Chapter 3

Origin and Evolution of Press in Karnataka Area

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3.5 Origin and Evolution of Press in Karnataka.
3.1 Introduction:

Karnataka was formed on 1st November 1956 when the Government of India decided to form linguistic states. So the writers, intellectuals, politicians and almost everybody felt that the areas, which had scattered in different provinces, have to be brought under one banner or one state. It does have some advantages, as language is a big binding factor¹.

Varakavi Bendre, Dr. V.K.Gokak and their fellow writers prepared the grounds for the formation of a new state. Great poet Kuvempu made a great contribution for the achievement of the goal. There are innumerable and unnoticed men and women who fought for the unification of Kannada areas. Among politicians special mention has to be made of Kengal Hanumanthaiah, Kadidaal Manjappa, S.Nijalingappa, T.Subramanyam who made Karnataka a reality².

The Kannada speaking people were scattered under five administrative units before an unified Karnataka state emerged in 1956. The Kannada press then operating from different areas but their goal was to achieve Free India and unified Karnataka State³. It was the German missionaries of the Basel mission who devised Kannada types for the first time and started printing in Kannada. It was they who started the first Kannada news paper Mangalore Samachar with Moegling as Editor in 1843. Of course they did not indulge in political commentary then, but only reported events⁴.

¹ Karnataka State Gazetteer (Part-I); Ed. Suryanath Kamath U. Kamath, Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore, 1982, pp.359-386.
² ibid
³ ibid
⁴ ibid
Even now Karnataka has not been fully formed, as some of the Kannada speaking areas remain outside the boundary viz. Madagashira and Akkalkot of Andhra Pradesh, Sholapur of Maharashtra, Ooty of Tamil Nadu and Kasargod of Kerala. Newspapers played vital role in the nationalist movement in the Karnataka Area. The growth of newspapers finds consonance with the development of nationalist movement in India.

The press is a unique institution where general theories and principles cannot be universally applied. Each country evolves its own press system according to its societal needs and aspirations. The press is essentially a product of historical process and reflects the values of the region or the nation. That indigenous traditions and philosophies have a greater bearing on the press system than any scale of value based on western communication theories and that there is a real need to re-examine western theories and practices in the light of Asian culture and traditions. However, the search for an Asian perspective does not imply rejection of the western perspective. It should take whatever is useful and put this in the context of that society's social structure and cultural values.

3.2 Stages of the Growth of the Newspaper:

The growth of development of the Indian press can be examined in the three stages. The first stage- 1780 to 1857- saw the publication of the first newspaper, Bengal Gazette by James Augustus Hickey and the conflict between the pro-authorities and dissident editors. In the early part of the career, the Indian Press had been left to follow its own course, with no other check than that

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5 ibid
6 ibid
which the law of the libel imposed⁸. The character of the papers of early days shows that the indulgence was abused, and that, while they were useless as vehicle of information of any value, they were filled with indecorous attacks on private life and ignorant censures of public measures. This period also witnessed the birth of the vernacular press⁹.

The second stage- 1857 to 1918- The Nationalists Newspapers: marked the emergence of a press deeply involved in the nationalist struggle. Bala Gangadhar Tilak, Mahadeo Govinda Ranade, Dadabai Naoroji and others used the press to disseminate the messages against the oppressive rule of the British Raj. The Government enacted the 1878 Vernacular Act, which was cleverly drafted to curb vernacular publications¹⁰.

The third stage is from 1918 to 1947. As far as the Indian Press is concerned, this was great period. Barring the newspapers, owned and controlled by the British Raj. The entire National press wholly identified with the freedom struggle. This period is greatly associated with Gandhiji, nationalists made use of newspapers to energies the freedom movement in nook and corner of India¹¹.

The Karnataka Press finds berth at the end of the first stage of development. Mangalore Samachar, Kannada Weekly was started in 1843 by Basel Mission, Germany Missionary there in Mangalore. Then it was shifted to Bellary where it did not survive for a long time and ceased to exist.

The influence of the Karnataka Area press from 1843 to 1857 was negligible¹².

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⁷ ibid
⁹ ibid
¹⁰ ibid
¹¹ ibid
¹² Karnataka State Gazetteer, Journalism in Karnataka, 1986, pp 930-970.
The major types of Indian Press is shown in the Ray Diagram-A.

### 3.3 Press in Karnataka Areas:

The second stage of the development of Karnataka Press was exorbitant. The language of the press was polite, less volatile, functioning within the parameter laid down by the British Raj. During this time Karnataka press worked as the vehicle of information in the region. The growth of the press can be attributed to the growth of literacy rate in Karnataka area; inspired by the Tilak newspapers: Kesari and Maratta. In this period Karnataka Press created renaissance in literature\textsuperscript{13}.

The third Stage of the development of Karnataka Press is highly, volatile, vitriolic, determined for complete independence, vibrant and served as the catalyst for Nationalist movement which resulted in Unification of Karnataka\textsuperscript{14}.

