

## CHAPTER XV

### EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Education in  
earlier periods

IN ancient days, though education was highly esteemed, it was not regarded necessarily as the direct concern of the State. But it was encouraged with endowments by governments and rich families. Temples and *mathas* (monasteries) maintained the educational institutions. Religious leaders and priests were in charge of them. As in other parts of India, in the Shimoga district too, the Vedic system of education was prevalent. The teaching was mostly oral and the students were required to maintain implicit discipline. The curriculum included learning of grammar, literature, logic, mathematics, philosophy, the Vedas and other religious lore, and sometimes it also included 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, while that of the Vaishyas and other classes was largely professional, the pupils learning several trades from their parents. The training in crafts was hereditary and the craftsmen imparted the skill to their children and other apprentices hailing from families of functional groups, in the crafts practised by them.

Several inscriptions and other old records throw light on the educational activities in the district during the later period. There were many centres of learning of which the famous ones were Talagunda (Sthana-kundur), Balligave, Humcha (near Kundadri-Betta) and Kudali. At these places, profound scholars in various branches were directing the educational activities. The city of Balligave, which was the capital of the Banavasi region, included in it seven "Brahmapuris", five *mathas* (of which Kodi Matha was more renowned), three *agraharas* and many temples and was a university centre in the 12th century A.D. By the time of the Hoysalas, some kind of primary schools came into existence in big villages. *Brahmapuris*, *mathas*, *agraharas* and temples were the places of educational activities. The educational and cultural institutions enjoyed good patronage of princes and officers, businessmen and other wealthy persons during the time of the Vijayanagara kings. The rulers of the Keladi kingdom extended liberal patronage to *mathas* and *agraharas* which were the centres

of learning. Preceptors, who had specialised in various branches of learning, were the chiefs of these organisations, and good provision was made by government for their maintenance so that they could train a number of pupils. The Sadashivapura *Agrahara* on the bank of the Kushavati was founded by the king Sadashiva Nayaka. The Viswanathapura *Agrahara* on the bank of the Varada, Veerambapura *Agrahara* at Bhimanakatte and Abhinava Veerambapura *Agrahara* of Bharangi on the bank of the Sharavati were established by Hiriya Venkatappa Nayaka. He built also a *natyashale* at Ikkeri and a *matha* at Sagar. The Shivaramapura, Bhadrarajapura and Venkatapura *Agraharas* came into existence during the reign of Kiriya Venkatappa Nayaka. Channammaji constructed Somashekharapura *Agrahara* in memory of her husband. Especially during the later period, the mosques used to run classes for Muslim children and these schools were called *maktabs* where pupils learnt portions of the Koran, besides reading, writing and simple arithmetic. The *madrasahs* were institutions of a higher learning. Later, the Catholic priests also organised schools in churches.

In the old Mysore State, modern education had its beginning in 1833 with the establishment of a free English School at Mysore by the then ruler Krishnaraja Wodeyar. The modern period in education may be said to have begun after the "Halifax Despatch" of 1854 during the days of the East India Company, as in other parts of India. In the Mysore State which was at this time under the direct rule of a British Commissioner, the structure of education was based mainly on the plan formulated in that "Despatch", with slight modifications. The next important step was the sanction of the "Hobli School System" in 1868 as proposed by Mr. B. L. Rice. As per this scheme, every *hobli*, where people desired to have a school and agreed to provide a school building, was sanctioned a school. As a result, a majority of *hoblis* had schools, while each taluk headquarters had a 'vernacular' school. After the rendition of the State to the royal family, the educational policy continued as before, and there was a steady progress in all directions. European missionaries founded schools in some of the towns in the State.

Modern  
beginnings

A private institution in Shimoga town started high school classes as early as 1854 and it was receiving a grant of Rs. 220 per year from the Government. Several decades thereafter, in response to representations by the members of the Representative Assembly for starting high schools in *mofussil* places, the Government started a high school at Tirthahalli in 1923. The local bodies were also encouraged to open high schools by the Government which agreed to bear 50 per cent of the expenditure on educational equipment besides paying a sum of Rs. 50 per month towards incidental charges to every private high school. The Sagar

Municipality came forward and started a high school at Sagar in July 1928. In the field of girls' education, the starting of St. Mary Immaculate Girls' High School at Shimoga in 1934-35 was the first land-mark.

**Growth of literacy**

During the early decades of this century, the percentage of literacy was very low in the district. For a total population of 5,20,000, there were only 52,000 literates, recording a ten per cent literacy as per the 1931 census. The Tirthahalli taluk topped the list with a percentage of 13.8, while the percentage in the Shimoga taluk was 13.71. The total percentage of literacy in the district had increased to 14.8 by 1941 from 10 in 1931, and for a total population of 5,51,149\* in 1941, there were, in all, 81,746 literates of whom 67,071 were males and 14,675 females. The following statement gives the number of literates with percentage of literacy in rural and urban areas as in 1941 :—

				Population	No. of literates	Percentage of literacy
<b>Urban</b>	..	Males	..	47,837	21,259	44%
		Females	..	41,867	8,452	20.2%
<b>Rural</b>	..	Males	..	2,42,412	45,812	18.9%
		Females	..	2,19,033	6,223	2.8%

By the end of the next decade, *i.e.*, 1941-1951, there was an appreciable increase in literacy. By 1951, the number of literate persons had gone upto 1,64,327 of whom 1,24,093 were men and 40,234 women, the total percentage of literates being 24.8. There was better progress of literacy during the later years. The most potent of the forces, which led to the spread of literacy, was the transfer of political power to the representatives of the people. By 1961, literacy had increased further to 28.1 per cent. It was highest in Shimoga taluk, being 35.7 per cent and lowest in Sorab taluk, being 23.8 per cent.

The percentage of literates in the urban areas was 40.1, Shimoga town topping with 48.4 and the Kargal project area having the lowest percentage, *i.e.*, 21.9. There was a reduction in the percentage of urban literates from 41.6 in 1951 to 40.1 in 1961 which was mainly due to the immigration of labourers for the project works. Though Kargal did not present a fully urban look, it had to be classed as urban as more than 75 per cent of population there were following non-agricultural vocations. In 1961, the number of literates in the district was 2,85,375 of whom, 2,05,489 were men and 79,886

\*These figures do not include the population (1,500) of three villages, *viz.*, Kote Shirur, Nagodi and Hebbige of South Kanara, which were transferred to Shimoga district between 1941 and 1951.

women. The sub-joined table gives the number of literates and persons possessing various educational qualifications in the district as enumerated in the 1961 census :—

<i>Educational level</i>	<i>Urban</i>		<i>Rural</i>	
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Literates without educational level .. ..	51,413	28,990	1,24,052	43,144
Primary or Junior Basic .. ..	6,284	3,790	5,482	1,413
Matriculation or Higher Secondary .. ..	9,460	2,044	6,431	389
Technical diploma not equal to degree .. ..	663	29	..	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree .. ..	25	7	..	..
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree .. ..	1,200	66	..	..
Engineering .. ..	349	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	35	4	..	..
Agriculture .. ..	28	..	..	..
Veterinary and dairying .. ..	3	..	..	..
Technology .. ..	2	1	..	..
Teaching .. ..	62	9	..	..
Total .. ..	69,524	34,940	1,35,965	44,946

(The 1971 census figures in this respect are not yet available)

By 1971, the percentage of literates had gone up to 36.61 (3.61 per cent above the State's average which was 33 per cent) as against 28.1 in 1961. The total number of literates was 4,76,467 of whom 3,07,629 were men and 1,68,838 women. Statements indicating the comparative position in respect of the total number of literates in 1961 and 1971 and the percentage of literacy in the district, both according to taluks and towns, are given at the end of the chapter (Tables I and II).

Prior to the 1st July 1970, a District Educational Officer was administering and controlling all Junior and Senior Primary Schools in the district, besides being responsible for the release of grants to aided high schools, orphanages and hostels in the district. He was assisted by two Assistant Educational Officers incharge of primary education one for Shimoga Sub-Division and another for Sagar Sub-Division. There was another Assistant Educational Officer at the district headquarters incharge of secondary education having supervisory jurisdiction over all the secondary schools in the district. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Chitra-

**Administrative set-up**

durga Division, was incharge of the administration of all secondary and teachers' training institutions in the district. There were nine Kannada Range Offices, one in each taluk headquarters and two Urdu Ranges, one at Shimoga and another at Sagar. For each of these ranges, there was an Inspector of Schools assisted by Deputy Inspectors in the work of compulsory education as well as inspection of schools. In all, there were 13 Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the district.

**Re-organisation  
of Department**

Because of rapid expansion in the field of education since 1956 and great increase in the number of school-going children, the administrative set-up for supervision and inspection was found to be inadequate involving wastage and ineffectiveness. The Karnataka Pay Commission (1966-68) felt that it was necessary to strengthen the inspectorates for achieving improvement in the standard of education. The need for providing better supervision and guidance to schools was also emphasised by the Working Group on Educational Planning, Administration and Educational Set-up of the Planning Commission. In view of these factors, the State Government ordered the re-organisation of the Department of Public Instruction in June 1970. As a result, every Range Office at the taluk-level was entrusted to an Assistant Educational Officer (class II) assisted by graduate Inspectors at the rate of one for every 75 schools. The Urdu Ranges are attached to the respective Taluk Ranges and the graduate Urdu Inspectors continue to inspect the Urdu primary schools.

Now, the departmental head at the district-level is an officer of the rank of a Deputy Director of Public Instruction who is assisted by Educational Officers (who are junior class I officers), at the rate of one officer for every 50 high schools in the district. There are two Educational Officers and nine Assistant Educational Officers (one for each taluk). With a view to providing guidance to subject-teachers, an Academic Wing consisting of five Subject Inspectors one each for English, Kannada, Physical Sciences and Mathematics, Biological Sciences and Social Studies—is attached to the D.D.P.I.'s office. Proportionately, the ministerial staff has also been strengthened. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Shimoga district, works under the control and supervision of the Joint Director of Public Instruction, Bangalore Division, Bangalore.

**GENERAL EDUCATION**

**Pre-primary  
education**

Pre-primary or nursery education is mostly managed by private organisations in the State. The general policy of the Government is to encourage and assist the private bodies by giving them grant-in-aid for running nursery schools. With the assistance of the Social Welfare Board, many *balawadies* have been functioning in rural areas. The Government grant-in-aid in

respect of the rural pre-primary schools is 70 per cent of the authorised expenditure, while in the case of the urban schools, it is 50 per cent. Generally, lady teachers with S.S.L.C. qualification and training in nursery education are appointed to work in these schools. In 1972-73, there were 40 nursery schools in the Shimoga district, of which three were managed by local bodies and 37 by private organisations with a pupil-strength of 1,796 boys and 946 girls under the charge of 63 teachers, 56 of whom were trained. Of the 63 teachers 45 were women and 18 men.

After the formation of the new State in 1956, with a view to bringing about uniformity of pattern of education throughout the State, a special Educational Integration Advisory Committee was formed in December 1956 for reviewing various aspects of the question and for suggesting suitable measures. Accepting the recommendations of this committee, the Government passed orders in 1959, ushering in a new era in the sphere of education. Consequent on this, the primary and secondary stages of education were re-organised on the basis of a seven-year course of primary and a four-year course of higher secondary education, which was later changed to three-year high school and a two-year pre-university course. Under the new pattern, the Lower Primary Schools consist of standards I to IV, while the Higher Primary Schools consist of standards either I to VII or V to VII.

During the year 1924-25, there were 947 primary schools in the district with a pupil-strength of 23,058 boys and 4,968 girls. Besides, there were six special schools with 168 boys and 32 indigenous village schools with 447 boys and 44 girls studying in them. During the next some years, there was retardation in the number of schools and number of pupils all over the State in general owing to cut in expenditure because of the economic depression. There was a marked decrease in the number of private schools (village elementary schools). As a result, by 1940-41, there were only 825 primary schools (779 for boys and 46 for girls) with a pupil-strength of 20,307 boys and 7,816 girls, the total strength being 28,123. Within a few years after the transfer of schools from the local bodies to the Department of Education in 1940-41, there was a rapid expansion of schools. In 1943-44, the number of primary schools was 872 with a pupil-strength of 24,674 boys and 11,424 girls giving a total of 30,098 pupils. The number of primary schools increased to 931 by 1956-57, to 1,260 by 1961-62 and to 1,374 by 1968. A statement of comparative figures of the Lower Primary Schools during the years 1956-57 and 1961-62 is given below :—

Year	No. of pupils				No. of teachers		
	Schools	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1956-57 ..	931	32,816	22,620	55,436	2,110	286	2,393
1961-62 ..	1,260	45,786	30,962	76,748	2,216	296	2,512

As a result of implementation of the Compulsory Primary Education Scheme from 1961, the district made further progress in the field of primary education during about a decade from 1961 to 1970. The student-strength increased rapidly and new primary schools were opened at many places. Consequent on this, the number of teachers also increased proportionately. The table given hereunder shows the position taluk-wise in regard to the number of schools and the strength of pupils and teachers in the district during the year 1969-70 :—

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	No. of Schools	Number of pupils			No. of teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	Bhadravati ..	195	10,805	8,050	18,855	480	120	600
2	Channagiri ..	241	16,124	12,621	28,745	728	21	749
3	Honnali ..	109	9,641	6,807	16,448	403	13	416
4	Hosanagar ..	155	5,836	4,619	10,455	287	15	302
5	Sagar ..	142	3,785	2,856	6,641	159	28	187
6	Shikaripur ..	105	4,228	3,009	7,237	166	10	176
7	Shimoga ..	160	6,994	6,224	13,218	236	154	390
8	Sorab ..	170	7,567	6,915	14,482	372	11	383
9	Tirthahalli ..	149	3,308	2,249	5,557	168	12	180
Total ..		1,426	68,288	53,350	1,21,638	2,999	384	3,383

There were 156 Urdu primary schools as in 1969-70, with 13,125 boys and 5,923 girls studying under the charge of 300 men and 97 women teachers.

