

### CHAPTER XIII

## EDUCATION AND SPORTS

**E**ducation was given its due importance since the ancient times in the Mandya district, which has a rich religious, literary and cultural heritage. Famous educational centres were functioning here. Vedic Education was in vogue. Children got their primary education in the Gurukulas. Brahmin students received textual education whereas Kshatriyas were given administrative education and were trained to use weapons. They learnt the theoretical and practical lessons of warfare. Vaishyas learnt commercial education at home and cultural education in the Gurukulas. Elders trained children in their traditional occupations. Apart from these there were Jain education centres also of which the Santebhachahalli Jainamath was the most important. Kambadahalli with a Panchabasadi was an important Jain leaning centre. The important Agraharas such as Nagamangala, Mandya, Krishnarajpet, Madapura, Kikkeri and Arjunapuri were free education centres.

Many temples also were organised educational centres. Of such educational centres mention may be made of Sri Narayana Swami temple at Tonnur where Ramanajucharya stayed, Sri Ranganatha temple and Sri Narasimha Swamy temple at Sri rangapattana, Keshava Temple at Maddur, Adi Madhava temple at Bellur, Sri Cheluvanarayana temple at Melukote and Sri Someshwara temple at Sasalu. Here free education was given and teachers received land donation as salary. All there educational centres in temples and Agraharas were patronised

by kings. Many of these centres were revived during the period of the Wodeyars of Mysore. The effect of this was found in Mandya district also.

In the rural areas of the district there were schools which taught children how to read and write. The parents gave fee to the teachers in the form of money and grains. Rich people made arrangements in their own homes for educating their children. Schools of the towns which were called Kolimathas were run in Choultries or temples. Apart from reading, writing and Arithmetic, the Ramayana, the Mahabharatha, the Geetha and the Bhagavatha were also taught here.

The inscriptions of Srirangapattana, Melukote, Maddur, Nagamangala which speak of land donations and other things to temples, Jinalayas and Agraharas and the donations given to Brahmanas and Bhattarakas of Jinalayas show that educational activities were going on at a rapid pace. There were Agraharas at Melukote, Srirangapattana, Mandya, Agrahara Bachahalli and Kikkeri during the Hoysala period. The high literary values in the inscriptions found in these places show us the quality of education of those times. Teaching Ramanuja's Srivaishnava Philosophy was given importance at Mandya, Melukote, Tonnur and Srirangapattana. Few Kannada inscriptions of the Vijayanagara period have been found in the district which throw light on the fact that Kannada medium was in vogue. Urdu education also was given prominence in the district and such an education was imparted in the Mosques.

The beginning of the British rule in the state can be called the transition period in education. By this time Agraharas started disappearing. Vedic education given in temples also receded. This gave rise to Koolimathas conducted by Ayyas. Reading, writing and Arithmetic were the subjects taught. By this time the spread of Christianity also was going on. Christian missionaries started primary schools to spread their religion. This revolutionary change in the field of education leading to learning English language and English system of education were welcomed by the students. In an attempt to learn Science, English education grew rapidly. This resulted in Sanskrit losing its prominence and local languages being reduced to a secondary grade. But Muslim education system continued in Mosques and Maktabs. Hindu education remained only in Koolimathas of Ayyas. But they did not impart general education.

The Wood's Dispatch of 1854 which brought in to force a new permanent education system had its effect on the state. The Public Instruction department was started in the state in 1857. The Government Press was started at Bangalore in 1878 for publishing text books. English model syllabus came into force in the Koolimathas of Ayyas. Normal schools were started to train teachers.

The Government passed a law in 1864 which said that government servants drawing a salary of more than nine rupees should know how to read and write their mother tongue. This was brought into force by B.L.Rice who was then the head of Education Department. In each Hobli centre one government lower primary school and one higher primary school at taluk headquarters and at district headquarters Highschools which gave education up to Matriculation were started. For government jobs with a monthly salary of twenty rupees a general education with English was made compulsory. This popularised English education. But even then there were no revolutionary changes in the education system in the district.

### **Agraharas**

Establishing Agraharas (Centres of learning) for imparting education and donating them to Brahamanas had come from times immemorial. Such villages were called Chaturvedi Mangalas. To carry on their six duties like Yajana, Yaajana, Adhyayana, Adhyaapana, Daana and Pratigrahana according to the Smritis, Brahamanas was given land and houses and together they were developed into Agraharas. The extensions in towns which were reserved for Brahmmins were called 'Brahamapuris'. In the Agraharas and Brahamapuris of Mandya, Brahamanas who had achieved mastery over the Vedas and the Vegangas instruction was given mostly in Logic, History, Criticism, Mathematics and other subjects. In the same way, Agraharas established for the Veerashaiva scholars came to be called "Shivapuris". Maradipura, Maddur and Basaralu are examples for such Shivapuris.

An inscription of 1276 belonging to Hoysala Narasimha III mentioned in period found at Hosabudanur village 'srimad anadi Agraharam Mandayada Matrajanagalu' illustrated that Mandya was an Agrahara. According to inscriptions, Nagamangala was an ancient Agrahara. Even before the Hoysala period it was called Chaturvedi Bhattaraka Ratna Agrahara and was an important educational and commercial centre. There are references to renovation of this Agrahara in 1135 by the Bammaladevi, second royal queen of Vishnuvardhana. Neighbouring Belluru was also an important Agrahara and inscriptions of 12-13 centuries confirm that it was named Udbhava Narasimhapura. Marehalli near Malavalli was another important Agrahara under the Cholas in the 11<sup>th</sup> century. Tonnuru was also another important Agrahara and inscriptions tell us it was called Yadava Narayana Chaturvedi Mangala and Agrahara Tondanuru. The neighbouring Melukote was also an important Vedic education centre, according to inscriptions. Antaravalli near Malavalli, Arakere near Srirangapattana

and Belagola were also famous Agraharas. Though the Agraharas of the district belonged mostly to the Hoysala period, scholars agree that they grew under the patronage of the Vijayanagara and the Mysore Kings. Also Kikkeri, Doddarasikere, Bhairapura, Varahanatha Kallahalli, Kallangere, Dodaga, Hosaholalu, Hariharapura, Sindaghatta, Malaguru, Guttallu, Agraharabachahalli, Byalandakere were important educational centres. Among the Agraharas established during the Vijayanagara period, mention may be made of Honnenahalli, Tibbanahalli (Nagamangal Taluk) and Mattahalli near Belakavadi. Though Malavalli and Srirangapattana were learning and teaching centres under the rulers of Mysore they had scholars, men of letters and musicians. Srinivasa Agrahara near Srirangapattana was another famous educational centre of those times.

### **Mathas**

Mathas were basically religious centres where religious teachings were going on. Later they developed into Gurumanes and Gurukulas. We have several examples of such Mathas developing into educational centres. Adichunchangiri Matha in Nagamangala taluk is one such example. The contribution of this Matha to the nation in the social and specially in educational field is invaluable. (Discussed in detail later). Yathiraja Matha, Ahobala Matha, Vanayamalai Matha at Melukote which have the heritage of Ramanuja's philosophy have lots of ancient literary works and have been successful in bringing an awareness about Srivaishnavism among the people. Scholars are of the opinion that Yathiraja Matha was established by Ramanuja himself and Ahobala Matha (1398) was established by 'Adivan' Shathakopa Mahadeshikar. In the sameway Hullamballi Revanradhyamatha, Brihanmatha of Halaguru, Ramarudhamatha, Dhanaguru Veerasimhasana Matha, Manteswamy Matha, Malavallimathas of Boppanagaudanapura and Tendekere and Kapanahalli Gavimatha in Krishnarajapet taluk, Baby Bettada Siddeshwara Matha in Pandavapura taluk are busy in religious and educational services. Sri Brahamatantra Swatantra Parakala Matha (1676-1760 AD) of the royal teacher of the kings of Mysore, which had its centre at Tirupati was also established at Srirangapattana and during the time of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV was shifted to Mysore. Apart from these many Mathas in the district have been serving in the educational field directly or indirectly.

### **Melukote, the Learning Centre**

Even before the arrival of Sri Ramanujacharya, Melukote was a famous

learning centre and it is learnt that the ancient Gurukula system was in vogue till 1848. In 1848 Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar established a centre called Abhinava Krishna 'Manorajani Pathasala' and this paved way for the institutionalisation of Gurukula system. Its administration was given to Sri Tirunarayana temple. This centre was in the premises of the temple and was the most famous in south Asia. The company government recognised it as a Sanskrit college in 1853 and started giving grants at Rs. 45 per month. But during the I world war the government doubted that many scholars of this centre were conspiring against the government and therefore closed this centre.

In 1887 a scholar by name Kuppannaswamy renovated this school and became the head. After holding talks with the government, he got back the aid for the school and renamed the school as 'Vedavedanta Bodhini Mahapathasale' He also started a library here called Saraswathi Bhandara and collected valuable books on Ubhayavedanta and Sanskrit literature.

### LITERACY

The rate of literacy in Mandya district is lesser than that of the Karnataka state and India. Even after passing of the Compulsory Primary Education Act there was no increase in the literacy rate. In the census of 1891 the percentage of literates and illiterates has not been correctly recorded. In that year census was done as scholars, literates and illiterates. This led to confusion and therefore in the 1901 census, only two groups-literates and illiterates were made. Since the District was in Mysore province at that time, the number of literates is not exactly known. Before the completion of Krishnarajasagar Dam (1932) Mandya was a barren land and therefore poverty and illiteracy were common. Educational centres like Agraharas and Mathas also had weakened because of lack of encouragement. Educated people had migrated to Bangalore and Mysore. Therefore literacy at that time was naturally very less.

