

## CHAPTER XIII

### EDUCATION AND SPORTS

The educational progress achieved by Udupi district, which is famous for its entrepreneurial adventure, is amazing. The district is in the forefront in the educational and sports fields and is giving a good contest to the Bangalore city, Capital of the State and to its neighbour, the district of Dakshina Kannada. Its contribution to the country in both these fields is noteworthy. The district has been the home to many rulers and was ruled for many years by its first rulers, the *Alupa's* who were instrumental for the overall development of the district. They established many *Agrahara's*, which were instrumental for the growth of education in the region.

#### **Education Centres as recorded in the Inscriptions**

There are inscriptions which show that the places like *Barkur*, *Basrur*, *Koteshwar*, *Kundapur*, *Brahmavar*, *Udyawar* and *Udupi* where the mutts as parts of the temples would impart Education. *Barkur*, *Basrur* and *Udupi* were prominent education centres from the very beginning. This has been proved by the inscriptions found in the district. The inscription of 1356, which was found near the *Anantheshwar* temple shows that a certain general called *Mallayya*, has given a grant for the up keeping of the *Anantheshwar* temple, *mutt* and the charity lodge in the district. The *Kanthavara* inscription which dates back to the time of *Harihara* shows that the Brahmins were given grants during the new moon day. The inscription of *Barkur* written in 1360 shows the seven teachers of the *Pandeshwara* deity's *mutt* being granted five 'mudi' rice on the new moon day of every month as grants. The inscription which is near the temple of Gopal Krishna in *Mudageri* of *Barakur*, dated 1360, belongs to the era of *Harihara II*, and shows that the pupils studying

the Vedas in *Bhandimutt* were granted 12 *gadyaana*'. Another inscription, *Barakur* 1381 shows that a part of the income of the *Bhandimutt* was reserved to pay for the Brahmins studying the Vedas on a certain day. Another inscription dated 1387, of the same village records that 120 *mudi* of lands was granted to *Kellangeri's brahmapuri* and 12 Brahmin families. The inscription of *Barakur* 1387 shows that 15 *mudi* rice growing lands were donated to sustain the recitation of the *Puranas* in the *Vinayaka* temple of *Kellangere*. The *Perdur* inscription of 1406 shows that Bukka II as per the aspirations of the Saint *Sri Narasimha Bharathi* of Sringeri donated lands to the mythological poet *Krishna Bhatta* for the maintenance of the Sringeri mutt library. Another inscription of the same village dated 1431 shows that *Shankara Bhatta*, son of *Krishna Bhatta* was granted lands by the Governor *Chandrappa*. The inscription of *Nadur* 1431 shows that the grant given by the *Tuluwa (Alupa)* rulers to *Gopinatha* temple of *Patha Shalangeri* was renewed. This indicates that there was a school at that place. The inscription of *Devaraya II*, 1433 too has a record of *Saali* (school), and there is mention of *Brahmadeya* lands. *Basrur* 1455, inscription shows that four mutt heads of *Basrur* were given lands. The 1576 inscription found in the Jaina *basadi* of *Hiriyangadi* shows that 100 *gadyaana* were given as grants to the *Shravaka's* as *Shastra daana*. It further states that the teacher teaching the students in the 500 *hala mutt*, was given a copper citation which mentioned that 25 *mudi* of rice was to be given to them.

The Local Primary Schools called '*ayya's mutt*' would impart education in the earlier times in the district. These schools held either in the *mutts* or in the temples would have the *pundits* or the priests as teachers. The clerks or the *Shanbogs* who were the employees of the local landlords (*Zamindars*) would use such facilities in private to impart education to their master's children. This system of education was in a major part by oral. The education would begin by writing the Kannada alphabet in the sands in front of them. Mathematics was a very important subject, the tables were taught through rote and addition, subtraction, multiplication and division were taught to the children. The important chapters of the epics *The Ramayana* and *The Mahabharata* were taught to the children through rote. Kannada was also a medium of learning. As *yakshagana* had come to become a prominent art form in the region, it was also introduced. *Yakshagana*, *Bayalaata* were not only the art forms, but were the gateway to the introduction of cultural, social and religious norms to the illiterate. Teaching was a sacred occupation; teachers

were treated as gods and respected. They were given the things necessary for their living as salaries and due care taken to ensure that they did not face any difficulties.

The prominent historian of Dakshina Kannada, Dr. Gururaja Bhat opines that there are not enough records to show that the erstwhile rulers of the district did not setup education centres, research centres or any such centres so as to aid education. They did not give grants or the money to setup such centres. But there were *gurkulas*, for the Brahmins to study the Vedas, the Jain mutts for the Jains, *Virashaiva* mutts for the Virashaivas, and religious centres for different religions to study their scriptures. In such villages with no schools, the parents would themselves turn up to be teachers. They would make their children learn the names of the stars, dates, weeks and the years by rote. *Slokas*, poems, *Laavani*, story and *Bhajans* would follow suit. The use of slate and chalk would soon follow after that. In some villages people would pool money and appoint a common teacher for their wards and the classes were held in the temples and in the temples of the spirits (*Daivasthaana*, or the temples of the spirit). Usually even after such education the children would follow their parents occupation for their living.

There were many *Veda paatashaala's* or schools in the district besides the primary schools. Here the *Vedas*, *puranas*, *Upanishads*, grammar, logic, theology, astronomy were taught. In some other schools besides these medicine was also taught and the medium of instruction would be Sanskrit. In such schools invaluable palm leaf libraries also existed. The Muslim students would be imparted education in the *madrasa* or in the mosque. Gradually the Catholic priests began imparting education in the churches.

### **After the arrival of the British**

The foundation for the modern education was laid by the British. After the demise of Tipu during the Srirangapattana war (1799), the western part of his kingdom, the coastal areas were merged into the Madras province. Even then the education system remained as it was for five decades. The *ayya's mutt* continued until the Basel mission started a primary school in Mangalore, in 1836. The schools followed a syllabus based on the scientific aspects as decided by the Government. The schools got grants depending upon the number of students who passed the fourth standard. The *Pracharaka's* of Basel

mission initially generalised education and by 1836 founded primary schools where students could gain primary education without the discrimination of caste, gender or religion. The locals too followed suit and new modern schools were started.

Sir Thomas Munroe ordered for an education survey, when the province was transferred to the British rule, so as to give an all round impetus to education. An Education board was setup in 1836 in Madras. The education department began working in 1854 as per the recommendations of the *Woods committee*. During this period, the educational progress in the province picked up and a Normal School to train teachers was set up in Mangalore. The church missionaries entered the scene of education in 1835. They set up education centres in Mangalore and Udupi and they chose English as the medium of education. The *Harijans* and the *Girijans*, who were denied admission to the schools, were given equal opportunities in the Basel mission founded schools. In 1844, Mangalore's *Jesuit Mission* opened their first school. In 1855, a grants policy was announced and the pay system was introduced. The government started its first school in 1856. In 1867, the government started a school through the contribution of *Mangaloreans* and issued certain rules for the framing of the syllabus, text books and codes for the schools. The University of Madras established in 1857 became a milestone in the field of higher education. It conducted the matriculation and graduation examinations of the province. A '*Provincial high school*' started by the Madras government was upgraded to an *Intermediate college* and is at present functioning as a first grade college. The government school of Mangalore was upgraded as a second degree college (Junior/Intermediate College) in 1869. In addition the *Jesuit Mission* too started a college. Primary education got a definite shape with the introduction of The Madras Primary Education Act, 1863 and The Local Fund Act 1871. The Act provided for the district Collector to be the honorary president of a governing body with four officials and four non-officials as its members. The body was entrusted with the task of setting up schools, management and inspection of the same. The district board too took up the cause of education, so also the municipalities which took up the cause of primary education. Education was given importance with the money collected from the revenue cess.

For reasons as diverse as those stated above, the number of schools which were 73 in 1870-71 rose to 148, by the academic year 1880-81. There were 123 primary schools of the total schools and a total of 4,199 students. As a result of First World War, there was paucity of funds for the education sector, which led to a number of schemes being disbanded and hence led to the decline of the progress. Many private institutes were encouraged by the *Missionaries* and started schools. The *Ganapathi* Primary school was started in 1870 by the *Saraswats*; St. Aloysius institute was started by the Jesuit priests in 1880. This institute started a primary school in 1890, which was upgraded to a high school in 1918. In the meanwhile *Canara high school* was founded in 1891. All of these institutions have grown big and are still imparting education even to this day.

### Literacy

The district of Dakshina Kannada was in the Madras province before it was merged into the State of Mysore in the year 1956 consequent to the reorganisation of States on Linguistic basis. The district consisted of *Mangalore, Kundapur, Udupi, Karkala, Puttur, Belthangady* and *Kasargod* Taluks. *Kasargod* was transferred to Kerala during Reorganisation of States. Hence the pre-1956 literacy surveys included the taluk of *Kasargod*. As per the survey of 1881-1891, of the total population of people aged above 15 years, in the district, 82.2 percent of men and 99.02 per cent of women were illiterates. In Uppinangady and Kundapur there were 90.80 percent and 86.95 percent illiterates respectively. By 1921, 16.2 percent men and 3.8 per cent of women were able to read and write. The literacy details as on date in the district are given in the table 13.1.

**Table: 13.1**

Taluk	Number of Literates		Literates Per 1000 Persons	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Kundapura</b>	9,583	810	147	11
<b>Karkala</b>	10,114	1,586	151	22
<b>Udupi</b>	17,652	2,814	175	26
<b>Mangalore</b>	29,422	8,011	197	52
<b>Uppinangady</b>	11,448	1,873	118	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,636</b>	<b>15,094</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>130</b>

Source: *Dakshina Kannada District Gazetteer*

The next decade (1931) saw an increase in literacy rate of 17.1 per cent among the men and four per cent among women. The increase in the number of schools was a primary reason for this. As per the census of 1951, the literacy rates were 33.5 per cent and 15.6 per cent among men and women respectively and this was 23 per cent of the total population. It can be seen that there is a big jump in the progress of women's education in the undivided district during this period. As per the census of 1961, the literacy rates were 41.38 per cent and 23.99 per cent among men and women respectively. The literacy rate was 32.55 per cent of the total population of the undivided district. In 1971 the district recorded an increase of 10 per cent literacy rates. The literacy rates among the men and women increased by 52.34 per cent and 43.45 per cent respectively. The literacy rates of men were the highest and of women were the second highest recorded in the State. The taluk wise literacy details as per the 1971 census are given here.

**Table: 13.2**

Sl.No	Taluk	No. Of Literates		Total
		Male	Female	
1	<b>Belthangady</b> Urban *	-	-	-
	Rural	29,630	17,620	47,250
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29,630</b>	<b>17,620</b>	<b>47,250</b>
2	<b>Bantwal</b> Urban *	-	-	-
	Rural	53,275	29,610	82,885
	<b>Total</b>	<b>53,275</b>	<b>29,610</b>	<b>82,885</b>
3	<b>Kundapura</b> Urban	63,712	9,873	73,585
	Rural	16,797	41,255	58,052
	<b>Total</b>	<b>80,509</b>	<b>51,178</b>	<b>1,31,632</b>
4	<b>Karkala</b> Urban	7,776	6,547	14,323
	Rural	39,280	32,245	71,525
	<b>Total</b>	<b>47,056</b>	<b>38,792</b>	<b>85,848</b>
5	<b>Mangalore</b> Urban	83,704	66,655	1,50,359
	Rural	64,223	46,348	1,10,571
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,47,927</b>	<b>1,13,003</b>	<b>2,60,390</b>
6	<b>Putturu</b> Urban	6,628	4,617	11,245
	Rural	32,328	17,041	49,365
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38,952</b>	<b>21,658</b>	<b>60,610</b>
7	<b>Sullia</b> Urban *	-	-	-
	Rural	22,028	12,683	34,711
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,028</b>	<b>12,683</b>	<b>34,711</b>
8	<b>Udupi</b> Urban	26,532	23,103	49,635
	Rural	76,751	63,465	1,40,216
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,03,283</b>	<b>86,568</b>	<b>1,89,851</b>

\* Bantwal, Belthangady, Sullia did not have urban areas in 1971. Source: Census 1971

As per the 1981 census, the population density per Sq Km was 282, and the literacy rates of that decade in percentages are shown in the table here.

