

CHAPTER XVIII
PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL
SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

In the days of the Kadambas, the *agraharas* and temples were centres of cultural activity and have been highly responsible for enrichment of the public life in the district. The Namadharis, the Nadavars, the Kumarapants and the Halakki Vokkals distinguished themselves in the armies of various rulers of the area and the honours and land grants they received made many of them social leaders, actively taking part in the public activities like temple festivals and also in the corporate bodies. They joined the Brahmanas in cultural activities like Yakshagana and other festivals. There was influx of the people from Goa, from the sixteenth century, especially the town dwelling Gouda Saraswat Brahmanas who were mostly traders and who built huge temples in the towns. They pursued various public activities centering round the temples. The Jains and Veerashaivas too through their religious organisations like the *mathas* played a prominent part in the field of education and other public activities.

Being situated in coastal area, the district has been in touch with the foreign countries too since a long time. The contact with outside people like the Arabs and the Europeans injected a spirit of adventure and hospitablity to new ideas and practices. Since the district was in Madras Presidency upto 1862 and in Bombay Presidency upto 1956, it was under the direct rule of the Britishers and modern education and Western thought reached the district early. Representative institutions were evolved earlier in this area and they grew more systematically in response to the pressure radiating from the increasing tempo of the nationalist movement. Under Rippon's Reforms, local self-government in a limited scale was introduced. The Acts of 1909,

1919 and 1935 helped the gradual extension of franchise and popular participation in representative institutions at various levels.

The part played by the people of this district in the national movement is outstanding. The causes for this development have been discussed in Chapter II. The thrilling events connected with the various programmes of the national movement and the visit of various national leaders, both of the all-India and State level and their speeches, the conferences, meetings and camps organised on various occasions, etc., have left deep impression in their minds. The newspapers, viz (Tilak's) *Kesari* and *Kal*, *Havyaka Subodha*, *Kannada Suvarte*, *Kaanada Dhureena*, *Kaanada Vritta* and the *Bombay Chronicle* played a prominent role in forming public opinion in favour of nationalism and also in the fight for the attainment of rights and liberty. After Independence, the establishment of popular form of Government has given a great deal of impetus to public life. In addition, the progress achieved in educational, agricultural, industrial and other spheres have helped to bring about, among the people, a wide awareness of their rights and responsibilities. The increase in communication facilities mainly in the form of roads and bridges, have played a prominent part.

With the implementation of adult franchise, the general elections to the Parliament and State Legislatures are being keenly contested by various political parties and individuals. The decentralisation of administration was given effect to by the enactment of the Karnataka Village Panchayat Act 1959 and the Municipal Act, 1961. With the result, a large number of persons vie keenly with one another to get elected to the Village Panchayats, Taluk Development Boards and Municipal Councils. This district which is in the front row in the co-operative sector, having established a large number of co-operative societies and achieved sufficient progress, has provided ample opportunity and scope for public participation. There has been a keen contest and healthy competition for participation in every field whether it is political, co-operative or even in the elections of schools and colleges. Thus, the spirit of democratic set up pervades both the rural and urban areas. They are also not lacking in public spirit, as Yakshagana has helped them to nurture many social values.

Prior to 1956, the district was in the Bombay State. The elections of 1952 were held in Bombay State and these were the first elections to both Lok Sabha and Assembly Constituencies. As a result, the

elections of 1957 were considered as the first elections to the State Legislature of Karnataka from this district.

General Elections, 1957

According to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, the Uttara Kannada district with some taluks of Belgaum and Shimoga district was formed into a Parliamentary Constituency. The district was allotted five seats in the State Legislative Assembly. The Indian National Congress swept the polls in these General Elections both for Lok Sabha and Assembly. The details given below show the territorial extent of the Constituencies and the results of General Elections of 1957. The votes polled by candidates for the Lok Sabha seat 1957 was as follows, percentage given in brackets: 1) INC 1,18,550 (48.82), 2) PSP 62,783 (25.86), 3) Ind 50,265 (20.70) and 4) Ind 11,269 (4.62). Uttara Kannada, Sampgaon taluk of Belgaum district excluding 14 villages, Sagar taluk excluding Anandapuram hobli, and Sorab taluk excluding Jade and Anawatti hoblis of Shimoga district were included in this constituency.

Legislative Assembly (1957): 1. *Karwar* (Karwar tq, Supa Petha and some villages from Haliyal tq): 1) INC 11,832 (37.77), 2) Ind 11,340 (36.22), 3) PSP 4,758 (15.18) and 4) Ind 3,394 (10.83). 2. *Ankola* (Ankola, Yellapur and Mundgod tq and some villages from Haliyal tq): 1) INC 16,832 (54.09), 2) PSP 9,657 (31.24) and 3) Ind 4,534 (14.67). 3. *Kumta* (Kumta tq and some villages from Honavar tq): 1) INC 16,832 (45.98), 2) PSP 8,938 (29.28), 3) Ind 3,459 (11.33), 4) Ind 2,385 (7.83) and 5) Ind 1,702 (5.58). 4. *Honavar* (Honavar tq excluding some villages and Bhatkal Petha): 1) INC 16,172 (51.69), 2) PSP 10,287 (32.88) and 3) Ind 4,828 (15.43). 5. *Sirsi* (Sirsi and Siddapur tq): 1) INC 21,974 (72.64), 2) PSP 7,166 (23.68) and 3) Ind 1,110 (3.68).

General Elections, 1962

The Indian National Congress secured four seats out of all the five contested by it in the General Elections of 1962 and also the Lok Sabha seat. Before this election, certain territorial changes in respect of Constituencies were made in accordance with the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961.

INC—Indian National Congress

PSP—Praja Socialist Party

Ind—Independents

The names of the Constituencies and their territorial extent and the detailed results of the General Elections of 1962 are mentioned below :

Lok Sabha (1962): 1) INC 1,32,958 (46.72), 2) Ind 1,13,089 (39.75), 3) IND 18,792 (6.60), 4) CPI 13,132 (4.61) and 5) 6,598 (2.32). (In addition to the five Assembly Constituencies of the district, Sampgaon II and Khanapur Assembly constituencies of Belgaum district and Sagar Constituency of Shimoga district were added).

Legislative Assembly 1962: 1. *Karwar* (Karwar and Supa tq and some villages from Haliyal): 1) MES 20,510 (61.66) and 2) INC 12,752 (38.34). 2. *Ankola* (The taluks of Ankola, Yellapur and Mundgod and Haliyal tq excepting some villages): 1) INC 19,235 (61.68), 2) PSP 8,502 (27.26), 3) CPI 2,997 (9.62) and 4) Ind 450 (1.44). 3. *Kumta* (Kumta tq and some villages from Honavar tq): 1) INC 14,225 (50.48), 2) PSP 11,197 (39.74), 3) BJS 1,530 (5.43), 4) Ind 624 (2.21) and 5) Ind 604 (2.14). 4. *Honavar* (Bhatkal tq and some villages from Honavar tq): 1) INC 18,506 (58.47), 2) PSP 10,986 (34.71), 3) CPI 1,676 (5.30) and 4) Ind 484 (1.52). 5. *Sirsi* (Sirsi and Siddapur tq): 1) INC 19,817 (53.33), 2) PSP 9,421 (25.35), 3) SWA 7,117 (19.15) and 4) BJS 804 (2.16).

Bye-election was held in Honavar Constituency in May, 1964 due to the death of the sitting MLA. Party-wise votes polled were: 1) Ind 12,940 (60.01) and 2) PSP 8,624 (39.99).

General Elections, 1967

The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966, increased the number of Assembly Constituencies in the district from five to six effecting the changes in the territorial extent. Instead of Honavar Assembly Constituency, the new Constituencies namely Bhatkal and Haliyal were created. Sirsi was made the reserved Constituency for the Scheduled Castes. In place of Sampgaon II, Kittur Assembly Constituency of Belgaum district was included to Uttara Kannada. In the General Elections of 1967, the Indian National Congress lost the Lok Sabha seat and secured only one Assembly seat namely Haliyal, while the Praja-Socialist Party bagged

CPI—Communist Party of India.