**New-type  
Middle Schools**

In 1963-64, there were 140 New-type Middle Schools consisting of standards I to VIII. The following table indicates the taluk-wise number of schools, pupils and teachers as in 1963-64 :—

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of schools	Number of pupils			Number of teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	Bhadravati ..	8	1,000	500	1,500	45	5	50
2	Channagiri ..	39	4,685	3,030	7,715	228	3	231
3	Honnali ..	10	1,661	631	2,292	55	3	58
4	Hosanagar ..	21	1,704	885	2,589	73	10	83
5	Sagar ..	8	1,325	925	2,250	51	7	58
6	Shikaripur ..	6	520	580	1,100	40	8	48
7	Shimoga ..	10	1,274	984	2,258	95	25	120
8	Sorab ..	3	415	361	776	20	1	21
9	Tirthahalli ..	35	1,800	1,000	2,800	77	2	79
Total ..		140	14,384	8,896	23,280	684	64	748

The middle schools (now called Higher Primary Schools) **Middle Schools** consisted of four classes from V to VIII prior to 1963-64, after the introduction of a four-year primary course. These were separate schools with teachers possessing a minimum S.S.L.C. qualification. There was a class examination at the end of the VIII class (in lieu of the public examination which was abolished from the year 1954), the passing of which enabled the pupils to take up the high school course of three years. In 1960-61, there were 79 middle schools in the district as against 77 in 1956-57.

After the introduction of the new syllabus in all primary **Higher Primary Schools** schools in 1962-63, primary education became an integrated course of seven years from standards I to VII. All the schools having the standards either from I to VII or V to VII are called Higher Primary Schools. In 1969-70, there were 382 such schools of all types. The following table indicates the taluk-wise number of Higher Primary Schools with the number of pupils and teachers as in 1969-70 :—

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of schools	No. of pupils			No. of teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	Bhadravati ..	10	15,168	1,632	16,800	350	70	420
2	Channagiri ..	78	3,927	1,622	5,549	120	17	137
3	Honnali ..	34	3,410	2,010	5,420	130	3	133
4	Hosanagar ..	13	842	498	1,340	34	5	39
5	Sagar ..	46	4,594	2,647	7,241	154	22	176
6	Shikaripur ..	38	4,340	3,518	7,858	174	9	183
7	Shimoga ..	65	8,323	6,884	15,207	241	119	360
8	Sorab ..	47	2,895	1,961	4,856	164	4	168
9	Tirthahalli ..	51	4,102	2,703	6,805	100	7	107
Total ..		382	47,601	23,475	71,076	1,467	256	1,723

As in 1972-73, there were 1,320 Lower Primary Schools of which nine were managed by private bodies. The number of Higher Primary Schools was 565 of which 16 were under the management of private bodies. In all, there were 1,885 primary schools of all types. The following figures indicate the enrolment of pupils in lower and higher primary standards as in 1972-73 :—

Lower			Higher		
Primary standards			Primary standards		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
87,729	72,227	1,59,956	29,921	19,723	49,664

(For 1974-75 figures, see Table III at the end of the Chapter.)



**Compulsory  
primary  
education**

After the attainment of independence, steady efforts have been made to expand and improve primary education with a view to making it universal, free and compulsory. At the suggestion of the Union Government, the State took up the task of implementing a programme of compulsory primary education by stages, starting with the children of the age-group 6-7 in 1961-62 and of covering the entire age-group of 6-11 before the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. For this purpose, the provisions of the Karnataka Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961, were brought into force throughout the State with effect from the 1st August 1961. The following are some of the important provisions of the Act :—

- (a) Establishment of primary schools within a walking distance of one mile from the home of every child ;
- (b) Making it the responsibility of every parent to see to the regular attendance of his children at an approved school ;
- (c) Appointment of attendance authorities to enforce enrolment of children ;
- (d) Prevention of employment of children, so that they may be enabled to attend schools regularly ; and
- (e) Constitution of primary school panchayat courts to try offences under the Act.

A child completing the age of 5 years and 10 months on 22nd May of each year is required to attend an approved school. But even children, who have completed the age of 5 years, can be admitted to primary I standard on a voluntary basis.

The Department of Public Instruction conducts every year in the month of December enumeration of children of the age-group 6-11 to assess the number of children who should be enrolled. The number of children enumerated and enrolled and the percentage of enrolment during the year 1974-75 in the district are shown below :—

Year		Enumeration	Enrolment	Percentage
1974-75	Boys	76,661*	Boys 71,310*	93
	Girls	64,412*	Girls 60,047*	94

\*These figures do not include the voluntary admissions and pupils above the compulsory age-group in primary schools.

**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 help to make the universal, free and compulsory primary education a full success all over the State. The Mid-Day Meals Scheme was started in October 1963 and since then, the Department of Public Instruction has been providing mid-day meals to primary school children during the intervals. The table given

herunder indicates the taluk-wise number of mid-day meals centres and the number of pupils benefited during the years 1965-66 and 1969-70:—

Taluk	1965-66			1969-70		
	No. of centres benefited	No. of pupils benefited	No. of centres benefited	No. of pupils benefited	No. of centres benefited	No. of pupils benefited
1 Bhadravati	66	5,265	68	6,115	..	6,115
2 Channagiri	49	4,240	62	5,360	..	5,360
3 Honnali	20	2,500	59	6,845	..	6,845
4 Hosanagar	10	1,597	18	1,756	..	1,756
5 Sagar	40	3,800	34	4,200	..	4,200
6 Shikaripur	32	4,089	41	3,025	..	3,025
7 Shimoga	..	..	87	1,194	..	1,194
8 Sorab	31	2,420	33	5,300	..	5,300
9 Tirthahalli	24	2,076	48	3,132	..	3,132
Total	272	25,987	450	36,927	..	36,927

Experiments in Basic Education were initiated under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi just before the attainment of independence. The principle underlying the scheme of Basic Education is that the primary education must be based on some suitable craft followed in the area, and the pattern seeks to provide full and free scope to the physical, social and cultural development of pupils, so as to enable them to contribute their utmost to the well-being of the society. Crafts such as agriculture, gardening, spinning and weaving, sericulture, wood-craft, smithy, laundering, and poultry-keeping are taught in the institutions of Basic Education. Teachers for these schools are drawn from the Basic Training Institutions, where they are taught general principles and methods of education along with certain crafts. There were 65 Junior Basic Schools in the district with classes I to IV during the year 1962-63, taluk-wise details of which are given below:—

Taluk	No. of schools	No. of pupils		Total	No. of teachers	
		Boys	Girls		Men	Women
1 Bhadravati	15	800	400	1,200	35	5
2 Channagiri	3	267	154	421	11	..
3 Honnali	7	559	312	871	19	..
4 Hosanagar	5	430	59	489	14	1
5 Sagar	16	623	433	1,056	23	1
6 Shikaripur	6	182	112	294	7	..
7 Shimoga	6	998	202	1,200	18	12
8 Sorab	5	191	102	293	7	..
9 Tirthahalli	2	147	114	261	4	..
Total	65	4,197	1,888	6,085	138	19
						157

The syllabus for teacher-training institutions was revised from 1960-61 with the object of converting a large number of non-basic primary schools into the basic pattern and it was also decided to change all the training institutions into the basic type. When the reoriented syllabus was introduced in all the primary schools, stage by stage by 1962-63, all the primary schools (including the basic schools) with I to IV standards began to be called Lower Primary Schools and those with V to VII standards with or without the first four standards were called Higher Primary Schools.

New syllabi were introduced for standards I and II in all the primary schools from the school year 1959-60, for standards III and IV from 1960-61, for standards V and VI from 1961-62 and for standard VII from 1962-63. A broad-based general education, consisting of a language study, core subjects (general mathematics, science and social studies), arts and crafts, common activities and physical education, is being imparted in the seven years' primary course. Kannada, the regional language, was made an additional subject in non-Kannada schools from standard IV and onwards, and English was introduced from standard V, and Hindi from standard VI.

#### Further change

In order to gear up the primary school syllabus to the requirements of the new courses of studies in secondary schools, a General Curriculum Committee was constituted in 1969. This committee recommended inclusion of work experience, moral education, health education and group-singing and gave importance for physical education also besides the usual subject, the regional language (Kannada), mathematics, science and social studies, English from V standard and Hindi from VI standard in the primary school courses. The newly recommended syllabus was tried in selected schools and the results were considered by the State Advisory Board of Primary Education which accepted the recommendations. The Government accorded sanction in February 1974 for implementing the new syllabus in primary schools as per a phased programme from 1974-75 to 1977-78. The new syllabus will bridge the gap between the primary and secondary levels.

#### SECONDARY EDUCATION

During the year 1924-25, there were only two high schools (one English and one Kannada) in the district with a pupil-strength of 438 boys. By the year 1940-41, the number of high schools had increased to five including one high school for girls, having a total pupil-strength of 801 boys and 74 girls. In 1943-44, the student-strength of these five high schools was 1,085 boys and 140 girls. In the next decade, there was a fast increase both in the number of high schools and in the strength of pupils. The

number of high schools (including the higher secondary schools and multi-purpose high schools) had risen to 24 by 1956-57 and to 29 by 1960-61. The decade from 1961 to 1970 witnessed a tremendous progress in the field of secondary education, and the position in 1971-72 was that there were 99 secondary schools of all types in the district.

The scheme of starting municipal high schools initiated in the year 1928 gained momentum during the subsequent years. There was realisation on the part of the local bodies that they also should contribute towards the spread of secondary education and several of them sought permission to start and maintain high schools. With a view to encouraging them, the Government liberalised the system of maintenance and building grants. During the year 1970-71, there were ten municipal high schools in the district, seven for boys and three for girls. The boys' high schools were located at Honnali, Shiralkoppa, Nyamati, Sorab, Channagiri, Shikaripur and Bhadravati, while the girls' high schools were at Tirthahalli, Shikaripur and Bhadravati. The District Boards also came forward in 1948-49 to start new high schools. They evinced keen interest in the development of secondary education in the rural areas. The Taluk Boards took over the management of these high schools after the abolition of the District Boards. There were 27 Taluk Development Board High Schools in the district in 1970-71. Most of the T.D.B. and Municipal High Schools were taken over by the Government in 1971-72.

**Municipal and  
Taluk Board  
high schools**

Several public associations are running high schools in the district, for which they receive Government grant as laid down in the Educational Grant-in-aid Code. A cent-per cent teaching grant is being given by the Government to aided high schools since 1967. In addition, building and equipment grants are also given in deserving cases. These institutions are inspected by officers of the Department of Public Instruction and their accounts are subject to audit. As in 1971-72, there were 34 boys' and six girls' aided high schools spread all over the district. The number of un-aided high schools run by private agencies in the district was nine in that year. Of the 99 secondary schools of all types in 1971-72, 15 were higher secondary schools of which nine were Government schools, one was run by a local body and five were private schools. In 1962, there were 30 high schools in the district giving a ratio of one to 26,700 population. As against this, there were, in 1971-72, 99 high schools each serving, on an average, 13,146 people. The management-wise number of secondary

**Aided and  
non-aided high  
schools**

schools and their total strength of pupils and teachers in the district as in 1971-72 were as follows:—

## (a) Schools

<i>Category</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Government .. ..	10	1	11
Municipal (taken over to Government)	7	3	10
Taluk Development Board (taken over to Government) ..	24	3	27
Municipal .. ..	1	1	2
Aided .. ..	34	6	40
Un-aided .. ..	9	..	9
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>99</b>

## (b) Pupils (enrolled)

<i>Standard</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
VIII .. ..	6,264	3,324	9,588
IX .. ..	5,265	2,517	7,782
X .. ..	4,021	1,829	5,850
XI .. ..	1,301	587	1,888
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>16,851</b>	<b>8,257</b>	<b>25,108</b>

## (c) Teachers

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Trained .. ..	554	70	624
Un-trained .. ..	264	45	309
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>933</b>

Of the total of 933 teachers, 102 had post-graduate qualification and of them, 70 were trained and 32 un-trained. The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers was 66.9, and this gave the second place to this district among the districts of the Bangalore Division. (see Table IV at the end of the Chapter for the latest particulars.)

