

CHAPTER 13

EDUCATION AND SPORTS

From time immemorial religious institutions and heads of Mutts have been guiding the educational activities in the Gulbarga district as in other parts of the country. Temples, Mutts or Monasteries, Ghatikasthanas or Institutions of higher learning and Agraharas or settlements of learned Brahmanas served as centres of education in early times as can be gathered from historical accounts. Generally, instruction was orally imparted from the teacher to pupils. The subjects ordinarily taught comprised Vedas, Vedangas, Puranas, Kavyas and other religious works; Grammar, Literature, Music, Drama, Mathematics, Logic and Astronomy were also taught to the interested. Every pupil was invariably required to serve the teacher to the best of his ability. People of different castes specialised in the professions which were traditionally associated with them.

The Agraharas were established to further educational activities and were granted to the Brahmanas. The Brahmapuris were settlements of the Brahmanas where learned Brahmanas imparted education and engaged in further studies. The Ghatikasthanas, the Mutts, the Basadis and the Viharas were also centres of learning. Many epigraphical records maintain that services rendered in the field of education bring more lasting religious merit than what accrues by the performance of sacrifices. No wonder therefore that grants of land and other things were made for the maintenance and encouragement of centres of learning. Educational Institutions were patronised by the rulers and their families, merchants and local bodies. Numerous inscriptions describe the system and standard of higher learning imparted at several places throughout Karnataka in early times. Generally, higher education was imparted through the Sanskrit medium and primary education through the Kannada medium. The system of Primary education was known as 'Karnata Bala Shikshe'. A 12th century A.D. inscription at the Amritheshwara Temple in the Jevargi taluk makes a mention of 'Bala Shikshe'.

At several places in the districts of Kalburgi, Raichur and Bidar in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, such centres of primary education were functioning. Of those, the most important and the earliest known was the Agrahara of Nagayi. This place in the Chitapur taluk of the Gulbarga district was a reputed one historically. It was also known at different times as Nagavayi and Nagavi. Epigraphical sources reveal that the Ghatikasthanas at that place imparted systematic education during the times of the Shatavahanas, the Rashtrakutas, the Haihayas and the Kalyana Chalukyas. An inscription of 993 A.D. of Shirasarasa of the Haihaya family mentions grants of land for the well-being of Nagayi. It is learnt that this Agrahara was elevated as a Ghatikasthanas (1058) by the efforts of Madhuvarasa Dannayaka during the rule of Someshwara I of the Kalyana Chalukya dynasty. The place had a temple of Traipurusha where 250 pupils were taught by six teachers and a librarian too formed part of its staff.

The Monasteries of every religion in the region were involved in the spread of education, propagation of Dharma and social reforms. During the medieval period the Monasteries, particularly those of the Kalamukhas, were of three types : Virakta Matha, Odisuva Mutts and Salimatha. The mother tongue was the medium of instruction in them. As testified by epigraphical references the Traipurusha temples were generally provided with schools. There were 31 Agraharas in the Gulbarga district and Kunilangeri (Kulageri) in the Jevargi taluk was not only a Maha Agrahara but also a Ghatikasthanas as mentioned in an inscription of 1266 A.D. Among the other Agraharas noted in the inscriptions, mention may be made of Mudanuru, Hagaratagi, Hunagunta, Gobburu, Ingalagi, Sulepete, Siggavige, Sedam, Sirivala and Harasuru.

Education of Muslims

The education imparted to Muslims was essentially of a religious character. The Mosques functioned as both educational and cultural centres. The Muslim educational institutions were known as 'Maktabas' and 'Madrasas'. The former was a primary school attached to a mosque in which instruction was given to boys in Learning of the Quorari. The curriculum also comprised reading, writing and elementary arithmetic. The schools in which primary education was given were called as 'Taitaniya' whereas the schools in which higher primary education was given were called as 'Vastaniya' and schools giving secondary level education were called as 'Faukaniya'. Gulbarga, Yadgir, Surpur and Kodangal (in the present Mehbubnagar district, Andhra Pradesh) had such schools.

Modern Education

Since the Gulbarga district was included in the Hyderabad state, its educational progress was influenced by that Government's policies and programmes. Krishnappa Nayaka (1827-1842) of Surpur induced many reputed scholars from places like Guntur, Nallur, and Pandharapur and settled them in an Agrahara built at Rangampet. The first major step of the government towards providing public instruction was taken by Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, when he set up the Dar-ul-Uloom in the year 1854 at Hyderabad. The next step was the issue of a notification in the year 1859 to establish two schools in each of the taluk and district headquarter stations, one in Persian, the other one in the local language. The education department was established in the

year 1869 under a Secretary and the Director of Public Instruction. In the Year 1874, a Deputy Inspector came to be appointed to each district. With the opening of an Anglo-vernacular school in the year 1875, instruction in the English language was also started. During the reign of Nawab Meer Mehboob Ali Khan, every town with a population of over ten thousand obtained an English medium school. This enabled the spread of English education. In the year 1885, the English school at Gulbarga was raised to the level of a high school. The system of grant-in-aid was extended throughout the district. By 1903 the district had 43 primary schools, one middle school and one High School. Public Instruction became a major department from the year 1882. A middle school was opened at Surapur in the year 1855. From the year 1888 Kannada replaced Marathi as the medium of instruction in the district, by an order from the government.

In the year 1890, the middle school examination was introduced. It was in that year that the oldest educational institution of the district, Vijaya Vidyalaya, started a Primary school. Another educational institution started the 'Nutana Vidyalaya', a middle school, in the year 1907 with a teacher and seven students. The Higher Secondary Leaving Certificate Board was constituted in the year 1910. Gulbarga had a divisional educational office in the year 1912 under the control of an officer designated as 'Nazar'. The district education officer was called as 'Mohatmeem'. From the year 1921 the system of free Primary Education came to be introduced. Though as early as 1904, technical and Vocational Schools had been placed under the partial control of the Educational Department, a separate Department of Technical and Vocational Education was constituted only from the year 1937.

The State level middle school examination was introduced from the year 1937. After the reorganization of the states, four divisional education offices were constituted in the state one of which was located in Gulbarga under the control of a Deputy Director.

Throughout the district, time-honoured Talimkhanas and gymnasiums are found. Traditional sports peculiar to the area, such as Surapati or Suramani, Khillasar, Zhadbandur, Ayare Gud Chupjao, Uchakgulli and Tikaliyata are gradually making way for new sports and games like Cricket, Kho-Kho, Volley Ball, Foot-Ball and Chess. The educational and sports activities in the district are discussed briefly in this chapter.

Literacy

Earlier to the state's reorganization there were 12 taluks in the district. With effect from November 1, 1956 the taluks of Kodangal and Tandur were merged with Andhra Pradesh. While studying the literacy trends previous to the year 1956, all the 12 taluks are taken into consideration. Earlier, those who were able to read and write any simple letter in any of the languages spoken in the district were enumerated among the literates. Earlier to 1931 the rate of literacy in the Gulbarga district was low. During the decades 1931-41 and 1941-51, some progress were achieved. Excluding the taluks of Kodangal and Tandur, the population of the district in 1951 was 12,13,608 of which 92,230 (80,217 males and 12,013 females) were literates. According to the census of 1961, the population of the district was 13,99,457 of which 2,06,091 (1,69,902 males and 36,189 females) were literates. Thus, the percentage of literacy was 7.6 and 14.7 respectively

during the said two decades. The rate of literacy had improved considerably on account of the various steps taken by the government. According to the census of 1971, the population of the district was 17,39,220 (8,78,142 males and 8,61,078 females) of which 3,25,975 (2,52,199 males and 23,776 females) were literates. The percentage of literacy as revealed by the census of 1981 was 24.94 which was much below the average literacy rate of the state. One redeeming feature was that the Gulbarga taluk had advanced considerably with 38.65 percent literate population. The census of 1991 showed that of the district's total population of 25,82,196 (13,16,088 males and 12,66,081 females) only 38.54 were literates.

The increase of percentage of literates in the district from 1961 to 1991 is indicated in the follows table ;

Table 13.1 : Increase of Percentage of Literates in the District from 1961 to 1991

	1961		1971		1981		1991	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Boys	19.10	9.03	27.99	61.47	34.76	65.20	44.32	75.86
Girls	2.88	3.20	5.66	31.36	9.02	37.29	16.06	51.87
Total	11.05	6.13	16.88	46.91	21.90	51.79	30.36	64.36

Literacy Council (Saksharata Kirana Samiti)

The National Literacy Mission sanctioned the total literacy campaign programme to the district in November 1993. The Committee began a survey in March 1994 to identify illiterate persons in the age group of 19 to 35 years. In the survey conducted in October 1995 a total of 5,98,335 illiterate persons were identified of whom 1,50,817 were made literates. The number of illiterate scheduled castes and scheduled tribes persons identified at the time was respectively 2,48,846 and 1,03,551. From among these 40,657 and 23,148 persons respectively were made literate. To encourage the new literates, several schemes have been started. With the idea of providing representation to every section of the society at the Panchayath level, five candidates each from among the new literate women scheduled castes/tribes and general category are identified and of the two from each of these three groups one person is selected. These candidates are then trained at the sub-divisional level for two days and among them three representatives are chosen to participate in the taluk and district level programmes.

