



# SHRIDEVI ANTARANGA

*Journey with Service, Education and Spirituality*



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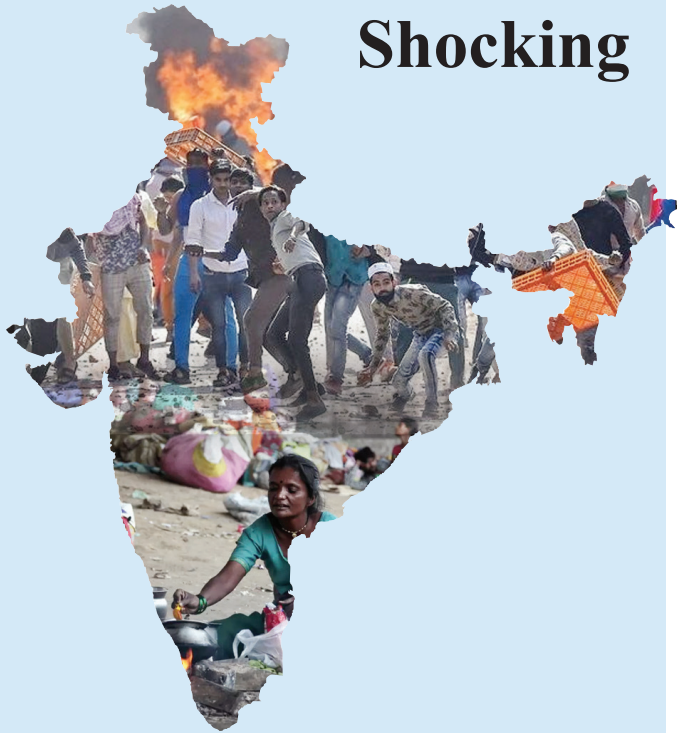
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Editor's  
Voice

**Dr. M R Hulinaykar**  
Editor and Founding Chairman,  
SHRIDEVI Group of  
Educational Institutions

## The State of Affairs in the Country is Shocking



### Unquenchable Thirst for Power

October 2nd is one of such days that gives an opportunity to politicians to air their grandiloquent speeches to hypnotise common people. But their underlying schemes are different. This has brought the nation to a pathetic state.

They are ready to do anything to get power for themselves and to amass wealth. They are experts in kindling hatred between states, between religions and between individuals and in engineering dubious plans to keep their political power with them without any concern for the welfare of the nation and common people.

#### Unemployment in Rural India

Nearly fifty percent of Indian population live in rural areas with daily income below Rs. 165. Rural areas lack in basic facilities such as health, education, housing, etc. Availability of employment opportunities is very little. Actual minimum wages they are getting is below the rates fixed by the government. Even Anganavaadi workers, who have to take care of the health of children and mothers, are being exploited.

Unlike the higher-level posts, as that of KAS, IAS, IPS, etc., posts at lower level are not filled up regularly. Instead, candidates are appointed for these posts on contract basis. It is painful to note that, though slavery is abolished in Independent India, subjugation of employees of lower grades is continuing even today.

## KWIN CITY

### *A Blueprint for Sustainable Development and Smart Living in Karnataka*



//Our State is in the forefront of the knowledge-based economy in India. The 'KWIN City' will redefine the concept of development, not only in Karnataka but also in the entire nation. Prioritizing global collaborations and innovation, the city will focus on a 'smart living' approach, becoming a model for sustainable development by leveraging scientific and technological advances."

- **Sri Siddaramaiah**,  
Chief Minister,  
Government of Karnataka



■ **B.S. Venkatesh Prasad**  
Journalist

The Government of Karnataka has launched an ambitious project of the KWIN City (Knowledge, Wellbeing, and Innovation City). This project, which aims at setting a new benchmark in urban planning and development, is spearheaded by Chief Minister Siddaramaiah and Infrastructure Development and Large & Medium Industries Minister MB Patil. This initiative will foster sustainable development and innovation. KWIN City, being developed near the Satellite Town Ring Road between Dabasapete and Doddaballapur, is poised to become a model for future cities in India.

#### A Vision for the Future:

At its core, KWIN City, being a public-private partnership venture, embodies the concept of "smart living with sustainability". Launching the project, Chief Minister Siddaramaiah highlighted that the city will combine knowledge, health, research, and innovation. These priorities will transform KWIN City into a global hub which besides offering world-class infrastructure, will promote sustainable growth through advanced technology and ecological balance.

The city will initially cover an area of 2,000 acres, with the potential to expand up to 5,800 acres in future. With a target population of 5 lakh, KWIN City is set to become one of the well-planned urban centers in India.

#### Sustainable Design of the City:

One of KWIN City's standout features is its emphasis on green spaces and sustainable infrastructure.

### Key Features of KWIN City

- The City will be designed to accommodate 5 lakh people.
- The City will be a cultural and heritage hub.
- It aims at being a sustainable city, using innovative methods for conserving resources.
- Absorbent materials will be used to avoid rain water run-off.
- 465 Acres will be reserved for a solar park with a capacity of 0.69 MW, with an aim of having self-sufficiency in power supply.
- Priority will be given to conserve water and to harvest rain water, using a comprehensive system.
- About 50%-70% of water needs will be met by using recharged and recycled water.
- 40% of the area will be reserved for lakes, greenery and open space.
- The City will have dedicated paths for bicycles and bikes to promote eco-friendly transportation.
- The City will have mono-rail system to help the citizens to reach any point within 15 minutes.
- 200 acres will be dedicated for urban gardening for producing about 7,000 tons of vegetables and fruits annually.
- Waste disposal, water recycling and recharging will be given priority using most modern technology.
- KWIN City will be well-equipped to host large scale national and international events.



