

CHAPTER XIII

EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Kodagu is an educationally forward district. As per the 1971 Census, it occupied the first place in literacy in the State. Presently it has the third place. Before the advent of the British, education did not make much headway. A small percentage of Brahmins, Muslims and Kodavas were literates. In a land of dense forests like this, but for a few from the higher strata of life, and some from the religious and administrative fields, common man did not have an easy access to learning. The progress of education was limited to the local arrangements made for learning in the *agraharas*, *mathas* and in the houses of the rich and officials.

Several *agraharas* must have been established in the district during the period of the Gangas. A reference is found in an edict of the 10th century to the establishment of an *agrahara* in the name of a scholar called Yereyarasa. It was in a village called 'Harohalli' and as evident by its very name, it was a village of the '*haruvas*' (*brahmins*). The scholars here, in addition to practising their daily rituals, had to educate the children of the rich and had to guide and village folk in their occupations. Generally, all books on ancient occupations were in Sanskrit (like the *Brihat Samhita*). Even to this day, farmers are given information about the rainfall and other things by the village elite. Scholars in Sanskrit and Kannada might have lived in places where ancient *basadis* and temples existed. During the reign of the Kongalvas, the Chengalvas and the Hoysalas, places like Siraha, Anjanageri-Bettageri, Tatangi (now extinct), Mulluru, Bhagamandala, Balanuri and Padi had such centres. Several learned Jain monks lived at Mullur. The Veerashaiva Mathas established during the period of the Changalvas and the Haleri rulers must also have contributed a great deal for the cause of education. About 70 such *mathas* have been enlisted as existent in the district. During the reign of the Haleri rulers, government servants and the royal families had made

their own arrangements for teaching of Kannada, Urdu and Persian to their children. Many government jobs had become hereditary. Records speak of the existence of an Urdu Munshi in the palace. Learned men from Mysore, Kerala and Dakshina Kannada are known to have come to the palace in search of employment. Parsi and Christian officers were probably appointed to maintain public relations with foreign countries and also to make letter correspondence. Buchanan (1801) says that Doddaveerarajendra had forcibly brought brahmins from the *agraharas* that existed between Bantwal and Jamalabad, to live here. During the reign of Lingaraja Wodeyar (1811-20), *agraharas*, must have been established at Shiraha, Kudaluru and other places. The priests and helpers of the Shiva temples established during the same period were literate Brahmins. Learned Havyak Brahmins engaged in horticulture were spread in and around the rural areas. As Moegling has said (1855), teachers were employed in government offices to teach reading and writing the Kannada language and were paid Rs.2-3 per mensem. This system might have existed during the rule of the Rajas also. Moegling states that a brahmin clerk was employed in the Madikeri office to teach Kannada and as much English as he knew. He was paid a salary of Rs.17 1/2 per month. It is also said that he was teaching "disinterested lazy pupils". Afterwards an "Indo-Britain" was appointed to that post (Moegling, p.78).

Even then, modern education attained a form only after 1834. In spite of this, the first high school was started in 1880 in the district and the college in 1949.

Literacy

Compared to the other parts of the state, Kodagu had a better percentage of literacy because, since the beginning of the British rule, the people of the district had a natural instinct for learning and several schools were started by the district officers. In 1901, education came under the jurisdiction of District Board, which started schools in the thickly populated places. As the then government started single teacher feeder schools within the reach of a mile and half of the school-going children and primary schools including middle schools within the reach of 3 miles of the school going children, education received greater importance. At the same time, a number of primary schools were converted into middle schools and in some places adult education classes were also started. As a result of all this, decadal progress of literacy increased to a great extent. As per the 1911 census, the total population of the district was 1,17,976 (97,279 males and 77,697 females) of which 17,443 (10%) were literates. This was more than the previous decadal percentage which stood at 8%. Of these, 7,715 or 44.23% were Kodavas. Then the percentage of Kodavas in the district was 19.37. As per the 1921 Census, the total population of the district was 1,63,838. Among them, 20,643 (12.67%) were literates. This was more by 3,200 persons (2.6%) of the previous decade. In 1931, the population of the district was 1,63,327. Among them the literates were 25,336 persons (15.51%). During this decade, male literates increased by 17% and female literates by 4.8%. As per 1941 Census, the population of the district was 1,68,726 (92,347 males and 76,379 females). Among them, a total of 34,563 were literates (24,827 males and 9,736 females). The total literacy in the district was 20.5%. Among them 26.9% were males and 12.7% were females. From 1951 to 1961, the percentage of literates considerably increased. As per the 1951 Census, out of the total population of 2,29,405 people, a total of 62,430 (27.2%) were literates. Among them, 42,658 were males and 19,772 were females.

During the same year, there were 53,345 educated people in the district (35,885 males and 17,460 females). Out of them 6,228 people (4,438 males and 1,790 females) had attained middle school standard, 2,174 people (1,736 males and 438 females) were of higher secondary level, 255 people (215 males and 40 females) were of intermediate standard, 124 people (107 males and 17 females) were of degree level, 24 people (23 males and 1 female) were of post-graduate level, 131 people (113 males and 18 females) were trained teachers (B.T.), 20 people (all males) were engineering graduates, 12 people (all males) were agriculture graduates, 2 males had attained veterinary degree, 12 males were commerce graduates, 35 males were law graduates, 33 people (28 males and 5 females) were medical graduates and a total of 35 (33 males and 2 females) had reached the other graduation levels.

As per 1961 Census, the total population of the district was 3,22,829. Among them, 1,17,074 (75,378 males and 41,696 females) were literates. That is, the total literacy of the district was 36.26% (43.48% males and 27.83% females). During this decade, the highest percentage of literates (46.59%) was in Madikeri taluk and the lowest number of literates was in Somvarpet taluk (28.15%). The total population of Madikeri was 79,540 and the number of literates was 37,060 (22,907 males and 14,153 females), i.e., 53.26% total (38.73% males and 46.59% females). The population of Somvarpet taluk was 1,09,417 people. Out of this, 30,801 (21,595 males and 9,206 females) were literates, i.e., total 28.15% (37.23% males and 29.9% females). The population of Virajpet taluk was 1,33,872. Out of this, 49,213 (30,876 males and 18,337 females) were literates i.e. total 36.76% (42.68% males and 29.79% females).

As per 1971 Census, the total population of the district was 3,78,291 out of which, 1,67,592 (99,496 males and 68,096 females) people were literates, i.e., 44.30% were total literates (50.22% males and 37.79% females). The population of Madikeri taluk was 96,237, out of which, 51,554 people or 53.56% were literates. There were a total of 29,660 (45% males and 21,894 (47.71% females) who were literates. The total population of Somvarpet was 1,39,070 of which, 51,864 (37.29%) were literates. Among them 32,470 (44.9%) were males and 19,394 (29.04%) were females. The population of Virajpet was 1,42,884 (75,452 males and 67,532 females). Out of this 64,184 (44.88%) were literates. Among them 37,376 (49.53%) were males and 26,808 (39.69%) were females.

The total population of the district as per 1981 Census was 4,61,888. Out of this, 2,31,621 were literates (1,35,055 males and 96,566 females). The total percentage of literacy was 50.14%. The percentage of male literates was 56.53 and that of female was 43.30. Among them, 198 (114 males and 84 females) persons had "Non-formal Education" and 22,665 (12,394 males and 10,271 females) had "Formal Education". Those who had received primary education were 17,850 people total (10,234 males and 7,616 females), middle school education 12,302 total (6,563 males and 5,739 females) persons, SSLC/Metric education 3,773 (2,033 males and 1,740 females) persons, Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-University education 1,721 (953 males and 768 females) persons, non-technical diploma holders were five ladies, technical diploma holders were 20 men, degree holders and above were 164 (90 males and 74 females) persons. As per the report of Provisional Census of 1991, the population of the district was 4,85,229; out of which, 2,83,921 (58.51%) were literates (during this decadal census, children below 7 years of age were considered illiterates and hence were left out). Among the literates, 1,56,886 (64.3%) were males and 1,27,035

(52.65%) were females. In Madikeri taluk, there were 83,539 literates (44,946 males and 38,593 females). Somvarpet taluk had a total of 1,01,420 literates (57,544 males and 43,876 females). Among the 98,862 literates of Virajpet taluk, 54,296 were males and 44,566 females.

Pre-primary Education

The establishment of Pre-primary schools in the State was a Post- Independence development. Mahila Samajas comprising women representatives which were established by the Social Welfare Department had been running nine Nursery schools by 1958. The teachers were paid from the government grants. The Education and Social Welfare Departments allotted grants for purchase of academic and sports materials. By 1960, Pre-primary schools were started in the middle schools which did not possess them. Ladies with Nursery training were appointed as teachers in them. Admission was open to those who paid a fee of 25 paise per month. In 1963, 2,000 children between the age group of 3 to 5 years were studying in these schools.

After the States Re-organisation (1956) Nursery education in Kodagu, like in other parts of the State is administered by Government aided and non-aided organisations. Many private organisations started training nursery teachers. Government institutions also are doing the same. The table No.1 below gives talukwise details of Pre-primary schools for the year 1990-91.

