern of education in the former Hyderabad Karnatak areas was slightly different from what was obtaining in the other integrated areas. At the district level, the Inspector

**Educational  
Administra-  
tion**

of Schools was in charge of primary schools. He was a gazetted officer, holding a class II post. The administration of all primary schools was his responsibility. The inspection of these schools was, however, done by the Deputy Inspectors of Schools in charge of each educational range, who were non-gazetted officers. All administrative matters like transfers and promotions vested with the Inspectors of Schools. The Deputy Inspectors were subordinate to the Inspector of Schools.

The status of the Inspector of Schools was equal to that of a District Educational Officer of the former Mysore area. The designation of the Inspector of Schools has since been changed to "District Educational Officer" to achieve uniformity in this regard.

The administration, supervision and inspection of all high schools and training institutions were vested with the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, as in the other integrated areas.

#### PRIMARY EDUCATION

**Set-up under  
Hyderabad  
Government**

Primary education was imparted mainly in primary schools and in the primary sections of some of the composite primary-*cum*-middle schools. Usually, the primary sections consisted of five classes, the infant class corresponding to the nursery class and primary I to IV.

Primary education was the sole responsibility of the Government, as in ex-Mysore. The duration of primary education was seven years and it was provided in two kinds of schools, namely, primary schools with classes I to IV and primary-*cum*-middle schools which had classes V to VII in addition. Besides these schools, there were middle schools corresponding to the old middle schools in ex-Mysore, with only three classes V, VI and VII.

The administration and control of primary education in Hyderabad Karnatak areas closely resembled the system existing in old Mysore. There were no institutions under the control of the local bodies.

There was a public examination at the end of the seventh year of primary education, the passing of which enabled the students to enter the high school. The entire school course was of ten years' duration, one year less than in the other areas, where it was eleven years. But wherever infant classes were also attached, the duration was eleven years as in the other areas. This infant class was, however, not compulsory.

At the time of States' reorganisation, primary education was imparted in Gulbarga district mainly in primary schools consisting

of classes I to IV and in primary-cum-middle schools (senior primary schools) which had classes V to VII also in addition. All these schools were under the control of the Government.

The number of primary schools and primary-cum-middle schools which came over to the control of the Mysore Education Department when Gulbarga district became a part of the new Mysore State, was as indicated below :—

Types of Institutions	No. of Schools	No. of pupils		No. of teachers	
		Boys	Girls	Men	Women
Primary Schools (Boys) ..	906	46,096	6,444	1,759	..
Primary Schools (Girls) ..	51	472	4,298	9	176
Primary-cum-Middle Schools	2	400	130	36	1
Total ..	959	46,968	10,872	1,804	177

There were 1,175 junior primary schools (having Standards I to IV) and 142 senior primary schools (having Standards I to VII), for boys in the district, during the year 1965-66. The following tables indicate the numbers of these schools, teachers and pupils, in each of the taluks of the district :—

**Primary Schools**

#### JUNIOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers			No. of Pupils		
			Men	Women	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Gulbarga	12	158	13	171	4,262	2,455	6,717
2.	Chittapur	112	135	11	146	5,418	2,980	8,398
3.	Yadgir ..	136	183	1	184	4,708	2,194	6,902
4.	Shahapur	131	168	..	168	4,379	2,320	6,699
5.	Shorapur	165	216	3	219	6,372	3,487	9,859
6.	Jevargi ..	123	164	..	164	4,742	2,758	7,540
7.	Afzalpur ..	72	84	5	89	2,336	1,504	3,840
8.	Aland ..	114	132	26	158	4,685	2,360	7,045
9.	Chincholi	111	134	..	134	3,022	1,366	4,388
10.	Seram ..	91	117	1	118	2,701	1,503	4,204
Total ..		1,175	1,491	60	1,551	42,625	22,967	65,592

## SENIOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers			No. of Pupils		
			Men	Women	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Gulbarga ..	19	99	6	105	2,858	796	3,654
2.	Chittapur ..	21	120	3	123	4,131	1,730	5,861
3.	Yadgir ..	17	129	2	131	3,559	782	4,341
4.	Shahapur ..	5	29	..	29	666	301	967
5.	Shorapur ..	14	83	1	84	2,192	932	3,124
6.	Jevargi ..	5	40	..	40	1,140	352	1,492
7.	Afzalpur ..	18	112	3	115	2,964	1,191	4,155
8.	Aland ..	22	126	2	128	3,738	1,067	4,805
9.	Chincholi ..	8	44	..	44	1,141	401	1,542
10.	Seram ..	13	62	..	62	1,418	547	1,965
Total ..		142	844	17	861	23,807	8,099	31,906

In addition to the above-mentioned institutions, there were 39 junior and senior primary schools for girls during the year 1965-66. The following table gives details of these schools in each taluk of the district :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers			No. of Pupils		
			Men	Women	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Gulbarga ..	5	..	29	29	107	873	980
2.	Chittapur ..	3	..	25	25	628	780	1,408
3.	Yadgir ..	7	..	17	17	35	444	479
4.	Shahapur ..	3	..	22	22	..	940	940
5.	Shorapur ..	2	..	2	2	..	86	86
6.	Jevargi ..	1	..	4	4	..	157	157
7.	Afzalpur ..	3	..	5	5	..	217	217
8.	Aland ..	6	..	21	21	354	355	709
9.	Chincholi ..	6	..	21	21	..	356	356
10.	Seram ..	3	..	16	16	121	485	606
Total		39	..	162	162	1,245	4,693	5,938

**Compulsory  
Primary  
Education**

Compulsory primary education was introduced in selected areas in the district from the year 1953, in accordance with the Hyderabad Compulsory Education Act, 1952. Under the provisions of this Act, a contiguous area in the district was brought



under the scheme, by stages. There was no Attendance Officer, but the District Educational Officer himself was in charge of the enforcement of the Act. Much headway was not made in the district on account of the limited scope of the scheme as it existed prior to the States' reorganisation.