### 3.4 Growth of Education and the Press:

The growth of newspapers is the aftermath development of education for the people of Karnataka Area\textsuperscript{15}. The beginning of modern education could be traced to the establishment of Free English School at Mysore in 1833 by the palace of Mysore (for the erstwhile Mysore area); of the two Marathi Vernacular schools at Dharwad and Hubli in 1826 by the Bombay Native School and School Book Society respectively (for the Belgaum Area); of schools in Mangalore, Udupi and Bellary in 1838 (for Madras Karnataka Area); of the Darul Uloom at Gulbarga in 1853 by Sir Salaarjung (for the Gulbarga area); of the two Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Madikeri and Virajpet.

\textsuperscript{14} ibid
\textsuperscript{15} ibid
Types of Newspapers in India (1780-1950)  Ray Diagram-A NO.1

Indian Press

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British Newspapers</th>
<th>Anglo-Indian Newspapers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indian Newspapers</td>
<td>Anglo-Indian Newspapers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Missionaries N.P.</td>
<td>Native N.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amusement &amp; Advertisement Newspapers</td>
<td>Literature &amp; Grammar N. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Economy Newspapers</td>
<td>Promotion of Christianity Newspapers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social reformation Newspapers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Educational Political Literature Propagation of Views of INC Social Aspect


Counter to Christian (Hinduism) Thought

Newspaper

Moderates Newspapers Extremist NP Muslim League NP Socialist NP Communist NP

Revolutionary Newspapers Underground Newspapers Pamphlets

Regionalism and Nationalism

Newspapers for Indian Freedom Movement

Newspapers for Unification of Karnataka
Kannada School at Ponnampet by the Government in 1834 (for the Kodagu Area). Christian Missionaries played a major role in starting schools and imparting English education during the 19th century. The western rule and its impact brought about radical social change in India. The degree of changes were more rapid in Daksina Kannada Area. The spread of education, emancipation of women and the emancipation of the depressed and backward classes and other social activities were taking place in the region.

The British rule that began did not bring out a sudden change. Maintenance of peace and order was an immediate outcome of British rule, as it ended local wars and put an end to criminal tendencies that generally followed disturbed conditions. The real change was brought in only after the advent of the Basel Mission, the German protestant Mission. Basel Mission which started its activities there in Mangalore and in Udupi in 1838. These schools became center of gravity of imparting education to the natives.

The vigorous activities of the Basel Mission provoked the Catholics to undertake similar activities as such they started an English school in Mangalore in 1844 which grew to be St. Aloysius High school. The public who were not very happy about sending their children to the Christian school. Hence they raised funds and helped founding of the Government school in Mangalore in 1867. Subsequently, the first college in Karnataka, the Government Arts College in 1869 (Dharwad), followed by St. Aloussius college in 1874.

The Madras Elementary Education Act of 1863 and the Local Funds Act of 1871

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16 Karnataka State gazetteer; Growth of Education in Karnataka, 1986.
17 South Canara Gazetteer, 1973, p. 547.
18 ibid.
19 ibid.
helped the enlarging of educational facilities. Male literacy was 2.33% in 1881 and Female literacy was .18% (South Canara Manual, 11, p. 110.) In 1921, the figures were: Male 16.20% and female 2.20%.

**Hindus:** Male literacy was 15.08%
Female literacy was 2.10%

**Muslims:** Male literacy was 12.70%
Female literacy was 1.5%

**Christians:** Male literacy rate 21.8%
Female Literacy was 10.8%

The South Canara manual (1895) opines: it will be seen that South Canara occupies a much lower position in the scale of education of males than the presidency generally, while female education is apparently better cared for than more in most districts

**The Second Area**

Where the protestants did pioneering work was printing. The first Kannada newspaper Mangalore Samachar was started by the Basel Mission in 1843. Even here Catholics followed them close on the heels. The South Canara Manual points out in 1895 that there were two printing Presses in Mangalore, one of the Basel Mission and other run by the Jesuits.

The printing Industry flourished in Mangalore. Newspapers were brought out in considerable number, by 1918, as many as 20 made their appearance in

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20 ibid
21 Madras District Gazetteer, Supplement, 1938, p. 79
22 South Canara Manual, 1895, p. 110
23 Madras District Gazette, Supplement, 1938, pp. 203-04
the district, some, of course having a very short life. A very interesting development is the printing of Yakshagana texts and making them easily available to considerable number of talamaddale troupers. *Yakshagana and Talamaddale* has played its own role in shaping the character of the people. It created hunger for knowledge in many. This becomes a separate current, as important as, the impact of the Basel Mission, influencing the social life of Dakshina kannada.

Activities of the Basel Mission, especially its evangelical activities, its propaganda against Hindu religion and philosophy and its activity among the depressed classes and its own reaction. This is equally important. Advent of the Brahma Samaj, Theosophical Society and Arya Samaj, the last one thought late ( 1919 ), were all the way of reaction to the activities of the Basel Mission, and also of the Catholics, who had followed suit.