Pre-Primary Education

Previous to the formation of Vishal Karnataka in 1956, pre-primary education was not being conducted on organized lines in the district. The infant or pre-primary school system that was prevalent in some of the big cities of the state from the beginnings of the 20th century does not appear to have been in vogue in this district. The children from wealthy families, however received instruction of this level consisting of Ankalipi and Balabodhe. After the reorganization of states, pre-primary education became more organized and is accorded great importance now adays. Both the English and the Kannada medium pre-primary schools are now run by private managements in all larger towns and taluk headquarters. There are also training institutes for

aspiring teachers in such schools. The table given below furnishes taluk-wise details of Pre-Primary schools in the district during the academic year 1995-96

Table 13.2 : Details of Pre-Primary Schools and Students for the Year 1995-96

Taluk	Total No. of Schools	Total Children		Schedule Caste		Schedule Tribe	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Afzalpur	22	388	372	64	54	N/R	N/R
Aland	22	421	359	133	109	N/R	N/R
Chincholi	20	376	466	112	168	N/R	N/R
Chitapur	26	441	392	82	63	N/R	N/R
Gulbarga	34	568	342	96	71	09	N/R
Jevargi	22	445	257	128	98	77	35
Sedam	19	204	230	65	71	N/R	N/R
Shahapur		Information not available					
Surpur	22	726	507	189	87	107	52
Yadgiri		Information not available					

Primary Education :

This level of education is imparted generally in Primary Schools and also in Primary Schools attached to Middle Schools. The first Primary Kannada School of the district was started in 1927, with the efforts of Gurayya Master and P.G. Halakatti at the Mallikarjuna Mutt of Brahmapur area of Gulbarga. The next was the one (functioning to this day) called Asifgunj-2, located at Asifgunj in Gulbarga city. As in other places, primary education of the district was the responsibility of the government. The duration being seven years, its admission was run on the lines of old Mysore area. No local bodies imparted this stage of education. A public exam was held at the end of the seventh standard, passing of which entitled students to join the High school. By 1956 when the district was included into the Karnataka state, there was a total of 906 primary schools for boys, with a total of 52,540 children taught by 1,759 teachers. The total number of primary schools for girls was 51 with a total of 4,770 girls taught by 185 staff member. There were only two primary schools attached to Middle school with 530 children and 37 teachers.

For the year 1965, there were 1175 Junior Primary schools with standard one to four with 65,592 children and 1,551 teachers. For the same year there were 142 Senior Primary schools having standards five to seven with 31,906 children and 861 teachers. Besides, during 1965-66, in the primary schools for girls, there was a total of 5,938 children taught by 162 teachers.

Despite provision for separate schools for boys and girls, co-education was a speciality in these schools. As per the provision of the Hyderabad Compulsory Education Act of 1952, Compulsory Primary Education was introduced in certain parts of the district, the implementation of which was the responsibility of the District Education Officer.

Under the III Five Year Plan, primary education became general, free and compulsory. Children in the age group of six and eleven were brought under this scheme in the state between 1961-62 and 1965-66. As per the census of school going children conducted in 1961, a total of 28,150 boys and 21,018 girls were identified. Among them 24,375 boys and 16,954 girls joined schools. 82 primary schools were opened in the district in 1962.

Table 13.3 : Details of Primary Schools and children for the year 1995-96

Taluk	Total No. of Schools	Total Children		Schedule Caste		Schedule Tribe	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Afzalpur	N/R	15,322	10,879	3,354	2,362	N/R	N/R
Aland	177	28,273	23,051	7,842	6,176	73	69
Chincholi	188	19,230	15,098	6,632	4,835	90	38
Chitapur	267	31,229	24,261	9,561	7,301	255	168
Gulbarga	224	61,505	49,460	16,252	14,246	120	109
Jevargi	207	22,063	15,122	5,574	4,061	379	263
Sedam	147	14,185	11,160	4,114	3,293	301	267
Shahapur	N/A	288,063	20,372	8,945	5,330	2,157	1,257
Surpur	244	26,989	20,961	6,152	4,687	573	197
Yadgir		Information not available					

Note : N/R - Not received

In the 1970, there were 1690 schools with a total of 2,42,636 (1,60,466 boys and 82,170 girls) children studying in them. The number of these schools increased to 1950 in the 1980's and the number of children to 3,39,239. Among them were 2,02,861 boys and 1,36,278 girls. In 1990 the number of schools was 2,064 and the number of children 4,35,805 (2,53,438 boys and 1,82,367 girls).

The table from 13.3 to 13.5 give details of the primary schools, teachers and children from first to seventh standard.

School Drop-outs

Due to various social, domestic and economic reasons all those who get admitted do not continue their education. Before completing the fourth class they will be forced to discontinue their education. Their education also gets discontinued at that stage. It is evident from the table 13.6 that before the completion of the primary stage, the number of dropouts is more among boys than among girls.

Distribution of free Uniforms, Textbooks and Midday Meal Programme :

To develop school going habit among children and to provide them economic aid at the primary level, the Government have taken up the scheme of distribution of free textbooks and uniforms. It has also started giving midday meals. The next three tables (13.7 to 13.9) give talukwise details of beneficiaries.

Operation Black Board

This plan was executed by the government in four stages in the district between 1986-1990. The universality of primary education- providing a minimum of 2 rooms suitable for all seasons in all primary schools, appointment of an additional teacher to single teacher schools and supply of minimum learning aids to all the primary schools are the aims of their plan. Though considerable achievement has been done in this direction, the plan has not been completely successful according to the report of M.M.Bhat and K. Gururaj who conducted a study in 1994. 1253 school buildings were sanctioned in the district and 963 buildings were constructed. A second teacher was appointed in many single teacher schools. Learning aids and sports articles were supplied to many schools. Valuable books have been added to the school libraries. There has been considerable increase in the attendance of children, especially that of girls. Sanction has been given for the appointment of 818 teachers among whom 220 teachers have already been appointed.

Under this plan which continued in the year 1996, a third teacher was appointed in the schools with two teachers and a third room also has been constructed. In the year ending 1996, such 106 teachers and 106 rooms were added. The plan which included children from first to fourth standard has been extended to children from 5th to 7th standards from 1997.

Table 13.4 : Taluk-wise details of Primary Teachers for the year 1995-96

Taluk	Total No. of		SC Teachers		ST Teachers	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Boys	Women
GirlsAfzalpur	468	93	60	16	N/R	N/R
Aland	525	177	66	21	05	01
Chincholi	412	95	125	35	N/R	N/R
Chitapur	432	290	91	69	08	05
Gulbarga	775	399	113	83	08	03
Jevargi	363	121	56	23	09	N/R
Sedam	307	118	33	18	10	04
Shahapur	Information not available					
Surpur	722	134	43	16	34	04
Yadgiri	Information not available					

Table 13.5 : Taluk-wise details of children in classes One to Seven for the year 1995-96

Taluk	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI		Class VII	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Afzal pur	3,473	3,277	3,408	2,964	3,050	2,459	2,148	2,459	1,521	1,607	956	1,166	686	525
Aland	6,311	6,159	5,624	5,170	5,372	4,350	3,975	4,350	2,122	2,666	1,865	2,273	1,304	1,081
Chincholi	5,165	5,354	4,096	3,414	3,272	2,385	2,379	2,385	1,623	1,772	934	1,376	755	630
Chitapur	13,890	6,350	11,557	5,183	10,327	4,516	6,845	4,516	2,925	4,894	2,045	4,220	1,693	1,549
Gulbarga	10,503	7,923	7,382	6,630	8,801	6,437	6,730	6,437	4,922	8,473	8,072	9,842	8,274	9,595
Jevargi	4,439	3,861	4,985	3,499	4,805	3,865	3,449	3,865	1,839	1,869	810	1,439	691	1,083
Sedam	4,246	3,756	3,198	2,715	2,539	1,926	1,629	1,926	1,056	1,047	775	787	494	438
Shahapur	4,737	3,125	4,910	3,608	4,954	3,720	3,816	3,720	3,553	4,129	3,027	2,516	2,024	3,001
Surpur	5,293	4,959	5,163	4,256	4,218	3,929	3,136	3,929	3,007	3,210	1,693	2,546	1,499	2,233
Yadgir	Information not available													

Table 13.6 : Taluk-wise details of school drop-outs for 1995-96

Taluk	Total Children		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Afzalpur	512	313	5555	42	-	-
Aland	765	349	214	104	04	01
Chincholi	321	231	37	63	-	-
Chitapur	1,941	831	613	272	-	-
Gulbarga	321	456	126	256	12	26
Jevargi	1,725	835	598	383	293	95
Sedam	Information not available					
Shahapur	1,875	1,500	636	440	116	85
Surpur	2,179	1,857	299	248	35	16
Yadgir	Information not available					

Table 13.7 : Taluk-wise details of Free Uniforms beneficiaries for 1995-96

Taluk	Total Beneficiaries		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Afzalpur	10,180	8,777	3,550	2,332	-	-
Aland	11,971	9,699	4,205	3,117	42	39
Chincholi	10,200	8,400	3,826	3,215	62	23
Chitapur	23,142	17,492	7,751	5,809	207	130
Gulbarga	10,490	9,244	2,415	1,412	112	61
Jevargi	15,752	10,018	3,488	2,604	479	210
Sedam	11,642	9,761	4,114	3,293	301	267
Shahapur	14,112	13,418	5,600	3,600	1,341	720
Surpur	11,400	7,200	4,998	3,231	4,577	2,668
Yadgiri	information not available					

