

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

IN the early times, though education was highly esteemed, it was not regarded as a State concern. It was in the hands of religious leaders and priests and was also encouraged with endowments as a religious duty. As elsewhere in India, in the Raichur district too, the Vedic system of education was prevalent and it was closely connected with religion and ritualism. The teaching was mostly oral and the students had to obey the teacher implicitly; the curriculum included learning of grammar, literature, mathematics, logic, astronomy, philosophy, the Vedas and other religious lore, etc., and sometimes the arts of dancing, singing and other fine arts. The education of the Kshatriyas was more vocational than academic and included the use of arms and military training. The education of the Vaishyas and the agricultural classes was largely professional, the boy learning his trade from the father. Craft education was hereditary and children of craftsmen used to be trained in the crafts practised by their parents.

Education in
early period

Many inscriptions and other old records throw light on the educational activities in the district during the later period. There were a good number of *agraharas* which were centres of learning in the district; of them, the famous ones were at Kuknur, Itgi, Madinur, Alawandi, Kurdi and Gabbur. The educational activities at those places were directed by profound scholars in the various branches. Students from far and near seeking knowledge used to study in these centres. These seats of learning enjoyed the patronage of prominent persons in the society including the rulers and businessmen. Grants were given to the institutions and various facilities were provided to pupils. Besides the *agraharas*, *Pashupatha-Shaiva Mathas* of the ancient days were also centres of learning, the famous ones being the Gavimatha of Koppal and the Narada-gadde and Rama-gadde Mathas. During the past several centuries, a number of Veerashaiva Mathas conducted schools and promoted education in this part of the State.

Education in
later period

During the times of Muslim rule, classes were started for pupils in mosques and the system of education in them was closely connected with religion. The *maktab* was a primary school attached to a mosque where instruction was given to boys on portions of the *Koran* and the curriculum also included reading, writing and simple arithmetic. The *madrassah* was an institution of higher learning. The Bahmani rulers made ample provisions for the education of orphans and for the maintenance of teachers. Muhammad Shah (1463—1482), a patron of learning, built a fine library at Bidar, which contained about 3,000 volumes and attracted scholars from the Raichur area also. The curriculum for higher learning included law, logic, doctrines of Islam and metaphysics.

Modern Education

The Halifax despatch of 1854 was the starting point of western education during the days of the East India Company. The structure of education was mainly based on the plan formulated in that despatch. During the same year was founded the Dar-ul-Uloom by the far-sighted statesman, Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur. In 1859, the Government of Hyderabad issued a notification ordering the opening of regular schools in each of the taluk and district headquarters and the management of these schools was entrusted to committees consisting of patels and patwaris, presided over by the tahsildars.

In the year 1869, the Education Department was established on a firm footing with the appointment of a Secretary to the Miscellaneous Minister in the Education Department and also a Director of Public Instruction. English education was first introduced in the district in 1873, when English was given the place of a subsidiary language. In the year 1874, Deputy Inspectors were appointed for all districts to whom were transferred most of the duties connected with educational matters. In the meanwhile, the whole system of education was re-organised dividing it into primary, lower secondary and higher secondary stages. In the year 1882, high schools were opened at the headquarters of all districts. Primary education was made free and a middle school examination was instituted in 1890. But it was twenty years later that a Higher Secondary Certificate Examination was held corresponding to the Matriculation Examination in other areas.

Among the non-official organisations which strove for the improvement of education in the eighties and nineties of the 19th century, mention may be made of St. Mary's Convent. It was started near Raichur Railway Station in 1887 and conducted by the Congregation of the Missionary Sisters of St. Ann of Providence. It is the oldest institution in Raichur district and, till 1957, it was only a middle school. In 1957, it was raised to the status of a high school for both boys and girls. Even now it is

one of the popular institutions in the district. The other two private agencies, which have been striving for improvement and spread of education in the district since the twenties of the 20th century, are the Hamdard Higher Secondary School, Raichur city, and the Vidyananda Gurukula Higher Secondary School, Kuknur. A brief account of each of these institutions is given hereunder.

The Hamdard High School was started by the late Pandit Taranath, who was an eminent nationalist, in 1920 on nationalist lines as a sort of revolt against the oppressive feudal rule. It had a strength of about 150 pupils at the time of its inception. The name of Pandit Taranath as a pioneer in the educational advancement will be long remembered in the area. The Hamdard High School stands as a monument to his long years of social service. The school was inaugurated with primary I to IV standards, together with the I, II and III forms of the middle stage. By 1925, it was converted into a full-fledged high school. Since then, it has been expanding and has become a household word in the area. With the expansion of the high school, the primary sections were abolished and only the middle (*i.e.*, senior primary) and high school classes were retained. The strength of the school at the time of the re-organisation of States was about 500 and by 1968 it rose to 1,125, under the charge of 39 teachers. It was upgraded into a Higher Secondary School during the year 1966-67, with the opening of XI standard in Humanities. In the same year, English medium sections were also started.

**Hamdard Higher
Secondary
School**

The school is situated in the heart of the town near the Naurang Darwaja of the Raichur Fort. First, it was started in a mud house of a mediaeval type. Now, this is the biggest school in the town with a huge building and with an adequate number of rooms for holding classes. Students from far and near are attracted for studies in this institution. The organisation which runs the institution is called the Taranath Shikshana Samsthe (this Samsthe runs also the Laxmi Venkatesh Desai College), named after the founder of the institution. Besides public contributions, the school also gets a Government grant. The institution has a plan of starting a general hostel for the benefit of needy students. Many of the products of this institution are now rendering valuable service in various fields.

Vidyananda Gurukula Higher Secondary School at Kuknur in Yelburga taluk is also a well-known private institution started by the efforts of Sri R. B. Desai and the late Sri H. Ramaswamy, in 1922. Before the establishment of this institution, students from this backward area had to go to Raichur or Dharwar for their studies. The institution was started as a primary school with standards I to IV and the strength of students at the time of inception was 75, managed by five teachers. By 1952, it was

**Vidyananda
Gurukula Higher
Secondary
School**

upgraded into a high school and was recognised by the erstwhile Hyderabad Government with an annual grant of Rs. 14,934. Recently, *i.e.*, in the year 1967, it was upgraded into a Higher Secondary School, with the opening of XI standard in Humanities. The present strength of pupils in the school, including the primary sections, is 598, under the charge of 27 teachers.

The school has got 13 acres of land, with a well-constructed building, donated for the use of the institution. The activities of the school are considerably helping the promotion of education of the people in that rural part. The results of the S.S.L.C. examination during the years from 1963 to 1969 have been more than 60 per cent except in 1964 and 1966. Many of those who studied in this institution were active participants in the *satyagraha* movements waged for the establishment of responsible Government in Hyderabad State and its accession to the Indian Union. The institution has produced also a good number of persons who are making considerable contributions in the field of letters and social service.

Growth of
literacy through
the decades

Raichur district comprised eleven taluks before its integration with the new Mysore State on the 1st November 1956, when Gadwal and Alampur taluks were transferred to Andhra Pradesh. Any study of the trends of literacy in the district prior to re-organisation would, therefore, include these two taluks also unless specifically stated otherwise.

In the past, Raichur district was educationally backward compared to the other areas of the new Mysore State. The percentage of literacy was very low. In 1901, the proportion of persons in the district, who were able to read and write, was 2.1 per cent (males 4 per cent and females 0.15 per cent). The term 'literate' used in the 1951 census figures included all those who were able both to read and write but had not passed any examination or had read up to the third form or eighth class. The number of such literates was 88,561 in 1951. As per the Statistical Outline of Mysore for 1957, the number of literates in the district in that year was 1,10,390, giving a percentage of 9.3 to the total population of the district. Out of this total, there were 97,990 male literates and 12,400 female literates, giving a percentage of 16.9 and 2.2 respectively. These figures indicate that the progress of the district in the educational field was very poor. Education had not made any headway at all in the villages. The Government, of late, had introduced compulsion in the primary stage in several areas of the district.

As per the 1961 census, the number of literates and the educated in the district was 1,72,415, out of whom 1,43,957 were males and 28,458 females. Thus, it is seen that within a decade, the percentage of literates had increased from 9.3 in 1951 to 15.66

in 1961. The cultivating classes in the rural areas have yet to favour the idea of sending their children to schools. Further, especially in the rural areas, pupils drop out at the end of primary stage for assisting their elders in agricultural activities. In recent years, various efforts have been made by running adult literacy classes, organising social activities and introducing incentives to attract the rural adults also to learn to read and write.

Two statements showing literacy by taluks and towns in Raichur district in 1951 and 1961 are appended at the end of this chapter.

The statement given below shows the number of literates and persons possessing various educational qualifications in the district as enumerated in the 1951 census :—

Educational levels

<i>Educational level</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1	2	3	4
Literates ..	1,10,390	97,990	12,400
Middle School ..	4,220	3,807	413
Matriculation or S.S.L.C. ..	1,962	1,865	97
Intermediates in Arts and Science.	235	223	12
Graduates in Arts and Science	183	181	2
Post-Graduates in Arts and Science.	15	14	1
Teaching ..	205	174	31
Engineering ..	238	238	..
Agriculture ..	16	16	..
Veterinary ..	2	2	..
Commerce ..	16	16	..
Law ..	180	179	1
Medical ..	122	109	13
Others ..	395	360	35

As per the 1961 census, the following are the figures showing both the number of literates without educational level and the number of literates with certain educational levels :—

<i>Educational level</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1	2	3	4
1. Literates without educational level.	1,34,161	1,13,963	20,198
2. Primary or Junior Basic education.	30,806	23,097	7,709
3. Matriculation and above ..	7,448	6,897	551
Total ..	1,72,415	1,43,957	28,458

The following figures indicate the number of persons in the urban areas of the district possessing educational qualifications higher than matriculation as in 1961 :—

<i>Educational level</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1	2	3	4
(1) Technical diploma equal to degree.	216	211	5
(2) Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	50	50	..
(3) University or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree.	514	472	42
(4) Technical degree or diploma equal to technical degree :			
(a) Engineering ..	116	116	..
(b) Medicine ..	25	24	1
(c) Agriculture ..	17	17	..
(d) Veterinary and Dairying	9	9	..
(e) Technology ..	4	4	..
(f) Teaching ..	54	46	8
(g) Others ..	1	1	..