**Table: 13.3 Percentage of Literacy**

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Rural areas</b>	40.15	57.42	48.47
<b>Urban areas</b>	60.39	74.15	67.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.99</b>	<b>61.61</b>	<b>53.06</b>

Source: Census- 1981

As per the census of 2001, the literacy rates were 81.20 per cent and among them it was 86.20 per cent for men and 75.20 per cent for women. The total literacy details of the district are given taluk wise in the table here.

**Table: 13.4 Literates as per the Census of 2001**

Taluk	Literates (Total)			Literates (Rural)			Literates (Urban)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Kundapura</b>	129326	124440	253766	117762	113518	231360	11564	10842	22406
<b>Karkala</b>	74427	74760	149187	63678	65013	128691	10749	9747	20496
<b>Udupi</b>	205382	202249	407631	141805	141047	282852	63577	61202	124779
<b>Total</b>	<b>409135</b>	<b>401449</b>	<b>810584</b>	<b>323245</b>	<b>319658</b>	<b>642903</b>	<b>85890</b>	<b>81791</b>	<b>167681</b>

**Table: 13.5 Illiterates as per the Census of 2001**

Taluk	Illiterates (Total)			Illiterates (Rural)			Illiterates (Urban)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Kundapura</b>	45129	78525	123654	42774	74695	117469	2355	3830	6185
<b>Karkala</b>	22328	34083	56411	20391	31400	51791	1937	2683	4620
<b>Udupi</b>	45639	75955	121594	34646	59081	93727	10993	16874	27867
<b>Total</b>	<b>103096</b>	<b>188563</b>	<b>301659</b>	<b>97811</b>	<b>165176</b>	<b>262987</b>	<b>15285</b>	<b>23387</b>	<b>38672</b>

### **Pre Primary Education**

The stage of Pre Primary Education was primarily the domain of the private educational institutions. The Government did not interfere directly in it. The Government only gave encouragement and financial assistance. It provided grants to start kindergartens and nursery schools. The Government with the help of the Social Welfare Department started *baalavaadi's* in the rural areas after 1965 for giving pre-primary education. It set aside 70 per cent of the total expenditure for the rural areas and 50 per cent in urban areas to start such schools. The women who had passed their tenth standard and had teachers training diplomas were appointed as teachers.

A total of 17 Government affiliated schools existed in 1971-72 in the undivided district. A total of 624 students (298 male, 326 female) were studying in these schools. A total of 17 teachers (16 female, 1 male) were working in these schools. In addition to these a number of nurseries were running with the grants from the Municipalities. Further in the same year there were 22 women development centres, set up by the Social Welfare Department, where 1000 underprivileged children, were provided free nursery schooling along with free lunch. Such centres were under the supervision of a lady Social Welfare Manager and a lady Co-ordinator.

### **Elementary Schooling**

This level of schooling was provided by local bodies, municipal bodies, Christian missionaries and other private institutes until 1920. The year saw the introduction of the Madras Elementary School Act (1920, Schedule 8) which led to many changes in the educational field. According to this Act, a District Education Council comprising of a Government nominated member and elected members from local bodies was set up in every district for the propagation of education. This needed taking the help of private and other general bodies to control the affiliation of the elementary schools, distribution of grants, appointing trained teachers and giving advice to the council. At the same time District Municipality Act and Local Board Acts were revised and the management of the elementary education was passed on to the District Boards. A workshop was conducted by the Government in the year 1923. It was opined that elementary school was to be gradually extended, a school set up in every village with a population of 500, upgrading and maintaining the existing schools and new schools to be setup by the Local Bodies. A special survey was held in

1924 in all the taluks of the Madras Province. It was decided to and grants were given to start schools where there were none. The Madras Education Act was revised later on and it was made mandatory for all the children to continue their education in schools, until they completed their school going age. This was strictly followed in all the places where the Compulsory Education Act was in force and the Presidents of the Municipalities and the Presidents of the newly formed Taluks and District Boards were given the powers to penalise the parents who did not obey the orders. This power was later on extended to all the Education Officers in the year 1946. The elementary schools which did not function properly were closed and instead a primary school catering to the students from class I to V, with full amenities were opened. The powers of the District Education Council and Taluk Advisory Councils were handed over to the Education Department. These efforts bore fruit and the progress in all the five classes were better than even what the department had expected.

In the year 1927, the D.P.I. *Sir Meverel Statham* had formulated the Elementary Education System so as to help the rural folks in their day to day lives. A special syllabus was framed in 1940 in this regard. According to this, in the lower elementary school, there was emphasis on teaching a student his mother tongue and a craft to help him, and in the higher classes there was emphasis on any one vocation. The women were specially taught subjects like home science and cleanliness and all the others were compulsorily taught gardening, music and other such subjects. Other than this geography, history, mathematics, study of nature and physical education were added as subjects in the curriculum. In the vocational segment weaving, mat making, honey collecting, pottery, lace and embroidery and in the optional subject segment English, first aid and another second language was added. Refresher courses and workshops were conducted for the teachers to help them cope with the changes.

There was a tremendous progress of this kind of education in the undivided district. For the year 1933-34, 94 per cent villages with a population ranging between 1,000 and 2,000, 98 per cent villages with a population ranging between 500 and 1,000 and 67 per cent villages with a population ranging between 200 and 500 had elementary schools. There were 437 schools with 16,011 children in 1934, which increased to 1,179 schools with 86,309 children by 1954.

There were two stages of education in the undivided district. The Lower Elementary Schools had classes I to V and the Higher

Elementary Schools (Middle Schools) had classes from V to VIII. As per the survey conducted by the Education Department in 1958, there were 1,508 Elementary Schools in the district. Of these 115 primary and 67 middle schools are in the urban centres and 1,096 primary and 224 middle schools in the rural centres. The details of these are shown in the table 13.6

**Table - 13.6**

Types of schools	Numbers	Male	Female	Total
<b>Urban</b>				
<b>Lower Elementary (Primary)</b>	115	15,794	12,358	28,152
<b>Higher Elementary (Middle)</b>	67	6,348	4,259	10,602
<b>Rural</b>				
<b>Lower Elementary (Primary)</b>	1,096	77,199	50,170	1,27,369
<b>Higher Elementary (Middle)</b>	224	13,780	6,841	20,621
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>1,13,121</b>	<b>73,628</b>	<b>1,86,749</b>

Source: Dakshina Kannada District Gazetteer, 1978.

As per the new scheme the middle schools were abolished and they were merged with Higher Elementary Schools. Classes from standard VI to VII were included in many of the High Schools of the district.

### **Kindergarten System**

The modern name for pre-primary or elementary stage of education is 'Kindergarten'. Although it is an old word, it gained prominence only after 1970. This stage of education has created the same amount of competitiveness as a vocational course and it is very costly too. The children who have completed 3 years and 10 months are admitted to the Lower Kindergarten (L.K.G) and then to the Upper Kindergarten (U.K.G). These children are admitted to the first standard after the completion of five years and 10 months. The children who have not reached the age of five years and 10 months even after the completion of U.K.G are put into preparatory schools. Normally the schools with the English names impart education through the English Medium. The parents who are worried about their wards future tend to get admission for them in popular schools. They stand in long queues to get the admission forms, take oral examinations conducted by the schools which are quite common. The government runs *Anganwadi's* for the benefit of the common children. Here the pre-primary syllabus is followed.

### Primary Education

**Lower Primary School:** There was a commendable progress in the primary education during the period between 1957-58 and 1967-68. Under this scheme of education, Lower or Junior Elementary School with classes one to four and Senior or Higher Elementary school with classes one to seven or five to eight existed. In 1967-68, 411 (308 Government, 97 Local Bodies and 6 Private) junior schools existed where 2,01,146 (1,14,146 male, 87,000 female) children studied. As per this data for every 10,000 of the total population of the district, 1,126 children were studying in the Junior Primary Schools. The details can be found in the following tables.

**Table: 13.7 Details of the Lower Primary Schools as on 2005-06**

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total no. of Schools			Total no. of Students		Total no. of Teachers	
		Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Udupi	52	11	9	2055	1881	71	116
2	Karkala	65	3	9	1476	1408	59	81
3	Kundapura	151	3	9	3860	3671	234	141
	<b>Total</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7391</b>	<b>6960</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>338</b>

**Higher Primary Schools:** There were 1,155 Senior or Higher Primary Schools during 1967-68 in the district. Of these 78 were Government, 606 Local Bodies and 471 private run schools. A total of 84058 (50133 male, 33921 female) students were attending school. There were 740 students for every 10,000 of the total population in these schools. The details are given in the following table.

**Table: 13.8 Details of Senior Primary Schools as on 2005-06**

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total no. of Schools			Total no. of Students		Total no. of Teachers	
		Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Udupi	102	140	29	27,423	25,934	636	1,278
2	Karkala	82	40	7	12,358	11,438	302	470
3	Kundapura	158	34	16	21,742	20,356	800	727
	<b>Total</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>61,523</b>	<b>57,728</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>2,475</b>

The Government took over the schools run by the Local Bodies gradually and hence by 1971-72, there were 419 lower and 1,160 higher primary schools in the district. The primary institutions ran 6 junior and 480 higher primary schools. During this year there were 1,26,932 male and 96,594 female students in classes one to four and 57,944 and 39,990 male and female students from classes five to seven. There were a total of 607 teachers employed in the lower primary schools. Of these there were 403 male and 133 female trained teachers and 61 male and 10 female untrained teachers. In the higher primary schools there were 7200 trained teachers, of which 4,018 were male and 2,905 female teachers. There were 169 male and 108 female untrained teachers. The percentage of trained male teachers was 95.05 per cent. As per the Government rules, all the children from classes one to seven and all female students from classes eight to ten were provided with free text books and uniforms. The details of the students provided with free text books and uniforms are given taluk-wise in the tables 13.9 and 13.10

**Table: 13.9 Students availing Free Text Books during the year 2005-06\***

Sl.No	Taluk	Total no. of students	
		Male	Female
1	<b>Udupi</b>	10274	13807
2	<b>Karkala</b>	8115	10921
3	<b>Kundapura</b>	19470	24801
	<b>Total</b>	<b>37859</b>	<b>49529</b>

\* all the children studying in classes one to seven and female students from class eight to ten studying in the government schools.

**Table: 13.10 Students availing Free Uniforms during the year 2005-06\***

Sl.No	Taluk	Total no. of students	
		Male	Female
1	<b>Udupi</b>	10,274	13,807
2	<b>Karkala</b>	8,115	10,921
3	<b>Kundapura</b>	19,470	24,801
	<b>Total</b>	<b>37,859</b>	<b>49,529</b>

\* all the children studying in classes one to seven and female students from class eight to ten studying in the government schools.