Table 13.8 : Taluk-wise details of free text books beneficiaries for 1995-96

Taluk	Total Beneficiaries		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Afzalpur	9,901	8,508	3,340	2,130	-	-
Aland	9,945	23,205	6,840	1,710	20	13
Chincholi	14,482	12,588	6,615	5,238	88	37
Chitapur	17,492	13,759	7,751	5,809	207	130
Gulbarga	25,094	14,251	2,415	1,412	112	61
Jevargi	15,752	10,018	3,488	2,604	479	210
Sedam	11,642	9,761	4,114	3,293	301	267
Shahapur	14,608	12,592	5,601	3,604	1,345	723
Surpur	11,400	7,200	4,998	3,291	4,577	2,668
Yadgir	information not available					

Table 13.9 : Taluk-wise details of Mid-day meal beneficiaries for 1995-96

Taluk	Total Beneficiaries		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Afzalpur	11,850	7,990	3,150	2,230	-	-
Aland	21,136	14,867	4,492	3,893	45	48
Chincholi	13,269	11,731	5,402	4,381	79	32
Chitapur	14,442	9,628	5,776	3,851	102	90
Gulbarga	10,418	5,302	2,415	1,412	112	61
Jevargi	19,632	10,268	8,633	3,712	479	210
Sedam	8,939	7,430	2,830	2,590	210	170
Shahapur	13,667	9,633	5,582	3,353	1,343	725
Surpur	19,700	14,119	3,922	2,853	542	414
Yadgir	information not available					

Secondary Education

The High school started during the Nizams period (the present Government P U College near Jagath) was the first High school in the district. In 1882, one High School for each district was started under the administration of the Hyderabad Government. In 1885 the A.V. School in Gulbarga was upgraded to High school level. Prior to states reorganisation, Higher Education Board with members from education, commerce, co-operative, agriculture and engineering departments existed. There were three kinds of high schools in this province - English High Schools, Osmania High School, Combined High Schools. In the English High School, English was the medium of instruction. These schools prepared children for higher secondary learning certificate and for local cambridge exams. Urdu was the medium of instruction in the Osmania High Schools and these schools trained children for Matriculation examination of the Osmania University. In the Combined schools, both kinds of education were imparted. In course of time, both kinds of education system were combined and brought under the administration of the higher education board. Importance was given to the teaching of science. After the formation of Karnataka, government tried to bring in uniformity in education. For this, an Education Integration Advisory Committee was established in 1956. During this period 16 High schools from the old Hyderabad province were transferred to Mysore Education Department. This Committee recommended seven years primary and four years High school education system. This system was brought into force in stages from 1960.

In 1965, five boys High Schools were functioning in Gulbarga, Yadgir, Alanda, Kamalapura and Shahapur. These schools which had 8th, 9th and 10th standards had Kannada, urdu or Marathi as medium of instruction. This year the number of high schools in the district was 53. Out of these, 22 boys schools and one girls high school were functioning in Gulbarga city. Apart from these, three aided girls schools were also working in Gulbarga. In all these schools 17,515 (15,933 boys and 1,582 girls) children were studying. During 1970's there were 75 high schools in the district a total of 22,600 children (17,736 boys and 4,864 girls). The number

increased to 146 in 1980 and the number of children increased to 52,065 (35,899 boys and 16,166 girls).

In 1990, the total number of schools was 148 and the number of children was 39,841 (29,000 boys and 10,841 girls). The next three tables (13.10 to 13.12) give details of High schools, students and teachers during 1996-97 and details of S.S.L.C. exam from 1992-1997

Table 13.10 : Taluk-wise details of High schools and students for 1995-96

Taluk		Total Beneficiaries		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Afzalpur	20	3,052	1,122	491	125	N/R	N/R
Aland	14	2,178	886	443	136	14	08
Chincholi	16	1,519	793	361	154	N/R	N/R
Chitapur	22	4,342	2,475	2,406	748	103	51
Gulbarga	17	5,211	3,109	1,507	717	57	23
Jevargi	20	2,459	833	418	101	67	30
Sedam	18	1,644	838	391	114	N/R	N/R
Shahapur	14	2,333	1,072	221	81	78	06
Surpur		Information not available					
Yadgir		information not available					

Table 13.11 : Taluk-wise details of High school teachers for 1995-96

Taluk	Total Teachers		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Afzalpur	87	08	04	-	-	-
Aland	70	02	12	01	03	-
Chincholi	98	08	04	-	-	-
Chitapur	128	15	19	-	03	-
Gulbarga	185	141	34	15	06	03
Jevargi	102	08	09	-	02	-
Sedam	61	20	10	02	-	-
Shahapur	147	130	58	06	17	09
Surpur	157	15	09	-	05	-
Yadgir	information not available					

Table 13.12 : Details of SSLC examination (April Session) from 1992-93 to 1996-97

Year	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage	Ranking of the District
1992	14,715	5,844	20,529	51.74	10
1993	11,870	5,242	17,112	58.22	07
1994	15,716	6,839	22,555	38.51	19
1995	13,289	6,435	19,724	35.98	17
1996	14,053	6,916	20,969	35.98	13
1997	13,703	7,165	20,868	42.23	13

Girls' Education

Gulbarga Vijaya Vidyalaya Co-education Primary School started in 1891 was bifurcated in 1898 and the School for Girls was retained and hence can be considered the first Girls school in the district. Later in 1934, Mahadevi Kanya High school was started by Doddappa Appa. Both these schools had a total of 525 children and 30 teaching staff. By 1965 the number of such schools increased to four and were located in Gulbarga city. In the same year 12 co-education High schools were started in the district out of which 11 schools were run by the Taluk Boards. In all these schools 3,600 children were studying with 300 teaching staff members.

Fine Arts Education

Fine Arts was introduced as a teaching subject in the education system and the "Ideal Fine Arts School" under the auspices of the Ideal Fine Arts Society was started in 1965. In this institution graduation in arts (B.F.A) was started in 1985 and post-graduation in Arts (MFA) was introduced in 1990. In 1996-97 there were 181 students in the five year Diploma Course, 162 students in the five year degree course and 29 students doing two year post-graduation course, under 24 teaching staff member in the same year.

Sharana Basaveshwara Post-Graduate Centre for Fine Arts was started in 1971. Here education in Fine Arts is given from P.U.C. level to Post-graduation level. During the year 1997-98, the total number of students in these institutions was 300 and the number of teachers was 10.

The "Integration Arts School" which was started in Gulbarga in 1993 also has about 60 students and the same Diploma certificate is given here also. Apart from these the Blur Star Arts School which was started in Yadgir in 1995 has 60 students and here Diploma in "Drawing Teachers Course" is given.

Commerce Education

Private Commerce Institutes under the Education Department, conducted exams in Typing, Shorthand, Diploma and Certificate courses after 1950. Also commerce was included as a subject in the high school syllabus. By 1964, there were five private commerce institutes

working under the control of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction and there were 785 students in them. In 1997-98 there were 83 recognised commerce institutes out of which, 39 were in Gulbarga. some of the important institutes among them were National Commerce Institute (1950), Poojari Institute (1962) and International Commerce Institute (1963) etc.

Sanskrit Education

The first attempt to develop sanskrit education in Gulbarga area was made by Shankaranna Sajjana. He started the "Shankaranna Sajjana Sanskrit Vidyapeetha" at Yadgir in 1910. For this he donated 40 acres of land and one and a half lakh of rupees . These Vidyapeetha worked continuously till 1960. Vyakarana Thirtha Chandrashekhara Shastri who studied in Kashi worked as the Principal of this Institution. Here free education and boarding and lodging were given to students. After 1960, Shankara College was started in the same place. "Ramagiri Matha" in Gurumatkal of Yadgir taluk also imparted sanskrit education. "Vidyaranya Sanskrit Pathashala" which was started by the Vishwa Hindu Parishath at Surpur in 1980, Samskrit Pathasala at Malkhed and the following institution in Gulbarga have worked for the growth of sanskrit education- Gayathri Samskrutha Pathasala, Gangotri Veda Pathasala, Gaddugematha Samkritha Pathasala, Nagareshwara Samskrit Pathasala and Jnana Jyothi Education Institution.

A recent order by the Government directing the Samskrit education to be imparted after school hours has reduced the interest among students in the subject. Since students are engaged of in private tutions and the television programmes in the evenings, they have hindered the development of these evening schools and experts opine that the only solution for this problem would be to include the study of Sanskrit in the regular syllabus of schools and colleges.

Hindi Education

Under the administration of the "Hindi Prachara Sabha " started at Hyderabad in 1935, the "Karnataka Hindi Prachara Sabha, Gulbarga" started popularising hindi by 1942. This institution is running six hindi medium schools with classes from one to ten. They are Dayananda Arya Hindi Medium School, Gulbarga; Arya Hindi Pathasala, Gulbarga; Madan Mohan Hindi Vidyalaya, Yadgir; Arya Samaja Hindi Pathasala, Gurumatkal; Hindi Pathasala, Shahbad and Dayananda Hindi Pathasala, Yadgir.