MES—Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti.

BJS—Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

SWA—Swatantra Party.

three Assembly seats and the Independents gained two Assembly seats and also the Lok Sabha seat. The detailed results of these Elections are given together with the territorial extent of the Constituencies.

Lok Sabha (1967): 1) Ind 1,43,287 (51.17), 2) INC 1,15,490 (41.24), 3) Ind 13,035 (4.65) and 4) Ind 8,220 (2.94). (Six Assembly Constituencies from the district and Kittur and Khanapur Assembly Constituencies from Belgaum district).

State Legislative Assembly 1967: 1. *Sirsi (SC)* (Siddapur tq and Banavasi and Sirsi Circles in Sirsi tq): 1) PSP 11,282 (39.15), 2) INC 10,516 (36.49) and 3) BJS 7,019 (24.36). 2. *Bhatkal* (Bhatkal tq and Manki and Mavinkurve Circles in Honavar tq): 1) PSP 16,655 (55.97) 2) INC 9,224 (31.00) and 3) SWA 3,876 (13.03). 3. *Kumta* (Kumta tq excluding Gokarn Circle and Honavar tq excluding Manki and Mavinkurve Circles): 1) Ind 25,049 (70.75), 2) INC 8,957 (25.30) and 3) Ind 1,401 (3.95). 4. *Ankola* (Ankola tq Gokarn Circle from Kumta tq and Sirsi tq excepting Banavasi and Sirsi Circles): 1) PSP 14,352 (46.39), 2) INC 8,418 (27.21), 3) Ind 6,323 (20.44) and 4) Ind 1,843 (5.96). 5. *Karwar* (Karwar and Supa tq): 1) Ind 23,079 (62.65) and 2) INC 13,759 (37.35). 6. *Haliyal* (Haliyal, Yellapur and Mundgod tq): 1) INC 17,410 (50.45), 2) Ind 8,664 (25.10), 3) SWA 7,064 (20.47) and 4) CMP 1,374 (3.98).

Mid-term Poll to Lok Sabha, 1971

The Lok Sabha was dissolved early in 1971, and this necessitated a mid-term election for constituting a new Lok Sabha in March 1971, the results of which in the district are as follows: 1) INC (J) 1,61,296 (67.84), 2) Ind 64,517 (27.13), 3) Ind 9,518 (4.00) and 4) Ind 2,440 (1.03). Indian National Congress(J) won the seat.

General Elections to Assembly, 1972

The General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held in March 1972. The Indian National Congress emerged successful in all the Constituencies conceding no seat to any other party. The detailed results of General Elections were as follows: 1. *Sirsi (SC)*: 1) INC 24,373 (66.20) and 2) BJS 12,444 (33.80). 2. *Bhatkal*: 1) INC 22,751 (55.94), 2) NCO 14,074 (34.60), 3) Ind 2,686 (6.60)

INC(J)—Indian National Congress Jagjivan Ram

BJS—Bharatiya Jan Sangh

NCO—Congress (O)

and 4) BJS 1,162 (2.86). 3. *Kumta*: 1) INC 21,698 (55.98), 2) NCO 14,088 (36.34) and 3) BJS 2,976 (7.68). 4. *Ankola*: 1) INC 14,241 (41.80), 2) NCO 8,667 (25.44), 3) BJS 5,843 (17.15), 4) SOP 3,226 (9.47) and 5) Ind 2,090 (6.14). 5. *Karwar*: 1) INC 19,195 (51.28), 2) BJS 8,084 (21.59), 3) Ind 5,552 (14.83), 4) CPM 3,242 (8.66) and 5) Ind 1,362 (3.64). 6. *Haliyal*: 1) INC 26,086 (61.59), 2) NCO 9,122 (21.54), 3) CPM 3,536 (8.35) 4) BJS 2,327 (5.49) 5) Ind 1,176 (2.78) and 6) Ind 107 (0.25).

General Elections to Lok Sabha, 1977

The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1972 which was published in 1974 retained the same territorial extent of Uttara Kannada Parliamentary Constituency as it was in 1966. General Elections were held for the Lok Sabha in March 1977. The votes polled were as follows: 1) INC 1,95,974 (51.71), 2) BLD 1,61,580 (42.64), 3) Ind 16,702 (4.41) and 4) Ind 4,700 (1.24).

General Elections to State Assembly, 1978

Under the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1972, which was issued in 1974, there were some slight alterations in the territorial extent of the Assembly Constituencies. The details along with the alterations and the results of the General Elections of 1978 are given in the following pages. In this contest, the Indian National Congress (I) was successful in four conceding two seats to the Janata Party. The results were as follows: 1. *Sirsi (SC)* (Siddapur tq, and Sirsi and Banavasi Circles from Sirsi tq): 1) JNP 31,506 (50.70), 2) INC (I) 28,793 (46.33) and 3) INC 1,842 (2.97). 2. *Bhatkal* (Bhatkal tq and Manki and Mavinkurve Circles from Honavar tq: 1) INC (I) 30,800 (54.39), 2) JNP 22,867 (40.38) and 3) INC 2,961 (5.23). 3. *Kumta* (Kumta tq and Honavar Circle from Honavar tq): 1) INC (I) 27,894 (47.73), 2) JNP 25,001 (42.78) 3) INC 2,573 (4.40), 4) Ind 1,247 (2.14), 5) Ind 918 (1.57) and 6) Ind 807 (1.38). 4. *Ankola* (Ankola tq, Sampakhand and Hulekal Circles in Sirsi tq and Yellapur Circle in Yellapur tq): 1) JNP 27,894 (55.60), 2) INC(I) 18,100 (36.08) and 3) INC 4,173 (8.32). 5. *Karwar* (Karwar and Supa tq): 1) INC(I) 22,044 (44.27) 2) JNP 19,602 (39.37) 3) Ind 2,858 (5.74) 4) Ind 2,763 (5.55) and 5) INC 2,525 (5.07). 6. *Haliyal* (Haliyal and Mundgod tq and Manchikeri Circle in Yellapur tq:

SOP—Socialist Party

CPM—Communist Party Marxists

BLD & JNP—Janata Party

1) INC(I) 34,566 (50.25), 2) JNP 23,948 (34.81), 3) CPI(M) 7,169 (10.42) 4) INC 1,959 (2.85), 5) Ind 628 (0.91) and 6) Ind 524 (3.76).

General Elections to Lok Sabha, 1980

General Elections to the Lok Sabha Constituency of this district were held in January 1980 without any alteration in the territorial extent. By this time, the Indian National Congress was split up into two groups viz., the Indian National Congress (I) and the Indian National Congress (U) (Devaraj Urs Group). Besides these two groups, the Janata Party along with one Independent contested this General Election in which the Indian National Congress (I) emerged successful. The results were : 1) INC (I) 2,40,431 (57.97), 2) JNP 1,23,731 (29.83), 3) INC (U) 46,549 (11.22) and 4) Ind 4,058 (0.98).

General Election to the State Assembly, 1983

In the General Elections of 1983, the Sirsi Assembly Constituency was retained as the Reserved Constituency for the Scheduled Castes. No change was effected in territorial extent. The details of the results were as follows: 1. *Sirsi* (SC): 1) JNP 23,540 (40.42), 2) INC 18,575 (31.89) and 3) BJP 16,125 (27.69). 2. *Bhatkal*: 1) JNP 30,119 (52.05) and 2) INC 27,746 (47.95). 3. *Kumta*: 1) BJP 21,004 (37.29), 2) INC 19,026 (33.78), 3) JNP 12,421 (22.06), 4) Ind 1,890 (3.36), 5) Ind 1,506 (2.67) and 6) Ind 475 (0.84). 4. *Ankola*: 1) INC 16,379 (34.12), 2) JNP 13,479 (28.08), 3) Ind 11,514 (23.98) and 4) BJP 6,636 (13.82). 5. *Karwar*: 1) INC 21,657 (42.27), 2) Ind 12,123 (23.67), 3) Ind 8,708 (17.00), 4) BJP 8,532 (16.66) and 5) Ind 206 (0.40). 6. *Haliyal*: 1) JNP 41,926 (58.64), 2) INC 29,065 (40.65) and 3) Ind 506 (0.71).