One of the most important programmes included in the Third Five-Year Plan was the expansion and improvement of primary education, making it universal, free and compulsory. The Union Government decided that a beginning should be made from the year 1961-62 and that at least 90 per cent of the children of the age-group 6-11 should be brought into the schools by the end of 1965-66. Mysore State took up this task in right earnest, and necessary steps were taken to implement the compulsory education scheme in stages, starting with children of the age group 6-7 during 1961-62 and extending it to the next age groups in succeeding years, so that by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, the whole of the age-group 6-11 would have been covered. For this purpose, the Mysore Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961, was passed by the State Legislature in April, 1961, and its provisions were brought into force with effect from the 1st August 1961, throughout the State. The main provisions of the Act are the following :—

**Mysore  
Compulsory  
Primary  
Education  
Act, 1961**

- (i) establishment of primary schools within a walking distance of one mile from the home of every child in the State ;
- (ii) making it the responsibility of every parent to cause his children to attend an approved school ;
- (iii) the creation of attendance authorities to enforce enrolment ;
- (iv) prevention of employment of children which would keep them away from attendance at schools, and
- (v) constitution of Primary School Panchayat Courts to try offences contravening the provisions of the Act.

Rules have also been framed for the effective implementation of the Act.

On the model of the National Seminar on compulsory primary education held in Delhi with representatives from all the States attending it, a State-Level Seminar was also held in the State in April 1961. The most important recommendations of the Seminar which have been accepted by Government are the following :—

- (i) opening of schools in all villages having a minimum population of 300 or where the minimum number of students are available ;

- (ii) provision of additional teachers to existing schools ;
- (iii) provision for incentive schemes like mid-day meals, supply of books, attendance scholarships, etc.
- (iv) constitution of a School Betterment Committee for each school and
- (v) making the Taluk Boards and the Municipalities share the responsibilities connected with the implementation of compulsory education in their respective areas.

An enumeration of children of school-going age was conducted early in February 1961 in the entire State, to assess the number of children who should be enrolled. The number of children enumerated in Gulbarga district was 28,150 boys and 21,018 girls. The number of children who were admitted into schools as per the scheme, was 24,375 boys and 16,954 girls, as on the 28th February 1962, the total percentage of enrolment being 87. Eighty-six primary schools were newly sanctioned and 272 additional teachers were appointed to cope with the increased work in the district during the year 1961-62.

The following statement indicates the number of children enumerated and enrolled, and the percentage of enrolment, during the year 1964-65 :—

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Enumerated ..	85,855	60,231	1,46,086
Enrolled ..	72,081	47,067	1,19,148
Percentage of enrolment ..	84	78	83

**Medium of Instruction**

The medium of instruction in the primary schools was the mother-tongue of the child, namely Kannada, Urdu or Marathi ; in a few of the schools, the pupils were taught in Hindi and Telugu also, depending upon the number of such pupils in the schools concerned.

**Changes in syllabi of studies**

Soon after the reorganisation of the States, Government appointed a committee called "The Educational Integration Advisory Committee" to advise them regarding the steps to be taken to evolve a common pattern of education for the new Mysore State. This Committee decided on a seven-year primary- (basic) education and a four-year higher secondary education to be uniformly followed in the new State.

A Curriculum Committee was then appointed to formulate the outlines of the primary school course and various Syllabus Sub-committees were also constituted to draw up detailed syllabi for

the subjects and activities in the primary schools. The draft syllabi prepared by the above sub-committees were published with a view to eliciting opinions, criticisms and suggestions from educationists, and others interested in education. An *ad-hoc* committee was then appointed to go through the opinions, views and suggestions and to finalise the draft syllabi. The syllabi thus finalised by the *ad-hoc* committee were accepted by the Educational Integration Advisory Committee and approved by Government.

The revised syllabus of Standards I and II was introduced in all the primary schools of the State from the academic year 1959-60, that of Standards III and IV from the school year 1960-61 and that of Standards V and VI from the school year 1961-62. The revised syllabus of Standard VII was introduced throughout the State from the school year 1962-63.

The scheme of basic education sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi **Basic Education** gained importance after independence. The principle underlying the scheme is that children should learn also some suitable craft so as to develop initiative, enterprise, and resourcefulness. Productive work is made the basis of learning. The children are taught basic crafts like spinning and weaving, gardening and agriculture. The teaching staff for these schools is drawn from basic training institutions. The aim of the Government was to convert, in course of time, every primary school into a basic school and to provide at least one basic school for every village with a population of 500 or more.

There were 128 basic primary schools for boys in the district as on the 31st December, 1965. Basic primary schools are primary schools with Standards I to IV or I to VII, in which crafts are also taught. The following statement indicates the strength of the pupils and teachers in the several schools situated in each of the taluks of the district :—

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers			No. of Pupils		
			Men	Women	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Gulbarga	30	285	18	303	9,226	3,224	12,450
2.	Chittapur	8	68	2	70	2,212	750	2,962
3.	Yadgir	5	65	1	66	1,317	283	1,600
4.	Shahapur	17	116	2	118	2,910	683	3,593
5.	Shorapur	11	81	1	82	1,974	683	2,657
6.	Jevargi	10	61	2	63	1,568	666	2,234
7.	Afzalpur	8	71	..	71	1,016	280	1,296
8.	Aland	11	84	8	92	2,815	729	3,544
9.	Chincholi	18	102	1	103	2,750	686	3,436
10.	Seram	10	94	..	94	1,789	511	2,300
Total		128	1,027	35	1,062	27,577	8,495	36,072

There were five basic institutions for girls in the district—3 in Gulbarga taluk and 2 in Shorapur taluk, during the year 1965-66. Sixty-five women teachers were in charge of these institutions, which had a total pupil strength of 2,328.