**Social Changes in Dakshina Kannada: Certain Trends**

Characteristically, the first printing press established in Bangalore was in Kannada language. It was in the year 1840; it was a lithographic press. But by the year 1858 there were seven such Kannada lithographic presses owned by a few persons. With the spread of English education, however, the necessity of establishing an English printing press was keenly felt. Accordingly, in the year 1858, a Government printing press, in English types, was formally opened at Bangalore, at a cost of Rs 7,500 per annum under the supervision of an eminent educationist Rev. J. Garre of the Wesleyan Mission. But the main object

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24 *ibid.*
25 *ibid.*, p. 98.
26 *ibid.* pp. 98-99
28 *ibid*
of this Government press and other existing Kannada Lithographic presses was to produce cheap text books for the children. It was therefore only after a lapse of one year, in 1859, that English printing presses, privately owned, were established and impetus given for starting of an English newspaper.

Maharaja of Mysore founded an English Medium in 1833 there in Mysore. The intention of the Maharaja was to extend free education for poor children. In 1854, Wesleyan Mission started schools in Mysore. In order to encourage the social work of the mission, government granted donations. Government Highschool was started in 1858 in Bangalore. The schools subsequently started in Tumkur, Shimoga, Hassan and Mysore and Bangalore were brought under the Government control. In 1942, Government had taken over the authority of primary education.

Belgaum: (Bombay province):

Bombay Native school and school book society started Marati Vernacular school in 1826 at Hubli and Dharwad (Head office Bombay). In 1836, Belgaum and Dharwad Collectorate recognized Kannada Language and made official language. Henceforth started Kannada schools in the region. Education was handed over to the department of Education in 1856. By the year 1848, many schools were started especially in Dharwad. There were 34 schools started covering the area Dharwad, Belgaum and Sollapur.
Library at Belgaum and at Dharwad started\textsuperscript{35}.

1850- English schools (Sardar English Schools) started at Belgaum

1833- London Missionary school started

7- Boys schools at Belgaum

6- Girls schools at Belgaum.

Basel Mission schools started in Dharwad, Gadag, Guledagudda and in Hubli

1881-82- Kannada translation Office started in Dharwad.

The promoters of Kannada schools in the Kannada regions were\textsuperscript{36}:

- Dy. Chennabasappa
- Venkatarangarao Katti
- Bhujanga Rao
- Huyilgola
- S.K.Roddha
- R.A.savanoor
- W.A.Russel
- S.V.patawardhana.

1861- Kannada spoken places of Satara and Sollapur were brought under the new collectorate.

1862- South Division, Kannada speaking Area came into being

1883  763 Government Vernacular schools with 44,603 students enrolled
17 Govt, aided schools with 1110 students enrolled.

The schools were also started at the following places

- Jamakhandi
- Mudhola
- Savanuru lakshmeshwar
- Ramdurga

The Growth of Education in Mysore Province; Hyderabad Province; Belgaum Province; Dakshina Kannada; Bellary are shown in Graph No.1 to Graph No.5

\textsuperscript{35} ibid
\textsuperscript{36} Gazetteer of Karnataka Vol. III, Education in Modern Mysore, 1856, pp. 5-10
respectively. Circulation of Newspapers in Karnataka Area during the period 1840 to 1950 is shown in Graph No.6.

3.5 Origin and Evolution of Press In Karnataka:

Journalism In Karnataka: Journalism in Karnataka took roots many decades after the birth of first newspaper in India which was in English. The History of Kannada Newspapers is possibly 150 years old. The first kannada newspaper appeared in the coastal town of Mangalore in July, 1943\textsuperscript{37}. Its title very appropriately was the \textit{Mangalore Samachar} with, Rev. Moegling of the Basel Mission as its Editor- publisher. The prime reason behind this Lithographic was the propagation of Christianity. It supplied news also. There after, many more Newspapers, for that matter, sheets came into being. After one year of the inception of \textit{Mangalore Samachar}, this was transferred to Bellary with the new name the \textit{Kannada Samachar}. And it did not survive more\textsuperscript{38}.

Besides Kannada journals, Belgaum has the distinction of publishing the first Kannada weekly, \textit{Subudhi Prakasha}, in 1849. It was a \textit{lithographic} Journal and details on its publisher, editor and other related matters are not available. The premature death of Kannada Samachar had an effect on the missionaries who kept themselves aloof from the business of newspaper publication for quite some time. It is also stated that another journal, \textit{Jnana Prakasha} was in existence by 1885. However, Herman Moegling, the pioneer journalist in Karnataka, could not be indolent and started a weekly, the \textit{kannada}.