General Elections to Lok Sabha, 1984

General Elections to Lok Sabha Constituency of this district were held in 1984. In this contest, the Indian National Congress came out successful. The detailed results are as following: 1) INC 2,37,064 (50.25), 2) JNP 1,87,866 (39.82), 3) Ind 23,428 (4.96), 4) Ind 9,932 (2.10), 5) Ind 7,331 (1.55) and 6) Ind 6,120 (1.29).

JNP—Janata Party.

BJP—Bharatiya Janata Party.

General Elections to State Assembly, 1985

In the General Elections which were held in 1985 for the six Assembly Constituencies of this district, the Indian National Congress and Janata Party came out successful equally by securing three seats each. The results are : 1. *Karwar* : 1) INC 22,867 (44.95), 2) JNP 18,537 (36.44), 3) Ind 8,711 (17.12) and 4) Ind 753 (1.48), 2. *Ankola* : 1) JNP 31,365 (54.16), 2) INC 22,179 (38.29), 3) BJP 3,470 (5.99), 4) Ind 371 (0.64), 5) Ind 363 (0.62) and 6) Ind 162 (0.27). 3. *Kumta* : 1) JNP 30,959 (47.75), 2) INC 22,706 (35.02), 3) BJP 6,312 (9.73), 4) Ind 3,730 (5.75), 5) Ind 462 (0.71), 6) Ind 403 (0.62) and 7) Ind 254 (0.39). 4. *Bhatkal* : 1) INC 24,621 (43.06), 2) Ind 13,890 (24.29), 3) JNP 11,471 (20.06), 4) BJP 5,815 (10.17) and 5) Ind 1,369 (2.39). 5. *Sirsi* (SC) : 1) INC 32,414 (46.24), 2) JNP 30,955 (44.16), 3) BJP 5,901 (8.41), 4) Ind 486 (0.69) and 5) Ind 329 (0.46). 6. *Haliyal* : 1) JNP 40,983 (52.31), 2) INC 36,274 (46.30), 3) BJP 876 (1.11) and 4) Ind 210 (0.26).

Voters and Percentage

Constituency-wise details showing the number of electors, number who voted and the percentage of voting in the several General Elections of 1957, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1978, 1983, and 1985 and the bye-election of 1964 for the State Legislative Assembly from this district, and similar statements in respect of General Elections to the Lok Sabha held in 1957, 1962, 1967, 1977, 1980, 1984 and mid-term poll in 1971 are given hereunder.

Assembly

1957: 1) Karwar A 52,857 B 31,324 C 59.20, 2) Ankola A 57,827 B 32,096 C 53.42, 3) Kumta A 55,060 B 30,518 C 55.40, 4) Honavar A 52,998 B 31,283 C 59.03 5) Sirsi A 46,461 B 30,250 C 65.19.

1962: 1) Karwar A 59,930 B 33,262 C 57.93, 2) Ankola A 65,856 B 31,184 C 51.93, 3) Kumta A 58,767 B 28,180 C 53.62, 4) Honavar A 58,598 B 31,652 C 58.30, 5) Sirsi A 55,823 B 37,159 C 71.28.

1964-Bye-election : 1. Honavar A 58,762 B 21,564 C 38.54.

1967: 1) Sirsi A 52,778 B 28,817 C 61.55, 2) Bhatkal A 62,501 B 29,755 C 53.18, 3) Kumta A 56,610 B 35,407 C 65.97, 4) Ankola A 55,307 B 30,936 C 60.87, 5) Karwar A 57,518 B 36,838 C 66.95 6) Haliyal A 57,793 B 34,519 C 65.34.

1972 : 1) Sirsi A 63,649 B 36,817 C 60.00 2) Bhatkal A 67,927 B 40,673 C 62.00 3) Kumta A 61,973 B 38,762 C 64.00, 4) Ankola A 61,460 B 34,057 C 57.10, 5) Karwar A 64,309 B 37,435 C 60.50, 6) Haliyal A 72,907 B 42,354 C 60.00.

1978 : 1) Sirsi A 80,040 B 63,762 C 79.66, 2) Bhatkal A 78,245 B 58,258 C 74.46, 3) Kumta A 85,720 B 59,945 C 69.93, 4) Ankola A 71,559 B 51,371 C 71.79, 5) Karwar A 77,461 B 51,149 C 66.03, 6) Haliyal A 96,198 B 70,933 C 73.74.

1983 : Sirsi A 87,283 B 59,852 C 68.57, 2) Bhatkal A 85,909 B 59,790 C 69.60, 3) Kumta A 90,305 B 57,781 C 63.98, 4) Ankola A 76,790 B 49,287 C 64.18, 5) Karwar A 84,803 B 52,343 C 61.72, 6) Haliyal A 1,03,870 B 73,856 C 71.10.

1985 : Karwar A 86,853 B 51,610 C 59.42, 2) Ankola A 86,562 B 58,872 C 68.01, 3) Kumta A 98,899 B 65,949 C 66.68, 4) Bhatkal A 93,768 B 58,418 C 62.30, 5) Sirsi (SC) A 1,00,819 B 71,250 C 70.67, 6) Haliyal A 1,11,786 B 79,929 C 71.50.

Lok Sabha

1957 : A 4,31,122 B 2,42,867 C 56.31, 1962 : A 4,88,300 B 2,84,569 C 61.18, 1967 : A 4,63,555 B 2,80,032 C 64.24, 1971 : A 4,93,857 B 2,37,771 C 50.15, 1977 : A 5,83,855 B 3,78,956 C 67.01, 1980 : A 6,95,492 B 4,29,493 C 61.75, 1984 : A 7,32,187 B 4,86,027 C 66.38.

JOURNALISM

Uttara Kannada district has the distinction of having initiated the publication of 70 newspapers and journals out of which only 15 are surviving. Since the people of the district played a prominent role in the literary as well as cultural progress of Karnataka and India, the contribution towards journalism is also notable. Many enthusiastic and enterprising persons strived to help ventilate the grievances of the public through the medium of the press and exposed the misdeeds of the men in administration and others. They also suggested the ways and means to rectify them. Journalism in this district dates back to the nineteenth century. It is true that most of the journals are no more in existence but the service they rendered and impact they made is immense. In spite of the sincere

A—Total Voters B—Votes Polled C—Percentage of Voting

endeavour made by the journalists of considerable calibre, experience, and dedication, the progress in this field when compared to some of the neighbouring districts is not encouraging. Inadequate transport facility, lack of purchasing power, unsound financial position of publishers, and competition from outside may be the reasons for the non-survival of most of the journals and the slow progress of the existing ones. Newspapers from Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Dharwad, Hubli, Pune and Bombay, in Kannada, Marathi and English were in circulation from the second half of the 19th century, and even today.