# The State of Affairs in the Country is Shocking

◀ From Page 1

If these posts are filled up regularly, the rural youth will get employment to some extent.

In these days of globalisation, governments are reducing the number of their employees. Besides our governments have meekly accepted the condition put by foreign investors that labour rules should not be imposed on them.

In any democratic system, politicians should always think of the welfare of common people and formulate programmes to improve standard of their living. Instead, politicians divide the voters on different basis. If they confront questions in this respect, they shamelessly reply, that 'this is not a Gandhian era'.

This is the stark reality. The emotional issues such as caste, religion, etc. are breaking the society. The judiciousness of people is fast depleting. Developing callous indifference to the well-being of the society they use caste and religion cards to fulfil their selfish motives. Politicians misuse this to hold power and also reserve it for their family members. People who questions them are labelled as 'casteist', 'anti-poor' etc. Unfortunately, our society is facing this blunt truth today.

Living in this condition, we must ponder deeply on the values upheld by our freedom fighters. India's Freedom struggle, not confining to India, played an important and inspirational role in many countries.

## New Values for the world

Mahatma Gandhiji (1869-1948) was in the forefront of the freedom movement and was recognised as a barrister, political thinker, social worker, writer and freedom fighter. His selfless life shows the kind of his hard and persistent efforts and sacrifice made by him in achieving freedom.

He is regarded as Mahatma not just because he got independence for India, but he fought against British Empire, known as 'the empire on which the sun never sets' without using any weapon. His concept of 'non-violence' opened new chapter in the history of freedom struggle in many countries. British military supremacy was unmatched. Many countries were under her rule. Under such a circumstance, Gandhiji used non-violence, satyagraha, non-cooperation, personal morality, determination to fight against the evil forces, as his weapons.

His legacy continued even after his death. It inspired Martin Luther King (Jr.), Nelson Mandela, Aung



**Gilbert Murray,**  
**a classical scholar and**  
**public thinker said about**  
**the personality of Gandhiji:**

**Be careful in dealing with a man who cares nothing for sensual pleasures, nothing for comfort or praise or promotion, but is simply determined to do what he believes to be right. He is a dangerous and uncomfortable enemy because his body which you can always conquer gives you so little purchase over his soul. He remains relevant for all the time to come."**

San Suu Kyi and many others. Lok Nayak Jayprakash Narayan adopted Gandhian methods of struggle in Seventies.

Having a resolute determination, Gandhiji never hesitated to implement anything that he was convinced about. He established a 'Vegetarians Society' in 1888 in England. At that time such an idea itself was a punishable act in Europe. He went to South Africa in 1893 and transformed himself as a great leader who fought for the Indians living there. The most important, his struggle was based on the principle 'Oppose without hatred and fight non-violently'.

Gandhiji started his activities in India in 1914-15. Champaranya

Movement in Bihar against the exploiting policies of British, was his first big movement here. Finally, the British Government had to yield to his movement.

## AICC Session in Belagavi

Gandhiji was the President of the AICC Session held in Belagavi in 1924. It had a considerable influence on the people of that region. There emerged volunteers in every village. In our village also there were three such volunteers who, wearing Khadi clothes participated in the Freedom Struggle with unshakeable commitment. People of all communities respected them. I had seen them in my boyhood days. But it is regrettable that now such committed Gandhians are not seen in the society.

Gandhiji aroused the feeling of nationality among our countrymen. The most important movements of his were 'Non-Cooperation Movement' and 'Salt Movement'. He encouraged khadi industry, and started a movement against untouchability. His views against intoxicating drinks, and his respect for women have left indelible influence on Indians. Another important aspect was his selflessness in those movements.

## Relevance of Gandhiji's thoughts in 21st Century

The relevance of noble thoughts of Gandhiji last for ever, irrespective whether it was 20th century or the present 21st. To illustrate his practical wisdom, he used to say 'to hungry men lectures on philosophy do not seem to be important'. This should have been the mantra of our leaders. But even after 77 years of independence, our government has not been able to eradicate poverty completely.

## His Four Principles

One of the four principles

advocated by Gandhiji was the importance of maintaining values in our social and economic life. He encouraged khadi industry, as it plays an important role in our economy. The English had destroyed this to improve textile industry in England. Gandhiji's belief was that country could revive its prestigious position in the export trade of different clothes and provide employment locally.

Mahatma has shown that cottage industry is the real backbone of Indian economy. Our rulers did not understand his foresightedness. Today we are thinking of giving training to our youths in 'skill'. Since we did not adopt Gandhi's thoughts on economics and on practical education, today we are facing problem of unemployment and are producing graduates who are not employment-worthy.

Second, Gandhiji gave importance to basic needs of our people. He took up the case of salt symbolically, on which British rulers had imposed tax. He started the salt-movement protesting the policies of the rulers. His intention was that the government should tax the rich and not poor. Today, while middle class and poor people fill the coffers of the state, the governments are keen on exempting the big industrialists and corporate bodies from paying taxes. The small and cottage industries failed utterly during the corona-19 pandemic, and are still struggling to regain their earlier position. The earlier policy of giving subsidy is gradually withdrawn. Now they are not being encouraged. Globalisation has opened the doors for import of goods, even toys, from outside.

Gandhiji advocated that the economic sector should utilise local human resources. In eradicating unemployment problem, it would have helped the country, which has huge man-power. But the requirement of man power in today's India is minimal. Instead of having an independent economic policy, we are blindly following the policy that help the foreign investors. The sight of the present pitiable position of our nation gives us a rude shock, and we become hopeless about the future of next generation.

Third, Gandhiji wanted that the people at the helm of public life should consider themselves as trustees of public wealth. He expected that these people should use public money only for the welfare of the general public and leaders in charge of administration should lead a simple and honest life.