From the school year 1966-67, secondary education in the State was made free for all the students, irrespective of the income of their parents.

At the end of the tenth year, a public examination called the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination is conducted by the State Secondary Education and Examination Board. The

management-wise number of examinees and the number of passes during the years 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973 are mentioned below :—

<i>Year</i>		<i>No. of examinees</i>	<i>No. of passes</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<b>1. Government High Schools</b>				
1970	..	592	181	30.57
1971	..	614	168	27.36
1972	..	763	169	22.01
1973	..	770	224	29.10
<b>2. Municipal High Schools</b>				
1970	..	973	249	25.59
1971	..	951	266	27.97
1972	..	979	301	30.07
1973	..	1,031	327	31.70
<b>3. Taluk Board High Schools</b>				
1970	..	939	361	38.44
1971	..	1,094	304	27.78
1972	..	1,176	363	30.08
1973	..	1,189	320	26.90
<b>4. Private High Schools</b>				
1970	..	2,636	1,072	40.66
1971	..	2,847	979	34.38
1972	..	3,119	1,087	34.09
1973	..	3,162	1,241	39.20

The total number of pupils who appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination, the total number of students who passed and the total percentage of passes in respect of all the institutions put together, during the years 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973, were as given below :—

<i>Year</i>		<i>No. appeared</i>	<i>No. passed</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1970	..	5,140	1,863	36.24
1971	..	5,506	1,717	31.18
1972	..	6,037	1,920	31.08
1973	..	6,152	2,112	34.30

During 1971-72, the one-year Pre-University Course was replaced by a two-year Pre-University Course all over

the State. The secondary schools, having two-year P.U.C. course, were renamed as Junior Colleges with effect from August 1972. As in 1973-74, there were 20 such Junior Colleges in the district. The academic control and the conduct of examinations for the P.U.C. classes vest with the Board of Pre-University Education in Karnataka, the Director of Pre-University Education being the Secretary of the Board.

**Hostel facilities**

There are a good number of general and communal hostels all over the district. After the conversion of those hostels which were exclusively meant for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes into non-denominational ones, a number of other students are also joining them.

**Educational and Vocational Guidance**

Now greater attention is being paid to educational and vocational guidance activities in secondary schools. The State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance, a wing of the Department of Public Instruction, has been organising guidance activities since its inception in 1959. One of its important activities is to train secondary school teachers as career masters for guiding 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 courses or vocations after leaving the schools. The guidance activities also aim at minimising failures in examinations by improving the study-habits of the pupils. Up to the end of 1972-73, 45 teachers from Shimoga district were trained as career masters.

### COMMERCE EDUCATION

Commerce education is imparted in private commerce institutes and colleges. Till 1969-70, commerce was taught as an optional subject in secondary schools. In view of the implementation of the non-elective syllabus in secondary schools from 1969-70, the imparting of commerce education in secondary schools was given up. The commerce institutes conduct classes generally in the mornings and evenings and prepare candidates for various commerce examinations. Some of these institutions receive maintenance grants from the Department of Public Instruction. Till recently, there was a separate Board for Commerce Education and Examinations, which prescribed courses and conducted examinations. From 1973, these functions were entrusted to the Karnataka Secondary Education and Examination Board, Bangalore.

As in February 1974, there were 21 commerce institutes functioning in the district with a student-strength of 2,791 boys and 1,288 girls under the charge of 72 men and 3 women teachers. Of the 21 institutes, 8 were in Shimoga city, 7 at Bhadravati, two at Sagar, two at Sorab and one each at Shikaripur and Kargal.

## HIGHER EDUCATION

An entrance class was opened at the Government High School, Shimoga, in 1917-18, soon after the inauguration of the Mysore University in 1916-17. But the class was not fully utilised. As a result of a recommendation of a University Reorganisation Committee in 1928, a Government Intermediate College was opened at Shimoga along with another at Tumkur. However, they were closed in 1932-33 (*vide* "Progress of Education in Mysore State 1932-44", p. 116). Later, when the need was felt, they were opened again in 1939-40. Now (1974), there are eight colleges of higher education—four in Shimoga city including one for women, two at Bhadravati and one each at Sagar and Tirthahalli. A brief account of each of them is given in the following paragraphs.

The Government Intermediate College at Shimoga referred to above which started in 1940, had, to start with, a student-strength of 105 and the teaching-staff consisted of nine persons including the Principal. The courses of study offered were physics, chemistry and mathematics under science, and history, economics, logic, Kannada, Urdu and Sanskrit under arts. In 1947, more subjects were introduced under science. The college was upgraded into a first grade college in 1956-57 when degree courses both in arts and science were started. In 1959-60, the college was renamed as the Sahyadri College at the suggestion of the great poet 'Kuvempu' who hails from the district. In June 1960, the college came under the control of the Directorate of Collegiate Education. In commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of the College, an open-air theatre was constructed in 1968-69. In 1973-74, the college had 1,767 students including 194 girls, and the staff consisted of 81 persons including the Principal (35 for Arts and 46 for Science), the subjects taught for the different courses being as follows :—

Sahyadri College,  
Shimoga

## Group I—Language

Kannada,	English,	Sanskrit,	Hindi,	Urdu	(any two of them)
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## Group II—Optional Subjects

<i>Pre-university course</i>	<i>B.A. Degree</i>	<i>B.Sc. Degree</i>
Physics	Economics	Physics
Chemistry	History	Chemistry
Mathematics	Political Science	Mathematics
Botany	Philosophy	Botany
Zoology	Sociology	Zoology
Geology	Kannada	Geology
History	Hindi	
Economics	Sanskrit	
Logic		
Sociology		
Political Science		



## Group III—General Education

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 Social Science for B.Sc. students

 General Science for B.A. students
 

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This is one of the four Government colleges in the State where geology is taught as a major subject at the degree-level. In the early years, the college was housed in a temporary building in the interior of the town. In 1942-43, it was shifted to a new stone-building constructed outside the city, in a fine environment. In 1974, a Science Block was under construction at a cost of Rs. 5.70 lakhs which was being met by the University Grants Commission and the State Government. The college has a good library containing 33,269 volumes and books are being added to it every year with the help of State and Central Government grants and under a Book Bank Scheme. The Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Geology have well equipped laboratories. Every year, the college conducts some special sports activities in connection with the M. G. Srinivasa Rao Tournaments. It has a separate National Service Scheme Wing and there is also a Student Welfare Officer. The college is attached to N.C.C. Battalion No. 19. A magazine called the "Sahyadri Vani" is published annually.

// Lal Bahadur  
College, Sagar

The Lal Bahadur Arts, Science and S. B. Solabanna Setty Commerce College was started on 1st July 1964 by a private body called "Sagar Prantya Vidya Vardhaka Sangha (Regd.)" (now called Malnad Development Foundation, Sagar), formed by some local enthusiastic lovers of learning with the main aim of providing educational facilities to the students of the area, who had otherwise to go either to Shimoga or to Sirsi for their higher education. To start with, the college had 104 students including 31 girls for the pre-university course with history, economics and logic, physics, chemistry and mathematics and physics, chemistry and botany combinations under the charge of only ten members on the teaching staff. Within a period of ten years, there was considerable development and in 1973-74, there were, in all, 835 students studying under a teaching staff of 34 of whom five were Readers, 27 Lecturers and two Demonstrators.

Originally, the college was housed in a private building, and now it has its own building constructed amidst enchanting natural surroundings at a cost of about Rs. four lakhs, about two kms. from the Sagar town proper, on the Bangalore-Honnavar Road towards Jog, and is located in an area of 44 acres. The college laboratory is equipped with modern apparatus costing about Rs. three lakhs. The institution has a library containing 10,514 volumes and a reading room. It is encouraging the students to

take active part in the activities of the Students' Union, N.C.C., N.S.S., "Earn while you Learn Scheme", etc. A college magazine entitled "Anveshana" is being published every year. //

The National Education Society (Regd.), Shimoga, established the Kamala Nehru Memorial College of Arts and Science for Women in 1965-66. The college started with a strength of only 38 students for the I year B.A. degree. By the year 1973-74, the strength of students had gone up to 234, studying under the charge of one Professor, one Reader, nine full-time and six part-time Lecturers. The college is housed in its own building constructed in 1972-73 at a cost of about Rs. one lakh. It has a library containing about 4,000 books and subscribes to 20 periodicals and 10 newspapers. The girls are taking an active part in literary and sports activities.

**National College  
for Women,  
Shimoga**

The Desheeya Vidyashala College, Shimoga, was established during the year 1966-67. It is managed by a committee. It started only with 59 students for B.A. and B.Sc. degree courses with two full-time Lecturers and seven part-time Lecturers. Within a span of seven years, the strength of pupils exceeded one thousand, and it was 1,160 in 1973. The P.U.C., B.A. and B.Sc. courses are provided in the college; English, Kannada, Sanskrit and Hindi are taught under group-I (languages). The college is housed in its own building constructed at a cost of about Rs. 6 lakhs. It has a library containing 8,325 books and a well-equipped laboratory. There are Arts, Science and Literary Clubs in the college, in the activities of which the students are taking a keen interest.

**D.V.S. College,  
Shimoga**

A first-grade College of Arts and Science was established at Tirthahalli by the National Education Society, Shimoga, during the year 1967-68 with the main object of meeting the higher educational needs of the rural areas. It is being now managed by the Tunga Vidyavardhaka Sangha of Tirthahalli. To start with, there were 132 students and the teaching staff consisted of a Principal and seven Lecturers. Within a short period of five years, the student-strength increased nearly five fold and in 1973, there were, in all, 633 students including 193 girls under the charge of a Principal and 17 Lecturers including one lady Lecturer.

**First-Grade  
College,  
Tirthahalli**

The construction of a new building at an estimated cost of Rs. 6 lakhs was in progress in 1974. The college has a laboratory serving the departments of physics, chemistry and biology. Its library has 1,600 books in Kannada and 2,563 books in English and subscribes to four English and three Kannada dailies and 5 English and 10 Kannada periodicals. The students of the college participate also in inter-collegiate literary competitions, seminars and study circle activities. The Students' Union is bringing out a college magazine named "Tunga-Taranga".

**Bhadra College,  
Bhadravati**

The Bhadra College was started in June 1968 at Bhadravati by the Bhadra Education Society with the objective of promoting higher education, mostly among the children of the employees of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and the Mysore Paper Mills. It began with the B.A. degree classes in 1968 and the Pre-University Course was introduced in 1969-70. In 1973-74, the B.Com. Course was added. In the beginning, there were 70 students including 38 girls and the staff consisted of a Principal and six Lecturers. As in March 1974, the student-strength was 311 under the charge of a Principal, 12 Lecturers and five part-time Lecturers. The Bhadra Education Society is to construct a building for the College on a ten-acre plot allotted by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and to start courses in science.

**D.V.S. Evening  
College, Shimoga**

The Desheeya Vidyashala Evening College, Shimoga, was started during the year 1968-69 with a view to providing higher educational opportunities to those who are in service and have aspiration of acquiring higher qualifications. To start with, there were 86 boys and four girls for the pre-university course and 45 boys and 5 girls for the B.A. degree course, the total strength being 140, under the charge of 10 part-time Lecturers. In 1973, the strength of students, in all, was 377 including 39 girls (67 boys and 8 girls in P.U.C., and 271 boys and 31 girls in degree classes) under the charge of a Honorary Principal and 16 part-time Lecturers. Courses are offered only in humanities at present. The classes are held in the D.V.S. day college building.

**Post-Graduate  
Centre, B.R.  
Project**

With a view to promoting post-graduate education in the region, a Post-Graduate Centre was started by the University of Mysore on 5th September 1973 at the Bhadra Reservoir Project colony, which is at a distance of 20 kilometres from Shimoga city. In 1973-74, the centre was providing a two-year course leading to the M. A. degree in Kannada. In the first year, 15 students were admitted to the M.A. degree course with scope for 10 more students and the staff consisted of two full-time and one part-time Lecturers, besides four persons on the administrative staff.

The centre is at present housed temporarily in a former middle-school building. Lodging facilities are provided for 10 students on paying basis. Buildings are to be constructed at an estimated cost of about Rs. 10 lakhs for the centre. The centre is located in a central place of the region, in the midst of enchanting natural surroundings. Secondly, it is near the industrial centre of Bhadravati and also natural resources such as iron ore, bamboo, water, timber, etc., providing scope for post-graduate studies in various subjects of physical sciences.

**PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

In 1974, there were a College of Education, two Colleges of Commerce, a College of Law, an Institute of Pharmacy, five

Teacher-Training Institutes (including two Pre-primary Teacher-Training Institutes), one Polytechnic, one Junior Technical School and an Industrial Training Institute in Shimoga district. A brief account of each of them is given in the following paragraphs.