In the last two decades, literacy rate in Mandya district has considerably increased and there is social and political awakening among the people. According to the census of 1991 the population of 0-6 age group was (Children below 6 years have not been considered for literacy), 14,03,018 of which 6,75,502 people were literates. This was 9.02% more than the literacy during 1981.

#### **Literacy among Men**

According to the census of 1991, the population of males above the age group 0-6 was 7,14,393 out of which 422,781 or 59.18% were literates. Among them the literacy in urban area was 75.75 and rural area was 55.89. It was 10.72% more than 1981.

Since Mandya district got an independent status in 1939, the literacy figures are available from the census of 1941 and it is given below :

**Table 13.1 : Progress of literacy in Mandya district from 1941-1971 for the age group of 0-4**

Year	Population		Literacy		Percentage	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1941	3,20,772	3,14,816	45,729	8,228	14.2	2.6
1951	3,60,530	3,57,015	83,194	18,851	23.1	5.3
1961	4,57,143	4,42,067	1,20,912	34,739	26.3	7.8
1971	5,88,269	5,64,494	1,85,447	71,560	31.52	12.68

### Literacy Among Women

In 1991 the population of women above 6 years were 6,88,625 out of which 2,52,721 or 37.95% were literates. Literacy among women in urban area was 43.59 and rural area was 16.48. This was 12.88% more than the literacy in 1981.

According to the 1991 census the percentage of population at different levels of education was divided as follows :

Primary / Middle level	48.83 %
Higher / PUC / Diploma level	20.49 %
Degree and Higher level	3.86 %
Illiterates	26.82 %

The number of male children to be admitted to primary and middle schools, according to the 1991 census was 1,75,405 of which only 55,610 or 31.70% were admitted to schools.

For the same year the number of female children to be admitted to the above said schools was 1,78,757 of which only 42,700 or 23.89 % had been admitted to schools.

At the primary level in the district the total number of children was 2,67,022 and the number of teachers 5,506 i.e., 21 teachers for every 1000 children.

At the Higher Secondary level the number of children was 40,316 the total number of teachers 1,007 i.e., 25 teachers for every 1000 children.

In the same decade, the number of children between the age group of 7 and 14 was 52,890 out of which 45,241 (85.53%) were literates. And out of 99,486 people between the age group 15 and 34, 71,296 (71.66%) were literates.

In the rural areas out of 2,65,491 in the age group of 7 to 14, 1,94,851 (73.39%) and out of 4,69,914 in the age group of 15 to 34, 2,13,682 (45.47%) were literates. In the temporary census of 2001 people above 6 years of age were counted and during this decade the literacy level was 61.21%. The total population in the district was 17,61,718 of which 8,87,307 were males, 8,74,411 females. The number of children in the 0-6 age group were 1,91,677. Among them 98,949 were boys and 92,728 girls. The total number of literates in the district was 9,60,948 (61.21%) of which 5,57,435 males (74.43%) and 4,03,513 (51.62) females were there. The literacy rate in the district during the previous decade was 56.04% of which 67.26% were males and 44.34% females. This shows the progress made in literacy.

### PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

With the expansion of primary education, nursery schools were started and even after the government and private institutions realised the importance and the need for pre-primary education, its development in a scientific framework was seen only after 1970. The Five Year Plans also gave importance to this and the parents also realised that it was right to send their children to pre-primary schools to teach them discipline, to teach them about the activities of the school and more importantly to prepare them mentally to go to school.

No formal education is given at the pre-primary level. Though it is the responsibility of the government, private institutions which are doing this work are helping in different ways. Pre-primary education which is given to children from 3 to 6 years is mostly the responsibility of the private institutions. Though the government does not interfere in this, it gives every possible help and encouragement. Hence nursery schools get aid from the government.

At the pre-primary level importance is given to the physical and mental development, realisation of personal hygiene, mutual help, self-reliance, co-operation, effective use of mother tongue etc. People also have realised the basic aims of this level of education. This education level which became popular after the 1970's decade was recognised only in the urban areas. Government which realised the necessity of spreading it in rural areas took measures to give 70% aid to institutions which started such schools in rural areas. Such schools in urban areas got aid upto 50%. By March 1965 there were 42 pre-primary schools in the district and 1,907 (966 boys, 941 girls) children were studying in these schools.

### PRIMARY EDUCATION

Though the Mysore Primary Education Act came into force by the time Mandya became an independent district, because of economic crises in 1931-32,

there was no development in the educational field. The government appointed a committee in 1937 to suggest ways for the development of primary education and to remove illiteracy. The committee, suggested that the government should take the responsibility of this level of education.

The Government which took this suggestion made arrangements to give primary education to the rural children. The Government gave 70% of the total expenditure of the school management. Hence many private institutions came forward to start schools. This led to an increase in the number of private schools in the district.

But since the schools run by local institutions did not give the expected results, the government took over these institutions. To improve the education system at this level the government passed the Primary Education Act in 1941. According to this in the urban areas one school each for 500 students and one school each for 300 students in rural areas, primary schools from first to fourth standards were started. Apart from languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Music, Environment lessons and Moral lessons were taught in these schools.

According to this Primary Education Act of 1941 and the Government Act of 1st August 1947, which said that this compulsory Act should be brought into force everywhere, this Compulsory Primary Education Act came into force at Kottatti in Mandya Taluk in 1947-48. It applied to the entire district from the next year. But since it did not give the expected results, the Act was abolished in 1950-51.

The number of primary schools started in the district reached 929 in 1959-60, where 45,095 children (30,988 boys, 14,107 girls) were studying. By 1964-65 the number of each schools increased to 1127 and the number of children to 79,272 (44,177 boys and 35,095 girls). By 1960 the number of New Type Middle Schools in the district was 111, where 16,468 (11,471 boys and 4,997 girls) were studying. Some New Type Middle Schools had classes from first to seventh standards and both girls and boys were admitted to these schools. The talukwise details of such schools in 1965 is given in the table below :

### **Compulsory Primary Education Act 1961**

Government gave importance to Primary Education under the third five year plan. It ordered that beginning from 1961-62, by 1965-66 all children from 6 to 11 years should be given compulsory free primary education. The Government of Mysore passed the Mysore Compulsory Primary Education Act in 1961 to give this level of education to children of six to seven years of age.



**Table 13.2**

Taluk	No.of Schools	No.of children		Details of teaching staff	
		Boys	Girls	Male	Female
Mandya	35	5133	2944	186	31
Malavalli	26	3228	1887	133	02
Maddur	28	3782	2103	173	02
Srirangapattana	17	2127	1514	93	05
Pandavapura	143	1574	843	65	
Krishnarajpet	27	2830	1906	126	04
Nagamangala	25	2294	188	97	
Urdu schools (Mandya)	13	1326	473	57	03
Total	184	32584	15628	930	47

The government cancelled such Middle Schools gradually.

**Table 13.3**

**Talukwise details of Junior Primary Schools in the district in 1965.**

Taluk	No.of schools	No.of children	Males	Females
Mandya	159	12,357	6,807	5,550
Maddur	152	10,480	6,230	4,250
Malavalli	161	11,334	6,566	4,768
Srirangapattana	68	4,800	2,994	1,806
Pandavapura	102	7,030	4,197	2,833
Nagamangala	172	8,445	4,936	3,509
Krishnarajpet	172	11,545	6,479	5,066
Total	986	65,991	38,209	27,782

Apart from these, there were 14 primary school in the district during the year where 2,127 children were studying. Also 12 Urdu, one Tamil and one Telugu schools there, in which a total of 1,159 children were studying. Also there were six Kannada girls schools with 1,704 children and two Urdu girls schools with 336 children.

By 1975, there were 1,498 primary schools in the district with one school each for every 1.3 sq.km.s. Out of these 28 were private schools, Of the total number of schools 1,168 were lower and 330 were Higher Primary Schools. There were 3,812 teachers in there schools, out of which 10% were women.

In the recent decades, under the New Educational Policies of the Government, Primary Education was given the due encouragement and hence this level of education progressed considerably in the district. The next table shows the taluk level details of Primary Schools and children during the year 2001-2002.

Table 13.4

Name of the Taluk	Lower Primary Schools					
	2001-2002					
	Schools			Children		
	Government	Aided	Unaided	Government	Aided	Unaided
Krishnarajpet	209	-	12	4298	3750	8048
Maddur	108	-	26	4534	4003	8537
Malavalli	113	-	12	2956	2852	5808
Mandya	115	03	21	2814	2764	5578
Nagamangala	223	-	02	3282	3283	6565
Pandavapur	95	-	08	6243	5828	12071
Srirangapattana	59	-	05	2003	1926	3929
Total	922	03	86	26130	24406	50536

Name of the Taluk	Higher Primary Schools					
	2001-2002					
	Schools			Children		
	Government	Aided	Unaided	Government	Aided	Unaided
Krishnarajpet	153	02	16	15319	14755	30074
Maddur	146	03	22	18718	17237	35955
Malavalli	154	02	21	17459	16140	33599
Mandya	181	15	26	28623	26959	55582
Nagamangala	152	02	05	8338	7279	15617
Pandavapur	91	03	18	11000	10156	21156
Srirangapattana	70	04	16	10388	10111	20499
Total	947	31	124	109845	102637	212482

### TEACHERS' TRAINING

#### B.Ed. Education

The only Teachers Education College of the district, Shankaregowda Teachers College was started under the auspices of Janata Educational Institution in 1974 and was given aid by the Government in 1993. The admission capacity of

the college is 100 per year and here training is given in the method of teaching of Kannada, English,, History , Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology. This Institution which also has an Open University study centre has seven teaching staff.

