CHAPTER-III

LIBRARIES WITH RARE MATERIALS
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3.1 Introduction

Libraries are places of books. Books have been the chief medium for storing and conveying information and as objects due to their beauty, associational value and so forth. But many books derive their value only from the information which they contain. It is the information, the intellectual content, which must be retained and made available, not always the physical book. If this distinction between books and the information they contain is not clearly made, the approach to dealing with deteriorating books tends to be “repair, rebind, restore the physical volume”. It would not be appropriate to spend money to de-acidify a page, laminate, and rebind unvalued book. We can not hope to save our collections by physical restoration alone. We can save most of the information in our collections by transferring it to medium more stable than paper, a medium which prevent (prelude) the mutilating and tearing out of pages, takes up 90% less space to store, can be duplicated easily without damage to the original, and is less likely to be stolen.

The objective of preservation policy is to make information available to users by selecting for preservation the materials in which information of greater value is stored. It is neither desirable nor possible to preserve everything. Even national libraries have to be selective; a recent proposal from the British Library suggests that selectivity will become an even more significant element of collection management and preservation policies in that institution. Hence it must be based on an understanding of four factors:

- The demands of the library’s clients;
- The intellectual quality of the existing stock;
- The use of information and the literature which contain it;
- The physical condition of the collection and
- The buildings in which it is housed

The pressures for selectivity, however, both there and elsewhere, are not only financial or space-related. There are sound professional and intellectual reasons for relating the size and quality of the stock to the demands and needs of the users, and doing so with a proper consideration of information resources which are available from elsewhere.
Materials for special collections or rare collections have been selected because of their age or their origins. Thus, in many libraries, books printed before a particular date is treated as ‘rare’ or ‘special’. Additionally, collections either assembled or donated are usually kept together, often as a tribute to a benefactor. Generally speaking, it is descriptive to transfer into ‘special collections’ all materials in the library which meets the criteria for such a transfer. The criteria’s are typically;

- age, is considered to be the principal criterion in most libraries, with 1,800 remaining as a popular year, although in terms of rarity and current commercial value 1850 or even 1900 makes as much sense.
- commercial value, which may or may not be related to age, is another major criterion and would be particularly applicable to limited editions, private press books and the like.
- special factors, may relate to a particular copy such as provenance or binding, or to the books importance in a particular library. Such as being an example of local printing or relating to some local or regional activity, or being on a subject in which there is a particular collecting interest.

3.2 Importance of Archival Materials

The term ‘archives’ denotes the building in which, the records, charters and other papers belonging to any state is kept. This word is derived from the Greek word “archerion” which means, a managerial residence or public office, a place in which public records or other historical documents are kept.

The librarian’s Glossary defines the term archives as “public records or historical documents kept in a recognized repository. Documents, which formed part of an official transaction and were preserved for official reference”. Colloquially, the term repository is called as “collection of old books and documents”.

Some of the important reasons for the preservation of rare archival materials are:

1) To improve the Governmental machinery

There is a vast accumulation of governmental records every year. These records may be often required for reference and for administrative purposes. For this
reason, they are to be well arranged, listed and indexed and housed in special types of buildings meant for their preservation.

2) Cultural reason

As the records created by the government are rare and valuable than the records with the private agencies, the care of public records is a public obligation and a necessary one. They have become almost public property, kept primarily for public purposes. Historians say that such records entirely reflect not only the growth and function of governments, but also the development of a nation.

3) Personal interest

The archival records enumerate the rights and privileges secured by or granted to a community. In fact, the public records define the relation of the government to be governed. They are the ultimate proof and testimony of all the permanent civil rights and privileges. Besides, they are the immediate proof of the temporary property and financial rights that are derived from or connected with the citizen’s relation of the past year to the government of the day.

4) Official reasons

The archival records reflect the origin and the growth of the government and are the main sources of information on all past activities. They are the property of all the people. In socialist countries, every bit of paper belongs to the State with the exception of a few personal papers. In Eastern Europe and Russia, the quality of records in the governmental record institutions are considerably larger than in the countries where there are institutions of private property. Without the written permission of the central supervision authority, no association or enterprise is allowed to destroy the records.

5) National reconstruction

The value of archives for national planning and reconstruction is not utilized to the fullest extent possible. The archives are bound to contain much useful materials for national reconstruction. For instance, on irrigation schemes; on the separation of the judiciary from the executive, on the reforms in civil and criminal law, on the
existence of hitherto untapped minerals like lead, silver, copper, iron etc; on the revival of fine arts, cottage industries and on several matters connected with local self government, public health, education, medical aid, co-operation, labour conditions, unemployment, famine etc. Archival materials have not been used sufficiently in planning and reconstruction.

3.3 Preservation of Rare Materials: Efforts at International Level

In early times, the records were created in durable materials such as parchment, vellum, Palm leaf and birch bark, clay tablets, stone, copper plates, papyrus, cloth etc. During this early period of recorded history, the importance was placed on storage to prolong the life of documents. These were kept in scrolls in cylindrical boxes of wood or ivory, or wrapped in cotton or linen cloth, to guard them against insects, dust and humidity. They were stored in dark places to protect against the action of light and heat. Documents have been dug out from tombs and pyramids, and also discovered in places of worship, such as temples and churches. The pyramids is cool and has proper air circulation seems to have contributed towards their preservation.

Cedar-wood oil and citrus oil were found to be the first insect repellents used in ancient times for the preservation of records on papyrus. Other insecticides, used from time to time depending upon the materials of the documents, have been camphor, cloves and clove oil, oil of eucalyptus, musk, etc. Certain aromatic flowers and leaves were inserted between the papers of books to protect them against insects. Of these insecticides, cedar-wood oil and camphor are still in use. At the present time, records are being created on materials such as paper, films, tapes, print out, optical discs etc some of which are doubtful durability.

Unesco recognized from its inception that it would need the support and active co-operation of specialized and professional non-governmental organizations, in order to deal effectively with the challenges it faced in the fields of education, science, culture and communications, in many of its activities. Where such organization did not exist at the international level, such as the field of archives, it therefore assisted in their collection. Unesco convened a small international group of experts in Paris in
1948 to advise it on archival needs and problems and International Council on Archives was created (ICA).

In 1954, eighth session of Unesco’s General Conference authorized the creation of a microfilming unit that would be placed at the disposal of Member states to assist them in ensuring the preservation of their archives and rare library materials. Unesco provided for loan of the technical equipment and the services of an expert in microphotography to do the filming and to provide practical training, while the country requesting the service designated the materials to be microfilmed and provided the film and all necessary facilities.

Major activity during this period was the development in conjunction with ICA of a long-term project for the preparation and publication of several series of ‘Guides to the history of nations’. This project, which was approved by Unesco’s General Conference at its tenth session in 1958 and is still continuing, is intended to make known to researchers, particularly in developing countries, the sources for the history of their countries that are available in foreign, chiefly European and North America, archives. The responsibility for archives development, as well as for library development, was divided between several units of the Unesco Secretariat, a situation which made difficult the formulation and execution of a broad-based and continuing programme. It was largely to overcome these difficulties that UNESCO in 1967 created a separate Department of Documentation, Libraries and Archives (DBA).

3.4 National Archives in India

In India, the skill of record-keeping has been in vogue since very ancient times, the modern concept of archives-keeping has traveled to India from England. Archival activities in India were started in the eighteenth century. The first organized archival activity in India is said to be that of the Supreme Court (1793-1796). For about fourteen years (1797-1811) there existed a Record Office under the Public Department. However, with introduction of permanent settlement in Bengal, land records had led to some archival activities which continued from 1820 to 1829. A General Record Office was then established at Fort William. The scope of the activities of the Presidency Committee of Records was very wide, embracing Secretariat and all other records.
In 1899, the question and modes of preservation, disposal and publication of records was again taken up by the Government, after getting inspiration from George Forrest, who established his credibility as a significant archivist and his organization of work with the Bombay Record Office which came into begin in 1888. Consequently, he was invited in 1889 as an Officer on Special Duty to examine the records of the Foreign Department of the Government of India. Summing up his observations and also his recommendations, George Forrest submitted a Report to the Government of India in August 1889. The report pointed out the pitiable condition of the records in various Government Departments and brought to the notice of the Government the destruction of many significant records by ignorant and indifferent custodians and also through the menace of moths, while ants, and dampness. He strongly recommended the need for setting up a central repository where all the relevant records of the various Government Departments could be transferred and kept in proper form.

3.5 Setting up of the National Archives of India

The Viceroy’s Council, convinced and impressed by George Forrest’s recommendations, appointed him as an Officer-in-Charge of Records of Government of India and created an Imperial Record Department in 1891. The Imperial Record Department was located as a part of Imperial Secretariat Building, Government Place, West Calcutta up to 1936. With the transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911, the question of removing the records of the Government of India to the new capital was also taken up. Subsequently, a building for it was planned and finally constructed at Queen’s Way (now Janpath) New Delhi in 1926. The Imperial Record Department shifted to the new building over a ten year period 1926-1936. After independence, the Imperial Record Department was renamed as National Archives of India (NAI).