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## First time in Tumkur - North Zone Sports Meet

# Shridevi Group of Educational Institutions bag the lion's Share in Medals

Dr. Raman M. Hulinaykar, Medical Director, Shridevi Medical College, said in the inauguration ceremony of the North Zone Inter College Throwball and Tennikoit tournaments, conducted for the first time in the Shridevi Medical College Campus in association with the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, "Sports help the 'Fit India' concept. Sports help make the muscles supple and thereby ensure good health. Students have to give as much attention to sports as to their studies". He expressed his pleasure and congratulated the teams of Medical Science and Research Hospital, Shridevi Physio-therapy for having brought honours to the college by winning totally seven prizes – two in ladies throwball, two in men's throw ball and three in ladies' tennikoit tournaments.

Dr. S. Madhusudhan, Secretary, Shridevi Medical College Sports Committee and the Chief Coordinator of this Sports Meet gave the details of the Meet and said "That totally thirty-six teams consisting of about five hundred sports persons, coming from different districts of the State



participated in these tournaments.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences conducts sports tournaments in different colleges every year. This year it gave permission to Shridevi College to conduct the inter-college throwball and tennikoit tournaments for 2024-25 in Tumakuru. As expected, the

teams of Shridevi College played the games excellently and brought honours to the College.

The teams which won first and second prizes here, will participate in the Inter-zone tournaments to be conducted in November this year. Successful teams in this event will play selected for playing for the

University. Keeping this in view, we have to select good teams.

For this the Management of the College is giving able support and, the response from students is also encouraging".

This meet was inaugurated by Dr. M.R. Hulinaykar, Chairman of Shridevi Group of Educational Institutions on September, 30. While speaking on the occasion, Dr. M.L. Harendra Kumar, Principal, Shridevi Medical College, said "In-door and Out-door stadiums are constructed to encourage sports activities. Considering the good facilities we have here, the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences gave permission to conduct the tournaments for the first time in Tumakuru. This will help in improving further the sports activity in the College".

■ Report: N. Anand



### ◀ From Page 2

Lal Bahadur Shastri, Kamaraj, Guljari Lal Nanda adopted this policy. In Karnataka, Nijalingappa, Kadidal Manjappa, H.S. Rudrappa, H.G. Govinda Gowda followed this principle, through out their lives. But the rest are living luxurious lives. In this regard, our bureaucrats are not lagging far behind.

Fourthly, Gandhiji wanted that communal harmony prevail between Hindu and Muslim communities. On the night of August 15, 1947, while Indian National Flag was being hoisted replacing the Union Jack on the Red Fort, Mahatma Gandhi, instead of participating in that jubilant moment, was touring Bengal and Bihar which were burning under the grip of Hindu-Muslim

antagonism and was trying to douse the communal conflagration. He was completely against the evil scheme of bifurcation of the nation. But during that period instead of standing with Mahatma in his cause, the Indian leaders were trying to get the reins of the nation in to their hands. The disastrous events that followed the partition took the life of Gandhiji on January 30, 1948.

### The need to follow Gandhian Principles

The atmosphere of peace and harmony between Hindu and Muslim Communities, as envisaged by Gandhiji remains an unrealised dream even today and the present state of affairs is beyond reconciliation. Ignoring or deliberately keeping it alive, our political leaders are

scheming to capture power for themselves. The media, which was supposed to be impartial are rousing the fire of hatred between different factions. Result, this fire is becoming more destructive day by day. Social harmony is very important for the development of any nation. History tells us that internal conflicts led India to become subjugated to foreign rule.

Today, when the conditions have reached such a precarious stage, the indispensability of the fatherly figure of Gandhiji haunts us. He was the pioneer in sowing the seeds of nationalism in the minds of Indians. Any nation can be proud of such a leader. Today, it is time that we internalise the Gandhian thoughts and sincerely follow his ideals. For this our political, social and religious

leaders have to work honestly and sincerely. Today when the world is facing the impending world war, Gandhian way can show the light and lead us in the path of peace and amity.

### Opinion of a scholar on Gandhiji

Gilbert Murray, a classical scholar and public thinker said about the personality of Gandhiji:

"Be careful in dealing with a man who cares nothing for sensual pleasures, nothing for comfort or praise or promotion, but is simply determined to do what he believes to be right. He is a dangerous and uncomfortable enemy because his body which you can always conquer gives you so little purchase over his soul. He remains relevant for all the time to come."

■ Narration: Srivatsa



# Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome: Dialogues and Direction

■ Dr. Rekha Gurumurthy

Director of PG studies  
Vice-Principal  
(Academics)  
Shridevi Institute of  
Medical Sciences  
& Research Hospital  
Tumkur



Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a hormonal condition mainly affecting adolescent girls and women in the reproductive age group. The effects of PCOS start during the period of adolescence and persist till perimenopausal period in women if not detected and treated in the beginning. The imbalance of reproductive hormones is responsible for the wide array of symptoms experienced by such women.

These women often visit Gynaecologists with complaints of irregular periods, infertility and pregnancy-related problems. Young girls visit skin doctors for issues like acne, excessive hair growth on the face, and darkening of the neck due to excessive androgen.

Women undergoing ultrasound scans for various reasons can be detected with small fluid-filled sacs surrounding the eggs in their ovaries. This condition is called polycystic ovarian syndrome or PCOS. The other symptoms of PCOS include weight-gain, particularly around the belly, acne or oily skin, male-pattern baldness or thinning of hair, skin tags and dark skin patches on the back of the neck, in the armpits, and under the breasts.

PCOS is a chronic condition. The symptoms experienced by the patients can be treated with lifestyle changes, medications, and fertility treatments.