### **Primary Teachers' Training**

The first basic training Institute of the district started at Nagamangala in 1960. In the same year a Training Institute for women was started by St.Joseph's Institute which was a minority institute. At present this institution is getting aid from the government and it has its own building and a hostel. This same year a training institute under the central government's aid plan was started at Maddur (It is not working at present). After that the training Institute started by the government at Malavalli in 1983 is now working at Bachanahalli in its own building. Under the auspices of the Rural Education Institute, K.V. Shankare Gowda Teachers Training Institute was started at Keregodu Village in 1986. This is a private unaided Institute and is working in its own building.

### **District Institute of Education and Training**

According to the National Education Policy, under the plan of the Human Resources Development of the Central Government, the DIET (District Institute of Education and Training) was established at Mandya in 1995. This Institute which has its own building has residential buildings in a 25 acre land. Training is given in seven divisions under the guidance of Resource Persons to working teachers. Under the DIET a training Institute was started by the Government in 1995. In the beginning only 30 people could get admission and now it is increased to 50.

### **Mid-Day Meal Plan**

The 'Care' Institute (Co-operative American Relief Everywhere) came forward to supply free milk powder, oil and Jowar corn meals to school children in 1963 and this plan came into force in the state and also in all the taluks of Mandya district.

The following table gives talukwise details of the number of students who enjoyed the fruits of the scheme from the year 1998-99 to 2001-2002.

### **Vidyavikasa Plan**

Under this plan school bags are distributed only to scheduled caste and tribe children. Uniforms will be distributed to the students of all groups from first

to seventh standards and to the girl students of High Schools. The table below shows the number of beneficiaries of this plan between 1997-98 and 2001-2002.

**Table 13.5**

Taluk	No. of Beneficiaries			
	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Krishnarajpet	20408	22403	24031	26031
Maddur	22441	25725	24080	27000
Malavalli	25378	25731	25455	26500
Mandya	338710	316990	32685	31512
Nagamangala	19111	20778	24955	20848
Pandavapur	14518	14057	14670	14100
Srirangapattana	14112	14559	13901	12333

**Table 13.6**

Taluk	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Krishnarajpet	12525	14385	22320	22003	20250
Maddur	690	746	1050	875	1072
Malavalli	27925	20265	13369	14680	17437
Mandya	30988	30212	32136	16432	22467
Nagamangala	12951	12251	10498	15471	16269
Pandavapur	14512	13516	11495	12862	11640
Srirangapattana	12964	12384	12868	12261	12457

### **Black Board Programme**

This plan sponsored by the centre has the aim of constructing rooms, supplying furniture and teaching aids giving salaries to teachers in primary schools. This plan came into force in the district in four stages from 1987. The first phase of this plan came into force in Malavalli in 1987-88, the second phase in Maddur and Krishnarajpet in 1989-90, the third phase in Nagamangala and Pandavapura in 1992-93 and the fourth and final phase in Mandya and Srirangapattana in 1993-94. This plan is not in force since 2000. Details of centres working in the district under the 4<sup>th</sup> phase and the number of beneficiaries are given below.

### **Mahithi Sindhu Programme**

This programme, intended to take the children to the computers was introduced in 1,000 government high schools throughout the state from 2001-2002. It

came into force in 40 high schools in Mandya district. For the electrification of these schools, construction of leak proof rooms and supplying of computers, a total of 18 lakh rupees at Rs.45,000 per school has been spent during 2001-2002. In this programme, under the computer based education, Mathematics, General science, Social Science and English language are being taught through computers and the NIIT Institute of Bangalore is supervising this. All the centres are given telephone facilities and till now 13,743 children have benefited from this.

**Table 13.7**

Taluk	Centres	No. that enjoyed in the fruits of the plan
Krishnarajpet	13	2172
Maddur	16	2675
Malavalli	15	3101
Mandya	16	3216
Nagamangala	13	1566
Pandavapur	11	1694
Srirangapattana	13	2027

### **Samudayadatta Shaale Scheme**

For the development of primary education, this scheme was introduced in the district in November 2001. Student-Parent-Teacher on one side community-society-government on the otherside, together working for the allround development of a child is the main aim of this scheme. Under this scheme, parents and guardians can have direct contact in the educational progress of their child and hold talks with the teachers and heads of schools directly. They can give suggestions in case of problems. If the problem is not solved, they can inform the departmental staff who will be present there.

### **School Development Maintenance Committee (SDMC)**

To bring about qualitative change among the teachers and to see the role of community in the school administration this programme has been started in all the government primary and highschools of the district from the year 2000-2001. Its progress in the schools of the district is encouraging.

### **School adoption scheme**

Government has brought into force this school adoption scheme to bring about many developmental programmes in government primary and high schools

by which such schools can be developed. Under this scheme, public Institutions are requested to adopt few schools and work for their progress.

### **Education of Urdu and other Minorities**

Though Persian was the official language of places where muslims ruled, Mysore state was not a centre of Urdu or Persian education till Hyder and Tippu came to power. After they came to power, in about 40 years Persian became the official language of this state and also developed as medium of education. Urdu became a language of the people and became popular. Hyder who was uneducated rendered notable contribution to the field of education. Tipu's Library, books written by him, his encouragement to scholars, the first Urdu newspaper started by Tipu in the History of Indian Newspapers are all examples of their interest in the educational and literary fields. Apart from these Tipu had started a Higher learning Centre at Srirangpattana and named it as Jami-ul-Umar. For the spread of Urdu Education, apart from the Maktabas in Mosques and reading of Quran in Madarasas, higher education was also given. Even now, for the benefit of the Muslims in the district, government is running schools, and the figures of such schools working during 2000-2001 is given here Krishnarapete - 12, Madduru-9, Mandya -16, Malavalli - 12, Nagamangala - 11, Pandavapura - 19 and Srirangapattana - 13. Apart from these one Telugu and two Tamil schools are also working at Mandya.

### **HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION**

Before Independence, there were three government high schools in the district. They were Malavalli High School (1928), Corporation High School, Mandya (1937) and Krishnarajapete High School (1945- P U College at present). After this Srirangapattana High School ( P U Collee at Present) in 1947, Arakere High School (P U College at present) in 1950, Aghalaya High School in 1951, Nagamangala High School ( P U College at present) in 1952 and Krishanarajpet High School ( P U College at present) in 1955 were the other High Schools which were started. Many private institutions started high schools during the same period and got aid from the government. They were Vijaya High School (1947) of Pandavapura, My Sugar High School (1949) of Mandya and Sri Yadushaila High School (1950) of Melukote.

By the time the state was unified, the number of government high schools increased to 18 and by 1966 it was 50. Among them, six government schools with a strength of 2744 children (2471 boys and 273 girls), six Municipal Schools with 4,023 children (3,508 boys and 515 girls) 14 Board Schools with 2,169 chil-

dren (1,929 boys and 240 girls) nine aided private schools with 2,111 children, 12 unaided private schools with 1,754 children (1578 boys and 176 girls) and three unaided girls private schools with 911 children were included.

There were changes in the educational field due to the suggestions given by Educational Committees like Dr. Radhakrishnan Committee (1948) Secondary Education Committee (1953) and Kothari Education Committee (1964) formed after independence. Four year primary level, three year Middle (Higher Primary) level, three year High School level and two year Pre-university educational levels were recommended and they came into force.

By 1927, the government took over many High Schools that were being run by the local institutions in the district. After the 1970 the number of High Schools in the district has considerably increased and in 1970-23,891 children, in 1980-23,000 children and by 1985-32,612 children were studying in these schools. In the last three decades, many private institutions have started High Schools and are getting aid from the government.

In 1999-2000, the number of High Schools in the district was 259 (government 99 aided 56, and unaided 104) and the total number of children in them was 70,599 (boys - 38070, girls 32,529) S.C. boys 4,627; SC girls 4,330; ST boys 368 and ST girls 329. The number of teaching staff in all these schools was 2,365. Among them 1,766 were men, 599 were women of which SC men were 303 SC women were 94, ST men were 45 and ST women were 12.

During 2000-2001, the number of High Schools in the district was 322. Among them 166 were government 62 aided and 114 unaided schools. The following table shows talukwise details of schools, students and teachers.