The Sabha is popularising Hindi through its 53 centres. It conducts the following examination from Primary to the Degree level - Nagarika Bodh, Praveena, Prathama, Madhyama, Uttama, Visharada, Bhushana, Vidwan (Degree level) and Vachaspatha (Post Graduation level). In 1942 a total of 60 students appeared from all the classes and in the decades following 1970, 1980 and 1990, a total of 1500, 1500 and 1100 students respectively appeared for the above examination. The number of students who took the above nine, examination and the number of students who passed during 1996-97 was 141-107, 120-115, 128-122, 109-109, 119-119, 84-69, 155-144 and 165-134 respectively. Under the Sabha one Hindi Shikshak Pra-Shikshak college at Yadgir was established in 1984 and two colleges were started in Gulbarga in 1988. The degree given here is equivalent to B.Ed., degree.

The Sabha celebrates "Hindi Divas" on September 14th every year when poets-meet, drama and other cultural activities are conducted. As a special feature of the celebration, Kannada, and Hindi dramas are translated into each other and staged. The Sabha is running night schools are Yadgir and Gulbarga which are aided by the Central Government. Under the Ek Shikshak Yojana, the Sabha is running 10 centres in the district and among them one is located in the central jail at Gulbarga.

Legal education

Prior to 1960, there was no provision for legal education in the district. It was available only from the Osmania University of Hyderabad. The Hyderabad-Karnataka Education Trust started Seth Shankarlal Lohothi Law College in 1960, with 30 students. This was the first institution providing legal education in the district. The annual intake being 240 during 1997-98, a total of 485 students (388 boys and 97 girls) were studying here. There were 14 teaching staff members including part time lecturers.

Siddhartha Law College was started in 1982 by the Karnataka People's Education Society at Gulbarga with 56 students. In 1997-98 there were 403 students (337 boys and 66 girls) and 22 lecturers.

Technical Education

The Technical Education school started in 1906 at Narayanpet in Gulbarga can be considered the first such Institution. The school with 30 students and two teachers taught Engineering Drawing, Carpentry and Smithy. In 1938, the Hyderabad Government started a department for Technical and Job Oriented Education. This department merged with the Education Department in 1942.

Polytechnics

The government started a polytechnic institute in Gulbarga in 1955. Then there were Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Departments with 30 intake for each. In 1996-97, electronics and computer science departments were also added. For all these five departments, 55,55,55,44 and 30 students are admitted respectively.

With the help of the World Bank, a "Continuing Education Cell" was started here in 1995. Under this plan, a one month course is held in the evening where Motor Rewinding, Welding and Sheet Metal, T.V and Radio repair, and MMIE (Sec. A) are taught. Under the same plan "Industry and Institute Interaction Cell" has been started and the students are sent for different industrial units for training.

During 1996-97, there were 418 boys and 150 girls studying in this institution with 20 teaching staff. Apart from this the following private Polytechnic institutions were functioning in the district: H.K.E Women's Polytechnic, H.K.E Boys Polytechnic, KEC Polytechnic and Nutana Vidyalaya Polytechnic, all at Gulbarga; NES Polytechnic, Chitapur, NRS Polytechnic, Jevargi and Yadgir Polytechnic, Yadgir.

Junior Technical School was started at Gulbarga in 1964. This Institution has an annual intake capacity of 60 and who pass seventh standard can join this institution. In the beginning, education was given in English medium. Now the medium of instruction is Kannada. Electrical wiring, Machine Shop, Fitting, Carpentry, Mechanical, Electrical and Drawing are taught here. In 1997-98 there were 180 students with five girls. The number of teachers was 10.

Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)

There are 15 ITIs functioning in the district, of which three are government and 12 private. The government ITI for boys started at Gulbarga in 1958 presently imparts education in 15 trades. SSLC is the minimum qualification for entry into this institution. Only for computer training, the minimum qualification is PUC. During 1997-98 there were 650 students in the institution and 300 students in the 'Related Instruction' classes of the district and 45 teaching staff.

The Government ITI for Girls was started at Gulbarga in 1984, with Electronics and Computer Science Diploma courses. During 1997-98 there were 120 girls with four teachers. A list of private ITIs working in the district is given below - Ideal women's ITI, HKE Society ITI, Adarsha Education Society ITI, Vocational Education ITI and KSRTC ITI, all at Gulbarga; HKE Society ITI, Nimbargi; SBI ITI, Shahpur; HKE Society ITI, Kamalapur; HKRD ITI, Sulepete; Zohara ITI, Gulbarga; Jawahar ITI, Yadgir and Samatha ITI, Kamalapur.

Engineering Degree Institutions

PDA (Pujya Doddappa Appa) Engineering College was started at Gulbarga in 1958 under the HKE Society with three years course in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Departments. From the academic year 1960-61 five year courses were started in the same branches. From 1997-98 engineering degree is given in 10 subjects with a total of post graduation degree in six subjects. During the same year there was 1950 students and 147 teachers in all the branches.

In 1980, the KBN Engineering College Trust was started under Khaja Bande Nawaz with Civil and Mechanical branches. The number of branches increased to six by 1997-98 and post-graduation courses in Civil and Computer Science subjects are also conducted. The annual intake was 360 and during 1997-98, a total of 1,107 students from all the branches studying here, were taught by 30 lecturers.

Kendriya Vidyalaya

Kendriya Vidyalaya plan was started in 1962. under the Human Resource Development Department of the Government of India. Though these schools have been started for the benefit of the children of central government officers and employees, others are also admitted on priority basis. Students are given free education from standard one to seven in these schools. From the next classes onwards fee is charged. Students can continue their college education according to their convenience after the 12th standard which is equalent to PUC Students are trained for the Central Board of Secondary Education, All India Secondary School and All India Senior Certificate examination.

Such a school was started in Gulbarga in 1986 with 120 students. During 1996-97, a total of 560 students (342 boys and 218 girls) were studying in this school and the number of teachers was 38 (25 men and 13 women). The school will be shifted to the new building being constructed by the Central Government in Kotanur, 8 kms from Gulbarga.

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya

According to the National Education Scheme of the Central Government, the Navodaya Vidyalaya plan was started in 1986. Keeping in view the social Justice and equality and according to the reservation rules, one Navodaya school for each district in the country was to be started to help the students mostly of the rural areas. These are residential schools, where girls and boys are given education from 6th to 12th standards. Students are trained for Secondary and Higher Secondary examinations conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), New Delhi. According to Tri Language Formula to facilitate the exchange of North and South Indian children, one local language is included in the syllabus. Hence the mother tongue will be the medium of instruction till the 8th standard and later, English or Hindi will be the medium of instruction.

Students can get admission to 6th standard in this institution after passing the entrance exam conducted by the 'National Council for Educational Research and Training' (NCERT) New Delhi. Every year 80 students can get admission of which 75% is reserved for the rural children and local students are admitted for the remaining seats. Free education is provided in these schools with free boarding, text books, uniforms and writing materials are given by the government. Children are given bus or train fare to go to their native places. Such a school was started at Bheemarayanagudi in Shahapur taluk of Gulbarga district on 21-08-1987 with 65 children. In 1996, the school got its own building in its own site of about 30 acres at Hosapet, located 3 kms away from Bheemarayana Gudi. At present for the year 1995-96, there are 335 children (225 boys and 110 girls - out of which 69 SCs, 09 ST) studying here. The strength of the teaching staff is 40 and both boys and girls have separate hostel facilities.

Teachers' Training

Teachers Training Programme started in the district to meet the demands for teachers which is on the rise in this century. Since Urdu was the medium of instruction at that time, a Normal School for Urdu Teachers was started at Gulbarga in 1889. After sometime it was transferred to Hyderabad and merged with the Normal School there. In 1899 classes were started for Kannada teachers.

In 1914 Rev. I.B. Butruck started the "Rural Teachers Training School" at Gulbarga. Reforms were introduced in teachers training plan in 1920. According to this, the two years training for students with matriculation was reduced to one year. For teachers with intermediate qualification, one year training was organised. In 1930, a Urdu medium Kannada Normal School was started at Gulbarga. Later it was shifted to Raichur. In 1955 it became the Basic Education School. In 1956, Basic Education Schools were started at Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar towns. In the same year, a B.Ed. College was started by the Government. It was recognised by the Osmania University of Hyderabad. After reorganisation it came under the Karnataka University.

The Government started a Basic Training Institute for boys at Gulbarga in 1961 and a Secondary Grade Teachers Basic Training School for girls in 1962. There were 94 students and 13 teaching staff members in the former and 83 students and five teaching staff in the latter. The values of education, Teaching methods and school administration were taught as subjects in these schools. During 1995-96, there were three Pre-primary Training Centres (one government, two private) and Nine Primary Training Centres (four government and five private) and the list of these centres is given below.

Pre-Primary Teachers Training Institutions

1. Government Pre-Primary Teachers Training Institution, Gulbarga
2. Al-Ameen Pre-Primary Teachers Training Institution, Gulbarga
3. Times Pre-Primary Teachers Training Institution, Afzalpur.