As per the 1951 Census, there were in all 1,32,854* persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 135 belonging to the Scheduled Tribes. In 1961, there were 1,14,079 persons (56,618 males and 57,461 females) belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 45 persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes (27 males and 18 females) in the district. To further the education of these people, the State Government have been implementing several schemes such as non-levy of fees for their education and award of special scholarships, etc. The Social Welfare Directorate, under the supervision of a special staff, have been implementing special schemes of education for them (See Chapter XVII).

Pre-Primary Education

Formerly, infant classes were attached to some primary schools and, to some extent, they served the purpose of pre-primary and nursery education. Now, pre-primary education is mostly managed by private organisations. The general policy of Government in this respect has been one of encouragement and assistance rather

*Including Gadwal and Alampur taluks.

than of direct initiative. The Government are helping the private agencies and local bodies by giving grants-in-aid for running *shishu-viharas* or nursery schools, which are meant primarily for the development of the educational instincts in children of the age group of three to five years. As on 31st March 1969, there were three nursery schools, one recognised and two unrecognised, each with a capacity of 50 pupils, under the charge of 10 teachers, managed by private bodies. Besides these, there were eleven nursery classes, three at the district headquarters and one at each taluk headquarters, with a capacity of 50 pupils in each class, administered by the Social Welfare Department. The lady organisers of the respective places were in charge of the pupils.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Primary education was imparted mainly in primary schools and the primary sections of some of the composite primary-*cum*-middle schools. Usually, the primary sections consisted of five classes, the infant class, corresponding to the nursery class, and primary classes I to IV. In 1903, there were 31 primary and two middle schools in the district and the total number of pupils under instruction was 2,679, including 94 girls.

Set-up under
Hyderabad
Government

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

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

As in April 1957, according to the figures made available by the District Educational Officer, Raichur, there were 734 boys' primary schools and 31 girls' primary schools in the district. The following table gives the number of boys and girls in primary schools, taluk-wise, as in 1957 :—

<i>Taluk</i>		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
1		2	3	4
Raichur		4,361	757	5,118
Manvi		3,142	327	3,469
Deodurg		2,175	234	2,409
Lingsugur		2,554	358	2,912
Sindhanur		1,636	158	1,794
Kushtagi		2,435	289	2,724
Koppal		2,931	578	3,509
Yelburga		2,933	409	3,342
Gangavati		1,543	471	2,014
Total		23,710	3,581	27,291

Voluntary Schools

There were some schools in the district known as Voluntary Aided Primary Schools. These were, in fact, single-teacher primary schools where the teachers, who volunteered to work in them, were paid a grant of Rs. 30 per mensem without any dearness allowance or any service conditions; they were paid for all the twelve months in a year. As in April 1957, the number of such voluntary schools was 202. All these schools were taken over by the Government during the Third Five-Year Plan. There were only three regular aided primary schools in the district receiving Government help on grant-in-aid basis in 1957.

Progress from 1951-52 to 1965-66

For a total number of 1,364 villages in the district, there were in all 765 primary schools with a pupil population of 27,291 in 1957. More than 300 primary schools had no proper buildings. During the First Five-Year Plan, 63 voluntary schools were taken over by Government and 25 ordinary schools were converted into basic schools. During the Second Five-Year Plan, 388 single-teacher schools were opened in school-less villages and 40 additional teachers were appointed to full-fledged primary schools; 20 primary schools were converted into basic schools. During the Third Five-Year Plan, about 340 new schools were opened, 471 additional teachers were appointed and 202 voluntary schools were taken over by Government.

Junior Primary Schools

With the object of obtaining uniformity of pattern all over the State, primary schools of all types have been now categorised into junior primary schools with I to IV standards and senior primary schools with either I to VII standards or V to VII standards. Within a period of 12 years since 1957, the number of junior primary schools in the district had gone up from 765 to 1,005 and the pupil strength from 27,291 to 42,225. The following table gives the taluk-wise number of junior primary schools with pupils and teachers as in 1968-69 :—

Number of Junior Primary Schools (with pupil and teacher strength) in Raichur district as in 1968-69

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	No. of schools	Boys	Girls	Total No. of pupils	Men teachers		Women teachers		Total No. of teachers
						Train- ed	Un- trained	Train- ed	Un- trained	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Raichur ..	129	3,872	1,856	5,728	64	6	73	8	151
2.	Deodurg ..	128	3,121	1,126	4,247	112	..	35	5	152
3.	Manvi ..	114	849	792	1,641	71	6	51	9	137
4.	Koppal ..	108	4,060	2,104	6,164	96	..	39	1	136
5.	Gangavati ..	106	2,728	1,822	4,550	78	2	36	1	117
6.	Yelburga ..	81	2,665	1,332	3,997	61	..	26	2	89
7.	Kushtagi ..	114	3,622	1,879	5,501	91	..	40	5	136
8.	Sindhaur ..	92	3,071	1,451	4,522	68	4	36	4	112
9.	Lingsugur ..	133	3,901	1,974	5,875	91	5	43	13	152
Total ..		1,005	27,889	14,336	42,225	732	23	379	48	1,182

RAICHUR DISTRICT

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**Junior
Girls' Primary
Schools**

Out of 1,005 junior primary schools, 20 were junior girls' primary schools with a total pupil strength of 1,866 girls and 308 boys under the charge of 53 teachers.

**Senior Primary
Schools**

In the year 1957-58, there were eight middle schools, of which four were middle-*cum*-high schools and, as stated earlier, some of the Government schools were also conducting middle school classes which were styled as primary-*cum*-middle schools. In all the eight middle schools, including one for girls, there was a total strength of 2,340 pupils. The State Government was maintaining middle schools at Hanamsagar and Tawargera in Kushtagi taluk and at Kuknur in Yelburga taluk. The Government middle-*cum*-high schools were located one each at Deodurg, Sindhanur, Manvi and Kushtagi. One hundred and thirty-one teachers were in charge of 2,085 pupils in seven boys' middle schools and 10 teachers were in charge of 255 pupils in the girls' middle school at Koppal.

Since 1957, the number of senior primary schools had gone up to 329 by 1968-69, and the strength of pupils had increased to 67,313. The following table gives the taluk-wise number of senior primary schools with pupils and teachers as in 1968-69 :—

Number of Senior Primary Schools (with pupil and teacher strength) in Raichur district as in 1968-69

St. No.	Name of taluk	No. of schools	Boys	Girls	Total No. of pupils	Men teachers		Women teachers		Total No. of teachers
						Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Raichur ..	39	7,546	3,054	10,600	148	23	70	35	276
2.	Deodurg ..	26	3,090	1,269	4,359	80	4	23	9	116
3.	Manvi ..	31	4,709	1,073	5,782	104	12	45	8	169
4.	Koppal ..	30	5,375	3,363	8,738	143	6	33	18	200
5.	Gangavati ..	45	5,398	2,414	7,812	129	5	47	9	190
6.	Yelburga ..	46	6,712	2,994	9,706	178	..	64	1	243
7.	Kushtagi ..	39	3,818	2,178	5,996	135	6	39	5	185
8.	Sandhanur ..	30	3,629	1,419	5,048	78	6	35	6	125
9.	Lingsugur ..	43	6,043	2,199	8,242	129	12	61	11	213
Total ..		329	46,320	19,963	66,283	1,124	74	417	102	1,717

Out of 329 senior primary schools, eight were girls' schools with a pupil strength of 2,485 girls and 55 boys under the charge of 63 teachers. These schools were situated at Raichur, Manvi, Deodurg, Sindhanur, Koppal and Gangavati.

During 1968-69, the progress of primary education was still furthered by starting 66 new schools and appointing 86 teachers, by which the total number of primary schools went up to 1,400 and the total strength of pupils to 1,12,826.

**Compulsory
Primary
Education**

Compulsory primary education was introduced in selected areas from the academic year 1953, in accordance with the Hyderabad Compulsory Education Act, 1952. In each district, a contiguous area was brought under compulsion. There was, however, no Attendance Officer. The District Educational Officer was in charge of the enforcement of this Act as well. In 1954, Compulsory primary education was introduced in 64 schools in Raichur district. In 1956, the Act was extended to 20 more schools. In the year 1956-57, the strength of pupils in these schools was 4,680.

**Mysore
Compulsory
Primary
Education
Act, 1961**

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

- (i) establishment of primary schools within a walking distance of one mile from the home of every child in the State ;
- (ii) making it the responsibility of every parent to cause his children to attend an approved school ;
- (iii) the creation of attendance authorities to enforce enrolment ;
- (iv) prevention of employment of children which would keep them away from attendance at schools ; and

- (v) constitution of primary school panchayat courts to try offences contravening the provisions of the Act.