\textsuperscript{37} \textit{Gazetteer of Karnataka} II, 1986
\textsuperscript{38} ibid
Graph No.1

Primary Education in Mysore Province since inception (1867-68 to 1955-56)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Schools</th>
<th>Male students</th>
<th>Female students</th>
<th>Total No. of students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1867-68</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870-71</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880-81</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>35219</td>
<td>3077</td>
<td>23296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890-91</td>
<td>1306</td>
<td>40261</td>
<td>6832</td>
<td>47093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900-01</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>52118</td>
<td>13375</td>
<td>65493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910-11</td>
<td>2077</td>
<td>60168</td>
<td>14636</td>
<td>74804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-21</td>
<td>8800</td>
<td>183108</td>
<td>38866</td>
<td>221974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-31</td>
<td>6395</td>
<td>222816</td>
<td>31443</td>
<td>254259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940-41</td>
<td>6505</td>
<td>239163</td>
<td>35291</td>
<td>274454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-51</td>
<td>10184</td>
<td>421558</td>
<td>213648</td>
<td>635206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>12553</td>
<td>566705</td>
<td>293360</td>
<td>860065</td>
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</table>

Primary Schools in Hyderabad Province since inception.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Schools</th>
<th>No. of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Series 1</td>
<td>Series 2</td>
<td>Series 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>31138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>52221</td>
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<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>62172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>2092</td>
<td>130000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The growth of Primary Education in Belgaum Dist. (Bombay Province) since inception.

Graph No. 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of School (Series-1)</th>
<th>No. of Students (Series-2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1891-92</td>
<td>1309</td>
<td>76094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902-03</td>
<td>1372</td>
<td>55298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921-22</td>
<td>2240</td>
<td>145297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946-47</td>
<td>4111</td>
<td>304346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>6086</td>
<td>632000</td>
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Primary Schools in Dakshina Kannada District since inception, (1881-1956)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>No. of Schools</th>
<th>No. of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1881-82</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>6956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891-92</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>12487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921-22</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>60226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931-32</td>
<td>1352</td>
<td>97033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946-47</td>
<td>1249</td>
<td>169946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>1298</td>
<td>174000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Primary Schools in Bellary District since inception (1880-1946.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>No. of Schools Series 1</th>
<th>No. of Students Series 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1881-82</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>9956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891-92</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>19116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931-32</td>
<td>1211</td>
<td>44323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946-47</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>53970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph No.5

Primary Schools in Bellary Dist.

Source: Gazetteer of Karnataka, Vol. III, 1986
Newspapers of Karnataka Area for the period 1840-1950

Graph No.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>No. of Newspapers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1840-49</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850-59</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860-69</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870-79</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>1880-89</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>1890-99</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900-09</td>
<td>66</td>
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<tr>
<td>1910-1919</td>
<td>101</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920-1929</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-1939</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940-1949</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: List of Newspapers, Karnataka State Gazettee, Part II, Govt. of Karnataka, B'lore, 1983
Vrithika or the Canarese Message from Mangalore in 1857, But this journal too breathed its last in a year

The city of Mysore was the center for all the literary and political activities in the erstwhile Mysore State and naturally, newspapers and periodicals mushroomed there. Its first weekly newspaper, the Mysooru Vrissanta Bodhini appeared in June 1859 and lasted till 1864. Bhasyam Tirumalacharya, the man behind the Vrithanta Bodhini published a fortnightly, the Karnataka Prakashika(1865) with the help of his son, Bhashyam Bhashyacharya. The journal though died in 1868, had a series of revivals as weekly from 1873-1896.

A Kannada Journal, the Arunadhaya in 1862, B. H. Rice, being the editor, whose idea was to propagate Christianity. It was closed for some time and it was revived in 1886 was only for a brief stint. During the same year, Mangalore saw the birth of a bi-lingual fortnightly, the Vritantra Vartamana Sangraha or the Illustrated Canarese Journal, Kittle and Mack being its editors, published by the Bombay Canarese Vernacular Society. One more important Journal, the only one that circled one hundred years of full service, the Kannada Shala Patrika appeared in Belgaum in 1865. At, first, its name was Matha Patrike. By April, 1867, it became Shala Patrika and in 1871 was renamed Kannada Shala Patrika. Now it is being continued as Jeevana Shikshana. Dy. Inspector of schools, Channabasappa was the founder, who dedicated it for the development of Kannada as a mass language in the place of Marati in North Karnataka. That region, had a good number of Marati Journals that were critical of the

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* ibid
* ibid
* ibid
* ibid
Kannadigas at times. The *Belgaum Samachar* (1864) a Marati Journal, was fearless and exposed the misdeeds of authorities. Another Marati Periodical the *Hitechchu* (1870) appeared from Kaladagi, a military cantonment in the Bijapur District. Before this, the first Kannada Law Journal, the *Nyaya Sangraha* was published in Mangalore in 1868, under the stewardship of Udbhaya Gopalakrishnaiah, but did not last for even a year.

