

## CHAPTER 13

### EDUCATION AND SPORTS

**Reference of Educational centres in Epigraphs:** In Dakshina Kannada, like in other parts of Karnataka, there are epigraphical evidences available for the existence of educational centres. An inscription of 1364 of Bantval Mudada in Bantval taluk, says that, Maadarasa, the ruler of Mangalore established an *agrahara* at *pudugrama*. He renamed it as *Bukkarajapura agrahara* and gifted it to *Mahajanas* rent free. An inscription of *Boluru* in Mangalore taluk, dated 1420, throws light on a *brahmadeya* grant of *Hiriyabhaluru*, which was given to a feeding house of Sripura Devara *agrahara* at Harihara. Mudbidire inscription of Krishnadevaraya, dated 1515, states that the people of the city of *Bidire* made an endowment of 660 big varahas, and the interest in the form of paddy was to be given to *Jinashastra*. An undated inscription of Hiriyangadi, near *Ammanavara Basadi*, states the gift of rice of twenty five *mude* (*mudl*) was given to a teacher of *Aidu Savira Halara Matha* of Karkala which was the income from hundred *gadyana*.

**Historical Background:** The primary education was being imparted by local schools called *Aiyyagala Matha*. In these institutions generally run by mutts or temples, education was being imparted by *pandits* or priests. Clerks or village accountants working with the *zamindars*, at times, ran these schools privately for the children of the *zamindars*.

Education at this level was by rote. Kids were taught to write Kannada alphabets on the sand spread before them. Mathematics was given importance and students were made to learn multiplication tables, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. They were made to learn by heart some important portions from the epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata. Since *yakshagana* had been an important art of the district, the pupils of this level were introduced to that art. This was not only a medium of art but also a gateway for illiterates to understand social, religious and cultural aspects of the district. Teaching was a respectable profession and teachers were revered as god and they were given high status in the society. Their requirements were given as honorarium and care was taken to see that they did not fall short of anything. Though according to Gururaja Bhat, a historian of the district, facilities for higher education were scarce, there were institutions for Brahmins, Veerashaivas, and Jains to study their respective sacred books.

In villages where there were no schools, parents used to teach their children. Names of weekdays, months, years, *nakshatras(stars)* and such other things were taught by parents. Later hymns, verses, stories, folk songs, *keertanas* were taught. Later, the use of slates and pencils started. In some places parents pooled their resources to appoint a teacher who taught the kids in temples and such other public places. Usually even after such education, kids took the profession of their parents.

Apart from the elementary schools, there were some educational institutions which imparted learning in *Vedas, vedangas, puranas, Upanishads*, grammar, logic, literature, astronomy, medicine etc. The medium of instruction was Sanskrit. Such institutions usually had precious palm leaf libraries. Muslim kids were taught in *masjids*. As time passed many Catholic priests started teaching in churches.

**After the Advent of British:** Foundation for the modern education was laid by the British. After the death of Tippu Sultan in 1799, the western coastal areas of Tippu were incorporated to Madras province. But the old system continued for almost five decades. The old institutions of the *Aiyyas* continued till the establishment of modern primary schools by Basal Mission in 1838, in Mangalore. Later on schools were started by Government on scientific lines. On the basis of the number of successful students at fourth standard, the Government provided financial assistance to such schools. The priests of Basal Mission made

education available to all by 1839, irrespective of caste, creed, sex, etc. Some local people started similar schools.

Sir Thomas Munro set up a committee to survey the situation soon after the district came under the British. An education council was set up at Madras in 1836. In 1854 as per the report of Sir Charles Woods Despatch, a Department of Education was established at Madras. This helped the progress of education in the then South Canara District. A teachers training school called "*Normal School*" was established at Mangalore. In 1838, the missionaries entered the field of education and established educational institutions at Udupi and Mangalore. In 1844, the first Jesuits Missionary School was established at Mangalore. In 1855, the Government introduced grant-in-aid codes and enhanced the salaries of the teachers. The Government started primary schools in 1856. In 1867, a school was started by the Government with the financial assistance of Rupees 65,000 donated by local residents. Syllabus, text books, and rules of school administration were laid down.

The establishment of the University of Madras in 1858 was a milestone in the field of education. The university was conducting the examinations of matriculation and degree. The Madras Government established a '*Provincial High School*' at Mangalore in 1865. Later on, it was upgraded to Intermediate College and first Grade College at Mangalore. In 1869, the Government school of Mangalore was upgraded to Second Grade College. In addition to this the Jesuit Mission also started a college at Mangalore. Madras Elementary Education Act of 1863 and Local Funds Act of 1871 placed primary education on firm footing by providing funds. The Local Fund Act of 1871, provided for a Local Board with the District Collector as Ex-Officio President, four official members and four non-official members. This local board looked after the establishment of schools, management and supervision. The district board also had the responsibility of providing education. Even town municipalities had shouldered the burden of primary education. In 1860, Basal Mission started a high school at Mangalore and got Government recognition for it. Because of all these reforms, the number of schools rose from 73 in 1870-71 to 148 in 1880-81. Out of these, 123 were primary schools in which 4,199 children were studying. Many private organizations came forward to open schools as they were inspired by the missionaries. In 1870 the *Saraswata* community of Mangalore established *Ganapati* Primary School. In 1880 St. Aloysius institution was established

by Jesuit priests at Mangalore. This became a middle school in 1890 and a high school in 1918. Meanwhile in 1891 Canara High School was started. All these institutions have been imparting education even to this day.

*Literacy:* Before the district became a part of Mysore State in 1956, it was a part of Madras Presidency. It comprised the taluks of Mangalore, Kundapur, Udupi, Karkala, Puttur, Belthangadi, and Kasargod. At the time of re-organization of the States, Kasargod was included in Kerala State. Hence literacy review up to 1956 included Kasargod taluk also. As per the census of 1881-1891, there were 82.2 per cent illiterate men and 99.2 per cent illiterate women above the age of 15 in the district. The percentage of illiteracy in Uppinangadi and Kundapur taluks was 90.80 and 86.95 respectively. By 1921, 16.2 per cent men and 3.8 per cent women were literate. The details of taluk-wise literacy from 1881-1891 is given in Table 13.1

**Table 13.1 The details of Taluk-wise Literacy from 1881-1891**

Financial Year	Total Number of literates		Number of literates per 1000	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<b>Kundapur</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>Uppinangadi</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: Gazetteer of Dakshina Kannada, 1973.

Due to increase in the number of schools in the next decade (1931) the percentage of literacy rose to 17.1 of males and four per cent of females. As per the census of 1951 the percentage of literacy of males was 33.5 and the females 15.6. This was 23 per cent of the total population. We observe considerable progress in education of women during this period. As per the census report of 1961 the percentage of literacy among males rose to 41.38 and that of females to 23.99. The literacy percentage of the district was 32.55. The district saw an overall rise of 10 per cent in the census report of 1971. There was a rise to 52.34 per cent of men and 43.45 of women. This was the highest in the State of Karnataka and the district got first place among literate men and second place among literate women.

**Table 13.2 Taluk Wise Number of Literates in the district as per 1971 Census.**

Sl. No.	Taluk	Number of Literates			
			Male	Female	Total
1	Belthangadi	Urban	-	-	-
		Rural	29,630	17,620	47,250
		Total	29,630	17,620	47,250
2	Bantval	Urban	-	-	-
		Rural	53,275	29,610	82,885
		Total	53,275	29,610	82,885
3	Kundapur	Urban	63,712	9,873	73,585
		Rural	16,797	41,255	58,052
		Total	80,509	51,128	1,31,637
4	Karkala	Urban	7,776	6,547	14,323
		Rural	39,280	32,245	71,525
		Total	47,056	38,792	85,848
5	Mangalore	Urban	83,704	66,655	1,50,359
		Rural	64,223	46,348	1,10,571
		Total	1,47,927	1,13,003	2,60,393
6	Puttur	Urban	6,628	4,617	11,245
		Rural	32,324	17,041	49,365
		Total	38,952	21,658	60,610
7	Sulya	Urban	-	-	-
		Rural	22,028	12,683	34,711
		Total	22,028	12,683	34,711
8	Udupi	Urban	26,532	23,103	49,635
		Rural	76,751	63,465	1,40,216
		Total	1,03,283	86,568	1,89,850

Till 1971 Bantval, Belthangadi and Sulya taluks had no separate urban status. Source: Census report of 1971. As per the census report of 1981 density of population was 282 per square kilometre.

**Pre Primary Education:** Education at this stage was generally imparted by private institutions. Though the government did not have a hand directly in them, it encouraged and supported these institutions. Since 1965 in rural areas, the Government has established *Balavadi* schools with the co-operation of social welfare boards and thus it provided pre-primary education in rural areas. To run these schools the government provided 50 per cent of expenditure to urban schools and 70

**Table 13.3 The Literacy Percentage in this District as per 1981 Census.**

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

Source: Census Report of 1981

The statement below shows the literacy percentage of each taluk up to the decade of 2001.

**Table-13.4 Taluk Wise Literacy Percentage as per 1991 Census.**

Taluk	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bantval	80.60	60.61	70.45	85.62	66.31	75.90	81.29	61.38	71.20
Belthangadi	78.70	61.15	69.76	-	-	-	78.70	61.15	69.76
Mangalore	84.99	68.68	76.38	92.02	89.78	85.99	89.34	75.45	82.21
Puttur	79.88	61.65	70.77	90.23	79.90	85.48	81.41	64.03	72.84
Sulya	83.98	68.60	76.40	-	-	-	83.98	68.60	76.40
<b>Dist. total</b>	<b>81.65</b>	<b>64.02</b>	<b>72.65</b>	<b>91.35</b>	<b>78.92</b>	<b>85.14</b>	<b>84.88</b>	<b>68.70</b>	<b>76.74</b>

**Table-13.5 The Literacy Percentage of Rural and Urban Areas from 1961-2001.**

Sl.No.	Particulars	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	<b>Total</b>	<b>32.35</b>	<b>43.45</b>	<b>53.47</b>	<b>76.35</b>	<b>83.47</b>
2	<b>Males</b>	41.38	52.34	62.09	84.08	89.74
3	<b>Females</b>	23.99	35.04	45.32	68.84	77.39
4	<b>Rural-total</b>	<b>28.05</b>	<b>38.82</b>	<b>48.93</b>	<b>72.37</b>	<b>79.93</b>
5	<b>Rural-males</b>	37.19	48.01	58.04	81.65	87.23
6	<b>Rural-females</b>	19.72	30.23	40.45	64.00	72.94
7	<b>Urban-total</b>	<b>52.01</b>	<b>61.64</b>	<b>67.47</b>	<b>84.51</b>	<b>89.06</b>
8	<b>Urban-males</b>	59.85	68.92	74.22	90.87	93.64
9	<b>Urban-females</b>	44.29	54.46	60.81	78.21	84.53

1991 and 2001 - children below six are excluded.

**Table 13.6 The Literacy Statistics of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in each Taluk as per 2001 Census.**

Taluk	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Bantval	14,400	7,232	7,168	449	228	221
Belthangadi	12,478	6,216	6,262	238	118	120
Mangalore	6,091	2,961	3,130	5,448	2,848	2,600
Puttur	11,601	5,806	5,795	1,455	757	698
Sulya	9,870	4,956	4,914	906	457	449
<b>Total District</b>	<b>54,440</b>	<b>27,171</b>	<b>27,269</b>	<b>8,496</b>	<b>4,408</b>	<b>4,088</b>

**Table 13.7 The Taluk-wise Literacy Statistics as per 2001 Census.**

Sl. No.	Literates-Rural			Literates-Urban			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2,15,987	1,16,255	99,732	39,400	21,278	18,122	2,55,387	1,37,533	1,17,854
2	1,61,165	86,311	74,854	5,514	2,931	2,583	1,66,679	89,242	77,437
3	2,03,709	1,05,673	98,036	4,79,951	2,49,959	2,29,992	6,83,660	3,55,632	3,28,028
4	1,44,244	80,426	67,818	37,624	19,954	17,670	1,85,868	1,00,380	85,488
5	86,164	46,536	39,628	13,980	7,639	6,341	1,00,144	54,175	45,969
6	8,15,269	4,35,201	3,80,068	5,76,469	3,01,761	2,74,708	13,91,738	7,36,962	6,54,776

Note: Sl No 1. Bantval taluk. 2. Belthangadi taluk. 3. Mangalore taluk. 4. Puttur taluk. 5. Sulya taluk. 6. District Total.