Table No 1
Details of Pre-primary schools in the district for the year 1990- 91

Taluk	Total Schools	Total Students		Total SC students		Total ST students	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	20	645	585	27	13	4	3
Somvarpet	23	268	205	25	19	6	3
Virajpet	27	652	518	29	13	8	4
Total	70	1,565	1,308	81	45	18	10

PRIMARY EDUCATION

General Fraser, an English officer, established a school at Fraserpet (Kushalnagar) in 1834 with a deposit of Rs.300. Teachers of this school were paid out of the interest that this deposit earned. This school was later taken over by the Government and converted into an Anglo-Vernacular school. This was the first Modern Model Primary School of the district. Schools teaching English were started at Madikeri and Virajpet in 1834 and a Kannada school was started in Ponnampet in the same year. It is learnt that the total annual expenditure of the three schools was Rs.90. In the premises of the Catholic Church at Virajpet, a primary school was established by

the Christian Missionaries in 1842. As all the students of the Virajpet Government School joined this new school, the former was closed. Eleven Kannada schools were started in 1843 in other parts of the district. In 1854, there were 21 Kannada schools in the district. If the strength of the class exceeded 30 pupils, teachers were paid Rs.5 per month as salary. For a fall of every 5 pupils, the teacher's pay was cut by Re.1. Some of the schools were single teacher schools and the teachers were paid a salary of Rs. 2½ per month. In 1855, a Lower Secondary School was established at Madikeri by Dr. Moegling of the Bassel Mission with government grants. In 1856, Rev. Richter of the Bassel Mission was appointed by the government as the Head Master of this school. Then it was called "Superior English School". Later, the same was called "Central School". The Government approved uniform system of education for Mysore and Kodagu in 1857. As per this Government Primary Schools were established in the then existing six taluk centres of the district (Madikeri, Virajpet, Napoklu, Hudikeri, Shanivarasanthe and Kushalnagar) including the lower secondary school of Madikeri, and all schools came under the administration of an officer of the Mysore Education Department. When Dr. Moegling returned to his native land owing to ill-health, Rev. Richter became the Principal of the Madikeri school, where he made arrangements to train the teachers of Kannada schools. Those who were trained there were paid a salary of Rs.7 per month. Learning English became inevitable to the people of Kodagu for, they lacked a common language of communication with the European planters. When an appeal was made to the government by the people regarding this in 1863, 176 local people were permitted to join the Central School to learn English. In 1875, this number was raised to 348. By this time, the total number of students studying in the district was 1,545; of which, 1,422 were from government schools and the rest were from other schools. In all, a total of 1,082 Kodavas were studying in these schools. By 1877, the number of students studying in the whole district was as follows: Madikeri Central School having Kannada and Hindustani divisions-340, four A.V.Schools-117, 36 Nad Schools- 1,610, (with 1,028 Coorgi boys and 95 Coorgi girls), one normal school-six, two private aided schools-66 (55 males and 11 females) and 39 un-aided schools-559 students. There were 91 inmates in the Central School Hostel. Thus, there was a total of 2,739 students in the 84 schools of the district. A primary school constructed by Biddanda Ayyanna in 1882 at Murnadu completed its 100 years in 1982. (Its centenary celebrations took place during January 1992. A Centenary Building was built at a cost of Rs. ten lakhs and had a strength of 700 students and 19 teachers during 1991-92).

Primary Schools established by Christian Missionaries came under the control of District Boards in 1901. District Boards strived for the progress of education. By 1904, there were 88 government schools and 33 private schools with a total of 4,600 pupils. In the same year, Model Primary Schools were established in the then five taluk centres. By 1905, there were 66 Primary Schools under the control of the District Board and of them six were reserved for the Scheduled Caste. In 1910, in some Kannada Schools teaching of English was started. By 1912, there were 86 primary schools in the district with a total number of 5,743 students in them (3,970 males and 1,773 females). By 1922, there were 109 schools with 7,709 students (5,449 males and 2,260 females).

Method of teaching

During the 19th century, at the primary schools, importance was given for teaching of the three R's. Kannada and Urdu were also taught. Students practised writing alphabets on sand. The use of slates was introduced later. Students were taught reading printed letters first and then manuscripts. Recital of the Koran was taught in mosques.

Inspection of primary schools

The Head Master of Madikeri Central School used to inspect A.V.Schools. He was assisted by a Sub-Deputy Inspector. From the year 1899, the Inspector of Madras Province used to inspect girls' schools. From 1901, primary education came under the administration of District Boards. But the Municipalities of Madikeri and Virajpet had their own primary schools. By 1905, the inspection of all the schools in Kodagu district came under an Inspector with his headquarters at Calicut. This was changed after the Reorganisation of States. By 1903, there was a total of 88 government schools and 33 private schools, with a total of 4,599 students studying in them (3,636 males and 963 females). In the total percentage of school-going children, 15% were males and 4.5% were females. During the same year, a training centre for primary teachers was also established. During 1834-35, there was a total of 60 pupils in three schools, 680 in 26 schools during 1859-60, 1,414 in 27 schools during 1869-70, 2,167 in 44 schools during 1874-075, 6,942 in 125 schools during 1912-13 and a total of 7,745 in 115 schools during 1916-17.

Administration of the Department

B.L.Rice was the Inspector of Schools in the district from 1865 to 1868. He served as the Director of Public Instruction of Mysore Province from 1868 to 1883 and later as the Education Secretary. From 1883 onwards, the inspection of schools came under the administrative control of the West Zone of the Madras Province. As the Education Department of Kodagu was under the Administration of Dakshina Kannada Circle, 90% of the teachers were from that district. Raghunath Rao, District Education Officer encouraged primary education during his term of office and increased the number of primary schools to 90 in 1907. He got a book on Moral Education written by Shama Rao, a poet from Kodagu and included the same in the school syllabus. A. Rama Rao who succeeded him was responsible for the all-round development of primary education in the district. Two Supervisors (one for North Kodagu and the other for the South Kodagu) were appointed to assist him. During the same period, all the schools in the district were supplied with sufficient academic and library facilities. The pay of teachers was also hiked. Steps were taken to start job-oriented education in schools such as weaving at Shanivarasanthe, cane work at Napoklu, carpentry at Madikeri, tailoring at Virajpet and laundry work at Ponnampet. R.M.Savar took over after A. Rama Rao (1916 to 18) and encouraged co-curricular activities in schools. Panje Mangesh Rao became the Assistant Inspector for a short period in 1920 and rendered good service. In 1924, he became the first Indian Head Master of the Central School. Being a reputed poet, he composed the 'Huthari Hadu', a popular song in Kodagu. After him, P.C. Uthaiiah became the Education Officer and started the All-Kodagu Education Department Association.

In 1931, there were 108 primary schools in the district and Kannada, mathematics, history, Indian geography, moral education etc., were being taught in them. English was being taught from the 3rd Standard. In addition to these schools, there were 17 primary schools having 405 children which did not come under the jurisdiction of the Education Department. From 1931 to 41 when all District Board Primary Schools were converted into Middle Schools, the villagers not only donated school buildings but also provided them with furniture. During the same decade, District Board established primary schools in villages where there were un-aided schools. There were 118 such schools for boys and 2 for girls in the district, with 11,789 boys and 76 girls studying respectively in them. Out of these 120 schools, 25 were higher primary schools. By 1946-47, there were 119 primary schools in the district (3 government, 96 District Board/Municipalities and 20 Un-aided), and 28 middle or higher primary schools (3 government and 25 Zilla Board/Municipality).

After 1956

After the States Re-organisation, under the District Educational Officer, there were three Sub-Divisional Inspectors and three Deputy Inspectors. They supervised senior basic schools and primary schools. Apart from these officers, there were one Physical Education Inspector, one Hindi Pracharak, one Supervisor for progress of Science Education and one Social Educational Organiser. The Deputy Director personally inspected the high schools. During the academic year 1956-57, there were 81 government schools with a total strength of 7,671 students (4,386 males and 3,285 females), five municipal schools with a total of 994 (553 males and 441 females) and 106 Aided schools with a strength of 5,363 (2,909 males and 2,454 females) in the district. Out of these 192 schools, there were 60 schools in Madikeri taluk, 66 schools in Somvarpet taluk and 66 schools in Virajpet taluk. The number of students in them were 4,175 (2,278 males and 1,877 females), 4,097 (2,380 males and 1,717 females) and 5,706 (3,170 males and 2,536 females) respectively. There were respectively 125 (96 males and 29 females), 135 (107 males and 28 females) and 160 (137 males and 23 females) teachers in them.

The following tables 1, 2 and 3 give the details of students and teachers of Primary Schools for the year 1990-91.

Table No 2

Details of Primary Schools and Students during the year 1990-91 in the district.

Taluks	Total schools	Total Students		Total SC students		Total ST students	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	135	13,492	10,977	1,359	1,209	481	415
Somvarpet	154	15,771	14,148	2,455	1,988	772	621
Virajpet	129	12,843	11,375	1,750	1,453	1,227	986
Total	418	42,106	36,500	5,564	4,650	2,480	2,022

Table No 3

**Details of students from standard 1 to 7 (class-wise) in the district
(Primary Schools) during 1989-90**

Taluks	Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	1654	1506	3102	1656	2541	2245	2038	1846
Somvarpet	2769	2527	2488	2358	2780	2249	2215	2021
Virajpet	1890	1713	2088	1824	2677	2527	1906	1641
Total	6313	5743	7678	5838	7998	7201	6159	5508

Taluks	Class 5		Class 6		Class 7	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	1648	1467	1323	1227	1186	1030
Somvarpet	2040	1970	1924	1499	1565	1344
Virajpet	1740	1384	1354	1240	1188	1046
Total	5428	4821	4601	3966	3939	3420

Table 4

Talukwise details of Primary School Teachers for 3 years from 1987-88 to 1989-90

Total number of teachers

Taluks	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	206	345	188	340	173	326
Somvarpet	338	232	281	224	280	216
Virajpet	266	416	246	418	198	421
Total	810	993	715	982	651	963

Total number of Scheduled Caste Teachers

Taluks	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	22	04	14	10	19	07
Somvarpet	17	11	14	10	21	10
Virajpet	07	09	07	07	07	11
Total	46	24	35	27	47	28

Taluku	Total number of Scheduled Tribe Teachers					
	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	3	3	2	2	3	3
Somvarpet	6	4	5	3	4	4
Virajpet	1	3	1	3	1	3
Total	10	10	8	8	8	10

Feeder schools

These were single teacher schools comprising I, II and III Standards. Importance was given for the three R's in them. In addition to this, crafts and physical education were also a part of the curricula. The students of these schools had to continue their studies in primary schools. There the students were taught nature study, stories from Indian history, civics, regional history and regional geography. From 5th standard onwards, social studies and science were included in the syllabus. In 1950, though English language was included in the syllabus, it was not an examination subject. Upto 1952, under the supervision of the District Education Officer, Public Examination was being conducted for the 5th standard students. The feeder schools existed till the introduction of compulsory primary education.