Every year, September month is observed as the “PCOS Awareness Month”. In Shridevi Medical College, the Departments of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Dermatology, and General Medicine had organized a Continuing Medical Education (CME) program called “PCOS: Dialogues and Directions” on 28-9-2024 in the Hospital auditorium. The CME aimed to increase awareness of the condition and the treatment updates.

Dr. M.R. Hulinaykar, while inaugurating the program, expressed his appreciation for organising the CME. He said the CME simplified the recognition and treatment of PCOS, which was perceived as a tough medical condition. Deliberations in this type of CMEs help doctors update their knowledge and will equip them well to tackle



WORKSHOP

this problem based on evidence.

The program started with a brief introduction to PCOS by Dr. J.V. Jeevan Reddy, Assistant Professor, Department of OBG. He highlighted basic information about the disease, problems caused by this, lifestyle changes required to reduce the severity of disease, etc. and set the stage for further deliberations.

This was followed by an update on the developments in the Emerging Evidence of Diagnosis of PCOS by Dr. Rajeswari Janakiraman,

Chief Endocrinologist, Diabetes & Endocrinology, Manipal Hospital. With her vast practical knowledge, Dr. Rajeshwari provided great

insights about diagnosis and available methods of treatment and their advantages to patients.

Dr. P.R. Chetana, Assistant Professor of Dermatology, M.S. Ramaiah Medical College and Hospital, spoke extensively about skin changes in cases of PCOS and problems faced by girls and middle-aged women and methods of treatments to be adopted in such cases. She discussed the management of acne, hair growth on the face, and hair loss. She said that earlier such girls used to go to gynaecologists for solution. But these problems have to be looked into from various angles and can be solved easily by the concerted effort of the team of physicians, gynaecologists and dermatologists.

Dr. Srinath Aswathiah, Consultant Endocrinologist, BGS Hospital,

spoke about the association of PCOS with diabetes, hypertension, obesity, metabolic syndrome, and other chronic diseases and explained the effects of these on the body. He provided insights into the holistic approach in the treatment of PCOS. He opined that in the initial stages, the problem can be solved with tablets, and in some cases by administering suitable injections.

A panel discussion was organized with Dr. G. Sowmya, Associate Professor, Department of OBG, as the moderator. Along with the guest speakers, Dr. Hema, Head of the Department of OBG, Siddhaganga Medical College, Dr. Suha Riyaz, Assistant Professor Department of Psychiatry, and Dr. Chinmay Kulkarni, Consultant, Chinmaya Fertility Centre shed light on the multidisciplinary approach in treating the patients of PCOS.

Dr. Rekha Gurumurthy concluded the CME by noting that PCOS does not spare any woman from adolescence to menopause. These women face varied medical problems in different stages of their lives. The main concern of a Gynaecologist would be the inability of these women in conceiving a child. These women, when they finally succeed in becoming pregnant with a child, go through a very tumultuous antenatal period with increased chances of miscarriages, hypertension and gestational diabetes resulting in low-birth-weight in babies either due to preterm delivery or growth restrictions. Anticipation of these conditions, early recognition, and getting prompt treatment are the cornerstones in the management of an antenatal woman with PCOS, she said.

Feedback from the participants was overwhelmingly positive. They appreciated the speakers for sharing their vast experience in the management of PCOS and were looking forward to applying the practical knowledge gained during the CME in everyday practice.

## Multi dimensional treatment for Hormonal Imbalances

Often, adolescent girls face the problem of irregular periods. Sometimes they will have other problems such as pain in the abdomen, getting pimples, becoming obese, getting diabetes, high blood pressure, etc.

Hormonal imbalance causes many problems in adolescent girls and middle-aged women which may result in hairs growing on their face. The newly developed multi-dimensional treatment has become more beneficial for such persons.

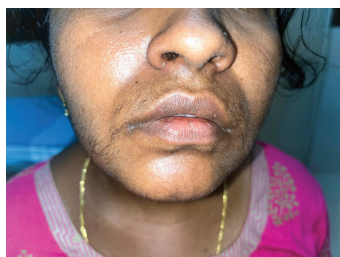
Expert doctors and other experts in the field of healthcare opine that if general physicians and dermatologists have joint consultations and give treatment, solution to these problems can be got without delay and it will also help in instilling confidence in patients.

Dr. M.R. Hulinaykar, the Founder and Chairman of Shridevi Medical College is of the opinion that multi-dimensional treatment is very effective in correcting the hormonal imbalance, excess accumulation of fat in the body, etc. He also said that the results got from this method are satisfactory.

### About CME

Dr. M.R. Hulinaykar said that Continuing Medical Education (CME) programs give an opportunity to doctors of different disciplines for exchanging their views and share experiences among themselves. It also helps young doctors who participate in such programs know about the new developments in this field. He thanked the organisers of this program.

■ Report: K.S. Rajamannar



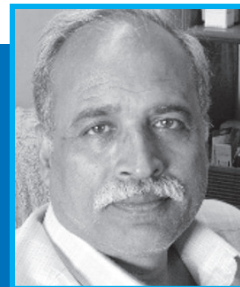


**A saying to be kept in mind always**

**“No one can violate the stern rules of the Nature. We will be here as long as we are. Even after that this world will continue to be here, but not we. By God’s Grace, finally we embrace Death.**

**- S. Rudramurthy Shastry,  
Renowned Novelist**

*(Excerpts from his novel “Sri Krishna” Pub. Ankitha Pustaka, Bengaluru)*



# Nursing Profession

## *a Means for Building a Bright Future*



**■ K.S. Rajamannar**  
Senior Journalist

The main problem the nursing education facing is lack of basic infrastructure facilities in nursing colleges. Most of these colleges do not have modern classrooms, library and well-equipped skill-lab. These lacunae affect the quality of nursing education.