The National Education Society (Regd.), Shimoga, established the National College of Education, Shimoga, in 1963 in order to meet the felt need for trained teachers in the *malnad* area in general and Shimoga district in particular. In the beginning, there were 34 trainees including five women for the B.Ed. course under the charge of one Professor-cum-Principal, two Lecturers and one part-time Lecturer. In 1973, the strength of the trainees was 130 including 31 women, and the staff consisted of one Professor-cum-Principal, two Readers, six Lecturers and two part-time Lecturers besides necessary ministerial staff. The college has its own building, a psychology laboratory and a science laboratory. Its library has more than 5,000 volumes. The UNICEF, New Delhi, has sanctioned a unit for the improvement of science education in the *malnad* area.

**National College  
of Education,  
Shimoga**

The National College of Commerce, Shimoga, was started in 1966 by the National Education Society, Shimoga, with a small strength of 22 students under the charge of one Principal and one part-time Lecturer. Within a span of eight years, it developed into a large institution. In 1973-74, the class-wise student-strength was as given hereunder :—

**National College  
of Commerce,  
Shimoga**

Class	Boys	Girls	Total
I B. Com. ..	193	12	205
II B.Com. ..	238	11	249
III B.Com. ..	250	19	269
Total ..	681	42	723

During the year, the staff consisted of one Principal, eleven Lecturers, three part-time Lecturers, one Physical Education Instructor, one Office Superintendent, besides clerical and other staff. The college prepares students for the three-year B.Com. degree course. Besides the optional subjects, Kannada, English, Hindi, Sanskrit and Urdu are taught in the college. The institution is housed in its own building constructed at a cost of about Rs. 2,47,000. Its library contains 5,730 volumes and subscribes to four daily newspapers, seven weeklies, three fortnightlies, six monthlies and three quarterly magazines. Facilities are provided both for out-door and in-door games. The institution publishes an annual magazine called the "Vanijya Vani".

**National Evening  
College of  
Commerce,  
Shimoga**

The National Evening College of Commerce, Shimoga, was also established by the National Education Society, Shimoga, in 1968, with the objective of providing opportunities of higher education to persons mostly employed. During the year of starting, the strength of students was 21 for P.U.C. Commerce and 47 for I B.Com. and there were one Principal and nine Lecturers. In 1973-74, the student-strength was :—

I P.U.C.	..	39	(including 1 girl)
II P.U.C.	..	23	
I B.Com.	..	47	(including 1 girl)
II B.Com.	..	116	(including 1 girl)
III B.Com.	..	70	
Total	..	295	(including 3 girls)

The staff consisted of one Principal, 14 Lecturers, two clerks and five class IV officials. This College is functioning in the day college building. In addition to the day college library, there is a separate library for the use of the evening college students.

**Institute of  
Pharmacy,  
Shimoga**

Under the auspices of the National Education Society, Shimoga, an Institute of Pharmacy was started at Shimoga in 1968, offering a diploma course of two years' duration in pharmacy. To start with, there were 30 students for the I year course. The strength of students as in 1974 was :—

Course	Boys	Girls	Total
I year D.Pharma ..	25	5	30
II year D.Pharma ..	28	2	30
Total ..	53	7	60

In that year, the staff consisted of a Principal, nine Lecturers and four Technical Assistants. The Institute is housed in its own building. In 1974, it had a laboratory with equipment worth Rs. 2.5 lakhs. The library contained 1,200 books and subscribed to several periodicals.

**Basic Training  
Institute,  
Shimoga**

The District Normal School, established in 1879 at Shimoga, is one of the oldest teacher-training institutes in the State. It was changed into a Basic Training Institute from 1st June 1958. In 1961-62, there were 52 deputed non-S.S.L.C. teachers undergoing a two-year training course under the charge of one Superintendent, three Assistant Masters and necessary other instructors. It has hostel facilities for the trainees. In 1974, there were 50 trainees in 1st year T.C.H. and 50 trainees in II year T.C.H., under the charge of one Superintendent, three Graduate Assistants, two Craft Teachers and one Hindi Teacher.

A Government Basic Training Institute was started in 1960 at Anavatti in Sorab taluk for providing a ten months' course of training to S.S.T.C. passed teachers as also private candidates. During 1960-61, there were 25 deputed teachers and 75 private candidates undergoing training under the charge of one Superintendent, three Graduate Assistants, two Craft Teachers, two Craft Assistants, one Kannada Pandit, one Drawing Master and a Physical Culture Instructor. Besides teaching the professional subjects of education, training was also given in two main crafts, namely, agriculture and weaving and in an auxiliary craft of kitchen-gardening. Later, consequent on the revision of the syllabus for the Teachers' Training Institutes, the course was changed into that of a two-year one. As in 1974, there were 40 boys and six girls in T.C.H. I year and 42 boys and one girl in T.C.H., II year. The staff consisted of a Superintendent, four Graduate Assistants, a Drawing Teacher, a Physical Education Teacher, a Craft Teacher and a Craft Assistant, besides ministerial and class IV staff. In that year, it had an equipment worth Rs. 4,678 and the library contained 1,500 books. While the Training Institute was run in its own building, the hostel was run in a rented building.

Under the auspices of the Children's Education Society, Shimoga, a Teachers' Training Institute was started at Shimoga in 1971. To start with, there were 54 trainees for the 1st Year T.C.H., under the charge of a Superintendent, two Graduate Teachers and three part-time teachers. As in 1973, there were 62 trainees in the I Year T.C.H., and 64 trainees in the II Year T.C.H., and the staff consisted of a Superintendent, four full-time and four part-time teachers. The training is being imparted through Kannada medium. During that year, the Institute had a small library containing 400 volumes. It is an un-aided institute and the public donations form the main sources of its income. The Institute is functioning in its own building. In the same building are housed a nursery training institute, a nursery school and a primary school being run under the auspices of the Children's Education Society.

The Children's Education Society of Shimoga opened a Pre-Primary Nursery Teachers' Training Institute at Shimoga in 1967, with a view to preparing those teachers who desire to work in pre-primary schools mostly in rural parts. It started only with 49 trainees under the charge of a Head Mistress and an Assistant Mistress. In order to provide practical training to these trainees, a nursery school was also started along with the Nursery T.T.I. The subjects taught, besides practicals, are (1) child development, (2) methods of teaching, (3) school organisation and (4) child health and hygiene. The medium of training is Kannada. It is equipped with teaching and seating equipments worth more than

Pre-Primary  
Nursery Teachers'  
Training  
Institute,  
Shimoga

Teachers'  
Training Institute  
for Women,  
Shimoga

Rs. 8,000. Hostel facilities are also provided. The trainees are encouraged to take part in sports and literary activities and they are bringing out an annual manuscript magazine called "Kumudini".

Urdu T.T.I.,  
Shimoga

An Urdu Pre-Primary Teachers' Training Institute was started in 1972 at Shimoga by the Millath Education Society (Regd.) with the objective of imparting training to nursery school teachers. As in 1974, there were 70 women trainees under the charge of a teaching staff of six persons including the Principal. The institution has plans to start courses in tailoring, poultry, gardening, drawing and embroidery.

S.J. Polytechnic,  
Bhadravati

The Silver Jubilee Polytechnic, Bhadravati, was established in 1950 in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, with the main object of providing theoretical knowledge to the employees of the works and technical education to the sons of the employees and other students hailing from the surrounding area. The institution was started with a diploma course in mechanical engineering besides certificate courses in mechanical engineering (higher and lower). On the recommendation of a visiting committee constituted by the Government of India, which visited it in 1954, the institution was included in the Development Schemes of the Government of India. For the development of the diploma course in mechanical engineering, an amount of Rs. 90,000 for equipment and other sum of Rs. 58,000 for building were sanctioned, the ratio of assistance being one third each from the Central Government, State Government and Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

In the year 1958, two more diploma courses in civil and electrical engineering were introduced with an intake capacity of 60 and 30 respectively, the proportions of assistance for these courses from the Central Government, State Government and MISL being 50:25:25 respectively. As there was no sufficient number of students for the civil engineering course, the intake capacity for it was reduced from 60 to 40, and in the case of mechanical and electrical courses, it was raised from 30 to 40. In 1965, admissions to the diploma course in civil engineering were suspended and a diploma course in metallurgy with an intake capacity of 30 was started. As at present (1974), the courses offered are as given below, along with the intake capacity of each :—

(a) <i>Three-year Diploma Courses :</i>			
(1) Electrical Engineering	..	..	40
(2) Mechanical Engineering	..	..	40
(3) Metallurgy	..	..	40
(b) <i>Two-year Senior Certificate Courses :</i>			
(1) Electrician	..	..	40
(2) Machinist	..	..	40

Of the 80 seats in the certificate courses, 40 are reserved for the employees of the MISL. The teaching staff as on 31st March 1974, consisted of a Principal, three Heads of Sections, 10 Lecturers, 9 Assistant Lecturers, one Foreman, five Instructors, one part-time Lecturer, six Mechanics and 13 Helpers. Besides, there were 19 members on the office-staff. The class-wise student-strength was as given below :—

Course	Class			Total
	I	II	III	
<i>(a) Diploma :</i>				
(1) Electrical engineering ..	39	25	29	93
(2) Mechanical engineering ..	44	35	16	95
(3) Metallurgy ..	40	47	24	111
Total ..	123	107	69	299
<i>(b) Certificate :</i>				
(1) Electrician ..	40	38	..	78
(2) Machinist ..	43	27	..	70
Total ..	83	65	..	148
GRAND TOTAL ..	206	172	69	447

To start with, the Polytechnic was housed in the Boys Middle School building which was later taken over by the Polytechnic. Now, it has a main building with three floors, a Metallurgy Block with three floors and four Workshop Blocks, the cost of all the buildings being approximately Rs. 10,60,637. The laboratories and the workshops were equipped at a cost of Rs. 9,58,427 as on 31st March 1973; the library of the institution contained 5,203 books and it subscribed to six dailies, seven weeklies, four fortnightlies and seven monthlies.

A Junior Technical School was established at Bhadravati in 1965 with an intake capacity of 60; it is a secondary school functioning under the control of the Department of Technical Education. Along with the usual academic subjects, the following fundamental technical subjects are also taught: carpentry, fitting, machine shop, electrical engineering and drawing. The main purpose of this school is to diversify the education at the secondary level so as to encourage the young men either to seek gainful employment or to pursue higher technical education after training at this school.

Students passing the primary VII standard examination, scoring high marks in science and mathematics are eligible for admission into the I year of this school. The candidates seeking

**Junior Technical  
School**



admission are tested by administering aptitude tests and those, whose performance is best, are admitted. The medium of instruction is English. However, subject-matters are also explained in Kannada wherever necessary. As in 1974, there were 54 boys in VIII standard, 53 in IX and 54 in X standard under the charge of a Principal, eight teachers, four instructors and nine persons on workshop staff. All the students are paid stipends at the rate of Rs. 10 each per month during I and II years and Rs. 15 per month during the III year, tenable for ten months. The Junior Technical School has its own building constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,65,646. As in 1974, the laboratory and workshop had equipment worth about Rs. 52,000 and the library contained, in all, 2,341 books.

Industrial  
Training  
Institute,  
Bhadravati

There were two Industrial Training Centres, one at Shimoga and the other at Bhadravati, prior to 1966. They were amalgamated into one Industrial Training Institute which was located at Bhadravati in 1966. It is under the control of the State Department of Employment and Training. Ten trades are being taught in this Institute. The trades being taught and the intake capacity for each trade were as follows as in 1973-74 :—

<i>Trade</i>	<i>Sanctioned intake capacity</i>	
1 Blacksmithy ..	32	} One year
2 Carpentry ..	16	
3 Diesel Mechanic ..	32	
4 Moulders ..	32	
5 Welders ..	96	
6 Draughtsmen (Mechanical)	32	} Two years
7 Electricians ..	64	
8 Fitters ..	128	
9 Machinists ..	72	
10 Turners ..	96	

The admissions are made to the full capacity of each of the trades. As in 1973-74, the strength of trainees was 600 and the staff consisted of one Principal, two Foremen, four Supervisors, 43 Craft, four Drawing and two Workshop Instructors and four workshop attenders, besides the office staff. The Institute also trains candidates through evening classes and also under an Apprenticeship Training Scheme. Fifty per cent of the sanctioned strength of students are paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 40 each. The Social Welfare Department pays a monthly stipend of Rs. 45 to each of the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Four per cent of the total strength of the trainees are awarded merit scholarships at Rs. 15 per month each. Every year, an educational excursion within the State is a regular feature. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 80 is paid to each trainee.

The Institute is housed in its own buildings. It has equipment worth about Rs. 5 lakhs. The major items of expenditures of the Institute incurred during the year 1972-73 were as follows :—

<i>Item</i>	<i>Total amount spent</i>
	Rs.
1 Regular courses (Plan) .. ..	6,12,280
2 Regular courses (Non-Plan) .. ..	1,46,095
3 Apprenticeship Training Scheme .. ..	19,384
4 Evening Classes Scheme .. ..	2,165
Total .. ..	7,79,924

### PHYSICAL EDUCATION

There is a Physical Education Wing attached to the Office of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Shimoga. A District Superintendent of Physical Education is in charge of this wing. He works under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction. He organises taluk and district-level sports and seminars, coaching camps, film-shows on physical education and sports, etc. The physical education activities of the schools and teachers' training institutions in the district are also supervised and guided by him.