Higher Primary or Middle Schools

There were 1 to 8 Standards in these schools. The district had no Higher Primary Schools with middle school classes (6th to 8th). Between 1918 and 1930, primary schools in Ponnampet, Hudikeri and Somvarpet were converted into higher primary (higher elementary) schools. The children of these schools were prepared for a common entrance examination equivalent to the 8th Standard. These were public examinations with a common question paper and evaluation system. Gradually, District Board Primary Schools as well as Aided Primary Schools were converted into Higher Primary Schools. Public examination for these schools was introduced as early as 1864. All primary and higher primary schools under the administration of District Board were taken over by the Government in April 1953. In the same year, the government passed an order introducing free education upto the end of Middle School Course (Primary education was free since 1920). By 1956, there were 54 Government Higher Primary Schools with a total of 20,700 pupils (12,310 males and 8,290 females) and one Aided girls primary school with 39 students. Such 15 schools existed in Madikeri tq, 14 in Somvarpet tq and 26 in Virajpet tq. There were 6,248 students (3,739 males and 2,509 females), 4,519 students (2,863 males and 1,656 females) 9,872 students (5,708 males and 4,164 females) studying respectively in them. There were 172 teachers (125 males and 47 females), 150 teachers (120 males and 30 females) and 284 teachers (210 males and 74 females) teaching respectively in the above schools. As per the recommendations of the Integrated Comprehensive Educational Advisory Board on Primary Education formed in December 1957, primary education became a seven-year integrated course. Presently, the 8th, 9th and 10th Standards come under Secondary Education.

Compulsory Primary Education

As per the Compulsory Primary Education Act of August 1961, compulsory primary education was introduced to children between 6 and 7 years of age. In order to implement this scheme, government started a few primary schools and converted all Feeder Schools into primary schools and took them under its control. Though 14,591 children (7,343 males and 7,157 females) came under its fold, only 12,561 children (6,753 males and 5,808 females) joined primary schools. 47 teachers were appointed to these schools during 1961-62. Between 1962-64, compulsory primary education was extended to the age group of 8 and 9 also. Every year, wherever required, new schools were started by the government in which 70 additional teachers in 1963 and 145 in 1964 were appointed. In order to meet the expenditure, donations from the public either in cash or in kind were collected. Thus, during the three years (1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64) a sum of Rs. 1,65,616 was collected. Talukwise contribution for three 3 years respectively was as follows: Madikeri Rs.18,859, Rs.25,635 and Rs.13,717; Somvarpet Rs.30,061, Rs.26,192 and Rs.26,771 and Virajpet Rs.14,136, Rs.7,581 and Rs.2,664.

Basic Education

Basic education was started in 1953 in the district. For this, 21 primary schools and 13 middle schools of Somvarpet were respectively converted into Junior and Senior Basic Education Schools for Intensive Educational Expansion. Trained teachers in Basic Education from Virajpet Basic Training College were teaching here. In 1954, 46 primary and 35 middle schools were further converted. Agriculture was the main subject in these schools. Government supplied furniture, horticulture equipments and barbed wires for fencing etc. to these schools. For every senior school, one trained teacher in Agriculture was appointed. In two senior schools of Ponnampetnad creeper and rattan work was taught instead of agriculture. The middle school section of Central School was also converted into a Basic School which had House Building as a subject of study. As per the recommendations of the Integrated Education Advisory Committee from 1959-60, Basic Schools with five Standards were converted into "New Type Middle Schools".

Re-organisation of Primary Education

At the time of the Reorganisation of the States, different schools were imparting different types of education. The necessity of a uniform system of education was felt in all schools of all districts. This had to be introduced in stages. The Education Integration Advisory Committee that was constituted by the government in December 1957 recommended that Primary Education should be an integrated course of 7 years having the syllabus of Basic Education. This system came into being in stages, from the academic year 1959-60. In 1964-65, six government schools and six aided schools of the district introduced 'Home Science' in their syllabus. In order to make this curriculum complementary to High School curriculum, a general Text Book Committee was constituted in 1969. The syllabus recommended by this committee was introduced in 1971. The important changes recommended were: 1) As per the three language formula, Kannada was made compulsory from 3rd standard onwards for the non-Kannadigas. 2) Health education was included in Science syllabus and population education was included in Social Studies syllabus. Moral

education was made compulsory. 4) Importance was given to physical education. This revised curriculum was introduced in stages from 1974-75.

Education of the Scheduled Caste

As Scheduled Caste people of the district were generally agriculture and plantation labourers, they were educationally backward. In 1904, seven separate primary schools were started in places where these people lived. Though in the beginning, upper caste teachers taught in them, youths of the same caste gradually took over as teachers. By 1921, when scheduled caste and other upper caste children started studying in the same schools, these schools started diminishing in number. As the Scheduled Caste people of the district were domestic servants of the Kings and the Dewans, untouchability was not rampant. Till 1910, generally Kannada was taught in all schools and from this year (1910), English teaching began from the 3rd standard. As per 1951 Census there were 25,690 Scheduled Caste people, which number went to 30,610 by 1961 Census. In order to promote their education, hostels were started at Madikeri, Virajpet, Somvarpet, Kushalnagar and Ponnampet. A total number of 185 students were given free boarding and lodging in them. Two separate Scheduled Caste girls' free hostels were opened at Madikeri and Ponnampet in 1961. There were a total of 63 girls in them. An annual scholarship of Rs.75 and Rs.50 was given to 29 high school and 39 middle school students respectively, who either did not have or could not avail the hostel facilities.

Scheduled Caste Girls Welfare Centres

Scheduled Caste Girls Welfare Centres were opened at Hebbale, Kushalnagar, Balele, Biligunda and Chennayyana Kote in 1961. These centres have pre-primary and primary schools for girls. They were also providing mid-day meals. Kannada alphabets, mathematics as well as nursery rhymes are taught in these centres. Annually, about 150 beneficiaries are found in each of them.

Education of the Scheduled Tribe

As per the 1961 Census, there were 27,102 scheduled tribe people in the district. They are educationally backward than the Scheduled Caste. Therefore, the State Government as well as the Central Government launched a number of welfare activities for their betterment. Schools were opened at Somvarpet, Basavanahalli, Adinaduru as well as Beguru of Virajpet taluk exclusively for the Scheduled Tribe children. In 1961, there were 140 Scheduled Tribe children in them. In these schools, free boarding, clothes, books, slates and medical facilities were provided. At Kutta and Kallahalli of Virajpet taluk hostels were also started for them. By 1963, in the above hostels, the number of children residing were 40 and 60 respectively. During the year, 1963-64, a scholarship of Rs.100 per one student of High School and of Rs.50 for 18 students of middle school was given. Nursery centres were established for the Scheduled Tribe children, who were less than 5 years of age at Basavanahalli of Somvarpet and Siddapura Hadlu of Virajpet. Here free boarding was provided. Tailoring classes were being conducted for the Scheduled Tribe women there. Women Welfare Centres were started in 1963 in the colonies of Scheduled Tribes at Kanur, Reshme Hadlu and Kurchi. At these centres, free nursery education, clothes as well as mid-day meals were provided to Scheduled Tribe children below six years of age.

Ashram schools

At the end of the Third Five Year Plan, under "The Rural Ad hoc Block" Scheme, three Ashram Schools were started at Basavanahalli, Nagarhole and Gonigadde. For this, a Rs. five lakh Central Government grant was received. These schools were started in 1963 with about 25 children in each of them. Though these schools were started exclusively for Scheduled Tribes, there were 5% Scheduled Caste and 25% other backward class children also. They have classes from the 1st to 5th Standards and the District Development Officer is in charge of its free boarding and lodging arrangements. It is under the administrative control of the District Co-ordinator for Scheduled Castes. For the academic year 1990-91, Nagarhole school had 125 students with one full time and 4 part-time teachers, Basavanahalli school had 50 students with two teachers and Gonigadde school had 87 students with three teachers.

Mid-day Meal Scheme

In order to enable the absenting and the abstaining children to attend schools, this scheme was started in 1963, with the collaboration of 'CARE' (Co-operative American Relief Everywhere) in 73 schools of the district. There were 21 such centres in Madikeri taluk, 44 centres in Somvarpet taluk and 8 centres in Virajpet taluk. The number of beneficiaries were 2,370, 2,619 and 3,230 respectively. In 1965, this scheme was extended to 123 schools of the district and the total beneficiaries increased from 8,219 to 13,715. The table (No. 5) given below provides details of beneficiaries of mid-day meals from 1987-88 to 1989-90.

Table No 5**Mid-day Meals Scheme**

Taluks	Total number of beneficiaries					
	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	4,369	1,631	4,481	1,519	4,686	1,314
Somvarpet	5,154	4,156	4,162	3,838	4,266	3,734
Virajpet	4,313	3,687	4,813	4,113	4,313	3,686
Total	23,310		22,926		22,000	

Taluks	Total Scheduled Caste beneficiaries					
	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	784	701	796	716	805	731
Somvarpet	958	225	958	866	988	728
Virajpet	814	824	814	824	814	824
Total	4,306		4,974		4,890	

Taluku	Total Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries					
	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	221	176	228	185	236	201
Somvarpet	232	147	286	234	290	189
Virajpet	673	635	1,192	1,042	673	635
Total	1,126	958	1,706	1,461	1,199	1,025

Drop-outs:- Either after Primary Education or even earlier to its completion, several children drop-out from schools due to various reasons like poverty, ignorance and other domestic problems. Taluk-wise details of such children are given in the following table 6.

Table No 6
Taluk-wise details of drop-outs for three years

Taluku	Total number of children who left the school					
	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	466	377	486	417	546	472
Somvarpet	62	53	71	57	74	61
Virajpet	931	784	792	690	573	586
Total	1,439	1,214	1,349	1,164	1,193	1,119

Taluku	Scheduled Caste					
	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	106	76	121	86	136	86
Somvarpet	17	13	18	16	21	18
Virapet	113	109	86	82	102	76
Total	236	198	226	184	259	190

Taluku	Scheduled Tribe					
	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	32	21	35	24	39	28
Somvarpet	11	08	14	11	18	15
Virapet	83	73	73	69	63	59
Total	126	102	122	104	120	102

Distribution of free books and uniforms

One of the important schemes of the Government of Karnataka for extension of education was the free distribution of books and uniforms to children. Under this scheme, the number of beneficiaries for three years from Standards 1 to 7 of the district is given in the following table 7.