**Table 13.8 The Literacy Statistics of Children below six years as per 2001 Census**

Sl. No.	Literates-Rural			Literates-Urban			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	37,265	19,061	18,204	7,394	3,820	3,574	44,659	22,881	21,778
2	31,104	15,998	15,106	873	435	438	31,977	16,433	15,544
3	33,264	17,101	16,163	66,109	33,731	32,378	99,373	50,832	48,541
4	28,923	14,800	14,123	5,723	2,873	2,850	34,646	17,673	16,973
5	15,194	7,892	7,302	2,211	1,143	1,068	17,405	9,035	8,370
6	1,45,750	74,852	70,898	82,310	42,002	40,308	2,28,060	1,16,854	1,11,206

Source: Census Report of 2001, Note: Sl No 1. Bantval taluk. 2. Belthangadi taluk. 3. Mangalore taluk. 4. Puttur taluk. 5. Sulya taluk. 6. District Total.

per cent of expenditure to those of villages. Generally the teachers in these schools were ladies who had passed SSLC and had training in pre-primary teaching.

In 1971-72 there were totally 17 Government recognized pre-primary schools in the district and 624 children were studying in them (298 were male, 326 female). There were 17 teachers of which 16 were women and one man. In addition, many *Shishuwiharas* were also run with the financial assistance of Municipalities. Besides there were 22 women welfare centres run by Social Welfare department which were providing free education and meals to 1,000 children of backward classes. Each welfare centre had a Social Welfare Officer and an administrator.

**Elementary Education:** Education at elementary level was given by local boards, municipalities, Christian missionaries, and private organizations till 1920. In that year 'The Madras Elementary Education Act' was passed which brought many changes in the field of education. According to it the district education councils were started in each district comprising members nominated by government and members elected by local bodies. This council was to get support from many public and private organizations, getting the affiliation of all elementary schools, distribution of financial aid, providing trained teachers, giving suggestions to the education department etc. At the same time *municipalities act* and *local boards act* were revised which gave control of elementary education to the district boards. The Government had organized two seminars on elementary education in 1923. The outcome of the discussions in them was elementary education should be expanded gradually, every village with a population of 500 and above should have a school, existing schools should be improved, and it was opined that local bodies should start new schools. In 1924 a survey was conducted in Madras province, and financial assistance was provided to start schools in areas where there was not even a single elementary school. Later, the Madras Elementary Education Act was amended, according to which all kids of school going age should compulsorily be in the schools till the end of that age. This was strictly enforced in the areas where elementary education was made compulsory. The Chairmen of Municipalities, District Boards and Taluk Boards were empowered to levy fines on parents who violated these rules. This power was transferred to District Education Officer in 1946. Schools which were unable to run properly were to be closed down and in their place new primary schools from First to Fifth standards, having all the required equipment's were to be opened.



Sir Meverel Sthetam (later became Director of Public Instruction) prepared a plan to make elementary education very meaningful in the daily life of rural people. For this purpose a special curriculum was prepared in 1940. According to that mother tongue and teaching of craft got importance at lower elementary level. Similarly in higher classes importance was given for pre-vocational education on any subject. Hygiene and house keeping were made compulsory for girls and gardening, music etc., were made compulsory to all. Besides subjects like History, Geography, Environmental studies, Physical education were included in the curriculum. In Handicraft section Weaving, Mat making, Pottery, Embroidery, Knitting, Bee keeping were introduced. English Language, First aid and second languages were optional subjects. Orientation programmes were organized for the teachers of these schools. Educational progress at this stage in the district of Dakshina Kannada was remarkable. In 1933-34, 94% of villages with a population of 1000 - 2000, 98% of villages with a population of 500 - 1000, 97% of villages with a population of 200 - 500 had elementary schools. There were 437 elementary schools with 16,011 children in 1934 and rose to 1,179 schools and 86,309 children in 1954.

There were two stages at primary levels of education. Lower Elementary was from First to Fifth standard and Higher Elementary was from First to Eighth standard. As per the survey of the Department of Education in 1958, there were 1,502 elementary schools in the district, out of which 115 were primary schools and 67 were middle schools. 1096 primary schools and 224 middle schools were running in rural areas.

**Table 13.9 Details of Primary and Middle Schools in the District**

URBAN				
Types of Schools	Numbers	Boys	Girls	Total
Lower Elementary (Primary School)	115	15,794	12,358	28,152
Higher Elementary (Middle school)	67	6,348	4,259	10,607
RURAL				
Lower Elementary (Primary School)	1,096	77,199	50,170	1,27,369
Higher Elementary (Middle school)	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 : District Gazetteer of Dakshina Kannada: 1978.

As per the new scheme all middle schools were amalgamated with higher elementary schools. Some of the high schools of the district had Sixth standard to Seventh standard classes also.

**Kindergarten:** Though this term is very familiar since a long time it became popular from 1970 onwards. Education at this level is expensive and also highly competitive. Children who have completed three years 10 months will be admitted to Lower Kindergarten (LKG) of English medium and then to Upper Kindergarten (UKG). Children who have attained five years and ten months are admitted to First standard. Children who have attained the age of three years and ten months are admitted to LKG and later to UKG. There is great demand for schools teaching in English medium in recent days in urban areas. The Government runs *Anganwadis* for the pre school children and the curriculum of pre-primary schools is being followed here.

**Lower Primary Schools:** Primary Education achieved remarkable progress in the decades between 1957-58 to 1967-68. Schools having First to Fifth standards, known as Lower or Junior Elementary Schools and from First to Seventh or Fifth to Eighth standards, known as Senior or Higher Elementary Schools were run. In the Year 1967-68 there were 411 Junior Elementary Schools (308 Government, 97 Local Boards and six private institutions) in which 2,01,146 students were studying (1,14,146 boys and 87,000 girls) and 1,126 children per 10,000 population were studying in Junior Primary Schools. During the academic year 2004-05, there were 403 lower primary schools in the district. The taluk-wise distribution is as follows.

Taluk	Total	Government	Aided	Unaided
Bantval	83	64	04	15
Belthangadi	81	74	01	06
Mangalore City	16	03	06	07
Mangalore Taluk	67	32	11	24
Mudbidire	30	25	—	05
Puttur	53	44	—	09
Sulya	73	66	—	07

**Higher Primary Schools:** During the academic year 1967-68 there were 1,155 Higher Primary Schools in the district, of which 78 were Government, 606 run by Local Boards and 471 were private schools.

84,054 children (50,133 boys and 33,921 girls) were studying in them. There were 470 children for every 10,000. Gradually the schools run by private bodies were taken over by the Government. Thus by 1971-72, there were 419 lower and 1,160 higher primary schools in the district, out of which six lower primary schools and 480 higher primary schools were run by private bodies. During that year 1,26,932 boys and 96,594 girls were studying from First to Fourth standards and Fifth to Seventh standards 57,944 boys and 39,990 girls were admitted. 607 teachers were teaching in these schools. Among them, 403 male and 133 female were trained and 16 males and 10 females were untrained. In Higher Primary schools, there were 7,200 teachers, out of which 4,018 male and 2,905 female were trained and 169 male and 108 female teachers were untrained. In total 95.5 per cent teachers were trained.

In the academic year 2004-05 there were 946 higher primary schools in the district. Taluk wise distribution of these schools is as follows:

Taluk	Total	Government	Aided	Unaided
Bantval	195	129	52	14
Belthangadi	134	104	23	07
Mangalore City	97	29	32	36
Mangalore Taluk	204	100	62	42
Mudbidire	63	41	19	03
Puttur	166	138	14	14
Sulya	87	74	06	07

In the academic year 2004-05, 2,58,172 children were studying in primary and higher primary schools. Taluk-wise statistics of these children were as follows:

Taluk	Total	Boys	Girls
Bantval	52,193	27,004	25,189
Belthangadi	33,933	17,571	16,362
Mangalore	1,14,132	59,833	55,099
Puttur	39,008	19,861	19,147
Sulya	18,106	9,272	8,834

**Compulsory Primary Education:** The Madras Primary Education Act of 1934 made it obligatory on the part of parents to admit their children into schools and keep them in schools until the completion of the course or school going age. This scheme was implemented in the coastal area of the province. This was in vogue in nine city schools and 186 rural schools by 1957. As per this act, there were 1,152 boys and 955 girls in city schools and 16,684 boys and 11,753 girls in village schools were admitted. So 98.7 per cent children were admitted to schools as per the act of 1934.

**Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961:** On 1<sup>st</sup> August 1961 the Government of Mysore passed an act of Compulsory Primary Education in the State. The act included the following regulations.

- a) Establishment of Primary Schools within a distance of one mile (of a child's residence),
- b) To assign (to the parents) the responsibility of admitting their children into Government recognized schools,
- c) Officers to be appointed to check the attendance of the pupil,
- d) To prevent child labour and check absenteeism,
- e) To establish Primary School *Panchayati* Courts to supervise cases of violation of the act.

Children of Five years Ten months as on 22<sup>nd</sup> May have to be admitted into Government recognized schools. Children of five and above may have to be admitted to First standard if they come voluntarily. In April 1961 a State level conference was held on compulsory Primary Education. The resolutions passed in it were as follows:

- a) Villages with a population of 300 and above should compulsorily have a school.
- b) Extra teachers to be posted if necessary in existing schools.
- c) To improve attendance of children scholarships, books and mid-day meals were to be provided freely.
- d) Every school should have a School Development Council.
- e) Taluk Development Board and Municipalities were to be given responsibilities of implementing the act in their respective areas.

The recommendations yielded remarkable results. Details of it are given in the next table.

**Table 13.10 Taluk-wise Student Dropouts during 2004-05**

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of drop out Children		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Bantval	28	22	06	04	02	00
2	Belthangadi	36	32	09	07	04	03
3	Mangalore	94	96	00	04	01	04
4	Puttur	18	14	09	05	01	01
5	Sulya	49	39	14	11	07	03

**Table 13.11 Taluk-wise Recipients of Free Uniforms in the District during 2004-05**

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Beneficiaries		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Bantval	17,171	20,264	989	935	789	755
2	Belthangadi	13,518	15,769	2,233	1,655	704	809
3	Mangalore	22,068	23,960	1,567	1,659	567	530
4	Puttur	15,057	16,889	2,422	2,115	855	811
5	Sulya	8,141	9,410	1,398	1,318	716	700

**Table 13.12 Taluk-wise Recipients of Free Books in 2004-05**

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Beneficiaries		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Bantval	17,171	20,764	989	935	789	755
2	Belthangadi	13,518	15,769	2,233	1,655	704	809
3	Mangalore	22,068	23,960	1,567	1,659	567	530
4	Puttur	15,057	16,889	2,422	2,115	855	811
5	Sulya	8,141	9,410	1,398	1,318	716	700

**Administration of Education:** Prior to reorganization of The Department of Education in 1970, the control of administration of Primary and Higher Secondary Schools was in the hands of the District Education Officer. He was assisted by two Assistant Education Officers(AEO). They were to inspect district sub-offices, training centres

**Table 13.13 The details of the Beneficiaries of  
Free Mid-day Meals in 2004-05**

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Beneficiaries		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	<b>Bantval</b>	26,055	24,318	1,294	1,245	1,212	1,139
2	<b>Belthangadi</b>	16,970	15,955	1,869	1,747	1,014	873
3	<b>Mangalore</b>	37,684	34,793	1,435	2,127	833	720
4	<b>Puttur</b>	14,170	15,201	2,213	1,957	859	893
5	<b>Sulya</b>	8,995	8,127	1,487	1,305	807	690

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Dept. of Public Instruction, Mangalore.

and schools. For this purpose, eight School Inspectors were appointed to supervise in eight divisions of the district.

Admission of children increased due to revolutionary progress in the field of education since 1956. Because of this, the system which existed till then looked insufficient. The Mysore Pay Commission opined that the total quality of the Department of Education should be improved to raise the educational standards. The commission also directed to take up proper measures to maintain quality to provide proper guidance in schools. To achieve these goals the Government of Mysore reorganized the Department of Education in 1970. Accordingly the taluk level office which was till then under an inspector was brought under a Second grade Gazetted Officer (AEO). A Graduate inspector was appointed for every 75 schools to assist these officers. In 1972 the offices of Deputy Director of Public Instruction (DDPI) and subject inspectors were introduced in every district to look after administration of Education. These officers who were working through District Education Offices were the role models to the teachers of English, Kannada, Mathematics, Social Science, Science etc. During 1972, the education department of Dakshina Kannada had one Deputy Director of Public Instruction, three Education Officers, eight Assistant Educational Officers, twenty graduate inspectors (including one Urdu inspector), and five subject experts. The DDPI was working under the Joint Director of Public Instruction (JDPI), Mysore.

From 1987, the Administration of Education was brought under the control of the then Zilla Parishat throughout the State. During 2004-2005, the Administration of Education of the district was under the control of Deputy Director. An Educational Officer works as headquarters assistant to the Deputy Director. Besides there are six subject experts,

**Table 13.14 The Taluk-wise Strength of Pupil of Pre-Primary School from I Standard to IV Standard in 2004-05**

Taluk	I		II		III		IV	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Bantval	3,322	3,143	3,745	3,579	3,388	3,571	3,919	3,674
Belthangadi	2,174	2,062	2,448	2,266	2,467	2,356	2,514	2,522
Mangalore	7,532	7,200	8,136	7,495	8,262	7,748	8,087	7,885
Puttur	2,490	2,420	2,701	2,622	2,977	2,736	2,914	2,591
Sulya	1,172	1,042	1,350	1,130	1,349	1,266	1,551	1,402

Source : Office of the Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Mangalore.

