



SHRIDEVI ANTARANGA

Journey with Service, Education and Spirituality



SHRIDEVI
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EDITOR'S
VOICE

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

Kannada, a Historical Background & future Perspective

When we go through the modern history of Karnataka, we see two very important milestones. The first one was the Indian Freedom Movement and the second, integration of Kannada-speaking areas which were under different administrative provinces.

Karnataka has contributed substantially to remove the foreign yoke. Even before 1857, Chennamma, the queen of Kittur province and Tipu Sultan, the Sultan of erstwhile Mysore province had waged war and fought bravely against the British. Even to the Freedom Movement carried out during Mahatma Gandhi leadership, Karnataka played an important role.

Following the death of Tipu Sultan in the 4th Mysore War, the English rulers kept the Kannada speaking areas under different administrative regions, such as Mysore, Madras, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Kodagu, Ramadurga, Jamakhandi & Mudhol, Kollapur, Akkalakote, Sandur, Savanur provinces, Cantonment, etc. Kannada people of different provinces were disconnected from each other. The predicaments of those Kannadigas who were in other linguistic regions were not just unpleasant, but disgusting too. Kannada language was treated as inferior to Marathi, Urdu, Telugu, Tamil, etc. and, in a way, it began deteriorating.

In 1937, in Mumbai province, out of the total population of 1.17 crores the Kannada people accounted for 31 lakh and similar figures for Madras were 1.77 crores and 17 lakh. Overall (including in other administrative regions), the number of Kannada-speaking people was 68 lakhs. For the entire Kannada people there was only one representative in the British rule, whereas the other linguistic groups were enjoying higher representation in proportion to their population. This roused discontentment among Kannada people, and a number of leaders determined to fight against this step-motherly treatment meted out to them.

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Inauguration of 'Innovation Ignite Workshop - 2025

Shrivedi Engineering College Campus An Inexhaustible Gold-Mine of Talents

“Shrivedi Group of Institutions’ Campus, Tumakuru has all the basic infrastructure and well-equipped laboratories, which most of the Engineering and Medical Colleges in the country cannot boast of. Students studying and teachers working here are really fortunate”. These were the words of Rajiv Srinivas, the Chairman of JCC Technological Institution. He was inaugurating the 'Innovation Ignite Workshop-2025' held by the Computer Science and Engineering Departments, in the second week of November.

He further said, “I have visited many prestigious Engineering Colleges all over the country. But, the facilities and other infrastructure, the benefit of which the Engineering College students, are enjoying is quite amazing. Both the students undergoing engineering course and the teaching staff are really fortunate persons. I know that building of this type of campus is not easy. Only a man who focus on giving good education, welfare of the people and serious concern for the development of the nation, can accomplish this type of project”.

Dr. M.R. Hulinaykar, the Founder Chairman of Shrivedi Group of Educational Institutions said “In the last 25-30 years profound developments have happened in technology and this has brought a lot of far-reaching changes in the medical field also. The result, diagnosis of diseases, and treatment have become easier. The benefits of developments in technology are reaching common people too, which has made their lives comfortable”.

M.S. Patil, Director (HR), Shrivedi Group of Educational Institutions opined that this type of workshops will help students develop their leadership qualities and make them more professional. He said that students should utilise the opportunities and exhibit their talents.

Competitions were organised in technical quiz, mini-hackathon and model presentation to make the students think innovatively, understand the



new technologies, and solve the problems.

More than 400 students from many districts of the State had attended this programme. Prof. Narendra Vishwanath, Principal, Dr. Chandrasekhar, Vice Principal, Shrivedi Engineering College, Dr. Raman M. Hulinaykar, Medical Director, Shrivedi Medical College and others were present in the workshop.

20 students have won totally an amount of 35,000 in technical quiz, mini hackathon and model competitions. Details of prizes won by them are:

Technical Quiz: First Prize: T.K. Kartik, S.R. Harshitha of Dayananda Sagar Engineering College, Bengaluru; Second Prize: G. Dhanik, M.A. Keval Kumar of Siddhartha Engineering College, Tumakuru; Third Prize: T.P. Purnashri, K.L. Bhavana, of Shri Jagadguru Balagangadharanatha Engineering College.

Mini Hachathon: First Prize: R. Ashrita, M.Y. Shanbhavi, PES Engg. College, Bengaluru, Second Prize: D.H. Lakshmikanth, C. Kaushik, Sridevi Engineering College, Tumakuru; Third Prize: N. Kavyashri, B.S. Pushpalatha of Siddhaganga Engineering College, Tumakuru.