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

- (i) opening of schools in all villages having a minimum population of 300 where the minimum number of students are available ;
- (ii) provision of additional teachers to existing schools ;
- (iii) provision for incentive schemes like mid-day meals, supply of books, attendance scholarships, etc ;
- (iv) constitution of a School Betterment Committee for each school ; and
- (v) making the Taluk Development Boards and the Municipalities share the responsibilities connected with the implementation of compulsory primary education in their respective areas.

An enumeration of children of school-going age was conducted early in February 1961, in the entire State, to assess the number of children who should be enrolled. The number of such children enumerated in Raichur district was 24,691 boys and 18,382 girls. The number of children who were admitted into schools as per the scheme was 21,913 boys and 13,743 girls, the total percentage of enrolment being 83.

The following statement shows the number of children enumerated and enrolled and the percentage of enrolment, during the subsequent years upto the end of 1968-69 :—

Number of children enumerated and enrolled in Rajchur district from 1962-63 to 1968-69

<i>Particulars</i>	1962-63			1963-64			1964-65			1965-66		
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Enumerated ..	53,357	39,962	93,319	64,162	47,681	1,11,843	69,161	47,479	1,16,640	72,125	46,052	1,18,177
Enrolled ..	42,935	28,107	32,342	54,762	34,868	89,630	57,583	34,166	91,749	65,047	37,329	1,02,376
Percentage of enrolment.	82	71	77	85	73.7	82	83	72	78	90	81	86

<i>Particulars</i>	1966-67			1967-68			1968-69		
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Enumerated ..	83,700	52,492	1,36,192	74,819	43,847	1,18,166	1,04,940	69,636	1,65,576
Enrolled ..	69,716	49,431	1,10,147	67,221	36,840	1,04,061	78,580	42,657	1,21,237
Percentage of enrolment.	83	79	81	89.8	84	86.9	75	70.3	72.5

As seen from the foregoing figures, the achievement by the end of 1965-66 was short of only 4 per cent for the expected 90 per cent. But on the whole, regarding the total assessment and enrolment, there was a marked increase of more than three times within a period of eight years.

The scheme of basic education, which was sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi, gained importance after independence. The principle underlying the scheme is that children should learn also some suitable crafts so as to develop initiative, enterprise and resourcefulness. Productive work being made a basis of learning, the children are taught basic crafts like spinning, weaving, gardening and agriculture. The teaching staff for these schools are drawn from the basic training institutions. Basic education, with a vocational bias, has been accepted as a pattern of education.

As on 31st March 1969, there were 86 junior basic schools and two senior basic schools in the district. Junior basic schools are schools with standards I to IV and senior basic schools have classes from V to VII. The following statement indicates the number of basic schools, the strength of pupils and teachers :—

<i>Type of institution</i>	<i>No. of schools</i>	<i>No. of pupils</i>	<i>No. of teachers</i>
Junior Basic ..	84	8,458	252
Senior Basic ..	2	236	24
Total ..	86	8,694	276

The medium of instruction in the primary schools is generally the mother-tongue or regional language of the child. In a few of the schools, the pupils are taught in Hindi and Telugu also depending upon the number of such pupils in the schools concerned. One Junior Tamil School was started at the Hutti Gold Mines in 1958-59 and one Telugu School was started at Ramanagar camp in Manvi taluk in 1968-69. The strength of students of the Tamil School was 185 boys and 128 girls, under the charge of three men teachers and one woman teacher. In the Telugu School, there was only one class with 40 pupils under the charge of one teacher.

Parallel Urdu classes are run in many of the existing primary schools in Raichur district. In 1968-69, there were 4,235 boys and 2,340 girls attending these Urdu classes under the charge of 100 men and 60 women teachers.

**Changes in
syllabi of
studies**

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

A curriculum committee was then appointed to formulate the outlines of the primary school course and various syllabus sub-committees were also constituted to draw up detailed syllabi for the subjects and activities in the primary schools. The draft syllabi prepared by the above sub-committees were published with a view to eliciting opinions, criticisms and suggestions from educationists and others interested in education. An *ad-hoc* committee was then appointed to go through the opinions, views and suggestions and to finalise the draft syllabi. The syllabi thus finalised by the *ad-hoc* committee were accepted by the Educational Integration Advisory Committee and approved by Government.

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

Mid-day meals

The purpose of providing mid-day meals in the primary schools to poor children is to promote their school attendance and thus make the universal, free and compulsory primary education a success all over the State. The mid-day meals scheme was started in October 1963 and since then, the Department of Public Instruction, in collaboration with the CARE organisation has been supplying mid-day meals to primary school children during the intervals. The quantity of food supplied to each school-going pupil is csm (corn meals) 3 ounces and oil half an ounce. To prepare food for one pupil, the total expenditure for one year would amount to about Rs. 50. During the years 1965-66 and 1966-67, the percentages of children covered under the mid-day meals scheme in Raichur district were 53.5 and 52.5 respectively. In January 1969, the regular number of beneficiaries allotted was 33,700 and the number utilised was 28,241. Pre-school children were also covered under this scheme, the number benefited being 12,616 in January 1969. The interested agencies, such as the Taluk Development Boards, Municipalities, Village Panchayats, etc., are playing an important role in feeding as many school-going children as possible under the mid-day meals scheme.

The CARE (Co-operation for American Relief Everywhere), which is engaged in this scheme, is an American voluntary organisation doing relief and welfare work in many countries. It is a non-political organisation devoted to serve on a non-profit basis, and its activities are being carried on in 14 States of our country.

The public of Raichur district are not lagging behind in discharging their responsibilities in the field of education. They have been contributing liberally towards the various educational schemes being implemented in the district. The following figures indicate the amounts directly contributed by the public of Raichur district since 1961-62 :—

Public contributions towards education

Sl. No.	Year	Contribution	
		Rs.	P.
1.	1961-62	62,499	71
2.	1962-63	1,65,525	68
3.	1963-64	95,153	23
4.	1964-65	96,529	33
5.	1965-66	1,22,236	31
6.	1966-67	2,89,671	94
7.	1967-68	1,15,945	50
8.	1968-69	10,77,426	10
(upto end of 2nd quarter).			

The administrative pattern of education in the erstwhile Hyderabad-Karnatak areas was different, to a certain extent, from that obtaining in the former Mysore State. At the district level, an Inspector of Schools was in charge of primary schools in Raichur district. He was a gazetted officer, holding a class II post. The administration of all primary schools was his responsibility. The inspection of these schools was, however, done by the Deputy Inspectors of Schools in charge of each educational range, who were non-gazetted officers. All administrative matters like transfers and promotions vested with the Inspector of Schools. The Deputy Inspectors were subordinate to the Inspector of Schools.

Administration of education

The designation of Inspector of Schools has since been changed to District Educational Officer to achieve uniformity in this regard. The District Educational Officer is responsible for the administration and control of all primary, basic, middle and high schools. He is also responsible for the release of grants to aided high schools, orphanages and aided hostels in the district. To assist him in

Present set-up

matters of primary education, there are three Assistant Educational Officers, their headquarters being at Raichur, Lingsugur and Koppal. To assist him in matters of secondary education, there is one more Assistant Educational Officer. A Deputy Director of Public Instruction stationed at Gulbarga is in charge of the administration and control of all secondary schools and teachers' training institutions in the district.

There are nine Range Offices, one at each taluk headquarters, and each range is under the control of an Inspector of Schools assisted by one Deputy Inspector of Schools in respect of compulsory primary education and inspection of schools. Each Assistant Educational Officer of primary education is in charge of three ranges; Raichur area includes Raichur, Manvi and Deodurg Ranges while the Lingsugur area includes Lingsugur, Sindhanur and Kushtagi Ranges and the Koppal area Koppal, Gangavati and Yelburga Ranges.

In addition to the above mentioned executive staff, there is also a Gazetted Assistant under the District Educational Officer to supervise the ministerial and accounts work.

A District Book Depot, with a I Division Clerk, is attached to the District Educational Officer.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Set-up under
Hyderabad
Government

A Board of Secondary Education was in existence to guide and supervise secondary education in the old Hyderabad State, prior to reorganisation. The Board made periodic recommendations to the Government for the organisation of secondary education. Various committees and sub-committees were formed to evolve a suitable pattern of secondary education. Text Book Committees were also constituted to prepare syllabi and also to select suitable books of studies for the different classes of the secondary stage. The system of secondary education was reorganised in such a way as to facilitate bifurcation at the end of any stage of instruction, *i.e.*, primary, lower secondary, higher secondary or university stage. Under the revised scheme, secondary education extended over a period of six years from class V to class X.

Medium of
Instruction

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

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

According to the revised syllabi, the scheme of studies for the higher secondary education was :—

Group 'A' (General)

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

Group 'B' (Vocational and other subjects from IX standard onwards)

(1) Humanities, (2) Science, (3) Technical, (4) Agriculture, (5) Commerce, (6) Home Science, (7) Fine Arts, and (8) Fisheries Technology.

These syllabi have been further revised abolishing the electives from the year 1969-70.

As per the recommendations of the Kothari Commission, the State Advisory Board of Education resolved to provide a common curriculum of general education for the first 10 years of school education. Accordingly, a general curriculum committee and several sub-committees were formed to frame the syllabi in various subjects for standards VIII, IX and X. It was the intention of the Government to abolish the electives in standard IX during the academic year 1969-70. The new syllabi, after the approval of the State Secondary Education Board, was approved by the

New scheme of studies

Government in November 1968, with permission to implement it from 1969-70 in standard IX and from 1970-71 in standards VIII and X.

The new scheme of studies is as follows :—

1. First Language

(a) One of the following languages : Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, English, Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic.

or

(b) One of the following composite courses.—

(i) Mother-tongue+Regional Language (Except Kannada).