3.6 Manuscript Wealth in India

Manuscript wealth of India cushioned in the Hoary antiquity of several millennia, the cultural heritage of India descends down to us through the manuscripts, that constitute one of the several and literary history of India. The manuscripts contribute in threading up the cultural, literary and historical continuity of Indian life, lived in different stages of the cultural evolution.
The genesis of Indian manuscripts dates back to some 4000 years since Sanskrit had been flourished as a live language with enormous literature to adorn its studies. People were well read and dissemination of learning was carried through the manuscripts. Manuscripts were regarded as rare commodities, procured with hand labour and cost and were cherished as inseparable valuable possessions. A sense of religious sanctity and reverence came to be associated with the manuscripts which were worshipped like relics.

"It is to be decked like one’s beloved child; to be guarded from another’s hand like one’s virtuous wife; to be treated like an injured limb of one’s body; to be looked up every day like a good friend; to be tied up strongly like a prisoner with strong threads and to be always thought of like the Lord’s name; if one does thus, his manuscript does not come to grief".(1)

(1) In honor of the 26th International Congress of Orientalists, January 4 to 11, 1964 at New Delhi, the National Museum of India organized an exhibition of about 200 finest Indian manuscripts drawn from different collections in the country. This exhibition presented a cross-section of the superb quality and wide variety of the manuscript wealth of India. Summing up the typical character of the Indian literature, Grace Morley, (1) Director of the National Museum of India, said in her eulogy:

“Manuscripts in India have a long tradition. They were produced in all parts of the country: they are in many languages and scripts and on a wide range of religious, philosophical, historical, literacy and scientific subjects, Frequently, they have rich illuminations and illustrations of outstanding quality, in a great variety of schools and styles of miniature painting. In some periods and places in India their importance to the history of the development of painting is great. Everywhere they are a reflection of profound and wide ranging learning and of the richness, variety and long history of Indian culture”.

3.7 Diffusion of Manuscripts in India

Manuscripts in Indian languages are littered all over the world today. Indian manuscripts were found in the homes and the dormitories of ancient scholars and
pedagogues where they lived a domestic life; or the schools and the madarsas where they taught or studied; or the monastries or temples where they led secluded life. Princely-patronized authors enjoyed royal patronage and deposited their manuscripts with palace libraries for the pleasure of their patrons. These were the principal abodes where manuscripts abounded in India and were taken care of. Pilgrimage, scholarly debates, dialectical declamations and community congregations were the venues of scholarly contacts and academic communications in ancient India. These modes of mutual contacts among scholars resulted in the multiplication and the migration of manuscripts first within and then beyond the country. This is how Appayya Diksitars works in Tamil are found preserved up-north in Kashmir and some old Kashmir classics are found down-south in Kerala.

Manuscripts in India, is a formidable task, beset with many an unthinkable impediments, Shrouded in obscurity and lying both in private and public custody, even a probable estimation of the manuscripts in India, will be a leap in the dark. \(^{(1)}\) V. Raghavan spent thirty fruitful years in close study of Sanskrit, Prakrit and Pali manuscript, estimated over 10,00,000 manuscripts held in different places. Most of these manuscripts are with the universities in India and Kerala University alone possesses some 40,000 manuscripts. Apart from these there exist rare collections in Palaces and Granthapura collections. Pathasalas and the madarsas have more than 100,000. Kashi Sanskrit University, Varanasi alone owns some 90,000 manuscripts which is perhaps the single biggest collection of Sanskrit manuscripts. More than 200,000 manuscripts are with learned societies and research institutions. Hindu temples are estimated to have about 25,000 manuscript; Jain temple in Rajasthan and Ahmedabad alone have about 200,000 and about 60,000 manuscripts respectively. Princely collections have about 25,000 manuscripts and Museum and other libraries have about 100,000 manuscripts. Dandekar and Raghavan compiled a directory of the Centres of Oriental Studies in India which lists 369 institutions devoted to promote the cause of Ideology and have their own collection of manuscripts.

In the light of the discussions made here and with the prime objective of studying rare collection in nine libraries, it is felt essential to know about these institutions/libraries and the rare collections they have possessed. Therefore the succeeding sections provide
brief profile of these nine libraries & their parent institutions and an overview outlining of these rare collections possessed by each of them.

3.8 Oriental Research Institute Library University of Mysore, Mysore (established in the year 1891)

According to the meaning of the word ‘Oriental’ is “belonging to or found in or characteristics of the countries or regions lying in the East of the Mediterranean or the Ancient Roman empire; belonging to South western Asia or Asiatic countries generally”.

When used as a qualifier to libraries the composite term “Oriental libraries” means the libraries that have the literature pertaining to oriental studies and oriental languages; the subjects have their origin in the orient or deal with the classical languages of the orient. The term also qualifies to include preservation of the reading materials for posterity, and the organization of reading materials for modern library services.

*Establishishment of the Oriental Library*

The Oriental Research Insitute was started in the year 1891 by the orders of Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar, the then Maharaja of the erstwhile Mysore state. Initially, the name of the institute was Government Oriental Library. The purpose of the establishment of the library was to collect, edit and publish rare palm leaf and paper manuscripts both Kannada and Sanskrit works. The premises were the Jubilee hall, built to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the accession of Queen Victoria to the British throne.

Initially, the library was independent and aided by the Education department. Sri A. Mahadeva Shastri was the first Curator of the Library and was the chief of the institution. Sri S.G. Narasimhacharya, an eminent scholar both in Kannada and Sanskrit was appointed for the collection work. The collection work was started with the generous financial assistance of the then Kinsly govenment. Even the manuscripts that were collected by the Department of Archaeology were transferred to the library. The library was the first public library in the whole Mysore city.
Scholars were invited for conducting research and editing the manuscripts. Through the relentless efforts of these scholars, publications were brought out in quick succession under the headings Bibliotheca Samskrita and Bibliotheca Karnatica. In the year 1893, “Apastamba Grithyasutra” came out with a commentary by Sudarsanacarya's a. This was the first Sanskrit publication of the library. In the year 1900 “Adipurana” by Pampa was published and this was the first Kannada publication of the library. In the year 1908, Dr. R. Shamashastri edited and published for the first time the full text of “Arthashastra by Kautilya.” This publication marked an important milestone in the history of oriental studies.

**Transfer of Oriental Library under the Jurisdiction of the University of Mysore**

In the year 1916 when the University of Mysore came into existence, the Oriental library became a wing of the University. A committee was formed in order to give suggestions for the growth of the library. Eminent personalities like C.R. Reddy, M. Hiriyanna, B.M. Srikantahiah and Navinam Ramanujacharya were the members of the committee. Sri R.Raghavendrachar became the Chief Officer of the Oriental library and R. Shyamashastri became Curator of the library in the year 1918 and thousands of manuscripts were collected and sixty works were critically edited and published. Even Descriptive Catalogues of the accumulated manuscripts and an alphabetical list of the words occurring in the Arthashastra were published at the same time.

In the year 1954, the designation of chief of the institution was changed as Director. In 1956, Sri H. Devirappa became the first Director of the institute.

**Bifercation of Oriental Institutue**

In 1954, a microfilm section was added in the year 1966. The Institute was bifurcated on the initiative of the then Vice Chancellor of the University Saradar K.M. Panikhar Kannada Adhaya Samsthe (Department) was established, all the Kannada manuscripts were transferred to Kannada Dept and only Sanskrit manuscripts were retained in the institute.

In 1968, there was a symposium under the title “Sanskrit through the ages”. Eminent scholars from all over India and even from abroad presented research papers
in the symposium and papers were published. Also to create awareness among the public on the importance of manuscripts, a three day exhibition including an audio-visual presentation was arranged by the O.R.I in March 1999 which was attended by hundreds of students as well as the public.

As part of the nation-wide celebration of the Sanskrit year in 2000, the O.R.I successfully organized a National Seminar on ‘Contribution of Sanskrit studies to Epigraphy and Archaeology’ in which many papers were presented in Sanskrit.

The main users of this Institute (other than its own research staff) are from oriental colleges (Pathashalas) and students of M.A. in Sanskrit. Eminent scholars throughout India utilize the institute for their research work. Even from abroad many scholars have been visiting the institute regularly for research purposes. Scholars and others interested in Indology and allied subjects have been utilizing the Institute’s collection of books on religious matters, philosophy and so on.

Library Collection
The collection sources of manuscripts in ORI fall under the three heads.
1)  Palm leaves
2)  Paper manuscripts
3)  Print books

1. Palm leaf
Palm leaf manuscripts collection in ORI is about 15,000 bundles containing 30,000 works. Palm leaf is the O leaf which is the leaf of tala or palmyra. (Borassum flabelliformis). The material, as used for manuscript, is stiff and flexible but brittle, of a yellowish brown colour, from one foot to two feet long and from one inch to one and half inches wide. It is written lengthwise, with an iron style, the character being afterwards brought out by rubbing in black colouring matter. The bundle of leaves forming a work are all of the same size and strung on their cord which passes through holes punched in the middle towards either extremity. A piece of wood, the size of the leaf, is placed at top and bottom, and tied down with the string, forming a binding for protection. The writing is often very minute and close together, with no break but a
perpendicular stroke between one part and another. Such being the material, the wonder is that so many works of antiquity survived to this day.

2. Paper manuscripts

Whitey-brown unglazed paper, many valuable manuscripts in Prakrit, Sankrit, Kannada, Telugu and other languages have been discovered and lodged in the oriental library. About 1000 collection of paper manuscripts in different language such as Sanskrit, Prakrit, Nandinagari, Telugu, Kannada, Tamil, Malayalam etc are maintained.