### **Compulsory Primary Education**

The Madras Primary Education Act 1934 (Revised) made it mandatory for all the parents of children attaining the school going age to get admitted to schools and not to leave schools until the completion of their schooling. This Scheme was introduced in the coastal districts during 1945-46. This was in vogue in nine urban and 186 rural schools or in other words in two towns and 222 villages by the year 1957. As per this Act 1152 male and 965 female students were admitted in the urban schools and 16648 male and 11753 female students were admitted in the rural schools. The percentage of admission was 98.7%.

### **The Compulsory Primary Education Act (1961)**

The Mysore Compulsory Primary Education Act (1961) came into force on first August 1961 with the following rules.

- a) Setting up of a primary school within a mile of a single school going child's home.
- b) Putting the onus of getting their child admitted to a government aided school on the parents.
- c) Appointing an Attendance Officer to supervise the process of admission.
- d) Putting an end to the menace of child labour to enable children to attend classes.
- e) Setting up primary school panchayat courts to supervise the omissions and commissions under the act.

Any child completing the age of five years 10 months as on May 22 should get admitted to an affiliated school. The children above five years could be admitted to class I, if they volunteered. The suggestions were accepted in a state level workshop conducted in April 1961 on Compulsory Primary Education are:

- 1) Setting up a school in every village with a population of 300.
- 2) Increasing the number of teachers in the existing schools, if required.
- 3) Offering free mid-day meals, free text books and scholarships to increase the attendance in schools.
- 4) Fixing the responsibility for the success of Compulsory Education Scheme on the Taluk Development Boards and Municipalities.

The Government after implementing these suggestions made tremendous progress in the field of education. The details are given in the Tables below.

**Table: 13.11: Details of Mid-day Meals Scheme Talukwise for the Academic Year 2005-06**

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total No.	
		Male	Female
1	<b>Udupi</b>	23,705	21,740
2	<b>Karkala</b>	10,151	11,072
3	<b>Kundapura</b>	21,630	20,715
	<b>Total</b>	<b>55,486</b>	<b>53,527</b>

*\*all the children studying in classes one to seven and female students from class eight to ten studying in the government schools.*

**Table: 13.12: Details of the Students Talukwise, from Standard I to VII, for the Academic Year 2005-06**

Taluk	I Std.		II Std.		III Std.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Udupi</b>	3,897	3,705	3,757	3,585	4,004	3,963
<b>Karkala</b>	1,906	1,829	1,689	1,550	1,882	1,777
<b>Kundapura</b>	3,242	3,116	3,064	2,957	3,386	3,132
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,045</b>	<b>8,650</b>	<b>8,510</b>	<b>8,092</b>	<b>9,272</b>	<b>8,872</b>

**Table: 13.12: Details of the students Talukwise, from Standard I to VII, for the Academic Year 2005-06 (continued)**

IV Std.		V Std.		VI Std.		VII Std.	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
4,100	3,948	4,554	4,168	4,442	4,005	4,724	4,441
1,905	1,832	2,088	1,836	2,076	1,956	2,288	2,066
3,546	3,476	4,012	3,653	4,042	3,749	4,310	3,900
<b>9,551</b>	<b>9,256</b>	<b>10,654</b>	<b>9,657</b>	<b>10,560</b>	<b>9,710</b>	<b>11,322</b>	<b>10,451</b>

*Source: Deputy Director's Office, Public Education Department, Udupi.*

**Administration:** The complete administrative hold on the primary and high schools was held by the District Education Officer (D.E.O) before the revamp of the Education Department in 1970. He was assisted by two Assistant Education Officers. They were supposed to inspect the training facilities and the high schools in the district. They in turn were assisted by eight School Inspectors, each inspecting a Zone.

The fast changing progress in the field of education led to an increase in admissions to the schools. This led to a feeling that the existing administrative setup was insufficient. The Mysore Pay Commission (1966-68) opined that to increase the level of education and development, the entire Education Department had to be developed. The Planning Commission too gave directions that steps were needed to be taken to maintain the standards of the schools and give good guidance to them. To fulfil all these obligations the Government of Mysore revamped the Education Department in 1970. Accordingly at the Taluk level, instead of a School Inspector, the Zonal Administration was entrusted to a Class II Gazetted Officer, called Assistant Education Officer (A.E.O). A graduate inspector was appointed for every 75 schools to assist the A.E.O. The inspection of Urdu Schools was left to the domain of the respective zones. In 1972, a Deputy Director of Public Instruction (D.D.P.I) was appointed to manage the entire district and a Subject Experts' (Inspector) Wing was also started to train the teachers. These experts worked from the District Education Centres and they gave guidance in subjects such as English, Kannada, Mathematics, Social Sciences, General Science and other subjects. Accordingly in 1972, Dakshina Kannada District had a DDPI, three Education Officers, eight Assistant Education Officers, 20 Graduate Inspectors (including an Urdu Inspector) and five Subject Experts. The DDPI was a subordinate of the Joint Director (JDPI) of Mysore.

The administrative rein of the Education Department in the whole State was handed over to *Zilla Parishads*, with effect from 1987.

The Education Department at present (2004-05) is under the Deputy Director, and under him there is an Educational Officer serving as his representative. In the faculty category are six Subject Inspectors, one Physical Education District Superintendent and one Urdu Education Counsellor. The non-faculty (administrative) category has three superintendents, one Assistant Statistician, eight First Division Assistants, five Second Division Assistants, one Stenographer, three Typists, one Driver, three *Jamedaars* and four *Dafedaars*. All the above staff members work under the supervision of the Gazetted Assistant who is a subordinate of the Deputy Director.

### **Sarva Shikshana Abhiyaan**

The Government introduced this major education scheme which is beneficial to both the teachers and the students, in the academic year 2003-04. A separate cell has been opened in the State Education Research and Training Centre in Bangalore for its implementation. It has taken over the task of managing the primary school teachers training of the State. Every teacher is supposed to get at least 20 days training per year in this scheme. The grants for this scheme are released by D.S.E.R.T to the District Teachers Training Centres (DIET) which in turn distribute it to the respective centres.

The main object of this plan is to prepare a scheme for different training programmes, preparing texts (magazines) with the help of the subject experts, conducting refresher workshops to the teachers with the help of resource persons and training the newly appointed teachers in the district and Taluk levels. This *Abhiyaan* also conducts different programmes like '*Keli-kali*', '*Baandani*', '*Edusat*', and '*Computer Aided Education*' with the help of non-government organisations. There are a number of Government Higher Primary Schools imparting Computer Education with the help of *Azim Premji Foundation*. In order to decentralise school development and management councils including the parents are set up. At the high school level in order to conduct exams practically, to improve the evaluation, increase integrity and to curb malpractices, the Trimester Scheme is introduced and question papers are so set.

**List of Schools in Udupi district which have completed hundred years**

<b>Sl. no.</b>	<b>Name of the school</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Year of Establishment</b>
1	<b>St. Joseph's Higher Elementary School</b>	Kalyanapura	1807
2	<b>Sri Venkataramana Pvt Higher Elementary School</b>	Avarala Bettu	1820
3	<b>Sriman Madhva Siddhantha Prabhodini</b>	Udupi	1827
4	<b>Samskrutha(Sanskrit) Maha Patashala Elementary School</b>	Badavidiyooru	1857
5	<b>U.B.M.C Higher Elementary School</b>	Mooluru	1858
6	<b>Hindu Higher Elementary School</b>	Udyavara	1861
7	<b>U.B.M.C Higher Elementary School</b>	Shirva	1865
8	<b>Kadiyaali Higher Elementary School</b>	Kadiyaali	1872
9	<b>Composite Higher Elementary School</b>	Karkala Main	1878
10	<b>St. Francis Xavier Higher Elementary School</b>	Udyavara	1881
11	<b>U.B.M.C Higher Elementary School</b>	Kundapura	1881
12	<b>U.B.M.C Higher Elementary School</b>	Malpe	1881
13	<b>BEM Higher Elementary School</b>	Udyavara	1883
14	<b>UBMC Higher Elementary School</b>	Samsooru	1885
15	<b>Elementary School</b>	Uppunda	1886
16	<b>Board High School</b>	Kundapura	1887
17	<b>Board High School</b>	Karkala	1888
18	<b>Board High School</b>	Udupi	1890
19	<b>Elementary School</b>	Yellooru	1890
20	<b>Higher Elementary School</b>	Thekkatte	1892
21	<b>Govt. Primary School</b>	Saligrama	1892
22	<b>U.B.M.C Higher Elementary School</b>	Padooru	1892
23	<b>Budnar Higher Elementary School</b>	Basrur	1892
24	<b>B.M.A. Higher Elementary School</b>	Basrur	1892
25	<b>Udupi Zilla Panchayat Higher Elementary School</b>	Thekkatte	1893
26	<b>Udupi Zilla Panchayat Model Higher Elementary School</b>	Kokkarne	1895
27	<b>Udupi Zilla Panchayat Model Higher Elementary School</b>	Waramballi, Brahmavara	1895
28	<b>Subhodini Higher Elementary School</b>	Alewooru	1895
29	<b>Zilla Panchayat Mahatma Gandhi Model Higher Elementary School</b>	Udupi	1896
30	<b>Baikadi Private Higher Elementary School</b>	Baikadi	1896
31	<b>Model Higher Elementary School</b>	Udupi	1898
32	<b>Don Bosco Private Aided Higher Elementary School</b>	Shirva	1898

<b>Sl. no.</b>	<b>Name of the school</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Year of Establishment</b>
33	<b>Christian School</b>	Udupi	1898
34	<b>Thonse Khandige Zilla Panchayat Higher Elementary School</b>	Kemmannu	1900
35	<b>Zilla Panchayat Model Higher Elementary School</b>	Kambadha Kone	1900
36	<b>Zilla Panchayat Higher Elementary School</b>	Kota	1902
37	<b>Zilla Panchayat Model Higher Elementary School</b>	Hangarakatte	1904
38	<b>Higher Elementary School</b>	Halaadi	1905
39	<b>Zilla Panchayat Model Higher Elementary School</b>	Inna	1905
40	<b>B.R.Rao Hindu Higher Elementary School</b>	Kundapura	1905
41	<b>Zilla Panchayat Urdu Higher Elementary School</b>	Paduthonse	1909
42	<b>Zilla Panchayat Model Higher Elementary School</b>	Hejamadi	1909
43	<b>Government Model Higher Elementary School</b>	Mundakuru	1909
44	<b>Zilla Panchayat Urdu Elementary School</b>	Salumara	1907
45	<b>Hindu Higher Elementary School</b>	Kalyanapura	1907
46	<b>Government Model Higher Primary School (Pervaje School)</b>	Karkala	—

### **Secondary Education**

The first high school of the district, Board High school was started in Udupi in the year 1890 (Centenary celebrations of the school was held in 1990). A Christian High School in Udupi followed suit in 1898. As the district was in the Madras Province prior to 1956, the education pattern followed was the same as followed by the State of Madras. Instead of the matriculation examinations conducted by the Madras University, came the S.S.L.C exams conducted by the State Board since 1911. The Madras Government increased the grants to the Private and the Municipal Schools. In 1923, the District Education Board, which was an Educational Advisory Board, was established. It got Government recognition in 1928. The freedom to choose English or a State language as a medium in classes four, five or six was given to the respective schools.