**Table 13.8**

Taluk	Schools			Students			Teachers		
	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
Krishnarajpet	19	15	14	4395	2997	7392	213	20	233
Maddur	26	13	20	6964	7145	14109	334	92	426
Malavalli	26	09	19	8575	6298	14873	274	98	372
Mandya	32	20	25	8976	8498	17474	401	240	641
Nagamangala	16	05	16	4757	3902	8659	157	29	186
Pandavapur	13	06	08	3857	3395	7252	125	37	162
Srirangapattana	14	04	12	5149	2858	8007	156	126	282

Details of children who appeared for SSLC examination from the above schools between 1994-2002 are given in table no.13.9

Table 13.9

Month and Year	No. appeared		No. passed		Percentage of pass	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1988 Oct	7057	3287	1048	753	14.85	20.15
1988 April	9239	8238	3254	2997	35.22	36.38
1987 Oct	3944	2167	473	346	11.99	15.96
1987 April	9877	8011	3212	3025	32.05	37.76
1986 Oct	7862	3431	520	339	6.61	9.88
1986 April	10283	8013	3080	2986	29.95	33.52
1985 Oct	5614	2379	392	222	6.98	11.43
1985 April	9563	6793	2317	1862	24.22	27.41
1984 Oct.	4786	1852	377	171	7.87	9.23
1984 April	12506	7704	2350	3667	42.08	47.44

April 1989

No. attended		No. passed		Percentage	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
4032	4032	4826	7748	48.26	50.62
2C boys	2C Girls				
56	45	48.28	92	48.28	48.91
2T Boys	2T Girls				
607	480	39.29	1216	39.29	39.47

April 2000

No. attended		No. passed		Percentage	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
7902	7902	4643	7644	46.43	47.44
2C boys	2C Girls				
549	445	39.96	1179	39.96	37.74
2T Boys	2T Girls				
34	33	40.96	68	40.96	48.52

April 2002

No. appeared		No. passed		Percentage	
Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
10270	10929	5412	5369	52.78	49.88



## PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

When Shankare Gowda, the senior politician and educationist of Mandya, was the education Minister, two year pre-university education system was brought into force throughout Karnataka and also Mandya. One year PU course that was existing in the first grade colleges and Higher Secondary Schools was abolished. According to the new education system 10+2+3 system came into force. In the academic year 1979-syllabus with 2 languages and 4 optional subjects started and the Pre-university Education Board came into existence to look after the administration of PU colleges. A chairman as Head a Director, Deputy and Assistant Directors were appointed here. Later this Board came under the administration of the Director. In 1986 it became independent and came to be called Pre-university Education Department. The Department looks after the administration of Pre-University classes that are run in the Degree, Composite and independent PU colleges. An officer from the IAS or KAS cadre is appointed as its Director. Recently the administration of the department is decentralised and one Deputy Director for each District is appointed who has the responsibility of looking after PU education in his district.

By March 2000 there were 37 government, 10 aided and 24 unaided PU colleges in the district. A total of 16,229 children (8,925 boys and 3,304 girls) were studying in these colleges. More details about them are as follow :

**Table 13.10**

	No.of colleges	Boys	Girls	SC		ST		Teaching Staff
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Govt.	32	2566	3816	664	550	48	49	200
Aided	10	4072	2474	508	316	45	14	219
Unaided	24	1587	1016	179	134	12	-	129
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>9225</b>	<b>7306</b>	<b>1351</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>548</b>

During 2002-2003 there were 84 Pre-university colleges in the district. Out of these 40 were government, 10 aided and 29 unaided institutions. Apart from these 5 PU colleges were working in First Grade Colleges. In all these colleges, a total of 19,762 children were studying, of which 10,401 were in I year PUC and 9,361 in II PUC.

The following table shows the number of candidates who appeared for PU examination between 1998-2002 (It includes repeaters also).

Table 13.11

Year	Month	No. appeared		No. passed		percentage	
1998	April	8558		2462		28.77	
	Oct.	4321		610		14.12	
1999	April	6332 (NS)	3052 (OS)	2775	526	43.82	17.23
	Oct.	2627 (NS)	1857 (OS)	625	148	23.79	07.97
2000	April	9360		3426		36.60	
	Oct.	4402		660		14.99	
2001	April	12319		3997		32.45	
	Oct.	5919		1253		21.17	
2002	April	13451		5272		42.82	
	Oct.	5389		709		13.16	

### ADULT EDUCATION

Before Independence since primary education was going at a slow pace, the number of literates was very less realising that illiteracy was a hindrance to the development of the nation, to make people literates, a few teachers and students of Mysore University went to the people with lanterns and books in 1946-47 and started teaching them alphabet. According to the available information, 321 learning centres were started in the said year. The number of beneficiaries was 6172. It included kannada and Urdu learning centres and separate centres for scheduled castes. By 1950 the number of such centres was 337 and beneficiaries 3,286. By 1956 the number of centres was 110 and beneficiaires 1,214. The number was not in an increasing order every year. For eg., in 1960 the number of centres was 106 and beneficiaries 480. In 1968 the number of centres decreased to 77 and the number of beneficiaries decreased to 244.

The National Adult Education Act came into force in 1978 and a ten month education plan with the intention of literacy came into force. Under the Rural Creative Literacy Sceme, 300 centres came into existence in selected villages of the state. This chance came to Srirangapattana, Mandy and Maddur Taluk in the same year and in each centre, it was planned to make 30 adults, in the age group of 15 and 35 literates. Under this plan 9000 illiterates were made literates in the decade between 1979 and 1989. Under this plan the state unit was established at Pandavapura Taluk in the District in 1980. Between 1980 and 1985, 100 centres each in taluks of the district were working and youth centres and NSS units of the colleges also looked after Adult Education.

Government of Karnataka passed "Akshara Sene" scheme in the year 1984 to increase the percentage of literacy. Under this scheme preprimary for children

between 3 to 6 years, primary for children between 6 to 14 and education centres for illiterates between 15 and 25 were started . Such 800 centres were started in the district. In 1985, since sanction was accorded for the establishment of one central rural creative Literacy Plan Unit and one state plan unit 300 centres at Krishnarajapete and Nagamangala, 100 state unit centres at Malavalli came into existence and by 1988 apart from Akshara Sene centres 800 Adult Education Centres were working in the District.

Adult education department was established in the district in 1980 with the help of the central and state governments. It had the basic aim of making illiterates between the age group of 9-14, literates in selected villages. 600 mass education centres were established for this. People, trained by the department were appointed in charge of these centres. Arrangements were made to teach 30 illiterates in each centre. For the achievement of this aim the district was divided into two units and two assistant co-ordinators were appointed. A ten day workshop is conducted every year to improve their working.

For the development of literacy in rural areas and to increase the efficiency of the scheme these centres were brought under the Zilla Panchayath President. Local school Head Masters were appointed as Secretaries and were given the responsibility of admission and teaching. This programme is successfully going on till today.

At present the district is under complete Literacy Programme. With the help of the central and State Government the services of volunteers of Mass Education centres is taken and reading rooms and Libraries are being used. In the first phase of the Literacy programme 80% has been achieved.

By March 2000, there were 98 Mass Education Centres in the District, of which 37 are under the State and 61 are Under the Central Government. Taluk-wise details of them is as follows; Mandya - Central 11, State - 08; Madduru - Central 12, State - 04; Malavalli - Central - Nil, State 15; Krishnarajapet - Central-16, State - Nil; Nagamangala - Central - 13, State Nil, Pandavapura - Central - Nil, State 10 and Srirangapattana Cenmtral - 09, State - Nil.

### **The Scheme of Continuing Education**

The government began this Scheme of Continuing Education in 2001 with the intention of teaching reading, writing and Arithmetic to children devoid of education; to provide the right environment for popularising of primary education; to help children to get alternative education through open schools; to develop reading habit among people; to teach a sense of national values; to develop

a community feeling; to encourage Human Resource Development ; to inspire rural people to take part in the developmental programmes of the government and to make people to start a learning society with the intention of learning throughout their lives. New literates, Semi literates, illiterates, School drop-outs those who have learnt in informal systems and everyone in the community can take part in this. Under this programme under one Resource Person for a minimum of 2500 people, developmental educational centres have been opened. Village Literacy Institutions are looking after the management. For every ten centres one 'Nodal Centre' is established. Its management is looked after by one Nodal officer and one Joint Resource Person.

During 2001-2002, 580 such centres and 58 Nodal Centres were working in the district. Talukwise details of these centres is given below :

**Table 13.12**

Taluk	Learning Centres	Nodal Centres
Krishnarajpete	80	8
Madduru	90	9
Malavalli	90	9
Mandya Rural	70	7
Mandya Urban	60	6
Nagamangala	70	7
Pandavapura	60	6
Srirangapattana	60	6
Total	580	58

### **Student Hostels**

Government has undertaken several developmental and welfare programmes for the educational facilities of rural and poor students. It has established hostels to give them basic necessities like food and shelter. The social Welfare Department is looking after this at the state level. At the district level, the Mandya district Social Welfare office is looking after the hostels at Pre-matric and Post matric stages.

### **Educational Programmes of The Social Welfare Department**

For the around development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, government has brought into force many economic, social and educational programmes through the Social Welfare Department. For this a district Social Welfare Officer at the district level and Taluk Social Welfare Officer at the taluk level are working.

To develop the habit of going to school among the children between the age group of three and five of the above said sections 25 welfare centres have been working under the women and children welfare plan. In these centres which work between nine in the morning and five in the evening, admission is open for 50 boys and girls. One women welfare co-ordinator and one conductor are looking after their welfare. Children are given midday meals and two sets of uniform every year.

### **Residential and Ashrama Schools**

A Residential school for SC children with 100 students in Malavalli taluk and an Ashrama school in the Girijana colony of Shivaragudda in Mandya Taluk for the ST children with 50 students are working in the district. An Ashrama School was started in Nagamangala from 1997. These Institutions which are recognised by the education department are working in government buildings. These schools which impart education from first to fourth standards have one Head Master, one Assistant Master and cooks. Purchasing provisions, preparation of food, distribution and store keeping are all the responsibility of the Head Master.

Each student is not only given lodging facilities, but also two sets of uniforms every year, with soap, oil, text books, writing materials, bed, rug and medicines. Those who pass fourth standard are admitted to the next class in other schools.

On the occasion of the centenary of Dr. Ambedkar, to encourage the students of I to IV standards belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to get admitted to schools, under the Incentive Fund programme, each student is given Rs.75 per year from 1993-94.