Vichari, a trilingual weekly (Kannada, English and Marathi) was started in 1895 from Karwar, and was edited by I S Sheikh Adam. How long it continued is not clear. This was the first local publication. Earlier to this, *Satyasudha*, a Marathi fortnightly was being published from Karwar in around 1885 when Satyasudha Press had been founded. The next notable magazine from the district was *Sri Saraswati*, a monthly, published under the editorship of Ramachandra Narayan Bhatkal. It was printed in lithographic press. News and views about social, cultural, educational and agricultural aspects besides other information were being published in this journal which had 16 pages. *Vinodini*, a monthly, under the editorship of Vinayaka Shastri started publication in June 1905 and it was published by Narayana Shastri, who later became its editor. The columns of it were filled with poems, literary articles and stories. Contemporary to *Vinodini*, there appeared another monthly journal, *Sudhakara* which was edited by Venkanna Naika, but it did not continue for long. *Kaanada Vritta* or *Canarese News* (1916) a trilingual (Kannada, Marathi and English) fortnightly was started with by Krishnarao Shenvi of Kumta as editor. It later became a weekly, and is now brought out only in Kannada. Narasimha Shanbhag, pleader, edited it later. Its columns in those days were devoted for inspiring writings about freedom movement. It was closed during the Civil Disobedience Movement. It also became a nightmare to corrupt men and upheld many public causes. Vishwanath Panduranga Prabhu, a teacher was the guiding spirit behind it till 1955 March, supported by K U Bhat, Pleader. Later, Panduranga Krishna Shanbhag has been working as the editor of it. *Kaanada Dhureena*, another weekly from Kumta was mainly started (1918) with the idea of ventilating the grievances of the people against the Forest Department and its first editor was Gulvadi Annajirao. The strenuous efforts of Ganesh Rama Yaji who later became its editor, S S Shastri, Masurkar Ganapatarao and

Basrur Raghavendra Rao in introducing this weekly were notable. With its patriotic fervour, it continued for over a decade. Its anti-British tone forced its closure in 1931, and Yaji had to leave the district. Madhulingappa Hardekar printed and published from his own press at Sirsi, *Veerashaiva Dharma Deepike*. *Nandini*, (1925) a Kannada literary monthly from Gokarn was in circulation for more than ten years, edited by Bhadti Narayana Shastry. Afterwards the *Nandini* Press was shifted to Sirsi and *Nandini* reappeared as a Kannada weekly in 1937-38 under the editorship of D S Visvamisra. *Paramananda Sadhana*, a Kannada monthly was published from Shigehalli from 1926, edited by Manjunatha Hegde of Makkalataymane, devoted mostly to religious and spiritual matters. But it was short lived. *Sadhana*, a Kannada fortnightly edited by Gajanana Bhat Sarpakarneshwar was published from Karki in 1920 and was in circulation for some time. It was revived from Honavar in 1961 as a monthly. *Veera Muslim*, a monthly from Haliyal with Imamuddin Killedar as the editor, was started in 1930 and it had a short life. *Navachetana*, a Kannada monthly which was after some time converted into weekly, made its appearance from Sirsi in 1939 with R V Valagalli and G G Hegde as editors ; it was short lived. In 1948, under the editorship of R V Valagalli, it was restarted. Vamana Anant Hodke, veteran Gandhian and freedom fighter published *Panchamrtia*, a monthly in 1950, followed by *Kathasangraha*, another monthly, in 1953 and *Sarvodaya Shalapatricke* (1956), a monthly, his third venture, and all these did not continue for long. They were published from Hichkad. S K Pai, freedom fighter and advocate started *Nagarika*, a weekly from Karwar in 1947, and later it was shifted to Kumta. It became a bi-weekly between 1950 and 1952 and was very popular. It was again shifted to Karwar in 1955, and Hanumantrao Manjrekar assisted Pai in editing it. It played a prominent role in holding the flag of Kannada movement high. In 1967, it was shifted to Honavar, noted poet G R Pandeshwar assuming its editorship, and now M G Shetty edits the weekly.

The year 1952 saw the blooming of two Kannada monthlies *Mangala* from Kumta edited by H R Prabhu and *Manava* from Sirsi edited by H P Hosamani and L G Raikar. They had short existence. *Janasevaka* (1955-1972), a Kannada weekly which was the outcome of the efforts of Dinkar Desai was known for fluent and fearless expression of news and views. The standard articles of Gaurish Kaikini and the limericks of Dinkar Desai were its regular features. This journal has left an indelible impression, especially in the matter

of espousing the cause of the district's development. It was edited by Ammembala Ananda for a long time. *Maleyavani* (annual) was started by Gajanana Sharma Kallal and patronized by Ramakrishna Hegde Dodmane in 1955 from Siddapura. Under the aegis of Ramakrishna Hegde Dodmane *Sirsi Samachara*, a Kannada weekly was started in 1956 from Sirsi. This weekly, covering many local needs of the people and discussing the problems of the agriculturists and plantation owners, is still being published. K Krishna Shibruraya Kothari in the beginning and Heepanahalli Seetaram Hegde for a long time had the honour of editing it. Now S G Hootan is the editor. The year 1956 gave birth to some Kannada monthlies which survived for a few years. They were *Sarvodaya Shala Patrike* (already noted), *Gramasevaka* by Thimmappa Nayak from Ankola and *Yakshagana* by Manjunat Bhagavat from Tadguni, Kumta. All these had a very short life. *Bhavane* edited by S M Bongale from Sirsi, *Gramajeevana* by Lingesh (L T) Sharma from Kumta, *Kirana*, a Kannada weekly and *Chaduranga* by Aghanashini Shankar Bhat, *Seva* by Mashaldi were some other journals of the 1950's.

In order to publish programmes and achievements of Town Municipality of Sirsi, *Nagaravani* (1957), a Kannada monthly, being the first of its kind, began publication by the efforts of V B Shivananji and R V Balur. But it did not survive long. In 1957, a Kannada weekly namely *Janata* under the editorship of R S Hegde and Sarpakarneshwar was started from Honavar. Afterwards it was closed and renewed, edited by Pandeshwara Ganapati Rao; but it could not continue for long, inspite of the sincere efforts of the editors like L N Shastry, Najgar and R S Hegde. *Jeevottama*, a Kannada quarterly which has been meant for religious and spiritual purposes was started round about 1958 by N G Shanbhag from Kumta. *Darshan*, a multi-lingual (Marathi, Konkani and English) journal made its appearance in Karwar by the efforts of P S Kamat and the Ramakrishna Ashram. By the endeavour of Lingesh (L T) Sharma, *Madhuvana*, a Kannada monthly, denoted to bee-keeping saw the light of the day in 1958 from Kumta. *Gokarna Goshti*, a Kannada weekly made its appearance in 1959 in Gokarn, edited by J R Devate and G G Shastry. N G Shanbhag of the *Kaanada Vritta* fame commenced the publication of *Chunavani* a separate Kannada weekly from Kumta in 1961 and is still being continued by his son V N Shanbhag. It is renowned for exposition of public grievances. Under the aegis of Ganesh Hegde Dodmane, *Munnade* (1961), a Kannada monthly, afterwards a fortnightly and now a weekly was started from Siddapur with

Kekkar Ganesh Bhat as the editor. Now N S Bharatanahalli edits it from Sirsi. It has become a popular weekly. Gangadhara Shastry Najgar established a press named Shringara at Honavar from which *Shringara*, a Kannada quarterly was released in 1962 with L S Shastri Najgar as its editor. T K Mahmud's *Samajavani* was a leading Kannada weekly of the Praja-Socialist Party and it was issued from Sirsi from 1964. *Abhaya*, a Kannada weekly of R G Nayak was in circulation in about 1964 from Ankola. In 1964, Madguni Shambhu Bhat began the publication of *Samaja Sanghathana*, which was devoted to spiritual matters. *Aradhane*, a religious Kannada monthly edited by Bailur Shridhara Rao was the contribution of Sirsi Marikamba Temple Trust, Sirsi. *Sirsi Sandesha* of Tukdar Krishna Marathe, *Swatantravani* of R G Bhat, *Yugavani*, a Kannada weekly of T K Mahmud from Sirsi, *Dandeli News* of N K Rao, *Gokarna Varadi* of G G Shastry, *Samanvaya* (1975) a Kannada weekly of P S Bhat, besides *Shikshanada Munnade* of Dandeli and *Ramana Sandesha* of Kumta were the journals which contributed much in enriching public knowledge and creating awareness. *Sri Samanya* is another popular weekly, started by R S Bhat Shiralgi from Siddapur in 1975. *Satya Sayi Sudha* edited by R G Bhat, *Sahakara* of Sirsi edited by Tattesara under the aegis of G T Hegde, *Prakara* of Kumta, *Bhayankara* of Gokarn and *Ramarajya* of Karwar were some other magazines. *Janadhwani*, a weekly (1971) edited by B V Nayak and *Nudijenu* (1970) a fortnightly (now weekly) edited by Honnappa Bhaivikeri are three other periodicals from the district. *Sharana Dharma*, a Kannada socio-religious weekly was started in 1977 from Haliyal by B H Desai Swami who is the editor. A Kannada weekly by name *Sahachara* (1971) began circulation from Sirsi and Heepnalli Seetaram Hegde is the editor of it. *Acharya* a Kannada weekly under the editorship of G Shastri Najgar started publication from Honavar in 1980 and it is in circulation. *Yuvanade*, a Kannada fortnightly has been under publication from Dandeli under the editorship of R G Shetty. *Kadaldhwani* (1971) was started from Karwar as Kannada weekly under the editorship of T S Hegde Nagare. Surendra Raman is the editor of *Sanchaya*, a Kannada monthly from Dandeli which was started in 1980, and is in circulation. *Hamsa Taranga*, a Kannada bi-monthly, is being published from Sirsi (1983) with M D Davli as editor. Gopalakrishna P Anavatti started a Kannada daily *Lokadhwani* in 1983 from Sirsi. It is the first Kannada daily in the district. In 1959 the Press Club of Uttara Kannada District was formed.