In 1921, there were a total of 24 high schools in the district. Of these 18 were boys and six girl's schools. There were also private high schools established with the help of the locals. The schools thus formed were the Canara High School and the Ganapathi High School of Mangalore. The period between 1921 through 1947 saw a tremendous progress in the field of education. There were efforts to

revise the syllabus for the high school in 1923. Hence the students who came to study in the high schools were trained to be ready for university or any other job-oriented course and the syllabus was thus framed to help them in this regard. So, book-binding, carpentry, weaving, printing and other physical and vocational subjects were made compulsory in the high schools. Every high school had such subject and it created interest among the students. This system continued until 1939. Physical Education was made a mandatory subject, but was not a subject for the examinations. History, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Book-keeping and Typing were optional subjects. In 1938 Hindi was made a compulsory subject, but the very next year it was made an optional subject from forms I to III and for SSLC. In 1944 the Catholic Education Board started the Padua high school. The number of high schools in the district rose to 29 by the year 1946-47. The three year period of study after the completion of four year middle school was called the high school education. The students who passed their fourth standard were admitted to the first year of the high school.

The number of high schools rose admirably between 1949 and 1956. During the State re-organisation, 20 board high schools were running under the *aegis* of the Dakshina Kannada District Board and they were in *Kundapura, Udupi, Karkala, Puttur, Hiriyaadka, Baindoor, Bailoor, Hejamadi, Koteshwar, Adamar, Sullia, Bellare, Panja, Shankaranarayana, Venur, Hebri, Uppinangady, Belthangady, Belmannu* and *Basrur* respectively. In 1956 there were a total of 70 high schools running in the district and this included Government, Local and Private institutions. Of these 46 schools were near the boundaries of the District Board. There were a total of 28,445 (18,425 male, 10,020 female) students in these schools. The government in December 1956 constituted a Comprehensive Education Advisory Committee to give uniform education policy to the newly formed State, and to do away with the differences in the syllabus prevalent in different parts of the state. This Committee advised a seven year primary (basic) and four year high school education system. In 1960-61 the new syllabus came into vogue with optional subjects. But in the year 1969-70 the optional subjects were done away with and a new revised syllabus came into force.

**Further changes:** The State Education Advisory Committee decided to have a uniform education policy as per the

recommendations of the Kothari Commission Report. In 1969-70 a new syllabus sans optional subject was introduced for the ninth standard and in the year 1970-71 it was extended to eighth and tenth standards. In 1966-67 the economic criteria was done away with and high school education was made free for everyone.

**The situation in 1971-72:** The number of high schools almost doubled to 167 in the year 1972 compared to the situation in 1956. Of these there were 36 Governments, 22 Taluk Board, 104 aided and 5 un-aided schools. Among the 36 Government Schools, there was a Central School, a school transferred from the municipality and 15 transferred from the Taluk Development Board. There were 33 Girls High Schools among the 167 schools and of these three were Government, one Taluk Development Board and 29 aided schools. 56 of the above 167 schools also had first year P.U.C classes. They gradually transformed themselves into Junior Colleges. All the above schools had a total of 25,595 boys and 16,910 girls studying as on the year 1970. Of these 2,095 boys and 1,132 girls were in the P.U.C classes. There were a total of 2,100 teachers and of them 1,150 male and 520 female teachers were trained and 331 and 99 male and female teachers were untrained. All the schools had Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Arabic and English as first language. The local language Kannada was used as a medium of instruction.

**Board High School, Udupi:** This school, one of the oldest and popular institutions in the district was founded in the year 1890 and celebrated its centenary celebrations in the year 1990. Union Minister Sri Oscar Fernandes is an *alumni* of this school. His father Sri Rocky Fernandes was a Headmaster in this school from the year 1940 to 1948. Eminent journalist and writer M.V. Kamath, Minister Sri V.S. Acharya, scholar Ku. Shi. Haridasa Bhat and other eminent people are the *alumni* of this school. The school which has a junior college along with the high school has arts, commerce and science streams and has student strength of 470 and a faculty of 13 as on the academic year 2006-07. In the high school stream there are a total of 87 students (25 female) with a faculty of nine for the above mentioned academic year.

**Table 13.13**  
**The Details of the number of high schools in the academic year 2005-06**

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total no. of Schools			Total no. of Students		Total no. of Teachers	
		Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Udupi	34	43	23	13,207	12,321	487	398
2	Karkala	23	11	8	5,588	5,407	197	174
3	Kundapur	29	10	20	10,321	10,062	296	224
	<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>29,116</b>	<b>27,790</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>796</b>

### Details of the SSLC Examinations

The State SSLC Examination Board holds examination for the final year high school students. The details of the examination pertaining to the district of Udupi from the year 2000 to 2005 are given in the following table.

**Table 13.14**

Year	Male Students			Female Students			Total		
	No. attended	No. failed	Pass %	No. attended	No. failed	Pass %	No. attended	No. failed	Pass %
<b>2000</b>	6,774	4,131	60.98	6,289	4,402	64.84	13,563	8,533	62.91
<b>2001</b>	6,586	4,477	67.98	6,764	4,645	68.67	13,350	9,122	68.33
<b>2002</b>	7,027	5,278	75.11	7,204	5,633	78.19	14,231	10,911	76.67
<b>2003</b>	7,025	5,188	73.85	7,307	5,808	79.49	14,332	10,996	76.72
<b>2004</b>	8,524	6,273	73.59	8,661	7,006	80.89	17,185	13,279	77.27
<b>2005</b>	8,068	6,108	75.71	8,251	6,787	82.26	16,319	12,895	79.02

**Computer Education:** As elsewhere in India, in the past decade computer education has been a rage in the district of Udupi. It begins from the primary school level and continues upto postgraduate level and has become a part and parcel of our daily lives. The major centres in Karnataka like Bangalore, Mangalore, Mysore and Udupi have computer education which has replaced the earlier commerce education (typing, stenography) and it is a complementary education subject.

**Commerce Education:** The 'Progressive Institute of Commerce' started in 1953, appears to be the first commerce education institute in the district. Very soon in 1968, Murthy Institute of Commerce was started. As in other parts of the state, commerce education was the domain of the private institutions. It was a subject in the high school till the academic year 1969-70. The year saw the abolition of the optional subjects and hence the subject was abolished.

Normally commerce education was given either in the morning or in the evening and the practice is prevalent even to this day. The classes are conducted in junior typing and stenography and senior typing and stenography. Examinations are held under the aegis of the Karnataka State Secondary Education Examination Board once a year. But with the computer education becoming hugely popular the commerce institutes offer computer education along with the typing and stenography classes. These institutes get grants from the government. In the undivided district during the year 1972 there were a total of 48 commerce institutes. A total of 6927 (3876 male, 3051 female) students were being trained by 141 teachers.

The typewriters which were used for giving commerce education have become obsolete with the arrival of the computer, and hence there is no interest among the students to learn it. Hence the commerce institutes are facing the stage of closure. In the academic year 2006-07 there were only nine Commerce Institutes in the district (Karkala-one, Kundapur-four and Udupi -four).

### **Physical Education**

To impart physical education at the school level, a Physical Education Department attached to the DDPI's Office was functioning under a Physical Education Lecturer. He looked after the functioning of the physical education activities at the primary school level. The high school level physical education activities were looked after by an Assistant Superintendent from the Mysore Division.

At present a Physical Education Superintendent is appointed to look after the physical education activities at the Primary and High School levels. He is also responsible for holding the Inter District Physical Education activities and also to oversee the activities of Sevadal, Scouts and Guides.

### **Sanskrit Education**

The ancient language of Sanskrit has had a special place in the lives of the people in the district from ages and it has held on to its exalted position even to this day and has helped in improving the lives of the people of the district. It has proximity to the localite's Konkani and the neighbouring Kerala languages and hence is popular as an Educational subject. It is not only useful as a learning subject but also as a subject for scoring high marks and hence learning Sanskrit is a widespread phenomenon. The language which was known as the Divine language (Language of the Gods) was also a language which was used in many households in the district. Gradually there was a decline in the number of users and it had reached its nadir, but in the recent years it has regained its lost glory and as everywhere else in the country, is used by many families in their day to day activities.

*Sriman Madhwa Siddhantha Prabodhini Sanskrit Maha Paatashaala:* It is known historically that Sri *Madanantheshwar* temple in Udupi was imparting Sanskrit in the normal education system. The advent of the new education system led to the setting up of the '*Sriman Madhwa Siddhantha Prabodhini*' Sanskrit school for the propagation of *Dwaitha* Vedanta and for the study of the Vedas. The seers of Sri *Adamaru* and Sri *Puttige* Mutt's, Sri *Vibhudhapriya Theertha* and Sri *Sudheendhra Theertha* started the school in the *Anantheshwara* Temple premises on 29-08-1904. The letters written by these seers for the setting up this institution are still in the Managing Committee's Office. A Managing Committee comprising 15 members was set up in 1913 for managing the affairs of the school and it was registered. The school was upgraded to *Maha Paathashaala* (college) in the year 1919. As per the directions of the Madras University, permission was granted for appointing a Principal for the effective administration of the college. Sri *Dasappaiah*, of Madikeri took charge as the first Principal of the college. As the number of students increased gradually, the space in the *Anantheshwara* temple became insufficient and hence the important classes were also held in the *Chandreshwara* temple. The space crunch continued even after and hence the seer of *Adamaru* Mutt, Sri *Vibhudhamanya Theertha* offered '*Vibhudhapriya Bhavan*' located in *Kadekoppala* in the year 1940. Influenced by the seer, Dr. U.R. Rama Rao of Udupi, a famous man of Madras, donated one and a half acres of primary land located in the middle of the town for the construction of the college building. Many seers wandered

around many places and collected funds. A new college building came up in 14-06-1951 with a cost of around three lakhs. The Government of Karnataka gave permission in 1968, to conduct various classes pertaining to different examinations in Sanskrit. The college is getting grants from the government since 1972. To gain admission to the college it is necessary to pass SSLC examination with Sanskrit as a language or pass 'Kaava' exams conducted by the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board.

The eight year *vidhwat* course conducted by the college has four subjects- *Dwaitha*, *Naveena Nyaaya*, *Jyothisha* and *Alankara*. This is the only college which teaches *Jyothisha* (astrology) as a course. The retired head of this subject is Sri Srinivasa Adiga, of *Saligrama* who is the author of the famous *Sri Krishna Panchaanga*. A total of 200 students (including 4 female) studied here in the academic year 2006-07 under the guidance of eight lecturers. A high school and a predominantly Sanskrit teaching primary school are functioning in the college premises under the same Managing Committee. The high school has classes from 6 to 10. Here a total of 325 students (including 30 females) are studying and the total faculty strength is nine (academic year 2006-07). A total of 100 students under the guidance of five teachers are studying in the same academic year.

The *Bhuvanendra* First Grade College in *Karkala* was previously a famous Sanskrit College. It was converted into a first grade college in 1970. Sri *Durga Parameshwari Samskruta* (Sanskrit) *Prathishtana* (S.D.P.T) in *Katil* has post graduation education in Sanskrit and is affiliated by the Mangalore University. There are also a number of ancient Sanskrit schools functioning even to this day in the district. The schools in *Karkala* and *Kollur* are the oldest amongst these.

**Primary Teachers Training Institutes (D. Ed):** There were four Teachers Training Institutes (T.T.I's) functioning in the undivided Dakshina Kannada district during the year 1947. This number rose to seven (three Government, four Private) by the year 1971-72. The total number of students were 818 (256-male, 523-female) and 22 teachers. The number was 10 during the academic year 2006-07 with 980 students and 33 teachers.

**Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya:** The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme was started in 1986 as per the provisions of the Central Government National Education Policy. Keeping social justice and equality as the criterion and giving importance to the reservation policy, this scheme was launched for the benefit of the students in the villages. It was decided to set up a school in every district. These are residential and co-educational schools and classes are held from standards six to the twelfth. The Central Board of Secondary Education (C.B.S.E, New Delhi) syllabus is followed and the students are trained to take up the 10<sup>th</sup> (secondary certificate) and the 12<sup>th</sup> examinations. As per the tri-lingual policy, to enable the exchange of south and north Indian students a local language is included in the syllabus. The students are taught in their mother tongue from standards six to eight and later they can opt for either Hindi or English.

The students can gain admission to these schools by passing an entrance exam conducted by New Delhi's 'National Council for Educational Research and training' (N.C.E.R.T). Every year 80 students gain admission and of these 75% are reserved for the rural students. The remaining seats are filled by the local students. The education in these schools is free. Boarding, text-books, uniforms and stationery are also given free by the government. The students are also given the fares of either bus or trains to go to their homes once a year. The school started in Hebri in the district in the year 1994 has been successful in providing education to the locals. In the academic year 2006-07, there were 446 students and 26 teachers from classes 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>. In the year 2006, Pavan Kumar, a student of this school, was an all India topper by scoring the highest marks in the science stream of the 12<sup>th</sup> standard. He is getting scholarship from the Central Government for this feat.

**Morarji Desai Model Residential School:** The school run by the administration of the Karnataka Residential Educational Institute is located in Brahmavar of Udupi district. The Zilla Panchayat President is the Chairman of the Managing Committee of such schools. The Deputy Director of the Education department is the Member Secretary and the District Magistrate, the C.E.O. of the Zilla Panchayat, District Surgeon, District Backward Classes Officer and the Officers of the Women and Child Welfare are its members.

### Pre University Education

The eleventh and the twelfth standards of the Secondary Schools and the one year P.U.C. classes being run in the Degree Colleges was prevalent until the year 1970. With the introduction of the two year P.U.C education system in the year 1971, many of the District and Taluk Board high schools came under the government administration. The extension of such schools, the P.U.C classes (11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>) were brought under the administration of the 'Pre University Education Board'. Later on the Board transformed itself into a Directorate. The initial name of Junior College was renamed as 'Pre University College' in the year 1985.

There were a total of 66 Pre University Colleges in the district in the academic year 2005-06. Udupi Taluk had 33 (13 Govt, 20 Pvt), Karkala 16 (09 Govt, 07 Pvt) and Kundapur 18 (12 Govt, 06 Pvt) pre-University colleges. The numbers rose to 73 in the district in the academic year 2006-07). The number of colleges in Udupi was 35 (14 Govt, 21 Pvt), Karkala 15 (09 Govt, 06 Pvt) and Kundapur Taluk 23 (13 Govt, 10 Pvt). The details of the number of students who have appeared for examinations and their results for the year 2007 are shown in the table 13.15.

**Table 13.15**

Subject		Total	Freshers	Private Candidates	Repeaters	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	Attended	11,568	9,962	679	927	5,523	6,045
	Passed	8,892	8,180	314	398	4,026	4,866
	Percentage	76.87	82.11	46.24	42.93	72.9	80.5
<b>Arts</b>	Attended	5,019	4,050	504	465	1976	3043
	Passed	3,575	3,139	226	210	1254	2321
	Percentage	71.23	77.51	44.84	45.16	63.46	76.27
<b>Commerce</b>	Attended	3,514	3,144	175	195	2,007	1,507
	Passed	2,859	2,691	88	80	1,554	1,305
	Percentage	81.36	85.59	50.29	41.03	77.43	86.6
<b>Science</b>	Attended	3,035	2,768	0	267	1,540	1,495
	Passed	2,458	2,350	0	108	1,218	1,240
	Percentage	80.99	84.9	0	40.45	79.09	82.94
<b>Urban</b>	Attended	5,857	4,963	362	532	2,750	3,107
	Passed	4,468	4,091	156	221	1,924	2,544
	Percentage	76.28	82.43	43.09	41.54	69.96	81.88
<b>Rural</b>	Attended	5,711	4,999	317	395	1,773	2,938
	Passed	4,424	4,089	158	177	2,102	2,322
	Percentage	77.46	81.8	49.84	44.81	75.8	79.03

### Vocational Education

The two year Vocational Education Scheme which was equivalent to the P.U.C education was started in the academic year 1977-78. This education system has helped in reducing the tension of the students passing their S.S.L.C examinations to join the higher education to enable them to get jobs. This system of education helps the students by training them in vocations of their interest and helping them to lead an independent life by starting their own ventures. This system has helped in the development of the villages and to an extent to eradicate the joblessness and has contributed for the welfare of the nation. The details of the vocational education pertaining to the district are shown in the table below:

**Table: 13.16**

Year	First Year						Second Year					
	Attended		Passed		Percentage		Attended		Passed		Percentage	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>2002-03</b>	266	141	175	96	99.04	68.57	185	106	133	75	72.28	71.43
<b>2003-04</b>	266	113	196	84	73.96	74.34	211	118	172	103	81.52	87.29
<b>2004-05</b>	40	0	27	0	69.23	0	181	82	134	48	74.03	58.54

### Higher Education

In the first half of the twentieth century Mangalore's Government Arts College (only up to the intermediate) and two private colleges which offered degree courses, Saint Aloysius College and St. Agnes College were the only colleges which offered higher education in the district. The Government College in Mangalore was upgraded as a first Grade college in 1948. Sri T.M.A. Pai of Manipal started a revolution in the field of education, in the midst of the century. The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College started in Udupi in 1949 was a pioneer in the field of education. The private colleges were then started in Mudabidare, Karkala, Mulki and Kundapura which helped in the propagation of education. The engineering and medical colleges started in the sixties by the Pai's were a source of inspiration for many others and as a result many private vocational training colleges have come up. There are Teachers Training, Dentistry, Hotel Management,

Physiotherapy Courses and other subjects which are being taught by these institutions. They offer degrees and diplomas and these institutes have come a long way in contributing to the field of education. Many degree colleges were started between the decades 1950-60. The district was in the Madras Province before the State Re-organisation and hence the colleges were affiliated to the Madras University, with the exception of Kasturba Medical College which was affiliated to the Karnataka University, Dharwad. After the re-organisation, the colleges were first affiliated to the Karnataka University and later on to the Mysore University. In 1960 there were seven First Grade Colleges in the district. Of these, Mangalore had three, Udupi two, Puttur and Karkala had one college each. There were a total of 2,501 students (1882 male, 619 female) in the P.U.C and 2,477(1844 male, 633 female) studying in these colleges. Gradually the number of colleges rose as the number of high schools increased and by 1969, there were 17 colleges. There were two colleges in Puttur and one each in Karkala, Mulki, Kundapura, Ujire, Suratkal, Kalyanapur and Bantwal. There were 13,262 (9786 male, 3838 female) students and 601 (529 male, 75 female) teaching staff in these colleges in the academic year 1971-72. By the end of 2005 there were 29 colleges offering degree courses, of them Udupi Taluk had 19, Kundapura and Karkala five each. A total of 10804 students (4161 male, 6247 female) studied in these colleges.

**Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udupi:** The two colleges for higher education were first started in Mangalore and hence to cater to the educational necessities of the students of the northern region this college was started by T.M.A. Pai in the year 1949. This college is run by the MAHE Institution, Manipal, which is a deemed University. The college has its own campus, buildings, grounds and good library facilities, and offers Pre-University and degree courses. The college celebrated its golden jubilee in 2000. The college campus has a Yakshagana Centre to promote folk and Yakshagana art forms. It has exclusive research centres, the Rashtra Kavi Govinda Pai Research Centre for the research activities. In the evenings there are English, tourism and Shasana Shastra classes held for the diploma courses. The Karnataka State Open University is active here and holds classes for the degree and Masters courses in the Arts and Commerce streams. There were 1086 (406 male, 680 female) and 1192 (664 male, 530 female) students respectively in the degree courses and pre-university courses in the academic year 2006-07. There was 82 and 49 teaching staff respectively in the same year in the institution.

**Poornaprajna College, Udupi:** This college was started by Adamaru Mutt of Udupi in 1960 and has contributed largely to the education sector in the district. The same year Bhuvanendra College was started in Karkala by the Manipal Group. Many students who have passed out of here are in higher posts nationally and internationally.

**Bhandarkar's Arts and Science College, Kundapur:** This college was started on July 11 1963 as per the request of the Rotary Club, Kundapur. It was set up with the help of donations from Dr. A.S. Bhandarkar under the guidance of Dr. T.M.A. Pai. The institute saw tremendous growth under the leadership of the third Principal of the College, Dr. Hattiyangadi Shantaram. His vision and unrelenting work helped the college in acquiring a huge building, well stacked library and an auditorium for the study of theatre and has catered to the educational needs of the local populace. Dr. Shivaram Karanth Research Centre was started in 2004 to enable the students and the teachers to appreciate and learn the folk arts and the social life around them. This college was bifurcated from Bhandarkar's Pre-University College through the Government order dated 1-10-2001 and has since been working as an independent degree college. Here classes are held in Arts and Science streams. In the academic year 2006-07, there were 2,500 students studying under the guidance of 90 teaching staff.

**Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE):** Three distinguished names of the Dakshina Kannada district Dr. Madhava Pai, Purushottama Pai and Upendra Pai joined and founded 'Academy of General Education, on 18<sup>th</sup> September 1942 which is now called MAHE (Manipal Academy of Higher Education). This is now a deemed University and is one of the famous institutes in the world. There are two Universities, 23 vocational colleges, 11 hospitals, eight campuses, and different medical and engineering courses run with the help of foreign universities under this academy. There are around 70,000 students from around 51 countries including India studying in the academy. The most prestigious institute 'The Kasturba Medical College' celebrated its golden Jubilee in 2003. This is the only institute in India which has been accredited by the New York Education Board for imparting basic medical sciences training. This institute has its campus in Nepal, Malaysia and the United Arab Emirates.

The number of students and the teaching staff in various colleges coming under the management of this institute as on December 2006 is shown in Table 13.17.

**Table 13.17**

Sl. no.	Name of the institute	No. of students			Teaching staff			
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Kasturba Medical College.	G	798	690	1488	342	158	500
		PG	385	277	662			
2	Manipal Technical Education Institute, Manipal.	G	2055	439	2949	218	59	277
		PG	242	71	313			
3	Manipal College of Pharmaceutical Science, Manipal.	G	262	128	390	40	13	53
		PG	137	47	184			
4	Manipal College of Dental Sciences, Manipal.	G	215	260	475	26	20	46
		PG	69	44	113			
5	Vaikam Group School of Hotel Administration, Manipal.	G	277	98	375	10	06	16
		PG	0	04	04			
6	Manipal college of Nursing, Manipal.	G	19	290	309	06	30	36
		PG	03	38	41			
7	Manipal Institute of Nursing, Manipal.	G	52	64	116	07	04	11
		PG	19	58	77			
8	Manipal College of Allied Sciences, Manipal.	G	244	225	469	30	29	59
		PG	63	63	126			
9	Manipal centre for Information Sciences, Manipal.	G	041	04	08	12	01	13
		PG	51	40	191			
10	Manipal Institute of Management.	G	431	26	69	12	01	13
		PG	49	80	229			
11	Melaka Manipal Medical College, Manipal campus.	G	389	405	794	38	23	61
12	International Centre for Applied Sciences, Manipal.	G	131	25	156	29	11	40
13	K.M.C.International Centre, Manipal.	G	18	20	38	08	04	12

G: Graduation, PG: Post Graduation

**MAHE's Library System:** There are separate libraries in every college of the institute. There is a collection of special and rare books, magazines and C.D's from all around the world. There are 53,718 books, 610 print magazines, 400 online magazines, 29,736 back volumes, 236 C.D's, 1630 United Health Organisation's publications and 2710 essays in the libraries. There are 6174 books, 75 magazines in the M.I.T library and 8,260 books and 53 magazines in Manipal Institute of Communication Library. All libraries have an experienced Librarian and other staff.