Model Competition: First Prize: H.J. Abhishek, H.S. Aniruddha of Dayananda Sagar College, Bengaluru, Second Prize: Syed Sad, Ahmed Khadri of Navkis Engineering College, Hassan; Third Prize: Hanumantha Raya, Kummani, U. Murali of Shrivedi Engineering College, Tumakuru.

■ Report: **K.S.Rajamannar**

Historical Background & future Perspective

◀ From Page 1

Kannada Language has a rich history that is flourishing since more than two thousand years. Even in the modern period, it has bagged eight national level Jnanapeetha awards, which is a matter of pride to all Kannadigas. Some forward-thinking leaders felt that all Kannada speaking areas have to be integrated to give a further impetus and to make the life of Kannada people better. Benagal Rama Rao first gave voice to this ambition of people in Dharwad, in 1903. In 1907, Alur Venkata Rao, affectionately known as ‘Kannada Kula Purohita’ organised an All Karnataka Writers Meet, where he sowed the ambitious seed of integration of Kannada-speaking areas, in the minds of Kannada people. ‘The First Karnataka Political Meet’ organised in 1920, played an important role in this direction. In 1924, a seminar for discussing the matter of integration, was organised which was chaired by Sir Siddappa Kambali. This was followed by several such seminars held in Bellari, Dharwad, Hukkeri, Belgavi and Mumbai under the chairmanship of different leaders. The main intention of these seminars was rousing the idea of integration of Kannada speaking, among Kannadigas. This call gained good momentum in the present north Karnataka. This strong sentiment of general people in North Karnataka forced the political leaders to respect the ambition of integration and fight for that cause.

In the post-Independence period, R.R. Divakar, a well-known Congressman, had chaired a conference for the integration of Kannada-speaking areas, held in Kasaragod. He expressed his deep dissatisfaction for not having achieved the goal of integration which started more than half a century ago. He urged Jawahar Lal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India, to take action to pass an order for the integration. In 1953 another conference was held in Davanagere in which more than five thousand people had participated. All the participants were arrested, as they shouted slogan against the government for failing to fulfil the wishes of Kannada people. At the same period, Potti Sriramulu of Andhra Pradesh, who had begun his fasting for the integration of Telugu speaking areas, died. This added seriousness to the demand of Kannada people also. The incident of Sriramulu’s death, spread all over India, like a wild-fire and forced Indian government to take action. The Government of India then appointed a Fazal Ali Commission to give suggestion for creating States on linguistic lines. Based on the recommendation of this Commission, Integrated Mysore State,

was formed including most of the Kannada speaking areas, in 1956. S. Nijalingappa became the first Chief Minister after the State was integrated. In 1953, the then Chief Minister of Mysore State, D. Devaraj Urs renamed Mysore State as ‘Karnataka’.

The 1956 integration was not complete. Even now, there are a number of areas remain under the administration of other linguistic states. Some of them are Sollapur, Tekkalkote, Kasaragod, Adavani, Manthralaya, Madakashira, etc., which have a large number of Kannada-speaking people. Though Belagavi is brought under the rule of Karnataka and is an integral part of it, Marathi people keep on creating trouble demanding to include it in Maharashtra.

Until the end of Seventies, the Kannada film industry was depending on studios in Madras. Other industries were flourishing outside Karnataka, that is in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, etc. and Kannada people were migrating to these places in search of employment.

In 1980, Gokak movement for the development of Kannada language in administration, education and also the Kannada culture was a turning point in the history. Various parties which came to power from 1983 onwards, were forced to have in their election manifestoes the steps they propose to take for the development of Kannada language and culture.

The industrial position in Karnataka took a new turn in 1992, when IT sector established here got a boom and Bengaluru has become the Silicon City of Asia. This attracted talents from other states to Karnataka. From the economy point of view, this was a welcome turn of events. Besides, Karnataka gave birth to new talents in film industry and sports.

But, these developments brought along with them another problem. English has become a preferred medium of instruction and Kannada medium schools are almost closed now. There is a brain-drain of Kannada talents to foreign countries. That apart, there is dissatisfaction that local people are not getting their share of employment in local industries.

Since, Kannada is fast losing its position as a medium of instruction, there is a general feeling that it will be reduced to be a colloquial language. To avoid this situation, Kannada should be made a compulsory subject till SSLC level. Also, Kannada people should have the love for their language and use it as the main medium of communication in their day-to-day business. Till such time, celebrating Kannada Rajyothsava will have no meaning.

■ Narration: **Srivatsa**

Convocation Day of Shridevi & Ramana Maharshi Nursing College

Mental Health should be given First Priority



■ **K.S. Rajamannar**

“Mental Health controls one’s inner feelings, thoughts and behaviour. Mental health should be ensured high priority to the people by all the governments. Changing times demand change in the health policy of the governments to suit the situations”. This was said by Prof. Mohan Krishna, a retired Nursing Officer of NIMHANS (National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences) in the Convocation Day programme of Shridevi and Ramana Maharshi Nursing Colleges, Tumakuru, on November 7. He explained how important mental health both for individual’s life and for the health of the nation.