### SECONDARY EDUCATION

**Set-up under  
Hyderabad  
Government**

A Board of Secondary Education consisting of representatives of the Education, Commerce and Industries, Co-operation, Agriculture and Engineering departments, as well as representatives of girls' education and of the public, was in existence to guide and supervise secondary education in the old Hyderabad State, prior to States' reorganisation. The Board made periodic recommendations to Government for the reorganisation of secondary education which were usually accepted. Various committees and sub-committees had been formed to evolve a suitable pattern of education. Text Book Committees were also constituted to prepare syllabi and also select suitable books of studies for the different classes of the secondary stage.

The high schools established in the State were of three kinds, namely, English high schools, Osmania high schools and Combined high schools. English high schools were those which prepared pupils for the Higher Secondary Leaving Certificate and the local Cambridge examinations and had English as the medium of instruction. The Osmania high schools followed the courses of study laid down by the Osmania University for the Osmania Matriculation examination, the medium of instruction being Urdu. In the Combined high schools, there were parallel classes for the Higher Secondary Leaving Certificate examination as well as for the Osmania Matriculation examination.

The two systems of secondary education, namely, the Higher Secondary Leaving Certificate system and the Osmania Matriculation system were later amalgamated and brought under the control of the Board of Secondary Education, with common courses of studies and a common examination at the end of the Higher Secondary stage. Special emphasis was laid on the teaching of science and manual training. The whole system of education was later reorganised in such a way as to facilitate bifurcation at the end of any stage of instruction, that is primary, lower secondary, higher secondary or university stage.

The Board of Secondary Education revised the curricula and syllabi for the secondary classes, remodelling them so as to bring them into greater conformity with the needs of the pupils. Under the revised scheme, secondary education extended over a period of six years from class V to class X.

The use of the mother-tongue, namely Urdu, Kannada, Marathi or Telugu, as the medium of instruction was permitted in all the girls' higher secondary schools up to the end of the lower secondary stage. But in the boys' higher secondary schools, Urdu was the only medium of instruction in the lower as well as the higher secondary stages.

Immediately after the formation of the new State of Mysore, Government took steps to integrate the different patterns of education obtaining in the various integrated areas. For this purpose, the Mysore Educational Integration Advisory Committee was constituted in December 1956, to evolve a common pattern of education for the entire State. One of the main recommendations of this Committee was that the primary and the secondary stages of education should be reorganised so as to provide for a seven-year course of primary education and a four-year course of higher secondary education in lieu of the different educational patterns obtaining in the various areas. The accepted all-India pattern was also an eleven-year course of pre-college education, and the high schools were expected to prepare pupils for admission to the reorganised three-year degree courses of the universities. Accepting the recommendations of the Committee, the Government passed orders directing that the pre-college education throughout the State should consist of an eleven-year course—seven years of primary education and four years of higher secondary education and that the four-year course of secondary education should be organised in a single institution to be known as the higher secondary school or multi-purpose high school. The new scheme of secondary education was ordered to be given effect to from the year 1960-61.

**Medium of Instruction**

**Present position—  
New pattern**

According to the revised syllabi, the subjects of study for the higher secondary education were :—

1. Languages—Kannada, Telugu, Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Samskrita, Hindi, Tamil, Marathi, Prakrit and Pali.
2. English.
3. Hindi.
4. Social Studies.
5. General Science.
6. General Mathematics.
7. Crafts.
8. Physical education.

There were five Government higher secondary schools for boys in the district, in Gulbarga, Yadgir, Aland, Kamalapur and Shahapur, as on the 1st December, 1965. There were no such institutions on that date exclusively for girls in the district.

**High Schools**

The high schools in the district consisted of three classes—VIII, IX and X standards. The medium of instruction in these institutions was Kannada, Urdu or Marathi.

Sixteen high schools came over under the control of the State Education Department from the old Hyderabad State, consequent on the reorganisation of the States.

The position as on the 31st March, 1965 was that there were fifty-three high schools in the district and of these, twenty-two were Government high schools for boys and only one was for girls. The Government schools for boys were located in Gulbarga, Shahapur, Yadgir, Aland, Kamalapur (Gulbarga taluk), Mahagaon (Gulbarga taluk), Gurmatkal, Nimbarga (Aland taluk), Chittapur, Shahabad, Chincholi, Sulepet (Chincholi taluk), Gogi (Shahapur taluk), Shorapur, Afzalpur, Mannur (Afzalpur taluk), Gobbur (Afzalpur taluk), Seram, Jevargi, Kembhavi (Shorapur taluk), Kodla (Seram taluk) and Yadrami (Jevargi taluk). The only Government high school for girls was located in Gulbarga city.

**Aided High Schools**

There were twenty-seven aided high schools for boys in the district as on the 31st March, 1965, located in the following places :

Gulbarga town (six institutions), Farhatabad, Sonth, Tadkal, Dongargaon, Andola (all in Gulbarga taluk), Yadgir, Madanhipperga, Naron, Kadaganchi, Korahalli, Busnoor (Aland taluk), Nalwar, Kalgi (Chittapur taluk), Nidgunda (Chincholi taluk), Mudhol, Malkhed (both in Seram taluk), Hirejevargi (Afzalpur taluk), Savalgi, Saidapur (Yadgir taluk), Wadi (Chittapur taluk) and Kalkunda (Seram taluk).

There were three aided high schools for girls and all these were located in Gulbarga city.

All these aided institutions received grants from the Government and were bound by rules applicable to grant-in-aid institutions.