Under the auspices of Shri Raghavendra Gurukula Vidya-peetha, Basavapatna, a College of Physical Education was established in 1971 at the B.R.T. (Bhadra Reservoir Tunnel) Colony in Channagiri taluk, which is at a distance of about 12 kms. from Channagiri town. It conducts the one-year C.P.Ed. course for trainees with S.S.L.C. qualification. During the first year, there was a student-strength of 100 under the charge of one Principal, one Vice-Principal, a Lecturer and three Instructors. In 1973-74, there were 70 trainees including 9 girls. It is a well-equipped residential college located in the P.W.D. quarters which were vacated after the work of the camp was over. The campus named 'Bheemavana' has an ideal environment for the purpose. It publishes annually a college magazine called the 'Bheemavana' and the Past Students' Association brings out an annual bulletin called the "Vidya Praveena". The Vidyapeetha is making efforts to develop the institution on *Gurukula* lines and to add graduate and post-graduate training courses in physical education.

**College of  
Physical  
Education,  
B.R.T. Colony**

The scout movement reached Shimoga twelve years after its starting in England by Lord Baden Powell. The Government of Mysore approved scouting as a youth movement as early as in 1917. In the very next year, *i.e.*, in 1918, Shimoga got its contingent

**Bharat Scouts  
and Guides**

trained in a training camp for Scout Masters held at Bangalore. The first Chief Scout Commissioner of the State, Shri K. Shankaranarayana Rao, who hailed from Shimoga, propagated the scout movement in the rural parts of the district also. Many educational institutions came forward to start scout troops. A State scout rally held at Shimoga impressed the parents considerably and they began to evince a keen interest in getting their children enlisted as scouts. Sakrebail, situated on the bank of the Tunga, became the centre for scout camps, hikes and out-door activities. The teachers were permitted to take active part in the movement by forming scout troops in schools. The District Scout Council has conducted a number of training camps.

In 1946, the State Government appointed a Technical Assistant in each district to help the District Scout Council in the spread of the movement. As in 1971, there were about 6,000 scouts in the district as against only 250 in 1926. Several outstanding scouts of the district were responsible for the good spread of this movement in the district. The scout office, which was formerly housed in a private house, has now premises of its own, worth over a lakh of rupees, on an extensive site on the Bangalore-Honnavar road. The district has a well-knit scout organisation which also trains both boy-scouts and girl-guides in voluntary service.

#### SAMSKRITA EDUCATION

Sanskrita (Sanskrit) played a very notable part in education before the modern period. Learned men, *mathas*, temples, royal dynasties and wealthy families nurtured and patronised Sanskrita. For literary and cultural studies (besides for religious matters), even now, it has great importance. The Government have been extending considerable assistance for Sanskrita education. There is a State Sanskrita Education Board to advise the Department of Public Instruction and Government in all matters relating to Sanskrita education with the Director of Public Instruction as its Chairman and the Senior Assistant Director of Public Instruction (Sanskrit) as Secretary. The Sanskrita examinations are conducted by the Secondary Education and Examinations Board which issues the certificates under its seal.

As in 1973-74, there were nine permanently recognised and ten temporarily recognised Sanskrita Pathashalas, besides five Veda Pathashalas, in Shimoga district, where 17, 23 and five teachers respectively were working. The following statement gives some particulars of these institutions as in 1973-74 :—

## (a) Permanently recognised Samskrita Pathashalas :

Sl. No.	Institute	Place	No. of teachers	Annual grant
				Rs.
1	Samskrita Pathashala	Thimmappana Koppal, Shimoga	1	528
2	Samskrita Pathashala	Sharadavilas High School, Mathur, Shimoga taluk	2	1,056
3	Samskrita Pathashala	Shri Anjaneya temple, Honnali	2	1,056
4	Samskrita Pathashala	Ganapathi temple, Sagar	4	1,920
5	Bharati Samskrita Pathashala	Lakshminarayana temple, Bhimanakone, Sagar taluk	1	528
6	Sridhara Bharathi Sangha Samskrita Pathashala	Hiremane, Banjagar, Sagar taluk	2	1,056
7	Samskrita Pathashala	Raghavendraswamy Matha, Old Town, Bhadravati	1	528
8	Samskrita Pathashala	Kannada Boys' Middle School, Nyamati	1	480
9	Shri Shankara Samskrita Pathashala	Kashi Vishwanatha temple, Shikaripur	3	1,440
Total			17	8,592

## (b) Temporarily recognised Samskrita Pathashalas :

10	Bheemeshwara Samskrita Pathashala	Bheemeshwara temple, Shimoga	4	1,920
11	Anjaneyaswamy Samskrita Pathashala	Durgigudi, Shimoga	3	1,440
12	Sri Rudramunishiva Yogiswara Samskrita Pathashala	Virakta matha, Shiralkoppa	3	1,440
13	Shri Bhadra Samskrita Pathashala	Silver Jubilee High School, New town, Bhadravati	3	1,440
14	Samskrita Pathashala	Kedalarasa, Sagar taluk	1	480
15	Shankar Samskrita Pathashala	Shyama Prasad Mukerji Road, Shimoga	1	480
16	Shri Krishna Samskrita Pathashala	Anjaneya temple, Channagiri	1	480
17	Bharati Prasada Samskrita Pathashala	Paper Town High School, Bhadravati	3	1,440
18	Sri Kumareshwara Samskrita Pathashala	Jade, Sorab taluk	1	480
19	Shri Mallikarjunaswamy Samskrita Pathashala	Hire-Matha, Honnali taluk	3	1,440
Total			23	11,040

(c) *Veda Pathashalas* :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Institute</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>No. of teachers</i>	<i>Annual grant</i>
20	Ramachandra Bharati Veda Pathashala	Talakalakoppa, Nisrani P.O., Sorab taluk	1	300
21	Shri Gurukula Veda Pathashala	Kedalsara, Sagar taluk	1	300
22	Veda Pathashala	Hiremane, Sagar taluk	1	180
23	Veda Pathashala	Bheemeshwara temple, Shimoga	1	480
24	Vidyaranya Veda Pathashala	Hosahalli, Shimoga taluk	1	180
Total			5	1,440

Sanskrita is being taught also in the secondary schools and colleges of the district as one of the subjects under languages. The Sanskrita Pathashalas and Sanskrita classes in secondary schools are inspected by an Inspector of Sanskrita schools, attached to the Office of the Joint Director of Public Instruction, Bangalore Division, Bangalore. Part-time Sanskrita classes are also being held at various places. There is a new awakening about the need to study Sanskrita.

## ADULT EDUCATION

The State recognised the need for adult education and steps were taken as early as in 1910 to encourage the starting of adult schools, which were intended mainly for educating artisans, agriculturists and others of 15 years of age and above. However, in 1939-40, several of the night schools were closed, the reasons being that the curriculum was rather too literary and the course too long and tedious. Adult education, as an organised movement in the State, may be said to have had its beginning later in January 1942 when the State Literacy Council started its work. In the beginning, the Council confined its activities to conducting night classes for adults. By 1945, the scope was enlarged so as to include follow-up work by providing libraries and facilities for cultural and social activities, recreation, citizenship training and economic activities.

District Adult  
Education  
Committee

The District Adult Education Committee is organising community centres for imparting a general education to the people of rural parts and to infuse in them a spirit of self-help and social service. These centres also serve as cultural centres where recreational and folk-art programmes are organised. Films are also shown as a part of the general education activities. The District Committee is paying a special attention to the following items of work :—

- (1) Adult literacy classes,
- (2) Cultural and educative film shows,

- (3) Starting of rural libraries,
- (4) Establishment of community recreational centres,
- (5) Arranging students' social service camps, and
- (6) Holding of propaganda meetings and exhibitions.

Audio-visual education is one of the important programmes taken up by the Council as an adjunct to its fundamental education programmes for the benefit of the adults in rural areas. For this purpose, fully equipped mobile units tour in the various parts of the district and conduct film-shows. The Council also assists in selecting candidates for undergoing training at the Tunga Vidyapeetha, Gajanur. During the period from 1942 to 1974, the District Committee had conducted 4,365 literacy classes (including 235 for women). As many as 65,266 adults including 4,248 women were admitted to these classes, of whom 45,081 persons including 2,765 women became literates. As in 1972-73, 212 rural libraries, containing 68,623 books (worth Rs. 82,819) were functioning in the district. In that year, 870 books, costing Rs. 2,904, were added to the rural libraries. During the period from 1942 to 1973, 238 follow-up book clubs were started and 20,174 books were distributed among the neo-literates to enable them to avoid relapse into illiteracy. During the years 1949-50 and 1950-51, social service camps were conducted for high school students at Nadakadri, Navile and Doddagoppanahalli. From 1942 to the end of 1972-73, 432 community centres were organised and 1,332 folk-arts festivals were held in rural parts. The District Adult Education Committee has well-equipped mobile audio-visual unit functioning since 1958-59.

The Tunga Vidyapeetha, one of the twelve such *Vidyapeethas* in the State, was started in 1958 near Gajanur on the Shimoga-Agumbe Road at a distance of about 12 kms. from Shimoga city. It has delightful natural surroundings of the Sahyadri mountain range and faces the fascinating Tunga dam. The main objective of the Vidyapeetha is to render assistance in re-orienting the life of the village youths by providing social and cultural education and training for good citizenship and rural leadership for enabling them to re-vitalise the villages. Usually, two batches of students are trained in a year, the period of training being five months for each batch. Literate youths, aged between 18 and 30, who are residing in villages, have knowledge of rural conditions and problems, are carrying on the traditional family occupations, have attitude for social service and possess good health, are qualified to join the Vidyapeetha. The selection of candidates is made by the local Vidyapeetha committee and the selected candidates are given a monthly scholarship of Rs. 40 which is adjusted towards the expenses of boarding and lodging. The subjects taught are : agriculture, cattle and poultry-farming, study of cultural history, Indian constitution, general and human geography, fundamentals of

Tunga  
Vidyapeetha

the leading religions of the world, fine arts, law and justice, citizen-ship, health and sanitation, development schemes, *panchayat raj*, Tailoring and carpentry are also taught at the centre. The trainees need not study any prescribed text-books and need not take any examination either. The Vidyaapeetha helps the trainees to imbibed a democratic approach to the solution of rural problems. It organises also short-term courses of three days to one week for groups of men or women of not less than 25 years. These courses are now-a-days becoming more and more popular.

From the year 1958-59 to the end of 1973-74, 461 persons were trained in the regular courses. The total number of men and women who attended the short-term courses was 725. The staff consisted of a Principal, an Agriculture Instructor, an Industries Instructor, a Manager, a cook and two class IV officials. The institution has 75 acres of fertile land of which 60 acres are utilised for raising both dry and wet crops. The water of the Tunga dam through its left bank channel is utilised for irrigating the Vidya-peetha land with the help of two pumps. Crops such as paddy and sugarcane form the main sources of income (sometimes, these crops are heavily damaged by wild elephants). Under the Danish Project Scheme, the Vidyaapeetha has been provided with a tractor, a sprinkler unit for irrigation, an electric fencing and modern implements. The income and expenditure of the Vidyaapeetha during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 were as given hereunder:—

Year	Income	Expenditure
1970-71	Rs. 1,14,022	Rs. 70,504
1971-72	Rs. 94,727	Rs. 81,563
1972-73	Rs. 60,042	Rs. 42,784

With a view to educating the rural leaders so as to enable them to play a more active and useful role in rural re-construction, a Panchayat Raj Training Centre was started on 1st November, 1965 at the campus of the Tunga Vidyaapeetha, Gajannur, about 12 kms. from Shimoga. With the help of the Central Government, the State Adult Education Council is running this Centre. In the beginning, only the Shimoga district had been taken up for the purpose and in 1967, the Chitradurga district and Udipi, Coondapur and Karkala taluks of South Kanara were added to the jurisdiction of this Centre. As such, now the area under operation consists of 21 taluks with 1,060 *panchayats* covering the concerned villages. This Training Centre conducts two types of courses, namely, five-day courses called institutional camps and three-day courses called peripatetic camp courses. While the courses of the first

Panchayat Raj  
Training Centre

type are meant for the members of the Taluk Development Boards, the chairman, vice-chairman and part-time secretaries of village panchayats, the courses of the other type are intended for the members of the village panchayats only. A knowledge about the concept of *panchayat raj*, the rules and regulations framed for its successful working, rural re-construction work relating to agriculture, village industries, sanitation, etc., is imparted to the trainees. Guest lectures by officers of the development departments, film-shows by the District Health and Family Planning Office and the District Adult Education Committee are arranged during the camps. In 1973-74, 18 courses of five-days were organised for 781 persons and 4 camps of 3-day courses were conducted for 74 members. Since inception in 1965, 78 institutional camps and 193 peripatetic camps, attended by 8,462 persons in all, were conducted till the end of February 1974. The Centre has a library containing 566 books. It has a building constructed at a cost of about Rs. 52,000 (*see* also Chapter XIV).