Table No 7**Details of free uniforms distribution in the district from 1987- 88 to 1990**

Taluks	Total number of beneficiaries			Total Scheduled caste beneficiaries		
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Madikeri	7,396	27,67	7,303	1,971	2,327	2,368
Somvarpet	14,700	9,047	8,643	2,897	1,977	2,870
Virajpet	12,048	4,447	8,145	1,800	1,828	1,977
Total	34,144	21,161	24,091	4,058	6,132	7,235

Taluks	Total Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries		
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Madikeri	737	770	825
Somvarpet	1,114	572	1,030
Virajpet	1,475	1,513	1,373
Total	3,356	2,855	3,228

Table No 8**Details of free text-book distribution in the district from 1987- 88 to 1989-90**

Taluks	Total number of beneficiaries			Total Scheduled Caste beneficiaries		
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Madikeri	20,280	21,628	21,282	2,285	2,599	2,636
Somvarpet	22,471	26,622	29,919	3,192	2,997	4,443
Virajpet	22,169	22,149	21,316	2,912	2,977	3,189
Total	64,920	70,399	72,517	8,389	8,573	10,268

Taluks	Total Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries		
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Madikeri	831	843	891
Somvarpet	1,203	1,280	1,393
Virajpet	2,251	2,292	2,191
Total	4,285	4,415	4,475

Teachers' Training

The training of primary teachers was started in 1871 at Central School, Madikeri. The Principal of this school himself imparted four months training to 4 or 5 teachers. The government in 1872 started a Normal School at Madikeri, which functioned upto 1923. In the Teachers' Training School that was started here in 1904, teachers were trained for the Junior Grade Certificate Examination of Madras Education Department. This institution functioned till 1924. A Teachers' Training School was started at Bangalore in 1923 to train teachers of Kodagu and Bangalore Civil and Military Stations. This school functioned upto 1942 and was then closed. After 1930, with the increase in the number of primary and higher primary schools, the demand for teachers also increased.

The Government of Kodagu opened a teachers' training wing at Madikeri Central School in 1924, which existed till 1950 and later was transferred to Government High School, Virajpet, where it was converted into a Basic School. In 1955, this school was shifted to its own independent building at Kudige in Kushalnagar taluk with the name 'Basic Training School' which then had 75 trainees. Upto 1963, it was preparing students for Teachers' Certificate Lower Grade Examination of two years duration and Teachers' Certificate Higher Grade Examination of 10 months duration. During the academic year 1963-64, Lower Grade Examination was abolished and more trainees were admitted to Higher Grade Examination. This residential school had co-education with separate hostel facilities for men and women.

There were three Teachers Training Schools in the district during 1990-91. Kudige Government Teachers' Training School which was started in 1955 had during the years 1988-89, 89-90 and 90-91, 30 (20 males and 10 females), 30 (11 males and 19 females) and 30(13 males and 17 females) students respectively. In the Women's Teacher Training School started at Virajpet in 1966 there were 125, 82 and 82 students respectively for the above three years. Madikeri Saraswathi Teachers' Training School that was started in 1973 had during the above three years 180 (95 males and 85 females), 109 (64 males and 45 females) and 109 (50 males and 59 females) respectively. In these three institutions during the year 1990-91 there were 11 (9 males and 2 females), 9(4 males and 5 females) and 8 (3 males and 5 females) teachers respectively. Sarovodaya Women's Training College was started in 1966 in Virajpet and had 51 students (3 SC and 1 ST) during 1988-89, 39 students (2 SCs and no STs) during 1989-90 and 52 students (1 SC and 1 ST) during 1990-91.

Scouts and Guides

Though the Scouts and Guides Movement began in the district in 1935 itself, it did not make much progress till 1963. The reason was that children above 12 years of age were to join the NCC and those who were refused admission there for want of physical fitness were to compulsorily join the ACC. With the efforts of the then Scout Commissioner, Kaliyatanda Belliyappa, the Scout Movement was started in several schools. In 1950, "The Boys Scout Association", "Hindustan Association" and "Girl Guide Association" merged together and came to be called "Bharat Scouts and Guides Association of India". In the five schools of Kodagu, five scout troops of 25 each were started. During the same year, in 12 primary and middle schools "Girl Guide Troops" with a

strength of 24 in each were started. The Twelfth State Level Jamboree took place in Madikeri in 1970. Seva Medals were awarded to a number of active persons in the movement. A Scouts and Guides Building was constructed at Madikeri in the next year. For his meritorious service, the Director of Scouts and Guides of Madikeri got the President's 'Silver Star' Medal in 1976.

There were 1,536 scouts, 1,165 guides, 936 cubs, 1,790 bulbul and rangers in the district during 1989-90. There were 48 Scout Masters, 42 Guide Captains, 39 Cub-Masters, one Ranger Leader and one Howar Leader to train them. Kodagu occupies the fourth place in strength of Scouts in the State. The Scouts and the Guides organisation of the district participated in the National Level Jamborees at Faridabad, Bombay and Bhopal. It also participated in all ten Jamborees at the State Level.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

After the introduction of the Compulsory Primary Education Act, secondary education consists of 8th, 9th and 10th Standards and in the 10th Standard gets over in the S.S.L.C. public examination. When Matriculation was started in Madikeri Central School in 1989 (VIth form or 11th standard) it was converted into a high school. The first batch from this school appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination of Madras University in 1880. The French Catholic Mission started a girls school in 1909 and for their benefit started a hostel also. Till 1922, Madikeri Central School was only a boys' high school. Till 1924, the Head Masters were Europeans and in the same year Panje Mangesh Rao became the first Indian Headmaster of the school. The District Education Department was under the administration of Madras Education Department and thus, the students of the district had to prepare for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University. In 1923, Girls' Lower Secondary School of Madikeri and Government Primary School of Virajpet were converted into high schools. During the same year, Madikeri Convent Girls' School established in 1909 was also converted to a high school. Schools started by the efforts of private persons at Somvarpet, Napoklu and Ponnampet were taken over by the government in 1948. Saint Michael's and Saint Anne's Schools of Virajpet were converted into high schools during 1945 and 1949 respectively. Private schools were started at Hathur in 1948, Hudikeri in 1949 and Sreemangala in 1951. By 1947, there were 7 high schools in the district and by 1956, their number went up to 11. Out of them, five were government and six were aided secondary schools.

Curriculum

As the high schools of Kodagu were preparing students for S.S.L.C. Examination of Madras, they followed the curriculum of Madras. This procedure was in vogue upto 1957. Rattan work in the Madikeri High School and carpentry at Virajpet were included in the curriculum as teaching subjects from 1933 to 1949. Weaving was a teaching subject since a long time at Shanivarasanthe High School. Upto the 1944, the medium of instruction was English and later on it became Kannada. English, Kannada, Social Studies, General Mathematics and General Science were examination subjects. Upto the 10th Standard Hindi was a teaching subject as well as an examination subject. The Secondary Education Commission appointed by the Government in 1952

submitted its report in 1953. The following were its recommendations: 1) After 7 years of primary education, 4 years of higher secondary education must be imparted as a preparation to 3 years of college education. In addition to the general subjects like Mathematics, Social Studies, Science and languages, Literature, Technical Education, Agriculture, Fine Arts, Home Science etc. were to be included in the curriculum and the teaching of these subjects should be started from the second year of the Secondary Education.

As per these recommendations, the Mysore Government introduced the new curriculum in 1957, which was applicable to Kodagu district also. The high schools of Madikeri and Ponnampet were converted into higher secondary schools in 1956. The first batch of students from these two schools appeared for the public examination in 1960. The Education Integration Advisory Committee prepared the new curriculum from 8th to 10th Standards which became applicable to 8th Standard in 1960-61, 9th Standard in 1961-62 and 10th Standard in 1962-63.

Secondary Education was made free to students whose parents had an annual income of Rs.2,400 and below. About 90% of students availed this benefit. There were 32 high schools in the district by 1964-65 out of which, 5 (Madikeri, Ponnampet, Virajpet, Somvarpet and Napoklu) were government schools and the remaining were private schools.

As per the recommendations of the Indian Education Commission, a uniform educational pattern was implemented from 1st to 10th Standards. In 1969-70, it was introduced in 8th Standard, in 1970-71, it was introduced in 9th and 10th Standards. As per this curriculum, 3 languages and three core subjects were included and optional subjects were removed from the syllabus.

By March 1991, there were 66 high schools in the district out of which 23 were government, 32 were aided and 11 were un-aided schools.

A Chronological list of High Schools along with details of students and teachers is given in the following Table No. 9 on pages 620 to 629.

S.S.L.C. Examination

As in the other parts of the State, students from this district also appear for the S.S.L.C. examination conducted by the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board through composite Junior Colleges and High Schools. Details of S.S.L.C. Examination for three years (1987-88, 88-89 and 89-90) of the district are given in the following table 10.

Table No 10

Year	No. appeared			No. Passed			Percentage of result		
	M	F	Total	F	M	Total	M	F	Total
March 1988	3466	3029	6495	1290	1135	2425	37.21	37.47	37.33
March 1989	3464	2937	6401	1172	990	2162	33.83	33.70	33.77
April 1990	3179	2958	6137	1394	1392	2786	43.85	47.05	45.39
October 1990	1286	1090	2376	112	117	229	08.70	10.73	9.63
April 1991	3283	2799	6082	1772	1430	3102	50.08	51.08	57.00

Sports School, Kudige

Started by the Department of Youth Services and Sports in 1982, the Government Sports School at Kudige admits children who are more than 14 years of age, according to their interest in sports and games to the 8th Standard. They will be trained there upto 10th Standard in sports and games. In addition to this, other subjects such as Kannada, English, Hindi, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies are taught. The medium of instruction will be English or Kannada. This school had 103 students in 1987-88 (52 males and 57 females), 111 students in 1988-89 (58 males and 53 females), 92 students in 1989-90 (33 males and 59 females) and 77 students in 1990-91 (29 males and 48 females). During the year 1990-91, there were six teachers and three Physical Education Instructors.

Navodaya School, Madikeri.

Under the New Education Policy, the Central Ministry of Human Resources started Navodaya Schools at the rate of one in each district in 1986. These schools that come under the administrative control of the Central Board of Secondary Education are meant for rural students without considering their social or economic standards as a criterion. They have the aim of promoting National Integration and the complete development of the potentialities of the students. Those who wish to join this school must have passed 5th Standard and also should pass an entrance examination conducted by the N.C.E.R.T., Delhi in the regional languages. One third of the total admissions is reserved for girls. For the benefit of the students of rural areas, the medium of instruction upto 7th or 8th Standards will be in the regional languages. Later, the medium of instruction will be either Hindi or English. The reservation of seats to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes depends upon their proportion in the population of the district. Free boarding and lodging facilities, uniforms, books, stationery, text-books etc. are supplied. In addition, they will be paid to and fro bus or train fare by the government to visit their native places.