**Table 13.14a The Taluk-wise Strength of Pupil of Pre-Primary School from V Standard to VII Standard in 2004-05**

Taluk	V		VI		VII	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Bantval	4,026	3,770	4,498	4,026	4,956	4,184
Belthangadi	2,508	2,382	2,838	2,444	2,718	2,440
Mangalore	8,668	7,434	8,867	8,141	9,306	8,472
Puttur	3,337	3,022	3,420	2,953	3,286	2,832
Sulya	1,442	1,358	1,630	1,389	1,565	1,324

Source : Office of the Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Mangalore.

**Table 13.15 Taluk-wise details of General Category Teachers of Primary Schools during the Academic year 2004-05**

Taluk	Lower and Higher Primary Schools	General Merit Teachers							
		Government		Aided		Un-aided		Total	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Bantval	LP	54	72	4	7	3	66	61	145
	H.P	138	527	112	231	19	70	269	828
Belthangadi	LP	19	42	0	0	0	5	19	47
	H.P	244	28	55	82	20	33	319	143
Mudbidri	LP	12	33	0	0	3	13	15	46
	H.P	97	142	33	60	0	0	130	202

Table 13.15 (contd.)

Taluk	Lower and Higher Primary Schools	General Merit Teachers							
		Government		Aided		Un-aided		Total	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mangalore City	LP	0	7	3	14	0	30	3	51
	H.P	10	145	14	220	10	432	34	797
Mangalore Taluk	LP	4	89	8	19	15	75	27	163
	H.P	44	629	68	386	27	304	138	1319
Puttur	LP	24	46	0	0	5	43	29	89
	H.P	187	477	31	70	10	60	228	607
Sulya	LP	58	47	0	0	15	63	73	110
	H.P	139	232	7	16	0	0	146	248
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>2,496</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>4,795</b>

Table 13.16 Taluk-wise details of Scheduled Caste Teachers of Primary Schools

Taluk	Lower and Higher Primary Schools	General Merit Teachers							
		Government		Aided		Un-aided		Total	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Bantval	LP	23	6	1	0	0	0	24	6
	H.P	58	42	14	1	0	0	70	43
Belthangadi	LP	42	18	0	0	0	0	42	18
	H.P	30	17	5	0	0	0	35	17
Mudbidri	LP	0	2	0	0	3	0	3	2
	H.P	14	9	0	0	0	0	14	9
Mangalore City	LP	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	H.P	2	23	4	1	0	4	6	28
Mangalore Taluk	LP	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	H.P	18	46	10	8	4	0	32	54
Puttur	LP	13	5	0	0	1	0	14	5
	H.P	50	29	4	1	0	0	54	30
Sulya	LP	2	5	0	0	0	0	2	5
	H.P	9	5	2	0	0	0	11	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>223</b>



Table 13.17 Taluk-wise details of Scheduled Tribe Teachers of Primary Schools

Sl. No.	Taluk	Lower & Higher Primary Schools	General Merit Teachers									
			Government		Aided		Un-aided		Total			
			Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
1	Bantval	LP	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
		H.P	23	10	13	3	2	0	0	38	13	
2	Belthangadi	LP	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	
		H.P	10	5	5	0	0	0	0	15	5	
3	Mudbidri	LP	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
		H.P	5	10	1	0	0	0	0	6	11	
4	Mangalore City	LP	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
		H.P	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	
5	Mangalore Taluk	LP	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
		H.P	4	10	9	6	0	0	0	13	16	
6	Puttur	LP	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	
		H.P	34	17	3	2	0	1	37	20		
7	Sulya	LP	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	
		H.P	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	5	5	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>86</b>		

Source : Office of the Deputy Director, The Department of Public Instruction, Mangalore.

one District Superintendent of Physical Education, one Educational Coordinator of Urdu, are assisting the Deputy Director in teaching activity. In the category of non teaching staff, there are three Superintendents, one Assistant Statistician, eight First Division Clerks, five Lower Division Clerks, one Stenographer, three typists, one Driver, three *Jamedars* and four *Dafedars*. Non teaching staff members work under a Gazetted Assistant who reports to the Deputy Director.

**Jnanadeepa Scheme:** This scheme is the brainchild of Sri Veerendra Hegde of Dharmasthala. Hegde rejuvenated the Government Schools under *Jnanadeepa* scheme. He built buildings for schools, provided furniture and teaching aids, appointed teachers and paid them remuneration. In 1989 the literacy mission of the Government of India requested Hegde to undertake literacy plan in the taluk of Belthangadi. Hegde later discussed this matter with the people of Belthangadi, who accepted his ideas as the will of the God Almighty, involved actively in the scheme. As a result 306 educational centres were established in seven divisions of Belthangadi Taluk. Thousands of men and women in the age group 15-35 became literates in these centres.

**Sarva Shikshana Abhiyana (SSA):** SSA is a major educational scheme implemented by the Government in 2003-04. The scheme was very useful for both students and teachers. A separate cell has been opened in the department of State Educational Research and Training (DSERT) at Bangalore. The cell was supervising the training programmes of primary school teachers of the State. Under this programme every teacher of primary school has to undergo training of 20 days in one year. The financial assistance given by the DSERT for the scheme reaches the training centres through the DIET (District Institute of Educational Training). The main objects of the scheme are as follows: 1) To prepare plans for different training programs, 2) To prepare learning materials from subject experts, 3) To conduct workshops for teachers and to invite resource persons, 4) To give training to teachers in service and newly appointed teachers at district and Taluk levels.

Besides non-Governmental organizations have been also conducting a number of programmes such as "*Kelt-Kali*", "*Bandani*", "*Edusat*" and computer based education etc., under this scheme. A number of primary schools in Dakshina Kannada district have computer education with the collaboration of Azim Premji *Prathisthana*. To achieve decentralization, committees of teachers and parents are formed. To avoid malpractice and to increase objectivity, to improve evaluation, to conduct practical

examination, the Government has introduced trimester system of examination for higher secondary schools.

**Fishermen Schools:** The Department of Fisheries has opened schools for the children of fishermen. Earlier they were facing difficulties to send their children too far off places. So the Fisheries Department has started schools in centres of fishing activity. Accordingly the department started 6 lower Primary Schools, 18 higher primary schools and 13 higher secondary schools in various fishing centres of the district. Primary Schools among them were under the supervision of Deputy Director of the fisheries department. Admission to these schools is open for all children. In 1972 there were 6,492 children, out of which 4,043 were the children of fishermen. 296 teachers were working in these schools. At present these schools are brought under the administration of Deputy Director of the Department of Public Instruction and has common curriculum like other schools.

**Navodaya Schools :** The Government of India has started *Navodaya* schools in every district of the state as per the National Education Scheme of 1986. These residential schools admit children of VI standard and provide them education till XII standard. The main objective of the *Navodaya Vidyalaya* plan is to ensure social justice and equality to rural children. They follow roster system while selecting children. They also follow the syllabus and conduct examination according to CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education), New Delhi. Upto High School the medium of instruction is mother tongue and later English or Hindi will be the medium of instruction. The intake of the school is 80 per year, out of which 75 per cent is reserved for children from rural areas. Rest of the seats will be given to local children. The children of *Navodaya* Schools get not only free education boarding and lodging but also free books and other educational requirements. Travelling allowances to visit their native place, once a year is also provided.

**Morarji Desai Residential Schools:** The Morarji Desai residential schools function under residential school scheme. They are run by administrative board which functions under Zilla Panchayats. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction will be the member secretary of the committee, which consists of Deputy Commissioner, Chief Executive officer of Zilla Panchayat, District Surgeon, Head of the Department of Backward classes, and Deputy Director of the Department of Welfare of Women and Children. There are such schools in the district at Mulki, Kallabettu (Mudbidire Taluk), Machchina (Belthangadi Taluk), Mundaje and Kottekar Muslim School.

**Sneha Primary School, Sulya :** A Kannada medium primary school, named, Sneha Primary school was established by Dhamle couple in 1996 at Sulya. This is purely a Kannada medium school. It is a residential school with beautiful natural surroundings, complete freedom to children and teaching various cultural forms such as Yakshagana which are the specialities of this school.

**Secondary Education:** The first Higher Secondary School in the district was started in 1838 at Mangalore. Then Canara High School was established in the year 1861. Prior to 1956 as the district was a part of Madras province, educational activity was run as per the regulations of Madras Government. The responsibility of conducting matriculation examination which was run by the Madras University was transferred to S.S.L.C. Board in 1911. Later on, the Government of Madras increased financial aid to private and municipal schools. A District Educational Council was established in 1923 which acted as advisory council of education. This was recognized by the Govt. in 1928. Freedom was given to schools to choose either English or State Language as medium of instruction at IV, V and VI forms of High Schools.

In 1921 there were 24 High Schools in the district, out of which 18 were for boys and six were for girls. Apart from these, private high schools also entered with the cooperation of local people, such as Canara High School and Ganapati High School at Mangalore. The district achieved remarkable progress in the field of education during 1921-1947. In 1923 steps were taken to revise the system of higher secondary education. Accordingly curriculum was prepared in such a way that the high school children should be ready for not only to University education or vocational education but also to other professions. Accordingly subjects like carpentry, book binding, weaving, printing and such other physical and vocational subjects were made compulsory in their curriculum. Every high school had a vocational subject in which students get interest. This system continued till 1939. Later physical education was introduced and made compulsory though it was not a subject for examination. The optional subjects were History, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Book-keeping and Typing. Though Hindi was made a compulsory subject in 1938, it became an optional subject in the very next year for First to Third forms and for the students of SSLC. In 1944 Paduva High School was established by Catholic Education Council. By 1946-47 the number of High Schools rose to 29. The system which had English medium for four years prior to high school and having English

medium for three years at the high school level was usually called Higher Secondary Education, children who completed four years of middle school were admitted to the first year of High School.

During the decade of 1946-1956 the number of high schools in the district increased considerably. At the time of reorganization of the states 20 Board High Schools were functioning under the District Board of Dakshina Kannada. They were at *Kundapur*, *Udupi*, *Karkala*, *Puttur*, *Hiriyadka*, *Bundur*, *Bylur*, *Hejamadi*, *Koteshvar*, *Adamaar*, *Sulya*, *Bellare*, *Punja*, *Shankaranarayana*, *Venur*, *Hebri*, *Uppinangadi*, *Belthangadi*, *Belmannu* and *Basarur*. In 1956, there were 70 high schools including Government, private and local boards functioning in the district. Out of these 46 schools were under District Boards. The total strength in these schools was 28,445 of which 18,825 were boys and 10,020 girls. The Government of Mysore formed a committee of Integrated Education Advisory Council in 1956. The objectives of this council were to introduce uniformity in education all over the State. The committee recommended seven years primary (or basics) and four years high school pattern. 1960-61 onwards a new curriculum which included optional subjects was introduced. However in 1969-70 optional subjects were abolished and a new curriculum was introduced.

**Later Developments:** As per recommendations of Kothari Commission, the Karnataka State Education Advisory Council has decided to implement a uniform curriculum for First to Tenth standard all over the state. The new curriculum without optional subject was introduced to Ninth standard in 1969-70 and this was extended to Eighth and Tenth standards also in 1970-71. In 1966-67 the Higher Secondary Education was made free for all without taking into consideration of parent's income.

**As on 1971-72:** In 1972 there were 167 High Schools in the district and this was double to the number compared to 1956. Of these 36 were Government schools, 22 Taluk Boards, 104 aided and five were un-aided schools. Among 36 government schools mentioned above one was central school, one was that of municipality and 15 were Taluk Board Schools which were taken over by the Government. Out of 167 high schools 33 were for girls. Among these, three were Government schools, one Taluk Board and 39 aided schools. Out of 167 high schools, 56 had First PUC classes also. Gradually most of these schools were upgraded as Junior College. In 1970 these schools had 25,595 boys and 16,910 girls. The total number of teachers in these schools was 2,100 of which 1,150 men

and 520 women teachers were trained teachers and 331 men and 99 women were untrained teachers. Generally Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Arabic and English were taught as First language in almost all schools. Kannada, the State language was the medium of instruction.

The number of high schools doubled by 2004-05 compared to 1970. The number was 345 in the academic year 2004-05. Taluk wise distribution of these schools was as follows.