“According to the recent report of the World Health Organisation that more than twenty-five per cent people in India are suffering from different types of mental health problems. There are, he said, three stages in the diagnosis of mental healthcare. In the first stage, the mental health patients have to be identified. In the second, the health problems are to be diagnosed at that person’s place itself. In the third stage, if necessary, the patients should be brought to mental health care hospitals such as NIMHANS and treated.

“At the same time, several misconceptions that are prevalent among public have to be dispelled. People generally think that once a mental patient is always a mental patient. They also feel that one should not enter into marriage relations with that family. But these are baseless conceptions. The fact is, all persons, from the stage of childhood to the stage of adulthood, will be suffering from one or the other type of tension. To bring such people out of their sufferings they should be counselled through tele-counselling, tele-manas (tele-mental health assistance). Even at the school level, an environment that helps both students and teachers engage in their work in a tension-free condition is to be created.

He further said “These days, there is a tendency among people in the society, to commit suicide. People of all types, ages, including

students, women, teachers, etc. are suffering from mental tension, despondency, etc. Therefore, to free them from their conditions, there is a great need for providing them mental health assistance. Such assistance and care are to be provided at district, taluk and village level. Governments – both at centre and in states – should implement immediately the mental health policy.

Dr. Patalaiah, who was honoured on the same occasion, for his life-time achievement, said that the demand for nursing service within the country and abroad as well is huge. As such, nursing students with required skill-set, can live comfortably anywhere.

Dr. M.R. Hulinaykar, the Founder-Chairman of Shridevi Group of Educational Institutions, said that the role of nurses is very important in health care industry. They have, today, a lot of job opportunities. They should develop compassion, humane approach, kindness as their ideals.

Dr. Raman M. Hulinaykar, Medical Director, Shridevi Medical College, said “The role of nurses is very important in giving medical care to the public. They are the link between the doctors and their patients. They are carrying out their responsibility in building a healthy society, in a more successful manner than any one else in this field. My advice is that the nurses going out of colleges should lead a clean life, that is free from addiction to drugs. Here, in our college, students from all over the country and also from abroad are studying. After completing their courses here, they should be in contact with the college and share their experience with their juniors”.

102 students of Shridevi Nursing College and 60 students of Ramana Maharshi Nursing College received their Convocation certificate on the occasion.

M.S. Patil, HR Director, Shridevi Group of Institutions, Dr. Lavanya, Ophthalmologist and Trustee of Shridevi Charitable Trust, Prof. R.K. Muniswamy, Principal, Prof. S. Usha and Prof. Amba and others were present on the occasion.

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An Achiever working at a far-off place, yet always close to us

■ Dr. M R Hulinaykar

I met Dr. Vikas Mahatme incidentally in an 'All India Shephard Community Conference' held in New Delhi, in 2016. Our Professions, interests in social and cultural matters were identical. This meeting cemented our relation with mutual affection and mutual respect.

Dr. Vikas Mahatme had come to Tumakuru all the way from Nagpur on 17.10.2025, to participate in the function held to release my autobiography 'Reminiscences and Reflections' and he received the first copy of it. He spoke excellently and explained very convincingly the importance of doctors' role in developing countries such as India. As usual, his speech carried his emphatic idea on nationality.

Early life:

For Dr. Vikas Mahatme life was not a bed of roses. He had to fight against several hurdles and face hard predicaments. Despite that, he came up successfully swimming against the streams of difficulties. His talent, assiduousness and honesty brought several accolades to his credit. Dr Vikas Mahatme's journey embodies the rare combination of clinical excellence, social entrepreneurship and deep compassion for the underprivileged.

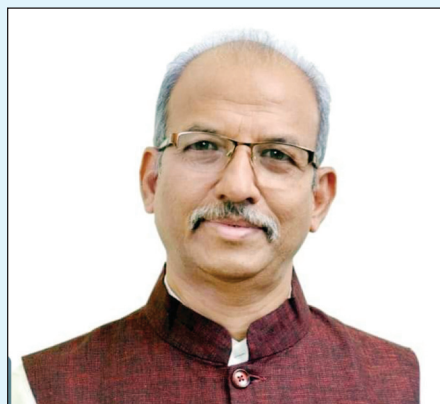
Born on 11 December 1957, in Wathoda Shukleshwar, a village located in Bhatkuli in Amravati he grew up with the value of serving the community deeply embedded in his character. His parents were Haribabu Mahatme and Smt. Kamala Mahatme. Haribabu Mahatme was working in the Central Excise Department, while Smt. Kamala Mahatme was a home-maker. Dr. Vikas Mahatme has two brothers and two sisters all of whom are well-educated.