In the Navodaya School started during the year 1987 in the premises of Government Junior College, Madikeri, there were 51 (32 males and 19 females, out of which were one SC and one ST) students. In 1990, there was a total of 232 (122 males and 110 females, out of which, there were 21 Sc and 7 ST) students. There were 14 teachers with one lady teacher. It had a library with 5,000 books. A full-time Nurse looks after the health of the students and a government doctor visits the hostel twice a week and attends to sick students. There was a proposal to shift the school to its own premises at Galibeedu.

Pre-University Education

Pre-University Education was started as early as 1956 in the district. The Madikeri Intermediate College was started in 1949 and in 1956, Pre-University classes were started in it. Then the degree as well as Pre-University Education was under the administration of Madras University. From the academic year 1957- 58, it came under the control of the Mysore University. The students of this district after the S.S.L.C. had no avenues for higher education. Further studies at Madras was difficult as well as expensive. This was realised by the government and during the

Chronological table of High Schools of the ditrict, with details of students

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Year of establishment	Total No. of Students					
			1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6			
1.	Govt High School Madikeri	1879	651	511	512	357	496	341
2.	St. Joseph's High School, Madikeri	1922	52	700	46	668	45	651
3.	Govt. High School Somvarpet	1944	336	138	305	169	256	167
4.	Govt. High School Ponnampet	1944	337	258	337	252	335	296
5.	Govt. High School Napoklu	1944	148	93	134	84	130	91
6.	St. Anne's High School, Virajpet	1945	1205	936	1290	979	1079	960
7.	Janatha High School Hudikeri	1949	86	74	87	76	67	70
8.	Hathur High School Hathur	1950	69	79	59	78	63	74
9.	Srimangala High School, Srimangala	1952	137	131	150	135	156	150
10.	Murnad High School Murnad	1958	161	153	156	153	147	133
11.	Sharada High School Bekkesodlur	1958	85	79	85	72	83	87
12.	Kariyanda Central High School, Cheyanadane	1959	65	64	50	47	44	56

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and teachers during the academic years 1988-89, 89-90 and 90-91

88-89		S.C. Students				S.T. Students				Total teachers			
88-89		89-90		90-91		88-89		89-90		90-91		90-91	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
77	56	60	42	57	51	14	11	26	16	08	04	19	21
06	43	06	47	04	45	0	6	01	7	01	7	02	18
29	12	41	15	20	13	08	07	05	10	2	6	Not received	
28	31	21	28	29	28	4	5	8	6	1	4	14	11
17	01	27	01	31	02	7	0	9	0	5	0	12	0
27	34	31	28	32	30	5	13	5	5	4	3	14	34
2	04	3	3	1	5	-	-	Nil		-	-	5	02
-	-	-	-	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	4	02
2	6	6	0	5	0	6	1	0	1	0	1	8	2
16	10	23	16	23	15	0	1	0	2	0	1	3	4
0	2	2	1	4	2	1	4	1	3	3	3	5	1
2	3	1	3	4	5	Nil		Nil		2	0	7	1

1	2	3	4	5	6		
13. Kaveri High School							
	Bhagamandala	1959	65	64	50	47	44 56
14. Cherambane High School, Cherambane							
		1960	138	111	130	103	115 105
15. Madapura High School							
	Madapura	1960	186	140	160	136	170 148
16. Vijayalaxmi High School, Balele							
		1960	71	55	64	56	65 59
17. Ammathi High School, Ammathi							
		1961	184	143	194	146	187 120
18. Multipurpose Govt. High School, Ponnappasanthe							
		1961	54	41	53	47	62 41
19. Marenadu High School, Marenadu							
		1963	67	55	75	63	69 51
20. Chattalli High School							
	Chattalli	1963	97	70	110	64	110 67
21. K.B. High School							
	Kuttandi	1963	66	58	64	60	62 48
22. Gonikoppal High School, Gonikoppal							
		1963	176	142	148	130	158 134
23. Bharati High School							
	Maragodu	1963	138	141	146	157	154 134
24. Birunani High School							
	Birunani	1963	67	65	75	63	68 51
25. Kodlipet High School							
	Kodlipet	1963	157	140	170	149	193 128
26. Hebbale High School							
	Hebbale	1964	244	138	252	136	238 110

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	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
	Nil	1	4	4	6	2	6	3	6	1	2	7	4
6	5	11	9	6	4	2	0	3	1	6	2	7	01
8	19	12	22	19	17	1	1	Nil		2	2	9	01
11	10	10	13	10	12	7	2	3	2	3	3	7	0
14	14	12	17	15	13	1	0	-	-	2	1	9	3
2	5	6	7	7	8	1	1	1	0	-	-	5	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	0	6	01
10	8	15	5	20	8	2	1	2	1	3	3	7	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	1
13	13	9	12	17	14	-	-	0	4	1	7	7	4
5	7	4	8	5	12	1	6	2	3	3	3	7	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	0	6	1
20	8	23	13	24	09	1	0	-	-	0	1	8	01
31	14	32	13	33	11	8	3	7	3	4	0	8	01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
27.	Suntikoppanad High School, Kodagarahalli	1964	155	107	141	112	143	102
28.	Kakkabbe High School, Kakkabbe	1964	78	60	47	57	100	46
29.	Nelaji High School Nelaji	1965	56	62	58	51	57	47
30.	Kakotuparambu High School, Kakotuparambu	1965	46	34	36	32	23	38
31.	Udaya High School, Bettageri	1966	140	133	147	153	152	136
32.	Kumaralingeswara, High School, Shanthalli	1966	205	183	214	189	185	169
33.	B.C. High School Devanageri	1966	74	48	69	47	68	61
34.	Sampaje High School. Sampaje	1966	147	108	138	104	143	102
35.	Gowdalli High School Gowdalli	1966	95	78	93	84	101	101
36.	Govt. High School Titimathi	1967	84	88	92	82	100	100
37.	Prasada High School T. Shettalli	1967	60	44	65	49	65	49
38.	Govt. High School Galibeedu	1970	36	33	35	31	34	35
39.	Nanjaraypatna High School Nanjaryapatna	1971	94	87	85	75	91	87
40.	S.J.M.Girls High School Somvarpet	1971	179	171	159	13	16	10
41.	Namma High School Pollibetta	1971	82	54	78	71	101	75

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	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
16	6	21	11	15	11	5	3	11	7	11	6	2	5
2	2	3	1	6	1	2	1	3	1	4	1	9	3
-	-	-	-	1	0	Nil		1	0	1	0	6	1
6	2	9	3	5	6	0	1	0	5	0	1	4	1
5	4	4	2	3	7	2	2	3	2	3	2	7	2
29	06	21	08	13	08	1	0	1	1	2	1	10	1
4	3	6	1	3	1	-	-	Nil		-	-	5	2
4	3	7	1	10	2	10	2	9	6	11	5	9	0
2	1	1	4	1	6	-	-	Nil		-	-	11	0
12	8	13	12	18	6	20	16	15	14	28	45	4	3
4	2	4	3	6	9	-	-	Nil		-	-	6	0
3	1	1	3	1	2	4	2	0	6	3	3	5	2
6	3	5	1	3	8	3	6	4	5	8	6	6	3
	13	16		10		Nil		01		01		24	
21	15	18	14	26	17	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
42.	Vijaya High School						
	Kadanga Arapattu	1972	88	88	105	91	100
43.	P.S.N. High School						
	Garavale	1974	58	39	58	124	56
44.	St. Joseph's High School						
	Somvarpet	1980	191	144	194	155	203
45.	Govt. High School						
	Kushalnagar	1980	132	94	147	93	135
46.	Vinayaka High School						
	Virajpet	1981	72	114	182	113	187
47.	Dore Veerarajendra High School, Belur	1981	56	39	88	28	71
48.	Kodagu Vidyalaya, Madikeri	1981	280	162	305	153	306
49.	Govt. High School Hakathur	1981	52	51	36	35	43
50.	Govt. High School, Kutta	1981	44	46	42	43	36
51.	Govt. High School Suntikoppa	1981	170	118	198	113	221
52.	Govt. High School Thorenur	1982	59	28	61	34	60
53.	Govt. High School Shirangala	1982	99	56	100	49	100
54.	Made Maheswara High School, Made	1982	109	86	120	100	135
55.	Govt. High School Kanbail	1983	31	34	30	23	28
56.	Govt. High School Igur	1983	59	54	65	66	61

Education and Sports

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	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
1	3	6	3	6	6	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	5
	Nil	1	1	1	2	-		Nil		-		3	2
0	1	1	0	1	3	-		Nil		-		6	4
29	12	32	11	36	14	0	3	6	4	0	3	8	1
	Nil	2	0	2	2	-		Nil		-		4	11
1	0	1	0	1	0		Nil	0	1	0	1	4	2
3	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	6	18
4	6	3	3	7	4		Nil	0	1	1	1	8	0
1	3	2	3	5	6	7	13	5	14	4	8	4	3
21	19	27	22	34	20	2	1	1	1	2	3	6	3
9	4	10	5	7	3	3	1	1	0	3	0	6	2
9	6	11	7	12	5	0	1	6	1	4	0	6	2
2	1	3	4	7	3	12	7	10	6	9	9	4	2
3	1	5	1	5	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	6	0
4	3	5	4	8	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	2

1	2	3	4	5	6			
57.	Lourdu Residential High School Pollibetta	1984	47	84	46	88	84	81
58.	Sadguru Ayyappa High School Kadanga	1984	111	43	107	37	119	41
59.	Govt. High School, Besur	1984	54	46	52	48	65	52
60.	Govt. High School Mayamudi	1985	51	58	56	40	60	45
61.	St. Anthoni English Medium High School, Ponnampet	1986	42	38	79	47	97	67
62.	Govt. High School Ankanahalli	1988	23	10	54	29	83	55
63.	Govt. High School Basavanahalli	1989	Nil		29	21	59	29
64.	Govt. High School Maldare	1989	Nil		20	7	23	19
65.	Govt. High School Karike	1991	Nil		Nil		11	96
66.	Kushalnagar High School Kushalnagar	-----Information not received-----						

Education and Sports

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	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
0	1	Nil	0	1	1	0	Nil	1	0	1	6		
5	2	5	7	12	4	1	1	6	2	15	3	5	4
14	11	14	11	16	12	0	1	0	1	3	1	8	1
2	1	3	1	3	1	2	6	3	2	2	4	4	3
	Nil	Nil	0	1	-			Nil	-		4	3	
2	0	5	0	9	3	-		Nil	-		8	2	
	Nil	8	2	3	2		Nil	1	4	3	1	2	1
	Nil	4	1	1	0		Nil	1	1	Nil	1	3	2
	-	Nil	-				Nil	Nil	0	1	1	2	

same year, high schools of Madikeri and Ponnampet were converted into higher secondary schools. Gradually, a number of high schools in the district were converted into higher secondary schools and this helped students to have Pre-University education in their own taluks. The one year Pre-University Course became a two-year course in 1972 when the Pre-University Board was established. By March 1991, there were 16 Pre-University Colleges (11 government and five aided) in the district. The chronological list of students and teachers of P.U.C. in the district is given in the Table 11 on pages 632 to 635.