For the students studying from 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> standards in middle and high schools recognised by the government and for students studying from 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> standard who do not have hostel facilities, Rs.75/- per year and for students from 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> standards, Rs. 100 per year is paid as scholarship. Also to develop in them a competitive spirit, for the above said students Rs. 75 and Rs.100 respectively is given as talent scholarship for those who score above 60.

To the school going children of those who are following the occupation of scavenging, government gives student scholarship for 10 months at the rate of Rs.25 (1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> standard) Rs.40 (6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> standard) and Rs.50 (9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> standards). Both the central and State governments are giving post-matric scholarships to SC and ST students. Also by giving cash prize to rank holders, bearing study tour expenses, supplying books under the book bank plan, free tailoring

training for girls training Law graduates to start their profession and helping them to purchase law books, the social welfare department is working hard for the overall development of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (see chapter 16 for more details).

### **Professional Education**

The Human Resource Department of the Central government realised the importance of job oriented education and issued an order asking all the state governments to start Job Oriented Course at the + 2 level. According to this, under the new education scheme, this education started in Karnataka from 1977-78. To remove the over stress on Higher Education, to develop a spirit of self reliance among the students, recognising their talent and making them professional and helping them to lead life according to their capacity are some of the aims of this education. There is a separate directorate for this at Bangalore and an IAS or KAS officer is the Head of this Directorate. To assist him two separate Joint Directors for administrative and academic departments, two Deputy Directors, 3 Assistant Directors, One Accountant, two Gazetted managers and 30 other staff are appointed. Apart from them the Deputy Director of the Pre-university Education in each district have been given the responsibilities of job oriented education also from 1997 for the effective implementation of the job oriented programmes. They have the responsibility of looking after the approval of admissions, conducting examinations, inspection of offices and releasing the salaries of the teachers. The teaching and non-teaching staff of these colleges are part time workers and get salaries for eight months in a year.

Job oriented education started at Mandya district from the academic year 1978-79. At present in 34 colleges of the district, 65 different subjects related to this are being taught. Among them Sericulture, Horticulture and Tailoring and Embroidery are very popular and these subjects are taught in 16, eight and seven colleges respectively in the district. Other subjects like Cattle rearing, Fishery, Poultry farming, Sugar Technology, Printing and Book binding are taught in different colleges.

During 1993-94, Bharathi college of K.M.Doddi got the best professional college award for its Industrial connections. During 1995-96 the job oriented course department conducted a survey in the district and found that the district needed job oriented education connected to agriculture. Therefore more number of part time lecturers have been appointed. A total of 1,471 students (1,130 boys and 341 girls) in 1997-98, 1,546 (1,216 boys and 330 girls) in 1998-99 and 1,296

(987 boys and 314 girls) during 1999-2000 were studying in these colleges in the district. The strength of the teaching staff during 2000-2001 was 260.

The following table gives details about the colleges giving Job Oriented education and the subjects and strength of the students during 2001-2002.

**Table 13.13**

Subject	No. of colleges with that subject	Strength of the students	
		I Year	II Year
Sericulture	16	306	244
Horticulture	09	207	148
Tailoring and Embroidery	07	137	78
Agricultural economics	06	156	-
Cattle rearing	04	100	48
Electric wiring	04	106	91
Pre-School Education	03	80	64
Library Science	03	71	-
Poultry farming	02	60	44
Printing/ binding	02	44	14
Surveying	01	30	24
Sugar Technology	01	30	-
Civil construction	01	30	-
T.V., Radio Repairs	01	30	24
Computer technology	01	30	23
Co-operation	01	30	21
Fisheries	01	21	30
Accounts and Auditing	01	16	21

During this same period there were 368 teaching staff in all these Institutions.

Details of results in different Institutions of the district between 1997 to 2002 are given in table 13.14.

### **Handicrafts Training Institute, Nagamangala**

This Industrial school called 'Rural Handicrafts Training Centre' came into existence on 29-09-1956. The then central Minister Chengalaraya Reddy inaugurated it. Here Metal ray blacksmith, carpentry and cotton and woollen weav-

ing departments have been started to train rural people. This institute came under industrial and commercial department in 1960 and in its 40 years of meaningful existence, it has trained more than 3000 students. In view of the development of the institute industrial week is held every year. Where Sculptures and household articles manufactured by the students are exhibited and sold. It is a popular institute and is also called 'Brass Centre'.

Table : 13.14

Year	No. attended	No. passed	Percentage	
I Year				
1997	April	1642	833	50.73
	Nov.	520	257	49.42
1998	April	1558	987	63.35
	Nov.	1805	142	37.67
1999	April	1444	735	50.90
	Nov.	383	217	56.66
2000	April	1172	709	60.49
	Nov.	182	72	39.56
2001	April	1454	903	62.10
2002	April	1569	1059	67.50
II Year				
1997	April	1513	1049	69.33
	Nov.	334	171	51.20
1998	April	1151	885	76.89
	Nov.	1443	62	35.63
1999	April	1102	647	58.71
	Nov.	280	122	43.57
2000	April	1014	721	71.10
	Nov	161	57	35.40
2001	April	784	503	64.16
2002	April	1233	634	75.70

The November examination has been cancelled after 2001.

## AGRICULTURE EDUCATION

### Agricultural College

Educational activities started in 1991 at Vishveshwaraiah Canal Farm (V.C. Farm) Which is 10 km.s from Mandya. It has a well planned college building, students and staff hostels and a stadium. To help the students to grow crops practically farms have been prepared.



Under the Rural Agricultural works Experience scheme, students have been given an opportunity to go to villages and stay with the farmers and learn about the problems of agricultural methods and improve their learning. Many training camps are organised to train officials of developing Agricultural department. For the many educational activities of the farmers and agricultural students, the Institute has undertaken Research projects for important food product.

The Institute has 27 trained professors and Assistant professors and training is given in Agronomy, Agricultural Entomology, Plant Pathology, Agricultural Micro-Biology, Crop Physiology, Agricultural Engineering, Horticulture, Agricultural Economics, Genetics and Plant Breeding, Admission is given to 50 students a year and so far 172 people have graduated. Among them four talented people get gold medals. In the 4 year course 204 people were getting training by March 2000.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical Education is given in 3 different institutions. With a minimum of 50% in II PUC, students can pass CET and choose the subject of their choice, get admission to different engineering colleges in the state and get an Engineering Degree after 4 years (8 semesters). After getting admission in Government or Private Polytechnic colleges choosing different engineering subjects according to their interests, they can get a Diploma Degree after 3 years or after passing S.S.L.C. students can join Industrial Training Institutes( ITI) get technical education for 3 years and get a Diploma Degree. The first two types of Institutions come under Technical Education Board and the third type comes under the Department of Industries and Commerce.

The only technical education college in the district is the PES Engineering College started in 1962 with Mechanical and Electrical Departments with a student strength of 180. The College received government aid in 1968. Electronics In 1970, Automobile and Industrial Production in 1980, Computer Science in 1983, Environmental Engineering in 1987 and Information Science Department in 2000 were added. At present 500 students can get admission every year. Till 1999-2000 a total of 2,132 girls and boys have received Engineering Degrees from this Institute.

M.Tech Degree Course in Engineering was started here in 1987. The Human Resource Department of the Central Government is giving 100% aid to the MCA course which was started in 1992 and Post Graduate Degree in Computer

Integrated Manufacturing started in 1999 and for each of these courses 13 people can get admission. Till 1999, a total of 221 people have got post graduate degrees. The Institution is running three hostels of which one is for Engineering Girls students and the other two are for boys.

### **Polytechnics**

The first polytechnic Institute of the District was started by the government in 1960 at Krishnarajapete. After that in 1989, B.E.T. Polytechnic, a private Institute at K.M.Doddi and in 1997 S.T.F. Polytechnic at Melukote came into existence.

### **Industrial Training Institutes**

There are five government and eight private I T I in the district, the details of which are as follows;

Government ITI.s - Mandya, Maduru, Malavalli, Pandavapura and K.M.Doddi; Private ITIs - Adichunchanagiri ITI., Melukote; Shivananda Swamiji ITI, Melukote; Nalwadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar I T I., Mandya; Tavaregere I T I Mandya; Sri Ranganatha I T I., Baburayanakoppalu; B.S.S. I T I Mandya; Ganesh I T I., Malavalli and Jnana Ganga Education Society I T I Shivapura.

Students with Diploma in Fitter, Electronic, Mechanic, Tool and Dye Making, Electrician, Turner etc., can join these Institutions for jobs.

### **HIGHER EDUCATION**

The progress of education in the district was rapid after independence. Students who came out of Government, Corporation and Taluk Board Highschools had to go to Mysore, Bangalore and Hassan for higher education. To help such students government started the intermediate college at Mandya in 1948. The college which had only science unit in the beginning had 84 students. In 1953 when Arts unit also started, the student strength increased considerably. When one year P U C was introduced in place of intermediate, Physics, Chemistry and Biology ( P C B ) were included as teaching subjects. In 1961 there were 235 students here. When the need for a degree college was realised, the same college was converted in to a First Grade College in 1962. By 1966, 394 students were studying at the PUC level and 360 were studying at the Degree level. In 1972, girls college was separated and during the academic year 2000-2001, when the number of students was 760 and teaching staff 38. Including Centenarian A.N.Murthy Rao, who belonged to the same district, B.C. Wesley, Nanjundaiah and other great people served as Principals of this Institution.