Taluk	Total	Government	Aided	Unaided
Bantval	51	24	13	14
Belthangadi	39	23	07	09
Mangalore City	54	08	27	14
Mangalore Taluk	95	26	26	43
Mudabidire	20	07	09	04
Puttur	57	16	17	24
Sulya	29	14	05	10

The total strength in these schools was 1,03,621

Taluk wise distribution of strength was as follows :

Taluk	Total	Boys	Girls
Bantval	19,914	10,949	8,965
Belthangadi	12,381	6,544	5,837
Mangalore	48,011	24,084	23,927
Puttur	16,110	8,621	7,489
Sulya	7,205	3,754	3,415

**Computer Education:** In recent decades, computer education has become popular in the district like in other places of the Country. As it is very essential in education field, giving computer education was started from primary level and it continued upto Master's degree and technical education level. In headquarters of the district of the State such as Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Udupi and other places computer education is provided as supplementary education.

During the academic year 2005-06, the district was selected for 'complete computer literacy programme' by the prime-ministers 'Information Technology Taskforce'. The district was one of the few districts of the nation which were selected as an experiment for teaching computer

**Table 13.18 Taluk-wise Statistics of General Category Teachers of High Schools for the Academic year 2004-05**

Sl.No.	Taluk	Government		Aided		Unaided		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Bantval	80	96	85	29	41	43	216	168
2	Belthangadi	79	71	39	28	19	16	137	115
3	Mangalore City	13	44	110	221	41	79	164	335
4	Mangalore Taluk	90	105	97	145	130	150	317	400
5	Mudbidire	23	29	78	36	5	13	106	78
6	Puttur	71	87	118	41	25	131	214	239
7	Sulya	67	44	28	13	32	41	127	96
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>1281</b>	<b>1433</b>

**Table 13.19 Details of Taluk-wise Scheduled Caste Teachers of High Schools**

Sl.No.	Taluk	Government		Aided		Unaided		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Bantval	9	2	8	2	0	0	17	4
2	Belthangadi	8	4	0	0	0	0	8	4
3	Mangalore City	3	4	4	4	1	0	8	8
4	Mangalore Taluk	4	7	11	2	0	0	15	9
5	Mudabidire	1	1	10	2	2	0	13	3
6	Puttur	6	2	4	1	0	1	10	4
7	Sulya	2	5	2	0	2	0	6	5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>37</b>

education for the first time in the nation. Due to special interest given in the field the district is developing as a centre of Software Engineering. A Software Technology Park is also under progress at Mangalore. As soon as this park starts working the export of software technology of the nation will not only be increased but also the computer education will be adopted in every school and college of the district. The State Government also decided to establish an 'Export Promotion Industrial Park' to export software.

**Table 13.20 Details of Taluk-wise Scheduled Tribe Teachers of High Schools**

Sl.No.	Taluk	Government		Aided		Unaided		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Bantval	5	2	4	3	0	0	9	5
2	Belthangadi	7	5	1	0	0	0	8	5
3	Mangalore City	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
4	Mangalore Taluk	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0
5	Mudabidire	3	2	4	0	1	0	8	2
6	Puttur	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
7	Sulya	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>17</b>

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, The Department of Public Instruction, Mangalore.

**Details of SSLC Examination:** The Examination Board of Higher Secondary of the State conducts examinations for the students of final year of Higher Secondary schools.

**Table 13.21 The Details of the Students who Appeared and Passed SSLC Examination from 1970-1972**

Sl.No.	School	Year	Appeared	Passed	Percentage
1	<b>Government schools</b>	1970	818	586	71.63
		1971	923	496	53.56
		1972	862	504	58.50
2	<b>Municipal Schools</b>	1970	141	124	87.94
		1971	162	139	85.80
		1972	207	131	63.30
3	<b>Dist/Taluk Board Schools</b>	1970	2,409	1,778	73.86
		1971	2,367	1,461	61.72
		1972	2,505	1,551	61.90
4	<b>Private High Schools</b>	1970	6,785	5,225	72.00
		1971	7,502	4,809	64.10
		1972	1,813	5,039	64.50



The district secured First and Second places in the results of the SSLC examinations in the State of Karnataka, during 1970 April and 1971 respectively

**Details of Year-wise Results of SSLC from 2000-2005**

Year	Male			Female			Total		
	Appeared	Passed	%	Appeared	Passed	%	Appeared	Passed	%
2000	9,161	5,678	61.95	9,046	6,299	69.63	18,207	11,974	65.77
2001	9,866	6,846	69.39	9,862	7,189	72.90	19,728	14,035	71.14
2002	9,866	8,029	76.42	10,610	8,601	81.07	21,117	16,630	78.75
2003	11,516	8,614	74.80	11,213	9,230	82.32	22,729	17,844	78.51
2004	14,286	10,227	71.59	12,863	10,543	81.96	27,149	20,770	76.50
2005	13,573	9,602	70.74	13,047	10,634	80.89	26,720	20,236	75.73

**Education of Commercial Practices:** Like other places education in commercial practices was imparted by private institutions in the district. Till 1969-70 this was one of the subjects in higher secondary education. From 1970 onwards education of commercial practices was stopped as the Government abolished optional subjects in the curriculum of high schools.

Generally education in commercial practices was being taught either in the morning or in the evening by private institutions. This practice continues even to this day. The SSLC Board conducts examinations every year for junior typing and junior shorthand and senior typing and senior shorthand. In recent years as the computer education became popular typing education lost its popularity but the institutions teach computer education along with typing and shorthand. The Government provides financial assistance to these institutions. The first institution of commercial practice of the district was established in 1948 at Puttur. By 1972 there were 48 private institutions functioning. The total strength of these institutions was 6,927 out of which 3,876 were boys and rest were girls. There were 141 teachers working in them. In 1991 a District Association of Commercial Education was established which is working hard to solve the problems of the institutions. Since two decades due to new innovations in technology the popularity of commercial education is lost. Even typewriting schools which were supporting computer education are disappearing. In the academic year 2004-05 there were 35 institutions of commercial education functioning and around 1,000 students were studying in them.

**Physical Education:** To provide physical education at schools, a separate physical education department attached to DDPI office of the district, is functioning. This department is working under the guidance of a Physical Education Director. He supervises the physical education in primary schools. But physical education activities at high school level were looked after by an Assistant Superintendent of Physical Education, Mysore Division. At present a superintendent of physical education has been appointed in the district in the office of Joint Director. His duties are to supervise the education activities at primary and high school levels to conduct inter district programmes and to implement activities of NSS, Scouts and Guides.

**Sanskrit Education:** Sanskrit, an ancient language has a significant place in the district.. The language still has its existence in the district and showing right path for good life. This language has been popular because it has its impact on the languages like Konkani and Malayalam of the neighbouring State of Kerala. Sanskrit has vast scope in the district because of its usefulness in education. This divine language was neglected for some time, but in recent years it regained its importance. The district has heritage (more than 100 years) institutions of Sanskrit such as '*Sriman Madhva Siddhanta Prabhodam*' Sanskrit college, Udupi; '*Mahajana College of Sanskrit*' Karkala are worth mentioning. Among these institutions the Bhuvanendra Sanskrit College of Karkala was upgraded as First Grade College in 1970. The Sanskrit *Pathashala* of Oriental School in the Car Street of Mangalore is the first school in the field. The SDM first grade college Ujire and *Durga Samskritika Pratisthana* of Kateel have been providing higher education in Sanskrit.

**Sayyad Madani Aarabic College, Ullala :** Sayyad Madani Aarabic College of Ullala was established in 1971, in the complex of Jumma Masjid of that place. Development of Urdu language and training of Imams, Khatibs and Khajis to teach the language were main objectives of the college. Classes such as Muktiar Sanad, Mattaval and Takhmeer were conducted in the college. There were 56 students, one principal, one vice principal and two lecturers at its inception. The strength of students rose to 58 in 1973. The college was being continued in the same place with 128 students and 5 teaching faculty during the academic year 2005-06. There was also a hostel attached to the college and a library with more than 1500 valuable books.

**Teachers Training Training School for Mistresses:** During the British regime the Dakshina Kannada district had five taluks *viz.*,

Kundapura, Kasargod, Mangalore, Udupi and Uppinagadi. The area of the district was from Kundapura to Kasaragod with Mangalore as headquarters. In 1912 the first and only women's training school came into existence in 1921 and it was called as Government Training School for Mistresses. The institution was under the Inspector of the Department of Public Instruction, Coimbatore. In the beginning classes from First to Eighth standards were conducted here. Later classes for Ninth and Tenth standards and a women teachers training class were also added. Students of all castes, religions, languages, sects were learning in the institutions. Students were systematically taught the subjects such as Geography, Nature Study, History, Dance, Paintings, Music, Embroideries, Gardening and languages like Kannada and English. In 1972 PUC classes were also started in the institution. In 1987 subjects like tailoring and fashion designing were introduced. There were job oriented courses. In June 2004 Computer science was introduced as an alternative to History for Commerce Students. During the academic year 2005-06 there were 253 children and 7 teachers in higher secondary section, while 504 students and 18 teaching faculty were in Arts, Science and Commerce department of PUC.

**Government College for Teachers Training:** The institution was established in 1950 at Mangalore to train high school teachers. In the beginning training was given here even for primary school teachers. In 1972, 84 men and 35 women trainees and 10 teaching faculty were there in the institution. Apart from these, one lecturer, one laboratory assistant, one machinist and one extension service assistant were appointed under the financial aid given by UNICEF. The library of the institution consisted of 15,000 works, out of which 13,000 were English, 1,100 Kannada and 900 Hindi language books. The total expenditure of the institution for the year was Rupees 1,70,600.

**Training Institutions of Primary School teachers (D.Ed.):** In the district of Dakshina Kannada, four teachers training institutions (TTI) were functioning during 1947. The number rose to seven by 1971-72 of which 3 were government and 4 of private. The total strength of students in these institutions was 818 (295 boys and 523 girls). 22 teachers were working in them. From the academic year 2004 these were called as D.Ed (Diploma in Education) institutions. In 2001-02 a centralized entrance test unit was established on PUC model for admission and thus transparency has been achieved in these institutions.

**Table 13.22 D.Ed Institutions of the District  
Functioning in 2005-06.**

Sl.No.	Year of Establishment	Name of the Institution	No. of Students	Details
1	1890	St. Anne's Teachers Training Institution, Mangalore	100	Un-Aided
2	1912	District Educational and Training Institution Kodiyala Bile, Mangalore	100	Govt. college
3	1912	Government Teachers Training Institution for Women, Mangalore	80	Govt. college
4	1946	Capitaniyo Teachers Training for Women, Kankanadi Post, Mangalore	60	Aided
5	2004	Alvas Teachers Training Institution, Mudbidire, Mangalore	49	Unaided
6	2004	Sahyadri Teachers Training Institution, Kankanadi, Mangalore	50	Unaided
7	2004	Vivekananda Teachers Training Institution, Puttur Taluk	46	Unaided
8	2005	Vidya Rashmi Mahila Vidya Gangotri, Savanur, Puttur Taluk	50	Unaided
9	2005	M.D.S. Teachers Training Institution, Kulai, Mangalore	34	Unaided
10	—	Rosa Mystic Teachers Training Institution, Kaikumba, Mangalore	—	Aided

Source : Dept. of Public Instruction, Centralized Registration Unit - Bangalore

**St. Anne's Training College for Women:** In 1943, the first training college for teachers was established by Apostolic Carmel Education Society to train high school women teachers. There were 20 Students and six teachers at its inception. In 1972 there were 120 students and 10 teachers in it. The institution also has a library of more than 10,000 books. A science lab and a Psychology lab were started in 1943. A hostel has been started with a financial aid of Rupees two lakh given by UGC. In 1957 the committee of 'All India Higher Secondary Education' selected this institution for its extension programme and the principal of the institution was the Regional Director. The region includes Dakshina Kannada, Shimoga and Chikkamagalur districts. The committee has conducted number of workshops and seminars in the region. It also provided the faculty of library and brought out booklets

on the development in education. In 2006-07 there were nine B.Ed colleges functioning in the district. They were as mentioned here:

1. Alvas College of Education, Vidyagiri, Medicare.
2. College of Teachers Education, Mangalore (in front of town hall)
3. Karavali College of Education, Mangalore (near Kottara Chauki)
4. Mar Evaneous College of Education, Perabe Post, Kothur Taluk.
5. Prasanna College of Education, Dharmasthala Road, Ujire.
6. Sridevi Sharada College of Education, Mannagudde, Mangalore.
7. Srinivasa College of Education, Pandeshwara, Mangalore.
8. St. Anne's College of Education, Mangalore (opposite to main post office)
9. Vivek College of Education, Tenkila, Puttur.

**Pre-University Education:** Till 1970 the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> standard classes were conducted in secondary schools. Some degree colleges have one year PUC classes. These were abolished in 1971. When the government introduced two year PUC courses in the state, most of the district and Taluk Board high schools were functioning under Government. Some of these schools which extended into PUC were brought under the Pre University Board. In course of time this Board was converted into Directorate of Pre-university Education. In 1985 these junior colleges were called pre-University Colleges. In 2004-05 there were 199 pre-university colleges in the district. Taluk wise distribution of them is given here.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Colleges
1	Bantval	17
2	Belthangadi	11
3	Mangalore	63
4	Puttur	19
5	Sulya	09

In 2005 age limit of the candidates was reduced from 18 to 17 to appear for PU examination privately.