But, as an exception in this general scenario, the three nursing colleges run under the able guidance of Dr. M.R. Hulinaykar, Chairman, Shridevi Group of Educational Institutions, are giving excellent quality education. It is evident from the fact that students of these colleges are getting jobs all over India and also abroad.

Shridevi Medical Collage has an 850-bed hospital and a skill-lab. Using them the students of these nursing colleges can improve their knowledge and expertise in the profession. This is the reason that these colleges attract good number of aspirants every year. There are separate hostels for girls, boys and also for NRI students. Prof. K. Muniswamy, Principal, Shridevi Nursing Collage informed that facilities are created for catering foods to suit students from all parts of India. Other facilities include in-door and out-door stadiums, TV room, emergency medical help, etc. He also explained about the curricular and non-curricular activities of these colleges.

### **Well-trained Staff:**

Shridevi Nursing College has been duly recognized by the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences and



## *First Nursing College in the World*

The first nursing college in the world was started in Switzerland in 1859. This was the initiative taken jointly by Valérie de Gasparin-Boissier. Florence Nightingale (1820-1920) who was born into a wealthy family, well educated, decided to dedicate her life to the nursing profession, violating all the prevailing social traditions. She, as long back as in 19th Century, disproved the general feeling that poor girls come to this profession, just to earn their living. She upheld, during her entire life, the dignity of nursing profession.

It is the service of nurses which give a human touch to the service of patients, which remains green in the memory of every patient. Patients always remain grateful to nurses through out their lives.



Karnataka Nursing Council. Here different courses are available for students seeking diploma and post graduation. Courses are also available in B.Sc. nursing, P.B. nursing, M.Sc. Nursing, Medical Surgical Nursing, Paediatric Nursing, Community Nursing, Psychiatric Nursing, etc. Our College has well-trained teaching and non-teaching staff.

The College organises seminars, direct discussion with resource persons for equipping the students with the latest knowledge in nursing field in particular and medical field in general. This will make the students able to face any challenges in their career in future. Besides, ‘World Autism Awareness Day’, ‘World Health Day’, ‘International Nurses Day’, ‘World No-Tobacco Day’, ‘World Environment Day’, ‘World Breast-feeding Day’, etc. are observed in the College.

### **‘Bharat Darshan’**

Usually, all the colleges observe College Annual days. But, Shridevi Nursing College, Ramana Maharshi Nursing College, and Durgamba Nursing College do it differently. These colleges together observe ‘Ethnic Day’. This year a 3-day programme was organised in September, in which students from all the States and also from abroad, participated in the programmes. On the last day, degree certificates were handed over to students who have

completed their nursing courses successfully. Students wore dresses particular to their home-states. The entire scene brought the feeling that we were witnessing a mini-India in our campus.

### **Nursing Service - A Divine Service:**

Dr. M.R. Hulinaykar, Chairman, Shridevi Group of Educational Institutions said that the service rendered by nurses is a divine service. Nurses can get high regard in the society by their dedicated service, which strengthens human relation.

Speaking on the occasion, Prof. K.R. Srinivas, Member of the Syndicate, Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, said “Shridevi Institutes have earned a good name as the best one among the colleges under Rajiv Gandhi University. It has well-trained teaching and non-teaching staff. Programmes like this are admirable as they bind the hearts of people belonging to different states. I really appreciate this type of initiative in colleges”.

Dr. Raman R. Hulinaykar, Medical Director of the Institution, who had presided over the function, said that nursing is one of the professions based on human qualities characterized by tenderness, compassion, and sympathy for people. Students who take up this profession should take an oath to render quality service to the patients.





# KWIN CITY

◀◀ *From Page 1*

Around 40% of the city's total area will be dedicated for lakes, greenery and open spaces. A 465-acre solar park will generate 0.69 million Mega Watt of power, contributing to the city's goal of meeting its energy needs entirely through renewable sources.

The proposed advanced water recharging and recycling systems are expected to cover 50-70% of the city's water needs. Rainwater harvesting systems will ensure that not a drop of water is wasted, while water-absorbent materials will absorb the runoff water. Waste disposal will be prioritised using most modern technology.

200 Acres have been earmarked for urban farming, with 7,000 tons of fruits and vegetables to be grown annually. KWIN City will have mono-rail system to enable residents reach any part of the city within 15 minutes. Besides, there will be dedicated bicycle and bike paths to promote eco-transportation.

## Education and Healthcare:

KWIN City's master plan places a strong emphasis on education and



healthcare. In its first phase, the development will prioritize world-class educational institutions. Top global universities will be invited to set up their campuses. This will attract students and educators from across the world.

Later, the city will focus on establishing top-tier hospitals and medical research institutes, positioning itself as a leader in medical tourism. This, combined with world-class education, will foster an environment where knowledge and innovation can thrive.

## Economic Impact and Job Creation:

The economic potential of KWIN City is significant. The project is expected to attract investments worth

Rs 40,000 crore and generate over 1 lakh jobs, both direct and indirect. These jobs will span across a wide range of sectors, helping to create a diverse and dynamic workforce.

The development of KWIN City is a collaborative endeavor involving government leaders, industry experts, and academic institutions. The project has already attracted significant interest from stakeholders, and the presence of dignitaries from various industries at the launch event underscores its importance.

## The Path Ahead:

KWIN City redefines the future of urban development, combining cutting-edge infrastructure with sustainability and innovation. As the project progresses, it will create new opportunities for industries, foster academic excellence, and enhance the quality of life for its residents. With all these, this City is set to become a model for urban centers around the world. Also, it will be equipped to host large-scale national and international events.