Pre-University Education Board

The Pre-University Education Board which was established in 1972 looks after the administration of private Pre-University colleges and conducts P.U.C. examination of all colleges. The administration of government P.U. Colleges is looked after by the Commissioner for Public Instruction. The details of P.U. examinations of 1990 and 1991 of the district are given in Table No. 12 below.

Table No 12

	Total	Freshers	Repeaters	Male	Female	S.C.	S.T.			
March 1990										
Appeared	2,772	2,046	726	1,385	1,387	160	44			
Passed	1,180	964	216	498	682	50	15			
Percentage of results	42.56	47.11	29.75	35.965	49.17	31.25	34.09			
March 1991										
Appeared	2,279	1,440	836	1,229	1,058	132	26			
Passed	961	776	185	443	518	35	06			
Percentage of results	42.16	53.88	22.05	36.04	49.33	26.51	23.07			
Appeared				Passed						
M	F	S.C.	S.T.	Total	M	F	S.C.	S.T.	Total	%age of results
October 1991										
633	427	72	11	1,060	153	134	15	05	287	27.07
March 1992										
1,446	1,385	181	32	2,831	506	656	66	09	1,162	41.04

Plantation Diploma

A noteworthy academic speciality of the district is the diploma in Plantation Course conducted at the Kaveri College, Gonikoppal. This subject which was started in 1979 comes under Vocational education. In this two year course, subjects like Morphology, Taxonomy, Soil Chemistry, Plant propagation, Agricultural Economics etc. in the first year and Ecology, Plant Pathology, Pomology etc. in the second year are taught. During inception, there were 21 students and in 1990-91, there were 47 students studying (in both classes) and were taught by four teachers. There were no Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.

Technical Education

Till 1921, there were no institutions imparting technical education in the district. Only Scholarships were being awarded for study of technical subjects. In the higher elementary school at Ponnampet, agriculture was one of the subjects of study. In 1921 and 1927, tailoring and carpentry were introduced as subjects of study at Municipal High School, Virajpet and Municipal High School, Madikeri respectively. The Government started a technical school at Virajpat in 1927. This existed till 1938 and was later closed. In 1936, weaving was introduced in the curriculum as an optional subject at Shanivarasanthe school. The Ministry of Labour, Government of India started an Industrial Training Centre at Virajpet in 1950 and introduced tailoring, carpentry, repair of ordinary vehicles, fitters, draftsmen course etc. as subjects of study. This was shifted to Madikeri in 1954. By 1955-56, technical subjects became optional subjects in the syllabus at Central High School, Madikeri. Earlier, students who were interested in higher education in technical subjects had to go to Madras University. A certain percentage of seats were reserved for the students of Kodagu in the Universities of Delhi, Madras and Mysore.

After 1956

After the Reorganisation of States, Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Technical Training Institutions came under the hold of technical education. For the administration of these, government established a Technical Education Board in 1959.

As per the Government Order that Polytechnics should be started in every district, a Government Polytechnic was started at Kushalnagar in 1961 in a private building with a Civil Engineering Diploma Class. In the first year, there were 50 students and in 1990-91, it had 114 students. In 1963-64, Mechanical Engineering Diploma Class was started with 31 students and in 1990-91, there were 133 students in it. In 1981-82, Electrical Engineering (Auto) Division was started with 40 students and in the year 1990-91, it had a strength of 104 students.

In 1963, the Department of Labour, Government of India established Industrial Training Centres to give short term training of 18 months at Bangalore, Raichur and Madikeri. The one at Madikeri had in 1989-90, 90-91 and 1991-92, respectively 105 students (87 males and 18 females) out of which were 13 SC and six ST, 115 students (97 males and 18 females) out of which were 14 SC and 2 ST, and 106 students (89 males and 17 females) out of which were 19 SC and 7 ST students.

Table

The detailed chronological list of Pre-University

Sl. No.	Name and Address	Year of establishment	Number of Students					
			1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6			
1.	Govt. P.U. College, Madikeri		113	170	113	184	123	112
2.	Govt. P.U. College, Napoklu		----- Information not received -----					
3.	Govt. P.U. College, Somvarpet	1972	183	137	186	170	165	216
4.	Govt. P.U. College, Ponnampet		76	63	28	19	49	36
5.	Govt. P.U. College, Virajpet		122	122	98	77	120	69
Aided Colleges								
1.	P.U.. College, Madapura		77	62	81	61	97	68
2.	Vijayalakshmi P.U.. College, Balele	1971	59	49	52	37	31	28
3.	Kaveri P.U.. College Bhagamandala	1972	31	52	31	31	46	35
4.	P.U.. College Shanivarasanthe	1972	93	71	82	57	70	69
5.	P.U.. College, Sreemangala	1972	73	93	88	111	78	107
6.	P.U.. College, Cherambani	1972	58	66	40	37	47	56
7.	P.U. College, Moornadu	1975	102	122	132	108	131	105

No 11

Colleges of Kodagu District.

		S.C. Students				S.T. Students				Teachers			
1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1991-92	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
7		8		9		10		11		12		13	

6	2	1	8	5	9	7	4	1	9	3	4	6	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

----- Information not received -----

6	5	4	5	8	5	2	1	4	1	2	2	Not given	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----------	--

7	2	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	1	0	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5	7	4	3	6	5	0	0	0	1	2	2	9	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

8	6	5	4	3	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

8	2	8	1	4	4	3	0	Nil				3	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	--	--	--	---	---

Nil		Nil		1	1	0	1	Nil		0	1	5	3
-----	--	-----	--	---	---	---	---	-----	--	---	---	---	---

8	4	3	0	12	2	-	Nil	-	7	0			
---	---	---	---	----	---	---	-----	---	---	---	--	--	--

0	4	0	3	0	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	5	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	0	1	0	0	3	Nil		-		Nil		4	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	--	---	--	-----	--	---	---

0	8	2	1	2	4	Nil		-		Nil		6	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	--	---	--	-----	--	---	---

Kodagu District

1	2	3	4	5	6			
8.	P.U. College, Sampaje	1983	33	77	40	31	34	38
9.	Bharati Composite P.U. College, Managodu	1984	73	82	110	89	134	124
10.	Kannada Bharati P.U.. College Virajpet	1985	79	10	79	12	68	125
11.	P.U. College Kodlipet	----- Information not received -----						

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	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
1	0	0	1	1	3	0	5	0	5	1	5	5	1
5	0	3	0	2	5	2	2	0	3	0	3	7	4
1	8	0	20	02	0	7	0	7	0	7	7	7	0

----- Information not received -----

N.C.C.

A Unit called the 'Coorg Independent Company NCC' (National Cadet Corps) with three troops was begun in the Government College, Madikeri in 1954 under the Central administration. In the same college in 1959, a Ladies Senior Division was also started. At that time in all the five Government High Schools of the district, there were 12 troops of Junior Boys Division and 4 troops of Junior Girls Division. In 1963, Kodagu N.C.C. was converted into a Battalion with Puthur taluk under its administration. There were eight Companies in the Battalion with 1,600 cadets. In 1969, this Battalion was re-organised (including Puthur and Kodagu) and had a total of five Senior Division Companies, 15 troops of Junior Boys Division and three troops of Junior Girls Division. Cauvery Girls College, Virajpet has been recently sanctioned with one Senior Division having 100 Cadets. This district Battalion which was called "The Seventh Karnataka Battalion" till 1973 came to be termed "The Nineteenth Karnataka Battalion" from 1978.

The administration of Kodagu and Puthur N.C.C. is run by one Commanding Officer, one Administrative Officer, 22 Part-time N.C.C. Officers, 6 Junior Commissioned Officers and 14 non-Commissioned Officers. The part-time N.C.C. Officers are N.C.C. trained teachers of the respective institutions. The rest of the Officers are from Military Services deputed to the N.C.C. Units.

The following table No.13 gives the details of N.C.C. Cadets and Officers in several Institutions of the district during December, 1990.

Table No 13

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	No. of cadets	No. of Officers
1.	Government College, Madikeri	140 S.D.	1
2.	Cauvery College, Gonikoppal	130 "	1
3.	Government Polytechnic, Kushalnagar	95 "	1
4.	Pre-University College, Moornadu	50 "	1
5.	Cauvery Girls' College, Virajpet	100 "	1
6.	Govt. P.U.. College, Madikeri	110 J.D.	1
7.	Govt. P.U.. College, Ponnampet	110 "	1
8.	Govt. P.U.. College, Somarvapat	100 "	1
9.	Siddapura H.S., Siddapura	110 "	1
10.	Govt. P.U.. College, Virajpet	60 "	1*
11.	Govt. P.U.. College, Napoklu	100 "	1
12.	N.C. High School, Chayyambane	50 "	1
13.	P.U.. College, Srimangala	100 "	1
14.	Bharati High School, Maragodu	100 "	1
15.	D.C. P.U.. College, Madapura	100 "	1
16.	Janatha High School, Hudikeri	50 "	1

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	No. of cadets	No. of Officers
17.	Coorg Vidyalaya, Madikeri	50 J.D.	1
18.	Mademahadeswara, H.S., Made	60 "	1
19.	Gonikoppa High School, Gonikoppal	60 "	1
20.	Navodaya School, Madikeri	50 "	Nil
21.	N.D.C., P.U., College, Madapura	74 "	1
22.	Govt. P.U., College, Ponnampet	110 "	1
23.	St. Michael's High School, Madikeri	116 "	1

* Under an In-charge Officer.

N.C.C. Camps are an annual programme generally organised in the month of October. Fifty per cent of the total cadets participate in these Camps. In addition to this, selected and experienced cadets are sent to National Level Summer Camps and Republic Day Celebrations at Delhi.