#### PUBLIC LIBRARIES

As per the provisions of the Karnataka 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 also set up at the State-level with effect from 1st November 1966, with the State Librarian as its head. As required under the provisions of Sections 3 and 16 of the Public Libraries Act, 1965, a Local Library Authority was constituted for Shimoga district during 1969-70, which has been functioning since then. As per this Act, three per cent of the land revenue collections of the district is made available for the maintenance and improvement of libraries. Now (1974), there are a District Central Library at Shimoga and two grant-in-aid libraries, one at Bhadravati and the other at Santhebennur, under the control of the Department of Public Libraries. Under a developmental programme, the District Library Authority has plans to start branch libraries shortly at each taluk headquarters and at places having a population of 5,000 and above.

Under the provisions of the Public Libraries Act, 1965, the then existing Public Library at Shimoga was converted into District Central Library on 28th August 1972. As in March 1973, this Library contained 9,544 books, the cost of which was approximately Rs. 48,120. It was also getting 18 dailies, 26 weeklies, nine fortnightlies and 26 monthlies. On an average, more than 700 persons make use of library daily. It is housed in its own buildings, worth about Rs. 75,000, situated in the centre of the city. As in March 1973, there were 449 members on the rolls of

**District Central  
Library**



this library. The staff consisted of a Chief Librarian, a Librarian, an Assistant Librarian, two clerks, an attender, a class IV official and six casual employees.

**Bhadravati  
Tamil Sangham  
Library**

The Bhadravati Tamil Sangham Library is the oldest of the two grant-in-aid libraries in the district. It was started in 1944 in the New Town, Bhadravati. As in 1973, it contained 988 books, worth about Rs. 1,500, and it had on its rolls 110 members. A part-time Librarian and an attender look after the institution.

**Vijaya Reading  
Room and  
Library**

The Vijaya Reading Room and Library, Santhebennur, is another grant-in-aid library in the district which is functioning since April 1960. It is housed in its own building valued at Rs. 10,000. As in 1973, it contained 1,540 books worth about Rs. 5,000. On an average, 60 persons make use of it daily. It had on its rolls 60 subscribers, 100 donors and 150 contributors in 1973. The staff consisted of one Honorary Librarian and an attender.

**Technical  
Library, MISL**

The Technical Library, being maintained by the Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravati, deserves a special mention. It was established in 1938 for making available reference volumes on technical matters. As in 1973, it contained about 10,000 books worth about Rs. 50,000 and was also getting 64 journals including 19 foreign ones. There were 720 members on its rolls. On an average, 60 to 70 readers make use of it daily.

(The colleges and secondary schools and some municipalities in the district have also good libraries of their own).

#### MUSEUMS

**Government  
Museum,  
Shimoga**

The Government Museum, Shimoga, which was founded by Shri H. L. Nage Gowda, while he was the Deputy Commissioner of the district, with the help of the local enthusiasts interested in archaeological matters, was a part of the Public Library of Shimoga until 29th June 1963 when it was handed over to the State Department of Archaeology. Since then, the Archaeology Department has been striving to improve it by gradually adding many objects of archaeological interest gathered in the district. The Museum is attractive and educative and throws some light on the heritage of art and culture and the history of the area.

The Museum is housed at present (1974) in the District Central Library building. The antiquities displayed consist of stone, bronze and wooden sculptures, palm-leaf manuscripts, coins, copper plates, lithic inscriptions, etc. Photographs of ancient temples, sculptures and the like are also exhibited. Some of the prominent exhibits are the Hoysala-style statues of Umamaheshwara, Yoganarayana and Jaina Yakshi procured from Belagavi (Balligave), Shimoga town and Kundadri-Betta respectively, and

a few copper plate epigraphs pertaining to the period of Krishna-deva Raya and Keladi Basavappa Nayaka. An accounts book of yore made of cloth, which is 60 feet long, is another curious exhibit. Some weapons, dress and weight-lifting stones of the days of the Keladi Nayakas are also there. A bronze mirror from China and a bronze bell made in Holland in 1713 A.D. are also kept. A nominal fee of ten paise is charged for each visitor. There is an Assistant Curator in charge of the Museum and he is assisted by an attender and a watchman.

There is another museum which is at Keladi, the first capital of the Keladi Nayakas, near Sagar. It was established by Shri K. Gunda Jois in the year 1960. The main objectives of this Keladi Museum are to preserve and exhibit documents, coins and other materials of historical and literary importance of the kingdom of the Keladi Nayakas, to make it a historical research centre for providing information to scholars and to publish books. The exhibits in this museum mainly comprise copper plate inscriptions, sculptures, palm-leaf manuscripts, some historical records of the times of the Keladi Nayakas, 'Chitra-Ramayana', 'Chitra-Bhagavata', a few rare photographs, etc. An old-time clock is also exhibited. A grant-in-aid is given by the Central Government to the institution.

**Keladi Museum**

'Vishwa-Vyapi Ganesha' at Sagar is a sort of museum organised by Sri Govardhana Ankolekar. Different forms of Ganesha painted on polished stones or got carved in sandal-wood are displayed here. The models represent figures of Ganesha found in various parts of India, 32 forms given in Mudgala Purana, and also from some other countries like Afghanistan, Indonesia, Japan and Indo-China, revealing varied forms of the deity. Exhibition of these models has been held at various places. This cultural venture is being encouraged by philanthropists and general public.

**Vishwa-Vyapi  
Ganesha, Sagar**

#### LITERARY AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The Shimoga district, like several other districts in Karnataka, has a rich cultural heritage. The kings, chieftains, religious institutions, merchants, high officers, etc., liberally patronised the cultivation of arts and letters. Invaluable contributions were made by a good number of scholars, litterateurs and master craftsmen from this district. In the early centuries of the Christian era, Talagunda in Shikaripur taluk was a great centre of learning. Kubja, a noted Sanskrit poet, was a master of the *kavya* style, in the 5th century A.D. He composed the well-known Sanskrit inscription of Shantivarman Kadamba, found at Talagunda. Hombuja (Humcha), a Jaina holy place, rose to prominence as a cultural centre during the time of Ajitasena (his another name being Vadibha Simhasuri), about the 10th or 11th century. He was a disciple of Pushpasena Muni and was a great scholar of *tarka*,

*vyakarana*, *chhandas*, *kavya*, *alankara*, *kosha*, etc. His prominent works are 'Kshatra Choodamani' and 'Gadya Chintamani'. The former is a poetical work of a didactic nature, while the latter is a prose work. He wrote also a commentary on *Meemamsa* of Acharya Samantabhadra. It is believed that he might have written some works on *Nyaya-Shastra* also. His eminent disciples were Shantinatha, Padmanabha and Pampadevi.

In the 12th century A.D., Balligave (modern Belagavi in Shikaripur taluk) was a renowned centre of higher learning. Of the five *mathas* of that place, Kodi Matha was the most noted one. Its academic activities were directed by such famous *Acharyas* as Shri-Kedarashakti, Shrikantha, Someshwara, Vidya-bharana, Vamadeva, Goutama and Srikantha II, etc. Besides imparting higher education to a large number of disciples, free boarding and lodging were also provided to the poor by the *mathas* of Balligave. Saint Allama Prabhu, a mystic and a most eminent spiritual leader of the 12th century, was a native of this area. He was a great *vachanakara* who was looked upon with deep reverence by others. He was a beacon light to the seekers of spiritual enlightenment. He presided over the *Anubhava-Mantapa* at Basava-Kalyana. His *vachanas*, which are noted for their spiritual depth, are full of symbols. Of his *vachana* works, the most well-known is 'Shatsthala Jnana Charitra.' Spiritual greatness of Allama Prabhu is depicted in glowing terms in Chamarasa's "Prabhulinga Leele", a remarkable book which has been translated into several languages. Saint Akkamahadevi, one of the celebrated names in the spiritual field, belonged to Udutadi of Shikaripur taluk. She is a most luminous star among the *vachanakaras*. From an early age she was spiritually inclined and chose God as her beloved. She renounced everything and went about singing devotional songs. She reached Basava-Kalyana and met the leaders of the Veerashaiva movement there. From there, she proceeded to Srishailam where she "became united in God". Her *vachanas*, which have a lyrical ring about them, and a poetic quality, express vividly her deep personal feelings. Her 'Yoganga Trividhi', 'Srishtiya Vachana' and 'Akkagala Peethike' have also come down to us. Satyakka, another spiritual seeker, was a native of Hirejamburu. She wrote some fine *vachanas* in the name of Shambhu-Jakkeshvara. Animishayya, Goggayya and Ekantada Ramayya were other eminent *sharanas* who were associated with places round about Balligave.

The reign of the Keladi Nayakas, who were liberal patrons of learning, for about two-and-a-half centuries, witnessed the production of some important scholarly and literary works. At the instance of Venkatappa Nayaka I, Tirumala Bhatta composed 'Shivashtapadi' and 'Karnataka Siva Geete', while Ranganatha Dikshita wrote 'Tantrasara'. Ashwa Pandita, a

court poet brought out 'Manasa Priya', a rare work relating to the 'Science of horses'. Bhattoji Dikshita wrote 'Tattva Kowstubha', Jinasena Deshavarathi, a court scholar wrote, a Jain mythological work in *sangatya* type dealing with Vardhamana's previous births. To king Basavappa Nayaka I are ascribed 'Shiva-tattvaratnakara', 'Subhashita Suradruma' and 'Pancha Shloka'. Minister Saraja Nagappayya wrote 'Shukasaptati in *Bhamini-shatpadi*, while Gangadevi was the authoress of 'Keladi Rajyabhyudayam'. Shadakshara composed 'Veerashaiva Dharma Shiromani' while Nirvana wrote 'Kriyasara-Vyakhyana' and Manappa Pandita 'Veerashaivachara Kowstubha'. Mari-Tontadarya's contributions were 'Veerashaivananda Chandrika' and 'Shaiva Sanjeevini'. Venka Kavi, who flourished in the second half of the 18th century, was the author of 'Ganasahasranama', 'Parvati-Vallabha Shataka' etc., Paramadeva, who hailed originally from South Kanara, spent most of his working years at Kedalasara in Sagar taluk. His valuable works were 'Tattva-Chowpada', 'Narayanakshara Malika Stotra' and he composed 'Turanga Bharata' in *Vardhikashatpadi* sitting in the Lakshminarayana temple at Bhimanakone. Lingana Kavi composed 'Keladi-nripavijayam', a significant Kannada work in *champu* style. It appears that he wrote also some *Yakshagana-Prasangas* like 'Shiva-kalyana'.

Various *mathas* such as Kudali, Ramachandrapura, Humcha, Hirekalmatha, Togarsi and Raghavendraswamy *mathas* in the district have been fostering the cultivation of Samskrita and the tradition is continuing. The late Sachchidananda Shankara Bharati of Kudali-Matha was a reputed scholar both in Samskrita and Kannada and he wrote several works in both the languages. The *mathas* are occasionally bringing out books bearing on religion and philosophy. Shri Sridhara Swamiji, who was a renowned spiritual *sadhaka* and teacher with his *ashrama* at Varadahalli, was the author of several works like 'Arya Samskriti', 'Bhaktisara Ramayana', 'Divya Sandesha', etc., bearing on spiritual subjects, in Sanskrit, Marathi and Hindi and also of some poems in English. Jagadguru Abhinava Sachchidananda Teertha of the Dwaraka Peetha in Gujarat, who hails from Durvasapuram near Tirthahalli, is a great Sanskrit scholar and has to his credit some publications on Shankara-Vedanta. Vedantacharya Shri Shivakumaraswamy of Virakta Matha, Shiralkoppa, is a scholar in Sanskrit, Kannada and Hindi. His Hindi translation of the *vachanas* of Allama Prabhu entitled "Shri Prabhudeva Vachanamrita" won him an award from the Uttar Pradesh Government. Shri Gurusiddhadeva Shivacharya Swami of Keladi Hirematha, another Sanskrit scholar, has written "Advaita Vedanta Shaakta Tantrayoh Saamya Vaishamya Chintanam".

The Shimoga district has given a host of literary luminaries who have risen to great heights in modern Kannada literature also.

'Kuvempu' (Dr. Kuppalli Venkatappa Puttappa), who hails from Kuppalli, a remote village of Tirthahalli taluk in the *malnad*, a hilly region renowned for its enchanting natural scenes and lush vegetation, is a top-ranking veteran poet and versatile writer and philosopher. He was a Professor of Kannada and Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University. He was awarded 'Padma Bhushan' in 1958. He is receiving an honorarium for life since 1965 from the State Government. His 'Ramayana Darshanam', an epic, won him the Jnanapeetha award in 1967, which is a unique honour done to litterateurs for works of exceptional merits. His another work on Ramayana called the 'Janapriya Valmiki Ramayana' written in simple prose is very popular in the field of adult education. He has depicted the greatness of a writer in his work 'Shila-Tapasvini'. Among his other outstanding works are 'Kanooru Subbamma Heggaditi' and 'Maleyalli Madumagalu' (novels), 'Raktakshi' and 'Beralige Koral' (plays), 'Prema Kashmiri' (collection of poems), 'Nanna Mane', 'Mari Vijnani', 'Meghapura', 'Bommanahalli Kindarijogi' (poems for children), 'Malenadina Chitragalu' (collection of stories) and 'Ramakrishna Paramahansa' (a life-sketch). Shri Kamkodu Narasimha Shastri is another senior writer who, as a teacher, created a deep and lasting impression upon the minds of many of his students some of whom became well-known writers. He has two types of works to his credit, namely, independent works and translations, which include prose, poetry, plays, criticism and essays. His earliest work, which is unpublished, is 'Chhandas-shastra'. Some of his well-known independent works are 'Sohrab and Rustum' in *sarala ragale*, 'Shastra-Sanyasa', 'Sitaparityaga' and 'Satigeete'.