One of the oldest and surviving newspaper is the *Mysore Gazette*. Today's Gazette just publishes Government Publications. This journal in English and Kannada started on April 7, 1866, used to publish news and views also. Its editor was L. Rickett. The Basel Mission printed the first issue of the *Sahhapatra* (1868) from Mangalore. With mass enlightenment as his sole aim, Venkata Ranga Katti established the *Shodaka*, a monthly that lived from 1875-1878. Belgaum had one more Kannada monthly, *Karnataka Jnanamanjari in 1874*.

Dharwada Vritta was founded in September, 1873, as a Marati Journal. Two more Marati journals, the *Hubli Vaibhava* and the *Karnataka Varthika* appeared in 1879. The last mentioned Journal published from Dharwad had a good circulation and made name among the literates. Though essentially meant for the affairs of Karnataka Area, very peculiarly the language medium was Marati. The *Pushpa Malike* (1880) was edited by Setti Kalyanappa.

After the closer of *Shodhaka*, Venkata Ranga Katti launched the *Loka Shikshaka* (1888) from Dharwad. The *Sudharshana* (1886, Udupi) was circulated in Dakshina Kannada and old Mysore Areas. Mysore Ranga Rao edited the

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43 ibid
44 ibid
44 ibid
46 ibid
47 ibid
Kodagu Chandrike from Bangalore in 1883\textsuperscript{48}. The Wesleyan Mission in Mysore published the \textit{Vrittanta Patrike} in 1887. During the same year, the \textit{Police Gazette} appeared from Bangalore. It was under circulation for more than 20 years. The \textit{Chandrodaya} (1883, Dharwad) began publication as a Saturday and was very much critical of the Government of the day. A small town in north Karnataka Area, Gadag had news weekly in the \textit{Rasika Ranjini} (1884). It was a four page lithographic publication containing more number of Government Notifications. This town had another weekly, Satyvarta by 1888. The \textit{Vrittanta Manjari} of Dharwad swamped the news stand in 1885. One more journal, the Loka Bandhu was started there in 1889. the Karnataka Hitechchu also deserves the mention\textsuperscript{49}.

M. Venkatakrishnaiah, popularly known as the \textit{Grand old man of Mysore} excelled in Journalism. His Motto \textit{Service to the Public} had a ventilator through the columns of his newspapers. Venkatakrishnaiah jumped into Journalism through the \textit{Hitabhodim} (1883), a news journal of high esteem\textsuperscript{50}. It was first edited by M B Shrinivas Iyengar and M.S. Puttanna. Venkatakrishnaiah, who was lending his hands in its production, had to take over the ownership, after eleven month’s. As a man with reformist ideas, M. Venkatakrishnaiah has left indelible impression on Kannada journalism. Soon he started weekly, the \textit{Vrittantra Chintamani} in 1885, and it echoed his sentiments. Its sharp editorial comments were a treat to the readers. He fought the administrators with his pen and people simply loved his forthrightness. Venkatakrishnaiah started many journals both in English and in kannada in Mysore: Mysore Herald (1886, English), wealth of Mysore (1912, English, Monthly), the Sampadabhyusalya.

\textsuperscript{48} ibid
Kannada daily, 1912), the Nature Cure (English Daily) and the Sadhvi (1912). The Sadhvi, at first, was a Kannada weekly, but it is being run as a daily. Popularly known as Tataiah, he was a firm believer in education in Journalism. He trained two young brothers M. Gopala Iyengar and M. Shrinivasa Iyengar, who published the Kannada Nadegannadi (1895) from Bangalore. This journal fell a prey to the Press Regulations, 1908 and was stopped.

The first Kannada daily newspaper, the Suryodaya Prakashka (1888, Mangalore) was the efforts of B. Narasinga Rao, but the financial and other constraints might have forced him to convert him into a weekly. Bijapur's Karnataka Vaibhava (1892) is one of the oldest Newspapers. The Deshabimani (1894) of B. Shrinivasa Iyengar became both cause and victim to the press Regulations. The Shimoga Vrittanta Manjari (1898, Shimoga) of Byadagi Sheshagiri Rao, the Vichari of Karwar in Kannada and Marati and the Karnataka Mitra (1919, Belgaum) were the other journals of eminence. The Basel Mission started the Satya Dipika (1896).