The following table indicates the strength of students and of trained and untrained teachers in the boys' high schools in the district as on the 31st March 1965 :—

Sl. No.	Types of Institutions	No. of Schools	No. of students		No. of Trained Teachers		No. of untrained Teachers	
			Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Men	Women
1.	Government Schools.	22	10,984	914	296	..	189	2
2.	Aided Schools	27	4,949	668	53	9	171	8
	Total ..	49	15,933	1582	349	9	360	10

Unlike in the ex-Mysore area, facilities for the education of **High Schools for Girls** in the Hyderabad Karnatak area were meagre at all stages of education.

There was only one girls' high school in Gulbarga district in the year 1941 with ten teachers and 124 pupils. Prior to the reorganisation of States, the number of such institutions was only two, with thirty teachers and 525 students. As on the 31st March, 1965, there were four separate high schools for girls in the district, all of them being located in Gulbarga city. The following table indicates the number of students and of trained and untrained teachers in these institutions as on that date :—

Sl. No.	Types of Institutions	No. of schools	No. of girl students	No. of trained women teachers	No. of untrained women teachers
1.	Government Schools	1	636	19	9
2.	Aided Schools	3	821	15	22
Total		4	1,457	34	31

Twelve new high schools were started during the year 1965-66, **New High Schools** of which one was an aided institution located at Mandwal (Jevargi taluk). The other eleven institutions were started by the Taluk Boards concerned, and were located at the following places :

1. Vajjal, 2. Kodekal (Shorapur taluk), 3. Salagera, 4. Yelsangi, 5. Khajuri (Aland taluk), 6. Wadgera, 7. Naikal, 8. Wandurg (Shahapur taluk), 9. Miryan, 10. Ratkal (Chincholi taluk) and 11. Ghangapur (Afzalpur taluk).

The training imparted in the teachers' training institutions of the department in the district is only of one grade, namely, Secondary Grade training corresponding to the Teachers' Certificate (Higher). It is of the basic type. The minimum qualification for admission is a pass in the S.S.L.C. or an equivalent examination. The duration of the secondary grade training is one year. The teachers under training are drawn from the department, but provision is made for admission of private candidates also. **Teachers' Training Institutions**

There were two training institutions in Gulbarga district as on the 1st December, 1965, one for men and the other for women. Brief descriptions of these institutions are given below :—

The Government Basic Training Institute, Kamalapur, was **Government Basic Training Institute, Kamalapur** started on the 1st September 1961. Its strength as on the 1st December, 1965 was ninety-four trainees, of whom twenty-three were from the Department and the rest were private candidates. Forty stipends of Rs. 15 per month were awarded to the private trainees on the basis of poverty-cum-merit. The staff consisted of a Superintendent and thirteen teachers.

In addition to the professional subjects, the crafts taught included spinning and weaving, carpentry and drawing.

**Basic Training School for Women, Gulbarga**

The Government Secondary Grade Teachers' Basic Training School for Women, Gulbarga, was started in the year 1962. There were 83 trainees as on the 1st December, 1965. The staff of the institute consisted of a Superintendent and five teachers. The subjects taught included principles of education, methods of teaching and school administration. The crafts taught in the institution were drawing and painting, needlework and paper and cardboard making. The students were given practical training in teaching. Training in community life was also one of the features of this institution.

**Commercial Education**

Commercial education at the Diploma and Certificate levels is being imparted in recognised commercial institutions under the control of the Department of Public Instruction. There were no Government institutions in the district. During the year 1963-64 the number of commercial institutions functioning in Gulbarga district was five, with a total strength of 785 pupils. All these institutions were under private management and were recognised by the Department of Public Instruction. The Assistant Director of Public Instruction (Commercial Education) inspects these institutions periodically.

The following statement indicates the names of the institutions, the number of teachers and the number of scholars studying in each of them :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	No. of students		Total	Number of Teachers
		Boys	Girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	The National Institute of Commerce, Gulbarga.	300	15	315	2
2.	Pujari's Institute of Commerce, Gulbarga	75	..	75	2
3.	International Institute of Commerce, Gulbarga.	105	4	109	3
4.	Gulbarga Institute of Commerce, Gulbarga.	209	4	213	1
5.	Shah Institute of Commerce, Gulbarga	63	5	73	1
Total		752	28	785	9

**HIGHER EDUCATION**

**Colleges**

There were four colleges for general education in the district as on the 1st December 1965, three of them being situated in Gulbarga city itself and the other one at Yadgir. They are the Government Arts and Science College, Gulbarga, the Sharana-basaveshwara College of Arts and Science, Gulbarga, the Srimathi



Veeramma Gangasiri College for Women, Gulbarga, and the Shankar College, Yadgir. Brief accounts of these colleges are given below :

The Government Arts and Science College, Gulbarga, was started in the year 1932 by the ex-Hyderabad Government as an Intermediate Arts and Science College, with provision for teaching Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology as optional subjects. The total strength of the college then was only sixty-six, and it was attached to the local Government High School, the Head Master of which acted as the *ex-officio* Principal of the college. The medium of instruction at that time was Urdu.

**Government  
Arts and  
Science  
College,  
Gulbarga**

The college became a constituent of the Osmania University in December 1947 when the latter became an autonomous body. A full-time Principal was in charge of the institution from 1952, when it began to function as an independent college. The medium of instruction in the college was changed to English from the academic year 1950-51.

The Osmania University handed over the administrative control of the college to the Government of Hyderabad on the 1st October 1956, just on the eve of the reorganisation of the States, and it was subsequently transferred to the new Mysore State on the 1st November 1956. The college was affiliated to the Karnatak University in the year 1957.

Pre-University courses were introduced in the college from the year 1956-57 and the three-year degree courses from the year 1957-58. These courses were being conducted according to the existing syllabus of the Osmania University. The syllabus of the Karnatak University came into force for the Pre-University courses during the year 1958-59 and subsequently for the three-year degree courses, so that by the year 1961-62, the college adopted only the syllabus of the Karnatak University for all its courses.