In addition to manuscripts, there are about 1000 printed books. About 75% of ORI publications are in demand for sale from aboard.

Some original manuscripts housed in ORI library are listed from the descriptive catalogues of the Oriental Research Institute Library

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Paper/ Palmleaf</th>
<th>Script</th>
<th>Folios</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bhaskarayah Ganapatisahasranama</td>
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<td>Devanagari</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Bhavani Avinukti ksetratvam</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>Devanagari</td>
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<td>Grantha</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Ramabrahmanand asaravati Tatvasangraharamayanam</td>
<td>Palmleaf</td>
<td>Kannada</td>
<td>1-117</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ramachandra Saravati Tatvasangraha remayanam</td>
<td>Palmleaf</td>
<td>Nandinagari</td>
<td>1-207</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ramavarma (Commentator) Adhyatmaramayna vyakhya (Setuh)</td>
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<td>Nandinagari</td>
<td>6-204</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Ramavarma (Commentator) Adhyatmaramayna Mahatmyavyakhya</td>
<td>Palmleaf</td>
<td>Nandinagari</td>
<td>1-5</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Sankaracharya (Commentator) Bhagavadgitabhasyam</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>Grantha</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Sayanah Purusarasahasudhanidhin</td>
<td>Palmleaf</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Tikanasomayaji Mahabharatam</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Valmiki Adbhutaramayanam (Itihasah)</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>Devanagari</td>
<td>1-139</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Vidyanandasarsvath Kasirahasyatika (Setibandhah)</td>
<td>Paper</td>
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<td>1-186</td>
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Divisional Archives Office, Mysore (established in the year 1984)

Divisional Archives Office at Mysore was set up by the Government of Karnataka in June 1984 with a skeleton staff headed by the Deputy Director of Archives Sri H.P Shashidhara Murthy. This office is situated in the Gayathri temple premises of the Palace complex which has been let out by the department of Archaeology through Palace Advisory Committee.

Divisional Archives Office is an important center of archival provence. The family records of His Highness Maharajas of Mysore and Palace is the nucleus of archives with collection of records of Mysore princely state from 1862 to 1962. The Archives division office has total collection of about 36,613 of which 11,122 are considered to be rare collection.

**Collections:**

The collection development of divisional Archives Office are divided into 6 divisions

1) *Unpublished records;*

These include correspondence letters of the administration carried out under the various rulers of erstwhile princely state. The letters and administration records have been grouped in to 39 headings are filed.

2) *Published records*

In this category the published records of pertaining to Mysore administration are maintained. These are:
1. Palace administration report
2. Mysore administration reports
3. Proceeding of the Govt. of His Highness Maharaja Mysore
4. Proceedings of the Representative Assembly
5. Proceedings of the Legislative Council
6. Mysore Gazettes
7. Gazetteers of various districts
8. Codes
9. Rules, regulations and notifications
10. Acts and Statutes
11. South Canara Gazetteers
12. Fort St George gazetters
13. Broad of Revenues
14. Gazettes of India
15. Compendiums
16. Manuals
17. Civil lists
18. Budget plans and estimates
19. Census reports
20. Reports (Miscellaneous)
21. Mysore Archaeological Reports
22. Karnataka inscriptions
23. Epigraphia Karnataka
24. Archaeological Survey of India reports
25. Madras representative assembly debates
26. Council debates
27. Committee and Commission reports
28. Records on Chief of Coorg etc. (1834 to 1951 collections).

**Bibliographical details of some published records that are housed in Divisional Archives Office, Mysore are given here:**

2. The civil service regulations: embodying the civil pay and acting allowance:
leave; pension; and travelers of allowance regulations. Calcutta, Govt. of India; 1889; pp. xiii-600.
3. Army regulations India. Vol X-passengers (including Sea, Rail, River and Road). Calcutta, Govt. printing; 1899; pp. iii-243
4. Viceregal and imperial visits to Mysore: part 1 ending 1900-1901A D Mysore, Govt. branch press; 1924; pp. 1-96
5. Indian law reports: Madras series- Vol XXXVII-1914 reported by J.V Wooman Calcutta, Govt. general in council; 1924; pp. 1-570
13. Detailed budget estimates of revenue for the year 1959-60. Bangalore, Govt. of Mysore; 1959; pp. iii-77
14. Cadre and recruitment rules. Bangalore, Govt. of Mysore; 1963; pp. vi-338
15. The civil list of Indian administrative service: Indicating the postings of officers. New Delhi, Govt. of India; 1968; pp. 1-623
16. The Mysore civil list relating to posting, transfers of officers. Bangalore, Govt. press; 1972; p. iii-99

3) Private collections

72 papers from various bona fide individuals, Matts, Temples and other non-government organizations are collected and preserved. These records are biographies,
books, letters, diaries, photos, pamphlets, correspondence letters, souvenirs etc. One of the examples of these collections is Sadhavi 62 volumes containing the information on the local news of Mysore and the freedom movement of Mysore (Mysore chaloo movement) and other activities of congress works. (1836-1937).

The Divisional Archives Office has also maintained Reference Library at Gayatri temple complex with collection of one thousand books related to History of Mysore, economics, sociology, politics, speeches, biographies, public administration, anthropology, urbanization etc.

4. Kadthas

The Kadthas in Divisional Archives Offices were collected from the Taluk Office, Yalendur, still Yalendur is known as Jagirdar of Purnaiyah. The Kadthas here throw the light on the types of land holdings, land patterns, cultivation of paddy, sugarcane, payment of tax etc. They also give information about the revenue, expenditure and services rendered to God Biligiri Ranganatha Swamy Temple etc. Nearly 228 Kadthas are collected and are kept in this Office.

Details of Kadthas available in Divisional Archives Office

<table>
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<th>SI No.</th>
<th>Subject</th>
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<th>Year</th>
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<td>Receipts and expenditure to holdings of Ambale village</td>
<td>Kannada</td>
<td>1806-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Receipts and expenditure with reference to holdings of Yeriur village</td>
<td>Kannada</td>
<td>1810-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Accounts and returns of cultivation prepared with reference to individual cultivators of Ganigavur village</td>
<td>Modee Karnataka</td>
<td>1812-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Receipts and expenditure with reference to holdings of Agara village</td>
<td>Modee Kannada</td>
<td>1820-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The produce/revenue from sugarcane lands of Ambale village</td>
<td>Modee Kannada</td>
<td>1857-58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Accounts and returns of cultivation prepared with reference to individuals cultivators of Ambale village</td>
<td>Modee Kannada</td>
<td>1860-61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Oral history

Recordings of the reminiscences of the noted writers, freedom fighters, journalists, literates and other notable popular personalities of Mysore, Mandya and
Chamarajanagar have been undertaken in this office and their voice recorded are maintained. This record is provided to scholars and users to use it as collaborative source materials. Some of the freedom fighters and important persons names are listed below whose voices have been recorded and preserved.

1. Late M.N Joise
2. Late Agaram Rangaiah (Owner of Sadhavi dailies)
3. Late I.NA Ram Rao (Follower of Subhas Chander Bose)
4. Late M.K Bommaiah
5. Late P.M. Javarappa Gowda
6. A. Kenchaiah
7. A.C Madev Gowda etc,

6. Original correspondence

The Archives division has maintained original correspondence file of the 39 different departments from 1868. The Archives staff have reviewed old files of different departments and brought out a descriptive catalogue of the respective departmental files.

Few catalogued lists of department files of Princely State of Mysore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Avasarada Hobli</td>
<td>Dhasara and precedence in the palace durbars</td>
<td>1896-1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Body guard</td>
<td>Administration report of the body guards departments for the year</td>
<td>1920-1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Body guard</td>
<td>Construction of houses near Kurubarahalli for the use of body guard school teachers and preparation of 160 pairs of spurs for the use of bodyguard</td>
<td>1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chitrashala</td>
<td>Compilation of an art catalogue of exhibits in Jagan Mohan Palace</td>
<td>1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dispensary</td>
<td>Levy of fees for medical treatment as in the palace dispensary in hospitals and dispensaries of the state</td>
<td>1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Games &amp; Tiger preserves</td>
<td>Regarding grant of compassionate gratuity to the family of R. Krishna Rao, game supervisor</td>
<td>1931-1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Killekachari</td>
<td>Rectification of government order of the scale of pay fixed for the sub-assistant conservators</td>
<td>1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl No</td>
<td>Manuscript/ print</td>
<td>Authors</td>
<td>Title</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Maramath</td>
<td>Repair and improvement of Chamarajanagar palace building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Maramath</td>
<td>Sectavilasa Dharmasala-Acquisition of sites adjoining to it</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Maramath</td>
<td>Humble petition of B.H. Narayana Rao</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Palace band</td>
<td>Personal papers of Mr. Otto Schimdt (Band Master)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Palace controller office</td>
<td>Petition of Razia Begum, grand daughter of late Nawab Mir Mohamed Ali Khan a cousin of Tipu sultan for the grant of a house, maintenance allowances of 50 acres of wet land in Nanjungud Taluk and assistance for the marriage of her daughter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Palace maramath</td>
<td>Stable building works</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Palace Office</td>
<td>Sale of Palace publications of the government central book depot, Bangalore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Treasury</td>
<td>Treasury transactions, balance sheet etc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ursu boarding school</td>
<td>Investment in the fixed deposit out of Jayalakshmi vilas scholarship fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Manuscripts**

The Divisional Archives Office collections include 1000 manuscripts in Persian, Urdu and Arabic. These collection include Novels, Stories and few related to Tippu Sultan administration.