At the end of the 19th century, the following newspapers came into existence - the Kannada Kesari (1888, Hubli), the Viveka Dipika (1894, Mysore) of K. T. Shrinivasa Deshikacharu, the Surabi (1896) of Shrikantesha Gowda, the Jnanodaya (1896, Shimoga) by Byadagi Sheshagiri Rao, the Vidyadayini (1897, Bangalore), the Subodhini (1871, Mangalore) and the Suvasini (1900,
The *Satya Dipike* was at first a monthly and later became a weekly. Panje Mangesha Rao used to contribute short stories, essays and poems for this journal. The *Suvasini* was edited by Bengal Rama Rao. This acclaimed literary journal lived for just three years. North Karnataka’s important journal, the *rajahamsa* (1891, Dharwad), and the *karnataka*’ *Vritta* and *Dhananjaya* (1892) were known for their virulent language. The shrikrishna Sukti (1905, Udupi) of Karody Subba Rao and Kadekaru Raja Gopalakrishna Rao excelled in literary writing and was proudly mentioned by other journals. Renowned literatures like Huruli Bheema Rao, Aluru Venkata Rao, Bantwala Seetharama Rao, Masti Venkatesha Iyengar, Benegal Rama Rao, H. Chidambarnaiah and others wrote poems, essays and short stories for this journals. In order to print and publish the Bengali Novels translated into Kannada, B Venkatacharya established the *Avakasha Toshini* (1906-07, Mysore) Yejman Veerabasappa’s *Mysore star* (1900, Mysore), espoused its own ideological causes. With a similar purpose behind, the Vakkaligara Sanga floated a Journal, the *Vakkaligara Patrike* (1907, Bangalore) and C. Lakshmana Gowda was its first editor. Hardekar Manjappa conducted a weekly, the *Dhanurdhari* (1906 onwards), from Davangere. There were some newspapers that published both ancient poems and modern prose, which could be had in the book from later. Among them, the Karnataka kavya Manjari (1892, Mysore) of M. A Ramanuja Iyengar and S.G. Narashimhacharya, and the *Graduates* Trading Association at Mysore did yeoman service to the cause of Kannada Literature by publishing the translated works from English and Ancient and Modern poems and prose. The GTA’s dedication was its Karnataka
Granathamale (1893, Mysore). The Karnataka Kavya Kalanidhi (1899, Mysore) too did the same work. Even earlier, Konandur Shrinivasa Iyengar had started the Kavya Kalpadhraman (1892, Mysore) to introduce the Samskrita literature to Kannada readers. The same literary cause was responsible for the venture like the Bhasha Sevak (1894, Bijapur) and the Vagboosana (1896, Dharwad).

Sheshagiri Rao Konnur, Hanumantha Rao Sagara and Krishna Rao Hunagunda, who were school teachers, tried their hand in Kannada Journalism with the Bhasha Sevak. Dharwad was the center of literary activities in North Karnataka. The Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sanga, as a premier institution for this, introduced many young and talented men to the field of Kannada Literature. The Vagboosana monthly became its vehicle. To counter the Christian Missionaries and their religious propaganda, several newspapers were started.

By their side, reformist newspapers also found the light of the day. The Hindu Mathabimanii (1888, Bangalore) of Venkatakrishna Saraswati and R.S. Venkatakrishnaiah's Vivekananda (1898, Mysore) were two such monthly. The Bhudajana Manoranjini (1890-1994), the Kavyambhudi (1894) and the Jinamathadarsha (1898) devoted their column to the propagation of Jainism. P. V. Rudrappa and Kari Basava Shastry founded the Veerashivamatha Prakashike, a monthly in 1891. Other religious periodicals to the day were Aryamatha Sanjeevini (1890), the Hindumatha Prakashike (1896), and the Vedanta Vedavali (1898). Some Journals, solely devoted to the development of Education, also had their field day. The Stree Vidyabhimani, the Vijnana Dipike (1893), the Vidyarthi Kosha (1897), the Kannada Nudi (1895) of Venkata Subbachar and Shama Rao's Vidyadayini (1897) did pioneering work. Several

57 ibid
women editors made their way in kannada Journalism during the initial year of the twentieth century. T. Sanjeevamma started the Bhagyodaya (1914, Shimoga) and Tirumalamma published the Karnataka Nandini (1916, Mysore). They discussed the place of women in Indian Society. And pleaded for their emancipation. In 1913, M. Sitarama Jois had his Aya mahila (Mysore) for the same advocacy. The Saraswati (1922, Bangalore) of Kalyanamma excelled in Literary achievements.