List of journals with other particulars

<i>Name of the journal with periodicity and language</i>	<i>Date of starting</i>	<i>Place of starting</i>	<i>Name of the Editor</i>
1	2	3	4
Vichari, W,K/Ma/E	1895	Karwar	I S Sheik Adam
Shri Saraswathi, M, K	1900	Siddapur	Ramachandra N. Bhatkal (Publisher)
Vinodini, M, K	1905	Karwar	K Vinayaka Shastry
Sudharaka, M, K	1910's	Kumta	Venkanna Naik
Kaanada Vritta*, F, K/Ma/E	1916	Kumta	Krishnarao Shenvi
Kaanada Dhureena, W, K	1918	Kumta	Gulvadi Annaji Rao
Veerashaiva Dharma Deepika, M, K	NA	Sirsi	Madhulingappa Hardekar (Publisher)
Sadhana, F, K	1920	Karki	Sarpakarneshvara
Nandini, M/W, K	1925	Gokarn	Narayana Shastry
Paramananda Sadhana, M, K	1926	Shigehalli	Manjunath Hegde
Veera Muslim, M, K	1930	Haliyal	Imamuddin Killedar
Navachetana, M/W, K	1939	Sirsi	R V Valgalli
Nagarika*, W,K	1947	Karwar	S K Pai
Sirsi Sandesha W,K	1948	Sirsi	Tookdar Krishna Marathe
Konkana Kinara, M,Ko	c 1949	Kumta	Dr Bhat
Panchamrita, M,K	1950	Hichkad	Vaman Anant Hodke
Mangala, M,K	1952	Kumta	H R Prabhu
Manava, M,K	1952	Sirsi	B P Hosmane L G Raikar
Katha Sangraha, M,K	1953	Hichkad	Vaman Anant Hodke
Bhudana Sarvodaya Sandesh, F,K	1955	Hichkad	Vaman Anant Hodke
Janasevaka, W,K	1955	Ankola	Ammembala Ananda Dinkar Desai
Maleya Vani, A,K	1955	Siddapur	Gajanan Sharma Ramakrishna Hegde
Sarvodaya Shala Patrike, M,K/Ma/E	1956	Hichkad	Vaman Anant Hodke
Grama Sevaka, M,K	1956	Ankola	Thimmappa Nayak

1	2	3	4
Yakshagana, M,K	1956	Tadguni	Manjunath Bhagvat
Karnataka Leader, W,K	1956	Kumta	V M Mirjankar
Bhavana, M,K	1956	Sirsi	S M Bongale
Grama Jeevana, M,K	1956	Kumta	Lingesh Sharma
Kirana, W,K	NA	Sirsi	—
Chaduranga,K	NA	Sirsi	Aghanashini Shankar Bhat
Seva, Q,K	NA	Sirsi	Mashaldi
Sirsi Samachar*, W,K	1956	Sirsi	K K Shibruraya Kothari
Nagaravani, M,K	1957	Sirsi	R V Balur
Janata, W,K	1957	Honavar	R S Hegde Sarpakarneshwara
Jeevottama*, Q,K	1958	Kumta	N G Shanbhag
Darshan, Q, Ko/Ma/E	1958	Karwar	P S Kamat
Madhuvana, M,K	1958	Kumta	Lingesh Sharma
Gokarna Goshti, W,K	1959	Gokarn	J R Devate
Mallige, A,K	1959	Sirsi	Gopalakrishna Hegde Keremane
Chunavani*, W,K	1961	Kumta	N G Shanbhag
Munnade*, W,K	1961	Siddapur	Kekkar, Ganesh Bhat
Shringara, Q,K	1962	Honavar	L S Shastri Najgar
Aradhane, M,K	1962	Sirsi	Bailur Sridhar Rao and V N Madari
Samajavani, W,K	1964	Sirsi	T K Mahmud
Abhaya, W,K	1964	Ankola	R G Nayak
Samaja Sanghathana, M,K	1964	Sirsi?	Madguni Shambhu Bhat
Swatantra Vani, M,K	NA	Sirsi	R G Bhat
Yugavani, W,K	NA	Sirsi	T K Mahamud
Sahakara Patrike, M,K	1973	Kumta	M G Shetty G T Hegde
Shrisamanya*, W,K	1975	Siddapur	R S Bhat Shiralgi
Dandeli News, W,K	NA	Dandeli	N K Rao
Gokarn Varte, F,K	NA	Gokarn	G G Shastri
Samanvaya, W,K	1975	Sirsi	P S Bhat
Shikshanada Munnade, M,K	—	Dandeli	Raman

1	2	3	4
Ramana Sandesh, M,K	NA	Kumta	Dr M D Nayak
Sathya Sai Sudha,?, K	—	Sirsi	R G Bhat
Sahakari Samaja, M,K	—	—	G T Hegde Tattesara
Prakara,?, K	NA	Kumta	NA
Bhayankara,?,K	NA	Gokarn	NA
Ramarajya?, K	NA	Karwar	NA
Nudijenu*, F/W,K	1970	Ankola	B Honnappa Bhavikeri
Janadhwani, W/F,K	1971	Gokarn	B V Nayak
Sahachara*, W,K	1971	Sirsi	Heepnalli Sitarama Hegde
Kadaladhwani, W,K	1971	Karwar	T S Hegde Nagare
Sharana Dharma*, W,K	1977	Haliyal	B H Desai Swami
Yuvanade*, F,K	1977	Dandeli	R G Shetty
Achara*, W,K	1980	Honavar	Gowrish Shastri Najgar
Sanchaya*, M,K	1980	Dandeli	Surendra Raman
Hamsataranga*, BM,K	1983	Sirsi	M D Devli
Lokadhwani*, Daily, K	1983	Sirsi	Gopalakrishna P Anavatti

Note : * Now being published.

W—Weekly, M—Monthly, F—Fortnightly, BW—Bi-weekly

Q—Quarterly, BM—Bi-monthly, A—Annual, K—Kannada

E—English, Ma—Marathi, Ko—Konkani.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Many voluntary social service organisations in this district are doing commendable social work. They cover several fields of ameliorative services which Government agencies alone cannot fulfil. Considerable amounts of funds have been made available by philanthropists and non-official bodies in execution of ameliorative schemes. These organisations provide educational facilities to the rural, backward and weaker sections of the society. They strive to promote the welfare of women, the aged, the handicapped and also the youth.

Kanara Education Society: The Kanara Education Society at Kumta (1947) was organised to serve the cause of education. The Society with the financial help of Dr A V Baliga was successful in establishing a college at Kumta in 1949 called the Canara College, now named Dr A V Baliga College. In 1966, it started Dr A V Baliga Commerce College at Kumta. Kamal Baliga College of Education came into being in 1972. In 1984 a polytechnic was founded in Kumta under its administration. Mahatma Gandhi High School and Pandit Hostel are also under its reins. It also manages the Gibb High Schools.