Academic Excellence:

Dr. Vikas Mahatme's formative and academic years were spent in Nagpur. He had his early education



Dr. Vikas Mahatme being felicitated by Shridevi Family Members.



in Nagpur. He was a bright student throughout and his academic record is excellent. He used to secure first place in all the courses he completed. Besides, he has good command over English, Marathi and Hindi languages. He learnt Sanskrit well and has the capacity to communicate and write articles fluently in that language also. He, from his boyhood, is devoted to his studies. He is a voracious reader and has a good collection of books.

He got entrance for M.B.B.S. course in 1979 in the Government Medical College, Nagpur, based on merit and successfully completed the course. He got his M.S. degree in Ophthalmology in 1983. He stood first in this course also. Table Tennis is his most favourite sport.

Remarkable Career Journey:

He began his career as a temporary lecturer in the Government Medical college, Nagpur. Unfortunately, he soon became unemployed as a permanent lecturer came to his place. But he did not lose heart. He had

determined to fight against all the hurdles. He did not have money. Nor did he have any god-father to support in making his dreams a reality. But he had unshakeable determination to reach his prefixed goal. He, being an 'one-man army' established 'Mahatme Eye Hospital'. This was a modest beginning which belied the immense future he had in store. The hospital had only six beds. But his hard and dedication brought him success. He got constructed a well-equipped 100-bed hospital. In addition, he established 'SMM Eye Welfare Charitable Trust and Mahatme Eye Bank'.

In 1986, Dr Mahatme established the charitable trust – S. Mahatme Memorial Eye Welfare Charitable Trust – and soon after, the flagship institution of his vision the 'Mahatme Eye Bank & Eye Hospital' in Nagpur. What began as a small outreach effort grew into a full-fledged postgraduate teaching institute, recognised by the International Council of Ophthalmology. He has so far performed over 2,25,000 operations of which more than 125,000 were free of cost to those who could not go for cataract operation, because of its cost. This reflects his singular resolve to make sight accessible to all — regardless of means.

His ideal in life is that there should be no blindness in our society and no one should lose his eye-sight due to cataract problem. In making this ideal a reality, he has invented several new patient-friendly and cost-effective ways. He proved that using several new medical devices cataract operation can successfully and easily done, and it will have no side-effects on patients.

Dr. Vikas Mahatme's service is not confined to Nagpur. He has eye-hospitals in Mumbai, Amaravathi and Pune also. 'Mahatme Eye Bank Hospital' has been recognised by the University as a post-graduate centre. This Centre provides facilities for students for pursuing their International Fellowship, D.N.B., D.O.M.S. and M.S. courses. The Government has recognised his hospital as a 'Centre of Training Ophthalmic Surgeons'. This hospital

is providing facilities to youths of rural areas, to have 'Ophthalmic Technical Course', which helps these youths to have jobs in this field.

Beyond his medical and public-service achievements, Dr Mahatme is engaged deeply with social justice issues. He has actively participated in several movements concerning the welfare of all backward class people. He has been a prominent advocate for the welfare of and reservation rights and for higher political representation for the Shepherd ('Dhangar' or Kuruba) community.

Recognising Dr. Vikas Mahatme's service in both medical and social fields, Bharatiya Janata Party nominated him as a Member of Parliament in the Upper House (Rajya Sabha). He was the first intellectual from Kuruba community to get so nominated to Rajya Sabha. He actively participated in the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha and contributed substantially for several developments in medical field. He had brought to the notice of the Government many problems that are persistent among backward communities. As a Member of RS, he moved a private bill 'The Reservation for Right People', which was appreciated by many people. The Government has assured that it would consider his bill favourably.

Recognising Dr. Vikas Mahatme as an ideal doctor and social thinker, his contribution in solving many social problems successfully, and his extraordinary service to eye-care and the wider community, the Government of India honoured him in 2010, with the prestigious 'Padma Shri' award. In May 2024, the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Nagpur appointed him as its President, another milestone in his continuing journey of institutional-scale health leadership.

Dr. Mahatme has been advocating strict action against the addiction of our people to alcoholic drinks, which he says is very much necessary to make our society strong and healthy. For this purpose, he insists that all the governments should implement suitably revised excise policy.

Dr. Vikas Mahatme is married to Dr. Sunita, MD in Genecology. She has been Professor of Gynecology in Medical Colleges. This couple has got a son Dr. Chinmay. He studied Ophthalmology in the Aravind Hospital, Coimbatore and is renowned as an Ophthalmic Surgeon and has been recognised as talented and enthusiastic young doctor.