**Job Oriented Course (JOC / Vocational Education) :** In 1977-78 a two year job oriented course was started as an alternative to PUC education. After completion of SSLC, students can join the course. The objectives of this course are; 1) To reduce pressure on higher education, 2) To identify the hidden talents of students and give proper training and 3) Make them self reliant so that they may take up self employment.

**Table 13.23 The details of PUC Results of the District from 2001-02 to 2004-05**

Sl. No.	Year	Appeared		Passed		Percentage	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2001-02	7,403	7,966	5,471	6,327	73.09	79.43
2	2002-03	7,797	8,190	5,659	6,495	72.58	79.30
3	2003-04	8,352	9,319	6,018	7,329	72.05	78.65
4	2004-05	9,213	9,882	6,631	7,911	71.97	80.05

Source : Department of Pre-University Education, Bangalore

This course has played a significant role in rural development and in solving unemployment problems. Thus it helped in the progress of the nation. During the academic year 2005-06 nine PU Colleges of the district were offering training in commercial practices, textiles, computer techniques, mechanical servicing, automobile servicing and so on. The result of these colleges during the academic years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 is as follows :

**Table 13.24 The details of PUC Results of the District**

Year	I Year						II Year					
	Appeared		Passed		%		Appeared		Passed		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2002-03	266	141	175	96	66.4	68.57	185	106	133	75	72.28	71.43
2003-04	266	113	196	84	79.96	74.34	211	118	172	103	81.52	87.29
2004-05	40	00	27	00	69.23	0.0	181	82	134	84	74.03	58.54

**Higher Education** : During the first half of 20<sup>th</sup> century higher education was given by Government Arts College, Mangalore (upto intermediate only) and by first grade private colleges such as St. Aloysius and St. Agnes. In 1948 the Government Arts College of Mangalore was upgraded to First Grade College. In 1949 the Manipal Academy of General Education established Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College at Udupi and this was a milestone in the field of education. Between 1950 and 1960 a number of first grade colleges were established in the district. Though the colleges of the district were affiliated to Madras University prior to States reorganization, the Kasturba Medical College was affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad. After the States reorganization all the

colleges of the district were affiliated to the Karnataka University of Dharwad and in course of time they were affiliated to the University of Mysore. In 1960 there were seven first grade colleges functioning out of them three were at Mangalore, two at Udupi, one each at Puttur and Karkala. The total strength of PUC and degree students in these colleges was 2,501 (1,882 male and 619 female) and 2,447 (1,844 male, 633 female) respectively.

In course of time as a result of increase in the number of high schools in the district the number of colleges was increased and by 1969 the number rose to 17. Apart from these an Institute of Social Work called 'Roshini Nilaya' and a post graduation centre was opened at Mangalore. In 1971-72 there were four First Grade Colleges including an evening college. Besides first grade colleges at Puttur, Mulki, Kundapur, Ujire, Surathkal, Kalyanpur and Bantval were also functioning. During the academic year 1971-72, the total strength of students was 13,627 (9,789 male and 3,838 female) and that of 601 teachers (526 male and 75 female). In the academic year 2004-05 there were 71 first grade colleges functioning, out of which 08 were Government, 24 aided and 39 unaided Colleges.

### **Private Higher Educational Institutions in the District**

**St. Aloysius College, Mangalore:** St. Aloysius the first private college was established in 1882, at Mangalore. In the beginning this was a second grade college and in 1887 it was upgraded to first Grade College. In 1907 the college started a hostel for the benefit of rural students. There were 700 students in the college in 1956. After two decades in 1976 the number of students rose to 873 and that of the teaching faculty was 50. The institution offers post graduation courses in MCA, MSW, M.Sc, MBA, PG. Diploma courses like journalism, business management, Computer application, graduation courses of BA and B.Sc. During the year 2004-05 the institution had 2,424 students. It has a library with a good number of books.

**St. Agnes College, Mangalore :** Another private Institution, named St. Agnes College was established in 1920 at Mangalore exclusively for girls. The college began with 24 students of Pre-university class. In 1924 this was upgraded to first Grade College with 12 students for First B.A. In 1970 the institution established a service scheme for mentally challenged students which were recognized by the Department of Public Instruction. Under this scheme there were 11 male and five female students studying. The same year the institution was permitted to start

Commerce education for PU students and eight students got admission to Commerce Department. There were 1,610 students and 52 teaching faculty in the institution in 1972-73. In the year 2004-05 PUC was bifurcated and there were 664 degree students studying in the institution.

**The Institute of Social Service:** The institute of social service was established in 1960 to train social workers. In the beginning, the institution started a diploma course in social service and in 1967 it started a course which gave eligibility to join post graduation degree course in the subject. By then, it was affiliated to the University of Mysore. In 1970, social service became a subject of study at B.A. level. Every student of this institution had to take up a field work of 15 hours in a week and so that practical training was provided for perfect understanding of the subject. Thus it was made compulsory for them to mingle with people and prepare themselves mentally for social service. In connection with the subject the institution is conducting workshops, seminars and conferences. The institution had a well equipped library and a separate ladies hostel.

**Institution of Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshvara Society (Trust):** Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshvara Education Society runs a number of educational institutions from *shishuvihara* to post graduation levels, not only in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts but also in various other places of our nation. The society has a history of more than hundred years of service in socio-religious fields. Scholars who were trained here in the fields of law, allopathic medicine, ayurvedic medicine, management, pharmacy, naturopathy, and yoga, industrial training etc., have made a name all over the world. The society also runs a *gurukula* system of education named *Sri Siddavana Gurukula*. It also provides education on the educational principles of Gandhiji in *Ratnamanasa*, another unique institution. The trust established RUDSET (Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute) in 1982, which provides jobs for educated unemployed youth. The branches of RUDSET are functioning in twenty-five centres of the state and in fifty-eight centres all over the country.

**Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Trust, Alike :** Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Trust of Alike in Bantval taluk has established a number of educational, social, cultural and religious institutions. These institutions have achieved success in fulfilling the requirements of the people of the district in those fields. Sri Madiyala Narayanabhata was the inspiring motive force of the



institution. In 1963, he started an educational institution on the model of Gurukula system in a small hut named Satya Sai Vihara with the objective of building a new society. Today the trust has 17 various service institutions which are functioning with an altruistic motive. Principled, disciplined, punctual, devoted and selfless workers are serving in them. It is believed that the blessings of Bhagavan Sri Satyasai Baba are behind them.

Educational and social service centres of Alike are as follows.

1. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Higher Primary School, Vanivihara.
2. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Higher Secondary Girls School, Vanivihara
3. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Higher Secondary Boys School, Sharadavihara (State syllabus Kannada and English mediums).
4. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Balakuteera hostel, Sharadavihara
5. Prema Kuteera Satyasai Vihara
6. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva pre-university college (Arts, Science and Commerce)
7. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Vidya Kendra (English medium) C.B.S.E.
8. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Hostel, (for puc students).
9. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Hostel, (Vidyakendra division).
10. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Sanatana Sarati vocational training centre.(Kannada sanatana sarati karyalaya)
11. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva publishing section
12. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva farms
13. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Goshala
14. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva computer training centre
15. Bapuji Balaniketana (orphanage)
16. Students stationary and canteen section
17. Sri Satyasai General hospital.

**Academy of Liberal Education, Sulya:** Kurunji Venkataramana Gowda (KVG) educational institution is imparting education from kindergarten to technical levels. It has a number of educational institutions not only in Dakshina Kannada but also at Bangalore and Coorg districts. The institution runs five medical colleges, six technical colleges, one dental, one ayurvedic, one nursing ,one law college and twelve other educational institutions. It is also providing hostels for boys and girls. At Bangalore it has one dental college and polytechnic college.

During the academic year 2005-06 there were more than 1600 students studying in them.

**Mangalore University:** The Mangalore university was established on 10<sup>th</sup> September 1980 having jurisdiction over the district of Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Udupi (separate Udupi district was formed later) with 43 affiliated colleges. The university celebrated its silver jubilee in 2004-05. In 1968 the University of Mysore started post graduate classes in subjects like Kannada, Commerce, Physics and Mathematics. The classes were conducted at St. Aloysius and in Kasturba medical colleges before the formation of the present campus *Mangala Gangothri*. The university campus is located at Mangala Gangothri, Konaje, 12 kilometers from Mangalore. During 2004-05, the University had 107 colleges affiliated to it where in 41,116 students were studying. As per the records of 2004-05, the university was conducting 32 courses in 24 centres with modern infrastructure facilities. There were 93,000 students studying in these centres. The university has a good library, science instrumentation centre, micro tram centre, new humanities department, cyber café etc. and thus all the requirements of a university are fulfilled. The campus has administrative building, two guest houses, one well equipped health centre, two nationalised banks, one ATM centre, shopping complex, one post office, telephone exchange, quarters for all its employees, play ground, gymnasium, indoor games, one primary and one higher secondary schools and one pre-university college. So the university employees need not to go to the city of Mangalore for anything.

The university has 107 affiliated colleges, out of which 71 are from Dakshina Kannada (eight Government, 24 aided and 39 unaided), 27 are from Udupi district (Seven Government, 11 aided and Nine unaided), Nine from Kodagu district ( One Government, Four aided and Four unaided). In 1993 Field Marshal Cariappa college of Madikeri and Government college of Mangalore were brought under the direct administration of the university. Out of 107 affiliated colleges 41 were in rural areas and 66 were in urban places. 14 colleges out of 107 have post graduate courses in MCA, MBA, M.Sc, MA, M.Ed, M.Tech, MSW. There were 2065 teaching faculty in these colleges in 2004-05.

The post graduate departments of the University have produced 300 Ph.D degrees and 250 M.Phil degrees in 25 years. It has very well equipped library with its own building. At the end of the year 2004, the library comprised 1,20,000 books and journals of national and international importance.

**Fisheries College, Mangalore:** In 1969, a fisheries college was established at Mangalore. The objective was to provide scientific and technical knowledge in the field. This was the first job oriented course in that field in the Country. The institution provides four year Bachelor Degree (B.F.Sc) and two year Masters Degree (M.F.Sc) in the field. Students can also take up Ph.D for three years. The sanctioned intake was 46, 25, and 18 per year respectively. This institution offers courses in water culture, Fish Micro Biology, Fish Resources and Management, Fish Environment, Fish Economics, Fish Preservation and Fisheries Engineering. These Seven courses are offered at degree and post graduate levels.

The institution got an international recognition in 1990, when Foreign Development Administration of England gave special financial aid to provide training for teaching staff to take up research in the field. This institution is able to procure, in two decades, approximately Rupees two crores from national and international organizations for research purposes. Because of the resultant researches, technological innovations were achieved which were transferred to fishermen, and concerned people in the industry. From 2005 Fisheries College, Mangalore, Karnataka Veterinary College, Bidar, came under the University of Veterinary and Fisheries sciences. During the academic year 2004-05, there were 170 students in degree, 40 in post graduate and 29 in Ph.D courses. Till now (2004-05) 968 students secured degree, 480 post graduate degree and 66 got Ph.D degree from the institution. There were 37 teachers.

**Medical Education:** The first medical college of undivided Dakshina Kannada district is Kastuba Medical College which is now in Udupi district. At present a number of medical institutions are imparting education in different branches of medical science (para medical sciences). In 1996, a separate Medical university was established and the medical college of Dakshina Kannada district comes under it. The list here gives statistics of medical colleges functioning in the district during 2005-06

**Legal Education:** The establishment of SDM Law College of Mangalore (1973) provided a systematic frame work to legal education in the district. Prior to this the law education of the undivided district of Dakshina Kannada was provided at Vykunta Baliga Law College of Udupi and at Belgaum Law Colleges. At present three private Law Colleges are imparting legal education in the district.

Table 13.25

Sl.No.	Types of Medical Colleges	No.of Colleges	Total No. of strength
1	Medical Colleges	05	500C
2	Dental Colleges	04	376
3	Pharmacy Colleges	02	116
4	Colleges of Physiotherapy	13	516
5	Medical Lab Training	04	146
6	College of Homeopathy	01	69
7	Nursing College of Medicine	21	1,125
8	Ayurvedic Medical Colleges	05	285

Source: Rajiv Gandhi University of Medical Sciences.

**1. S.D.M.Law College:** The institution was established in 1973 at Mangalore. This college provides 3-year and 5-year degree courses called LLB and 2-years P.G.course called LLM. During the academic year 2005-06, there were 574 students of LLB 5-year degree course (281 M, 293 FM), 205 students of 3-year LLB degree course (111 M, 94 FM) and 16 P.G. students (LLM) (4 M, 12 FM) studying in the institution. 15 teachers were working here.

**2. Vivekananda Law College:** This was established in 1988 at Puttur. During the academic year 2005-06 there were 245 (123 M, 122 FM) students and 5 teachers in the institution.