### **Technical Education**

The district has made tremendous progress in the field of Technical Education and there are a number of famous technical institutes here. The different colleges run by the MAHE institute are worth mentioning.

**Manipal Technical Institute:** This was started in May 11<sup>th</sup> 1957 as Manipal Engineering College, in Manipal and later on came to be known as Manipal Technical Institute. It has produced engineers working in different countries and is a famous college in the technical field in the country.

**Justice K.S. Hegde Management Institute, Nitte:** This institute offers two year M.B.A courses in the fields of Marketing, Human Resource Management, Banking and Insurance Sectors. The institute is affiliated to the Central Technical University and offers consultancy, research projects and Corporate E.D.P programmes.

**Mahalinga Adyanthaya Memorial Technical Institute, Nitte:** The Institute was founded in the year 1986 and it has conducted 7 degree level, 6 Masters Level and 5 PhD (research) level programmes successfully. Around 3000 students have been trained in this institute and are working in different countries successfully.

### **Polytechnics**

Engineering, degree and Post Graduate colleges are institutes offering degrees, while the polytechnics offer diploma courses in different fields. These institutes work under the Department of Technical Education, and students passing S.S.L.C can gain admission to these courses.

### **Industrial Training Institutes (I.T.I)**

The Central Government initiated a scheme in 1950 for the training of the students in different trades. The I.T.I's were set up by the State Government under the above scheme, under the Department of Employment and Training in different parts of the state. The main aim of these institutes is to help in providing the trained labour force for the different factories, and help the youth to set up independent enterprises by providing them with necessary job oriented courses.

These institutes are governed by the rules laid down by the Central Government D.G.P.T (Director General of Employment and Training) and hence are jointly run by both the Central and State Governments. The State Government takes care of the administration, financial assistance and other necessities for the institutes set up in the state.

### **Medical Education**

The district has contributed famous Doctors, Dentists, Nurses and Pharmacists who are famous worldwide and Udupi is in the forefront in the field of Medical Education. Many such institutes are listed below.

**Kasturba Medical Education Institute:** This institute was the first such institute, in the district founded in 1953 under the aegis of 'Manipal Academy of Higher Education', which was earlier known as Academy of General Education, Manipal. The institute attracted students from all over the country and from countries in Africa, Malaysia, Srilanka, Britain and the United States of America. The institute had teaching faculty from all over the world. The institute initially offered two courses. A one year pre-medical and one and a half year pre-clinical classes were held in Manipal, and three year clinical classes were held in Mangalore. Some students were taken to Manipal for clinical classes from August 1969. Both the departments were under a single Management. The Managing Board had the Dean from the Manipal Department and the Principal from the Mangalore college as its Ex-officio members. The institute offered not only M.B.B.S. courses, but also post graduate and diploma courses. The institute depended on Mangalore's Wenlock Hospital and Lady Goshen Hospitals, Manipal's Kasturba Hospital and the T.B. Sanitorium in Mudushedde for its practical classes. There were 2,160 students, 215

house surgeons studying in different institutes run by the management including in the Dental and Pharmacy Colleges. Of these 1,260 were in Manipal and 900 in Mangalore. The number of teaching staff in these colleges was 283.

There were around 6,000 books, 133 national and international journals for different subjects in the Mangalore college library in 1972. There was an hostel to house around 300 students in Kaprigudda in Mangalore. There were hostels for women in Falnir, Nandagiri and other places which housed 27, 29 and 46 students respectively. The Manipal campus library had nearly 13,200 books and 177 journals.

**College of Pharmacy, Manipal:** The two year Pharmacy Diploma course was started with 15 students in the year 1963, under the aegis of Academy of General Education. Soon M. Pharmacy courses followed suit. In 1973 there were 39 (29 male, 10 female), 137 (126 male, 11 female) and 10 (all male) students respectively for D. Pharmacy, B. Pharmacy and M. Pharmacy courses respectively. For the corresponding year there were 12 teaching staff including the director. By 2006-07 the numbers rose by 280 for students and 18 for the teachers.

**School of Nursing, Manipal:** This was started by the Kasturba Medical College in 1959, with 12 students. The Auxiliary nurse-midwives training courses were later on transformed as nursing school. In 1962, General Practical Nurses training courses were started with 15 students. By 1972-73 the number of male students was 70, female students seven and teaching staff was four. In the academic year 2006-07 the number of students was 310 and the teaching staff was 30.

**Dental College, Manipal:** This institute was started as a part of Kasturba Medical College in 1965, by the Academy of General Education. It had a strength of 60 students in 1966. There were foreign students too who had gained admission to this college. By 1972 there were 175 students (first year- 43, second year- 40, third year- 51 and fourth year- 14) and 17 teaching staff in this college.

**Kasturba Dental Medicine College:** This college was started by MAHE in 1965. Dr. M.V. Shetty Educational Institute was started in the year 1985 and in 1987 the Institute of Health Sciences was started. It had an intake of 80 students for four years B.Sc. Nursing (Basic), 35 students for two year B.Sc. Nursing (Post-Certificate) and

30 students for two year M.Sc. Nursing courses. The college of physiotherapy was started after this and it had an annual intake of 75 students for a four year B.P.T course. The next course the M.P.T has an intake of only 10 students and it is a two years course. The Institute of Speech and Hearing run by the same institution has a four year B.A.S.L.P (Bachelor of Audiology and Speech Language Pathology) course and has an intake of 50 students. The next level of the course is a two year post graduate course with four semesters, the M.A.S.L.P and has an intake of 20 students. The institute School of Nursing offers admissions to 50 students for a degree in a three year General Nursing. The Institute of Professional Science and Management offers a two year, four semester M.S.W. (Master of Social Work) degree for 50 students. The total number of students in the institute in the academic year 2006-07 was 440 students and 29 teaching staff.

**Ayurveda College, Udupi:** This college was started in 1958, by the Karnataka Ayurveda Sangha, with 20 students in 1958 with an aim to offer a diploma course in Udupi. In 1964 a diploma class was started in the D.A.M. course. In 1968 a three year B.S.A.M degree course was started and the institute was affiliated to the Mysore University. Here Sanskrit was one of the course syllabi. There were 49 students by the year 1972 and of them there were 24, 15 and 10 respectively in the first, second and third years respectively. The number of the teaching staff was 11. The institute gets aid from the government and has a well stocked library. The number of students was 198 and the number of teachers was 23 in the academic year 2006-07.

### **Adult Education**

The Mysore State Adult Education Committee was started in 1949 to help the illiterates to gain literacy and become good citizens. There were other aims other than the main above mentioned aim to start this scheme. The conducting of cultural programs, starting of clubs for the benefit of the young farmers, young women and children, conducting of community recreational activities were among the other aims of this scheme. The scheme was started in the undivided district, by the committee on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1970. In around two years there were 65 literacy institutions started by the committee and of them ten were exclusively for women. There were a total of 1162 members, with 156 women in these institutions. In the exams held in the academic year

1971-72, in Mangalore and Kundapur 70 men and 15 women gained literacy. The details of the literacy classes in the district as on 1972 are shown in the Table 13.18.

**Table: 13.18**

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of literacy classes		Total
		Men & Women	Women	
1	Mangalore	15	16	21
2	Bantwal	04	00	04
3	Belthangady	08	00	08
4	Kundapura	06	02	08
5	Karkala	01	00	01
6	Puttur	13	00	13
7	Udupi	08	02	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>65</b>

In the same period 30 teachers were given Adult Education Training and an Adult Education Week was organised. The book fairs were organised as a part of this programme.

### Scouts and Guides

The scouts movement was started in England in 1907, to enable the young aged children achieve community discipline, develop leadership skills and to develop service oriented mentality. In that year the founder of the scouts movement Lord Baden Powell, started an inaugural camp in the Brown Sea Island. The movement was first started in India in Bangalore's Bishop Cotton School by retired army officer T.H. Baker in 1909. At around the same time Lt. Col. Beckenham Walsh started it in Jabalpur and Capt. Todd started it in Karki, near Pune. During the reign of the Mysore Maharajas 'The Boys Scouts of Mysore' was founded with the prince Sri Jayachamaraja Wodeyar, as its main guide. As per the royal proclamation of October 3<sup>rd</sup> 1917, all the schools in the state started the scouts activities. The sister concern of the scouts movement 'The Girl Guides of Mysore' was started in 1927 with the princess as its main guide. In 1951 both the movements were amalgamated and were renamed as 'Bharath Scouts and Guides'.

In the recent decades the scouting activities and programmes are held in the district with zeal and people of all the age groups are taking part in its activities, influenced by its aims and its progress. There are rallies, Scout festivals, National festivals and other functions held by the Scouts and it has gained popularity. There are camps held not only for the Scouts, Guides, Cubs and Bulbuls but refresher courses are also held for the Scouts and Guides. This institution has got the prize for four consecutive years as the most creative institute in the state and has brought laurels to the district.

### **National Cadet Corps (N.C.C)**

The N.C.C. in the district has a history of five decades. The 4<sup>th</sup> Madras Battalion's N.C.C troop, of Palghat, which was under the management of the erstwhile Madras State, was functioning in Mangalore in 1950. Under its management, in 1954, an independent N.C.C. Company 'Coorg Independent Company N.C.C.' was formed. In 1956, when there was the State re-organisation the above units transformed and in 1958, the first naval unit '15<sup>th</sup> Mysore Naval Unit' was started in Mangalore. The N.C.C. activities gained ground by 1960 and in 1963 four more units were added. They were 56<sup>th</sup> Mysore N.C.C. Rifles Battalion, Mangalore, 68<sup>th</sup> Mysore N.C.C. Rifles Battalion, Madikeri and 3<sup>rd</sup> Mysore Naval Unit, Udupi. The above mentioned Rifles Battalions were renamed as the 6<sup>th</sup> Mysore Battalion N.C.C., 16<sup>th</sup> Mysore Battalion N.C.C. and 19<sup>th</sup> Mysore Battalion N.C.C. in 1965. The fourth independent Unit was named as the 26<sup>th</sup> Mysore Battalion N.C.C. and was transferred to Udupi. Gradually there was the 4<sup>th</sup> Mysore Engineer Regiment N.C.C. in Suratkal, the 5<sup>th</sup> Mysore Engineer Regiment N.C.C. in Manipal and the 4<sup>th</sup> Mysore Air Squadron N.C.C. in Mangalore. A N.C.C. group headquarters was started in Mangalore in 1965 for the smooth conduct of the operations of these different units. When the State of Mysore was renamed as Karnataka all the units were called as 'Karnataka N.C.C. Battalion Unit'. Under the N.C.C. management there is a junior division for the high schools and senior division for the colleges. Sringeri also comes under the management of the Udupi N.C.C. division and the two colleges there the J.C.B.M College and the government Pre-University College has two units. As on September 2006, there are junior and senior division N.C.C. units in 25 educational institutions. The details of the cadets and the officers as on 2006-07 in different educational institutions are shown in table 13.19.