During the same period High Schools were started in many places of the district and eleventh standard (equivalent to PUC) was started and the need for degree Colleges increased. Therefore The People's Education Society (PES) started the first private Degree college in Mandya. With the establishment 10 new High Schools in rural areas, to impart higher education. Shanthi Science & Arts First Grade College at Malavalli and Bharathi First Grade College at Kalamuddana Doddi were started in 1971. Female education progressed rapidly and since the number of girls students who were coming out of the 70 high schools was increasing, the Mandya Government First Grade College was separated in 1972 and a separate women's college was started. In 2000-2001, there were 22 first Grade Colleges in the District. It included six government, seven aided private and nine unaided colleges. A total of 3656 students in the 6 government colleges and 6,487 students were studying in the 5 aided private colleges,. There was no change in the number of Government Degree Colleges in 2001-2002 and 2,695 students in Government Institutions and 4,562 students were studying in aided colleges.

#### MEDICAL EDUCATION

There are two medical colleges in the district - The Adichunchanagiri Medical College started in 1986 at Bellur and the Government Medical College was started in 2006 at Mandya. The former Institution which has all the Departments of Medical Education is well equipped. The Library has more than 10,000 valuable books on medicine and the library is getting more than 120 magazines. Boys and girls have separate hostel facilities. Students get practical education in the Adichunchanagiri Hospital and Research Centre attached to the college. In the four and half years. M.B.B.S, three year post graduate courses in different subjects, and two year Diploma courses, a total of 844 students were studying in 2000-2001 and there were 224 teaching staff.

#### **Adichunchanagiri Nursing School**

This was started in Balagangadharanatha Nagara in 1990. Every year 80 people can get admission. In 2000-2001 this school had 240 girls/boy students and eight teaching staff.

#### **Adichunchanagiri Nursing College**

It was started in 1995 at Balagangadharanathanagara and a four year B.Sc., Nursing Education is given. There were 151 students and eight teaching staff in 2000-2001.

### **Adichunchanagiri Pharmacy College**

It was started in 1997 at Adhichunchanagirinagara and D.Pharma and B.Pharma Education is given here. There were 60 students in D.Pharma and 25 in B.Pharma and nine teaching staff in 2000-2001.

### **SCOUTS AND GUIDES**

Scouts unit started at Bangalore in 1909 and through this, scouting movement started throughout Karnataka. Between 1916 and 1918, with the patronage of the Maharaja, of Mysore 'Boy Scouts of Mysore' under the leadership of the Yuvaraja and the patronage of the Queen 'Girl Guides of Mysore were started in an organised manner. After the meeting of the Scouts at Bangalore in 1950, Bharath Scouts and Guides Institute came into existence and the boy scouts and girl guides merged in to this.

Mandya District has shown a lot of enthusiasm in scout activities. The Scouts Council was formed here on 10-8-39 and local Institutions were started in all the taluks. The foundation for the present scouts building was laid on 23-12-39 and the building was completed in 1941 at a cost of Rs.2,500.00. The then District Commissioner Raghavendra Rao was the First District Scout Commissioner.

Prior to 1939, the Scout activities of the district was going on through the Mysore Local Scout Council. They were taking active part in the State and National Programmes. In the beginning 12 Scout Units, 10 Cub Packs and 2 Rover Crews were there in Mandya. Local Scout Units were started in all taluk head quarters and the number of scouts increased to 600 and the number of cubs to 400. Guides unit came into existence before 1950. Since then District Scouts and Guides Council came into existence and the scouts and guides activities started together.

Local units of each taluk conduct annual activities of scouts and guides in their respective taluk headquarters every year. Local scouts and guides Mela is held every January in the respective taluk headquarters. Also patrol leader course, sixer course for Cubs and Bulbuls are held in every taluk for children (scouts and guides). Also Badge work course is conducted for scouts, guides and bulbuls. Rovers, Senior Scouts and guides take part in community service programme and serve the people. On the occasion of scouts and guides founder's Day District Rally is held in the District Headquarters in the month of February every year. Scouts, Guides, Cubs and Bulbuls, Rovers, Scouters, Guiders and the office bearers and people who are interested in the activities of scouts and guides take

part in this Mela. The first week of November is celebrated as Scouts and Guides week.

Till now 23 state level Scouts and Guides rallies have been held in Karnataka. In all these rallies and National rallies scouts and guides of Mandya District have taken part and given a good show.

#### NATIONAL CADET CORPS (NCC)

With the establishment of NCC unit by the III Engineering Company in 1974 the NCC activities started in Mandya district. In 1976 this unit was reorganised and for the smooth administration and training 14<sup>th</sup> Karnataka Bettallian was added. From each college 150 students for senior unit and from each High School 100 students for Junior Unit can join every year. At the High School level students can serve as cadets for 2 years and at the college level for 3 to 4 years. From each college one suitable person from among the teaching staff is selected as NCC officer and they are given free commission training and appointed as associate NCC officer.

Students who take part in the annual camp can take "A" certificate exam at the High School level and "B" and "C" exams at the college level and can get reservation facilities in Higher education and some selected government services. The following table gives details of NCC units working in different educational Institutions of the district.

**Table 13.15**

Name of the Institution	No.of Officers	No.of Cadets
<b>Senior Unit</b>		
PES College, Mandya	1	150
Government Boys College, Mandya	1	150
Shanthi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Malavalli	1	150
Vijaya First Grade College, Pandavapura	1	150
<b>Junior College</b>		
Government PU College, Krishnarajapete	1	100
Government PU College Mandya	1	100
Government PU College Madduru	1	100
Sri Anjaneyaswamy Highschool, Yeliyuru	1	100
JN V School, Gudda	1	100

## PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

Private Institutions have played an important role as the government institutions in the educational field of the district. Private Institutions starting from pre-primary to higher level like Engineering and Medical are working. Details of such important Institutions are given below :

### **Vidya Prachara Sangha, Pandavapura**

This Institution started a high school in one of the rooms of the Pandavapura Municipal Office in 1947. Later in 1968 PUC classes were also started in a rented building. At present the Institution is running a Degree College and a Computer Academy. During the year 2000-2001, there were 1,688 girls/boys students in the Highschool and college sections of this Institution and there were 59 teaching staff.

### **M.H.Channegowda Educational Institute, Madduru**

It was established in 1965. In the same year Jawahar High School was started under the auspices of the same Institute. In 1969, Kastur Ba Higher Primary School and in 1971 Junior College were started. H.K. Veeranna Gowda First Grade College was established in 1978 and at present Sericulture, Agriculture, sugar manufacture of sugar and other job oriented subjects are also taught. Apart from this the Institution is running a Nursery, Mahila Samaja, Balika High School and during 2000-2001 the number of students in these schools and colleges was more than 1200 and the teaching staff was about 85.

### **Shanthi Educational Institution Malavalli**

To give educational facilities to the people of Malavalli Taluk, this Arts, Science and Commerce College with 100 students was started in June 1970 under the guidance of K.N.Nage Gowda. In three decades the strength of the college has increased to 1500. The number of teaching staff is 37. This Institution which has a library with more than 20,000 books, a good NCC Unit and its own building. It celebrated its silver jubilee in 1996.

### **Bharathi Education Trust, Bharathinagara**

Under the auspices of the above trust, Bharathi College was started at Kalamuddanadoddi (present Bharathi Nagara) in 1970 by G. Made Gowda. This Institution which is recognised by the Government of Karnataka is working under the Mysore University. It has its own building and a Library with 25,000 books in about 40 acres of land. The Institution is giving educational facilities like

two year P U course ; Job Oriented Course, three year Degree. Course in Arts, Commerce and Science ; seperate hostel facilities for boys and girls and stadium etc.

Apart from this, this institution is running Bharathi High School started in 1962, Bharathi Hostel started in the same year, Bharathi Multi purpose co-operative Society started in 1965, Bharathi College of Pharmacy, B E T Polytechnic, Bharathi Nursery and Higher Primary School, Working Women's Hostel and Staff Hostel. A First Grade College at Kirugavalu and the Residential Bharathi Composite Pre-University College at Hanumanthanagar are also run by this Institute.