Provision has been made in the college for imparting instruction in a variety of subjects, namely, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, Philosophy, Psychology, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, History and Anthropology. All these subjects, except the last two, are taught both as major and minor subjects. History and Anthropology are taught only as minor subjects. Besides these subjects, Kannada, Hindi, Marathi, Sanskrit, Urdu and Persian are taught both as major and minor language subjects. English is taught as a compulsory subject. It is also taught as an additional language in lieu of the regional language.

The college has a good library. The strength of the college has increased rapidly from the year 1958-59, when there were only 366 students. There were 640 students on the rolls on the 1st

July 1962, and 710 students as on the 1st July 1964. The staff of the college which was forty in the year 1958-59 had also increased to fifty-three during the year 1964-65.

Among the other activities of the college, mention may be made of the National Cadet Corps which is functioning from the year 1960.

**Sri Sharanabasaveshwara College of Arts and Science, Gulbarga**

The Sri Sharanabasaveshwara College of Arts and Science, Gulbarga, is a private institution run by the Sri Sharanabasaveshwara Vidyavardhaka Sangha. It was established in August 1956. Although the beginning was humble, the growth of the institution has been very encouraging. The strength of the college which was only twenty-four in the year 1956-57, rose to one hundred and thirty in 1957-58, three hundred and forty-three in 1958-59, four hundred and thirty in 1959-60 and five hundred and ten in 1960-61. As on the 1st October 1964, the strength of the college was 750. A new building costing about ten lakhs of rupees has been constructed to accommodate this large number of students.

The college was affiliated to the Osmania University in the year 1956-57, but during the next year it was affiliated to the Karnatak University. The following courses were available in the college during the year 1964-65 :—

- (1) B.A. (Major) with Kannada, Economics, Mathematics, Hindi, Sociology and English.
- (2) B.A. (Minor) with Kannada, Hindi, Marathi, Urdu, Mathematics, Statistics, Sociology, Politics and History.
- (3) B.Sc. (Major) with Mathematics, Chemistry and Botany.
- (4) B.Sc. (Minor) with Botany, Statistics and Physics.

During the year of its inception in 1956, the college imparted instruction only for the Pre-University course in Science. Then in the following year, Pre-University course in Arts as well as the courses for Part I of the B.A. and B.Sc. were started. From the year 1959-60 and onwards the college is imparting instruction for the Pre-University courses in Arts and Science as well as for all the three parts of the courses for the B.A. and the B.Sc. degrees.

The staff of the college consisted of a Principal, a Vice-Principal (both of the status of Professors), four senior lecturers, twenty-six lecturers and six demonstrators as on the 1st October, 1964. The college had a well-equipped library consisting of about 8,000 volumes. A hostel was also attached where accommodation for about one hundred students was provided.

The Shankar College, Yadgir, is a private institution founded by the Chandrasekhara Education Society in the year 1953. It was imparting instruction during the year 1964-65 in the Pre-University courses in Arts and Science, the three parts of the B.A. degree and part I of the B.Sc. degree courses in some of the subjects. The number of students studying in the college as on the 1st December 1965 was about 120.

**Shankar  
College,  
Yadgir**

The college was housed in a rented building in which the accommodation was inadequate. The classes for parts II and III of the B.Sc. degree examination had not yet been started owing to inadequacy of accommodation.

The staff of the college consisted, during the year 1964-65, of a Principal, two Professors, ten lecturers and two demonstrators. There is a free boarding hostel for the benefit of the poor students of the college.

The establishment of a separate college for girls had been a long felt need of the region, and the Hyderabad-Karnatak Education Society started the Srimathi Veeramma Gangasiri College for Women, Gulbarga, during the year 1965-66, with the co-operation of the generous public and a donation of Rs. 50,000 from Shri Basanna Gangasiri. The college is affiliated to the Karnatak University and was conducting only the Pre-University course in Arts. The subjects taught were (1) English, (2) Kannada, (3) Marathi, (4) Urdu, (5) Hindi, (6) Arabic, (7) Economics, (8) History, (9) Sociology, (10) Political Science and (11) Hindustani Music.

**Veeramma  
Gangasiri  
College for  
Women,  
Gulbarga**

The student strength of the college was 36 and there were eight teachers.

A hostel accommodating about 50 students was also provided.

#### PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

As on 1st December 1965, there were a Government Polytechnic, a Junior Technical School and five professional and technical colleges in the district, which included an Engineering College, a Medical College, a Law College, a College of Commerce and a Training College. Brief descriptions of these institutions are given below:—

The Government Polytechnic, Gulbarga, was started in the year 1955 by the Government of Hyderabad with only the Diploma course in civil engineering. Forty students were admitted to the course that year. The intake of students was increased to 120 per year after the States' reorganisation—sixty in civil engineering, thirty in mechanical engineering and thirty in electrical

**Government  
Polytechnic,  
Gulbarga**

engineering. The intake was further increased to 180 from the year 1961-62.

The following statement indicates the number of students admitted to the three diploma courses during the last five years commencing from 1960-61 :—

Courses of Instruction	Number of admissions				
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
1. Diploma in Civil Engineering.	60	90	93	66	66
2. Diploma in Mechanical Engineering.	30	45	45	66	66
3. Diploma in Electrical Engineering.	39	45	53	66	66
Total	129	180	194	198	198

The staff of the institution consisted of a Principal, three heads of sections (all gazetted), thirteen lecturers, seven assistant lecturers, three demonstrators and seven instructors, as on the 1st March, 1965.

The polytechnic is housed in its own building constructed at a cost of about six and a half lakhs of rupees. The new building was opened on the 23rd November 1960. Laboratories and workshops were constructed during the year 1961-62, at a cost of about one and a half lakhs of rupees.