Primary Teachers Training Institutions :

1. Government Men's Primary Teachers Training Institute, Gulbarga
2. Government Women's Primary Teachers Training Institute, Gulbarga
3. Government Primary Teachers Training Institute, Kamalapur
4. Government Primary Teachers Training Institute, Yadgir
5. S. M. V. V. S. Primary Teachers Training Institute, Afzalpur
6. Faizal Uloom Primary Teachers Training Institute, Gulbarga
7. Asha Jyothi Primary Teachers Training Institute, Gulbarga
8. B.E.S. Primary Teachers Training Institute, Shahabad

Government Teachers' Training College

This Institute was started at Gulbarga to train High school teachers of Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar and Bellary districts in the Hyderabad province. This institution was started in the Girls primary school teachers training centre building and was the only B.Ed. College for the district. After the formation of the linguistic state, this college came under the DSERT and the administration of Karnataka University. This college is working in its own building (the present building) since 1961. It also has a hostel for 25 students. In the beginning the capacity was only 50 and now 100 students can get admission. The college has a library with 15,000 books and computer facility is also available. A Principal, three teachers, 13 lecturers and three special teachers are on rolls of its teaching staff.

Apart from this, Chand Bibi Teachers College for girls, Gulbarga; Jawahar Teachers College, Yadgir and Mohammadi Teachers College, Gulbarga are the other B.Ed. College in the district.

National Cadet Corps (NCC)

The NCC unit of the district was actually started at Bellary in 1957 under the name "Bellary Independent Company". It had cadets from Raichur College. Also it was reorganised in 1959 under the name 5th Mysore Betallion NCC Gulbarga and was shifted to Gulbarga. In 1976-77 it was again reorganised and renamed as 32nd Karnataka Betallion NCC. Details of Senior Division cadets of ten degree colleges, and junior division cadets of 13 pre-university college and high schools of the district are given below.

S.No	Place	Unit details	No.of cadets
Senior Division			
1	Government Arts & Science College, Gulbarga	1/32 (a) App.	90
2	N.V. P U College, Gulbarga	1/32 (B) App.	80
3	S.T. College, Gulbarga	3/32 (A) App.	70
4	S.B. Commerce College, Gulbarga	3/32 (B) App.	80
5	Government Polytechnic, Gulbarga	4/32 (A) App.	60
6	S. B. Arts College, Gulbarga	4/32, (B) App	75
Total			455
Junior Division			
1	Government Pre-University College, Gulbarga	20 JD	100
2	S.B.Composite P U College, Gulbarga	65 JD	100
3	A.V. P U College, Gulbarga	66 JD	100
4	Government P U College, Aland	172 JD	100
5	Government P U College, Devagiri	175 JD	100
6	Government Practising High School, Gulbarga	224 JD	100
7	National High School, Gulbarga	225 JD	100
Total			700

Pre-University Education

The two year Intermediate course which was in existence till the reorganisation of the state was wound up in 1956-57 and one year P U course came into force. Eleventh standard was started in selected schools of the district. These schools came to be called Secondary schools. PU classes were conducted in the old Intermediate Colleges and some First Grade Colleges and public exams were held at the end of the year. After the introduction of the National Education Policy based on 10+2+3 formula, One year PUC was abolished from 1971-72 and two year PUC was introduced. In the 1980's there were 16 Composite P U Colleges in the district with 3,545 students (3,049 boys and 496 girls). By the 1990 decade, the number of colleges increased to 51 and the number of children to 28,382 (22,095 boys, 6,287 girls). During 1995-96 there were 94 P U Colleges in the district and 20 of them were centres for public examination. Out of the 94, seven were with First Grade Colleges and 69 with High Schools and 18 were Independent Colleges. A total of 40,024 children (28,812 boys and 11,212 girls) were studying in these colleges.

Higher Education

For a long time, there was no facility for higher education in Gulbarga district. After matric education, students had to go to Hyderabad, Madras or Poona for higher studies. The

Osmania University was started in 1917. 'Kalburgi Intermediate College' was started in 1930 with the merger of the Government English High School and Osmania High School. This was the only Institution for Hyderabad-Karnataka area till 1947. Till 1951, Urdu was the medium of instruction and in that year, English became the medium of instruction. In 1952, it became a First Grade College. In 1953, Shankara Arts College at Yadgir and in 1954, Lakshmi Venkatesh Desai College of Raichur Education Society were started. Sharana Basaveshwara Vidyaardhaka Sangha started the Sharana Basaveshwara College at Gulbarga in 1956. To train graduate teachers, the Government Teachers College was started at Gulbarga in 1955. Till the reorganisation of the state, these institutions were under the Osmania University and later came under Karnataka University, Dharwad.

In 1953, Shankara College of Arts and Science was started at Yadgir with free boarding facilities for poor students and to this day it is doing great service in the field of education.

For the higher education of girls, the Veeramma Gangosiri College was started in 1965 with the help of Basanna Gangosiri and public fund under the auspices of the Hyderabad Karnataka Education Society. The district is doing yeoman service in the field of higher education. Of the 42 First Grade Colleges in the district, 10 are government, 14 private aided and 18 unaided colleges.

In 1995-96, 4,521 students were studying in Government Colleges, of which 4,070 were boys and 451 girls. Out of them 831 boys and 70 girls belonged to scheduled caste, 134 boys and 15 girls belonged to scheduled tribes. The number of teaching staff was 113 out of which 17 were women.

During the same year, there were 11,545 students in private aided colleges and out of which 7,380 were boys and 4,165 were girls. Out of them 1,087 boys and 315 girls belonged to SC and 207 boys and 26 girls belonged to ST category. The strength of the teaching staff was 305, of which 62 were women. Since, only a few of the unaided colleges have given details, the details of unaided colleges have not been given here.

Mahadevappa Rampure Medical College

To meet the medical needs of the people of this area, this college was started in 1963 with the efforts of Mahadevappa Rampure and others under the auspices of the Karnataka Education Society with 108 boys, five girls and 20 staff members. Pre-clinical unit was started in 1964 and clinical unit in 1966. A hospital with 700 beds was started by the government and this helped the practical studies of the students. The Medical Degree of this college was recognised by the University in 1972. Post Graduation classes were started in this institution from 1979. At present the post graduation degree given in 16 different subjects is recognised by the Indian Medical Council. Apart from these, B.Sc. degree is given in Junior Laboratory Technician, X-Ray Technician and Lab Technician courses.

From its very inception to January 1996, 3,320 graduates from this institution are serving the people of India and abroad. Out of this, the number of Post-graduates and Diploma holders

is 300. The number of students were 1,034(712 boys and 322 girls) and the number of teachers was 179 in 1996.

The college has its own building with all laboratory facilities. It also has a library for degree and post graduate students and 200 Journals relating to medical subjects are subscribed by the library. Separate hostel facilities for boys and girls are also available.

Centre for Kannada Studies

This department was started in the academic year 1970-71, with two teachers, later got an independent status from the Gulbarga University (1986) A scientific study of Kannada folklore is undertaken here. After the establishment of this centre, an inter district academic activity has been facilitated among Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bellary districts of the Hyderabad-Karnataka area.

Achievement

During its existence of two and a half decades, the centre has produced many Ph.D's and about 50 M.Phil graduates. With the help of the National Archives, it has not only taken up the editing and publishing, but also of collection and preservation of manuscripts of the Gulbarga division. It also has many other programmes like folklore exhibition plan. With financial assistance of the UGC, collection of folktales and songs in the seven districts of North Karnataka and various research programmes on kannada language and literature have been taken up.

Gulbarga University

It was started as a Post Graduate Centre under the Karnataka University in 1970 and a decade later, in 1980, became a University. It has helped students of the educationally backward Hyderabad Karnataka area including Bellary district. Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary and Bidar districts come under the jurisdiction of this University. It has its different departments in about 856 acres of land. Prior to 1990, it had 24 departments, a Post Graduate Centre at Nandihalli near Sandur and a womens study centre. At present the University has 30 different Post-graduation departments, three post graduate centres at Nandihalli, Bellary and Raichur, 10 special centres, two study centres, Job-oriented classes in nine subjects, 150 degree colleges and about one lakh students. Apart from this, Prasaranga, College Betterment Committee, Students Welfare Centre, Sports Unit and NSS are complimentary to the activities of the University. This University has given grants to 150 colleges in four districts and is conducting four Job Oriented classes under the auspices of the UGC. Higher Education in Science, Commerce, Arts, Education and Law are given in the PG departments. There are about 150 teaching staff and 700 non-teaching staff in the different Post graduate departments.

Every year about 3000 to 3500 students join the different P G departments. A stadium with 5,000 seating capacity is under construction The Prasaranga not only publishes text books but also organises public speeches to take education to the doors of rural people. In addition to the news-letters it also publishes magazines pertaining to natural science, social science and one on humanities.

District science centre was established at Gulbarga in January 1954. This is the first science centre in the South India and a unique centre for the entire state. There are two regular exhibition theatres. While the first contains exhibits on the history of Gulbarga, the second has them on popular science and mathematics. Pre-school aids and things needed for the development of knowledge among young children are exhibited. The centre has organised programmes like quiz, seminar, science session, debates, space observatory courses etc.

Public are given information about the production and use of appliances of daily use. Basic science exhibitions are held in public parks. The Mobile exhibition unit organises exhibitions relating to science in Bidar, Raichur, Gulbarga and Bijapur districts. The centre also has a planetarium that can accommodate 25 children.