Anjuman Educational Trust: The Anjuman Hami-e-Muslimeen Educational Trust, Bhatkal was formed in 1919 and it started its work by running a Madrasa. This pioneering Muslim Trust which has been dedicated to the cause of education runs one Urdu Primary School, one Anglo-Urdu High School, another separate High School for Girls (1971), Anjuman Junior College for Women (1980) with education as one of the subjects, Anjuman Arts, Science and Commerce College (1968) and Anjuman Engineering College (1980) with civil, electrical and mechanical courses.

Sahakari Shikshana Prasarak Samiti: The Sahakari Shikshana Prasarak Samiti, Siddapur was established in 1952. It founded a high school in 1954 and the Mahatma Gandhi Centenary College at Siddapur in 1969. The Samiti has four high schools under its jurisdiction besides a polytechnic which was commenced in 1984.

Shri Shivaji Education Society, Ulga: Shri Shivaji Education Society at Ulga, Karwar taluk was organised in 1954, and it founded a high school in 1954. Later on, it started a Junior College (1972) and the Mahasatee Arts and Commerce College in 1975.

Yellapur Taluk Shikshana Samiti: The Yellapur Taluk Shikshana Samiti in Yellapur was formed and started a high school in 1955 and a Junior College in 1971. It also runs one English medium primary school.

Modern Education Society: The Modern Education Society, Sirsi (1961) started a high school and the M M Arts and Science College at Sirsi was established in 1962. Later a Commerce College was founded in 1972. The Society started a Law College at Sirsi in 1974. A polytechnic has also been started recently.

Nutan Shikshana Sabha Trust: The Nutan Shikshana Sabha Trust at Ankola was started in 1962 to provide educational, welfare and

relief (including medical) facilities to aboriginal, tribal and backward people. It established the U K Girls High School (1962), Primary Teachers Training Institute (1964), Kindergarten School (1969), Primary School for Training and Research in Methods (1970), Condensed Course of Education for Adult Women (1971), Nursery Teachers Training Institute (1977), Rehabilitation Centre for Women in Distress (1979), Dr Kamal Medical Centre (1979) and Anganawadi Workers Training Centre (1982). The Trust has been selected for grant of aid under UNESCO Scheme for upgrading the Science Laboratory and Library.

Dandeli Education Society: The Dandeli Education Society (1963) established Bangurnagar Composite Junior Arts, Science and Commerce College (1970) at Dandeli. The Society was sponsored by the West Coast Paper Mills Ltd. A Hindi Medium High School was started in 1963. A school of music was founded in 1969. The Bangurnagar Arts, Science, Commerce and Applied Science College was opened at Dandeli (1974).

Malnad Progressive Education Society: The Malnad Progressive Education Society with the help of Dharmasthala Manjunatha Temple Trust established a college named Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwar College at Honavar in 1964. The college has its own building, laboratory and library.

The Academy of General Education was founded at Karwar and it established Keshava Gajanan Sabnis Arts and Science College at Karwar. The College was later handed over to Government.

Kanara Welfare Trust, Ankola: Having the aims and objects of establishing educational institutions, particularly in the backward rural areas, the Kanara Welfare Trust was established in 1953. It is the biggest educational society in the district. Dinkar Desai of the Servants of India Society became the Chairman of the Trust. The Trust is affiliated to the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development which has its head office at New Delhi. Under its auspices, the Gokhale Centenary College was opened at Ankola in June 1966. The Trust started the Divekar College of Commerce at Karwar in 1970. Junior College, Dandeli was established as a High School in 1956 and later upgraded as a Junior College with Arts and Commerce. Junior College at Kadtoka, Honavar taluk was first established as a High School by the Vidyaranya Sangha and was handed over to the Trust in June 1961 and was later upgraded as a Junior College. The Janata

High School, Shirali (1955) was upgraded as composite Junior College. In addition to these, the Trust is running 13 high schools, one middle school, one free hostel and two nursery schools. The Thakkar Bapa Hostel which was started at Dandeli by the Trust was transferred to Ankola, mostly housing Halakki Vokkal boys. The Rural Dispensary at Bankikodla was established in 1959 with the financial help of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust. Later, it was handed over to Government. Shrimat Anandashram Medical Centre was opened at Shirali in 1961 with the help of Dorabji Tata Trust. Mother and Child Welfare Centre at Murdeshwar in Bhatkal taluk with a *balmandir* was opened and renders medical aid to women and children. Thakkar Bapa Seva Kendra, Ankola and Anandashram Tailoring Class, Mundgod are other institutions run by the Trust.

Other Associations

Sri Shivaji Education Society at Baad (1966) Karwar, started Sri Shivaji Girls High School at Baad in 1966. The Society also founded at Karwar Shivaji Arts and Science College in 1972 and a College of Education at Baad in the same year. *The Laxmi Narasimha Shikshana Samiti*, Salkani in Sirsi taluk (1966) established a Samskrita Pathashala at Salkani and a High School. *The Mahatma Gandhi Centenary Trust* (1970) Mensi-Vanalli, Sirsi taluk runs Sri Gajanana Secondary School at Vanalli. *The Pragati Education Welfare Society* (1914) Bharatnalli, Yellapur taluk promoted Pragati Vidyalaya (high school), Pragati Vachanalaya (public library), Pragati Samskrita Pathashala and Pragati Hindi Vidyalaya, Pragati Hostel for poor and orphan boys, and a Samaja Mandira, for the cultural activities. *The Muslim Education Society* (1974) at Sirsi has started the Union High School at Sirsi. It has been running three nursery schools also.

Lions Clubs

The Lions Club, Karwar (1973), sponsored by the Mangalore Club, has been rendering medical aid to the public by holding medical check-up camps. It also holds a legal aid clinic. A landscape garden is being developed by the club near the Kali Bridge. *The Lions Club, Honavar* (1976) has donated Rs 10,000 to the Municipal Hospital at Honavar. It assisted the local committee of the hospital for collection of donation worth Rs one lakh for the maternity ward. It donated Rs 1,000 to the Cancer Unit at Hubli. It has constructed six bus-shelters and conducted one eye camp at Haldipur, and health check-up camps, administering triple-antigen, BCG vaccination, DPT, etc., to almost all the villages of Honavar taluk. It conducted inter-

district sports and games competitions. The Club has constructed one twin house for the flood victims at the cost of Rs 13,000 and provided utensils, food and food products and clothes costing Rs 13,000 collected from the public. It has adopted a village, Duggur. This organisation took keen interest in supplying school uniforms to the students, honouring the retired teachers and conducting competitions in drawing, music and sports. *Lions Club, Kumta*, (1976) was sponsored by Lions Club of Bagalkot and has been maintaining an arboretum and two *balawadis* at Manki and Konalli. It provided cement flooring for two primary schools at Manki and honoured retired teachers. It celebrated Vanamahotsava, distributed prizes to first class students, constructed approach roads, conducted sports competitions. An exhibition-cum-check-up camp for the physically handicapped was arranged, artificial limbs for 27 persons and vehicles (two-wheeler and three-wheeler) were provided to two persons freely. It conducted eye operation camp and erected bus shelters. *Lions Club of Gokarn* (1977) was sponsored by the Lions Club of Sirsi. The Club conducted various activities like free eye operation camp, free hydrocele and piles operation camps, medical check-up camps, dental check-up camps, regular immunisation programmes to children, took steps to eradicate filariasis and help the handicapped, providing bus shelters, etc.