**List of few of manuscript in Divisional Archives Office, Mysore**

The original manuscripts of Persian, Urdu and Arabic were transferred or brought from Oriental Research Institute UOM to Divisional Archives Office. Following is the list of manuscripts available in Divisional Archive office.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Manuscript/ print</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher / Place</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>N.H Ansari Ed Bajaz Quaterly Vo11(243)</td>
<td>Anjumane Tarsi/Delhi</td>
<td></td>
<td>182</td>
<td></td>
<td>Collection of English and Persian essays on the relations between India and Persia etc-in Persian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Manuscript</td>
<td>Hafiz Shiraze Diwan-e-Hafiz Shirazi</td>
<td>7th of Jamidiul akhir</td>
<td></td>
<td>476</td>
<td>929 Hijri</td>
<td>Collections of poems of Hafiz Shirazi- in Persian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Naseendin Hashimi Urdu makh-tootat Vol 1</td>
<td>Matba-e-Ibrahimia/ Hyderabad</td>
<td></td>
<td>434</td>
<td>1961 AD</td>
<td>A descriptive catalogue of urdu manuscript in the state central library</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Print</td>
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<td>Title</td>
<td>Publisher</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Mubaraju</td>
<td>Qable Islam Irani Adbiyaat</td>
<td>Maktaba-e-Burhan/ Delhi</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>1949 AD</td>
<td>History of Iranian literature in India-Urdu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Shaikh Nazar</td>
<td>Munshadee r-e-Hind</td>
<td>Islama steam press Yakkidarwaja/Lahore</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>1919 AD</td>
<td>Life history of Mr. Mohammed Ali, Pandit Jawaharla Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malvi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Syed Mohammad</td>
<td>Saroosh-e-Sukhan Tasaweera</td>
<td>Mat-ba-e-Munshi,Nav al kishori/ Kanpur</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>1908 AD</td>
<td>Stories of great devotional personalities with pictures -in urdu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Mohammad Faqruddin Fakhruddin Hussain</td>
<td>Muntakhab-ul-Nafayis</td>
<td>Matb-e-Fakhrul Matabe/ Lucknow</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>1905 AD</td>
<td>Urdu-Persian and Arabic selected works</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Abdul rahman Farishta</td>
<td>Tarjuma Tarikh-e-Harishta. Urdu-vol II</td>
<td>Naval Kishori/ Lucknow</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>1892 AD</td>
<td>Urdu-History of Decan. It is the most famous history of Decan. He describes the period of Vijayanagar dynasty in detail</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Abdul Hassan Abdulla</td>
<td>Anwar-e-Suhaili</td>
<td>Matba-e-Munshi</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>1888 AD</td>
<td>Persian Biographies</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Shaik Saadi</td>
<td>Farhang-e-gulahan</td>
<td>Naval Kishori press/ Lucknow</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1888 AD</td>
<td>Persian dictionary</td>
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<td>Print</td>
<td>Moulvi Ghiasuddin Hulla</td>
<td>Ghiyas-ul-lei ghat</td>
<td>Naval kishori press/Kanpur</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>1886 AD</td>
<td>Persian-Persian dictionary</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Moulvi Ahmed Ali Mysori</td>
<td>Diwan-e-Naatia</td>
<td>Matba-e-Munshi Nava lkishori/ Lucknow</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>1885 AD</td>
<td>In praise of prophet Mohammed in urdu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Mohammad Abdula Hussain Khaled Mur Madaris Madasare</td>
<td>Boostan-e-Khaelel</td>
<td>Nava lkishore press/ Bangalore</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1884 AD</td>
<td>Persian poetry- This book is containing the moral instructions of Lugamen to his son. It is a very rare book, written by the poet of Karnataka, who is</td>
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<td>No.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Reverend Edward Seel</td>
<td>Islamia maskar</td>
<td>Persian</td>
<td>often known as the Ghalib of South</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Reverend Edward Seel</td>
<td>Manazirul Qaiwayad</td>
<td>Persian</td>
<td>Persian grammar</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Abool fiuzl Mohamm ed Bin Khaled</td>
<td>Majmoo-a-e Qawayed-e-urdu</td>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>Urdu grammar written on the request by B.L. Rice</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>for the urdu normal class of Mysore and Coorg</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Manuscript</td>
<td>Syed Ghulam Mustafa shaikh ahmed and Syed Ali Ed</td>
<td>The Soorah compiled from Sihah</td>
<td>Persian</td>
<td>Persian-religion instruction-ethics</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Copied by Qazi Gharkac hehr</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ghulam Hussain</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Mohamm ed Abdul Azeez s/o Mohamm ed Abdulla</td>
<td>Al Minshayyet Ma’al Faraizu I Mohammdia</td>
<td>Persian</td>
<td>Islamic Jurisprudence inheritance</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Mohamm ad Shamuddin shayag</td>
<td>Manzum Urans Tarjeema</td>
<td>Persian</td>
<td>Translation of Quran Majed – Urdu poetry theme of</td>
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<td>Farkan Hameed</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Mohamm ed Mohiyuddin Hussain</td>
<td>Tibbe-Roohani Part-II</td>
<td>Persian</td>
<td>Unani medicines and spiritual uses-in Urdu</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Syed Mohamm ed Ishaq Talib</td>
<td>Mufeed ul-Arabi</td>
<td>Persian</td>
<td>Methodology of reuting Quran</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Jaushare-Majlis muhammad Ali Khan Bahadur Mehman</td>
<td>Mukhtas-urul Hisab</td>
<td>Persian</td>
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<td>Publisher/Press</td>
<td>Pages</td>
<td>Year</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Knowledge of self; Sole theory - in Urdu</td>
<td>Syed Shah Abdul Qadari</td>
<td>Khulasa-ul-uloom</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1308 Hijri</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Sofis m throwing light on life and death and its ultimate results</td>
<td>Mohamm ed Abdul Qadar</td>
<td>Makhazut Irfan Min Sanau서비스이언</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1304 Hijri</td>
<td></td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Religious instructions - Urdu</td>
<td>Shaikh Mujadadd in translated by Mohamed Abdul Qadri</td>
<td>Share-e-Safar-e-sadat or Misba-hul-Hidayat</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>1298 Hijri</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Sayings of prophet Mohammed – Urdu</td>
<td>Mohamm ed Abdul Haleem Lucknawi</td>
<td>Dafi-ul-Wasuwasfe Asaribn Abbas</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1289 Hijri</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Mouvlvi Ghulam Khadar-Persian</td>
<td>Moulana Irtaza Ali Khan</td>
<td>Nafeesul Irtadiya</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>1289 Hijri</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Birthday of prophet Mohammed</td>
<td>Badruddin Abul Fatub Alias Ghulam Dastagir Khadri</td>
<td>Hadiqa-e-Meelad</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>1287 Hijri</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Persian poetry- Story of Alexander</td>
<td>Nizami Ganjavi</td>
<td>Sikandar Nama</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>1282 Hijri</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Grammar-Persian</td>
<td>Haj mohammad Mohigud bin Sahab baharan</td>
<td>Tahqeeq-ul-Qavaneen</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>1274 Hijri</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Arabic and grammar</td>
<td>Moulana Irtaza Ali Khan</td>
<td>Tasrech</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1268 Hijri</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>Manuscript</td>
<td>Unane medicine-Persian</td>
<td>Mansur</td>
<td>Kifaye Majahid</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>1260 Hijri</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Manuscript</td>
<td>Persian letters written to sadatulla Khan, Nawab nuzam-ul- Mulk, Nawab Mubariz Khan, Ghalib Khan etc</td>
<td>Mohamm ed Amin</td>
<td>Qaisha-e-Saadat</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>1243 Hijri</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>Manuscript</td>
<td>Mohamm ed Ismail</td>
<td>Insha-e-Matlub</td>
<td>Zilhaj/Mysore</td>
<td>1239</td>
<td>Persian prose</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Manuscript</td>
<td>Kamalud din Shah</td>
<td>Deewan-e-kamal-shah</td>
<td>16th Rabiassani at Mysore</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1232 Hijri</td>
<td>Famous poet of Ludappa. He settled in Mysore on the request of Tippu Sultan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Manuscript</td>
<td>Ghulam Ali</td>
<td>Bahir-e-Samirh</td>
<td>27th Jamid-ul-Awwal</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1204 Hijri</td>
<td>Human psychology-Haapy and peace-in Persian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Manuscript</td>
<td>Shaikh Burlanud din</td>
<td>Lughat-e-Burham-e-Khate</td>
<td>Zeeqaida (Thursday)/Kolar</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>1171 Hijri</td>
<td>Persian dictionary</td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Manuscript</td>
<td>Asfi</td>
<td>Bada-e-Insha</td>
<td>Jamadi-ul-Awwal</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>1166 Hijri</td>
<td>Essays-Persian literature</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Manuscript</td>
<td>Hafiz Shurazi</td>
<td>Deewan Hafiz</td>
<td>9th Zil Haz</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>1105 Hijri</td>
<td>Persian poetry (305 years as on 13-5-96)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Karnataka State Archives department has been publishing books by reviewing the records on Mysore ‘Palace administration on Musicians, Artists, Dancers, Palace and Mansion of Mysore Royal families’ game and Tiger preserves etc. The Divisional Archives Office has catalogued the departmental files and it is now planning for automation/digitization of palace records and files.