**3. KVG Law College:** This institution was established in 1990 at Sulya. It has 5 year LLB degree course in which 130 students (66 M, 64 FM) were studying during the academic year 2005-06. The strength of teaching faculty was 14 (10 M, 4 FM) which includes 8 honorary teachers.

### Technical Education

**Polytechnics:** If engineering colleges provide bachelor degree and post graduate degrees, the polytechnics give diploma in various subjects. Any student after SSLC can get admission into polytechnic colleges. The Government Trade School of Mangalore was the first institution of technical education of the district which was established in 1929. In 1946 under the post war development scheme a polytechnic named Karnataka Polytechnic was started as a regional polytechnic college. The Government Trade School was merged with it. In 1954 a new building

for the college and one for hostel, worth ₹.20 lakhs was constructed. This hostel accommodates 100 students. In 1955-56 the total strength of the students in Civil, Mechanical, Automobile engineering courses of the institution was 212 only, though admission was available for 240 students. Apart from the above mentioned subjects 125 students were studying in Six certificate courses such as general Mechanics (21 Students), cabinet making (5), Auto Servicing (31), Machinist and Turner (36) Electrical Wiring (16) and Electric and Gas Welding (16). The institution was also teaching in subjects like carpentry and cane work. Between 1955-57, 20 youths of Malukundi got 1½ years training in these works. The students studying in these courses were getting ₹ 30 as stipend per month and ₹.40 per annum for materials concerned to their work. After the completion of training every student was given ₹.100 as aid to purchase tools to start their work in those lines. From 1957-58 onwards the strength in Civil and Mechanical branch was raised from 40 to 60, 20 to 30 respectively. 317 students were studying in diploma classes in 1957-58 in the institution. In 1972-73 the strength was 398 in diploma classes and 13 in certificate courses. There were 30 teachers altogether. In 1999 the institution got autonomous status and at present it is under Community Polytechnic Scheme of HRD Ministry. During the academic year 2005-06, 895 students were studying ( 30 per cent girls) under the guidance of 65 teachers. The permitted intake of the institution is 385.

**Junior Technical School, Mangalore:** A Junior Technical School was started at Mangalore in 1965 to provide technical education to students who have passed VII standard so that after their matriculation they become Self-reliant. Kids who pass VII standard with high score in science and mathematics and those who passed written test and oral examination were eligible for admission to this course. Later, in addition to the subjects of S.S.L.C level, elementary engineering, engineering drawing and crafts technology were taught to them. Supplementary subjects like Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, carpentry, Fitting and electrical wiring were also taught. In 1972 there were 43 students studying in VIII standard, 37 and 21 students in IX and X standards respectively. There were 13 teachers. During the academic year 2005-06 the students strength was 153 (138 male, 15 female), and that of teachers 05. The intake was 70 and the students of this institution could take higher technical education after this level. Now the institution is functioning in its own building worth ₹.205 lakh. It has a good library.

**The Government Polytechnic College for Women, Mangalore:** In 1970 the government polytechnic college for women was bifurcated from Karnataka Polytechnic to encourage women in technical education. This was started in the junior technical school building of Mangalore. In the beginning a 3-year courses like Secretarial Practice with 30 students and Tele Communication Course with 12 students were started. In 1972 the total strength of students in these courses was 68 and that of teachers 06. These students were exempted from tuition fee. Besides, they had facilities like students scholarships, merit scholarships and so on. There were many facilities for physically challenged students. The institution is functioning in its own building since 1985. During the academic year 2004-05, 531 girls were studying in the institution.

**Vijayamari Technical Institution, Mangalore:** This institution was established in 1965 by Apostolic Carmel Sisters Organization at Merihill in Kavoor village. The students were trained here to manufacture necessary goods on self service scheme and also sell them in local markets. Thus the institution was developing self respect and self reliance among the students.

The institution was conducting two year courses in several subjects such as a). Typewriting – junior and senior b) Shorthand – junior and senior, c) book keeping and accountancy (junior and senior), d) tailoring (junior certificate course). Besides, corroborative subjects like domestic economics, poultry farming, laundry, gardening and agriculture were also taught. Students who have passed S.S.L.C. were admitted to commercial courses and students who have passed VII standard were admitted to tailoring courses. They were taught subjects like religion, moral education and English language. Approximately 120 girls from Mysore, Kerala and Tamil Nadu were trained every year. By 1972, there were 428 students trained in commercial courses and 169 in tailoring. Besides, the district has aided and unaided Polytechnic Schools such as NRAM Polytechnic, NITTE (aided), SNMS Polytechnic, Bajpe, KVT Polytechnic, Sulya, Vivekananda Polytechnic, Puttur and S.N. Polytechnic, Mudbidire (all aided).

**Industrial Training Institutes (ITI):** In 1950 the Government of India implemented a scheme to train skilled labour. As per the scheme all over the State of Karnataka many Industrial Training Institutes are functioning under the employment and training department, which comes under the labour department of the state. The objectives of these institutions are to provide expert technical manpower to industrialists,

and to provide professional training to youth to become self employed. The rules and regulations of these institutes are dictated by the Director General of Employment and Training of Central Government. Therefore the industrial training institutes are functioning in collaboration with the Central and State Governments. The management, financial assistance and such other responsibilities of the ITIs of the state are managed by the State Government.

There are 21 Industrial Training Institutes which are functioning in Dakshina Kannada district, out of which 05 are government owned and rest are private institutes. Of the government ITIs the Government Training Institute of *Kadrihills*, Mangalore, is the oldest which was established in 1952. Among the private it is the *Hebbik* ITI of Mangalore is the first one, established in 1964. During the academic year 2004-05 there were 2572 trainees in them, of which 952 were in government ITIs, 1620 were in private ITIs.

**National Institute of Technology** (Previously Karnataka Regional Engineering College), **Suratkal (KREC)**: The Government of India formed a committee under the chairmanship of Ghosh Chandrakanth to establish national level technical institutes. As per the recommendations of the committee Karnataka Regional engineering college (residential) was established in 1960, at Suratkal, 19 kilometres north of Mangalore. In the beginning there was provision for admission of 250 students per year. The classes were conducted in temporary rooms. Student's hostel was also started. The board of governors was constituted on 1<sup>st</sup> December 1959.

The appointment of teachers and higher administrative personnel was done by the board of Governors. The State Government gave 339 acres of land for the construction of the various departments of the College. The cost of construction was ₹ 123.12 lakh. The Central Government spent ₹ 46.03 lakh for infrastructure and ₹ 6.93 lakh for furniture. Under the United Nations special fund scheme, UNESCO donated ₹ 2.71 lakh in American dollars for infrastructure. Merit is the only criterion for the selection of students, and the institution was affiliated to the University of Mysore.

The table here shows the subjects which were conducted for five years BE courses in the institution.

Apart from these, the institution was also conducting post graduate M.Tech. courses in industrial structure, Marine structure and industrial electronics. Ten students were allowed in each branch. Besides it also

**Table 13.26 Particulars of Courses and admissions.**

Sl. No.	Branch	Admission per year
1	Civil	40
2	Mechanical	90
3	Electronics and communication	60
4	Chemical engineering	30
5	Metallurgy	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>

conducted PG M.E. courses in Heat, Power and Chemical plants designs, and five students were allowed in each course. In 1972-73 the institute started new B.E courses like process metallurgy and Hydraulics and water resources in which five students in each course were allowed.

During the year 2005-06, the college had a well equipped library in which 21,000 rare educational books were available. It subscribed for 270 national and international journals and had 700 micro films. It had a book bank of 4,000 books for the benefit of the students; it received 1,805 Canadian Dollars from religious endowments of Canada. Most of the students of the College reside in the college hostel except the day scholars. Primary schools of Kannada and English medium are also functioning in the college campus. Table here shows the details of students of the institution from 1967-68 to 1971-72.

**Table 13.27 Details of Students Studying in the Institution**

Taluk	B.E.			M.Tech		
	From Mysore State	From other States	Total	Industrial Structure	Marine Structure	Industrial Electronics
1967-68	146	84	230	7	6	-
1968-69	112	54	166	5	5	10
1969-70	126	59	185	8	7	10
1970-71	124	61	185	6	6	10
1971-72	149	51	200	2	3	10

The statement below gives details of successful students in each department



**Table 13.28 Graduates**

Year	Civil	Mechanical	Electrical	Chemical	Metallurgy	Total
1965	9	74	18	-	-	101
1966	29	83	62	-	-	174
1967	42	75	71	-	-	188
1968	51	114	106	-	-	271
1969	40	110	90	25	29	294
1970	25	102	78	29	30	264
1971	38	103	80	37	32	290

**Table 13.29 Post Graduates**

Year	Industrial Structure	Marine Structure	Engineering Electronics	Total
1968	10	03	-	13
1969	06	09	-	15
1970	05	06	09	20
1971	07	Not available	06	13

Source: Report of the Director, NITK, Suratkal.

In 1972, there were 135 teachers of B.E courses, 260 non-teaching staff and 33 teachers in post graduate departments. On 26<sup>th</sup> June 2002 the college secured autonomous status and became a deemed university on 20<sup>th</sup> February 2003, the college was renamed '*National Institute of Technology, Karnataka*' (NITK). In 2005-06 there were 470 (B.Tech) students studying in Bachelor degree course and the subjectwise statistics is as follows: Civil-50, Mechanical-90, Electrical and Electronics - 60, Electronics and Communication-60, Chemical- 30, Metallurgical - 30, Mining-30, Computer - 60 and Information Technology-60

Apart from the above said bachelor degree courses the institution runs M.Tech course in 17 subjects during the academic year 2005-06, 254 P.G.Students were studying in the institution. The total strength of teachers was 132, of which 30 were Professors, 45 were Assistant Professors and 75 were Lecturers.

**Adult Education:** The Government of Mysore formed 'The Adult Education Committee' in 1949, with the intention of providing literacy to all its illiterate subjects. Besides the committee also had certain aims and objectives like organizing cultural programmes, establishing clubs for

youth both male and female and also for children, training village assistants for social service, organizing community entertainment programmes etc.

In Dakshina Kannada district, the programmes of Adult Education committee was started on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1970. 65 Literacy associations were established with in two years by the committee, of which 10 were exclusively for women. The total strength of associations was 1162 of which 156 were women. In 1971-72, exams were conducted at Mangalore and Kundapur in which 70 men and 15 women had become literates.

The statement here gives the details of literacy classes in the district in April 1972.

**Table 13.30 Details of Literacy Classes in the District**

Sl.No.	Taluks	No. of Lite- racy Classes	Number	Total
1	Mangalore	15	16	21
2	Bantval	04	00	04
3	Belthangadi	08	00	08
4	Kundapur	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>

Simultaneously training for Adult Education was given to 30 teachers and Adult Education week was celebrated during the same period. Book exhibitions were organized. During the year 2004-05 there were 710 forward Adult Education centres functioning. For supervision there were 71 nodal centres in the district. At Bantval a felicitation function for new literates was organized to identify them.

**Scouts and Guides:** Scout movement was started in England in 1907. The objectives were to help youngsters to develop discipline and make them service minded. In 1907 Lord Bedan Powel, the father of Scouts movement organized the first camp of the movement at Brown sea Island. In 1909 this movement was started at Bangalore in Bishop Cotton School by T.H.Bekar a retired military officer. At the same time similar movements were started at Jabbalpur by Lt.Col. Pecenham Walsh and by Captain Tod at Karki near Pune. During the reign of Krishnaraja

Wodeyar IV, an organization of scouts named 'The Boys Scouts of Mysore' was established in the state of Mysore which was headed by yuvaraja Kanthirava Narasimharaja Wodeyar. On 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 1917 an order was issued by the Maharajas Government. Accordingly in all schools of the state scouts activities were started. In 1928 *'The Girls Guide of Mysore'* was started and it was headed by the princess. In 1951 these two organizations were merged together and named *'Bharath Scouts and Guides'*.

The activities of scouts and guides began in 1920 in Dakshina Kannada district. The district Scouts and Guides' has its own building approximately worth ₹ 16,00,000 at Urva field given by the district administration. In recent decades, the activities of scouting are quiet encouraging. Because the people of the district are involving in it without age discrimination as they are attracted by the objectives of the movement and also its remarkable achievements. This organization is actively functioning all over the district by organizing rallies; scout weeks, national festivals etc. which has become very popular. It also conducted training camps such as scouts, guides, cubs, bulbuls and orientation camps for scouts and guides. The district scouts and guides organization of Dakshina Kannada has won Karnataka state's best organization award for four times. As on June 2005, the strength of scouts in the district was 13,004, of which 7,236 were rovers. Likewise the strength of guides was 13,678, of which 7,834 were guides 328 guides' captains; 4,142 flocks, 234 flock leaders, 134 R.L s and 06 rangers. During the year 2004-05 the scouts and guides of this organization won state level and national level prizes in various places. The details are given in nextpage.