The role of private bodies in the field of education

As in others, even in Gulbarga district, private institutions have played an important role in the field of education from pre-primary to post-graduation and various job oriented educational stages. After re-organisation of the state, many social institutions have established schools and colleges of which some of the important ones are discussed below.

Vijaya Vidyalaya

This Institution was established at Gulbarga by Ornas Burger in 1890 as a primary school with 13 children and two teachers. It was a co-education school with a hostel for the students till 1989. In the same year 20 boys of the school were shifted to the boys' Residential School at Raichur. 25 girls were retained in the school at Gulbarga. Thus it became the first Girls School. In 1902, the christian priests made kannada the medium of instruction in this school. It was converted to a Middle School in 1936 and High School in 1940. A composite P U College was started in 1969 and a Degree college in 1989. The college came to be called 'Vijaya Vidyalaya Methodist College' from 1994.

During 1996-97, there were 3000 students in all the schools and colleges run by this institution and the number of teaching staff was one hundred. The names of these institutions and the year of their establishment are given below ;

- Vijaya Vidyalaya Priamary School - 1890
- Vijaya Vidyalaya Middle School - 1902
- Vijaya Vidyalaya Girls School - 1902
- Vijaya Vidyalaya High School - 1994
- Vijaya Vidyalaya Junior College - 1969
- Vijaya Vidyalaya Degree College - 1989

Nutana Vidyalaya was established at Gulbarga in 1907 by Vittala Rao, Devulagaonkar as a Primary School with seven children and one teacher. At a time when entry of private bodies into the educational field was restricted, it evoked National feelings among the people and played an important role in the freedom movement. This institution which had close contact with Swamy

Ramananda Thirtha had nine different schools and colleges from primary to degree level by 1997-98 and in the same year had around 5500 students and 155 teaching staff. Details of different schools and colleges run by the institution are given below.

- Nutana Vidyalaya Primary School - 1907
- Nutana Vidyalaya High School - 1912
- Nutana Vidyalaya Degree College - 1979
- Nutana Vidyalaya Commerce Degree College - 1979
- Nutana Vidyalaya Polytechnic - 1984
- Nutana Vidyalaya Science Degree College - 1987
- Nutana Vidyalaya Vidyaniketana High School - 1990

Sharanabasaveshwara Vidyavardhaka Sangha

This was started originally in the form of a library at Gulbarga in 1918 by Late Doddappa Appa. The main aim of this was to take an active part in the national movement and to create national awareness among the people. From then on till 1996, 21 educational institutions at different levels have been started, which are rendering notable service to the educational field. In 1997-98 there were 10,000 boys and 5000 girls studying in all the schools and colleges and there were more than 500 teachers. The schools and colleges run by this sangha and the year of their establishment are given below;

- Sharana Basaveshwara Library - 1918
- Mahadevi Kanyashala - 1934
- Sharana Basaveshwara Composite P U College - 1949
- Sharana Basaveshwara Science College - 1956
- Sharana Basaveshwara Arts College - 1957
- Sharana Basaveshwara Commerce College - 1961
- Sharana Basaveshwara Public School - 1967
- Doddappa Appa P.S. Training school - 1968
- GDA Girls P U College - 1972
- GDA Girls Arts and Commere College - 1973
- Sharana Basaveshwara Library - 1978
- Sharana Basaveshwara Primary School - 1980
- Sharana Basaveshwara P G Computer Application Institute - 1991
- Sharana Basaveshwara C A Foundation course - 1992
- Sharana Basaveshwara College of Business Management - 1996
- Doddappa Appa Institute of Management - 1997

Khaja Bande Nawaz Institution was established at Gulbarga in 1958. This Institute has 13 different educational institutions including the old Darul-Ulum School. They include an Engineering College and Nursing School. During 1997-98 there were 5500 boys and girls studying in these institutions with a teaching staff of about 500. Details of educational institution run by this institute are as follows - Bibi Raza Girls High School - 1958; Khaja High School - 1958; Raza P U college - 1975; Nesheman Nursery and Primary School - 1976; Bibi Raja Technical School - 1978; K. B. N. Engineering College - 1980; K. B. N. Nursing School - 1992, Akbar Hussaini School - 1989 and Khaja Nursery and Primary School - 1994.

The following muslim institutions are serving the educational needs of the district. National Education Society, Al-Ameen Education Society, and Farhan Education Society, Gulbarga, Vocational Education Society, Al-Badar Education Society, (A Dental College is run under its auspices), Mohammed Education Society, Chand Bibi Educational Society, (with a - Teacher's College) Tippu Sultan Education Society (Pharmacy College under it), Fanaz Education Trust, Faizul Uloom Education Trust, A Divine Education Society and Noble Education Society (All in Gulbarga)

Hyderabad Karnataka Education Society was established at Gulbarga by Mahadevappa Rampure and divisional Commissioner Nagaraja Rao in 1958. The aim of the society was to give higher education. The society runs 26 schools and colleges including the prominent technical institution of the district, the P. D. A. Engineering college and M. R. Medical college. In 1997-98, the number of students was 11,000 and the number of teaching staff was more than 500. The names of the institutions run by the society are - P. D. A. Engineering College, Gulbarga, SSL Law College, Gulbarga, M R Medical College, Gulbarga, V B Girls College, Gulbarga; S S Maragol College, Shahbad; M. S. I. Degree College, Gulbarga; S. P. College Surapur; Pharmacy College, Gulbarga; M. S. I. PU College, Gulbarga; Arts, Science and Commerce College, Aland; Homaeopathic Medical College, Gulbarga; College of Management Gulbarga; C. B. Patil College, Chincholi; C. T. P. Nimbarga Boys and Girls High School, Gulbarga; Girls Polytechnic, Gulbarga; I. T. C., Kamalapur; Nijalingappa Dental College, Gulbarga; I. T. C. Gulbarga; Nursing school, Gulbarga; Dental College, Gulbarga and Boys Polytechnic, Gulbarga. This Society runs many educational institutions outside the district also.

Karnataka people's education society has been working at Gulbarga since 1976. The society has about 26 schools and colleges at different parts of the state and out of them 14 are in Gulbarga city. By 1997-98 the number of students in these schools and colleges was 4,732 and the number of teachers was 216. The names of different schools and colleges and the year of their establishment are given below - Dr.Ambedkar Arts and Commerce College, Gulbarga - 1980; Siddartha Law College, Gulbarga - 1982; Shamsundar Physical Education College , Gulbarga - 1982; Milind P U College, Gulbarga - 1979; Priyadarshini Girls PU College, Gulbarga- 1992; Priyadarshini Girls Vocational Education School, Gulbarga - 1994; Milind High School, Gulbarga - 1976; Priyadarshini Girls High School, Gulbarga - 1977; Prajna High School, Gulbarga - 1984; Shanthiniketana High School, Humanabad - 1994; Prajna Higher Primary School, Gulbarga -

1977; Panchasheela Higher Primary School, Gulbarga - 1981; Ramabai Ambedkar Primary School, Gulbarga - 1977 and East West Nursery School, Gulbarga - 1986, The Society has extended its jurisdiction to Raichur and Bidar also.

Apart from the above Trusts, the following Trusts are running schools and colleges in the district.

Ananda Education Society, Gulbarga; Abdul Bari Education Society, Shahbad; Ashakiran Education Society, Chincholi; Athmananda Education Society, Jevargi; Akhila Karnataka Durbalara Shikshana Samithi, Bandigeri, Yadgir Taluk; Amitha Jnana Education Society, Vadi; Anugraha Education Society, Chalagera, Alanda Taluk, Ambigara Chowdaiah Education Society, Gulbarga; Acharya Chanakya Education Society, Chitapura; Anekantha Rural Education Society, Gulbarga; Amarajyothi Vidya Vardhaka Sangha, Shapur; Ambika Prasad Tiwari Education Society, Gulbarga; Al-Hamar Education Society, Gulbarga; Allamaprabhu Education Society, Gulbarga; Al Farooq Education Society, Gulbarga; Ayyappa Education Society, Jevargi; Bhgyodaya Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Chincholi; Banjara Education Society, Chitapur; B.G. Raja Technical Education Society, Gulbarga; Bhamini Education Society, Gulbarga; Balaji Education Society, Gulbarga; Bhari Education Society, Aland; Basava Samithi Education Society, Alanda; Bapuji Education Society, Surapur; B.R. Ambedkar Education Society, Babu Jagajjivan Ram Education Society, Yadgir; Bhagwan Buddha Education Society, Afzalpur; Bhima Jyothi Education Society, Gulbarga; Bhimeshwara Vidhyabhivruddhi Mandali, Tengali; Bhukari Arabic Education Society, Yadgir; Bangalore Education Society, (SC) Gulbarga; Bugadadi Education Society, Gulbarga; Bhageerathi Education Society, Harasur, Bhimaprakash Education Society, Gulbarga; Bhyrecha Technical Education Society, Gulbarga; Bhimasen Rao Kathurkar Memorial Education Society, Gulbarga; Bhavani Education Society, Shahbad; Bala Bharathi Vidya Samsthe, Surapur; Bibi Rana Ladies Education Society (Minority), Gulbarga; Bhuvaneshwar Education Society, Gulbarga; Children Welfare Education Society, Gulbarga; Chathrapathi Shivaji Education Society, Gulbarga; Chathrapathi Shivaji Maharaj Education Society, Shahpur; Chathrapathi Shivaji Maharaj Memorial Education Society, Gulbarga; Chaitanya Bharathi Shikshana Samithi, Sedam; Channa Malleshwara Education Society, Gulbarga; Chitapura Education Society, Chitapur; Chandrakantha Patil Memorial Education Society, Gulbarga; Chandra Education Society, Gulbarga; Dharmashri Education Society, Chincholi; Deccan Education Society, Gulbarga; Divine Education Society, Gulbarga; Diamond Education Society, Chitapur; Devaraj Memorial Education Society, Yadgir; Dakshinakashi Education Society, Chitapur; Denaji Nayak Memorial Education Society, Gulbarga; Daraj Education Society, Gulbarga; Gangadas Education Society, Gulbarga; Danamma Devi Smaraka Shikshana Samsthe, Afzalpur; Devanga Education Society, Gulbarga; Immaculate Education Society, Gulbarga; Ellahi Education Society, Yadgir; Fazul Ulum Arabid Education Society, Chincholi; Fazul Ulum Arabic Education Society, Gulbarga; Faroz Shah Memorial Education Society, Gulbarga; Freedom Fighters Memorial Education Society, Gulbarga; Jnana Jyothi Education Society, Gulbarga; Gandhi Education Society, Kamalapura; Gautama Buddha Education Society, Gulbarga; Gulbarga Minorities Education Society, Gulbarga; Gurumitakal Shkshana Samithi, Gurumitkal; Gurunanak Education Society, Chincholi; Gangapameshwari Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Devalaganagapur; Jnanadeepa Education Society, Jevargi; Gajanana

Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Devaa Ganagapura; Gulbarga Liberal Education Society, Gulbarga; Guru Sambaswamy Education Society, Aland; Grameenabhivruddhi Shikshana Samithi, Chitapur; Gurudev Shikshana Samithi, Gulbarga; Jnanodaya Education Society, Yadgir; Guru Siddeshwara Education Society, Gulbarga; Ganga Parameshwari Shikshana Samithi, Rampura; Guru Shivashantha Education Society, Gulbarga; Godutai Educaiton Society, Gulbarga; Girish Education Society, Shahpur; Gangavatharana Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Gulbarga; Hingaralamba Education Society, Gulbarga; Hachimid Arabic Education Society, Sedam; Sri Hal Basaveshwara Education Society, Gulbarga; Himalaya Education Society, Gulbarga; Hole Basaveshwara Education Society, Gulbarga; Hanumaiah Memorial Education Society, Gulbarga; Hazrath Daval Mallik Darga Education Society, Gulbarga; Hindusthan Shikshana Samithi, Gulbarga; Harikrishna Education Society, Gulbarga; Indian National Education Society, Gulbarga; Arabic Education Society, Gulbarga; India Education Society, Gulbarga; Islamia Education Society, Gulbarga; Indian Minority Education Society, Gulbarga; Indian Banjara Education Society, Chitapur; Indian Friends Education Society, Chitapur; Indira Priyadarshini Education Society, Gulbarga; Jamia Masjid Arabic Education Society, Gulbarga; Jagajyothi Education Society, Gulbarga; Janatha Education Society, Gulbarga; Jnana Prakashak Education Society, Gulbarga; Jawahar Education Society, Yadgir; Jagadamba Education Society, Gulbarga; Jnanapeetha Education Society, Chitapur; Jagadamba Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Chitapur; Jnanabharathi Education Society, Aland; Jnanasagara Education Society, Gulbarga; Jai Bheem Education Society, Devala Ganagapura, Jnana Pallvi Education Society, Aland; Jawahar Memorial Education Society, Gulbarga; Karnataka Urdu Education Society, Jevargi; Karnataka Urdu Education Society, Yadgir; Kamadhenu Education Society, Gulbarga; Kamala Education Society, Aland; Karnataka Education Society, Jevargi; Karanesh B Harin Education Society, Jevargi; Khadri Education Society, Chincholi; Kavitha Education Society, Gulbarga; Kanaka Education Society, Gulbarga, Kavyashri Education Society Afzalpur; Liberal Education Society, Gulbarga; Lekhar Education Society, Gulbarga; L.M.Dada Saheb Phalke Education Society, Gulbarga; Lord Kala Bheemeshwara Education Society, Gulbarga; Mahanteshwara Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Afzalpur; Milind Education Society, Gulbarga; Mukund Rao Ambedkar Education Society, Aland; Mahadev Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Gulbarga; Mahanteshwara Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Gulbarga; Mallikarjuna Kharge Education Society, Sedam; Mohammadi Arabic Education Society, Shahbad; Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Education Society, Sedam; Mahindra Education Society, Chitapur; Millath Education Society, Yadgir; Madarasa Dinniyya Ghousia Education Society, Gulbarga; Modern Education Society, Gulbarga; Madrasa Arabia Rahmania Education Society, Yagir; Madrasa Arabia Mohammadiya Arabic Education Society, Yadgir; Manazer Khusru Education Society, Gulbarga; Manick Prabhu Education Society, Chitapur; Multipurpose Education Society, Gulbarga; Madrasa Hazarath Tippu Sultan Education Society, Gulbarga; Mallikarjuna Education Society, Gulbarga; Manzil Ulum Arabic Education Society, Yadgir; Mahantappa Education Society, Gulbarga; Milas Education Society, Gulbarga; Minorities Education Society, Surpur; Modern Karnataka Education Society, Gulbarga; Maharthi Vyasa Education Society, Gulbarga; Mount Everst Education Society, Gulbarga; Mahadeshwara Education Society, Chitapur; Manasagaiah Education Society, Gulbarga; Mahmadiya Education Society, Yadgir; Nishanth Technical Education Society, Gulbarga; Nurul Ulum Arabic Education Society, Gulbarga; Nagavi Education Society, Chitapur; New Karnataka Education Society, Yadgir; Nrupatunga Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Jevargi; Netaji Education Gulbarga; Nava Karnataka Education

Society, Afzalpur; Navajeevana Vidyavardhka Sangha, Gulbarga; Seetha Education Society, Gulbarga; Nandi Education Society, Gulbarga; Omkar Education Society, Gulbarga; People's Education Society, Gulbarga; Prakash Education Society, Gulbarga; Padmajyothi Education Society, Gulbarga; Prakash Ambedkar Education Society, Chitapur; Peer Bangale Education Society, Gulbarga; Periyar Ramaswamy Education Society, Aland, Paragana Education Society, Gulbarga; Prabhulinga Education Society, Gulbarga; K.H.Ranganatha Education Society, Gulbarga; Renuka Education Society, Alanda; Paragana Education Society, Gulbarga; K.H. Ranganath Education Society, Gulbarga; Renuka Education Society, Aland; Rajashri Education Society, Malkhed; Ranji Sakupal Education Society, Gulbarga; Revana Siddeshwara Education Society, Chittapur; Rural Banjara Education Society, Chitapur; Rose Education Society, Gulbarga; Ramachandra Memorial Education Society, Gulbarga; Radiance Education Society, Gulbarga; Reshma Education Society, Gulbarga; Rajab Shah Education Society, Chittapur; Rathansheel Education Society, Gulbarga; Rakesh Roshan Education Society, Gulbarga; Rural Education Society, Hunasagi; Renuka Education Society, Afzalpur; Siddartha Education Society, Gulbarga; B.Shankarananda Education Society, Gulbarga; Subhaschandra Education Society, Aland; Sabisarani Arabic Education Society, Shahpur; Shanthaveer Education Society, Gulbarga; Super Education Society, Gulbarga; Sanjeevini Education Society, Gulbarga; Siddeshwara Education Society, Gulbarga; Shantheshwara Educaion Society, Gulbarga; Shabad Education Society, Shahbad; Srikantha Education Society, Chincholi; Siddalinga Memorial Education Society, Yadgir; Siddaganga Education Society, Gulbarga; Sucheel Education Society, Afzalpur; Tejaswini Education Society, Gulbarga; Takshahila Education Society, Kamalapura; Triveni Education Society, Malkhed; Tirumalleshwara Education Society, Shahbad; Vidya Education Society, Shahbad; Usha Education Society, Aland; Uttara Karnataka Education Society, Alanda; Vijaya Bharathi Education Society, Gulbarga; Vivekananda Education Society, Gulbarga; Vivekavardhini Education Society, Gulbarga; Vishwakarma Education Society, Shapur; Vidya Vinayaka Education Society, Gulbarga; Venkateshwara Education Society, Gulbarga; Vivekananda Education Society, Shahpur; Vishweshwaraiah Education Society, Chittapur; Veerabhadreshwara Education Society, Shahpur; Vasantha Educaiton Society, Yadgir; Vidyanyketan Education Society, Gulbarga; Vishwa Vidya Samsrthe Education Society, Yadgir; Vidyachetan Education Society, Shahbad, Vidya Sagar Education Society, Gulbarga; Vidya Bharathi Educatio Society, Gulbarga; Vidya Vikasa Education Society, Gulbarga; Vishwa Hindu Education Society, Gulbarga; Vidya Ranga Education Society, Sedam; Yashodhara Education Society, Chitapur and Yathiraj Educaiton Society, Gulbarga.