The Divisional Archives officee in Assistance with National Archives of India has come out with 3 lakh pages of microfilm format of records concerning princely Coorg State from 1834 to 1951.

3.10. Karnataka Theological Society Library & Archives Mangalore (established in the year 1847)

The Karnataka Theological college (KTC), Mangalore is one of the oldest theological institutions in India established in 1847. Today it is one of the main constituents of the Karnataka Christian Educational Society (KACES) which was founded in 1969 as a registered organization under the Karnataka Societies Registration act.
The Present Set-Up

The Karnataka theological College is one of the institutions of the KACES, which serves as an umbrella organization for various educational and vocational training institutions. The idea behind this institutional set-up is that theological training has to be imparted in the context of other educational programmes. The college believes that theology has to be concerned with the total human being in all his/her social relationships, and hence the training of any individual cannot be isolated from other secular activities. The various institutions run by the KACES are:

1. Karnataka Theological College
2. Karnataka Theological Research Institute
3. Hebich Technical training Institute
4. Balmatta Institute of Printing Technology
5. Balmatta Institute of Bookcraft
6. Karnataka Institute of Commerce
7. Balmatta Institute of Language and vocational Studies
8. Moegling Institute for German Language
9. KACES I.T.I in Stitchcraft
10. Janatha Vidya Kendra
11. Karnataka Christian Communication Service
12. Kalaasangama, KACES Audio-Video Recording Studies
13. Rural Theological Training Centre
14. Union Christian College, Tumkur (A joint venture by the KACES and the KCD)
15. Sahodaya, K.T.C Programme Centre

It also runs an independent residential complex in Mangalore and is named as KACES hostel

These institutions render valuable service to young people irrespective of caste and creed. The three dioceses of the Church of South India in Karnataka and the U.B.M. Church in Bombay govern the Society. There is, however, scope for the participation of other Churches, Missions and Institutions which subscribe to the work of the Society. The Principal of the KTC is the ex-officio Secretary of the KACES. Its faculty is involved in the decision-making of the KTC.
a. The Kannada Theological Literature Committee

The KTC is involved in the publication of theological textbooks in Kannada for students. There is a separate committee called Kannada Theological Literature Committee (K.T.L.C) to plan the Publications.

b. Subodhavani

The College publishes a quarterly called ‘Subodhavani in Kannada containing exegetical notes for preparation of sermons. The members of the faculty and others including a few ministers contribute articles for publication.

c. The Karnataka Theological Research Institute

To facilitate research both by the members of the teaching staff of the KTC and others, a research institute under the name “Karnataka Theological Research Institute” (KATHRI) was founded in 1976. The object of the institute is to help the Christians in Karnataka to fulfill their task in Church and Society. The main activities of the KATHRI are research, Conduct of Seminars, symposia and publications. The KTC is affiliated to Kannada University, Hampi for offering M.Phil & Ph.D programmes.

d. The Karnataka Christian Communication Service

The Karnataka Christian Communications Service was founded in 1983 with the purpose of reaching the interior villages and tribal areas of Karnataka with the Gospel of Jesus Christ through the proven media of communication with meaningful relevance to the contemporary contexts.

e. The KACES Hostel

The KACES Hostel is a service institution established in 1972. A new block was added in 1994. The Hostel provides accommodation for 175 students. Although it is meant primarily for students of KTC and other institutions of KACES, it provides accommodations to the male students of other local colleges without distinction of caste or creed.

f. KTC Chapel: Devotional and Community Life

A new Chapel was built in commemoration of the 150th year. Daily morning and evening worship services for staff and students, community worships once a month.
g. The KTC Okkoota

The K.T.C Okkoota organizes various extra-curricular and cultural activities for the benefit of the College community. The office-bearers are elected from among the students. One of the staff members acts as staff adviser of the Okkoota.

The Karnataka Theological Library & Archives

To facilitate research both by the members of the teaching staff of the KTC and others, a well-equipped library is attached to the College. The library possess 4374 documents collection out of which 4374 are total rare collections these includes a large collection of research materials on the history of Christianity in Karnataka, especially on the history of the work of the Basel Mission in India, Lithography, epigraphy, iconography, translation works, foreign literatures of foreign languages etc.

Details of some rare materials housed in Karnataka Theological library & Archives are provided here under:


3.11 Academy of Sanskrit Research Institute (established in the year 1977)

Academy of Sanskrit Research, (ASR) Melkote, is an Autonomous Body, originally set up by the Government of Karnataka and registered under Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960, in the year 1977.

The Ministry of Science and Technology, Govt. of India, New Delhi has accorded the Academy a status of a Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (SIRO).

Objectives
The primary Objective of ASR are:

1. Oriental Research: With special focus on Vistadvaita Philisophy and comparative studies with other systems of thoughts and publication of the same.
2. Scientific Research: Mining / Engineering of knowledge in the activities texts with an eye on the future.
3. IT related Sanskrit Research: Development of software tools for National Language Processing in Indian Languages using insights and logic available in ancient texts. Also to develop tools for speech synthesis and speech Recognition.
The secondary Objectives of ASR are:

1. *Organising Academic Courses*; Conferences; Seminars; Workshops etc.
2. *Collect / digitize Old / Rare Manuscripts* related to Sanskrit. Sastras Studies and publish useful works with their translation in English and other Indian Languages.

**Affiliations and Collaborations with following institutions**

**Affiliations**

1. Rastriya Samskrita Samsthan, New Delhi
2. University of Mysore, Mysore
3. Kannada University, Hampi

**Collaborations**

1. Ministry of Information Technology, Govt. of India, New Delhi in their Technology Development for Indian Languages Programmes (TDIL).
2. Rastriya Samskruts Vidya Peeta, (Deemed University of Sanskrit), Tirupati.
3. Other Scientific and academic Institutions like:
   - Oriental Research Institute, Mysore.
   - Central Institute of Indian Language, Mysore
   - Dept. of Computer Science, University of Mysore, Mysore.
   - Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore,
   - Anthos Imprint Ltd, Germany
   - Shree Technologies, Bangalore, etc.,

**The ASR has 7 Departments**

1. Oriental Research
2. Scientific Research
3. IT oriented Research
4. Printing & Publication
5. Library & manuscripts
6. Daiva Vana (Bio-diversity )
7. Finance & Administration
The ASR has published 22 books. It brings out a journal

**Library Collections**

The ASR library has over 36,613 of which 25,020 are rare collections including 1000 manuscripts 2000 printed rare journals, 22,000 printed rare books, and others such as maps, atlases, paintings etc and 2,000 are out of print books.

**Some of the rare collections & out of print books available in ASR Library are listed below**


3.12. Mysore University Library, Manasagangotri. Mysore (established in the year 1918)

Mysore University Library is one of the largest & oldest university libraries in India. Established in the year 1918, it has today a resource collection of about 6 lakh documents and membership of 4,000 users. The primary objective of the library is to cater to the educational and research needs of the University of Mysore by providing physical and professional guidance for access to information precisely and exhaustively.

The Library was started with 2,311 volumes in the ‘Jubilee Building’, which is now the Oriental Research Institute. Few years later, the University Library was shifted to Maharaja’s college campus and finally in 1965 to the sprawling new campus of 350 acres called ‘Manasa Gangotri’ named by the poet laureate of India,
Kuvempu. The main library building measuring 99,000 sq ft in floor area is modular and functional, housing precious archival and rare materials in addition to regular book collections, makes it one of the best University Libraries in the country.

**University Library System**

The collection grew rapidly due to financial assistance from the UGC and with books on gratis from Carnegie Foundation. Of late, the University Library has been developed into a ‘system’ comprising of 16 libraries attached to various institutions, P.G centers and departments of the University.

**Collections**

The Library aims to develop comprehensive collections of documents useful for the family and the research community of the university. Apart from conventional book resources, the library collection includes journals, reference works, reports, standards, patents manuscripts, maps and atlases, microforms. This rich and valuable collection built over eight decades has some of the rare reference materials.

Special collections dating back to the 16th century, include records of the Princely state of Mysore, Epigraphia India, Mysore Archeological reports, Mysore administration reports, Epigraphia Karnatica, Karnataka inscriptions, Archaeological survey of India reports, South Indian inscriptions, Archaeological survey of India, memoirs, Records of St. Forts George reports, United Province reports, Proceedings of the constituent assembly, rare books on the History of Mysore, and Indian art and paintings.