(ii) Mother-tongue+Classical Language

(iii) Regional Language+Classical Language (No composite course in the case of English).

2. Second Language — English
3. Third Language — Hindi
4. Science — Physics, Chemistry and Biology
5. Mathematics — Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry
6. History, Geography and Civics
7. Physical Education
8. Games
9. Work Experience/Drawing and Art/Music and Dance
10. Moral Education/School Broadcasting, and
11. Library Work.

High Schools

In 1953-54, there were only nine high schools—with 4,059 pupils under the charge of 165 teachers—in the district. This number had increased to twelve in 1957. Of these, seven were Government High Schools for boys and one was Government High School for girls and the remaining four were privately owned. During a period of over a decade, *i.e.*, by March 1969, the number of high schools in the district had gone up to 51.

As in July 1969, there were 59 high schools, 54 for boys and five for girls. Of these, eight were newly sanctioned during the early part of 1969-70, seven of these being for boys and one for girls. Of the 54 high schools for boys, 16 were Government schools and they were located at Raichur, Gunjahalli, Deodurg, Lingsugur, Maski, Sajjalagudda, Kushtagi, Hanamsagar, Yelburga,

Koppal, Gangavati, Kanakgiri, Sindhanur, Manvi and Sirvar. The institutions at Deodurg, Lingsugur, Gangavati, Sindhanur and Manvi were higher secondary schools. Of the five girls' high schools, two were Government schools and they were situated at Raichur and Koppal.

After the reorganisation of States, the Taluk Boards came forward to start high schools and by the end of 1968-69, there were 18 Taluk Board High Schools in the district and four more schools had been sanctioned to be started during the year 1969-70, thus raising the total number of Taluk Board High Schools to 22. These were located at the places mentioned below:—

Sl. No.	Place	Taluk	Sl. No.	Place	Taluk
1	2	3	1	2	3
1.	Matmari ..	Raichur	14.	Hiresindogi ..	Koppal
2.	Jegarkal ..		15.	Betageri ..	
			16.	Kinhal ..	
3.	Jalhalli ..	Deodurg	17.	Herur ..	Gangavati
4.	Gabbur ..		18.	Karatgi ..	
5.	Arkera ..				
6.	Gurgunta ..	Lingsugur	19.	Jawalgera ..	Sindhanur
7.	Mudgal ..				
8.	Hutti ..				
9.	Chalgera ..	Kushtagi	20.	Kurdi ..	Manvi
10.	Hanamanhal ..		21.	Kavital ..	
			22.	Kallur ..	
11.	Mangalur ..	Yelburga			
12.	Tadkal ..				
13.	Hirewankal-kunta.				

There were no Municipal High Schools in the district as in the old Mysore region. Only one Municipal High School for girls was sanctioned to be started at Sindhanur during 1969-70.

Several public associations are running high schools in the district, for which they receive Government grants as laid down in the Mysore Educational Grant-in-aid Code. Cent per cent teaching grant is being given by Government to aided schools since 1967. In addition, building and equipment grants are also given in

Taluk Board High Schools

Aided High Schools

deserving cases. These institutions are inspected by the Education Department and their accounts are subject to audit. At the end of 1968-69, there were 15 aided high schools—six at Raichur proper, two at Kuknur and the remaining at Koppal, Tawargera, Hittanhal, Hulgi, Munirabad, Gangavati and Balganur. Of these, two were girls' high schools. During 1969-70, three new schools were started at Raichur, Alawandi and Gejjalagatta and, as a result, the number of aided schools increased to 18. Of these, the Hamdard School at Raichur and the Vidyananda Gurukula at Kuknur were higher secondary schools with XI standard as stated earlier.

The table given below shows the strength of pupils and teachers in the various high schools for boys in the district during 1968-69 :—

Management	No. of schools	Number of pupils		No. of trained teachers		No. of untrained teachers	
		Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government ..	16	6,062	486	235	..	65	1
Taluk Board ..	18	1,738	119	31	..	78	..
Aided ..	13	4,095	565	74	2	78	4
Total ..	47	11,895	1,170	340	2	221	5

Girls' High Schools

There were only four girls' high schools as on 31st March 1969. Of these, two were Government institutions—at Raichur and Koppal—and the other two were aided institutions at Raichur itself. A Municipal High School for girls was newly sanctioned to be started at Sindhanur from 1969-70. In places where there are no separate high schools for girls, they are admitted to the boys' institutions where separate seating arrangements are made for them. Owing to the encouragement given to girls' education in the form of freeships and scholarships, the strength of girls in high schools has been on the increase during the past five years. The following table shows the strength of pupils and teachers in the girls' institutions in the district as on 31st March 1969 :—

Management	No. of schools	No. of pupils		No. of trained teachers		No. of un-trained teachers	
		Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government ..	2	..	798	5	26	1	10
Aided ..	2	435*	642	..	11	1	4
Total ..	4	435	1,440	5	37	2	14

It is seen from the foregoing two tables that only 2,610 girls were in high schools in the district on 31st March 1969. Compared to the total female population of the district, the number of girls studying in high schools may be said to be far from satisfactory.

At the end of tenth year, a public examination called the **S.S.L.C. Examination** is conducted by the State Secondary Education Examination Board. The table given below shows, management-wise, the number of examinees and the number of passes during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 :—

Year	No. of examinees	No. passed	Percentage
1	2	3	4

(i) Government High Schools

1967 ..	1,129	300	26.5
1968 ..	1,248	548	43.8
1969 ..	1,353	570	42.1

(ii) Taluk Board High Schools

1967 ..	84	13	15.5
1968 ..	326	111	34.0
1969 ..	416	218	52.4

(iii) Private or Aided High Schools

1967 ..	493	216	43.8
1968 ..	655	375	55.6
1969 ..	726	416	57.3

* Only one girls' high school, i.e., St. Mary's Convent High School, Raichur, admits boys and runs separate classes for them.

From all these three types of institutions, the total number of pupils who appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination, the total number of students who passed and the total percentages of passes during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969, were as given below :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. appeared</i>	<i>No. passed</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	2	3	4
1967 ..	1,706	529	28.6
1968 ..	2,229	1,034	44.5
1969 ..	2,495	1,204	48.2

As seen from the above figures, there was much improvement in the results in 1968 and 1969 over that of 1967.

In 1962, there were 30 high schools in the district giving a ratio of 1 to 36,400 population and the area served by a high school was, on an average, 181.20 sq. miles. In 1969, there were 59 high schools giving a ratio of 1 to 18,659 population and each high school serving an area of 92.13 sq. miles, thus registering nearly a hundred per cent increase in seven years.

Educational and Vocational Guidance

In recent years, educational and vocational guidance activities are gaining momentum in secondary schools. The State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance, a wing of the Department of Education, has been organising guidance activities since its inception in 1959. One of its important activities is to train high school teachers as career masters, who, in turn, can guide the pupils in solving their problems—educational, vocational and personal. The career masters also enable the pupils to know the 'world of work' so that they can choose proper vocations after leaving the schools. Upto the end of 1968-69, 23 high school teachers in Raichur district were trained as career masters. The target under the Fourth Five-Year Plan is to provide at least one career master to each of the high schools in the State. The guidance activities also aim at minimising the failures in the examinations by improving the study habits of the pupils. There is also an attempt to co-ordinate the services of several agencies interested in education.

COMMERCE EDUCATION

Commerce education is imparted in three types of institutions, namely, high schools, colleges and private commerce schools.

There has been a Commerce Arts group in the S.S.L.C., which will be discontinued after 1969-70 in view of the new scheme of providing electiveless education from 1969-70 by giving effect to the new syllabus in the IX standard. The commerce group includes subjects like Accountancy, Banking, Practice of Commerce, Co-operation and Typewriting. A candidate for the S.S.L.C. examination with Commerce Arts as optionals has to choose any two of the above mentioned subjects. Commerce education, at the college level, is imparted as a continuation course for those who had taken these subjects in the high school.

The commerce schools conduct classes generally in the mornings and evenings and prepare candidates for the various commerce examinations conducted by the Government. Many of these institutions receive maintenance grants from the Education Department. The Board for Commerce Education and Examinations, constituted by Government, prescribes the courses for these examinations and conducts them. The Director of Public Instruction is the *ex-officio* President of the Board and a Senior Assistant Director is its *ex-officio* Secretary. The Board grants certificates and diplomas to successful candidates. There were seven such institutions in the district, all under private managements, during the year 1968-69, in which 1,081 boys and 49 girls were studying under the guidance of 11 teachers. The following table shows the names of the institutions and the number of students and teachers in them as on 31st August 1968 :

Commerce
Institutes

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Date of establishment	Boys	Girls	Total	Teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	The Royal Institute of Commerce, Raichur.	15-8-1938	294	9	303	1
2.	The Rashtreeya Institute of Commerce, Raichur.	1-6-1957	265	7	272	1
3.	The Ravindranath Institute of Commerce, Raichur.	15-2-1959	296	25	321	2
4.	The Golden Institute of Commerce, Hutti.	3-3-1958	26	3	29	3
5.	Sri Ganapathi Institute of Commerce, Koppal.	1-4-1958	57	..	57	1
6.	Sri Lakshminarayana Institute of Commerce, Gangavati.	6-10-1966	71	..	71	1
7.	Sri Srinivasa Institute of Commerce, Munirabad.	9-9-1968	72	5	77	2
Total	1,081	49	1,130	11

HIGHER EDUCATION

There had been no facilities for higher education in Raichur district until the year 1954, when Sri Laxmi Venkatesh Desai College was established in Raichur town. In addition to this college, there are now two other colleges, namely, Commerce College in Raichur town and Sri Gavisiddheshwara College of Arts and Science at Koppal. A brief account of each of these institutions is given in the following paragraphs.