**Table: 13.19**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Institute</b>	<b>Officers</b>	<b>Cadets</b>
<b>Senior N.C.C. Unit</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>Sri Bhuvandendra College, Karkala</b>	-	125
<b>2</b>	<b>Bhandarkar's College, Kundapura</b>	01	80
<b>3</b>	<b>Milagres College, Kalyanapur</b>	01	100
<b>4</b>	<b>Purnaprajnya College, Udupi</b>	01	100
<b>5</b>	<b>Sri J.C.B.M. College, Sringeri</b>	01	100
<b>6</b>	<b>St. Mary College, Shirva</b>	01	80
<b>7</b>	<b>Sri Sharada College, Basrur</b>	01	60
<b>8</b>	<b>S.M.S. College, Brahmavar</b>	01	60
<b>9</b>	<b>J.N. Vidyalaya. Balehonnur</b>	01	50
<b>10</b>	<b>S.V. Pre-University College, Gangolli</b>	01	50
<b>11</b>	<b>Government Pre-University College, Sringeri</b>	01	100
<b>12</b>	<b>Little Rock Indian School, Brahmavar</b>	01	100
<b>13</b>	<b>V.K.R.M English Medium School, Kundapura</b>	01	50
<b>14</b>	<b>St. Mary High School, Kundapura</b>	01	50
<b>15</b>	<b>Purnaprajnya College. Udupi</b>	01	50
<b>16</b>	<b>M.G.M College, Udupi</b>	01	50
<b>17</b>	<b>S.V Pre-University College, Gangolli</b>	01	50
<b>Junior N.C.C. Unit</b>			
<b>18</b>	<b>Dr. N.S.A.M Pre-University College, Nitte</b>	01	50
<b>19</b>	<b>S.N.V. High School, Hireyangadi</b>	01	50
<b>20</b>	<b>S.V.S Pre-University Sollege, Kathapadi</b>	01	100
<b>21</b>	<b>St. Joseph High School, Belmannu</b>	01	50
<b>22</b>	<b>S.V.H. Pre-University College, Innanje</b>	01	50
<b>23</b>	<b>St. Mary Junior College, Shirva</b>	-	50
<b>24</b>	<b>National Pre-University College, Barkur</b>	-	100

Two cadets from the units mentioned above have participated in the athletics competition held in Pune in 2001. A woman cadet has participated in the football competition held in Aurangabad in the same year. Eight cadets (from 1999) have participated in the Republic Day Parade held in Delhi. In 1996, S.U.O. Girish Upadhya and in the year 2000, S.U.O. Ranjith Kumar have joined as Commissioned Officers in the Indian Army.

## Libraries

**Nehru Memorial Library, Manipal:** This was started as a public library in 1956, by the Academy of General Education, Manipal. It was housed in a building built at a cost of ₹1,30,000 and housed books worth 25,000 and nearly 150 readers visited the library daily as on 1972. That year the library had five life members and 505 annual members and it subscribed 6 dailies, 12 weeklies, four bi-monthly, and 10 monthly magazines. There was a children's section for the children aged between three and fourteen and it had nearly 1200 books in English, Kannada and Hindi.

The Local Library Authority was set up in 1948 in the district. It had an Act to enable setting up of libraries to infuse reading habits among the populace. Under this Act in each district it was compulsory to set up a library authority with the help of the local bodies and the Municipalities. The money was to be pooled through the library cess.

The Mysore Public Library Act 1965 came into force and it became a major force in the revolution of the libraries. Accordingly The State Library Authority was setup in October 1966. A Committee was setup under the chairmanship of the State Education Minister and 22 specialists were made members of this Committee. The State Librarian was the Secretary of this committee. With the advent of this Law, the Madras Public Libraries Act 1948, which was in vogue in the district, was abolished. As per sections three and sixteen of this Act a new district Library Authority was formed in the year 1969-70. Three per cent of the revenue collection accrued from the land taxes were set aside for the maintenance and setting up of the libraries. The same year government took over all the libraries run by Mangalore Local Library Authority.

There was a District and a City Central Library in Mangalore as on 1972 in the undivided district. Besides there were seven Branch libraries, in each of the Taluks, and six aided private libraries working under the aegis of the Public Library Department.

There is definite proof of the branch libraries running in Udupi and Karkala as long back as 1954. In the ensuing year a branch library was started in Kundapur in the year 1955. All these are working even to this day. The Central Library in Udupi was started on 12-05-2005. The details of the different libraries working in the Udupi district in the years 2005 and 2006 are shown in the table 13.20.

**Table: 13.20**

Sl. No.	Library Branch	Establishment year	Books in stock	No. of students	No. of teachers	Members	Total no. of readers visiting the library			Total members borrowing books		
							Daily	Monthly	Yearly	Daily	Monthly	Yearly
1	Udupi	1954	53343	25	8	7365	700	21000	25200	250	7500	60000
2	Karkala	1954	65454	18	5	5561	760	22800	273600	290	8700	10440
3	Kundapura	1955	38520	10	4	2995	470	14100	169200	192	5760	69120
4	Hebri	1984	11563	6	5	892	135	4050	48600	85	2550	30600
5	Baindoor	1985	12116	7	5	920	125	3750	45000	80	2400	28800
6	Saligrama	1980	16350	15	7	980	205	6150	73800	128	3840	46080
7	Malpe	1984	13454	09	4	823	125	3750	45000	90	1080	12060
8	Doddannagudde	2003	2973	17	6	180	125	3750	45000	110	1320	15840
9	K S Rao Library, Kundapur	1986	-	17	7	-	235	7050	84600	-	-	-

Starting with the year 1858, the main educational achievements of the district can be noted as below.

- The 'Christian High School' was started in Udupi in the year 1858. (Sambhrama-1, Udupi Zilla Utsava-03)
- In the same year women education pioneer Panditha Rama Bai was born in Mala of Karkala Taluk.
- The Board High School was started in 1890.
- 1898 The Christian High School was started.
- 1919- The Samskruta Maha Paathashaala was started in Udupi.
- 1920- Sri Bhuvanendra Samskruta Paathashaala was started in Karkala.
- 1942- Academy of General Education was started in Manipal by T.M.A. Pai.
- 1949- The Mahatma Gandhi Medical College was started in Udupi
- 1953- The Kasturba Medical College was started in Manipal.
- 1958- The Ayurveda College was started in Udupi.
- 1960- The Poornaprajna college was started in Udupi.
- 1960- The Bhuvanendra College was started in Karkala.
- 1963- The Bhandarkar's College was started in Kundapur.
- 1966- Poornaprajna Evening college was started in Udupi.

- 1975- *Rashtra Kavi Govinda Pai Research Centre was started.*
- 1987- *An engineering college was started in Nitte.*
- 1993- *MAHE was started.*
- 1997- *Udupi was declared as a new district.*

### **Important educational Institutions of the District**

**Udupi:** Purnaprajna First Grade College, Purnaprajna Institute of Management, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Milagres College Kalyanapur, S.M.S. college, Brahmavar Cross land college, Brahmavar, T.A. Pai Education College, Upendra Pai Education College, Upendra Pai Memorial College, Purnaprajnya Evening College, Government First Grade College for Women, Government First Grade College, Hiriyaadka. **Manipal:** Madhava Pai Memorial College, T.A. Pai management institution. M.I.M. Management Institute, M.I.T. (Technical College), K.M.C. College (and its associate institutions). **Shirva:** Sundararama Shetty Memorial College, French Mary's college. **Kundapur:** Bhandarkar's Arts and Science College, Sharada College, Basrur, B.B. Hegde College, Moodlakatte, Engineering College. **Nitte:** Mahalinga Adyanthaya Memorial College (Engineering) Nitte, Justice K.S. Hegde Management Institute, Shankara Adyanthaya First Grade College, Polytechnic Institute. **Karkala:** Sri Bhuvanendra College, Sri Manjunatha Pai Government College, Sri S.V.T Women's College. **Hebri:** Government First Grade College, Hebri.

### **Sports**

The district is rich in various cultures, different people, languages and customs. The influence of these factors has helped the district to be in the forefront in the sports field as in the field of education. The district has historically significant folk games like 'Kambala' and 'Koli Anka' and also the present day international games like cricket, karate and other indoor and outdoor games which are very popular.

**Folk sports:** We can find out the age of the folk sports through the edicts and the oral practices that are in vogue. The oral literature has descriptions of the games like thaarayidha thappangaaya (coconut catching (coconut jootaata)), bajjaidhoodhu (betel nut gambling), ambodi (this game is found in Dharmasthala, Kanthavara and Holali). There is a name for a field in Kanthavara called 'Ambodi Maaru' which shows that the game was being played here. Tootedaara, games played with coconut dombi (found in Kaleel) Chennemani, chess and other sports are very important games.

**Koli Anka:** Among the folk games Koli Anka is an important game which has developed along with the Bhoothaaraadhane (worship of the spirits). We can trace the history of cock fighting from 514 B.C. the Greek King Themistocles waged a war against Persia and he saw cock fighting over there. He held the cock fight annually to commemorate his victory and it is chronicled in history. This sport is also held in Rome, Scotland, China, Italy, Burma, Germany, Cuba and America. This fighting is generally held on Sundays and other festivals in the church premises which is also recorded. P. Ramachandra Perle opines that there is mention of this cock fighting in Vatsayana's Kama Sutra and Varahamihira's Brihatsamhitha. In Ponna's Shantipurana (stanza 950) there is a description of two maid servants Sushena and Kanchana betting on their cocks named Ghanathunda and Vajrathunda which fight each other. '*Sokkina thagaru thaamrachoodamgalanu panthadhim kaadhaadisuvuru*' is a line written in 'Navamohana Tharangini (1774). The cocks that are reared to fight each other are made to get angry and fight each other. The people take joy in the defeat and victory of one of the cocks. This sport is called 'Koli Anka', Koli Jooju' (cock gambling), or 'Koli Pade'. In Tulu language the same is called as 'Kori Katta'. The fight here is between the Hunja's (cocks) but the word used is Koli (hen) which is to be noted. This sport is held mostly during fairs.

Normally among the cocks weighing between four and eight pounds and two year old, the cocks with around the same strength are chosen to fight. A 2½ inch small steel sword called 'Baalu' is tied to the right leg of the cock with thread before it is ready to fight. The fights could last from a few seconds to around five minutes. The defeated or the dead cock becomes the property of the owner of the winning cock. If both die then the fight is a draw and the cocks are given to the respective owners. There are veterinary doctors in some places to treat the injured cocks. There are normally no female spectators for this fight.

There is a special almanac written specifically for the Koli Anka, a 16 page booklet called 'Kukkuta Panchaanga', which is published by 'Sri Nithyananda Granthamala' in Mangalore. This book has seen many prints and there is a description of 15 kinds of cocks depending on their colour.

**Kambala:** Normally we do not find the details of the folk sports in any edicts. But we can find the mention about Kambala in more

than 10 edicts. The first mention is found in the Karje edict of the queen of Alupa dynasty, Billamahadevi written in A.D. 1200. There is also a mention in the Barkur edict of A.D. 1402, where it is written 'Aa kelagina gaddheya Kambala gaddhe' (that field down there is the Kambala field). This shows that the Kambala sport has a history of around 800 years. Kambala is a special, historical and a culturally significant folk sport which enjoys immense popularity from coastal Karnataka's Kundapur up to Kasargod. This word is called Kambala (Kampula) which is an amalgamation of two words 'Kampa' (kesaru (slush)) and 'Pula' (Pola, gaddhe, (field, rather paddy field with water). This is a running race for buffaloes run in the marshy fields.