**Many of these rare and archival materials have research value. Some of the special collection list is given below.**

1. Asiatick Researches. Transactions of the Society of the Society instituted in Bengal, for inquiring into the history and Antiquities, the arts, sciences and literature of Asia Vol 110. Calcutta, Hindustan press; 1808 pp. 102
3. Report of the Cambridge Anthropological expedition to Torres Straits:
Physiology and psychology- Vol. II. London, Cambridge University press; 1903; pp.1-223
7. Madras Record Office. Country correspondence (Records of Fort St George) 1740-1803 Madras, Govt. press; 1908; pp. 2-75
8. Correspondence relating to the conference on bills of exchange. The Hague, Harrison and Sons; 1910; pp. 133
12. French correspondence (Records of Fort St George) 1750-52. Madras, Govt. press; 1914 pp.1- 152
24. Selections from educational records part I and I 1781-89, 1840-59, (Bureau of educational India) Calcutta, Govt. printing; 1920; pp. 180
26. Department of Statistics India. Prices and wages in India. Calcutta, Govt. printing; 1922; pp. 149.
28. Minutes of the evidence recorded by the Indian Fiscal Commission. Vol.( I&II); Calcutta, Govt. printing India; 1923; pp.1- 98.
34. Government of India. Indian road development committee evidence. 1927-28 Vol(I & II); Calcutta, Govt. of India; 1928; pp. 236.
35. Report of Indian road development committee 1927-28. Calcutta, Govt. of


38. Indian Tariff Board. Written and oral evidence recorded during enquiry into the paper and paper pulp industries. Vol ( I ). Calcutta, Govt. of India central publication branch; 1930; pp. 30


40. A collection of Treaties, engagements and sonads: relating to India and neighboring countries Vol(I-XIV). Calcutta, Govt. of India; 1931 pp. 98.


44. Madras Record Office Fort St David consultations (Records of Fort St George) 1696-1750 Madras, Govt. Press; 1935; pp.1-159.


50. Indian Tariff Board. Written evidence recorded during enquiry into the sugar industry. Vol (III-B ). Delhi, Manager of publication; 1939; pp. 89.
51. Government of India defence department. Defence of India act, 1939 and rules made their under. Delhi, Govt... of India; 1943. pp. 194.

3.13. Kannada Research Institute, Karnatak University Dharwad (established in the year 1939)

Karnatak University committee was appointed on April 17, 1947 under the chairmanship of Justice N.S Lokar and the Karnatak University bill based on its recommendations passed by the State legislature in April, 1949. The Karnatak University office started working in August 1949, in the office of the Curator of Libraries, Bombay and was later shifted to Dharwad. The Campus covers an area of 741 acres, the Karnatak University Act has been repeated and the University is now being governed by the unified Karnataka State Universities Act 1976.

Kannada Research Institute:

The institute is one of the regional Research Institutes started in 1939 by the then Government of Bombay. In 1956 it became a part Government Research Institute of the University. It is mainly concerned with research in History, Art, Archaeology, Numismatics; Epigraphy of North Karnataka region and Kannada language & Literature. The library posses 70 rare photographs, 150 manuscripts, 10 atlases, 38 paintings and drawings, 100 printed rare journals and more than 2000 rare books.
List of Few rare books housed in Kannada Research Institute, Darwad

2. Taylor, Meadows and Fergussaon, James Architecture in Dharwar and Mysore. London: John Murry, 1866; pp. 216
17. Subbarao, Bendapudi Stone age cultures of Bellary: being a report of the
27. Museum of art and archaeology. Dharwar: Kannada Research Institute, [n. d.].
32. Taylor, Meadows and Fergussaon, James Architecture at Beejapore. [s. l.]: [s. n.], [n. d.].
3.14. State Central Library, Bangalore (established in the year 1913)

The State Central Library is situated in the historical building Sir Seshadri Iyer Memorial Hall at Cubbon Park, Bangalore. The present building is one of the oldest monumental buildings having 300sq. meters of accommodation. This building was built in memory of Divan Sir Seshadri Iyer. Sir Seshadri Iyer Memorial hall is in many respects the contribution of Lord Nathaniel Curzon of Kedleston, whose Viceroyalty at the heady high noon of British imperialism in the sub continent straddled the 19th and 20th centuries, Lord Curzon is known for deciding on the construction of the famous Victoria Memorial in Calcutta and Sir Seshadri Iyer Memorial Hall in Bangalore. Sir Seshadri Iyer was the Dewan of Mysore from February 1883 to March 1901, the longest tenure for any Dewan of the princely state. He died at the age of 56 in September 1901. It was in November 1902 that the Curzon wrote to the then British resident in the Mysore State, Sir Donald Robertson about Sir Seshadri Iyer and his services, Sir Seshadri Iyer and his services, as a posthumous compliment to him a memorial hall to be designed in the amidst of the greenery and flowering trees of the Cubbon park. The hall and the bronze statue of Dewan Sir Kumarapuram Seshadri Iyer were the result of the contributions by many doners. One of the contributors was Curzon himself, who donated Rs 500 in 1902, besides the rich and the common people of Mysore State, princes and prominent citizens of other states donated for the construction.

W.R Colton sculptured the bronze statue in England in 1907. Apart from Curzon, it was Sir Donald Roberston, a long time British Resident in Mysore State who was instrumental in the construction of the Memorial hall. Roberston laid the foundation stone of the Memorial on October 1, 1903. a memorial committee consisting of prominent citizens decided that it should be a public hall and a library. On November 20, 1913 Viceroy Lord Hardinge unveiled the hall in the year 1914. Then Divan Sir M. Visveswaraiah ordered to start Public library in the said memorial Building.

The public library was managed by a Managing Committee, which was registred under Mysore registration Act. The first president of the committee was Sri KrishnaRao who was Inspector General of education. In the year 1966 this Library
was taken over by the Government of Karnataka and named as State Central Library under the provision of the Karnataka Public Library Act 1965. The library started its services to the public from 1-11-1966 i.e. on Rajyothasa Day. State Central Library a central Reference Library being at the Apex of the Karnataka Public Libraries system, is governed by State Library Authority, chartered by the Minister of primary education and Public Libraries. State Central Reference Library also acts as Copy Right center in the state:

**Copy Right section**

According to Press and Book registration Act of 1968, Copy Right Section of the State Central Library will procure three copies of books (books on any subject or any language) published in Karnataka. It is the duty of the publisher/author to bestow three copies of the title of their publication to the Copy Right Section of the State Central Library for registration. State Central Reference Library will forward one copy of such title to Parliament Library, Delhi and one copy to National Library and the third copy retained in the state Central Library itself. A catalogue containing detailed bibliographical information of copy right section books are prepared and circulated to different libraries in the state. Public may also refer these books in the State Central Reference Library.

**List of Few valuable Rare books in SCL**

The State Central Library has collection of 930 valuable rare books & printed journals, few of these documents are listed below:


4. Mathematics -Geometric, plane, solid and spherical, elements of
trigonometry, Algebraical geometry. London, Robert Baldwin; 1847 pp. x-112
5. Gundappa, D.V. Problems of Indian native states. The home rule league. Madras, Bangalore city; The "Karnatak" office; 1862; pp. 36
7. Ancient Persian sculptures or the monuments, buildings, Bas-reliefs, Rock inscriptions belonging to the kings of the ACHEMENIAN and SARSANIAN and dynasties of Persia containing about 100, plates, arranged with descriptive and historical matter, and itinerary notes, in English, Gujarat and Persian Bombay. Education society press; 1889 pp. vi-234
11. W.L Birje. Who are the Marathas? Baroda, Author press; 1896; xviii-1 l0p
17. Sahni, Daya Ram. Catalogue of the museum of Archaeology at Sarnath. Calcutta, Superintendent Govt. publishing India; 1914, pp. xi-328

3.15. City Central Library, Mysore (established in the year 1915)

City Public Library, Mysore established in the year 1915 as Municipal Library which is the result of known for his dynamism and foresighted His Highness Sri Nalmadi Krishna Raja Wodeyar and Sir M.Vishweswaraiah. The library was conceived by Sir M. Vishweswaraiah for the educational development of the people. Dr. Radhakrishnan and Sri B.M Srikantaiah served as Honorable Secretaries for several years and worked further development of this Public library. After the enactment of Karnataka Public Libraries Act in 1965 this public library is named as City Central Librart. Apart from the main library: the CCL has now of branch libraries located in different parts of the Mysore city.
**Collection**

The present total collection of the CCL is 4,45,488. The main City Central Library houses around 60,000 books on variety of subjects. The collection includes textbooks of all disciplines, reference materials, and books for children, books for old age. In addition, the library has 1095 rare documents. These materials include newspapers and weeklies etc. rare documents are reports of pre and post independence, Mysore war, Tipoo Sultan, Mysore administration, Speeches of His Highness Maharajas and Yuvarajas, Census of Indian, Mysore census, Mysore Government budget estimates, Mysore backward class commission reports, Estimates of revenue and other receipts, Civil code and procedure, Proceedings of the Mysore Legislative Council, Mysore Gazetteer, Mysore Gazettes, works of Urdu, Persian, Arabic poetry, dramas & stories etc. Further there are some translation works done from Sanskrit literature. For eg:- i) Hindu Pantheism, the Vedanta Sara translated with annotations. ii) Some books on researches on the origin of the religion like Buddha and Jain. iii) Some books on British race. iv) Historical visit to India etc. Some of the rare documents possessed by the CCL Mysore are listed below

1. Innes, Munro. Narrative of the Military operations of the coromandel coast against the combined forces of the French, Dutch and Hyder Ali lawn from the year 1780 to the peace in 1784. London, Bensley; 1789; pp. xviii-392.
3. Edward Moor. A Narrative of the operations of captain littles detachment and of the Maharatta army commanded by Purseram Bhow; during the late confederacy in India againt the Nawab Tipoo Sultan Bahadur. London, Bensley; 1794; pp. xviii-392.
Wellington K.G. during his various campaigns in India, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, the Low countries and France from 1799-1818. Vol 6. London, Longmans green; 1836; pp. 608

6. Bird, James. Historical researches on the origin and principles of the Baudhha and Jain religions: embracing the leading tenets of their system, as found prevailing in various countries:- illustrated on descriptive accounts of the sculptures in the caves of western India with translations of the inscriptions from those of Kanari, Karli, Ajanta, Ellora, Nasik, which indicate their connexion with the coins and tobes of the Panjab and Afghanistan. Bombay, American mission press; 1847; pp. xiii-35.