Table No 14

Details of N.C.C. Cadets who attended Annual Camps during the last three years

Staff particulars	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Commanding Officers (C.O.)	1	-	1
Administrative Officers (A.O.)	1	1	1
Part-time Officers	15	5	13
J.C.Os and N.C.Os	19	18	17
Other Staff	82	19	20
Cadets	889	773	739
Total	947	816	791

More than 50 N.C.C. cadets who were trained in the district are in Indian Military Services rendering meritorious services in different capacities. C.K.Karumbaiah, an N.C.C. cadet from Kodagu is rendering service as Major General in the Indian A.my. In the same manner, K.P.Nanjappa, became a Colonel and got 'Veerachakra' award, M.C.Nanjappa obtained "War Service Medal". Besides, a number of cadets have rendered and some are still rendering service in Defence establishment of our country in different capacities.

ADULT EDUCATION

Though the Adult Education Scheme came into being in the district during 1952, an Adult Education School for SCs existed between 1940 and 1947 itself at Hebbale. Under the Community Development Programme, Adult Education classes were started with government grants. In 1956-57 and 1957-58, in a number of places, Adult Education classes were being conducted, wherein instruction in cultivation, animal husbandry, social education, health and hygiene was imparted. Exhibitions were held regarding modern iron ploughs, preparation of compost, construction of modern lavatories. During the First Five Year Plan, under the Community Development, 217 classes were conducted wherein 1,669 illiterates were made literates. At the same time, 85 rural libraries with 8,000 books and 36 reading rooms were opened. During 1961-62, for Adult Education, the government sanctioned a special grant of Rs.8,000. Education Department contributed for the starting of 101 libraries and in the three Community Development areas, 50 rural libraries were established. In addition to this, a Mobile Circulating Library was also started. At the time of the merger of Kodagu with the Mysore State, there were 83 Adult Education Centres, out of which, six were reserved exclusively for women.

From 1974 to 1986, every year 30 Adult Education Centres were established by the Adult Education Committee and there were 900 beneficiaries every year. During 1988-89 and 89-90, under different programmes, the number of beneficiaries was as follows:

Table No 15

Year	Rural Functional Literacy Programme	State Adult Education Programme	Mass Functional Literacy Programme	Tribal Sub-Plan
	(R.F.L.P)	(S.A.E.P.)	(M.F.L.P)	(T.S.P)
1988-89	900	1,200	1,500	nil
1989-90	900	1,500	1,500	6.000

Details of illiterates who became literates in 1988-89 and 1989-90

	Total		SC		ST	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1988-89	3,858	3,551	944	852	858	535
1989-90	6.004	5,691	1,939	1,055	693	568

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

There were no colleges till 1949 in the district. After their secondary education, students had to go to Bangalore, Mangalore, Mysore or Madras for higher education. A number of rural students had to stop their higher education because it was beyond their reach. C.T.Modaliar, the Chief Commissioner of Kodagu evinced special personal interest and with the help of local people started an Intermediate College at Madikeri in 1949. In the beginning the classes were conducted at the Central School building. R.H.P. Hallman became the first Principal of this college. The present college building was constructed in 1953 at a cost of Rs.7.30 lakhs and was converted into a First Grade College. Science laboratories were constructed in 1954. During the same year, B.Sc. classes were also started. As per the new syllabus P.U.C. classes began in 1956 and in 1957, first year of the three-year degree class was also started. Presently (1992), there are five degree colleges in the district.

In the year of inception (1949) there were 111 students in it and in the next year the number went to 179. Out of this, a batch of 79 students appeared for the first time for the Intermediate examination of the Madras University. Among them, 55 students passed. In the next batch of 78 students that appeared, 51 passed.

During 1957-58, this college came under the control of the Mysore University. Then the total number of students was 410 and the teaching staff was 35, out of which, 17 members belonged to the Arts faculty and 18 members belonged to the Science faculty. There were four ladies among them. The Natural Science Block was constructed in 1964 at a cost of 1.5 lakhs. From September 1980, all the colleges of Kodagu came under the jurisdiction of the University of Mangalore.

During 1987-88, the college had 901 students (420 males and 481 females). This included 18 SC girls, 35 SC boys, 3 ST girls and 3 ST boys. During 1988-89, the total number of students was 888 (443 males and 455 females). In this there were 42 SC males and 23 SC females and 3 ST males and 6 ST females. In the year 1989-90, the total number of students was 746 (368 males and 378 females). The SCs. were 40 males and 19 females and the STs were three males and five females. Separate hostels existed for boys and girls which were started in 1949 and 1957 respectively. During 1989-90, the total strength of the hostels was 36 and 20 respectively. A clinic which was started in 1963 for the students existed till 1987 and was recently closed. Apart from this, there is a Government First Grade College at Kushalnagar, and Aided First Grade Colleges at Somvarpet and Gonikoppal and one Aided College for Women at Virajpet. There were 385 (96 males and 189 females) students at Kushalnagar College in 1988-89. In the year 1989-90, the number of students was 444 (236 males and 208 females). For the year 1990-91, there were 536 (314 males and 222 females) students among whom were 19 SCs. (13 males and 6 females) and nine STs. (5 males and 4 females). During the same year, there was a total of 28 teachers out of which were 20 males and 8 females. The Cauvery First Grade College, Gonikoppal was opened in 1968. During the year 1988-89, there were 793 (486 males and 307 females) students. In 1989-90, there were 816 (497 males and 319 females) students. For the academic year 1990-91, there were 939 (521 males and 418 females) students. Among them were, 44 SCs and 6 STs. For the same year, there were 46 teachers (33 males and 13 females) working in the college.

The Cauvery First Grade College for Women was started at Virajpet in 1980. The strength of the college in the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 were 412 students (5 SCs. and 2 STs.), 413 students (5 SCs. and 3 STs.) and 449 students (6 STs. and one ST) respectively. In 1990-91, there were 14 teaching staff members comprising 6 men and 8 women.

LIBRARIES

The "Mahatma Gandhi Central Library" which was started in 1956 became the "District Central Library" in 1971. Its aim was to establish libraries at taluk centres and enable rural people to have the benefit of library service. It has about 85,000 books and about 1,000 members. An average of 250 books are being lent everyday. This library subscribes for 15 dailies and 47 magazines. Under the administration of the Chief Librarian, there were 18 staff members consisting of a Librarian, an Assistant Librarian, Library Attenders, etc., Under the jurisdiction of the Chief Librarian, a total of six libraries are housed in the following places: Virajpet (1972), Somvarpet (1972), Kushalnagar (1972), College Road Madikeri (1972), Kodlipet (1981) and Suntikoppa (1981) and a Mobile Library started in 1987. In the above mentioned six libraries, by March 1991, there were 10,066 books and 1,208 members, 8,906 books and 853 members, 5,561 books and 553 members, 4,033 books and 221 members, 3,806 books and 375 members, 2,908 books and 127 members respectively. The Mobile Library had 3,408 books and 1,200 members.

Apart from these, there were 12 Mandal Libraries in the district and they are functioning in the following places: Ponnampet (4,208 books with 158 members), Balele (4,400 books with 160 members), Siddapur (790 books with 95 members), Madapur (850 books with 80 members), Napoklu (1950 books with 158 members), Murnadu (only Reading Room) Nidtha (850 books and 27 members), Shanivarasanthe (2,408 books with 110 members), Bhagamandala (86 books and 25 members), Kutta (750 books and 33 members) and Ammathi (2 Libraries), (1) with 790 books and 33 members (2) with 690 books and 25 members. Under the jurisdiction of the District Central Library, there were 13 book distribution centres in different places of the district. At Virajpet, there is a private library of the 'Karnataka Sangha'.

Mobile Library: The Mobile Library established with the aim of providing reading and recreation facilities to the rural people, visits all Mandal Centres once a month. This unit is provided with a V.C.R. and a T.V. People in the rural areas have been amply benefited by this. This scheme has been a successful one.

Movie Library

The Movie Library at Madikeri has a good collection of cassettes on educational, agricultural, cultural as well as documentary films. The Mobile Movie Library Van visits rural places and successfully educates rural people in the above subjects and creates social awareness in them. Schools and colleges too can borrow cassettes from this library. About 20 institutions avail this benefit monthly. In addition, with the help of Information and Publicity and Health Departments it

creates an awareness in rural people on Adult Education and Family Planning. All the colleges and educational institutions have libraries. Madikeri Government Junior College Library was established in the later part of the 19th Century at the Central School and has an ancient collection of useful books. A number of Coffee Planters of Kodagu have good private libraries of their own and the district abounds in them.

Physical Education

Kodagu district from the beginning was very famous for Physical Education, Gymnastics and Sports. Much importance was given to Physical Education in primary as well as secondary schools. Though not a compulsory formal subject, it was taught in all schools. It was made compulsory in primary schools in 1929. After the Re-organisation of States, in the revised syllabus, greater importance was given to it. At the primary and secondary stages, it was included in the weekly time-table and a specific time was allotted. At the same time, with the appointment of Physical Education Superintendents at the district level as well as State Level, the scheme was implemented systematically.

SPORTS

From time immemorial, sports have been an inseparable part of life and this traditional art is imbibed by man in his day to day life. Being complimentary to the social and personal life of people, sports help them to spend their leisure time pleurably and usefully as well as help to improve their physical and mental health. The noteworthy traditional sports of the district are *shakthi kolu*, (two people seated on the ground with each one's feet pressed against another's, holding a staff in their hands and both pulling the same, exhibiting strength), *tharu chinni* (like *gilli-dandu* of old Mysore, generally played by Shepherds), *kallethu ata* (lifting the huge stone kept in front of the village temple in order to exhibit one's strength), *peere pade* (People standing in two rows face to face and throwing vegetables against one another and trying to escape being hit). These once popular games are becoming obsolete. But, *Suryanamaskaras*, *Yogasanas* and some general games are in vogue in rural as well as urban areas, being practised both by males and females irrespective of age at homes daily. (For Folk Games, see chapter 14).

At present, sports activities in the district are being practised vigorously and a number of government and private institutions are contributing for their development. The Department of Youth Services and Sports of the Government of Karnataka, Nehru Yuvakendras as well as some private organisations like Rotary and Lions clubs have schemes to draw out the inherent talents of sportsmen and women. These institutions are regularly conducting competitions in sports and games at taluk, district and state levels to develop interest in sports among people.