The institution awarded eighty-two State (general) scholarships, twelve Government of India merit-*cum*-means scholarships and fourteen Government of India backward class scholarships during 1961-62. It also awarded forty-two freeships and sixty half-freeships during that year. There is a well-equipped library for the benefit of the students. The Gulbarga Rotary Club has donated 182 technical books costing about Rs. 2,300 to the library.

**Seth  
Shankarlal  
Lahoti  
Law College,  
Gulbarga**

The Seth Shankarlal Lahoti Law College, Gulbarga, was established by the Hyderabad-Karnatak Education Society during the year 1960-61 and is affiliated to the Karnatak University. Admission to the college is open to all graduates in Arts, Science or Commerce. The institution offers a two-year course in law leading to the LL.B. degree.

The following statement indicates the number of admissions to the college during the five years from 1960-61 to 1964-65.

Year	Preliminary	1st Year LL.B.	2nd Year LL.B.
1960-61	7	100	..
1961-62	..	75	34
1962-63	..	78	34
1963-64	..	65	20
1964-65	..	94	20

The staff consisted during the year 1964-65 of a Principal, two full-time lecturers and four part-time lecturers. There is a library attached to the college.

The Hyderabad-Karnatak Education Society, which was formed mainly with the object of providing facilities for the development of education in the educationally backward Hyderabad-Karnatak areas, was responsible for the establishment of an Engineering College in Gulbarga in September 1958. The college was then temporarily located by the side of the Government Polytechnic, Gulbarga, with a skeleton staff. The foundation stone of the new college building was laid on the 15th October, 1958 and it was completed by the end of June 1959.

**Engineering  
College,  
Gulbarga**

The college is managed by a governing body with a chairman, a secretary and ten other members. It provides instruction in three branches of engineering, namely, civil, mechanical and electrical, leading to the B.E. degree of the Karnatak University, to which the institution is affiliated. One hundred and twenty students were being admitted every year, for undergoing the degree courses. The college was providing instruction according to the syllabus of the Karnatak University, for a three-year course during the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61. But from the year 1960-61, it started the five-year course with the approval of the Karnatak University, the Central and the State Governments. Accordingly, one hundred and twenty students were admitted to the first year of the five-year course during 1960-61 in addition to the admission of one hundred and twenty students for the three-year course already made during that year. However, admissions were made from the year 1961-62 and onwards only for the five-year course, the three-year course having been abolished from that year. The total strength of students in the college as on the 1st December 1965 was 428.

The college has a qualified staff headed by a Principal, three professors, eleven assistant professors, fourteen lecturers and eleven assistant lecturers, in addition to other technical staff. The institution has a good library containing a number of books on various aspects of engineering. New books are being added to the library every year to make it up-to-date. About 100 journals on engineering and other technical subjects were also being made available for the reference of students. The Azad Memorial Hostel attached to the college was providing accommodation for about three hundred and fifty students.

The Government of India is awarding some merit-*cum*-means scholarships every year to deserving students of the college.

**Sri Sharanabasaveshwara  
College of  
Commerce,  
Gulbarga**

The Shri Sharanabasaveshwara College of Commerce, Gulbarga, is also one of the colleges run by the Sri Sharanabasaveshwara Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Gulbarga. It was started in the year 1961, and was the only Commerce College located in the Hyderabad Karnatak area. The college offers instruction in the Pre-University course in Commerce and the three-year degree course leading to B.Com. There were about one hundred students in the college as on the 1st January 1965. The institution is affiliated to the Karnatak University. There were twelve lecturers among its staff as on the 1st January 1965 in addition to a Principal. One independent N.C.C. Rifles platoon was functioning in the college. A new college building was being constructed with the help of liberal grants received from the State Government.

**Government  
B.Ed. College,  
Gulbarga**

The Government B.Ed. College, Gulbarga, was started in the year 1955 to cater to the needs of the untrained graduates of the Hyderabad-Karnatak area. The training imparted is for the B.Ed. degree. The college had been affiliated to the Osmania University, till the reorganisation of the State, after which it was affiliated to the Karnatak University. The number of trainees during the year 1964-65 was eighty. The trainees were mostly drawn from Government and aided institutions, but there were some private candidates also. There were twelve members on the staff of the college as on the 1st October 1964 including a Principal and a Vice-Principal.

The students, besides getting coaching for Parts I and II of the degree course, are also trained in physical education and in carpentry. The latter helped the trainees to prepare the articles needed for teaching purposes such as ink-stand, wooden tray, pointer, black-board, etc. A vocational guidance bureau unit and an extension services department have also been established to enable the trainees to get the benefit of vocational guidance and to acquaint themselves with the modern trends in education. A hostel providing accommodation for a limited number of trainees is also attached. There is also a well-equipped library.

The college has a registered planning forum which undertakes educational surveys, frequently. A few stipends of the value of Rs. 30 per month are being given to deserving private candidates.

**Medical  
College,  
Gulbarga**

The Medical College, Gulbarga, was started by the Hyderabad-Karnatak Education Society in June 1963. It offers instruction both for the Pre-Professional and the M.B.B.S. degree courses. One hundred and ten students were being admitted to the Pre-Professional course every year. The college is affiliated to the Karnatak University. It had a qualified staff consisting of a

Principal, two professors, two associate professors, seven lecturers and fourteen demonstrators, in addition to other technical staff, as on the 1st September 1965.

The institution has laboratories equipped with all the requirements specified by the Karnatak University and the Indian Medical Council. A new college building was under construction. There were separate buildings for conducting the Pre-Professional and Pre-Clinical courses.

An attached hospital with a bed strength of about 600 was being constructed by the Government. The Maulana Azad Memorial Hostel constructed by the Education Society is providing accommodation to the students. The principal and the professors are also provided with quarters. The residential quarters for the other members of the staff were under construction.