7. Talboys, Wheeler. The history of the imperial assemblage at Delhi held on the 1st Jan 1877 to celebrate the assumption of the title of empress of India by her majesty the queen including historical sketches of India and her princes’ past and present. London, Longmans green; 1877; pp. xix-248.

8. Max, Muller. F Ed. Rigveda-Samhita the sacred Hymns of the Brahmans together with the commentary of Sayanakarya. London, Published under the patronage of his highness the Maha Rajah of Vijayanagara; 1890; p. xxii-268.


13. Margolionth, D.S. Umayyands and Abbasids being the fourth part of jurjizaydan’s. history of Islamic cultivation. (Translation of the 3 inscriptions Arabic, Turkey, Persian). London, Luzan &Co; 1907; pp. 325.
18. The Historical record of the imperial visit to India 1911 compiled from the official records under the orders of the viceroy and Governor-general of Indian. India, Govt. of India; 1914; pp. xii-457.


3.16. Indian Council of Historical Research, Regional centre libraryBangalore (established in the year 1998)

Indian Council of Historical Research is an autonomous organization established under Societies Registration Act (Act xxi of 1860) by the Government of India in 1972. Indian Council of Historical Research (hereafter referred to as the ‘Council’). Since its inception, the Council adheres to fulfill its objectives as laid down in the Memorandum of Association (MoA) by its founders. The Council not only committed to MoA and is giving proper direction to historical research, but it encourages and fosters its golden objective of scientific writing of history, which is widely recognized in the country. It does not only cover research from the national integration point of view, but also from the view of the need to inculcate healthy respect for Indian cultural heritage without encouraging a blind acceptance of superstition, obscurantism, revivalism and imposed ideas.

The Council promotes the study of historical method to study the social sciences and humanities to achieve the goal of an inter-disciplinary approach in historical perspective. It provides financial assistance to develop a body of talented young historians, and identifies and encourages research talent with encouragement to the young teachers in colleges, universities and registered research organizations.

The Council brings historians together by providing financial assistance for holding symposia, congress (regional and national), seminars, workshops, etc for exchanging views related to history. It also provides publication subsidy to seminars, congress proceedings and journals so that these publications are reached to
researchers and scholars. The Council publishes biannual Journal-the "Indian Historical Review”, and another journal “Itihas” in Hindi.

The Council has made all efforts to cover all the positive aspects, related to history with the primary condition that it must not violate its MoA during the period under report.

The ICHR, a premier institution in the field of historical studies, provides lead in fostering of scientific research on all aspects of Indian history. A Number of research projects are either under taken or sponsored every year and new findings are reported in print form.

Publications
The Council has so far brought about 900 publications. These publications fall broadly into 4 categories.

1. Publication of research works commissioned by the Council
2. Publication of books on Indian history translated in to various Indian languages;
3. Publication of works for which financial subsidy has been awarded by the Council; and
4. Publication of journals/periodicals

ICHR publishes two biannual journals titled the Indian historical review and Itihas. As many as 28 volumes of Indian Historical Review and 3 volumes if itihas have come out so far.

Regional Centres
ICHR has two regional centres namely ICHR North-East Regional Centre (Guwahati) and ICHR Southern Regional Centre (Bangalore), which have been providing to researchers /scholars

These two regional centres at Bangalore and Guwahai were established to involve historians and other scholars of the respective regions in the academic
activities of the ICHR. Both centres provide information on the Council’s grants and fellowships to scholars and students for promoting research on aspects of history, archaeology, epigraphy, art, culture and other related subjects. They have been actively involved in helping scholars to carry out their research by providing efficient library infrastructures and by organizing regional and state level seminars.

The Southern Regional Centre of ICHR was inaugurated by Sri. S.R. Bommai, the then Union Minister for Human Resources Development, Govt. of India, on 6th February 1998. The Centre has received help both from Govt. of Karnataka and Bangalore University, Bangalore. The Bangalore University has provided a heritage building in its Central College Campus to house this centre. The office has various units and main units are the Administration unit, Research unit and the Library-cum-Documentation unit. The Main aims and objectives of the Centre are to promote, accelerate and coordinate the research in history with special emphasis on area which have not received adequate attention so far particularly the remote areas of south India; to bring historians together and to provide a forum for exchange of views between them.

**Academic and Research activities**

The Centre from its inception has under taken various steps in promoting the Council’s Research Schemes in historical research in southern states. The Centre has taken-up Projects, conducting seminars and periodical lectures and building up the Library-cum-

**Documentation Unit. The details are as follows:**

1. **Projects**-

   Since the Centre is actively participating in coordinating the research in the field of regional history of south India a large number of sources are available in vernacular languages of south and these are urgently need for the scholars for their study, the Centre has taken up the task of bringing these source materials particularly epigraphical sources and also important historical writings available in vernacular languages. The Centre has taken up the translation, editing and publication of these materials under the Projects. The details are as follows-
a) Completed Projects

1) Reproduction of 100 years old *Epigraphia Carnatica* Volumes

The Government of Princely Mysore through its Archaeological Department had brought out inscription of Karnataka in 15 volumes entitled *Epigraphia Carnatica*. The editor of the series was the great B.L. Rice. These volumes printed between 1885-1905 are out of print for over 75 years. Even some University libraries do not have them. The Centre made all efforts to procure these old volumes from different individuals. The photocopies of all these volumes were readied by the Centre and kept in the Centre’s library for the use of scholars. The Southern Regional Centre library is the lonely proud possessor of all these volumes at one place.

2) CD-RoM of Epigraphia Carnatica Volumes

To cope with the revolution in Information Technology the Centre took up the work of producing the Karnataka inscriptions in the form of CD-RoM. This is a project which reproduces 15 volumes of the *Epigraphia Carnatica* edited by B.L. Rice, M.H. Krishnan and R. Narasimhachar. The CD-ROM Project taken up in September 1998 was completed in January 2000. A total 15,283 pages of the 15 volumes have been scanned by the M/s. Newgen Software Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore. Indexes on dynasty, date, location of the inscriptions have been prepared and entered. Scholars can have easy access to 32,889 inscriptions in one CD.

B) Ongoing Projects

1. Project on Revising and Publishing Karnataka Kavi Charitre Volumes by Rao Bahaddur R. Narasimhachar

This Project work aims to edit and publish Rao Bahaddur R. Narasimhachar's *Karnataka Kavi Charitre* Volumes. These volumes are mines in so far as literary sources for writing Karnataka History are concerned and are out of print since several decades. The material was got and collected and edited by the late Rao Bahaddur R. Narasimhachar, a great scholar associated with B.L.Rice and others in early 20th Century. The volumes contain vital information on the ancient and medieval Kannada sources which form the core of the sources necessary for researchers. The texts are in old Kannada language in the Champu, Shatpadi, Sangathya and Ragale (Verse) forms.
2. Project on Translation and Publication of Kannada Shasanagala Samskruthika Adhyayana A.D. 450-1150 [Cultural Study of Kannada Inscriptions AD. 450-1150]

Professor M. Chidananda Murthy's Kannada Shasanagala Samskruthika Adhyayana, A.D. 450-1150 is pioneer research thesis on Kannada epigraphical studies for the cultural aspects of the Kannada region. The research work is in Kannada regional language and is being used for study of Karnataka cultural history. The present Project aims to bring this valuable source work into English for wider use. The project includes translation and publication of the said research title.


The Advisory Committee of Southern Regional Centre has suggested to take up the translation and publication of C. H. Virabhadra Rao's Andhra Charithramu Samskruthi (in 5 vols.). The proposed work is a pioneer work in the socio-cultural history of Andhra Pradesh. The present work contains valuable information regarding the Andhra Pradesh Cultural History. The work is in Telugu regional language. The project aims to bring to light on sources on history of Andhra Society and contributions of C. H. Virabhadra Rao's Andhra Charithramu Samskruthi to Andhra Pradesh History.


Suravaram Pratapa Reddy's "Andhrula Sanghika Charitra" is a pioneer work in the Social history of Andhra Pradesh. The text contains valuable information regarding the Andhra Pradesh Social History. The work is in Telugu regional language. The project aims to bring to light these sources on history of Andhra Society from the present to non-Telugu speaking scholars.

5. Project on Translation and Publication of M. Raghava Iyengar's Alwarkal Kalanilai (Tamil) volumes [History of Alvars]

The history of Tamil culture has witnessed a great shift in devotional mysticism (Bhakti) in early medieval period. The Alvars (Masters) contributed in
Tamil History & Culture. This Translation and Publication project aims to bring vital information about the Alwars and their contribution for the non-Tamil speaking scholars and also bring-out the importance of Raghava Iyengar's contribution to the south Indian history.

6. CD-RoM Project on the Archaeological Annual Reports on Karnataka

The Centre has taken up preparation of CD ROM Project on Annual Archaeological Reports on Karnataka. The main aim of the Project is to bring all published Annual Archaeological Reports on Karnataka State into a single CD. The present Karnataka state was divided into 20 different administrative units before Unification (1956). Several Archaeological Departments under the native states and British Presidencies periodically had brought out Annual Reports. The following Annual Reports have been identified for the proposed Project. These contain archaeological investigation of exploration, excavations, epigraphy, monuments, sculptures, numismatics, manuscripts etc. from the present Karnataka region. The Project intends to bring all data related to Karnataka State region into a single CD.