Source: District Registrar, Gulbarga.

Clubs

The present 'Gulbarga Club' which was started during the Nizam's period can be considered as the first club for the district. A 'Ladies Club' also started along with this. Both the clubs are located in the Gulshan Garden in a 300 acre area and are still functioning there. The Divisional Commissioner is the president and a public person is the secretary of the first club. The second club is run by the noted Rotary Club. The club which was named 'Gulbarga Club' in 1957 has facilities for games like Billiards, Shuttle, Tennis, Table Tennis and Carrom. The number of life

members was 160 and annual members 350 in 1997. A.M. Bysar and M.A.K. Khajmi from this club won many prizes in the Inter - University Tournaments between 1946-1948.

Police Tennis Club which started in 1956 is carrying on its activities incessantly. In 1989 the club conducted Divisional Level Open Tennis Tournament, in which teams from Raichur, Bellary and Bangalore participated. For the first time in these competitions cash prize was given; S. Krishna Murthy and M.A.K. Khajimi won the Veteran Doubles Prize.

Apart from these, the Officers Club housed in the Divisional Commissioners office, N.G.O Club, PWD Engineers Family Club, are the other important clubs of the district.

Libraries

In 1889, the Imam-Ul-Mulk Library was started at Gulbarga in the then 'Middle School Osmania College' (presently the Government P U College). This was the first library in the district. At present this library belongs to the Junior College and has valuable collection of books of Kannada, Urdu, English and Sanskrit Languages. In 1898 under the auspices of the Sharana Basaveshwara Samsthana, a big library was started and playwright Garuda Sadashiva Rao was appointed as the Manager. To develop nationalism, Doddappa Appa started the Sharana Basaveshwara Kannada Library in 1918. Before the establishment of an organised department for libraries, Kannada Sahitya Sangha Granthalaya, Gulbarga, (1932), Marathi Sahitya Mandala Library, Gulbarga (1944) Irfan Dargah Library, Hindustani Church Library, and Arya Samaja Library were functioning in the district. The State Public Library started in 1924 later came to be called Municipal Library, celebrated its Silver Jubilee and is publishing 'a tri-monthly called 'Anubandha'. It gets a financial aid of Rs.10,000 from the Maharashtra Government. The Library which has its own building has more than 10,000 valuable Marathi books and about 150 members. The Anjuman Hyathena Trust runs two urdu libraries at Shahpur and Sagar.

The Public Library Department came into existence in 1966. Since then remarkable changes have taken place in the Libray system-Public Libraries are serving the needs of the people at state, city, district and village levels. The City Central Library was established in the district in 1970. It has branches at Jagath, Godootayi Nagara, Kannada Bhavana, Basaveshwara Colony, Government Hospital, Korimatha Balabhavan, Bank Colony, Sharaf Bazar, Shah Bazar, Ramjinagar and Central Jain in Gulbarga.

Each taluk has Branch Libraries. The names of these places, the number of books and the number of members are given below; Aland (Books-14,500 members - 5,323), Shahpur (Books-11,300 Members-600), Jevargi (Books-2500, Members-330) Shahbad (Books-15,000, Members-1753), Surapur (Books-9961 Members-845) Hunasagi (Books-5600, Members-402) Yadgir (Books-18,300, Members-1,372) Gurumitkal (Books-7175, Members-415) Sedam (Books-8,027 Members-540).

Talukwise distribution of Mandal Central Libraries is as follows - Alanda -eight, Afzalpur-seven, Chitapur - nin, Gulbarga - six, Jevargi-five, Chincholi-six, Sedam-nine, Yadgiri-seven and Surpur-eight. Also eighteen rural library divisions are functioning in the district. seventeen of the

divisional libraries, sixteen of the Panchayat Libraries and twelve of the Rural Libraries have their own buildings. Apart from these, the Mobile Library which started in 1987 has 3,000 books and visits four places in Gulbarga for six days in a week.

SPORTS

As in other places, in Gulbarga district also ancient sports have been in vogue. Physical training schools can be seen in many places. Established Garadimane can be generally found in every village. The youth of the villages joined these Garadimane for their own physical fitness and protection of the village. In addition to body building, suryanamaskara and all kinds of physical activities were prevalent everywhere. People who could not attend these physical training schools due to their own reasons performed such physical feats in their own households. Later physical training was added to the syllabus of the education system which brought about a new dimension to it. When the education department appointed exclusive teachers for training students in physical training, it became scientific and scientific teaching started.

Local Games

Gulbarga district, which was influenced by the Marathas of Mumbai Province and the Nizam of Hyderabad Province, had many games with special names. People played games according to the seasons. 'Surapati' or 'Suramaniyata' is played by people from eight year old to elders. In this game when a player of one group try to touch a line, the person in the opposite team prevents him. If he touches the line then his team wins. The game needs physical and mental strength. 'Dabakshi' or 'Gundubatta Puje' which was a Marathi game is Karga like religious pooja and women take a procession in the streets singing songs. 'Killasar' is a game where one party hides something which has to be searched by the other team.

During the month of Shravana, 'Jhadbandar' or 'Marakoti' is played everywhere in the district. 'Ayare Good Chup Ja' is another hide and seek game. 'Chandu Phali' is a game like 'Lagori'. The winners ride on the back of the losers in 'uchakgulli'. In 'Takkaliyata' one person will be blind folded and will be hit on his forehead. He has to search the person who hits him. Kite flying is common during the months of December and January. Many teams with their long tailed kites fly them in the sky and try to cut the tails of other kites. The spectators bet on the victory of the teams depending on the shapes and sizes of the kites. Pigeon race is another game, where people bet on the winning pigeons like they do in the horse race or cock fight, 'Langadi Angikadi' is another sport influenced by Maharashtra province. It is like 'Kuntebille' of the old Mysore. In this game one player will catch opponents hopping on one leg with in an area of 10 feet. 'Chor Aur Sipahi' is a game in which a person who hiders under water is searched by another by jumping into the water. This is played in open wells in the villages. The person who first jumps into the water hides himself about 20 feet below. This game gives good exercise to the players' lungs and eyes.

'Mallakambha' is a game which tests one's control on his own physical endurance. 'Julta Mallakambha', 'Jeeth Mallakambha' and 'Planted Mallakambha' are the three types. In the first type, a eight feet high Mallakambha is planted. It will be a normal two feet high wooden pillar which will be smeared with castor oil and tamarind paste. The soft pillar is difficult to climb because of its greasy grip. It needs a lot of physical strength and experience to do the exercise. 'Beth Mallakambha' will be as thick as a stick and will be soaked in water. To do physical exercise hanging on to this stick is also an achievement. Games like 'Pugadi Gajjugadata', 'Hulimaniyata' 'Chowkabhara', 'Bara Pathar' played by women are also popular every where. During the Chowdamma fair in Malligrama of Jevargi taluk conducted once in two years. Harijans play 'Badagiyata'. In 'Salakiyata' an iron rod or a straight knife will be thrown towards the ground and wherever it does not get struck, the player has to accept defeat. In 'Dhoop Chav', one player will hold a stick on both his hands raised above his head. The opponent from behind with the help of his stick makes it fall and the former player chases him.

Because of the patronage given by the Intermediate college, which was then under the Osmania University, Gulbarga was an important sports centre between 1937 to 1947. The then Divisional Commissioner shafi Darasingh, who was a cricket player at the state level, gave encouragement to cricket. Prof.Hakkani who was the Principal of that college was a good sportsman and conducted Divisional Level Sports in Football, Hockey, Cricket and Athletics. Many state level players emerged during this period. In the 1950's Iqbal Chand who was the then District Commissioner was a good Cricketer.

In the 1950's and 1960's Gulbarga was famous in Volleyball. The Police Volleyball Team took part not only in the sports competitions held at Mysore, Gulbarga and Bangalore but also in the Dasara Sports Competitions and won many prizes. Asadullah Hussaini of Railways represented the district at the national and international level. In the 1970's, Homi Irani and M.A.K. Khajmi were famous in Football and Tennis respectively. During the same period Karim Khan and Majid of the police team were state level volleyball players.

The government of Karnataka has given enough encouragement for sports in the district of the two sports complexes of the state, one was built at Gulbarga in 1984 at a cost of 15 lakh rupees. This is a stadium with a capacity of 14,000 people and has 400 mt. Track, Football ground, Hockey court, two Tennis courts (one flood lit) two Basket Ball courts (one flood lit) one flood lit Volleyball court, Table Tennis court with three tables, one skating ring, a hostel for 22 people and Gymnasium with a multigym of 16 stations. Five coaches appointed by the sports department, are training players in Tennis, Volleyball, Basketball, Hockey and Athletics. Two stadia are being built with the help of the Department at Gurumitkal of Yadgir taluk and at Jevargi.

Sridevi of Surpur is a national level athlete and has won the Dasara Award. Edwin of Gulbarga has got the Dasara Award for serving the sports department continuously for 15 years. Dhariyappa of Gulbarga is a national level athlete. The Nehru Youth Association of Bhoosanur has got the Youth Award. Anitha Gotagi, Samatha Deshpande and Siddanna Vadigeri have won youth awards. P. Jagadish of sports hostel, Gulbarga has represented the state in the Decathlon event in the recently concluded fourth National Games.