The Junior Technical School, Gulbarga, was established in the year 1964 by the Department of Technical Education. The course of instruction is spread over a period of three years, the minimum educational qualification required for admission being a pass in the VII Standard. The number of admissions was restricted to 60 per year. The minimum age for admission was 12 years.

**Junior  
Technical  
School,  
Gulbarga**

The course is equivalent to that of the high school comprising standards VIII, IX and X. The subjects of study are both general and technical and include—(1) English, (2) Regional language, (3) Hindi, (4) Social Studies, (5) Science, (6) Mathematics, (7) Workshop—theory and practice, (8) Engineering Drawing and (9) Elements of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

The staff of the institution consisted of a Principal and three lecturers, as on the 1st September 1965, besides certain other technical staff.

The school has its own building. The students are not charged any fees for the course, for the first five years from the inception of the school. They are awarded stipends at the rate of Rs. 10 each per month for the 1st and 2nd year courses and Rs. 15 per month for the 3rd year course.

#### DANCE, DRAMA AND MUSIC

Although there are no Government schools for the cultivation of fine arts like painting, music and dancing in the district, there are a few private institutions which are catering for the needs of the local art-lovers.

**Bharatiya  
Sangeeth  
Vidyalaya,  
Gulbarga**

The Bharatiya Sangeeth Vidyalaya, Gulbarga, was started in the year 1954 by a group of music-lovers of the town. It offers instruction in vocal music, Hindustani style, and tabla. The institution is affiliated to the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Bombay, and conducts examinations under its supervision and control.

There were thirty students in the institution as on 1st December 1965 and they were being trained for the *Visharad* degree and other examinations. The Vidyalaya is housed in its own newly constructed building costing about twenty thousand rupees. The Government of Mysore gave a grant of Rs. 10,000 and the District Local Board, a sum of Rs. 3,000 towards the cost of its construction.

The institution had on its rolls, as on the 1st December 1965, one hundred members, each paying a monthly subscription of two rupees. It arranges music concerts periodically by famous musicians.

**Natyakalo-  
pasaka  
Sangha,  
Gulbarga**

The Natyakalopasaka Sangha, Gulbarga, was started in March 1960 by some authors and dramatists of Gulbarga. Its main objects are the encouragement of the arts of drama and dance and the enactment of dramas for the benefit of the public. The motto of this institution is "education through entertainment". It is managed by a president, a vice-president, a general secretary and three other members. There were eighty members on the rolls of the Sangha as on the 1st October 1964, among whom were thirty amateur actors and eight actresses. One of the special features of the activities of the Sangha is the enactment of dramas in Kannada, Marathi, Urdu and Hindi, and the net proceeds are donated for charitable purposes. It is making new experiments and innovations on the stage.

The future plans of the Sangha include the construction of an open-air theatre with full dramatic equipments and establishment of a training centre for amateur actors and actresses in Gulbarga.

#### EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

**Institute for  
Blind Boys,  
Gulbarga**

The Institute for Blind Boys, Gulbarga, is a residential institution under the control of the Education Department. It was started on 1st June 1962 with a Superintendent in charge, who was specially trained in America in the education and vocational guidance of the handicapped. The courses of study provided are literary as well as vocational. Literary education is imparted through the medium of "Bharati Braille" which is taught in the usual English form but in Kannada. Although there is provision for admission of eighty to hundred boys every year, the strength during 1964-65 was only 35. Generally, poor boys of the age of five and above are selected on the



basis of an interview and test, in which the ability and capacity of the boy to learn are assessed. Handicrafts are also taught in this institute. The school is equipped with all the necessary materials specially designed for the teaching of the blind. The curriculum followed is that prescribed for all normal children, but with suitable modifications according to the needs of blind children. The institution has qualified teachers specially trained in the education of the blind.

The School for Deaf Boys and Girls, Gulbarga, is a residential school under the control of the Education Department and is in charge of the Superintendent, Institute for Blind Boys, Gulbarga. It was started in June 1963. Education is imparted through modern techniques of teaching the deaf. Although there is provision for admission of 40 students, the strength during the year 1964-65 was 25. The school is equipped with all teaching aids specially designed for the deaf. The curriculum followed is that prescribed for normal children but with suitable modifications, keeping in view the needs of deaf children. The school has specially trained staff for the teaching of the deaf. Generally poor deaf children of the age-group 5-11 are selected for admission on the basis of an interview and test in which the ability and capacity of the child are assessed. Handicrafts such as tailoring, embroidery, knitting, and paper flower-making are also taught in the institution.

**School for  
Deaf Boys  
and Girls,  
Gulbarga**

It was proposed to conduct nursery classes and to start high school classes as soon as the necessary equipments were received in both the institutions mentioned above. About two acres of land were allotted for constructing school buildings as well as staff quarters and a hostel.

#### SOCIAL EDUCATION

Social education in the Hyderabad Karnatak area was mainly provided in adult night schools. The system of social education in Gulbarga district was also of the same pattern, and the Education Department was concerned only with the supervision and payment of grants to these adult night schools maintained by private persons or agencies. Social education under the Community Development and National Extension Services was attended to by the social education organisers in the Blocks.

#### CULTURAL AND LITERARY SOCIETIES

The Kannada Sahitya Sangha, Gulbarga, was established in 1932. Its main objects are the promotion and diffusion of useful knowledge and culture through the medium of literary classes, lectures, and other allied activities. It is a non-political and non-communal association. The management of the Sangha was vested

**Kannada  
Sahitya  
Sangha,  
Gulbarga**

during the year 1964-65 in a committee consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and seven other members.

The Sangha had a fine library of about 5,500 books in Kannada, English and Hindi as on the 1st April 1965. It has an attached free reading room in which forty journals of several languages, besides important newspapers, are provided. The institution has constructed an open air theatre named "Sri Ranga Mandira" at a cost of about Rs. 12,000 which is being made available for public functions. It conducts Nadahabba every year on a grand scale during the Dasara festivities. The Sangha is a registered body and has a building of its own costing about Rs. 50,000.