District Youth Service Department

The District Youth Service Department was established at the Mann's Compound, Madikeri in 1974. Its administration is looked after by the District Youth Service and Sports Officer at the district level and at the taluk level by an Assistant Youth Service and Sports Officer. This department conducts social, cultural and sports activities at the district and taluk levels. Under Social activities, it has the National and State level Schemes and N.S.S.; under cultural activities, folk dance and song and youth rallies; and under sports activities, Dasara Sports, Independence Day Sports, Rural Sports, Women Sports, Kannada Rajyothsava sports, Republic Day sports and All-India Civil Service sports are conducted. Through youth organisations, group games and other activities of rural areas etc., are being conducted by the department. Besides training talented sportsmen and women in volley ball, hockey, football, basket ball and other sports, the department conducts at Hobli, Taluk and district levels, volley ball, hockey and cricket tournaments. For children between the age group of 8 to 14, it conducts National Talent and Sports Competitions and under Sports Scheme Development Plan, it has established different sports units. An amount of Rs.7,000 is granted by the department to different institutions to conduct sports competitions and to purchase sports materials. For the development of sports activities and its supervision in rural areas, there are 136 youth Boards (Madikeri 51, Somvarpet 59 and Virajpet 26) and 29 Young Women Boards (Madikeri 12, Somvarpet 7 and Virajpet 10) and 20 Amateur Groups (Madikeri 9, Somvarpet 5 and Virajpet 6) functioning under the administration of the department.

Nehru Yuva Kendra

The Ministry of Human Resources, Government of India started 80 Yuva Kendras on the occasion of the "The Silver Jubilee of Indian Independence" in 1972. One such was started at Madikeri in 1977. In 1988, it came to be called Nehru Yuva Kendra and became an independent unit. The Kendra has the aims of rural development through uniting rural youth other than students, to develop the potential in the youth, removal of poverty and other social evils, around development at the personal and rural levels in social, moral and spiritual standards and to teach self-reliance through co-operation and service.

This centre also organises cycle expeditions, youth training camps, adult education classes, vocational training, social service camps etc. Five youths of the district were sent by this centre to Lakshadweep to participate in the adventure programmes. It is aided by the Central Government for functioning and for conduct of its programme. It also has the patronage of donors. Private Yuva Kendras after 2 years of functioning will be eligible for a grant of Rs.2,000 when registered with Nehru Yuva Kendra.

The district is a pioneer in the field of sports. The Kodavas have a lion's share of players in the important State Hockey Teams such as M.E.G., P.T.I., K.S.R.P., Canara, B.E.M.L., S.A.I., MICO etc. The separate hockey team in Kodagu is one of the best in the world. There is also a girl's hockey team in the district which conducts National Level General Kariyappa Advance Hockey Tournament. The Blue Star Hockey Club of Somvarpet conducts hockey tournaments with a view of restoring the public interest in hockey. The district has not lagged behind in Kabbadi also. The Vinayaka Club of Madikeri organises flood-lit Kabbadi Tournament every year to create a congenial atmosphere for the improvement of Kabbadi. The Young Challengers Youth Organisation is striving hard for the improvement of volley ball. Organisations like the Jaycees and State Bank of India conduct Table Tennis Tournaments. Coorg Wonders is a popular and an old cricket organisation. Hercules Gymnastics that existed some time ago has trained several national level gymnasts. There is a swimming pool at Madikeri Junior College premises and it is now under repair.

Play Grounds

There are totally 43 different playgrounds in the district including the eight acre one at Mann's Compound, Madikeri and the Mini-grounds at Napoklu, Somvarpet and Virajpet. The golf grounds of the Tourism Department at Galibeedu, the private Closeburne Golf grounds at Kadagadalu, Special club grounds of Belur and the golf grounds of Somvarpet and Pollibetta are also included in the said number.

After the formation of Zilla Parishads, steps have been taken to construct play grounds in all taluks of the district. For this purpose, out of the ten lakhs sanctioned by the Youth Service Department, already Rs.2.00 lakhs has been disbursed. In order to encourage the talented sportsmen and women at the district level, 10 districts are selected in the country. Out of this, Kodagu is the one from South India. At Madikeri Government College ground, Astro-Turf Hockey field is being prepared. Some athletes of International repute in the district are discussed here:

Hockey

1) *M.P.Ganesh*: A good Hockey player of the district, he has represented India in the Bangkok Asian Games of 1970, Barcelona World Cup Hockey in 1971, Munich Olympics in 1972, Tehran Asiad in 1974. In 1973, he led the Indian hockey team at Amsterdam. He was considered one of the best Hockey players in the 'World Eleven' in 1972. In 1970 as well as in 1974, he was a member of the Asian Star Team and in 1973, he won the 'Arjun Award'. In 1980, he was the Coach of Indian Team which got the Gold Medal at Moscow Olympics.

2) *B.P.Govinda*: An experienced Hockey player, Govinda represented India at the 1972 Munich as well as the 1976 Melbourne Olympics. One of the World Eleven of 1972, he received the 'Arjun Award', in 1977. He played for India in 1974 at Bangkok and in 1978 at Tehran Asian Games. He led the Indian Hockey Team in the 1978 Asian Games.

3) *Somaiah*: His participation in the National Junior Hockey in 1975 paved the way to shine at Moscow Olympics in 1980. He played in 1982 Delhi Asian Games and in 1984 he represented India at the Los Angeles Olympics.

The other famous Hockey players of the district are: 1) B.K.Subramani (1988-89 Seol Olympics and Asiad), 2) A.B. Subbaiah (Asiad and Olympics), 3) Vinod Chinnappa (1989 Berlin), 4) P.E. Kalaiah (Australia), 5) B.H. Changappa (1989, Sweden), 6) K.S.Uthaiiah (Sweden, 1989), 7) C.S.Poonachha (Sweden, 1989), 8) B.N.Hemalatha (Beijing Asiad), 9) M.D.Kaveriyappa, 10) M.A. Appaiah, 11) M.S.Monappa, 12) Malchu Ayyappa, 13) Ammanda Vasu, 14) Boveriyanda Kuttappa, 15) Dechu Appaiah, 16) Cheri Chettiyanna and 17) K.K.Poonachha, the hockey Coach and player who died recently.

II Athletics

The contribution of Kodagu to the field of athletics is abundant. Nirmala Uthaiiah, K.K. Gangamma-Seethamma sisters, Reeth-Seeth Devaiah sisters, Pushpa-Ashwini Nachappa sisters, Machamma and Kuppanda K.Geetha are all National level athletes.

Poonam Belliyappa started her sports carrier at the age of nine. She was the Individual Champion at the Delhi National Athletic Meet. She has the first place in the 80 metres Hurdles and 100 metres Jump. She is also a notable kho-kho player.

Ashwini Nachappa: At the age of twelve, Ashwini bagged the first place in the All-India Junior Running Race. Now, having defeated the World Star P.T.Usha twice, this Kodava lady has also won the 'Arjun Award'. She has also hit the headlines by playing the heroine of the movie named after her. Her achievement at the National and International levels is laudable. South Asian Federation Games, Nepal (1984), Djakartha Asian Track and Field Events (1985), S.A.F. Games of Bangladesh (1985), Seol Asian Games (1986), Track and Field Events in Singapore (1987), Rome World Championship (1987) Seol Olympics (1988), Pakistan S.A.F. Games (1989), Delhi Track and Field Events (1989) and Beijing Asian Games (1990) are several competitions in which Ashwini has partaken. She recently announced her intention to retire from sports.

Other International Sportsmen and Women of the district are: 1) Reeth Abraham (1986 Karnataka Asian Track and Field Champion, Islamabad as well as Seol Olympics), 2) Pushpa Nachappa (World University), 3) Arjun Devaiah (1990 Asiad Beijing), 4) K.M.Suresh (1986 Asiad Seol), 5) I.M.Appaiah (1990 Kualaupur, 6th Asian Veteran Champion, 6) K.B.Madiah (1987 Delhi), 7) C.M.Muthaiah and 8) K.K.Geetha whose name is associated with National Hockey Association (for 5 years), Bombay National Athletic Association, Mangalore National Championship, Calcutta, Trivandrum and Delhi, Inter-State Association, Kualalupur Track and Field Association.

III Basket Ball

1) Pushpa Kuttanna, 2) Reshma Chengappa, 3) M.M. Dechamma (all three participated in Manila Philippines), 4) Reeth Devaiah (World University) and 5) Nandini Basappa (World University).

IV. Foot Ball

1) A.P.Ifthikar (Russia, 1987), and 2) B.P.Annappa (Djakartha 1990).

V. Boxing

1) C.A.Machaiah (1982, Asiad) and 2) K.A.Nanaiah (Germany).

VI Cross Country

K.M.Chinnappa (1990 Champion) and 2) H.S. Seetha Ram (Delhi Asiad).

VII Gymnastics

1) Y.G.Mooladeep (Germany) and 2) thirteen-year old 7th Standard Tennis Player Chengappa worked as a Referee in April 1992 at National Sub-Junior Finals conducted in Bangalore.

VIII Cricket

Colonel Hemu Adhkari is responsible for the unfurling of the Sports potential of the youth of the district. He is giving free training and guidance to all the talented youth between the age group of 12 and 21. Another Cricketer C.V.Shankar gives pre- training in Cricket to prospective Cricketers. A.C.Subbaiah, M.M.Ganapathi, K.C.Gopalakrishana, K.U.Muthappa, D.M. Beeshma and Bowler M.T.Appachu trained by them have been hopeful Cricketers. More than 20 cricket clubs in different parts of the district are imparting training to young cricketers. For the past few years, Kodagu District Cricket Association has been conducting district level Kans Coffee Silver Cup Tournament.

Young Men's Sports Club, Virajpet

This club that was begun in 1959 with the sole aim of developing the game of cricket, had Nellamakkada Rajappa, Nellamakkada Jagga, Kaleganda Prabhu, Kaleganda Ramesh, Jayachandulal, Hiralal, B.B.Uttappa, Murali, Prasad, Shoukath Ali, and Khaleel Munna as its founder members. Being the oldest cricket club of the district, its contribution to the development of the game is commendable. It had the name "Young Men's Cricket Club" to start with, which was changed as "Young Men's Sports Club" in 1989. The club participates in the state level competitions by sending its players. Presently, its aims have acquired broader dimensions and the club conducts social and cultural activities also. It has been conducting cricket tournaments and Quiz programmes and Chess tournaments at Virajpet for the last six years. The club has been sanctioned a site by the Mandal Panchayat recently. For the year 1991, it had about 50 members.