(Note:M.C=Mangalore City, M.S.=Mangalore South, M.N.=Mangalore North, BL=Belthangadi, PU=Puttur, SL=Sulya, BEL=Belthangadi, MUD=Mudbidre, VT=Vitla, UPD=Uppinangadi, PM=Pani Mangalore, VP=Vamada Padavu)

### **National Cadet Corps (NCC)**

NCC of the district has a history of five decades. In 1950, a contingent of NCC of Fourth Madras Battalion of Palghat, which was under the administration of Madras state, was functioning at Mangalore. In 1954, an independent NCC company was established at Madikeri which was named 'Kodagu Independent Company NCC' by the Mangalore NCC contingent. When the reorganization of states took place in 1956, the above mentioned NCC units were modified and in 1958 the

Awards	M.C	M.S	M.N	BL	PU	SL	BEL	MUD	VT	UPD	PM	VP
President's Award, Scouts	06	-	08	04	02	11	-	03	-	03	-	-
President's Award, Guides	43	01	13	07	05	07	01	01	-	-	-	-
State Award, Scouts	20	01	12	05	12	07	-	01	09	04	03	-
State Award, Guides	69	05	64	13	22	17	06	28	06	05	-	-
Fourth Stage Cubs	28	-	12	-	02	-	-	19	22	09	03	22
Hirek Punk Bulbuls	28	13	19	24	04	-	-	11	28	07	17	-
Golden Arrow Cubs	04	-	10	02	-	-	-	08	-	-	-	-
Golden Arrow Bulbuls	10	-	07	-	-	-	-	02	-	-	02	-

Karnataka state's first naval wing called 'Fifteenth Mysore Naval Unit' was established. In 1960, the NCC activity was quickened with renewed vigour and in 1963 four units of NCC were established in the district. They are as follows. a) 59<sup>th</sup> Mysore NCC Rifles Battalion, Mangalore, b) 68<sup>th</sup> Mysore NCC Rifles Battalion, Madikeri and c) 3<sup>rd</sup> Mysore Naval Unit, Udupi.

In 1965 the above mentioned rifle battalions were renamed as 6<sup>th</sup> Mysore battalion NCC, 16<sup>th</sup> Mysore Battalion NCC and 19<sup>th</sup> Mysore Battalion respectively. Fourth independent unit was established at Udupi in the name of 29<sup>th</sup> Mysore Battalion NCC. In 1965 a Group Head quarters of NCC was established at Mangalore for effective management of the above mentioned units. All NCC units of Mysore State were called as "Karnataka NCC Battalion Unit" after the state was renamed as Karnataka. Junior and senior divisions of NCC functions at high school and college levels respectively. As on 2005 the Group Head Quarters of Mangalore comprised Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Shimoga, Kodagu and parts of Chikkamagalur districts. There were 56 first grade collages (46 Army, 08 Naval and 02 Air Wings) and 56 High Schools (27 Army, 25 Naval and 04 Air Wings) in it.

Following table gives statistics of junior and senior NCC wings of Dakshina Kannada districts in 2004-05.

**Libraries:** As the Dakshina Kannada District was under Madras Government till 1956, it followed the Public Library Act of that Government. The Madras Government passed the Public Library Act in 1948, which provided for the constitution of Local Library Authority for each district with separate funds derived from the library cess of three per cent of property or house tax collected by the local bodies. Under this scheme the first and well equipped library was started in Mangalore in

**Table 13.31 Statistics of Junior and Senior NCC Wings**

Division	Senior Division		Junior Division	
	No. of Cadets	No. of Officers	No. of Cadets	No. of Officers
<b>18<sup>th</sup> Karnataka, Battalion Mangalore</b>	765	10	1,150	-
<b>122<sup>nd</sup> Karnataka Engineering Company, Suratkal</b>	150	01	-	-
<b>5<sup>th</sup> Karnataka Naval Unit Mangalore</b>	2,220	26	-	-
<b>6<sup>th</sup> Karnataka Air wing NCC, Mangalore</b>	200	01	500	07

1951 in the name of Karnad Sadashiva Rao. By 1956, the local Library Authority established branch libraries at Udupi, Belthangadi, Karkala, Kundapura and Puttur, later at Bantval and Sulya also. Among the branch libraries the library at Karkala was the oldest, which was established in 1954 with 18,850 books which cost Rs. 37,700.

Apart from the libraries in all schools and colleges the district had a number of private libraries. In 1965 the Act of Mysore Public Library was passed which was a milestone in library movement. According to the act a State Library Authority was established in October 1966. A committee under the Chairmanship of the Ministers of Education was formed, which consisted of 22 experts in various fields. State Librarian was the ex-officio Secretary. On the implementation of the Act of 1965, the Madras Public Library Act of 1948 was automatically annulled. As per the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> articles of the Act of 1965, a District Library Authority came into being in 1969-70. A 3 % of the land revenue collection of the district was set apart for the development and maintenance of the libraries of the district. In the same year the Government of Karnataka took over the libraries which were run by the Mangalore local Library Authority.

In 1972, there was one district and one city library in Mangalore, and there were seven branch libraries and each in seven taluks of the district, and also six aided libraries were functioning under Public Library Authority. As on 2005, the district had 96 libraries, of these 10 branch libraries, 71 village Panchayat libraries, 14 under Mangalore Corporation and one Government Library.

**City Central Library, Mangalore:** The central library of Mangalore was established in 1951 named after Karnad Sadashivarao (a freedom fighter of Dakshina Kannada), was first of its kind in the library movement of the district. This library soon became very popular by 1972 which has 40,000 books worth ₹ 2.25 lakh. The library subscribed to 128 journals and nine dailies. Around 300 readers were visiting the library everyday and it had a membership of 4,182.

### **Aided Libraries**

**Mahila Sabha Library, Mangalore:** This was the oldest aided library of Mangalore established in 1911 by Mahila Sabha at the light house hill area of Mangalore. This was registered in 1929 under the Madras registration act. The government started providing grant-in-aid from 1956 onwards and this was recognized by the department of public instruction in 1963. In 1972 there were 195 members with 3,242 books in the library which was administered by an association of 24 ladies called Mahila Sabha.

**Museums:** There are varieties of museums in the district, some of them are tourist places and many are useful for school and college children. Information of some important museums of the district is given below.

**Canara Higher Secondary School Museum:** The museum of this institution has pre-history, history, natural history, geology, anthropology, folklore and such other rare collections. The museum was established in 1931 by the institution. Most of the collections in the museum are gifted by the old students of the institution and few of them are bought to exhibit. The exhibits are kept in chronological order.

**Srimantibai Memorial Government Museum:** This museum was established in 1960 at Srimanti Bhavana, which was gifted by Col. V.R.Mirajkar, a surgeon of Mangalore, to the Government in memory of his mother Srimantibai. Col. Mirajkar not only gifted Srimanti Bhavan and surrounding lands but also valuable artefacts for the fulfillment of educational and cultural needs of the people of that area. The museum consists of art, antiques, natural history artefacts. Besides, it has a library of good collection of books. As the museum is situated at a height where from abundant natural beauty and the grand sight of the Arabian sea can be enjoyed. So it is a place of tourist attraction.

**Science Foundation:** The Science Foundation came into existence in 1969 at Srinivasanagar. It was due to the efforts of Rotary club,

Mangalore and science society of Srinivasanagar and persons like Madhusudana Dattaram Kushe, Devidas Giridharalal Chandrana and B.R.Kamath Madanur. The aims and objectives of the foundation are as follows; to improve the quality of science education in the country, to develop rapport among teachers, scientists, industrialists, students and citizens who have interest in scientific field and to provide scientific perspective in people's life and thus to bring revolutionary change in the nation. This foundation has brought out publications like 'Vijnanaloka' and 'Gana siddhanta'. The institution is functioning with the support of honorary staff.

## SPORTS

Sports of Dakshina Kannada district are as popular as education of the district. The important folk sports of the district are 'Kambala" and 'Koli Anka'. Besides, world famous games like cricket, karate and such other indoor and outdoor games are very popular in the district.

**Folk Sports:** Antiquity of the folk sports of Dakshina Kannada is known to us from epigraphs and traditions. As per folk literature 'Tarayida Tappangayi (Coconut gambling), ' Bajjaidudu (Arecanut gambling), Ambodi (can be seen this game in Dharmastala), Tutidara, Channamane, Chess, are important games of the district.

**Kolianka (Cock fight):** This is a special type of folk game which is being developed along with *Bhutaradhane* a typical tradition of Dakshina Kannada district. The history of cock fight can be traced to 514 B.C. Themistoclis , the Greek ruler, who invaded Persia witnessed cock fight and was so much impressed by it that he organized the game every year. This is recorded in history. This sport was common in Rome, Scotland, China, Italy, Burma, Germany, Cuba, America and such other countries on Sundays and other festival days in front of the local church. It is opined that the reference of cock fight is available in 'Kamasutra' of Vatsyayana' and 'Brihatsamhita' of Varaha Mihira. 'Shanti purana ' of ponna describes a betting of cock fight between cocks named 'Ghanatunda' and 'Vajratunda' owned by Sushene and Kanchana(1774) two maids. In the work 'Navamohana Tarangini' there is a sentence like this *Sokkina Tagaru Tamrachudang alanu Panthadim Kadadisuvudu'* which describes cock fight of the time. Cocks are made to fight and people enjoy the sight. In Tulu language it is called *Korikatta*. This game is very common in the fairs.

Generally cocks of equal weight and age, weighing 4 to 8 pound are set to fight. 2.5 inch long blades are fixed to the feet of the fighting

cocks. The fights last two seconds to four minutes. At the end the defeated or killed cock belongs to the owner of the winning cock. If both die the fight is drawn and cocks belong to the respective owners. On same occasions there are veterinary doctors to treat the wounded cock. Generally ladies will not witness the fight.

A small book named *kukkuta Pachanga* is published by Sri Nitynananda Granthamala of Mangalore giving details of it. This book has seen many editions. On the basis of the colour of the cock description of 15 types of cocks is given.

**Kambala** (Mud Race): Generally there are no epigraphical evidences on the folk sports. But it is an exception that at least ten inscriptions refer to 'Kambala' a folk game of Dakshina Kannada district. The first epigraphical reference of kambala is available in Karje inscription of (1200 A.D.) Bahillamahadevi, a queen of Alupa dynasty. Similarly Barkur inscription of 1402 A.D. refers to 'Aa Kelagina Gaddeya Kambala Gadde'. This proves that 'kambala' has at least a history of 800 years.

Kambala is a popular folk sport of *Tulunadu* which extends from Kundapur in coastal Karnataka to Kasargod. It has special cultural significance in the area. The word 'Kambala' (Kampula) in Tulu is derived from two words 'Kampa' and 'Pula'. It is a he-buffalo race in pool of mud.

Kambala is both a religious and an entertainment game of the district. The game needs a special type of arrangement. A day will be fixed earlier and published in newspapers. Then the place of competition and competing he-buffalos will be decided. The competing he-buffalos are classified 'Malls' and 'Ellya's (big and small) depending on their age. They are fed, bathed and decorated on the day of the competition and are brought to the mud pool. There are four types of competition. A yoke is placed on the two buffalos and a man holds the reins running of the two buffalos are called *Ballatavu*. In the second type a wooden plank is used on which the driver stands and it is called *Addapalayi*. In the third type a plough is placed on the buffalos and it is called *Negilaoota*. In the fourth type the plank fixed to a side and the man on it presses the plank and splashes the mud on the white cloth fixed 25 feet above is called the target and the buffalo pair which slings on to the cloth is declared victorious. The end place of the race is called *Munchutti* and the driver who took part in the race is so much worked up emotionally that he continues beating even after reaching the end. There will be betting to tune of Rs. 1000.



There is a Kambala Committee for Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Kasargod districts which fixes the programme of Kambala during November to March every year. Usually the competition takes place on Saturdays and Sundays. Usually the names of competing buffalos will be like 'Koti-Chenaya', Jaya-Vijaya, Veera-Vikrama, Surya-Chandra, Mudu-Padu, Lava-Kusha and so on. The victorious buffalos will be paraded gloriously. The owners of the victorious buffalos are offered tender coconut and gold medal. In the mud pool where the race was organized a pole decorated with yellow flowers and lime is fixed. The owner of the kambala touches the pillar and performs a ritual called Pokare Paduna. The end of kambala has a religious touch and is very interesting.

**Chennamane:** Indoor games like 'Chennamane' 'Chaduranga' 'Kavade', and 'Gajjugadata' are popular in the region. 'Chennamane' is a traditional game and there are number of references to it. This is played by one and all. Dr. Peter J. Class, a renowned sociologist, opines that, this game was being played in Africa since 3000 years so it is one of the ancient games of the world. There are pits on the rocks in tribal areas of Karnataka suggesting the game. This game is played with planks of wood or stone, having two rows of seven pits each. It is played with tamarind seeds or some other seeds by two persons. There are so many ways of playing it. This game is played in socio-religious function. The plank has religious importance and is not touched with feet.