I sincerely hope that mankind gets benefits from Dr. Vikas Mahatme's ideal and dedicated life for many more decades to come.

■ Narration: **Srivatsa**



Dr. Vikas Mahatme receiving Padma Shri Award from Smt. Prathibha Patil, President of India.



■ **Prof. Narendra Vishwanath**
Principal
Shridevi Engineering College

When Prime Minister Narendra Modi recently articulated his vision of India becoming the “world capital of semiconductor chips,” it was not merely a political slogan. It was a roadmap for a future where India would not just be a consumer of advanced technologies but also a creator, a global hub in the very nerve centre of the digital economy. Semiconductors are the foundation of all modern electronics—from smartphones and electric vehicles to satellites and artificial intelligence systems. In a world increasingly driven by data and digital devices, the strategic importance of semiconductor manufacturing cannot be overstated.

India’s aspiration to dominate this sector represents a bold leap, and it comes at a time when global supply chains are being restructured, national security concerns are intertwining with technology, and demand for chips is skyrocketing.

The Global Landscape

To appreciate India’s ambitions, one must first understand the state of the global semiconductor industry. For decades, production has been concentrated in a handful of countries, particularly Taiwan, South Korea, the United States, and Japan. Taiwan’s Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company dominates advanced chipmaking, while South Korea’s Samsung and SK Hynix are leaders in memory chips. The U.S. retains strength in design, intellectual property, and high-end equipment, whereas Japan contributes materials and specialty equipment.

Why India Wants to Enter

For India, semiconductors are not just about economic growth but also about technological sovereignty. The country is already the world’s fastest-growing digital market, with over 800 million internet users, a booming smartphone industry, and rapid adoption of 5G, artificial intelligence, and electric mobility.

Initiative Taken by India

Recognizing the urgency, the Government of India has launched several initiatives to position the country as a global hub. The Semicon

India on the Horizon: Towards Becoming the World Capital of Semiconductor Chips



India Programme was launched in December 2021 with an outlay of ₹76,000 crore (approx. \$10 billion). This ambitious program aims to attract leading semiconductor and display manufacturers. The India Semiconductor Mission (ISM) acts as a nodal agency to drive the program. It provides policy support, facilitates partnerships, and ensures coordination between stakeholders. The mission aims to create a vibrant semiconductor and display ecosystem in India.

India has forged partnerships with key players. The U.S.-India initiative on Critical and Emerging Technologies (ICET) includes semiconductor cooperation. Japan, Taiwan, and the EU are also working with India to provide expertise and investments.

India’s Strengths in the Semiconductor Race

India’s vision is not built on empty ground; it rests on several unique strengths.

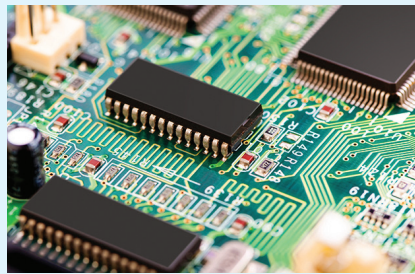
India has a vast pool of design engineers; in fact, nearly 20% of the world’s semiconductor design workforce is Indian. Global semiconductor companies like Intel, AMD, Qualcomm, Texas Instruments, and MediaTek are already operating large R&D and design centers in India. This gives the country a strong base in design.

Semicon India-2025

In this connection a conference ‘Semicon India-2025’ attended by Chief Executive Officers in the field of semiconductor field, was conducted in New Delhi from September 2 to 4.

India to Produce 24 Billion Chips per annum

The companies whose projects are approved are likely to produce 24 billion chips per year. In Bengaluru, known as the silicon city of India, there are more than 200 companies already working. This city of ours is likely to become one of the prominent centres of Chip manufacturing in future. We, thinking practically, hope that days are not too far that small chips that India is going to produce will bring great changes in the world. The fact that our design and technology developed by our country has been recognised and appreciated by many countries that are ahead in this field, has strengthened this hope of ours will soon be realised.



Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India, assured that all possible efforts would be done to make India the capital of semiconductor in the world, in the next ten years. The 21st century will be defined by semiconductors as much as the 20th was by petroleum. Just as oil-rich nations shaped geopolitics in the last century, chip-making nations will shape the future. India stands at the cusp of this transformation. With determination, investment, and innovation, India can turn India’s initiative into a defining reality of our times. He also said that Rs. 1.76 lakh crore capital will be provided for the production of chips. It also offers incentives for setting up fabrication plants (fabs), assembly, testing, and packaging units, and for supporting design and R&D.

Ashwini Vaishnaw, Minister for Information Technology said that our digital economy is growing very fast and for that Semiconductor industry will give further impetus.