**Laxmi Venka-
tesh Desai
College,
Raichur**

The Laxmi Venkatesh Desai College was founded on the 9th of August 1954 as an Intermediate Arts College, with an initial enrolment of only nine students. At first, it had been affiliated to the Osmania University, Hyderabad. It was affiliated to the Karnatak University, Dharwar, after the reorganisation of States in 1956. This institution is called after the donors, Smt. Laxmi Bai and Sri Venkoba Rao Desai, and is managed by the Taranath Shikshana Samsthe, formerly known as the Raichur Education Society. (This Samsthe runs also the Hamdard Higher Secondary School as already stated elsewhere in this chapter).

In the third year, a new one-year pre-university course, both in Science and Humanities, was started and the strength of pupils rose to 84. In June 1957, the first year of the three-year degree course was started leading to B.A. and B.Sc. degrees as also a special one-year course leading to the professional faculties of Medicine and Engineering.

To start with, the strength of the staff was five and by the end of 1968-69, it had risen to 24. The strength of the students as on 31st March 1969 was 670 including 72 girls. There was also a commerce section upto the year 1964, when a new Commerce College was founded by separating the commerce section from the L.V.D. College in accordance with the requirement of the Karnatak University. The College offers courses in Science and Humanities, with Physics, Chemistry and Zoology as Majors among Sciences and Political Science, Economics, Kannada and Hindi as Majors among Humanities.

The College was conducted, in the beginning, in the Hamdard Higher Secondary School premises and later, it was shifted to a rented building. Now it has a building of its own, constructed at a cost of about Rs. 5½ lakhs. It also owns a hostel building with accommodation for 25 students. Besides providing a well-equipped library, the College is encouraging students to take active part in also literary, sports and N.C.C. activities. The institution is also bringing out an annual magazine called the *Prabuddha Vani*.

The commerce section of the L.V.D. College was separated from it in 1964 and a new Commerce College was founded on 1st July 1964. The College was named after Bankatlal Rajaram Bhooba on account of the services rendered by him to the Taranath Shikshana Samsthe which is running the institution. In the first year, there were only 49 students; in the second year it went up to 110 while in the third-year it further increased to 200. The strength in March 1969 was 400.

**Bankatlal
Rajaram Bhooba
College of
Commerce**

Sri Gavisiddheshwara College of Arts and Science, Koppal, was established in June 1963, under the auspices of the Gavimatha, one of the oldest religious and educational centres of Raichur district. The College started with Pre-University Arts and I year B.A., with 127 and eight students respectively, having only five members on the staff. During the year 1965-66, the strength of the students was 185. Starting of I year B.Sc. Course in 1966-67 was a special feature in the development of the College. The strength of students, as in July 1969, was Pre-University Course Arts 111, Pre-University Course Science 30, I year B.A. 23 and I year B.Sc. 16, with a total of 180. Including the Principal, there were 12 members on the staff of the College. His Holiness Shri Marishantaveera Swamiji of the Gavimatha and several other members have been providing necessary facilities for the development of the College. The Swamiji has donated about 400 acres of land to the College. Construction of a building, at an estimated cost of Rs. 13 lakhs, is in progress. The Gavimatha is feeding deserving students of both the College and the High School being run under the auspices of the *Matha*, besides providing lodging facilities to many of them.

**Gavisiddhesh-
wara College
of Arts and
Science**

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Before the Government Polytechnic came into existence at Raichur in 1961, there was a Technical Training Centre under the direct supervision of the Department of Technical Education, imparting training in certificate courses, such as (1) mechanical, (2) civil draughtsmanship, (3) carpentry, (4) tailoring and (5) wiremen's course, each of two years' duration.

The Government Polytechnic, Raichur, which is under the direct supervision of the Department of Technical Education, offers Diploma courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, with an intake capacity of 120 (40 in each of the courses). The duration of the course is three years and the minimum qualification for admission is a pass in the X standard.

**Government
Polytechnic,
Raichur**

The institution has its own building constructed at a cost of Rs. 7.45 lakhs. The workshop, laboratories and the library have been well-equipped at a cost of Rs. 61 lakhs. It has also

a hostel building constructed at a cost of Rs. 6.25 lakhs, with accommodation for 180 students. The library contains about 2,000 technical books; the S.A.S. Book Bank, sponsored by the local Rotary Club has 350 books. The strength of the pupils in different courses during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 is given below :—

1966-67		<i>I year</i>	<i>II year</i>	<i>III year</i>	<i>Total</i>
Civil	..	56	17	23	96
Electrical	..	49	24	33	106
Mechanical	..	56	30	36	122
		161	71	92	324

1967-68		<i>I year</i>	<i>II year</i>	<i>III year</i>	<i>Total</i>
Civil	..	54	21	15	90
Electrical	..	52	39	21	112
Mechanical	..	58	41	17	116
		164	101	53	318

1968-69		<i>I year</i>	<i>II year</i>	<i>III year</i>	<i>Total</i>
Civil	..	(No admissions)	8	13	21
Electrical	..	6	25	23	54
Mechanical	..	18	24	19	61
		24	57	55	136

From the above figures, it could be seen that there was a marked decrease in the strength of the pupils during 1968-69.

It was said to be due to the present unemployment problem facing the students coming out of the polytechnics.

The Department of Employment and Training started an **Industrial Training Institute** at Raichur in May 1958. The work of this institution began with the courses meant for training persons for becoming (1) welders, (2) fitters and (3) linemen and wiremen, admitting, in all, 64 trainees, 16 each for the first two courses and thirty-two for the third one. In 1962, one more course, *i.e.*, carpentry, was added and the strength of pupils during that year increased to 128.

Since its inception upto November 1965, about 1,170 trainees were admitted into the Institute and 505 were trained. One-third of the pupils enjoy the benefit of stipends at the rate of Rs. 25 per month per trainee during their training period of two years. The trainees belonging to the Scheduled Castes are paid Rs. 20 per month by the Social Welfare Department in addition to the stipend of Rs. 25.

The staff of the Institute, as in 1969, consisted of one Principal, five Supervisors and 29 Craft Instructors.

The Institute is functioning in its new building built at an estimated cost of rupees five lakhs; the building includes a workshop as well. The premises have an area of 13 acres and seven guntas with considerable scope for expansion. The construction of five twin-quarters for staff, at an estimated cost of Rs. 39,000 each, is in progress. The Institute is well-equipped to impart effective training in each of the trades and the equipment provided so far has costed about rupees six lakhs. The annual expenditure incurred by the Institute during the years from 1966-67 to 1968-69 was Rs. 82,894, Rs. 1,43,075 and Rs. 90,579, respectively (*See also chapter V*).

The Patel Road Merchants' College of Indian Medicine, Raichur, was established in August 1966 and named so because the Patel Road Merchants' Association donated Rs. 20,000 for the establishment of the College. The College was sponsored by the Academy of Medical Education, Raichur, its founder-president being Dr. Sangameshwar Sardar, a local medical practitioner and social worker. The College has its own building, and a dispensary for the practicals of the students was established in 1968. The College, at first, started offering a Diploma course in Ayurvedic Medicine and introduced the B.S.A.M. course in 1969-70. The medium of instruction is Kannada or Hindi. The College is affiliated to the Karnatak University. The strength of students, as in 1968-69, was 46, including six girls, while the strength of teaching staff, including the Dean, was nine.

There was an Ayurvedic College at Kushtagi, established in July 1958, under the auspices of the Rashtreeya Ayurveda Vidya-peetha. To start with, there were 30 students in the College, receiving education in Shuddha Ayurveda for a four-year Diploma course. This institution was later shifted to Bagalkot in Bijapur district.

**Vutkooor
Laxmiah College
of Pharmacy**

The Vutkooor Laxmiah College of Pharmacy, Raichur, was established in July 1967 and was named after the late Vutkooor Laxmiah, who donated Rs. 25,000 for the establishment of the College. This College was also sponsored by the Academy of Medical Education (which started the College of Indian Medicine). During the year 1968-69, there were 47 boys studying in the College and there were 13 members on the teaching staff including the Dean. The College offers a Diploma course in Pharmacy, the medium of instruction being English.

**Teachers'
Training
Institutions**

The training courses for teachers provided by the Department of Public Instruction are of two grades, namely, the Teachers' Certificate (Higher Grade) and the Teachers' Certificate (Lower Grade). The former is intended for teachers in senior primary or middle schools (classes V to VII) and is of two years' duration. The minimum general educational qualification for this course is a pass in the S.S.L.C. examination. The Teachers' Certificate Course (Lower Grade) is for teachers in junior primary schools (classes I to IV) and this course also is of two years' duration. Untrained teachers in service who are non-S.S.L.Cs., or who have passed the VII standard examination, are eligible for admission to this course. There is a public examination at the end of each course followed by a practical examination. The minimum age for admission to the lower course is 16 years, while for the higher course it is 17 years as on the 1st June of the year of admission. The course of studies includes principles of education, methods of teaching, psychology, school administration, crafts, music, kitchen-gardening and physical education. As on the 1st March 1969, there were four teachers' training institutions in the Raichur district, three of them being of the basic pattern, namely, Basic Training Institutions at Yermaras, Sindhanur and Koppal, and the remaining one—Government Hindi Shikshak Training College, Raichur. Brief accounts of these institutions are given below.

**Basic Training
Institute,
Yermaras**

The Basic Training Institute, Yermaras, is situated about five miles to the north of Raichur town. It provides training for the Teachers' Certificate Course (Higher Grade) of two years. Facilities are provided at the centre for giving training in crafts and community living. In the beginning of 1969-70, there were 128 trainees, 64 in the I year and an equal number in the II year.