Lioness Clubs

The Lioness Club, Sirsi (1976) was sponsored by the Lions Club of Sirsi. It arranged health check-up camp for children and celebrated Vanamahotsava. Rank students are being honoured and awarded prizes. Health check-up camp, administering of BCG vaccine, TB detection camp, holding various sports competitions and award of rolling shield to the best Mahila Mandal, competitions in drawing, music, elocution and general knowledge are being conducted by this organisation. *The Lioness Club of Kumta* (1976) was sponsored by the Lions Club of Kumta. The Club has distributed clothes to primary school children, arranged free film shows, donated furniture to schools and provided interest free loans to the disabled persons. It has also conducted medical check-up to children and elders and provided free medicines and donated spectacles. It arranges musical and other entertainment programmes.

Rotary Clubs

The Rotary Club, Dandeli (1957) has sponsored the Heroes Memorial Hospital (now General Hospital). The Club provided

electricity and water facilities to the adopted village, Alur. A Rotary building with all facilities is under construction. It extended medical aid to the people in a variety of ways and conducted various cultural activities. *Rotary Club Karwar* (1960) was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Hubli. The activities of the Club are: 1) a variety of medical aids to the public, 2) adoption of Harijanwada of Nandagadda village for improvement, 3) construction of bus shelters and presentation of traffic sign boards, 4) award of prizes to the best drivers and conducting literary and sports competitions, 5) observation of national festivals and installation of Inner Wheel, Rotaract and Interact Clubs and 6) provision of uniform to the handicapped. It has provided one public telephone booth to be operated, by one handicapped. *Rotary Club, Sirsi* (1960) has implemented the following services: 1) sponsoring of M E Society for higher education, 2) donating Rs 6,000 to defence fund during Indo-China War in 1962, 3) organising cattle shows, 4) donating articles worth Rs 20,000 during Indo-Pakistan War, 5) arranging various medical check-up camps, 6) functioning as moving spirit in organising the Centenary Celebration of Pandit General Library, 7) honouring the retired teachers and rank-holding students, 8) sponsoring Inner Wheel Club which has donated Rs 55,555 to the hospital besides sponsoring Interact and Rotaract Clubs, 9) donating Rs 50,000 to the Andhra and the Sharavati Flood Relief Funds, 10) initiating the construction of one 22-bed free eye hospital, etc. *Rotary Club, Honavar* (1964) was sponsored by the Club of Karwar. Eye check-up camps and eye operation camps in rural areas were organised by the Club. Children's and youth rallies, supply of uniforms to poor school children, providing drinking water facilities with utensils to schools, prize-awarding programmes to rank students, conducting competitions in drawing, construction of approach road to the SDM College, administration of polio vaccine to children, free dental check-up camps and relief rendered to the people of the flood affected areas are some of its activities. It constructed seven houses at a cost of Rs 35,000 to the refugees of Sharavati flood. Check-up of cancer cases and supply of medicines to the patients, offering of clothes, milk powder, utensils and medicines to the refugees and other sufferers of the flood effected Gundabala village were their notable social services. *Rotary Club, Mundgod* (1978) was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Sirsi. Eye camps, health check-up camps, immunisation programmes, help to the handicapped, disabled and the aged and cultural programmes, career guidance, industrial seminars, with other youth training programmes were some of the services rendered by the Club.

Rotaract Clubs

The Rotaract Club of Honavar was sponsored by the Rotary Club, Honavar in 1977. It runs one gymnasium, Vikas Vyayamashala (1977). During the Sharavati flood, the members actively participated in relief works. It conducted free eye camps, observed the Rotaract Traffic Week and conducted Yoga training class. *The Rotaract Club, Mundgod* (1978) was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Mundgod. The club established a type-writing institute viz., Sri Vani Institute of Commerce (1979). Leproscopic camp, eye operation camp, blood grouping programme, dental, ENT and ophthalmic check-up camp, etc., were being conducted by the club. A ten-day *yogasana* training course and taluk-level sports competitions were held. Sri Maruti Temple at Halur was renovated by the club at a cost of Rs 1,50,000.

Inner Wheel Club of Honavar sponsored by the Rotary Club of Honavar, has taken up works like donation of milk powder, competitions in handwriting and action song. Administering polio vaccine and triple antigen to children, supply of multivitamin pills to school children, etc., are their other activities.

Jaycee Organisations

The Jaycee Organisation at Dandeli (1963) was sponsored by the Bombay South Jaycee Association. It extended help to dwellers of Haliyal roadside whose huts were gutted by fire. It conducted the spot painting competitions, opened Jayceerette wing, conducted diagnostic camp at the hospital in W C P Mills, awarded scholarships to students, conducted essay competition, collected Bihar Flood Relief Fund and donated traffic umbrellas, water filter, etc. It took up the work of city clean drive. It rendered proper help to the handicapped and needy people. It adopted Kerwad village and also initiated drinking water programme for the village. Providing fair price marketing to the agricultural produce of the villagers at Benepal (Gund), conducting self-employment projects for the young entrepreneurs and training in knitting, etc., were its other programmes. A Chapter extension at Joida and inauguration of Jayceerette wing were held in 1983. *The Jaycee Club, Karwar* (1975) has been observing Jaycee week every year. Providing schemes for individual development like training for effective public speaking and leadership, arranging elocution competitions, rendering medical aid to the public, holding literary and sports competitions are some of the important activities of the Club. *The Jaycee Club, Sirsi* (1979), sponsored by the Jaycees of Ambikanagar, has taken up individual development

courses like training in positive thinking, effective communication, public speaking and decision-making. It has organised essay competitions and public lectures on national integration and energy conservation. It has been celebrating national festivals. *The Jaycee Organisation, Honavar* (1980) was sponsored by the Kundapur Jaycees. Individual development course and a course on effective public speaking and parliamentary procedure were organised and also talks on postal and banking services and green revolution arranged. Mock-Parliament, educational film show, calf-rally and various competitions and talent-oriented programmes were being arranged. Shuttle badminton tourney was sponsored.

The Jaycee Association, Ankola (1982) was sponsored by the Honavar Jaycees. It arranged a programme on National Integration, another programme on conservation of energy and conducted seminars and debates on various aspects besides sports competitions for school boys and girls. *The Mundgod Jaycee Association* commenced its activities in 1983. It organised free eye camp besides sports and literary competitions.

The Giants Group, Sirsi (1985) has undertaken tree planting programme and distributed stationary to poor rural school children. It plans to start school for the deaf and the dumb.

Youth Clubs

The District Youth Services Board has been functioning with the Deputy Commissioner of the district as the Chairman and the Youth Services Officer of the district as the Secretary and the Youth Co-ordinator of Nehru Yuvak Kendra as the Joint Secretary besides officials, non-officials and students as members with a view to make the youth to take active part in various games and sports and also work intensively for their welfare. This Board is the advisory as well the executive body. It formulates specific programmes for promoting the welfare of student and non-student youth. It advises all concerned on steps to be taken in the direction of intensifying extra-curricular activities in schools and colleges and to mobilise resources from local bodies and other agencies for youth welfare programmes. It advises on the programme of youth services at regular intervals and of health inspection in schools and colleges. It renders assistance to voluntary youth agencies and promotes democratic youth movement.