An amount of Rs. 65,000 crores has already been invested in the ISM India Mission – 1. Now the proposal of ISM India Mission 2 is before the Central Cabinet and it is expected that in a month or two, it is going to be cleared. When another Rs. 1.76 lakh crore is invested, as assured by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, and the project fully blooms, India will stand taller in this field by overtaking Korea, Taiwan, China, America, etc. In fact, these countries showing interest to invest in India in the semiconductor sector. In the next ten years, India is going to make ready five lakh semiconductor Engineers. Already a number of training centres have come up. There are IT Research Centres have started working in Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Noida, etc. In addition, this technology will find a place in engineering college syllabus, in the near future. All these will help produce quality engineers in the field of semiconductors.

Challenges on the Road Ahead

The road to becoming the world capital of semiconductor chips is, however, not free of hurdles. We have to manage and overcome them. A few of them are – capital intensity, infrastructure and supply chain, gap in technology, skilled work force and global competition.

Setting up a state-of-the-art semiconductor fab can cost upwards of \$10 billion, with long gestation periods. India must mobilize massive investments, both domestic and foreign.

Semiconductor manufacturing requires uninterrupted power, ultra-pure water, and sophisticated logistics. India must upgrade its infrastructure to meet these stringent demands.

India currently lacks indigenous capabilities in advanced process technologies. Bridging this gap requires long-term partnerships, skill-building, and sustained R&D.

While India has a strong design workforce, specialized skills in fabrication, equipment handling, and materials science need to be developed through training and collaboration with global leaders.

How India Plans to Overcome these

Considering the dynamism with which India is moving, at present, in several directions, these challenges can certainly be overcome. The present Government will chart out a road map that will take the country forward overcoming these challenges. Plans are afoot to quickly scale its strengths in chip design, and advanced packaging technologies.

Next, to meet the bulk of global demand, India may go in for, in the beginning, 28 nm and above nodes that demand less technology. Immediately after stabilising this stage, India can gradually move towards advanced nodes below 10 nm, through joint ventures and technology transfer agreements.

Our Idealistic Principle

Innovation, Transformation and Performance – are our Idealistic mantra which has helped us to achieve what we have so far achieved in different fields. We have determined to continue progress with this mantra, take the country forward towards our goal of the welfare of our people. Our policies and plans are not short-term, instead they are always long-term – not just a few decades, but centuries. As petroleum products, which are the driving force behind the progress of the world, are called ‘Black-Gold’, semiconductors will be the digital diamond shortly, as it is going to rule the digital world tomorrow.

Shri Narendra Modi, Hon’ble Prime Minister of India,
(Excerpts from the speech delivered)



Lucky to be born in Karnataka

“Kannada is just not a medium of communication; it is our life-breath. It is true that one should be lucky to be born in India, but to be born especially in Karnataka it is possible only by virtue of one’s virtuous deed of his or her past life. I can say that for having been born here, you and I have that extraordinary luck and the blessings of the Almighty. At the same time, we all have that responsibility of preserving the richness of cultural heritage of this State and also further develop it for the generations to come” – so said Dr. Shambhu Baligar of Ilakal, a renowned scholar in folk-literature and Karanataka Rajyothsava Awardee. He was speaking in a function organised in the Shridevi Institute of Technology, Sira Road, Tumakuru, celebrating the 70th Kannada Rajyothsava on November 5th.

Shantharaju, who is also a Kannada Rajyothsava awardee said that every one should strive to preserve and develop further the



Dr. Shambhu Baligar, a scholar in folk-literature studies and Karanataka Rajyothsava Awardee, Shantharaju, a Kannada Rajyothsava awardee and Dr. Gangadhar N. Kodli, Tumakuru District Kannada Rajyothsava awardee, Dr. M.R. Hulinaykar, M.S. Patil, Ambika M. Hulinaykar, Dr. N. Chandrasekhar, Vice-Principal, M.S. Chethan, the Coordinator of the programme and T.N. Madhukar, Co-Editor of Praja Pragathi.

Kannada Language.

Dr. Gangadhar N. Kodli, who was honoured with the Tumakuru District Kannada Rajyothsava award, said “Language is a strong medium of communication, through which our heart speaks. It reflects our inner personality. It is our State Language. Kannada literature should reflect honestly the genuine thoughts of Kannada people, our culture and heritage. Our language which has a history of thousands of years should be used in technical fields also. We have to make our young generation aware of the importance of, and create love in their hearts about, Kannada language”.