The staff consisted of a Superintendent, nine graduate teachers, two craft teachers, one drawing master and one Hindi teacher.

The Basic Training Institute at Sindhanur was started during the year 1962-63. It provides training for the Teachers' Certificate (Higher Grade) of two years. The normal intake capacity is one hundred students. But, as in July 1969, there were 111 trainees, 58 in the I year including 10 private candidates and 53 in the II year including 13 private candidates. Out of 10 private candidates in the I year, two were stipendiaries, while in the II year, out of 13 candidates five were stipendiaries (each receiving a stipend of Rs. 25 per month). It has a good building with two blocks, one for academic activities and another for hostel purposes. The hostel consists of 25 living rooms and a dining hall. The staff consisted of a Superintendent, four graduate teachers, one Hindi teacher, two craft teachers, one Arts teacher and one physical education instructor. The institution has four acres of land attached to it for purposes of teaching agricultural craft.

**Basic Training
Institute,
Sindhanur**

The Government Basic Training Institute at Koppal which was started on the 1st June 1960, is attached to the Government High School, Koppal, and is under the direct supervision of the Headmaster of the Government High School. Upto 1967, it used to provide one year Teachers' Certificate Course (Higher) only to S.S.L.C. passed private candidates. But from 1968 onwards, the two-year course was started. The intake capacity is 100, fifty for the I year and 50 for the II year, and provision is made upto 50 per cent for the deputed candidates from the institutions. As in July 1969, there were 55 trainees including 15 private candidates in the I year and 49 trainees including 25 private candidates in the II year. The staff consisted of a Superintendent (who is also the Headmaster of the Government High School), five graduate teachers, two craft teachers, one drawing master and three part-time teachers.

**Basic Training
Institute,
Koppal**

The Government Hindi Shikshak Training College, Raichur, sponsored by the Central Government on cent per cent grant basis, was started in 1961. It was providing a one-year training course to Hindi teachers and candidates qualified in Hindi, upto 1968. In July 1968, it was changed into a two-year Kannada Medium Teachers' Hindi Certificate Higher Course with a special method in Hindi. As in July 1969, there were 66 trainees in the college including four women candidates. The deputation of teachers to this institution is only during alternate years, unlike every year in other training centres. In 1969, the staff consisted of a Superintendent, three graduate teachers, four craft teachers, one Hindi teacher, one Kannada pandit, one drawing teacher, one physical education teacher and one part-time music teacher. The

**Hindi Shikshak
Training
College,
Raichur**

minimum qualifications required for admission into this institution are a pass in S.S.L.C. and Hindi Pravesika of Dakshina Bharath Hindi Prachara Sabha or other equivalent examination. There is a provision to admit 25 private candidates during the alternate year of admissions. Deserving candidates are paid a stipend of Rs. 25 per month for 10 months in a year. Another special feature of the College is that the trainees get a family allowance of Rs. 25 per month.

**Physical
Education**

There is a physical education wing attached to the District Educational Officer, Raichur. A Physical Education Inspector is in charge of this wing and he supervises the physical education activities of primary schools. His duties include, among other things, guiding of the physical education teachers and organising short-term courses for the primary school teachers. The sports activities of the high schools are supervised and guided by an Assistant Superintendent of Physical Education attached to the office of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga, to which division Raichur belongs.

**District Sports
Council**

There is a District Sports Council which sponsors sports and other activities for the benefit of the youth. It is conducting short-term coaching classes in athletics and volley-ball. The Mysore State Sports Council has deputed two coaches to train young sports enthusiasts in the district. The duration of the course is three months and the capacity for admission is 30 at a time. Each trainee is paid fifty paise daily towards refreshment charges. This special type of programme is taken up only in two districts of the State, *i.e.*, Raichur and Dharwar.

**National Cadet
Corps**

Another important organisation, which has been sponsoring physical education activities in the district, is the 25 Mysore Battalion, National Cadet Corps, Raichur, which was established in 1963. The aims of this organisation are (i) to develop character, comradeship, ideal of service and capacity for leadership in young men and women; (ii) to provide service training to them so as to stimulate interest in the defence of the community; and (iii) to build up reserve of man-power to enable the armed forces to expand rapidly in a national emergency.

The N.C.C. Unit at Raichur started functioning as 74 Mysore Battalion N.C.C., and it was re-designated as 25 Mysore Battalion N.C.C. on 1st August 1964 under a re-organisation programme. Then, the Laxmi Venkatesh Desai College and the Government Polytechnic, Raichur, and the Gavisiddheshwara College, Koppal, were under the command of this unit. It was again reorganised and now the following sub-units of Senior Division N.C.C. are under this unit: (1) Laxmi Venkatesh Desai College, (2) Bankatlal Rajaram Bhooba College of Commerce

and (3) Government Polytechnic, Raichur. Besides, the following Junior Division troops of Raichur district are under this unit : (1) the Government Multi-purpose High School, Raichur; (2) Hamdard Higher Secondary School, Raichur; (3) Government High School, Gangavati; (4) Government High School, Manvi; and (5) Tagore Memorial High School, Raichur. (The N.C.C. unit has also some sub-units in the Gulbarga district and they need not be mentioned here). It holds annual training camps for the Senior and Junior Division boys, which are attended to by a large number of cadets. The strength of officials and cadets of Senior and Junior Divisions during the period from 1964-65 to 1968-69 is given below :—

Year	Senior Division NCC		Junior Division NCC	
	Officers	Cadets	Officers	Cadets
1964-65	7	733	4	500
1965-66	6	731	4	500
1966-67	7	874	7	700
1967-68	7	776	7	686
1968-69	6	612	7	694

The organisation holds certificate examinations at the end of every academic year. The number of successful candidates (certificate-wise) during the years from 1964-65 to 1968-69 were as follows :—

Certificate Examinations	Number of candidates passed				
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1. 'A' Certificate.—					
Part I ..	48	85	108	129	188
Part II ..	7	15	21	31	52
2. 'B' Certificate ..	81	51	74	75	54
3. 'C' Certificate ..	7	8	7	5	4

The N.C.C. unit at Raichur has been producing young men with high standards in drill, rifle firing and discipline.

Raichur district is a rapidly developing district owing to the irrigation projects undertaken for using the waters of the Tungabhadra and the Krishna. In this context of development, the importance of social education is now being felt more and more. About a decade back, there were seven adult education schools in the district with a teaching strength of 10. They were situated at Ganigarpet (Raichur), Lingsugur, Kushtagi, Deodurg, Jantakulkalam, Gangavati and Boorurwadi.

Social
Education

**Functional
Literacy
Project**

A Functional Literacy Programme was started in Raichur district in 1968 with the following objectives : (1) to link literacy with agricultural production so as to improve the occupational efficiency of the adult learner ; (2) to impart information on improved farm practices by using the primer containing the vocabulary of agriculture with particular reference to the high-yielding varieties programme ; and (3) to co-ordinate the contents of lessons and the topics of discussion in the literacy classes with those of the Farmers' Training Programme of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the special broadcasts by the All India Radio.

Under the supervision of the District Educational Officer, Raichur, 60 literacy centres were started in four irrigated taluks—30 in Gangavati, 10 in Sindhanur, 10 in Manvi and 10 in Raichur taluk. A six months' course was conducted from 1st June 1968 to 30th November 1968, admitting 30 illiterate farmers including two ladies at each centre.

The staff employed for this new type of work, which was the first of its kind in the Mysore State, were six supervisors trained at Delhi and 60 teachers trained by these supervisors at the Gramasevaks' Training Centre, Gangavati, with the co-operation of the Principal and the Chief Instructor of the farmers' training programme at the Gramasevaks' Training Centre. Each supervisor was in charge of 10 centres of functional literacy classes and was paid a remuneration of Rs. 50 per month and each literacy instructor was paid Rs. 30 per month. The farmers were supplied with slates and pencils and the centres with kerosene oil and petromax lights. It was reported by the District Educational Officer, Raichur, that all the 1,800 farmers who were admitted to the course evinced keen interest in the programme since it was closely connected with their daily occupation, *i.e.*, agriculture. The amount spent on this programme during the year was Rs. 30,108-92. Training for the second batch of farmers was scheduled to start from 1st June 1969.

Public Libraries

As per the provisions of the Mysore Public Libraries Act, 1965, a State Library Authority was constituted in October 1966 with the Minister for Education as the President and with 22 members drawn from different fields ; the State Librarian is its *ex-officio* Secretary. A separate Department of Public Libraries was set up at the State level with effect from the 1st November 1966 with the State Librarian as its head. As required under the provisions of Sections 3 and 16 of the Mysore Public Libraries Act, 1965, a panel of names for the constitution of Local Library Authorities in Raichur district has to be sent to the Government by the Deputy Commissioner of the district. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan (from 1969-70 to 1973-74), it is proposed

to start a Central Library at the district headquarters, 19 Branch Libraries and about 240 Delivery Stations all over the district. Besides the school and college libraries in the district, there were four public libraries as on 31st March 1969—two at Raichur and one each at Hanamsagar and Adur.

The City Municipal Library at Raichur, which is situated in the heart of the city, has been very useful to the public. It is being managed by a committee consisting of 11 members. As in July 1969, there were 4,049 books (English 1,277, Kannada 2,095, Hindi 425 and Urdu 252) in the library. During the years 1967-68 and 1968-69, books worth nearly Rs. 20,000 were added to the library. The daily average number of persons who made use of this library during 1968-69 was 200. It was also getting 15 daily newspapers in English, Kannada, Hindi, Urdu and Telugu languages, 10 weeklies in English, Kannada and Hindi and 30 monthly magazines in English, Kannada, Hindi, Urdu and Telugu.