### Adichunchanagiri Educational Trust

Adichunchanagiri Mutt, which has been running educational Institutions for many years established the Adichunchanagiri Educational Trust at Bellur in 1974. This trust has 92 Institutions in different parts of the state and one institution in Tamilnadu. The details of different Institutions run by this trust during 2001-2002 is given below :

**Table 13.16**

Name of the Institution	Year in which started	Educational service and Facilities of the Institution
1	2	3
Gurukula Middle School , Adichunchanagiri	1947	Teachers - 12 Student strength - 575
Kalabhairaveshwara Sanskrit Vedagnana College, Adichunchanagiri	1968	Degree and Post Graduate Courses, Library with 6500 books Till now 10,000 students have passed out
Gangadhreshwara Composite Pre University Colloege, Adichunchanagiri	1962	P U Education - free boarding and lodging, clothing, hostels Teachers - 18 Students - 900
Vivekananda High School, Malavalli	1975	Teachers - 19 Students - 345
Adichunchanagiri Arts and Commerce College, Nagamangala	1980	Teachers - 20 Students - 725
Adichunchanagiri Commerce Institute, Nagamangala	1985	Teachers - 25 Students - 1274
Bhaktanathaswamy High School		Teachers - 23 Students - 600
Ramanandaswamy Highschool, Brahmadevarahalli	1990	Teachers - 07 Students - 295
Basaveshwara High School, Krishnarajapet	1991	Teachers - 06 Students - 200
Ganeshanatha Swamy High School, Tavarekere	1994	Teachers - 08 Students - 295

1	2	3
Adichunchanagiri Industrial Centre, Melkote	1995	Teachers – 10 Students – 150
Adishakthi High School, Hulikere	1991	Teachers – 06 Students – 281
Basaveshwara High School Kadaluru (Maddur Taluk)	1992	Teachers – 09 Students - 220
Bhaktanatha Swamy Composite P U College	1998	Teachers – 04 Students – 138
Adichunchanagiri High School, Anagola, Krishnarajpete Taluk	1998	Teachers – 10 Students – 392
M.Lingaiah Composite P U College, Krishnarajpet	2000	Teachers – 21 Students – 363
Kalyana Venkataramana Swamy Composite P U College, Hemagiri, Krishnarajpet Taluk	2000	Students – 487 Teachers – (High School) Students-109 Teachers – 06 (Junior College) Students – 115, Teachers- 06 (Middle School) Students 205 Teachers – 03 (Sanskrit School)
Adichunchanagiri Physical Training College		Teachers – 06 Students – 60
Kaveri High School, Srirangapattana		Teachers – 28 Students – 1030
Vshwamanava Vidya Samsthe, Kommenahalli, Mandya Taluk		Teachers – 35 Students-1441 (at different stages)

### Sanskrit Research Academy, Melukote

Melukote had been a centre of Higher learning in Sanskrit from the time of Sri Ramanujacharya. Later with the patronage given by royal families, scholars and learned people, it became the study centre of Vedas, Vedanta, Agamas and has students from all over the world. Here Veda Vedantha Bodhini Sanskrit College, the first of its kind in South India, established in 1853 is the centre of Vedavedanta studies even to this day.

The Government of Karnataka realising the academic and theoretical importance of Melukote, established an Academy for Research in Sanskrit in 1976 on the basis of the recommendations of a high level committee. In this place which resembles the ancient Gurukula, research on sanskrit language and literature and other subjects related to them are going on. A comparative study of science and Shastras is being done here. The academy is not only managing



research publication, educational programme, a good library and a museum with a rare collection of old things which are helpful for research but also has a beautiful park. It also has hostels to help researchers who come from other parts of India and foreign countries.

At present, this Institute which is called "Samskrutha Samshodhana Samsthe" is working under the guidance of a Management Trust. The Government of India has recognised it as Scientific and Industrial Research Institute. In the field of Natural Language process, it has carried on research through computer and has prepared 20 softwares. For those interested in Sanskrit language it has prepared 'Samskrutha Vinoda' and for higher learning 'Amarakosha Adhyapika', Many scholars interested in research work have been working on some very important projects. The Academy has taken up projects like review of about 200 books related to Vishitadvaitha from 11<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, publication of Ramanuja Granthamale and Review of fourteen important Upanishads, Index of Dwaitadvaitha books, Kannada versions of Tiruvaimoli and Edu. and others.

To modernise all its programmes, the Institute has created software about Bodha, Sheyushi, Praja, Chetana, Panini and Janani and thus has increased the pace of research work. With DTP and Rota Offset printing units, it is self reliant in publication work also. The activities of the academy is reaching about 6000 people through its tri-monthly 'Newsletter' published in English, Kannada and Sankrit. The academy is also bringing out a Bi-annual magazine called 'Tatva Deepa'.

### **Post-Graduate Centre, Mandya**

This Post-Graduate Centre, attached to the Mysore University was started at Vishwamanava Kshetra in October 1992. At present (1997) it has its own building at Tubanakere and has master course in Kannada, English and Economics and Master of Science in Sugar Technology and Polymer Science. Under the Management of one Director, 120 students under the guidance of 15 experts in different subjects were studying during 2000-2001. There are separate hostels not only for boys and girls but also for backward class students.

### **LIBRARIES**

Mandya, town had a public library with 8000 books as early as 1940 and was working under a committee. During the same period, there was a private library at Mandya with 6000 books (including 125 Urdu books) and it was getting an annual grant of Rs.500 from the government. But even before this it is

learnt that in 1935 there was a public library with about 5000 books in different languages at Melukote and was under the committee of 15 people and it had books not only in Kannada but also English, Tamil and Hindi. By 1965, the number of books increased to 4600 and it was getting grants from Government and the Municipality of Melukote.

According to the sub-rules of Public Libraries Act passed in 1965, a district central library was established at Mandya on 2-08-1975. After that branches have been opened in taluks, Service Centres and book issuing centres have also been started according to the government plan and this has given reading opportunities to rural people. By the end of 1978 libraries were established at Malavalli, Maddur, Nagamangala, Krishnarajapet, Pandavapura and Srirangapattana.

Rural Library plan came into existence in 1985. According to this one library for each Mandal was established and at present (2000-2001) 99 Grama Panchayat Libraries are working in the district. Free Reading facilities are there in all these libraries and apart from newspapers, magazines, employment news and other papers, general knowledge books and other educational aids are supplied. In some centres reference sections are also opened.

### SPORTS

Mandya district which has given rich contributions to the state in the fields of agriculture, politics and literature, is not lagging behind in the field of sports also. Many folk games of ancient times are still seen in the district. Some new games also have been introduced. Hunting, which the ancient man followed for his livelihood, later developed into a game. This shows the antiquity of many of the games today. Sports started along with the growth of culture. There are references to game of Dice in the Ramayana and the Mahabharatha and Chinni-Dandu, Mallayuddha, Jalayuddha, Drushtiyuddha, Gadayuddha, Kattivarese and horse riding all are grouped under sports. Apart from these horse riding, bow-arrow, swimming, fighting, today building gymnastics mentioned in ancient epics can also be considered as sports.

Drushtiyuddha of ancient times later continued as Reppe-badidata and became a popular indoor game. This game which is popular in the district need is played by two people, and the person who loses the toss has to stare at the person who wins the toss, without bashing his eyelids. Even when the opponent brings his finger or a stick near the eye, if the person does not close his eye lids then he is considered the winner. Many such games were organised during festival, religious functions and marriages. Hoo chendata, searching for the ring in

a pot of water on the wedding day were also considered a game. Hulivesha dance during the festivals of Gramadevates an important entertainment programme. Kolata, played during important festivals is still in vogue. During Ugadi, Choukabhara, Pagade, Alagulimane, Huli Kuriyata, etc., are played. During the Gramadevathe festival Koli-Kalaga, Gooli Kalaga, Kesarina Ota and other competitive games are played.

There is not much difference in the local games of the district. The games can be divided as follows on the basis of gender and age.

**Girls Games :** Kuntebille, Anekallata, Kambadata, Haggadata, Balegaajaata, Kuntatata, Girigitte, Achchachchu – Belladachchu, Kukkara Basavi and Jootata.

**Boys Games :** Lagori, Marakoti, Gultoriyo, Ice-pice, Chinnidandu, Buguri, Goli, Hunja-Hyate, Kalla-Police, and Mysore Chandu.

**Games played by Elders :** Pagade, Chess, Cards, Attaguli, Chaukabara, Snake and Ladder, Kuriyata etc.,

**Games played by Children :** Kunti-Ninithi, Kannu Kattata, Cow-tiger, Saraf-Ata, Maneyata, Gombeyata. etc.,

Apart from these martial games like Donnevarase, Katti varase, Kusti, Billu Bana are also played.

The above mentioned games have two or four groups of players. While playing some games songs are sung. In Kolata, Jade Kolata, Uyyale Kolata and other varieties are there and usually these songs will be sung in groups. An academic purpose can be seen in making children sing songs and memories them.

### **Origin of Folk Games**

It is difficult to speak of the origin of folk games. They might perhaps have come from elders to youngsters. Usually there were joint families with a large number of children and elders. In those days the number of schools was very less and the number of children who went to schools was also less. Since children spent most of their time at home, elders taught them folk games which had songs in them. Some of these games might have been construed by the elders themselves.

An important advantage of these folk games is that there is no expenditure involved in playing them and also no aids are necessary. All groups in the society can play, without spending any money on aids. There is no need to buy aids by paying money.

### Folk Entertainment

Mandya district is the home of entertainment programmes. Everywhere in the district Kolata, Rangada Kunitha, Marikunitha, Guddada Kunitha, Lingada Beerara Kunitha, Khadga Kunitha, Nandi Dhwaja Kunitha, Hanneradu Seragina Nritya, Panjina Kunitha, Pata Kunitha, Veeragase, Somana Kunitha, Beesu Kamsale Kunitha, Onake Nrithya, Pooja Kunitha, Katti Pavada, Hulivesha, Palegara Nrithya, Halage Nritya, Neelagarara Mela, Kamsale Mela, Helavara Mela, Burra Kathe (on Andhra Model) Dombidasara Mela and other professional singing and other entertainment varieties related to stage are in vogue. Also we can find artistes related to Keelu Kudure Kunitha, Karadi Kunitha, Bijalivarase, Benki Bharate, Garudi Gombe and Maragalu, Togalu Gombeyta, Sutrada Gombeyata and Yakshagana Bayalata which are fast disappearing from other parts of the state are still in vogue in the district.

The origin of many of the civilized games are these folk games. But now the civilized games are becoming more popular and these folk games are disappearing. Some entertainment varieties that are popular in the district are explained hereunder.