**Kutti Donne:** 'Kuttidonne' is the counterpart of gilli-dandu of Mysore area. It is close to modern Cricket and two sticks 'Kutti' a small stick and 'Donne' a big one are used in it. Being 'out' is called 'Baud'. This resembles gilli-dandu game of Mysore in all respects.

**Kaimadake:** A type of local game called 'Chippulu Chippulu' played by small kids. They place their hands on the ground and are counted with the chanting of a song as follows. "Chippulu Chippulu, Pettakanji, Balekamba, Belladose, Bajildose, Guliappa, Gurugunji, Gudu gudu gumma, Dose maduve chaam, choom, chooi chooi.

**Gopura Aata :** This game is played with fists arranged in a pyramid. A boy throws a stone and somebody from the pyramid will catch it. So on goes the game. Similarly there are indoor games like 'Dore Aata', Maduveaata, Maneaata, Kanna muchchale aata and so on.

**Kakke Gili** (Crow of Parrot): This indoor game is found only in Dakshina Kannada. In it girls (some times boys) stand in a circle and make a ring with their thumb and pointing finger. They hold the ring one foot away from their mouth and spit through it. If the sputum passes

through the ring without touching it the player is called Parrot, If the sputum touches the ring that player is called crow (Kakke). Then all the crows and parrots assemble in two groups and chase each other.

**Gymnasium:** Gymnasium was learnt scientifically by Bycadia Yusuf Sahib of the district. Janardhana better known as *Talim Master* taught this to hundreds of people. His sons namely Dinakara, Sudhakara and Jayakar have mastered it. It is practiced in Garadi and Gymnasiums.

The important gymnasiums of the district are as follows:

1. 'Veera Maruthi Vyayamashale'(1938) of Bolara, encouraging 'Kabbaddi' and other sports along with gymnastics.
2. Balanjaneya Vyama Shale (1946), is training weight lifting and body building. The tutor of the gymnasium namely B.Jajendra Nyak is internationally known for his gymnastics. Similarly Jai Veera Maruthi gymnasium of Tokkottu and its teacher Shankarappa are very popular in the region. Salyan Gymnasium of Houge Bazar is another gymnasium of the region. The government of Karnataka has given due importance to sports of the district and 'Mangala Playground' is an example to it.
3. Yashavantha Gymnasium, Bantval.

The banks of the district are encouraging the players by providing jobs.

**Body Building:** There are number of body builders in the district who are internationally famous Bhaskara Tokkottu of K.S.R.T.C (Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation) is internationally known body builder of the district. He started practicing simple exercises to cure his broken legs and got relief. He is a recipient of the highest award of Indian sports namely '*Arjuna Award*' and also he has won many certificates in Mr. Asia competitions of Japan. S.G.Gurumurthy, a winner of *Bharath Kumar award* is running *Sagar Vyayama Shale* at Sagara. Jayasheela Tokkottu, Ganesh Pandeshvar, Kishan Kumar, Sadananda L Salyan and Ikala Harish Shetty of Mulki are some of the important body builders of the district.

**Wrestling:** It is another important popular game of the district. Palimaru Sankrappa Suvarna, a popular name in the field, has started *Ramanjaneya Vyayama Shale* at Kudroli. Besides he has also started two more gymnasiums in the district. Anandappa Kanchana of Ullala, another wrestler of the district, has started a number of gymnasiums. "*Dakshina Kannada Jilla Kusti Sangha*" (Dakshina Kannada District

Wrestling Association) is established to encourage the art of wrestling. It organizes competitions annually and gives awards like *Tulunadu Kumar* and *Tulunadu Kesari* .

**Sri Veera Maruthi Vyayama Shale, Bolar:** Sri Veera Marurtti gymnasium was established in 1938 by some enthusiastic wrestlers in Bolar near Mangalore by raising public funds. This organization was encouraging and helping wrestlers to participate in state and national level wrestling competitions. There was also a Kabaddi troop in the gymnasium which had won many prizes. This gymnasium was also conducting district and state level programmes in sports and cultural events. There were forty members in the organization in 1972.

**Weight Lifting Competition:** This competition was liked by both men and women and it had become very popular in the district. Narayan Shenai was a champion in power lifting and he was also the president of Weight Lifting Federation of India. P.K.Yashoda, a Mangalorean of Kerala origin joined *Sri Balanjaneya Vyayama Shale* to cure her asthma. She cured herself by practicing weight lifting and became internationally known weightlifter. She became so famous that she got Arjuna award. Another weightlifter by name Arthour D'souza who was an employee of Karnataka Bank participated in international weightlifting competitions held at Russia and Turkey. Loknath Bolar, a weight lifter, was an employee of Corporation Bank. He was famous in bench- press style of weight lifting as he was suffering from polio.

Banamati Mendan, an employee of Syndicate Bank was a volleyball player and she was encouraged by her father's gymnasium and she turned to power lifting. She became internationally famous and got gold medal in the competition held at Adelaide in Australia. Pushpa another Power lifter from the same Bank won gold medal. Similarly, Saraswati Putran and A. Shashikala were also famous power lifters of the district.

**Football :**Football was also one of the national games of the district. The friendship between coastal Karnataka and Bombay was more than 150 years old and it reflected in all spheres of the life. Some youth of Dakshina Kannada established *South Kanara Football Association (SKFA)* in 1925 at Mumbai. It was supposed to be the first of its kind established by Kannadigas in Maharashtra. This association participated in national and international level competitions and had produced national level players.

**Western India Football Association (WIFA):** was an authoritative football association of western India. Against this *Davis Canara*

*Association of Football* came into existence. But SKFA (Dakshina Kannada Football Association) became authoritative association of sports activities of the district, so Davis Canara group was automatically closed. T.M.Mendan, an employee of Tata group was famous and known as 'Bheeshma of Football' in sports field of Mumbai. He got football training at England and he was kicking the ball up to a distance of 110 yards. It was an achievement in that field which was named after him as *Mendan Kick* even to this day. K.J.Saliyana who was trained by Mendan was another name in this field, who was an expert in heading the ball in any direction. The contemporaries of these stalwarts of football are Deeya Suvarna, M.R.Sriman, N.K.Uchil (later he was referee to international competitions). By the efforts of Varadaraja Adya and Shivaram, D.Kanchan the name of SKFA was renamed as *Karnataka Sporting Association* and it provided membership for all Kannadigas. In the same year Indian football players participated in Olympic Games for the first time. Varaadaraja of Bangalore and Sanjiv Uchchil member of WFIA of Dakshina Kannada were Captain and vice captain respectively. Many trading associations of Mumbai were conducting football competitions since four-five decades and also provided jobs for good players of Dakshina Kannada. Ramappa Tingalaya, Abdul Rasheed Kudroli are worth mentioning players

**Athletics:** Dakshina Kannada district had made name in the field of athletics even before independence because of the efforts of R.N. Uchchil. He had won a prize in an international meet held at Ceylon in 1946 in 800 meters running competition. Similarly persons like Raghu Kotiyan and Dayananda Kumar had made name in 10,000 meters walking competition, Sanjeev Puttur and Ullalarao (in pole vault), U.G.Shetty (in decathlon) Gopal Kadiyar and G.R.Rao (Javelin throw) Ramesh Putran (in twenty and fifty kilometer walking race) Ravindra Shetty in 400 meter and Raja Uchchil in 100 and 200 meters running, Gerald D'souza in high jump had made their names. Famous athletes since 1980 onwards are Vandana Rao (Olympian), Vandana Shanbag (Olympian), Anandshetty, Damodar Gowda, Cliferd Joseph and others.

**Cricket:** Malti Holla was a great name in the field of women's cricket. Due to polio she lost her two legs in an early age. But she got higher education and became an employee of Syndicate Bank. Sitting in wheelchair she practiced discus throw, shot put, javelin throw, wheel chair race and such other sports competition held at Seoul, Denmark, Beijing and so on. Budhi Kunderan of Mulki was a cricket player of

national fame (1939). He had played 18 test matches at West Indies and England. Likewise Ravishanker G. Shastry of Enna village of Karkala taluk was another famous cricketer of the district. P. Sarvotham Nayak of Puttur has a cricket library at his residence with 300 books on cricket. Abhinaya Shetty of Mandarti (1983) was famous for his batting and received a cricket scholarship of ₹ 450/- from Veerendra Hegde, Dharmadhikari of Dharmasthala Manjunatha Temple.

**Marathon Race :** Bijain Silvester Pirera (1959) was an international level marathon runner of the district. He participated in the world marathon race competition held at London and represented Oman as he lived there. Purandara Kadri is another worth mentioning marathon runner of the district. Vandana Rao famous as 'Runner Queen' was another marathon runner of the district, was an employee of Corporation Bank. She has won a gold medal in the *Asiad athletic meet* at Seoul and also the *Arjun Award* from the state Government. Parimala basically a marathon runner later turned to cricket and became famous in the field. Similarly M.B. Satish of Vijaya Bank was a player of high jump, long jump, and cricket. Imran of Mudbidire was famous for motorbike race and had won more than fifty prizes. Besides Benjamin D'souza father of T.A. Mathias have rendered yeoman service in the sports field and have won national awards. Famous swimmers like Roshni Prabhu, Anand Ameen of Bengere belong to the district of Dakshina Kannada.

**Yogasana:** In India *yogasana* is practiced since ancient times. At present it is internationally popular and has got sports value. Attur Nagendra Kumar of Karkala is internationally famous in the field of yoga and has won awards. He invented twenty various types of *asanas* in yoga which he exhibits in international competitions.

**Karate :** It is said that Karate is a martial art of Indian origin. Kalrippamattu a place in Kerala state is the original place of Indian Karate. Ramesh Kunder has got *Black Belt* of Karate. The Dakshina Kannada district is also famous in Karate. *Indian Academy of Martial Arts* is a famous Karate association of Mangalore. The association provides training in Karate in various styles. Budokan is one such style in which Praveenkumar, Lester D'souza, Mangaldas, Shanker Rao, Rammohan and Ashokpandith have won Black Belts. Praveenkumar is an authoritative master in Budokan style whereas Chandrasekharshetty of Kundapura has trained many in shorinrue style of Karate

**Cycling:** Sebastin Kutino (1971) of Mallikatte has gained recognition in Cycle race by hard work at the National level. NCC cadets of

Mudbidire, namely Hariprasad Nayak, G. Sunilkumar, G.Ganesh, Sudhir, Anjan, Rajesh, Chaitanya kumar have travelled 6000 kilometers distances in fifty four days from South India to Nepal by bi-cycles. They met rural people and responded to their feelings. Similarly the air wing cadets of Government college of Mangalore started marathon cycling in 1993 to develop awareness against drugs. They travelled up to Khatmandu which took 78 days. G.N.Ashokvardhan and members of Arohana troop namely G.A.Devaki, B.Balakrishna, P.U.Upadya, P.V.Nayak, and K. Rajasekhararao travelled by Motor Cycle and visited places of importance. Hariprasad K.Shetty of Bajpe was residing at Delhi started a marathon race in 1983 holding National flag. The intention behind the race was to develop awareness against dowry. He visited 19 states and six Union Territories and addressed students of 452 colleges where he delivered speeches against dowry. About 60,000 youths who were impressed by the speeches of Hariprasad, took oath against dowry.

**Roller Skating:** Chadrakantha Rao of Brahmavar is a roller skater, has made achievement in Roller Skating. He travelled with it for 16 days and covered the distance of 992 kilometers.

**Water Sports Club of New Mangalore:** This sports club was established in 1994 in Tannirbavi beach of Mangalore. This was first of its kind in the state. This club provides entertainment like water scooters, pedal boats, water cycle, Island Picnic and so on. It also provides training of Boat riding, yachting, wind surfing and such other adventures in water sports.

**Karavali Automotive Sports Club:** This Sports club encourages adventurous water sports. It also conducts rallies of two wheelers and four wheelers and also two wheeler surf tract rallies at sea coast. Surf tract rally competition is very tough because the competitors have to ride their two wheelers along with sea waves. This sport is a gift of Dakshina Kannada to the nation.

**Gliding:** Neivile Radrigs a glider of Mangalore covered a distance of 6.2 kilometres from Mangalore to Manipal in 1.4 hours in gliding. He used single feature hand glide which had 2.5 HP and an ability to carry 90 kilograms.

**Play Grounds:** The Government of Karnataka has provided playgrounds to encourage and facilitate sports in the district. *The Department of District Youth Service and Sports* takes the responsibility and management of sports of the district. Among the important playgrounds of the district *Mangala Playground* of Mangalore is worth

mentioning. It was built by the Mangalore city corporation in 1979 which provides accommodation for 10,000 people. In 1986 a national open athletic meet was organized in the Mangla Playground. Facilities for indoor games and multi gyms are also being provided. Besides playgrounds at Puttur, Sulya and Belthangadi are under construction.

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