**Basava Samiti,  
Gulbarga**

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

**Marathi  
Sahitya  
Mandal,  
Gulbarga**

The Marathi Sahitya Mandal, Gulbarga, was started in the year 1944. It has a good library and a reading room, both of which are available for the use of the public. It conducts classes for the various Marathi examinations and also arranges study circles and discourses. Lectures are also arranged in several languages, thus enabling the various authors and litterateurs to meet on a common platform and exchange views. The Mandal has proposals to construct an open air theatre.

The institution was managed during the year 1964-65 by a committee consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, two joint secretaries and six other members. It has constructed a new building costing about Rs. 15,000. The Mandal is doing useful work in propagating ideas of fraternity and brotherhood among the authors and dramatists of different languages.

**Anjuman-e-  
Taraqqi-e-  
Urdu,  
Gulbarga**

The Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu is a Urdu literary society in the district. It is a branch of the all-India organisation of the same name with headquarters at Aligarh. This society was started in the year 1957. It is doing good work in enriching Urdu literature. It has brought to light several old works of classical Urdu writers.

**Cultural  
Heritage**

Gulbarga district has been the birth-place of many eminent men of letters, who, through their scholarship and literary fervour, have enriched the region culturally.

Nrupatunga, the author of the famous "Kavirajamarga" was a king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty which ruled these areas between eighth and the tenth centuries, with its capital at "Manyakheta", now called Malkhed in Seram taluk of the district. "Kavirajamarga" is the earliest extant work in the Kannada language and is a treatise on Kannada rhetoric.

Ponna, the first "Kavichakravarthi" in Kannada literature, flourished during the reign of Krishna III, who ruled from Malkhed during the second quarter of the tenth century. He is the author of the famous "Shantipurana" and other great works. His "Shantipurana" is regarded as one of the three gems in Kannada literature, the other two being "Adipurana" by Pampa and "Ajitapurana" by Ranna. A great homage has been paid to Ponna by almost all the subsequent Jaina poets. In the use of similies, Ponna occupies the same place in the Kannada literature as Kalidasa in Sanskrit. The great Apabhramsha poet, Pushpadanta, as also several other literary figures, flourished at the Rashtrakuta court.

Jayathirhayati, a disciple of Akshobhya Tirtha, who was one of the four disciples of Sri Madhvacharya, made the old town of Malkhed his centre of activity and acquired great fame as the commentator of the works of Sri Madhvacharya. His Bindavan is situated in Malkhed, and every year the followers of the Madhva mathas visit the place on the occasion of the annual ceremony.

Devara Dasimayya, a pioneer Vachanakara in Kannada literature, lived at Mudnur in Shorapur taluk.

Devapur village in Shorapur taluk is claimed to be the birth-place of Lakshmisha, the author of the famous "Jaimini Bharatha."

Raja Kalichand was a poet of repute, proficient in both the Urdu and Persian languages. Khwaja Bande Nawaz is held in high esteem, as the first prose writer in Urdu. Among his valuable works, only seven books are now available. He wrote commentaries on the Koran, and treatises on Islam.

Classical Indian music has a universal appeal to the musically minded people of the district. Though the district has not produced many eminent musicians, noted artistes from outside are invited occasionally to give performances. Dramatic companies of repute from various parts of the State often enact their plays in the district and they are patronised by the people.

TABLE I  
Literacy in Taluks

Taluks	Literates, 1951			Per-centage of literates	Literates, 1961			Per-centage of literates
	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total	
Gulbarga	23,875	5,925	29,800	16.0	43,346	12,925	56,271	24.6
Chittapur	7,270	973	8,243	5.7	19,761	4,140	23,901	13.6
Yadgir	9,118	1,228	10,346	6.5	16,685	3,812	20,497	12.8
Shahapur	6,190	456	6,646	5.4	12,768	2,292	15,060	10.3
Shorapur	7,000	981	7,981	6.4	14,559	2,198	16,757	12.1
Jevargi	3,960	307	4,267	4.7	10,659	1,496	12,155	10.9
Afzalpur	3,224	308	3,532	4.9	9,270	1,398	10,668	11.8
Aland	8,027	606	8,633	6.4	19,221	3,603	22,824	14.2
Chincholi	6,319	577	6,896	7.5	13,372	2,207	15,579	14.4
Seram	5,234	652	5,886	7.1	10,261	2,118	12,379	13.6
Gulbarga District	80,217	12,013	92,230	7.6	169,902	36,189	206,091	14.7

TABLE II  
Literacy in Towns

Towns	Literates, 1951			Percentage of literates	Literates, 1961			Percentage of literates
	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total	
Gulbarga ..	17,329	5,384	22,713	29.4	27,816	10,746	38,562	40.0
Aland ..	1,691	278	1,969	12.6	3,398	991	4,389	24.4
Chincholi ..	965	219	1,184	22.1	1,444	544	1,988	32.9
Chittapur ..	1,042	159	1,201	16.1	1,875	477	2,352	20.7
Shahabad ..	1,625	420	2,045	12.3	3,930	1,083	5,013	24.5
Seram ..	1,421	308	1,729	21.8	2,092	695	2,787	32.7
Shahapur ..	1,309	213	1,522	14.4	2,499	740	3,239	27.5
Shorapur ..	2,848	700	3,548	18.3	4,359	1,381	5,740	32.5
Yadgir ..	3,011	655	3,666	16.6	5,394	1,903	7,297	22.6
Gurmatkal ..	1,094	168	1,262	12.9	1,713	481	2,194	28.2
Gulbarga District ..	32,335	8,504	40,839	21.5	54,520	19,041	73,561	32.5