The beginning of the twentieth century is no different from the latter part of the nineteenth century. However, the political movements changed the surface of Kannada Journalism. The birth of Indian National Congress and the entry of Mahatma Gandhi on the Political scene of India did have their impact on this field. For many young enthusiasts, newspapers became a potent medium to preach the ideal of National Freedom. The Kannada Kesari (1906, Hubli), a Kannada replica of Tilak's Marati Kesari, the Chandrodaya (1913, Dharwad), Kerur Vasudevacharya's Shubhodaya (1917, Dharwad) and the Sachitra Bharata (1913), Dharwad, the Karmaveera (1921, Dharwad), the Kannadiga (1925, Bagalkot) and the Vijaya (1921, Dharwad) extended their maximum support to the nationalist movement. D.V. Gundappa, a noted Kannada author, was also a journalist of par excellence. His Journalistic ventures include the Bharati (1907, Bangalore), a Kannada daily, a bi-weekly, the Mysore Times (1909, Bangalore), the Artha Sadhaka Patrika (1915) a Kannada monthly and the Karnataka (1912, Bangalore), A bi-weekly in English. The Vibhakara (1917-18, Belgaum), a Kannada-English weekly started by Panditappa Chikkodi.
spearheaded the movement against the forward communities.\textsuperscript{62} P.R. Ramiah's 
\textit{Tai Nadu} (1926-Mysore) was a staunch Nationalist Newspaper. In the 
Beginning, it was a weekly from Mysore, but later was transferred to Bangalore 
and converted into Daily(1928). N. S. \textit{Seetarama Sastry} edited both weekly and 
Daily \textit{Desha Bandhu}(1931, Bangalore) with popularity, and he was succeeded 
by N.S. Venkoba Rao. The \textit{Veera Kesari} (1928, Bangalore) of \textit{Seetarama 
Shastry} made its presence felt. T. T. Sharma delighted freedom lovers by his 
penchant heckling of the authorities through sword- sharp editorials. His 
\textit{Vishwa Karnataka} (1925) was a perennial source of headache to the 
administrators. Siddavanahalli Krishna Sharma, known for simple and effective 
writing, conducted this paper for some time. When T. T. Sharma's hands were 
tied up owing to several reasons\textsuperscript{63}. Likewise, B.N.\textit{Gupta's} 
\textit{Prajamatha} (1931,Madras) troubled the authorities constantly. Later it was 
brought to Bangalore and its publication was hindered. Undeterred, Gupta 
published it from Hubli under the title \textit{Prajamitra} to evade the proscribing of its 
copies. Now, the \textit{Prajamatha} is one of the largest selling Kannada weeklies 
though with a different ownership. Gupta also founded the \textit{Janavani} an evening 
Kannada daily(1934)\textsuperscript{64}. Other Journals such as the \textit{Swadeshabhimani} 
(Mangalore,1907), the \textit{Nadeegannachi} and the \textit{Vikata Vinidhini} also had their 
publication from Bangalore\textsuperscript{65}. When the Nationalist Movement was raging to 
new heights, several literary journals managed to move in dominating the 
leadership. Prominent among them are the \textit{Jaya Karnataka}(1922, Dharwad) of 
\textit{Alur Venkata Rao}, Galaganath's \textit{Sadbodha Chandrika}(1912,Agadi), the

\textsuperscript{62} \textit{ibid} \textsuperscript{63} \textit{ibid} \textsuperscript{64} \textit{ibid} \textsuperscript{65} \textit{ibid}
Jayanthi (1938, Dharwad), the Prabuddha Karnataka (1932, Bangalore) and the Kannada Sahitya Parishpatrike (1916, Bangalore), the Jeevana (1940, Dharwad) has its own Place in Kannada Literary Journalism. Later it was brought to Bangalore and noted literature, Masti edited it. The Samyukta Karnataka led the freedom movement in North Karnataka. It was started as weekly in 1929 in Belgaum by a group of energetic men. Soon its reins were transferred to the Hands of Kabbur Madhav Rao, Rama Rao Hukkerikar and Ranganatha and Ranganatha Ramachandra Diwakar. The paper was shifted to Hubli and it became a daily in 1933. The Loka Shikshana Trust of Diwakar took over the management. Its Bangalore Edition was launched in 1959. Karmaveera Weekly was also taken over. Hanumantha Rao Moharay spent all his energy to the development of Samyukta Karnataka. However, the Daily has changed many ownerships. R.R. Diwakar’s Nava Shakti (1923, Dharwad) was an English weekly. The Kannada Vritta (1916, Kamta) of North Kanara district has an impeccable record. Pt. Taranatha printed a monthly, the Prema. The Karnataka Sundari came out from Haveri under the editorship of P.S Desai. N. S. Hardikar’s Kannada monthly Hubballi Gazette (1939, Hubli) exposed the official apathy to civic facilities. Later, he started a Kannada weekly, Jai Hind from Hubli. The District of Dakshina Kannada Played a prominent role in the development of Newspapers in Karnataka. Its leading journals were the Kanteerava (1919, Mangalore), the Rastra Bhandu (1932, Mangalore), the Bhakti Sandesha (1918, Mangalore), the Badavara Bandhu (1932, Mangalore), the Bharathi (1933, Mulki) and the Karnataka Kesari (1928, Mangalore). As early

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66 ibid
67 ibid
68 ibid
as in 1923, Kota Shivaram Karant, had launched a monthly, the Vasantha from Puttur. Some prominent weeklies were Navashakti (1938) Udupi, the Dhureena (1935) and the Antharanga (1938, Udupi). The leading dailies of the district are the Nava Bharatha (1941, Mangalore) and the Udayavani (1970, Manipal). The Publishers of Udayavani of late have started a new illustrated weekly, Taranga (1983).