Pata is a cane stick of about 18-20 feet which is covered with coloured clothes, on which is twisted silk and at the end they are all tied together. This stick is tied to the body with the help of a cloth and the person dances to the tune of the drums. This is called Patada Kunitha. During the Gramadevathe festival such artistes dress up in a special way and dance in a single row or opposite rows or in a circular motion. This art is in vogue in Bhyrasandra, Yelekoppa, Karijeerahalli, Kambadahalli, Kalligundi in Nagamangala taluk and also in many villages in Malavalli, Srirangapattana and Pandavapura taluks.

Another entertainment that is found in Mandya district in Nandi Dhwaja Kunitha. During Marihabba or Kondadahabba which are celebrated in many parts of the district. In this dance the dancers dance to the tune of a Balevaadya. Panjina Kunitha is a very popular art of the district. An iron rod in the shape of Trishula is decorated with cloth and it is dipped in castor oil or olive oil. Artists tie anklets to their feet and in the name of Tirupathi Venkataramana perform Deevatige Seeve.

Somana Kunitha which has a religious background is a dance associated with Shakti worship. Soma is a wooden mask. Artistes wear this and specially wear a saree holding a stick in the hand, dance round the priest. These artistes are bound by certain religion owes.

Pooja Kunitha in which the idol of the Gramadevatha is tied to a Bamboo pole and the artists dance holding it atop. This is popular in many parts of the district. These artists exhibit many feats. It is a very popular art in villages in Malavalli, Madduru, Krishnarajapete, Nagamangalal Taluks.

A six feet pestle with metal rings on either ends is held on the head. It is decorated with Haldi and Kumkum, flowers and a lamp is placed on it. Dancing with this is called Onake Kunitha.

Hanneradu Seragina Kunitha is an art found only in Talagavadi Village of Malavalli taluk. This is celebrated during the Uma Maheshwari festival. A person carrying a decorated flower pot of areconut or coconut and 12 people around him with coloured cloth tied to the waist and holding one end in the hand dance in a circular motion.

Kolata dance found throughout the district is an amalgamation of music and literature. Aritistes with colourful dresses usually hold competitions during God's processions, fairs, marriage ceremonies and on full moon days during summer. Since there is no need to formally learn this, it has become a popular game. The songs of these dances have religious, historical and social issues as the theme.

Ranga Kunitha or Suggiya Kunitha is performed in front of the temple during the festival of the Gramadevathe. Artistes with ordinary dresses dance to the tune of songs about the village goddess.

In Sabbanakuppe village and Kiranguru, people perform Okali and Kolata in front of the Chariot of the god. During Ramanavami pots with coloured water are kept in front of houses. Children of the village who go dancing in front of the chariot pour this water on their heads and continue.

Another popular game of the district is Donne Varase. This game which does not need any expenditure can be learnt by any youth and the only thing needed is a bamboo stick. This game also gives self protection and exercise to the whole body and hence many young men learn this. If a person uses this intelligently he can face many people alone and so it gives self confidence. Apart from these Kattivarase, Bijalivarase, and Benkibharate are also in vogue in different parts of the district.

### **Sports talent of the district**

Sportsmen of the district have brought a special place for the district in the sportsmap of India by their own talents and individual capacities. First among them is S.J.Nagaraj, an athlete who was the Principal of Adichunchanagiri Engineering College. He took part in the All India Sports Meet in 1952 and 1957 and

won Silver Medals. His record in the fast walking in ever green S.Rame Gowda of Nagamangala got a prize in the 1500 meters marathon in the same sports meet. Both these men were winners in the International olympics held at seol. R.Swamy, a winner in the All India Olympics is also to be remembered here.

Vollyeball is another, important game in the district. Thammanna Gowda, an important player of this game represented Karnataka many times. M. Chandrakumar of the same district was a good player and was well known at the national level and is now a member of the selection committee at the All India level. Another lover of Vollyeball and a famous player at the national level, M.S.Madegowda belongs to this district. Apart from them Bette Gowda of Nagamangala, Lakshmikantha, B.K.Siddalingaiah, Y.N.Babu, Mahadeva Prasad, Hanakere Marigowda, Ravi Shankare Gowda are all Volleyball players.

Kabbadi is also another popular sport. The Mandya Kabaddi team is quite famous. Chennaiah of Chamundeshwari Sugar Factory has been the captain of the state team several times. Another popular Kabaddi player Krishna Rao is also a dancer. It was because of his talent that Mandya district won the national level competition held at Ankola. Legislator M.S.Atmananda is also a famous Kabaddi player. Advocate Jagadeesh Chandra, was the first Kabaddi player of the district to be selected to the state team. H.S.Siddaiah and H.Verranna Gowda of Hittanahalli are national level players. Panakanahalli Somashekar was himself a good Kabaddi player and has organised many national sports meet in Mandya. Under his guidance National Women's Kabaddi Tournament was organised at Mandya in 1986.

Football is the next popular game. While Nage Gowda of Mandya is a national player, Madappa of Malligere, Siddaiah and Chandru won gold medals at the national football tournament held at Calcutta. Brahmananda and Venkata are also famous foot ball players and have taken part in the Santosh Trophy Tournaments.

Wrestling is a popular common man's game of the district. It is a game where the body is scientifically developed and using it in the rightway the opponent is defeated. Intelligence, discipline and the right decision decide this game. Ganjam, in the district is famous for wrestlers. Rajegowda and Srikanthegowda are famous wrestlers. Also Srinivasa Gowda and Rama Setty of Seethapura in Pandavapura taluk, Umesh, Harish and Channegowda of Halebudanur participated in the Junior Wrestling Championships at the national level.

### **Melukote's Contribution to Sports Field**

People of Melukote were by nature hardworkers. They had to come down the hill everyday, bath in the tank and again climb the hill and start their day to day activities. Therefore this physical work was inevitable. During the first half of this century they went to Bangalore, Mysore and Madras in search of jobs and started taking part in Tennis, Volleyball, Basketball and Hockey at the state and national level and became famous. Some very important among them were ;

1. S.A.Sreenivasan was the president of the State Cricket Association and Competitions are held in his name even to this day.
2. D.S.Murthy has served as the Manager of Indian Hockey team. At present he is the President of Karnataka Hockey Association and Vice President of Indian Hockey Federation and Karnataka Olympic Association.
3. M.A. Seetha, M.A. Shakuntala and M.A. Tanga have represented the state in Basketball competition. They were members of YMCA till the 1960's decade. Shakuntala retired as the Principal of Government Physical Education College.
4. M.K. Srirangamma represented Mysore University in Basketball in the 1960's decade.
5. I.A.Char who is famous in many parts of the world has a special place in the Indian sports world. He has specialised in sports medicine and giving entertainment to handicapped children. He has teaching experience in sports and educational psychology not only in India but in countries like Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Scotland and England.
6. M.A. Srinivasan (Sethu) was a good volleyball player in the 1960's decade and represented the Mysore University.
7. M.A. Chellu represented the state in the 1950's in Hockey.
8. Members of Y.M.M.A.(Young Men's Mandya Association), M.C. Sreenivasan, M.A. Dwaraki, M.A. Srinath, N.S. Sreenivasan, M.G. Ramanujam, M.A. Parthasarathi were some of the best basketball players of Mysore State and University.
9. S.Narasimha Rajan, who was a famous national level Basket Ball player, not only represented the Mysore University and the State at the National level but also helped the Indian Railways Basket Ball team to win the first National Championship. By his capacity he also helped the state to get a permanent place in the national Basketball map. He was the Chief of Young Men Mandya Association till the 1960's.

10. M.A. Krishnaswamy is a famous Table Tennis player of the state. He represented the Mysore State and University till 1980's decade.

Rajani who won the national Championship for the hearing impaired in 1997, represented India at the 18<sup>th</sup> World Athletics held at Copenhagen in the Hearing Impaired division and won a gold medal. She was the first woman to win National Championship and to represent India from Karnataka. Also M. Rani a Hockey player M.A. Ramakrishna, Cricketer and Bharathi, a Badminton player are famous.

#### DISTRICT YOUTH SERVICES AND SPORTS DEPARTMENT

This department comes under the administration of the Zilla Panchayat and has the responsibility of bringing together the youth of the rural areas to organise sports and cultural activities and taking their services in several developmental activities and planning, Rural developmental activities and bringing them into force. Under this plan are included the establishment of youth Associations, Sports & Cultural programmes youth training programmes & the like.

From 1993-94, a Sports Hostel has been functioning at Mandya under the auspices of the Zilla Panchayat and students have been trained in Athletics and Football by experienced trainers. For the academic development of these students they have been admitted in different Highschools.

A Multi Gym has been started at the Sir M.V. Stadium at Mandya. Here Multi Gym apparatus of 16 stations and two Volleyball courts have been constructed.

The department has organised Summer Training Camps, Selection Camps at School/Divisional level, Rural Sports Meet, Womens Sports Meet, Youth Mela etc.

**Stadia :** At present Sir M.V. Stadium at Mandya is functioning with a capacity of 10,000. An Indoor Stadium has been constructed at Krishnarajpet and the stadium at Srirangapattana is in the final stage of construction.

**Awards :** To recognise rural talent and to bring them to light the Sports Department has honoured talented people in different fields. A list of awardees is given below; Mandihalli Nagaraja (1987), State Award; Naganna Gowda (1987) State Award; J. Nanjundaiah (1989) State Award and (1995) National Award; T.L. Nagaraj (1991) State award and (1992) National award ; Mahadevu (1993) State Award; Teja Kumari (1996) State Award and (1998) National Award ; K.N.Mahadevi (1997) State Award and Mangala M. Yogesh (1998) State Award.

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