With its strategic location and forward-thinking design, KWIN City will become a global hub for talent, investment, and innovation. For more information on the project, visit [kwincity.com](http://kwincity.com).



## What Leaders Have to Say

“Bengaluru has immense potential for industrial growth, and the KWIN City plan will further enhance it. KWIN City will focus on sectors such as bioscience, semiconductors, and other innovative industries, providing fertile ground for startups and large corporations alike.”

**- Sri D.K. Shivakumar,**  
Deputy Chief Minister  
and Bengaluru City  
Development Minister,  
Government of Karnataka.

“KWIN City is planned drawing inspiration from Biopolis in Singapore, Research Triangle Park in the USA, KBIC in Japan, and Boston's innovation clusters. Karnataka has always thrived as an industrial hub, thanks to the strong foundation laid by the Mysuru Kings, and this project continues that legacy by focusing on sustainable development.”

**- Sri M.B. Patil**, Minister for Infrastructure Development and Large & Medium Industries, Government of Karnataka.

# Thousands of Students from various States Participated in 24-hour National-Level Hackathon for Talent finding by Shridevi Engineering

**A** National level Hackathon workshop is planned to be held on October 29. This Workshop aimed at ‘Talent-Finding among Engineering Students of Karnataka and other states, is organised by Shridevi Institute of Engineering and Technology, a prestigious educational institution in Tumakuru, in collaboration with Shritech Innovation. With the goal of giving a valuable contribution to environment, health and agricultural sectors, this 24-hour Hackathon Workshop is arranged and many resource persons, in which experts from industrial sector, personalities from renowned IT-BT Companies are participating.

The main intention of this



**SHRI DEVI INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY**  
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**Sri Shridevi Charitable Trust (R.)**





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Affiliated to  
Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi

**Skill and Career Development Cell**  
&  
**ShriTEK Innovations**  
**Presents 24 hours**










# National Level Hackathon

**Code - Create - Conquer**

**Who can participate?**  
B.E/B.Tech., B.Sc., BCA, MCA Students

## HACK 4 INNOVATION



**REGISTER NOW**

**Team Size**  
Max 4 Members

**Registration Fees**  
₹600 Per Team

**Last Date for Registration** 15-10-2024

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**2nd Prize**  
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**1st Prize**  
50,000

**3rd Prize**  
20,000

**Place:** SIET, Tumakuru  
**Date:** 28-10-2024, Tuesday

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**2024-25**

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Workshop is that the talent of our youth should be utilised for

the progress of the State the best possible extent. A High-level

Committee of judges consisting of personalities from different fields will judge the innovative talents of the students and declare prizes. Dr. M.R. Hulinaykar, Chairman of Shridevi Group of Educational Institutions has appealed to the students to utilise this golden opportunity.

Dr. Pronab Mohanty, Director General of Police, Karnataka State, will inaugurate the Workshop on October 29. Sri Akshobhya, Retired Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka, Dr. E.V. Ramana Reddy, Managing Director, Karnataka State Skill Development Board, will distribute the prizes to the winners in the competition.

■ **Report: N. Anand**



# Kudmul Rangarao

## - A Venerable Person to be Remembered



■ Dr. K.R. Kamalesh  
Hon. Editor

### The Saviour of Downtrodden who rose in the Coastal Region:

It was, probably, in 1991, the then Minister for Education M. Veerappa Moily was writing a novel on the lives and culture of Koraga people. I visited the office of the Karnataka Gazetteer to collect some information for him. Dr. Suryanath Kamath, a famous historian and the then Chief Editor of the Gazetteer, was very kind to give the required information. According to it, Kudmul Rangarao, fighting against several odds, opened several schools in 1900 for the Koraga children. He was from a pious Saraswath Brahmin community. It was a time when considerations of caste was dominating in the society. Violating those barriers, the service he rendered to improve the living condition of downtrodden people was highly laudable. An example to show his commitment in this regard: One day in 1920-21, a youth of a downtrodden community, was

walking on the Car-street in Udupi wearing white dress and footwear. Since people of his community were not wearing such a dress and footwear at that point of time, some persons of upper class physically attacked him violently. Though that youth did not bother to make it an issue, Kudmul Rangarao took it seriously. When the local police did not register a complaint, Rangarao took the case to court and later to the Privy Council, and got the order for punishing the accused. This incident is recorded in the Bombay Gazetteer.

### Biography in Kannada:

My friend Sagar brought to my notice that Premi M. Rao and Panduranga Rao have brought out a book on Kudmul Rangarao and that has been translated into Kannada by B.A. Vivek Rai. In this book, the illustrious life of Rangarao is depicted in a lucid style. Fortunately, because of the contribution of people like Kudmul Rangarao, progressive thoughts of the Indian society did not become sluggish. Instead of mooning around mere old dogmas, it always adopted new ideas and progressive thinking. However,

breaking the shackles of dogmas is a hard task at any point of time. When we see Rangarao's line of thinking and his efforts to realise them 125 years ago, we get wonderstruck about his spirit to reform the downtrodden. Here is a brief look at his biography.