Prof. S. V. Parameshwara Bhat is another veteran literary figure, who has written a good number of books and booklets among which are 'Adbhuta Ramayana', 'Ancheya Pettige', 'Uppina Kadalalu', 'Geeta Govinda', 'Ragini', 'Gagana Chukki' and 'Indrachapa'. He has written essays in English also. Dr. H. M. Nayak, the Director of the Institute of Kannada Studies, Mysore University, is a distinguished critic and scholar of linguistics. He has edited several Kannada works and has been contributing valuable articles. He has also written 'Bala Notagalu', 'Nisargada Madiyalli', 'Muhammed Paigambar', 'Ravindranath Tagore' and other books. Dr. U. R. Ananthamurthy, who teaches English in the Mysore University is a noted novelist in Kannada, his prominent books being 'Samskara' (which has been filmed), 'Prashne' 'Yendendigoo Mugiyada Kathe' and 'Bharatipura'. Dr. H. Thipperudraswamy is a recipient of the Central Sahitya Akademi award for his work 'Karnataka Samskriti Sameekshe' and his other works are 'Sharanara Anubhava', 'Kadaliya Karpoora', 'Taporanga' and 'Vijaya Veera'.

Shri Nadiger Krishna Rao is another senior author from this district, who is known for his humorous writings. He has to his credit a good number of books and booklets. Shri Kadidal Manjappa, a former Chief Minister of old Mysore, has written 'Panjaravalliya Panju', 'Naaleya Nelalu' (novels), etc. Shri H. M. Devirappa, a research scholar, who was Director of the Oriental Research Institute, Mysore University, has edited many old works, besides writing himself several scholarly books. Shri Na D'Souza has written short stories, novels and satires, some of them being 'Manjina Kama', 'Banje Benki', 'Kempu Trikona', 'Nela', 'Ajanta' and 'Dweepa'. Shri Poornachandra Tejasvi is a novelist, playwright and short-story-writer. His novel 'Swaroopu' and play 'Yamala Prashne' are well-known. Shri P. Lankesh has made a mark in the spheres of short stories, poems and plays. He has edited recently 'Akshara Hosa Kavya', besides writing books like 'Biruku' and 'Bichchu'. Shri Mahabhaleshwara Bhat is the author of 'Anna Tangi' (novel), 'Gulabi' (short stories), etc. Shri Mathur Krishnamurthy, a Sanskrit scholar, has rendered several Tamil books into Kannada. The late Kukke Seetharama Shastri rendered the Mahabharata into English.

Shri K. V. Subbanna is a recipient of Central Sangeet Natak Akademi award for his 'Dasha Roopaka', some of his other books being 'Abhisara' and 'Hoovu'. Shri M. R. Seshagiri Rao, a columnist, is also a short-story writer, 'Nadediddu Nadeyalaraddu' being a noted collection of his short stories. Shri Srinivasa Udupa ('Vainateya') a recipient of State Sahitya Akademi award, is a novelist, short-story-writer and critic, his prominent works being 'Vijayashri', 'Hridaya Kunja', etc. Shri Konandur Lingappa, a noted play-wright, has written 'Mahanayaka Subhas Chandra Bose' and 'Atmahatye Mattu Olle Ganda'. Shri Vasudeva Bhoopalam has written several books, some of them being 'Ranjana', 'Sidilu', 'Gonchalaminchu' and 'Andolana'. Shri R. V. Srinivasa Murthy is known for his books 'Malamagalu', 'Dukkha Sethu', 'Punarjanma', 'Savati', 'Hennina Kannu', etc. Shri N. Pralhada Rao of Vishwakosha is the author of 'Avatara', 'Ratharathika', 'Matsyanagara', 'Rajasuya', etc. Shri Keladi Gunda Jois and Shri S. Bheemappa have written several books bearing on antiquarian subjects. Shriyuths Bharati Ramanacharya (Hindi scholar), Sarja Chandrashekhariya, Raghava Javali, S. B. Panchakshari, Panduranga Udupa, Govinda Raju, K. Srikantha Kudige and many others have been rendering services in the field of literary and cultural activities.

Among women writers, Smt. M. K. Indira is a senior person who has written a good number of novels and stories and her novel 'Gejje-Pooje' has been filmed. She is a recipient of an award

from the State Sahitya Akademi. Her well-known works are 'Tapovanadalli', 'To Let', 'Tapadinda Tampige', 'Kaladarshi', etc. Smt. Mallika Kadidal Manjappa is the authoress of "Vande Mataram", 'Dr. Aghora', 'Jeevana Ganga' etc. Tapaswini, M. S. Sulochanadevi and several other women are known for their creative literary work.

Among the distinguished research scholars from the district are Shriyuths S. R. Rao, Superintending Archaeologist of the Archaeological Survey of India, who has made efforts to decipher the script of the Indus Valley, M. Hanumantha Rao who has worked in the field of archaeology, A. V. Narasimha Murthy and A. Sundara who are historians and archaeologists, and K. S. Sadashivaiah who is known for his research work in the field of education.

#### Yakshagana

*Yakshagana*, also known as *Bhagavatara aata*, is a folk-art. It is an open-air dance-drama with music and is considered in a way a "night school for the masses" which provides them with didactic instruction and entertainment. Shimoga is one of a few districts in which this folk-art is cultivated. It is popular especially in the *malnad* taluks of Sagar, Sorab, Tirthahalli and Hosanagar. Most of the themes of the *yakshagana* are taken from the epics Ramayana and Mahabharata, Bhagavata and mythology. Its peculiar, elaborate and colourful costumes create a world of fantasy. The Bhagavata sings songs from the *Prasangas* and conducts the play. The female roles are played by men themselves and there are no actresses. The *yakshagana* is unexcelled in exhibiting the art of the warfare or the illusion of creating a sense of battle. Since, as an open-air play, it could not be performed during the rainy season, a form of indoor entertainment called *tala-maddale* based on the *yakshagana* was evolved. This is played sitting, with dialogues and songs sung to *talas* and *maddale* (drum-work) without costumes and dances.

During the 18th century, Venkanna Kavi of Keladi was well-known as a composer of *yakshagana* plays besides being a Bhagavata. Balakrishna Rao of Shimoga was a reputed *yakshagana* artiste during the 19th century. There have been accomplished Bhagavatas such as the late Beleyuru Venkatappa Bhagavatar, Belur Lakshmaiah, Nadahalli Halemane Subraya Bhagavatar and Honnesarada Surappa in the past decades. Of the present-day Bhagavatas, mention may be made of Shriyuths Mudagodu Ganapati Bhatta, Gundumane Sitharamaiah and Thimmappa Bhagavatar. Shriyuths Shunthi Ramakrishna Bhat, Kopparige Lakshminaranappa, Appemane Ramaiah and others are known for their playing on the *mridanga* and *chande* instruments. The late Beleyur Krishnappa Devappa, Honnesarada Ramachandriah, Mavinasarada Krishnaiah, Hulimane Venkatagiriappa and Kanagodu Manjappa were well-known *yakshagana* actors, besides

being *Arthadhari*. Several present-day actors like Shriyuths Bele Subbayyana Paramaiah, Melada Thimmappa, Hosamane Nagappaiah, Manchale Naranappa, Honnesarada Ganesh Bhat, Nisrani Devappa, M. R. Lakshminarayan, N. N. Madhyastha are noted for their artistic skill.

Shridharapura Ganapati and Dodderi Ananthapadmanabha have won applause for their female roles. Some of the popular composers of *Prasangas* (*Prasanga-Karthas*) have been Shriyuths Hosabale Puttappa, who was also an *Arthadhari*, Jana Manjappa, Jana Ramachandrappa and Gundu Sitharamaiah.

There have been several *yakshagana mandalis* encouraging this folk-art. Among the present ones are: Mahaganapati Yakshagana Mandali, Beleyur, Venugopaldaswamy Yakshagana Mandali, Dodderi, Havyasi Kalavidaru, Purappamane, Yakshagana Kalavidaru, Talavata, and Yakshagana Kala Sangha, Sagar, which is directed by Shri R. P. Janardan. It is interesting to note that a children's Yakshagana Mandali is functioning under the auspices of Mahaganapati Yakshagana Mandali at Beleyur. It consists of budding artists of ages ranging from eight to fourteen, under training, who are students of primary and middle schools.

In Sorab and Sagar taluks of the district, there are *gudigars* Other arts who are well-skilled artists in wood and ivory-carving. The ivory throne at the Ramachandrapura Matha in Hosanagar taluk is a monumental piece of art produced by the *gudigars* of Sorab. This work is said to have taken a period of 18 years for its completion, the main artists who worked at it being Mudagodu Hiranyappa, Banavasi Ramachandrappa and Maruru Ganapatappa. Most of the *gudigars* are found at Sorab and Sagar. Among the present-day *gudigar* artists of note are Shriyuths Jade Manjunathappa, Banavasi Parashuramappa, B. N. Bikkappa, K. G. Shantappa and others.

Shri B. N. Ramachandrappa, a native of Sorab, who is working as a special officer in the Department of Archaeology, is known for ivory and sandalwood-carving, sculpture, drawing, painting and modelling. Ajjihalli, a village near Channagiri, is reputed for its sculptors. Shri A. V. Chandramurthy, hailing from this village, is a statue-maker in stone, metals and wood. He has carved a number of images for temples. Shri Nagara Chikkannappa is another artist noted for stone-carving. Shri K. G. Chikkanna of Sagar is also known for making clay models and stone-carving. The late Shyamanna Udupa of Nagar was well known for wood-carving and making of musical instruments. Smt. Mallamma of Shimoga is accomplished in drawing *rangoli* designs. The late Puttapapaiah *alias* Venkatakrishna Jois of Sagar was known for "Ganga Tandava Nritya." Shri S. G. Narasimhacharya is a veteran performer of this rare form of nritya. Dr. Dodderi Venkatagiri Rao ('Kala-Kumara') is a photographic artist known



for his illustrated articles on art and architecture. Shri S. M. Sagar is another photographic artist. Shri K. M. Sangesh, who hails from Channagiri taluk is a film actor. Shri Kashinath of Shimoga is a painter and is also skilled in making idols out of clay.

#### Dollu-Kunita

Dollu-Kunita, a vigorous folk drum-dance is a popular form of entertainment in the district. Particularly Komminal, Hejje, Budigere, Haranaghatta, Holalur, Huruli, Anavatti, Dodderi and Honnali are known for the cultivation of this folk-art. The drum-dancers are invited to give their performances on festive occasions, functions and the like.

#### Puppet play

Puppetry is another folk-art of the district. During its performance, background music is also played. The puppets dressed with costumes as in the case of human actors are played by the *Sootradharas* with the help of strings. The Hiregangur and Chikkagangur villages in Channagiri taluk are reputed for their traditional cultivation of this folk-art. They have been maintaining a *Gombe-Mela* for the last about 150 years. At present (1974), Shri Narayanaiah is directing this *Mela* with the help of eight persons skilled in this art. The *Mela* possesses about 25 puppets with which they stage several plays, the themes of which are taken from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

#### Music

The district has a fine tradition of cultivating the art of music. Govinda Dikshita, who originally hailed from Tirthahalli taluk, was a reputed exponent and scholar of music and he served at the court of Raghunatha Nayaka of Tanjore (Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu) in the 17th century. He composed 'Sangeeta Sudha' in the name of Raghunatha Nayaka. His son Venkatamakhi was also a great musicologist and his significant contribution was 'Chaturdandi Prakashika' in which he has described the four main *angas* of music, namely, *geeta*, *alapa*, *tthaya* and *prabandha*.

Asthana-Vidwan Dr. B. Devendrappa, who hails from Nyamati, is a vocalist of repute and a versatile player on *veena*, *jalataranga*, *violin* and *gotuvadyam*. He has played Karnataka music on *dilruba* and *sitar*. He was appointed a musician of the royal court of Mysore. He has been one of those who experimented to adapt *vachanas* to music and gave *swara-prastara* to *keertnas* of Purandaradasa. He has composed many *keertanas* in Kannada and Telugu and has published 'Ashtottara Vachana Sudha'. The Mysore University conferred upon him the Degree of Doctor of Letters (Honoris causa). His father, the late B. S. Ramaiah, was also well-versed in music. Dr. Devendrappa's sons and brother B. Krishnappa are also musicians. There are several vocalists hailing from the district such as Shriyuths Asthana-Vidwan B. Seshappa, H. R. Narayana Rao, H. R. Ramashastri (who is also a *gamaki*), H. Ramanathan, Raja Iyengar and Ananta Padmanabha, Shrimathi H. S. Kathyayini and others. Shri Indudhar H. Poojar is known for his exposition in Hindustani style of music.