City Municipal
Library,
Raichur

In the Karnataka Sangha Library at Raichur, there were 3,421 books in 1969. It received six dailies, eight weeklies, three fortnightly and 16 monthly magazines.

In the Sri Shakti Vachanalaya, Hanamsagar, there were 1,555 books in 1969. It received two daily papers, three weeklies, three fortnightly magazines, seven monthly magazines and three annual magazines.

One more public library called Vishwanatha Vachanalaya was started on 1st April 1968 at Adur in Yelburga taluk.

LITERARY AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The area constituting the present Raichur district has rich cultural traditions and has been playing an important role in the field of literary activities since early times. The temples and *mathas* were centres of cultural, literary and social activities. A galaxy of eminent personalities, who shone in the cultural field, hailed from this district. Rulers of powerful kingdoms like those of the Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas, of Vijayanagara and of the Bahmanis and Adil Shahs, which arose in the vicinity of the district, were great patrons of arts and letters. There were independent *Bhakti* movements pioneered by *Sharanas* and *Haridasas* who were dedicated souls and many of whom have left a deep impress on the literature and culture of the Kannada country.

In the 11th century, nearly a 100 years before the time of Sri Basaveshvara, Naoli, in Lingsugur taluk, was known for two reputed *vachanakaras*, namely, Shankara Dasimayya and Dhak-

keya Marayya. They were the beginners of the *vachana* style which produced, in the following centuries, a unique treasure of Kannada literature. In the 12th century, Ayadakki Marayya of Amareshwara in Lingsugur taluk, his wife Ayadakki Lakkamma, and Bibbi Bacharasa of Gabbur made a notable mark as *vachana-karas*. In the 16th century, Lingannacharya of Kallur wrote *Vararamya-Ratnakara* in Bhamini-shatpadi metre.

During the times of the Vijayanagara kings, the *mathas* were re-organised, and during the reigns especially of Proudha Devaraya and Krishnadeva Raya, cultivation of arts and letters received a great impetus. The great Haridasa tradition was propagated in Raichur district by several eminent saints like Vijayadasa, Gopaladasa and Jagannathadasa in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Vijayadasa was born in 1687 A.D. at Chikalparvi in Manvi taluk in very humble circumstances. At an early age, he went to Varanasi for education. It is said that Purandaradasa favoured him with another name, Vijaya Vitthala. Later on, he was known as Vijayadasa. He is said to have composed 25,000 songs, the largest number of Kannada songs, ranking second after Purandaradasa in that respect. Gopaladasa, born in 1717 A.D. at Masarkal of Deodurg taluk, was a disciple of Vijayadasa. Gopaladasa is well known for his songs which are full of devotion. There is hardly a topic which he has not dealt with concerning mysticism. Jagannathadasa was born in 1727 A.D. in a family of Kulkarnis (village accountants) at Biagwat, a village in Manvi taluk. He was called Jagannatha Vitthala by Gopaladasa. He was an eminent scholar of Sanskrit and a proficient writer in Kannada. He composed a number of devotional songs and wrote a learned treatise called *Harikathamritasara*. He was admired by Purnaiya, the great Dewan of Mysore.

Manohar Vitthala of Buddinni in Manvi taluk, earlier called as Buddinni Desai Narayanappa, was a disciple of Sri Gopaladasa. He lived about 175 years back. He wrote *Raghavendraguru Stotra*, *Manmathavilasa*, *Sri Krishna Jayantikatha*, *Gadayuddha*, *Sankocha Bharata*, *Anantakathe* and other works. Vasudeva Vitthala, whose earlier name was Venkataramacharya and later known as Paramahansa Vyasatatvagna, was a famous saint of the 18th century (1705-1801 A.D.). He was a great devotee of Sri Raghavendraswamy of Mantralaya. He is said to have performed many miracles. He was proficient both in Sanskrit and Kannada. He wrote 13 works in Sanskrit, of which his treatises on *Manasasmriti* and *Upasanabhaga* and his comments on the seventh canto of Bhagavata are well known. In Kannada, he wrote ten *ugabhogas*, sixteen *suladis* and hundreds of *padas*. Praneshadasa (Pranasha Vitthala—1744-1822), whose former name was Yogappa, was born at Lingsugur. He is said to have

served his guru, Jagannathadasa, for nearly sixty years. He was the author of *Partha-Vilasa*, *Veerabhadra-Vilasa*, *Aniruddha-vilasa* and 12 other *Harikathas* and rendered *Vayustuti* into Kannada and composed several *ugabhogas* and *suladis* and hundreds of *padas*.

The other famous Dasas were Panganama Thimmanna Dasa, Kallur Subbannacharya, Guru Pranasha, Sreesha Pranasha Vitthala, Guru Sreesha Vitthala, Ananda Dasa, Modalakal Seshadasa, Sri Varadesha Vitthala, Srinivasa Vitthala, Asigyala Govinda Dasa, Manvi Gundacharya, Lingsugur Padmanabha Dasa, Panduranga Rao Kasbe, etc., and a number of others strove earnestly to continue the Haridasa tradition.

During the 18th century, there were also a good number of Veerashaiva writers. Sanghavibhu of Ganekal wrote *Kumara Vijaya* (a Champoo kavya) and three *Shatakas*, namely, *Basava Shataka*, *Pampa Shataka* and *Bhuvanaika-Nayaki Shataka*. Ganamathadarya was the author of *Bhakti-Sudharasa*, while Kudlur Basavalinga Sharma wrote *Brahmatatva-Ratnakara* and Channamalla Kavi of Deodurg wrote *Karuneshwara-Purana*.

The famous writers of the 19th century were Veerabhadrakavi, the author of *Aravattumuru Puratanara Purana*, Gugal Parappayya who wrote *Anubhava Geethegalu*, Neerukeri Basavalinga Sharana who was the author of *Anubhava Padyagalu* and Mariswamy who also composed *Anubhava Padyagalu*. The late Kaviratna Chennakavi and Maski Basavappa Sastry were famous for their *Puranas*. The famous works of Chennakavi are: *Hemareddy Mallamma Purana*, *Anagal Kumareshwara Purana*, *Sollapurada Nakvathar Veereshwara Purana*, *Mulagunda Balaveera Mahanta Shivayogi Purana*, *Gowlakere Annadaneshwara Purana* and other works.

The research work of late Gorebala Hanumantha Rao of Lingsugur in the field of *Dasa Sahitya* (the literature of Dasas), has brought to light the works of several Dasas (through Varadendra Sahitya Mandala, Lingsugur) who strove hard to propagate the Dasa tradition. He brought out more than 50 works containing *keertanas* of several Dasas. It was also discovered that there were Harijans and Muslims too among the Dasas. During the twenties and thirties of the present century, the literary and cultural activities gained a considerable momentum through the strenuous efforts of Pandit Taranath (1891-1942), an eminent thinker, linguist and social worker, who hailed from South Kanara district but spent many active years of his life in the Raichur region. He attracted a number of devoted followers whom he inspired to work earnestly for the country. He wrote *Dharma Sambhava*, *Dharmada Tirulu* and other works,* which

* The Taranath Memorial Committee, Raichur, is publishing all his works.

are thought-provoking. He was highly proficient in Ayurveda also and trained up many youths in that medical science. He founded the Hamdard High School at Raichur. The late Kallinatha Shastri Puranik wrote *Puranas*, like his father Kaviratna Chennakavi, of which *Sharana Basaveshwara Purana*, *Gudleshwara Purana*, *Belwantara Chennabasaveshwara Purana* and *Itagi Bhimambika Purana* are well known. He has written also plays, songs and other works. Late Prof. D. K. Bhimasen Rao of Bidgi in Manvi taluk, who worked as the Head of the Kannada Department of Osmania University, was responsible for fostering Kannada movement in Hyderabad through Kannada Sahitya Mandir and Nizam Karnatak Sahitya Parishat. His literary contributions are *Hadimurane Shatamanada Karnateka*, *Andhra*, *Maharashtra Sahitya Avalokana*, *Shabdamani Darpanada Pathantaragalu Mattu Harikathamrita* and *Humale* (a collection of poems edited), etc.