Bangalore saw two journals exclusively meant for publishing short stories, the Kategara (1933) and the Katha-Kunjje. The Naguvananda, and the Koravani (1942) were humour Journals. Devudu Narasimha Shastri edited the Namma Pustaka (1936). G. S. Krishna Rao Published the Katha Chandrike (1942). B. N. Gupta's Janapragati (1951, Bangalore) was a weekly revealer to the readers. Patil Puttappa has been editing the Prapancha Weekly (1954, Hubli) and the Vishwa Vani (1959) daily with Gusto. The Kasturi (1956, Hubli) and the Tushar (1973, Manipal) are the popular monthly digest in Kannada.

The Printer's Limited Bangalore, a joint stock company created History with their Newspapers, the Prajavani (a Kannada Daily, 1948) and the Deccan Herald (1948). Now the Institution is the foremost of all the Newspaper concerns in terms of circulation and prestige. Its other publications are Sudha a Kannada weekly and Mayoora, a Kannada monthly. Another Kannada daily, the Kannada Prabha, belonged to the Indian Express Group of Newspapers. Its inaugural issue came out on September 5, 1967, with N. S. Sitaramshastri as its editor. The Lokavani (1974, Bangalore), the Vishala Karnataka (1947, Hubli). The Janamitra (1962, Hassan and 1969, Chickmangalore) and the Nadoja (first started as weekly in 1973 and in 1974 it became a daily, Belgaum) have earned a
name in Kannada Journalism\textsuperscript{72}. Other dailies to reckon with are: the \textit{Samaja}(1961, Hubli), the \textit{Nagarika}(1954,Gadag), the \textit{Kannadamma} (1974, Belgaum), the \textit{Loka Darshana}(1961,Belgaum), the \textit{Girivartha} (1962, Chikkamangalore), the \textit{Nagaravani} (1973, Davangere), the \textit{Janathavani}(1974,Davangere), the \textit{Shakti} (1957, Madikeri), the \textit{Navashakti}(1973, Madikeri), the \textit{Hitavani}(1967, Virajpet) and the \textit{Rastra Bhandu} (Virajpet). The \textit{Sandyadeepa}(1954), was an evening daily from Mangalore, now defunct\textsuperscript{73}.

The Mysore City has a record number of evening dailies, besides other periodicals and journals. They include, \textit{Mysore Patrike}(1941), the \textit{Varthamana}(1947), the \textit{Vishwadoota}(1862), the \textit{Ashok}\textsuperscript{74}, the \textit{Rajya Dharma}(1967), the \textit{Sudharma}(1970) a Sanskrit Daily, the \textit{Aruna}(1947), the \textit{Vijaya}(1947), the \textit{Independent} (1967) and the \textit{Sankranti}. The \textit{Sadvi} (1936) is being edited by Agaram Rangaiah, who has had his training in Journalism under Dr. Annie Besant\textsuperscript{74}.

A record number of Urdu Journals have found their way in Karnataka. The first Urdu newspaper was said to have started in 1794 as weekly. It was the \textit{Fance Akbar} (from Shrirangapattanaam). The next weekly was the \textit{Khasim-Ul-Akhbar}, 1861, Bangalore). The Bangalore \textit{Akbhar} (1876) was a bi-weekly\textsuperscript{75}.

The \textit{Chitragupta} (1928, Bangalore) of H. K Veeranna Gowda and P. Sheshappa’s \textit{Kidi} from Bangalore have their own place in Kannada Journalism. Notable Kannada weekly newspapers are the \textit{Pouravani}(1966, Mandya), the \textit{Jana Jeevala} (1948, Belgaum), the \textit{Malenadu Vartha} (1954,Shimoga), the \textit{Sharavathi}
(1963, Shimoga), the Tumkur Times (1971, Tumkur), the Nava Sandesh (1935, Bellary) and the Samaj Vikasa (1969, Raichur).63 Besides, there are a number of other weeklies and dailies that are being published in the state in many languages. Some have lived longer and others have perished soon. The Hindu, the Indian Express (English Dailies), the Tamil daily the Thanti have their editions from Bangalore. Finally, Newspapers in Karnataka have a fairly long History and theirs is a saga of many upheavals. It is really an fascinating development.

The Newspapers have played their own role in the political, social and literary life of Karnataka Area. Their part in freedom movement is notable. Good number of newspapers supported the Unification Movement wholeheartedly and they fostered the emotional integration of Karnataka Area. The encouragement and support they gave to cultural activities like drama, music, and progressive thoughts. Newspapers have played a prominent part.

Particulars of some important newspapers which were in circulation in 1882-83:

The early newspapers which were in current in Karnataka Area had less circulations. A list of (Table No.7) Major Newspapers which cast tremendous influence upon the people during the end of 19th century had very less circulations.

The list of particulars of important Newspapers which were in circulation in Karnataka area has been shown in Appendix-III. The Circulation of Newspapers in various parts of Karnataka Area during the Pre-unification of Karnataka is shown in Graph No.7

74 ibid