The preparation to this sport which is an important spiritual celebration and a popular entertainment is special. The day of holding the Kambala is advertised in newspaper. Then the field and the buffaloes to run in the sport are decided. The senior (elder) buffaloes are called 'malla' and the junior (younger) ones are called 'elya' and are thus segregated. The buffaloes are fed with special food, reared well and made strong. On the day of the run the buffaloes are made to swim, washed with water, decorated and after offering prayers to their deities are left in the field. There are four types in this sport. A plough stilt is placed between two buffaloes and a rope is tied at the middle, which is used by a man who runs with the buffaloes; this is called 'Ballthavu'. The other type has a plank tied to the rope coming from the plough stilt and a man stands on this plank and rides the buffaloes with a whip in his right hand and holding the tails of the buffaloes in his left hand and this type is called 'Addapalaayi'. In the third type a tilling plough is tied to the buffaloes and they are made to run, this type is called 'Negila Oata'. In the fourth type a plank is tied in a sloping way from the plough. A man stands on this plank and thrusts the plank to the ground whereby the watery slush is sprayed around and rides the buffaloes. A white cloth is tied at a height of around 25 feet. This is called 'Nishani' (target). The pair of buffaloes which sprays the watery slush to this target gets the prize. The men riding the buffaloes will be filled with anger and in high spirits from the time the run starts. Their anger will be at its height when the competition nears the end and even after reaching their destination the 'munchotti', they will still be whipping the buffaloes. There is betting on the winning buffaloes. The betting may range from ten rupees to thousands of rupees. The winning buffaloes are taken in a procession with a special splendour. The owners of the winning

buffaloes are given tender coconuts, and are felicitated and given a gold medal. A pole decorated with yellow flowers and a lemon is pegged in the field where the sport is held. The owner of the field (Kambala) touches the pole and offers a ritual called 'Pokare Paaduna'. The end of the sport which has a religious touch to it is very funny. Menstruating women and the people from the Sutaka (bad phase, with deaths or births in the house) houses sow the paddy saplings in the field. The spiritual ritual has become as commercial as the horse racing.

**Chennemani:** The province is famous for the indoor games like Chennemani, Chaduranga (chess), Kavade and Gajjugadhaata along with the outdoor games like Kambala, Kabaddi and Koli Anka. Chennemani is an ancient customary game and its reference can be found in many paad dhanas (folk ballads depicting the narrative of the spirits). This game is played by all without the difference of age and gender. This is one of the ancient sports and the Sociologist Dr. Peter J. Claus opines that the sport has a history of 3000 years in Africa. There are small pits in which the game is played found in the rocks around which the tribes of Karnataka resided. There are two rows of 12x18 inches, with 14 holes and it is made of wood, metal or from marble stone. It can be folded and the game is played using tamarind seeds or gulaganji and two people can play more than one game with a set. The game has become a part of people's lives and it is played as a social and a religious game. Normally the game Chennemani is revered as sacred. People do not touch it by their legs. Now the set made of wood is very famous.

**Kuttedonne:** This is a very popular local game which is similar to 'Gilli-Daandu' played in the Mysore province. This is also very near to the game of cricket which is played at the international level. In this game the 'kutte' (small stick) and 'donne' (big stick) are used. There are two teams as in the game of cricket. There are runs, points and also the obstruction of the *daandiga* (batsman) from scoring points in this game. Here to get the *daandiga* out is called as '*baadh*'. The *daandiga* hits the '*kutte*' from a 'kuli' (small hole) in the middle of the ground with his '*donne*'. If the opposing team catches the *kutte* and throws it within two feet of the hole, then the batter becomes '*baadh*' (out). To escape being out the batter has to stop the *kutti* with his *Donne*, he cannot use his hands or feet. There is a system of the victorious team punishing the vanquished team. The defeated team has to get the *kutti* which is beaten from near the hole. It has to do

so with one breath singing '*Yekittaa, sattimeera, nagraamutti, nallagoda, aidaagoni, arenki, chukki*' and placing it at the centre of the hole. If the team loses breath or if it fails to place the kutti at its designated place, the kutti is beaten once again. The losing team has to run once again and perform the rites from the beginning.

**Kai Madake:** The game of 'Kai Madake' which is popular in the old Mysore area is played as chipulu chipulu here and is famous among the children. The palm is pressed against the ground. Each finger is touched and counted with the following words which are very entertaining: "chipulu chipulu, petthakanji, baalekamba, belladose, bajil dose, guliyappa, gurugunji, gudugudu gumma, dose maasuve, chaam, choom, choi, choi".

**Gopura Aata:** In 'Gopura Aata' the children sit in a circle. They then put their fists around one another so as to form a Gopura (tower). One among the seated children will have only one fist in the tower. He releases a small stone from the topmost fists which is caught by one of the fists. The one who finds out whose fist has caught the stone, is declared a winner and his fists come out of the tower. In the same way there is '*Dose Aata*' (Dosa game) '*Maduve Aata*' (Marriage game), '*Maneyaata*' (House game) and '*Aduge Aata*' (cooking game) which are all well known indoor games for children. The '*Kannamucchaale*' (hide and seek) game of the old Mysore area has a song called '*Kanna mucche kaade goode —*' and this song is transformed in the Dakshina Kannada district as '*Kannamucche Kaatooramme, bollimoode bolleeramme, thappugupotha, jokulu maatha naadondhu balle, budye budye —*'. After the song the collective opinion of all the children who are hiding are taken with a cry called 'coo' and the catcher's eyes are opened.

**Kakke Gili:** This is probably an indoor game played exclusively in only the Dakshina Kannada district. The girls (in some places boys) stand in a circle. They form a ring with their thumb and forefinger. The ring is held at a distance of one foot and then spit into. If the spit falls on the ground, she becomes a 'gili' (parrot), if the spit falls on her finger she becomes a 'kakke' (crow). After that the parrots and crows are separated. The crows have to chase and catch the parrots. The parrots that don't run are teased by the crows singing a song

'*Sothu Sothu Sukkunde, Koothu Koothu Kukkunde*'. The games which are popular among the teenage boys are *palli, gooliyaata, kuttidonne, buguri* (top) and *thappaangaayi*. The girls of Udupi district play a game called '*pokku*' with the *gajjugas*. In some places this is also called '*kallaata*' (stone game) and '*Appadha Aata*'.

**Taaleem:** This is a sport which requires physical adventure and high entertainment, which is a hair rising rural sport. This sport was learnt by Baikadiya Yusuph Saheb who taught it to Janardhan Servegar, a farmer of Uppur. Janardhan who is famous as Taaleem Master has taught it to hundreds of disciples. His sons Dinakar, Sudhakar and Jayakar have acquired the nuances of this sport from their father. This sport is held in Gymnasium and *Garadimane* (wrestling houses).

**Wrestling:** This is another popular physical sport of the district. This sport was popularised by Palimaru Sankappa Suvarna who started a gymnasium in Kudroli called '*Ramanjaneya Vyaayaama Shale*', besides setting up two more after that. Anandappa Kanchan is a premier wrestler who has set up several gymnasiums. The "Dakshina Kannada Kusthi Sangha" (South Canara Wrestling Association) was set up to popularise wrestling. The association holds annual wrestling competitions and awards prizes like '*Tulunaadu Kumar*' and '*Tulunaadu Kesari*'.

**Football:** Football is a national game of the Dakshina Kannada district. This game has become a bridge for the people of coastal Karnataka and Mumbai from over 150 years. The influence of Mumbai is even greater on the sports scene. The youth of Dakshina Kannada founded '*S.K. Football Association*' by 1925 and it is the first association which helped light up the lamp of Karnataka sports in Maharashtra. The association has taken part in many national and international matches and has contributed many players to the nation. '*Devjees Canara*' was started as a rival association to the '*Western India football Association*' (W.I.F.A.) which was the authorised association for the Western Indian regions. But the '*S.K.F.I*' remained as the sole representative of South Canara sports activities. The players too owed allegiance to S.K.F.I. which led to the demise of '*Devjees Canara*'. D.M. Mendon, an employee of the Tata's was famous as the King of Football (Football Bheeshma) in Mumbai. He had his

training in London and his 110 yard kick was a unique effort. This is remembered as Mendon Kick even to this day. K.J. Saliyan was another player who was a famous player. He was known for his heading skills. Other popular player of his generation were M.R. Sriman, N.K. Ucchil (was also an internationally acclaimed referee). Varadaraja Aadya and Shivaram D. Kanchan were instrumental in changing the name of S.K.F.I into Karnataka Sporting Association, which gave membership to all the Kannadigas. The same year India took part in Football in the Olympics.

**Badminton:** The most famous son of Udupi district Badminton star Prakash Padukone belongs to Padukone in Udupi Taluk. He was a National Junior Champion in 1970 and became a senior champion the following year. He remained a national champion for nine consecutive years and is a source of inspiration for the younger generation. He has many titles to show his numerous victories. He won a gold medal in the Commonwealth games held in Canada in 1978. England Open Badminton Championship in 1980, Alford Cup held in Malaysia in 1981, and the Hong Kong Open Championship, 1982 are some of the major championships he has won. He has been awarded the Arjuna award in 1972 and Padmasri award in 1982.

**Marathon:** Sylvester Pereira (1959) who belongs to Bejai, in the district is an International Marathon Runner. He lived in Oman as he worked there. He has represented Oman in the London Marathon. Purandara Kadri who trained him is another notable runner from the district.

**Yogasana:** The ancient Indian art of Yoga has attained popularity internationally in the recent decades and has become a sport. Nagendra Kamat, who is from Attur of Karkala, is an international yoga expert. He has independently developed 20 types of *Asanas* for the benefit of competitors (sportsmen) taking part in international level competitions.

**Roller Skating:** Chandrakanth Rao of Brahmavar has travelled a distance of 992 km for 16 days. He has travelled from Brahmavar and back in his endeavour.

**Karavali Automotive Sports Club:** This association gives inspiration to the water adventure sports and holds two and four wheeler vehicle rallies. It holds surf track rallies for two wheelers

in the beaches. This is a very adventurous sport where the sea waves lash at the vehicles. This sport is a contribution of the district to the nation's rallies.

**Gliding:** Neville Rodriguez of Mangalore has glided from a single feature hang glider from Mangalore to Manipal. He travelled the distance of 62 km in 1½ hours with the glider which weighed 90 kilograms and had a 205 hp engine.

### **Stadiums**

The State Government has built stadiums with good infrastructure for the encouragement of sports. It has given over the management and administration of these stadiums to the youth services and the sports departments. A district youth services and a sports administrator works in the district headquarters. The post has been upgraded to the junior scale 'A' category officer's cadre from the year 2006 and the post has been called as 'The Assistant Director, Youth Services and Sports'. The M.G.M. stadium in Udupi has a seating capacity of around 10000 spectators. It has been upgraded to meet the demands of the global sports. It has a 400 metre mud track and has coaches for volleyball and athletics. The rural Dasara and the women's games are held regularly. It holds youth games and youth festivals at the Taluk, district and the Zonal levels. A stadium with a 400 metre mud track has been built in Karkala at the cost of ₹36 lakhs. The work of a stadium is in progress in Kundapura.

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