Late Sri Manvi Narasinga Rao, who worked for the cause of Kannada through Kannada Sahitya Mandir, Hyderabad, contributed to the Kannada literature *Saraswati Tatva* (a collection of essays) and *Kannada Yatre* (a travelogue), etc. He was mainly responsible for organising the Nizam Karnatak Sahitya Parishat. Dr. Panduranga Rao Desai of Benakal in Yelburga taluk, a research scholar and an epigraphist, is the Director of the Kannada Research Institute, Karnatak University, Dharwar. His important works are *Vijayanagara Samrajya*, *Kuntaleshwara*, *Minchida Mahileyaru* and 'Basaveshvara and his times'. He has also written a number of research articles and they have been published in various journals. Sri Tawag Bhimasen Rao of Tawag in Lingsugur taluk, a retired Kannada Lecturer, made a notable contribution by establishing Kannada Sahitya Sangha in Gulbarga which has become a nucleus of many Kannada activities. His contributions are mostly in the form of articles or criticisms published in literary journals like *Prabuddha Karnataka*. Sri Siddayya Puranik (son of the late Sri Kallinatha Shastri Puranik), an administrator, whose pen-name is 'Kavyananda', is one of the present-day eminent poets. His *Manasa Sarovara*, a collection of poems, won him a State award and his *Thuppa Rotti Ge Ge Ge* (children's poems) won him a National award. He has written three dramas namely *Atmarpana*, *Rajatarekhe* and *Bharataveera*, two collections of stories, namely, *Tusharahara* and *Kathamanjari*, and a novel, namely, *Tribhuvanamalla*. *Sharanacharitamrita* is his other well-known book of life-sketches of sixty-three Sharanas. Besides, he has edited *Kannada Padya Ratnakara*, *Srikara Prabandhamale*, *Subodha-Sara*, *Mahatma Kanakadasa Prashasti* and *Sharanaprasada*. His other works are *Jalapata*, *Karana Sravana*, *Kallolamale*, *Modala Manavanagu*, *Vikasa Vani*, etc. His brother Sri Annadanayya

Puranik has written *Channabasava Sahitya*, *Bhageeratha Nyaya-danashana*, etc. Dr. S. M. Hunashal, Principal of the Hamdard Higher Secondary School, Raichur, has published several works both in English and Kannada, among which are the Veerashaiva Social Philosophy, *Puratana Sharaneyara Vachanagalu*, *Bharatada Samskritiya Itihasa* and *Vichara Taranga* (a collection of poems). Pandit D. M. Sharma has published a Kannada work entitled *Amareshwara Purana*. Shantarasa, a teacher by profession, has published a collection of poems called *Musuku-tere*; he is also the author of *Satyasnehi*, *Nanjumorevalu* and *Manasagal'i* (poems), and has edited *Siddharama*, *Kalyanadeepa*, *Basava Shataka* and other works. Sri Jaithirth Rajpurohit, another administrator, is a noted novelist and a short-story writer. *Suligali*, a novel of his, won him a prize in 1968 in a competition. His other literary contributions are *Paravvana Panchayati*, *Rohini* (short stories), *Halu Jenu* (novel), *Thungeyangaladalli* (plays in verse) and *Kanakagireesha Charite*. Sri Chandra-shekhara Sastry of Raichur has brought out several works on philosophy, while Vidwan Sri Veereshwara Shastry, a journalist and editor of *Amaravani* (a local monthly), has written a commentary on *Bhava-Chintaratna* of Gubbi Mallanarya. Sri Itagi Raghavendra of Itgi in Yelburga taluk, who is working in the All India Radio at Hyderabad, is a poet and has published *Vasundhara Geetegalu*, *Sannaddha Bharata*, *Kshitiya Kodanda* and *Belaku Tumbida Balbu*. Sri Gadwal Shankarappa of Raichur, the organiser of Sangadigar Samithi, has been responsible for publication of several books brought out by young writers. He has also written *Avale Ivalu*, *Brahma Tatva Ratnakara* and *Hariharana Kathegalu*. Prof. T. Srikanthaiyah of the L. V. D. College, Raichur, has written *Arivu* (a collection of poems) and *Hariharanu Chitrisiruva Kelavu Sharanaru*; he has also edited *Shabara Shankara Vilasa*.

To the credit of Sri Chennabasava Swamigalu of Naradagadde, a religious place, are works of literary and spiritual value such as *Savijenu*, *Swayamprabha*, *Antaranga* (being collections of his *vachanas*) and *Sri Gurusannidhi*. Sri Kushtagi Raghavendra Rao is working in Mysore University as a research worker on *Dasa Sahitya*. Sri Devendra Kumar Hakari, a Lecturer in Karnatak University, Dharwar, has written *Chinmayi*, *Ache-Eche*, *Chelva Kogile* and *Koogutiva Kallu*, while Sri Panchakshari Hiremath, another noted writer of Raichur district, has written a novel *Borban Club* serialised in a journal. In addition to the above persons, mention may be made of several others such as Sriyuths: the late Sugaveera Sharma and Manikya Rao, G. Krishna Rao, Jambanna, Hanumanthachar Upadhya, Amarananda, Vasanta Kushtagi, Vasudeva Bhat, Kanthannanavar, Basavaiah, Seetharam Jagirdar and so on who have earnestly contributed to Kannada literature.

Fine Arts

The Hindustani style of music is much cultivated in Raichur district. A few encourage the Karnataka style also. Rajanna and Prabhayya were great names in the field of the Hindustani style. Music-loving persons like the late P. Krishna Rao, Madhava Rao and others formed a music circle to propagate and popularise both the systems of music. Sri Kakadki Srinivasachar, a disciple of the late Mahipati, is a popular *Gavvai*. Among the present musicians of the Hindustani style, some of the popular ones are Sri Narayanachar, Smt. Laxmi Bai and Smt. Yamuna Bai.

There are three music schools in Raichur town, which are privately managed, training youngsters both in vocal and instrumental music. They are: (1) Sri Gururaja Sangeetha Pathashala, (2) Kalaniketan and (3) Sri Sharada Sangeetha Pathashala. Smt. Choodamani is running Bharata Natya classes in the railway station area. There are also a few private music schools at other places like Koppal, Kuknur, etc., encouraging learning of the art of music. Music is one of the subjects being taught to girls in schools. The people of this area also patronise enactment of dramas by amateurs and professional companies from other parts of the State, which, now and then, camp in the towns of the district. Much is not known about the painters of the past. Sri Betdur Shankarappa Gowda from Manvi taluk is proficient in painting and he was trained at Shantiniketan in West Bengal. Sri Alawandi Bhagavantha Rao was a reputed artist. He had been to Germany to obtain higher knowledge in photography. He was the Kulkarni (Shanbhogue) of the village Alawandi in Koppal taluk. He wrote a book in Kannada on photography.

**Karnataka
Sangha,
Raichur**

The Karnataka Sangha, Raichur, established in 1928, is the oldest association of its kind in the district. This institution is mainly dedicated to literary and cultural activities. Sriyuths: B. G. Deshpande, R. G. Joshi, Ranga Rao Desai, Venkatasetty, B. H. Inamdar, G. Madhwa Rao, S. Ramakrishna and late Veeranna Master have been some of the pioneers in establishing and developing this Sangha into a fine centre of literary and cultural activities. It has its own building with a fine library, a reading room and an open-air theatre. It has an active team of members on its committee, some of whom are noted writers. It has been conducting *Nadahabba* every year on a grand scale. Under its auspices, the annual session of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat was held in 1934. The late Sri P. Krishna Rao, a social worker, was the guiding spirit behind the institution on the occasion. The Sangha published some books in Kannada, of which *Purandara Smarane* and *Shabara Shankara Vilasa*, brought out during the year 1963-64, are well known.

The institution has been arranging lectures on various subjects by eminent men in the field of Kannada literature. It arranges now and then discussions on cultural topics and *Kavya Vachanas* and honours persons of literary fame. It is under the sponsorship of this Sangha that the Panchayat Raj Training Centre, Raichur, has been conducting successful training courses for the rural leaders. The writers of Raichur and their friends have organised publishing institutions such as Prakash Prakashana, Satyasneha Prakashana, Ravindra Prakashana, Ratnakara Prakashana, S. P. Prakashana and Swayamprabha Prakashana and have brought out several books with a view to encouraging persons with literary abilities to write books. *Prateeka* is a Kannada literary quarterly started by the efforts of Sriyuths: Shantarasa, Jaithirth Rajpurohit, Chandrakant Kushnoor and Rajashekhar Neermanvi.

TABLE 1
Statement showing the number of literates by taluks in Raichur district as in 1951 and 1961

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	1951 (<i>Literates only</i>)				1961 (<i>Literates and Educated</i>)			
		Males	Females	Total	Percentage	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Deodurg	4,830	478	5,308	5.9	9,358	1,654	11,012	10.6
2.	Gangavati	5,816	531	6,347	7.3	14,319	2,903	17,222	15.2
3.	Koppal	15,140	2,266	17,406	11.6	22,008	4,952	26,960	20.6
4.	Kushtagi	8,669	757	9,426	9.26	13,966	1,848	15,814	14.9
5.	Lingsugur	8,062	971	9,033	8.00	15,841	2,496	18,337	13.5
6.	Manvi	7,503	818	8,321	7.09	13,014	2,487	15,501	12.5
7.	Raichur	13,639	3,059	16,698	11.16	25,837	8,061	33,898	13.7
8.	Sindhaur	5,291	292	5,583	7.37	11,249	1,439	12,688	13.0
9.	Yelburga	9,785	654	10,439	10.00	18,365	2,618	20,983	17.9
	Total ..	78,735	9,826	88,561	9.00	1,43,957	28,458	1,72,415	15.66

TABLE 2
Statement showing literacy in towns of Raichur district as in 1951 and 1961

Sl. No.	Name of town	Literates in 1951				Literates in 1961			
		Males	Females	Total	Percentage	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Deodurg	1,072	220	1,292	16.6	1,788	686	2,474	28.9
2.	Gangavati	1,775	315	2,090	12.8*	3,190	1,075	4,265	22.4
3.	Koppal	3,421	806	4,227	24.4	4,542	1,616	6,158	31.5
4.	Munirabad (Project Area)	2,080	508	2,588	13.4	1,825	699	2,524	39.9
5.	Kushtagi	1,188	237	1,425	23.4	1,680	523	2,203	30.5
6.	Lingsugur	1,325	281	1,606	20.5	1,979	603	2,582	27.0
7.	Mudgal	784	224	1,008	14.3	1,366	307	1,673	18.7
8.	Manvi	778	160	938	11.3	1,340	533	1,873	21.5
9.	Raichur	8,681	2,662	11,343	20.9	15,690	6,484	22,174	35.0
10.	Sindhānur	839	161	1,000	12.8	1,679	504	2,183	23.0
	Total	21,943	5,574	27,517	19.6	35,079	13,030	48,109	30.0