Dr. M.R. Hulinaykar, Chairman, Shridevi Charitable Trust, who was present on the occasion said “I extend to all my warm Kannada Rajyothsava greetings. Today it is essential that we speak in Kannada, use it in all our activities, and also provide employment opportunities to our Kannada youth. To create lasting love for Kannada Language among our youth, we should, instead of our histrionic concern for Kannada on Rajyothsava Day only, have that feeling of concern every day. It should always be ingrained in our mind that Kannada is to be given first priority in all our day-to-day activities. Let us all work together in this direction and achieve this goal. I wish you all a success in this wonderful journey”.

Dr. Shambhu Baligar, Shantharaju, and Dr. Gangadhar N. Kodli, were warmly felicitated on the occasion and a Kannada Association was also established in the Shridevi Group of Educational Institutions.

■ Report: Shruthi Belliyar HV

For the First Year Medical Students of 2025-26 ‘The White Coat Ceremony’

“Medical Profession is critically important for individual and societal well-being because it directly saves human lives. That is the reason why it is a highly regarded profession. To achieve this respect, and also to make their parents realise their dreams, medical students have to work very hard and have to update their knowledge every single day”. This was the opinion of Ashok Dalwai, the President of Karnataka Agriculture Price Commission and the Institute for Social and Economic Change.

While speaking on the ‘White Coat Ceremony’ held for the first-year students of Shridevi Medical College & Research Institute for the year 2025-26, held on November 4, Ashok Dalwai further said “This White Coat is the symbol of the medical world and it keeps reminding the professionals their responsibilities”.

R. Rajasekhar, an officer in the Karnataka State Guarantee Plan Implementation Authority, said “this ‘White Coat Ceremony’ is just not a formal convention, but it develops the sense of service in the mind of each student. This profession places responsibilities of teaching and treatment on the shoulders of the persons engaged in both the medical colleges and hospitals. Students must realise that they are entering into medical colleges is the result of hard labour



Ashok Dalwai, the President of Karnataka Agriculture Price Commission and the Institute for Social and Economic Change, and R. Rajasekhar, officer in the Karnataka State Guarantee Plan Implementation Authority, Dr. M.R. Hulinaykar, Chairman, Shridevi Charitable Trust, Dr. Raman M. Hulinaykar, M.S. Patil, Dr. Lavanya, Ambika M. Hulinaykar, Dr. M.L. Harendrakumar, Dr. Rekha Gurumurthy and Dr. M.N. Hemanthraj.

and sacrifice of their parents. Therefore, it is obligatory on their part to study hard and become worthy medical professions”.

Dr. Raman M. Hulinaykar, the Medical Director of Shridevi Medical College, who administered the oath to the students, said “medical students must develop the sense of punctuality, duty consciousness and positivity in responding to the feelings of patients and work for the creation of a healthy society”.

Dr. M.R. Hulinaykar, the Chairman of Shridevi Charitable Trust, who had chaired the occasion wished the new medical students and said “12 to 13 lakh students

It is Dangerous to Discriminate Different Disciplines in Education

“It is dangerous to discriminate different disciplines of learning as one is very good and another is useless” said Bala Gurumurthy, Deputy Director, Department of Pre-University Education, Tumakuru, on the Education Talents Day ‘Shri Anveshane-2025’ organised for the science students of Shridevi Engineering College, Tumakuru, on November 13.

“The feeling that Technical and other professional courses are the best and other courses such as Arts and Commerce are of less importance is growing in the society, and especially among the parents. This is an undesirable development.”

“A silver-lining in this gloomy situation is the new National Education Policy announced by the Government of India. It is successful to some extent in removing this type of discrimination. For example, if a science student so desires, he can study politics, sociology, etc. Similarly, an art students can study physics and chemistry”, said Bala Gurumurthy.

He further said “There are sixty thousand students studying in Tumakuru, of whom nearly thirty thousand students have opted for science students. Knowledge does never breed arrogance. Instead, it takes the students towards acquiring wisdom and higher positions in the society. In recent days, commerce is gaining importance globally and for commerce graduates there is a lot of job opportunities. Students must note that along with academic examinations, they should also pass tests that are encountered in real life”.

■ Report: N. Anand

Halumatha, the Main Pivot for Hindu Dharma

■ K.S. Rajamannar

“Barring Dalits (socially underprivileged people) and Muslim communities, Kurubas (Dhanagars or shepherds) community forms the largest part of our population. They are the original inhabitants of our nation. Halumatha means the community of Kurubas only. Kolar Mallappa was one of the greatest leaders of this community. V.R. Hanumanthaiah researched and documented one hundred years ago, that Kurubas are the earliest inhabitants in India”. Thus said H.M. Revanna, former Minister in Government of Karnataka, and present chairman of Karnataka State Guarantee Implementation Committee. He was speaking in the celebration organised in connection with the 100th year of publication of the book ‘Kurubara Charitre’ (the History of Kurubas), written by V.R. Hanumanthaiah.