Every club, youth, yuvati and teen-age, desirous of recognition and financial assistance from the Government is required to be affiliated to the District Youth Services Board. Uttara Kannada district has a good number of these youth clubs. They conduct recreational and cultural programmes, social work, educating the farmers, opening libraries and other such useful activities to promote leadership qualities and social consciousness. The sub-joined statement gives the taluk-wise number of youth, yuvati, amateur and teen-age clubs of the district as on April, 1984 :

<i>Name of the taluk</i>	<i>Yuvaka clubs</i>	<i>Yuvati clubs</i>	<i>Amateur clubs</i>	<i>Teenage clubs</i>
Ankola	80	13	6	—
Bhatkal	21	9	1	1
Haliyal	39	16	2	—
Honavar	56	23	9	4
Mundgod	38	7	1	—
Kumta	70	11	11	—
Karwar	70	13	7	1
Sirsi	117	29	6	3
Siddapur	81	17	5	3
Supa	34	7	5	2
Yellapur	56	11	16	4

A brief introduction of the work of some clubs as received in this office is made in following lines. *Sri Siddhivinayaka Yuvak Mandal* in Konar, Bhatkal taluk (1962) maintains a small garden and a reading room. It conducts adult education classes, and is engaged in bee-keeping, cow and buffalo-rearing. It holds now and then competitions in drama, debates, music and games and sports including cycle racing. Camps of immunization and compost-making are also being organised. *Yuvaka Raita Sangha*, Kangod, Sirsi taluk (1966) propagates the scientific way of cultivation of agriculture, horticulture, and co-operative farming and also adoption of family planning scheme in co-operation with the primary health centre. Competitions in sports and games are being held regularly. It participated in

the activities of Yuvajana Mela of the taluk and secured first place in the order of merit during 1982-83. It runs adult education classes and a reading room. It lends agricultural implements to the farmers for nominal rent. The members undertake public contracts and fishery development work. *Youth Club at Magod* (1970) in Yellapur taluk has undertaken steps to control pests and diseases of plants. It is running a grain society which supplies paddy to the poor people. It has a library and reading room, and it conducts literacy classes. *Youth Club at Kadle* (1971) in Honavar taluk has undertaken the work of supplying fruit plants and vegetable seeds to the farmers at reasonable rates. Mass-praying, *shramadan*, propaganda of family planning through dramas, and road repairs are the deeds of the club. *Yuvak Mandal, Havagi*, (1971-72) Haliyal taluk has engaged itself in the task of implementation of new methods of agriculture, in the construction of gymnasium buildings and roads through *shramadan*. *Youth Club at Helanagadde* (1972) in Kumta taluk is engaged in bee-keeping and in implementation of control measures of pests and diseases to agricultural crops. *Urban Youth Club at Haliyal* (1974) has achieved much progress in sports and games. It has conducted district-level volley ball tournament, state-level wrestling match, taluk level and State-level kabaddi tournament, etc. The wrestling group of this club were the champions at Bagalkot wrestling match in 1982. They have been participating in Dasara and Karnataka Kumar Wrestling matches at Mysore and other places and have won many prizes. *Urban Youth Club at Sanavalli* in Mundgod (1974) has been arranging periodical *shramadan* work to improve agriculture and horticulture besides construction of roads, etc. It conducts cultural activities like drama, music and sports and games. *Sports Club, Yellapur* (1980) has a well trained team of volley ball players who secured championship for several times at the district level. In 1983, the club was able to conduct floodlight volley ball tournament. The club's volley ball team represented the district at the State level competitions.

Yuvati Clubs

There is much talent and resource among the women in rural areas. Hence, it is necessary to mobilise it for nation building work. Yuvati Clubs are organised to utilise their energies and talent properly, and these clubs have been engaged in giving training in household work, tailoring and embroidery, mat-weaving, painting and drawing, conducting sports and games, and attending recreation classes and providing library facilities. *The Yuvati Mandal, Kadwad*

(1962) in Karwar taluk runs a *balawadi* and classes in sewing, knitting and embroidery. Training in horticulture, cooking and toy-making is imparted. There are many other such clubs.

Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Karwar aims to improve the conditions of life of the youth and to create an atmosphere which enable them to participate in the national reconstruction work to the maximum extent. The Government of India sponsored this scheme and established Nehru Yuvak Kendra at Karwar in 1979. It is administered by the State. A *shramadan* camp was arranged in which a road to Kakkalli village was laid. Training classes in tailoring were organised in Chendiye, Koppa and Adukatta villages. Literary activities to promote the talents of the youth are being organised. Competitions in sports and games are being regularly held at taluk and district level under its initiation and suitable teams and individuals are sponsored to the State level competitions.

Mahila Mandals

The State Government have been giving encouragement to start women's associations called Mahila Mandals. The Mahila Mandals help to implement certain welfare programmes. The Central Social Welfare Board pays grant upto 75% of the expenditure of such registered voluntary institutions which work for promoting the welfare of women and children, the handicapped, the aged and non-student young women. Their programme of work by and large is the same all over the district. Running of nursery schools, conducting classes of Hindi, music and dance and providing of training in tailoring, knitting, embroidery are some aspects of their works. The following details gives the taluk-wise number of registered *mahila mandals* in the district as on April, 1984: Ankola 30, Bhatkal 14, Haliyal 27, Honavar 21, Mundgod 21, Kumta 26, Karwar 22, Sirsi 32, Siddapur 42, Supa 3 and Yellapur 16.

The Karwar Mahila Audyogik Sahakari Mandal, Karwar (1948) conducts classes in tailoring, needle-work, machine embroidery, knitting, etc. It is engaged in holding cultural activities and arranging talks on health, sanitation and family planning. *Mahila Mandal* at Karki, Honavar taluk (1957) conducts tailoring classes for ladies and runs a *balawadi*. It maintains a small library. Competitions in essay writing, story telling, recitation of lyrics, sports and games have been held for ladies. A seminar on dowry system and a Sammelana of Halakki Vokkals were conducted under its auspices. The Mandal

was successful in securing a cash award of Rs 1,000 in cultural programme held at Karwar and five prizes in district-level competitions. *Mahila Mandal, Siddapur* (1959) runs a *balawadi* and imparts training in tailoring, knitting, embroidery, household work, making paper flowers, etc. It propagates family planning programme. *Vanita Samaja, Shirali* (1961) has its own building, and is imparting training in tailoring, *pappad* and pickle making and 'bee-keeping. It runs a *balawadi*. The Samaja has arranged several lectures on health education, family planning and co-operation. A tubectomy operation camp was conducted under its aegis. Several practical training classes in making compost-manure and kitchen-gardening are being arranged for the ladies. Under immunity development programme, it had arranged for providing polio, triple antigen and BCG vaccination for children. The Samaja has its own poultry and garden. It distributes eggs, fruits and vegetables to pregnant women and children free. *Akkamahadevi Mahila Mandal, Hungund* (1964) runs a *balawadi* and classes in tailoring, knitting and embroidery. Exhibition on health and nutrition, lectures on kitchen-gardening besides literary and sports activities are being arranged by this organisation. *Avadi Mahila Mandal at Mallapur* (1969) has been imparting training in tailoring and is running a *balawadi*. Various activities like display of *rangavalli*, demonstration of preparing dishes, arrangement of speeches, film shows, competitions in music, drawing and folk songs have been performed by the Mandal. The Mandal has conducted seminars on health education. Distribution of articles to flood refugees, energy food to women and children, maintenance of library and reading room are its other activities. *Adarsha Vanita Samaja, Chipgi, Sirsi taluk* (1975) has been actively participating in the National Savings Scheme and was awarded Rs 75,000 for the work. The Samaj has owned a building. It has been organising activities like drama, music, dance, debate and *kavyavachana*. The kho-kho team of this organisation has represented the district and participated in State level competition. The Samaja imparts training in tailoring, music, typewriting and shorthand, knitting and embroidery. It has established a reading room, a *balawadi* and child welfare centre.

St. John Ambulance Association, Mundgod a branch of Indian Red Cross Society (1978) has been running first aid classes for conductors and factory workers.

Banavasi Mandal Abhivridhi Samiti, Banavasi (1982), has sponsored the starting of Nadoja Pampa Kala Sangha and Allama Prabhu

Janapada Kalavrinda. The Umamaheshvara Library at Banavasi is being developed by it. Development of Banavasi as a tourist centre, excavation of Banavasi old town, founding an Institute for Training in Rural Reconstruction and Management, development of Mahakavi Pampa Abhayaranya, installation of memorials of Acharya Rakkhita, Mayura Varman, Nadoja Pampa, Allama Prabhu and Hardekar Manjappa are the projects it has taken up with the Government and other agencies.

Sevavahini Trust, Bhatkal (1979) was formed to extend educational facilities and to serve the society in social and cultural aspects. It is running a school of commerce, two Balavikas Mandirs and has conducted free eye camp, free aid camp to the disabled and blood donation camps, etc.