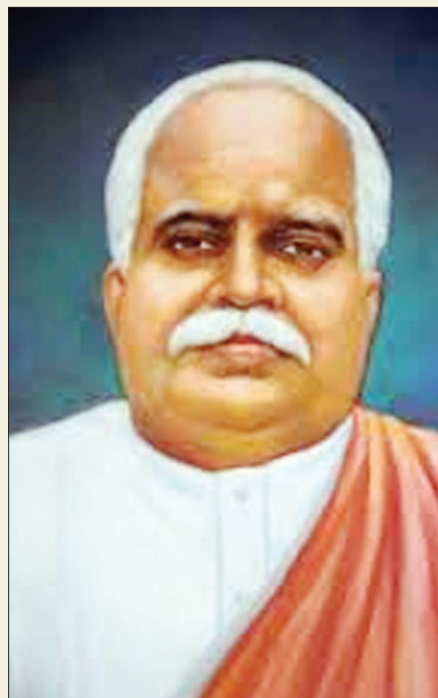
### Early days:

Ben Johnson, an English playwright and poet, writes in his 'The Memory of Shakespeare' that 'great souls among human beings do take birth in every civilisation and age, but we should recognise such souls'. This is absolutely true. He meant that a person can become great if he or she thinks that all human beings are same, and their sufferings are his or her own. We place the Buddha, Jesus, Prophet Mohammed, Basavanna, Mahatma Gandhiji at that level, because of their service to the humanity is most valuable. Our Kudmul Rangarao's

name also stars in that list. Even before Gandhiji and Ambedkar came on to the stage, Rangarao had dedicated his life for the upliftment of downtrodden.

People of Kudmul Rangarao's community are spread out in Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada

Districts of Karnataka and also in Goa and Mumbai regions. They are engaged in the field of education and other walks of life. Rangarao opened schools exclusively for Dalit children. He had a clear idea that they can be uplifted only by educating them.



He was born on June 29, 1859 in Kudmul, near Kasaragodu. That region was, then, a part of Dakshina Kannada District which was under Madras Presidency. His parents were Devappaiah and Gauri. His maternal grandfather was working as a Head Clerk and he gave his daughter in marriage to Devappaiah, who was working as a clerk in a merchant's shop. Rangarao lost his father just four years after his marriage. His family was reeling under utter poverty. With great difficulty, he performed his younger sister's marriage with Raghunathaiah of Ullala in 1880.

In the beginning he worked as a teacher in a school in Kasaragodu. Later he got a job in a municipal school in Mangaluru. At that time, he was getting a monthly salary of Rs. 8. He studied privately and passed Matriculation and continued his studies in a government college in Mangaluru.

### Reform starts at Home:

Kudmul Rangarao was a serious reader of books. He was a good writer too. Letters written by him to his children are not only a treasure for them, but serves as a guide to all children of all times.

His brother-in-law Raghunathaiah was a freedom fighter. He was denouncing irrational beliefs and blind customs. Rangarao was extending his support in all his struggles in this regard. One day Raghunathaiah took Rangarao to Brahma Samaj. Influenced by Brahma Samaj's liberal thinking, spiritualism without caste feelings, he never imposed his beliefs even on his children, but gave them liberty to have their own ideas about religion.

Kudmul Rangarao's wife was Rukmini Bai. This couple had four sons and three daughters. His daughters – Lalitha Bai, Radha Bai and Shanta Bai – led their life

following the ideals of Rangarao. At a time when sending girls to schools was a taboo, Rangarao sent them to school and got them good education.

In 1904, he gave his first daughter, Lalitha Bai, in marriage to Rao Bahadur N. Subbarao. Influenced by her father and husband, she appointed a man belonging to Scheduled Caste as her car driver. Later, she was the first woman representative elected to the Mangaluru Municipal Council.

N. Subbarao was a District Magistrate in Madras Presidency. His son was N. Krishna Rao who died very young. His parents encouraged Kamala, their daughter-in-law to remarry. Rangarao supported this idea. This incident should be seen in the light of the social circumstances prevailing at that time. After her remarriage, she was known as Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay.

Rangarao gave his second daughter Radha Bai in marriage to Dr. A. Subbarayan, of Mudaliar Community in 1912. This inter-caste marriage in the Saraswat Community, had made big news then. Rajaji played an important role in this marriage. Dr. A. Subbarayan was a well-to-do land-lord. Besides, he had participated in the freedom struggle. Later he was a Minister in the Central Cabinet headed by Jawaharlal Nehru and subsequently the Governor of Mumbai.

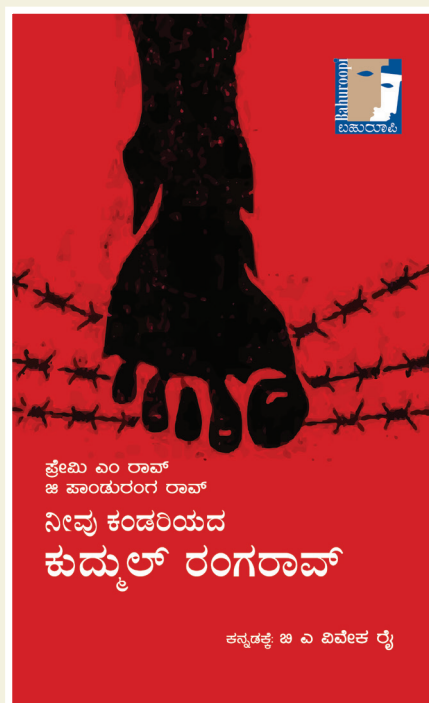
Dr. Subbarayan couple had four children. Their third Surendra Mohan Kumara Mangalam became a Minister in the Central Cabinet in 1973. His son Rangarajan Kumara Mangalam too became a Minister at the Centre. His sister Parvati Krishnan was elected to Lok Sabha two times on Communist Party ticket from Coimbatore. The descendants of Rangarao are involved in various social works even today.

### Upliftment of the Downtrodden Classes

Rangarao changed his profession to become a lawyer. He used to take up cases of poor people only. By 1896, he was a well-known lawyer in the Munsif Court, Mangaluru.

