Appendix No.1

Important Events in the field of Journalism in respect of Karnataka Area.

1817  First Kannada printing (By missionaries) done at Serampore, near Calcutta.
1820  The first Kannada Bible
1823  Regulations for Registration of Newspapers.
1832  Kannada-English Dictionary by Rev. Reeve
1840  The Mysore Palace (Ambavilasa) at Mysore.
1841  Basel Mission started a printing Press at Mangalore.
1842  Government Press in Bangalore started.
1835  Press was liberated by Charles Metcalfe (Governor General)
1843  Kannada Newspaper (Mangalore Samachar Ed. H. Moegling)
1849  Subuddhi Prakasha Press at Belgaum founded
1857  Licensing Act.
1860  Bengali, Amrut Bazar Patrika in Bengal and Akbar-E-Am at Lahore.
1863  Rahasya Sandarbha, Organ of the Calcutta School Book Society and vernacular Literature society.
1866  The Branch Brahma Samaja was founded in Bangalore.
1870  The Branch of Brahmo Samaja was founded in Mysore.
1867  Registration of Newspapers And Book Act.
1878  Vernacular Press Act (Gagging Act) was passed.
1882  Vernacular Press Act was repealed.
1885  Kolachalam Venkatarao and two others from Bellary and Bhausaheb Bhat from Belgaum attended the first Session of INC at Bombay.
1886  The Theosophical Society was founded its branches in Bangalore, Mangalore in 1902, Dharwad in 1902.
1890  Kartnataka Vidyavardhaka Sanga was founded at Dharwad.
1892 The first Original Social Novel in Kannada was published- 'Suryakantha' by Lakshman Gadakar.

1891 'Bibliothica Carnataka' series started by Mysore Government.

1893 A. O. Hume visited Dharwad & Belgaum and campaigned the INC

1894 Kittle published Kannada Dictionary

1894 Dynasties of the Canarese Districts in the Bombay Presidency By Dr. J. F Fleet.

1894 Mysore passed Law banning Child (below 8 year) marriage.

1895 The Bombay State Political Conference was held at Belgaum (with Dinshaw Wacha as the President.)

1903 The Indian Progressive Union, Bangalore.

1904 Ramakrishna Mission in Bangalore.

1907 Surat Congress was attended by leaders from Karnataka (Alur Venkata Rao, Annacharya Hosakeri (Dharwar), Shrinivasa Rao Kaujalagi (Bijapur); Govind Rao Yalgi and Gangadhar Rao Belgaum (Belgaum)

1908 (June) The Newspapers Incitement to Offences Act. Was passed

1909 The Indian Press Act.

1910 Mythical Society was founded.

1915 Karnataka Sahitya Parishads was founded

1915 Mysore Social Progressive Association (it held a conference at Bangalore in 1917.)

1915 Gopala Krishna Gokhale died on 19th Feb. 1915.

1915 Feroze Shah Mehta died in Nov. 1915


1916 Karnataka Lingayat Education Society at Belgaum.

1917 Tilak Started Home Rule League and visited Belgaum, branches-Dharwad, Siddhapur, Bellary, Hubli, Mangalore.

1916 16th Session of Bombay State Political Conference held at Belgaum.

1918 Praja Mitra Mandali
1918 18th Session held at Bijapur
1919 Government of India Act (Tejbahadur Sapru was appointed as Home Minister and his report repealed the Act of 1910
1920 The branches of Arya Samaja in Mysore, (Bangalore in 1894)
1920 Mahatma Gandhi visited Mangalore and Bangalore.
1920 Nagpur Session – KPCC came up- Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Lion of Karnataka and the first KPCC President.
1921 INC recognized Karnataka as a separate region with a Provisional Committee for the Area. (KPCC)
1930 Praja Paksha (1930)
1931 The Indian Press- Emergency Powers Act
1932 Foreign Relations Act
1933 Indian States protection Act.
1934 Praja Samyukta Prakasha (Praja Paksha and Praja Samyukta Paksha merged with Mysore Congress in 1937.
1948 Press Laws- Enquiry Committee.
1861 India Mirror (F) The first Indian Daily paper in English.
1866 Mysore Gazette, it became Karnataka Gazette in 1975.
1878- Keshab Sen violated Brahmo Marriage Act of 1872- getting his daughter married to the Maharaja of Cooch Behar
1878- Sadarana Brahmo samara was founded.

Note: Dr. Havnur has listed 86 Kannada Printing Press founded during the 19th Century in Karnataka.