1. Annual Reports of the Mysore State Archaeological Department, Mysore
2. Annual Reports of the Archaeological Department of His Highness Nizam's Dominions, Hyderabad.
3. Annual Reports of the Archaeological Department, Southern Circle, Madras (Madras Presidency)
4. Annual Reports of the Archaeological Survey of Western India, Bombay (Bombay Presidency)
5. Indian Archaeology, A Review, New Delhi.
6. Annual Reports of Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi
7. Annual Reports of Kannada Research in Bombay Province (Kannada Research Institute), Dharwad.

In this regard, the Centre has specially developed Computer Software. The published data will be scanned, stored and provided with index words – to facilitate search options.

C) Major project on “Sources and studies in south Indian history”.

The ICHR has initiated a major Project on Sources and Studies in South
Indian History. The Southern Regional Centre has been identified as the Nodal agency for implementing and carrying out the proposed project.

2. Seminars

The Southern Regional Centre in view to bring the consolidated ideas and research on history of south India and various aspects of south Indian history, several seminars were conducted. The seminars held in two different levels known as (a) Regional level (South India) and (b) State-level Seminars. These are conducted periodically and the themes and venues will be suggested/recommended by the SRC Advisory Committee. Both these levels of seminars have been providing a platform to scholars of this part of the country to contribute their research in the field of history and its allied subjects.

The Centre has so far organized THREE Regional Level Seminars and TEN State-level Seminars. The State-level Seminars are organized in collaboration with the Universities/ Research Institutes of the respective states. The details of the Seminars conducted so far and their themes, etc., are given below-

A) Regional Seminars

The papers presented in the Seminar have been collected and being edited by Prof. S. Chandrashekar, coordinator of the Seminar.

"Formation of Regional, Cultural Identity- South India". Conducted at Chennai in collaboration with Dept. of Indian History, University of Madras, Chennai (2nd to 4th December 2002) of Indian History. The papers presented in the Seminar have been collected and is ready for publication.

B) State-level Seminars

The Southern Regional Centre is collaborating with Universities of the southern states for conducting Seminars on various themes. The aim of conducting such Seminars is to bring the regional scholars and coordinate with their research and also help them to express their studies/research. This has given a platform to associate with the Universities to provide the information of Council’s various research schemes and publications.
So far the Centre has conducted **TEN** state-level Seminars with various Universities and Research Institutions/Academic bodies of south India.

1. The Karnataka Lalit Kala Academy (Govt. of Karnataka) along with Kuvempu University, Shimoga had organized a Seminar on ‘**Indian Art History**’ in June 1999.

2. The Centre collaborated with Dept. of History, Osmania University, Hyderabad and organized the Seminar on ‘**Recent Trends in Historiography of Andhra Pradesh**’ held for two days from **12th to 13th** March 2001.

3. The Centre had collaborated with Dept. of History, University of Madras, Chennai and organized the Seminar on ‘**Historiography of Tamilnadu**’ held for two days i.e. **28th and 29th** March 2001.  

4. The Centre had collaborated with Dept. of Studies in History, Mysore University, Mysore and Organized the Seminar on “**Historical Writings in Karnataka: Problems & Trends**” held for two days i.e. **30th and 31st** March 2001.

5. The Centre had held a seminar on Historiography of Pondicherry in collaboration with Dept. of History, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, **29th and 30th** March 2001.

6. The Seminar on “**Historiography of Kerala**” was held in collaboration with the Dept. of History, University of Calicut, Kerala for two days i.e. **3rd and 4th** October 2002.

7. The Centre had collaborated with Centre for Historical Studies, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirapalli and conducted Seminar on “**Sources: Construction and Reconstruction of History**” for two days i.e. **28th and 29th** January 2003.

8. The Centre in collaboration with the Department of History, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram organized Seminar. ‘**Sources of History of Kerala**’ for two days i.e. **4th and 5th** April 2003.

9. The Centre in collaboration with Department of History & Tourism, Kakathiya University, Warangal, organized Seminar. ‘**Literature & Social History of Andhra Pradesh**’ for two days i.e., **28th and 29th** January 2005.

10. The Centre in collaboration with Department of History, Manonmanian Sundaranar University, Thirunelveli, and organized Seminar on “**Literature**...
& Social History of Tamil Nadu’ for three days i.e 9th, 10th & 11th March 2005

11. The Centre in collaboration with Department of History, Mangalore University, Mangalore organized Seminar on ‘Literature & Social History in South India’ for three days i.e. 25th, 26th & 27th March 2005.


3. Periodical Lecture & Book Discussion Series

This is a new academic activity introduced in the Centre recently. The aim of these academic Lecture Series is to bring out and introduce the latest trends/discoveries in history/culture of the region. And also the Centre has made provision to collect the complete text of the Lectures. These are published after completion of a year.

IV Exhibition of Council’s Publications Programmes

Large number of seminars, symposiums, conferences, workshops are regularly conducted in Universities/ Research Institutes, etc. The Centre proposed to take the opportunity to exhibit the Council’s Publications and make canvassing of the Council’s Research schemes during such occasions. The programme is started recently and taken the responsibility to carry the entire publications to display during the conferences, seminars, held in the southern states. The Centre has also made use of these programmes to sale the Council’s Research Funding Rules Booklets and distributes proforma of applications to scholars and research students.

V Library-Cum-Documentation Unit

The Centre from its inception has given much attention to build Library-cum-Documentation Unit with primary and secondary source materials for the history of southern India in particular and India in general. All efforts have been made to purchase a number of new titles, journals/periodicals, maps and other resources. The Centre has also collected/received large number of titles as complimentary. The Individual scholars and Universities/Institution have donated their collection/Publication to library. Presently library hold 10,990 books 194journals and few rare collections including survey maps, old photographs and paintings.
Rare Archival Collections

The Centre has made efforts to collect the rare and valuable archival collections

1. Paintings

   a) The Mysore Style Painting – *Sri Rama Pattabhisheka* - embossed with gold colour and of 18th - 19th centuries period.

2. List of Photographs

   1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak (Printed in Lithic) (Black & White)
   2. Krishna Raja Wodeyar, Maharaja of Mysore
   3. Diwan Ananda Rao (Mysore State)
   4. Mahatma Gandhiji (Original Photo) (Black & White)
   5. Sir. M. Visvesvaraya - Diwan of Mysore State
   6. Sri. Gopalacharya (Bangalore)
   7. Smt. Sunandamma, (Bangalore)
   8. Goddess Saraswathi
   9. Sri. J. Bose (Black & White)

1. Rajendra Bajpai.

   The eye in art with special reference to the Ajanta, Rajput & Pahari paintings. Delhi, Govt. of India; Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; 1912; pp.253

2. Henry Cousens, M.R.A.S.

   Bijapur and its architectural remains with an historical outline of the AdilShahi dynasty. New Delhi, The Director General archaeological survey of India; 1916; pp. viii-123

3. Epigraphia Indica.

   Arabic & Persian supplement (In Continuation of epigraphia Indo Moslemica) 1913-20. Calcutta, superintendent, Govt. printing, India; 1917; pp.1-46


   Islamic culture the Hyderabad Quaterly review V. 5 (2); 1930; Hyderabad, Civil service hours; pp.171-329
All these archival materials have been preserved and kept for scholars use. The collections of these rare materials are important and valuable asset to the Centre.

**Collection of Published articles**

The Library has initiated to collect published articles from the individual scholars/historians. The collection aims to provide historical/cultural research publications to younger research scholars. The Centre is approaching senior scholars to donate all their published articles, which are found in reputed national and international journals. In this regard, the Library has able to collect published articles from many senior scholars and these have been kept separately in the library.

**Collection of popular articles**

The Library-Cum-Documentation Unit has made provision to provide popular articles on various aspects like regional history, philosophy, places of interest, folklore, rituals, traditions, etc., which are published in weekly supplementary issues of the daily Newspapers (both English and regional languages). These articles have been kept under separate files for scholars use.

**Computerization of the Library-cum-Documentation Unit**

The Centres Library-cum-Documentation Unit with the help of National Informatics Centre, Bangalore, Karnataka State has made efforts to computerize library data and made easy access to the scholars. The NIC has provided library software. Now the Centre’s Library-cum-Documentation Unit is totally computerized. However, the manual Index Cards (on Titles and Author) have been done for all the books accessed for the library. It is kept open for scholar’s use.

**3.17. Summary**

Rare materials are important both for improving the governmental missionary and preserving cultural heritage and for national reconstruction. Realization of rare materials available in different forms scattered through various institutions geographically. The government of many countries as well as some of the agencies came forward to formulate preservation and conservation policies and also to establish national, state and institutional archival preservation centres. India has large
amount rare materials in different forms such as manuscripts, palm leaves, rare printed books, stones, coins and so on. The nine libraries covered under study possess huge amount of rare collection through these libraries were established to fulfil the mission and objectives of the respective parent institution the wealth of resources these libraries possess are found to be useful not only the users elsewhere in the country but also the users abroad. Hence a brief account of select rare materials provided under study each of the library will give the highlight of the rare material collections in these, it also exhibits the ever lasting value of these rare resources.