Continuing his endeavour in social reformation, he first turned his attention to giving education to children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes, because he thought only education could uplift their living standard and status in the society. He established a school in Kankanadi, Mangaluru, exclusively for the children of down-trodden classes. He started another school in Urvachilimbi also for children of the same classes.

**He was an ideal person. His service, benevolent attitude towards humanity, and foresightedness should be the ideals for me and many others. He is my guru".**  
**Mahatma Gandhiji**



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But vested interests belonging to higher castes could not digest the fact that children of lower classes were also getting educated. They posed several hindrances in Rangarao's path. The opposition was so severe that Rangarao had to close the Urvachilimbi school. In 1905 January, he opened another school at Boluru near Mangaluru, for the boys of down-trodden classes. He had difficulties in getting teachers for that school. Not deterred by such odds, he continued his efforts. Besides general education, he started imparting the students vocational training, which included carpentry, weaving, tailoring, production of silk yarn, etc.

In 1895, he started Depressed Class Mission for the all-round development of the depressed classes. He designed a flag for that Mission on which the motto "Upliftment of Depressed classes leads to Nation's Prosperity" was inscribed. Rangarao, to achieve his ideal of empowerment of people of depressed classes further, established a cooperative society under the name 'Court Hill Adi Dravida Sangha'. It may be noted, later even Mahatma Gandhiji had the same of idea that all-round development can be achieved through cooperative principles.

Since Rangarao was relentlessly perseverant, nothing on his path could dampen his spirit. He overcame all the odds and opened schools at many places in Dakshina Kannada District. Depressed class children started coming to school unhesitatingly.

It was natural that considering his altruistic service to humanity, help came to him from all directions. Karnad Sadashiva Rao gave good support to him. Rev. Justin Abbend, a Missionary, appreciating Rangarao's social works, used to send Rs. 50 every year to him and in his testament, he had donated 1000 American dollar to Rangarao.

Benagal Ramakrishna, a Medical Officer in Baroda, donated Rs. 4000 in 1930, and Smt. Narayan Rao, Bombay, gave Rs. 2500. An English ICS Officer had directed in his testament that 300 Pounds should be given to Rangarao's organisation, once he returned to London. It is learnt that Henry Ford, of Ford Motors, too had extended financial help to Rangarao. Whenever Rangarao wanted some help to run his organisations, someone would help him financially. The fact that he was getting help from all across the world, when the means of communication were poor, shows the height of his popularity. It is appreciable that he utilised this money only for the welfare of depressed classes. Since serving the people belonging to these

classes was his life's mission, he even refused politely the title 'Rao Bahadur' which the British Government wanted to confer on him.

#### **A Good Samaritan of Koragas**

Rangarao had soft corner for Koraga community. Koragas belonging to Scheduled Tribe, were concentrated mainly in Dakshina Kannada District. Once, these people were even ruling a part of the country there. Their folk literature mentions a king Hibhashika of their community. For some reason, later they became backward and the entire community moved to forest area. Their living condition was pathetic and they lived on yam grown in the forest.

Somehow, a blind belief came into vogue among the general public that they would get good luck if the Koraga people are fed with the leavings in their dining plates. Driven by such unfounded belief, they used to find Koragas on special occasions and feed them with the leavings on their dining plates.

It was Rangarao's dream that Koragas should live a self-dependent and respectful life. He went to all the corners of the District and brought awareness among them about not begging for alms and not eating the leavings on the dining plates of other people. He approached the Government and got lands for them. He helped them to

construct houses and wells there.

One day he visited a prison. He wanted to reform the prisoners, to change their way of thinking and make them good citizens. He came to know that prisoners belonging to Roman Catholic community were morally, socially and financially degraded themselves due excess drinking of toddy and other liquors. Then he started a movement in the entire district against this habit.

#### **Women Empowerment:**

Rangarao's interest was multifarious. He then turned to get justice to the women who were exploited in the society. He played an important role in getting a young widow belonging to Saraswat Brahmin community remarried. At that point of time, it was big revolutionary step. Even, within his own family, he gladly gave his approval for the remarriage of his grandson's wife, when his grandson died in a very young age.

Kudmul Rangarao was against 'Devadasi' system in which girls were forced to serve in a temple. But, in fact, they had to live as prostitutes. He brought awareness among people, and convinced such girls that this type of 'service' was against humanity. He rehabilitated them engaging them in independent jobs.

When Gandhiji visited Mangaluru in 1932, he visited Shedigudde D.C.M. school, established by Rangarao. In 1928 itself Rangarao

had passed away. People in charge of that school, brought to the notice of Gandhiji the invaluable service that Rangarao had rendered to the society. Appreciating the services of Rangarao, Gandhiji said "He was an ideal person. His service, benevolent attitude towards humanity, and foresightedness should be the ideals for me and many others. He is my guru".

Rangarao had dedicated his life for the upliftment of down-trodden people. Gandhiji, keeping the ideals of Rangarao, led his own life on the same lines. He made the people aware that eradication of untouchability, and upliftment of depressed class people were most important.

While fighting for the fundamental rights for the depressed classes Dr. B.R. Ambedkar followed the footsteps of Rangarao and made provisions in the Constitution for the same. For this, he got inspiration from Rangarao and was very much influenced by his service and foresightedness.

We can understand and appreciate Rangarao's dream and his commitment in his own words. He said "When a boy from a depressed class educated in my school, got a good job in the Government and came to his village in his official car, and if the dust raised by that car settled on my head, I would feel that my life was sanctified".



### **Ideals unto last:**

***This great soul breathed its last on January 30, 1928. He was 69. As per his wish, his mortal remains were carried and cremated by depressed class people. Hundreds of children of depressed classes lined up to bid a tearful farewell to the soul of their saviour. Even to-day, people who have social commitment visit his memorial and pay their homage to this great soul.***