There are some *Vyakhyanakaras* (i.e., those who give expositions of religious lores, epics, etc.). 'Pravachana-Praveena' Mathur Lakshmikeshava Shastry is a veteran *Vyakhyanakara*. 'Gamaka-Kalanidhi' T. Rama Shastri is another eminent *gamaki*. There are several other *gamakis* in the district.

There are a good number of literary, cultural and fine art associations in the district, organised and being run by enthusiasts in the respective fields (apart from those working in schools and colleges). The following is a brief account of some of the associations in the district.

The Karnataka Sangha, Shimoga, came into existence as early as 1927-28. The late S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao (a writer and a freedom-fighter) was a pioneer in the field of Kannada activities in the district. Ever since its inception, the Sangha has been arranging lectures by eminent men and providing a stage for enacting *yakshagana* plays and dramas and has been organising also other literary and cultural activities. It has published some of the works of eminent writers of the district. The late Hosudi Venkata Shastry, a patron of literary activities, donated a spacious building to the Sangha and it is named after him as Hosudi Venkata Shastry Sahitya Bhavan. Under the auspices of the Sangha, the 27th All-Karnataka Kannada Sahitya Sammelan was held at Shimoga in 1943. The Malnad Kannada Sangha, Durgigudi, Shimoga, is also carrying on literary activities.

The Shimoga District Branch of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore, was formed in 1970 with Dr. Saraja Chandrashekhariah as its president. Under its aegis, various Kannada activities are being now carried on. In March 1971, the District Sahitya Sammelan was held for the first time at Huncha. A five-day comprehensive exhibition of Kannada books was organised at Shimoga in August 1972. This created a new enthusiasm for Kannada books and there was a record sale of copies of Kannada books. A district-level dramatic competition was held in 1973, in which leading dramatic troupes of the district participated. The District Branch of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat organises also *Rajyotsava*, *Vasanta-Sahityotsava* and such other functions. It is managed by an executive committee which includes members from all the taluks of the district. There are branches of the Parishat also at Sagar and Hosanagar.

The Kannada Sangha at Sagar is another prominent literary association in the district. It was started on 25th February 1968, with the objectives of popularising Kannada literature by publishing Kannada books, book-lets and papers organising seminars, competitions and lectures, running a library and a reading room and awarding prizes to the students at the taluk-level, and encouraging cultivation of drama, dance and folk-arts. In

October 1970, it organised "Kuvempu Nataka Saptaha" ('Kuvempu' Drama-week). It held functions to honour several literary luminaries and also brought out a commemoration volume. It has been organising *Rajyotsava* and *Vasanta-Sahityotsava* activities. It has, on its rolls, patrons, life-members and other members.

#### Art Schools

Shri Nataraja Nrityaniketan, Shimoga, has been imparting training to pupils in *Bharata-Natya* and *Kuchipudi* styles of classical dance for the last about 13 years. Shri Krishnamurthy is directing the activities of this Institution. It has its branch at the Sharavati Receiving Station Colony also. As in 1973, 50 pupils were receiving training. Shri Raghavendra Nritya Niketan, Shimoga, is run by Smt. Prabhavati Wamanacharya who imparts training to about 25 pupils in *Kathak* and *Bharat-Natya* styles of classical dance. Shri Thyagaraja Karnataka Sangeetha Pathashala, B. H. Road, Shimoga, was started in 1970 by Shri S. Keshava Rao, a musician. It offers courses leading to Junior, Senior and Vidwat examinations in music. At present (1974), there are about ten pupils for each course. Asthan-Vidwan B. Seshappa is running Shri Maruthi Sangeetha Vidyalaya at Shimoga. 'Ganayogi' Panchakshariah and Shri Rama Jois are also training pupils in music in Shimoga city. The Vani Sangeetha Pathashala is another music school functioning in Jayanagar extension of Shimoga.

Shri K. G. Shanthappa, a *gudigara* artist, is running Shridhara Kala Mandir at Sagar, where six boys are receiving training in carving, drawing and modelling.

The Yuvak Sangha and Vinoba Kalavidaru, Sagar, and Surabhi Samskriti Sangha, Sorab, are also known for organising cultural activities. There are a few publishing institutions like the Aakshara Prakashana, Sagar, which bring out books bearing on literary and cultural subjects.

Shri Vidya Sangha (Regd.), Hosanagar, started in 1964 with the main object of organising cultural activities, has been conducting district-level drama and music competitions and bringing out an annual magazine called "Praveena".

#### Dramatic associations

There are a number of other dramatic associations all over the district, which encourage the cultivation of histrionic arts. It is interesting to note that some of them have their own good stage equipment. Among the well-known associations of the district are :

- (1) Udaya Kalavidaru, Sagar,
- (2) S. V. V. Kala Balaga, Jog Falls,
- (3) Scout Kalavidaru, Shimoga,
- (4) Navodaya Kala Sangha, Bhadravati,
- (4) Canara Bank Kalavidaru, Shimoga,
- (6) Mitra Kala Mandali, Bhadravati,

- (7) Sri Nilakantheshwara Natya Seva Sangha, Heggodu,
- (8) Lal Bahadur Kala Sangha, Hosanagar,
- (9) Kala Nataka Sangha, Shikaripur,
- (10) Sahyadri Kalavidaru, Tirthahalli.

Several Students' and Teachers' Associations in the district have been enacting social and mythological dramas. There are some popular amateur actors in the district. The people patronise also enactment of dramas by the professional companies from other parts of the State which camp in the district now and then.

The district has won a distinction for holding district and State-level drama competitions. About 25 years ago, the old Boys' Association of Sagar conducted an all-Karnataka drama competition. The Kamala Kala Sangha of Sagar also held another such competition in which many associations participated. A two-week State-Level drama contest was organised by the Mitra Kala Mandala of Bhadravati in 1969. An all-Karnataka art associations conference was held in 1970 at Shimoga. Under the auspices of the District Branch of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat, a large theatre named the 'Shivarama Karanth Ranga Mandir' was constructed at Heggodu in Sagar taluk in 1972, and a district-level drama contest was held in 1973. Some of the amateur stage artistes of the Saraswati Mitra Mandali of Sagar produced recently a documentary film on the life of the late saint Sridharaswamy.

The All India Radio, Bhadravati, besides relaying the usual programmes of the main station at Bangalore, originates a few short programmes of duration of 25 to 45 minutes. It also tones up the sound in order to make the programmes clearly audible (*see also Chapter VII*).

As in 1974, there were 17 permanent cinema theatres and 17 touring talkies in the district. Their taluk-wise break-up was as given hereunder :—

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Permanent Cinema theatres</i>	<i>Touring talkies</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 Bhadravati .. ..	4	2	6
2 Channagiri .. ..	..	6	6
3 Honnali .. ..	..	4	4
4 Hosanagar .. ..	..	1	1
5 Sagar .. ..	3	..	3
6 Shikaripur .. ..	2	..	2
7 Shimoga .. ..	7	1	8
8 Sorab .. ..	..	1	1
9 Tirthahalli .. ..	1	2	3
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>

A.I.R.  
Bhadravati

Cinema theatres  
and touring  
talkies

TABLE I

Statement showing particulars of literacy in the taluks of Shimoga District as in 1961 and 1971

Taluk	Literates—1961				Literates—1971					
	Men	Women	Total	Percentage	Men	Women	Total	Percentage		
1 Bhadravati	..	..	41,912	31.9	51,570	27,410	73,980	38.8		
2 Channagiri	..	..	26,587	8,714	35,301	24.2	38,107	20,967	59,074	32.4
3 Honnali	..	..	21,503	6,149	27,652	25.5	29,706	12,916	42,622	33.3
4 Hosanagar	..	..	11,009	3,683	14,692	24.7	16,948	9,094	26,042	33.0
5 Sagar	..	..	30,642	11,286	41,928	27.0	33,810	19,422	53,232	39.5
6 Shikaripur	..	..	19,010	7,309	26,319	25.6	27,657	14,878	42,535	32.6
7 Shimoga	..	..	31,931	16,696	48,627	36.0	54,130	33,776	87,906	42.7
8 Sorab	..	..	16,584	5,565	22,150	23.8	25,963	12,352	38,315	32.1
9 Tirthahalli	..	..	18,684	8,110	26,794	30.8	29,738	18,023	47,761	41.7
Total	..	..	2,05,489	79,886	2,85,375	28.0	3,07,629	1,68,838	4,76,467	36.61

TABLE II

Statement showing particulars of literacy in the towns of Shimoga District as in 1961 and 1971

Towns	Literates—1961				Literates—1971			
	Men	Women	Total	Percentage	Men	Women	Total	Percentage
1 Bhadravati .. ..	18,531	8,822	24,353	37.0	31,974	18,924	50,898	50.0
2 Channagiri .. ..	2,048	954	3,002	38.0	2,811	2,102	4,913	50.9
3 Honnali .. ..	1,575	735	2,310	35.2	2,140	1,317	3,457	41.0
4 Nyamati .. ..	1,654	794	2,448	42.4	1,999	1,366	3,365	51.5
5 Hosanagar .. ..	945	465	1,410	45.0	1,309	897	2,206	57.4
6 Sagar .. ..	6,425	3,856	10,281	50.3	9,502	6,948	16,450	59.6
7 Kargal Project Area .. ..	8,906	1,905	10,811	21.6	*	*	*	*
8 Shikaripur .. ..	2,714	1,515	4,229	33.6	4,079	2,586	6,665	39.0
9 Shiralkoppa .. ..	2,040	1,210	3,250	41.9	2,646	2,073	4,719	51.0
10 Shimoga .. ..	19,621	11,650	31,271	49.0	34,197	23,262	57,459	55.9
11 Kumsi .. ..	992	493	1,485	36.6	1,275	789	2,064	44.1
12 Sorab .. ..	1,379	798	2,177	50.3	1,861	1,334	3,195	58.7
13 Tirthahalli .. ..	2,690	1,743	4,433	52.0	3,945	2,874	6,819	64.0
Total .. ..	66,520	34,940	1,01,460	39.0	97,738	64,472	1,62,210	52.8

(\*Since the Project work was over, the bulk of the population dispersed and it is no longer a town. The Kargal Project Area of 1961 was later distributed in among the Villages of Kargal and Bilagallur.)

TABLE III

Statement showing particulars of Primary Schools, enrolment and teachers  
in Shimoga District in 1974-75

(1)

## No. of Primary Schools by grades and Managements

<i>Grades</i>		<i>Government</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
Lower Primary Schools	..	1,311	9	1,320
Higher Primary Schools	..	549	16	565
Total	..	1,860	25	1,885

(2)

## Enrolment of pupils

		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Lower Primary Standards—I to IV		92,030	75,720	1,67,750
Higher Primary Standards—V to VII		31,940	21,160	53,100
Total	..	1,24,030	96,880	2,20,850

(3)

## Teachers in Primary Schools in 1974-75

	<i>Trained</i>		<i>Un-trained</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of trained to Total</i>
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>		
Lower Primary Schools	1,401	156	418	39	2,014	
Higher Primary Schools	1,991	347	502	147	2,987	
Total :	3,392	503	920	186	5,001	77.9

TABLE IV

Statement showing particulars of Secondary Schools (including Junior Colleges),  
enrolment and teachers in Shimoga District in 1973-74 and 1974-75

(1)

Enrolment in Secondary Schools and Junior Colleges (under the Control of the D.P.I.)  
in 1973-74

			Boys	Girls	Total
VIII Standard	..	..	6,401	3,783	10,184
IX Standard	..	..	5,509	3,047	8,556
X Standard	..	..	3,969	2,179	6,148
I Year P.U.C.	..	..	789	322	1,111
II Year P.U.C.	..	..	416	205	216
Total	..	..	17,084	9,536	26,620

(2)

No. of Teachers in 1973-74

	Men	Women	Total	Of the Total		
				Graduates	Post-Graduates	
Trained	..	612	85	697	464	109
Un-trained	..	253	46	299	138	50
Total	..	865	131	996	602	159

(Percentage of trained to Total 69.9)

(3)

No. of Secondary Schools including Junior Colleges in 1974-75

	..	..	No. of Institutions		
			Boys	Girls	Total
Government	..	..	12	1	13
Taken over from Local Bodies	..	..	32	6	38
Regular Local Bodies	..	..	—	1	1
Private	..	..	51	9	60
Total	..	..	95	17	112

(4)

No. of Teachers in Secondary Schools in 1974-75

Trained	..	..	703	Percentage of trained to total : 70.0
Un-trained	..	..	305	
Total	..	..	1,008	

Source : The Education and Youth Services Department Report for 1974-75.)