Dr. M.R. Hulinaykar, the Founder Chairman of Shridevi Group of Educational Institutions, Tumakuru, who had participated in the celebration as the Chief Guest, said “In 1936, the 600th year celebration of the establishment of Vijayanagar Empire was organised in Hampi. There is a mention in the report of that celebration, about Alur Venkata Rao, who was popularly known as the ‘Kulapurohita of Kannada’. But, though the in the same celebration, V.R. Hanumanthaiah, whose book ‘Kurubara Charitre’ was released, and is important in connection with Vijayanagar empire, the report did not mention it. In the year 1926-27, a Conference of Kurubas of Bombay Presidency,



About Hanumanthaiah

V.R. Hanumanthaiah was born in Vishvanathapura, Uttarahalli taluk, Bengaluru district. His parents were Ranganna and Thimmakka. Hanumanthaiah began his career as a school-teacher. He gained vast knowledge by reading deeply many books in Kannada, English and Sanskrit. His contributions to the literary world were immense. He has spread his vast knowledge to the society through his books. His work ‘Kurubara Charitre’ helps us to understand the religious celebrations of Kurubas, their profession, their importance as the rulers, etc. If one understands his life and studies his works, the long and grand history of Kuruba community could be understood and appreciated.

was held in Lakshmeshwara. Even its mention is not found in any of the historical documents.

It is because of Hanumanthaiah, the history and achievements of Kuruba Community have been systematically documented. V.R. Hanumanthaiah had good command over many languages such as Kannada, English, Sanskrit, Telugu, Tamil etc. This fact is evident in his works. Till to-day, every one has forgotten him and his achievements. Thanks to this Seminar and to Prof. Hallikeri.

The contributions of people of Halumatha to the History of India is very significant. The social thinkers, intellectuals have to bring this important fact to the notice of our young generation. I assure you that our Shridevi Publication Division, will bear the entire cost of printing of important books that throw light about our community and guide them in walking on the righteous path”.

Dr. Paramashiva Murthy, the Vice-Chancellor of Hampi University, Chennappa Katti, the Chairman, Kuvempu Bhasha Bharati Authority, F.T. Hallikeri and others had participated in the event.

It is Dangerous to Discriminate Different Disciplines in Education

◀ From Page 5

He expressed his appreciation for Dr. M.R. Hulinaykar, who has made Tumakuru as his ‘Land of Action’, and built here educational institutions that serve as a fine model for other educational institutions in the State. His contribution to the education field in Tumakuru District is unparalleled. His achievements are to be written in golden letters.

K.V. Subbarao, Secretary, Sarvodaya Group of Institutions, said “Besides, lessons of college curriculum, students should be inculcated with cultural and ethical values. Education without these, leads to degradation of the character, which is evident in the mushroom growth of old-age homes everywhere”.

Prof. Narendra Vishwanath, the Principal, Shridevi Engineering College, said “Failure at one point of time, does not mean end of one’s life. We should keep on trying. With unshakeable determination, one can achieve anything. We have a lot of examples for this”. Details of prizes won are:

Quiz Competition: First Prize: L. Nutan Kumar, Virat N. Gowda of Presidency PU College; Second Prize: M.G. Sneha, Abhisant of Govt. P.U. College; Third Prize: B.S. Keerthi, R.A. Nayana.

Poster Competition: First Prize: Sinchana, H.S. Manasa, A.N. Dhanalakshmi and S. Sonakshi of Government First Grade College, Turuvekere.

Model Competition: First Prize: P. Harsha, Honesh of Shrisaptagiri PU College; Second Prize: P.A. Amogha Simha, A. Saran and B.S. Shreyas of Shubhodaya P.U. College.

Students from all taluks of Tumakuru District and also from other districts had participated in the ‘Shri Anveshana Competition’.

■ Report: N. Anand

Towards Becoming the World Capital of Semiconductor Chips

◀ From Page 4

Finally, gaining mastery over this technology, India should be able to create a complete ecosystem at all levels, that includes research, raw materials to design, fabrication, packaging and global exports.

Its Impact on Economy, Security, etc.

When India’s semiconductor industry ambition is realised, its impact on our economy, security etc. will be transformative:

- Because of conducive industrial atmosphere, stable government it will attract large scale foreign investment. This will generate lakhs of high-tech jobs. Economic activity gets a big boost and it pushes our GDP up.
- Our dependence on foreign companies in semiconductor field will not only be reduced but we can grab a major portion of market. When India becomes a chip hub, it will be a major player in global technology

supply chains. This will enhance our diplomatic and strategic clout. Thus, we can establish our digital sovereignty.

- The newly created domestic ecosystem will act as a stimulator for innovation in fields such as AI, quantum computing, defence, and space technologies.

Steps taken

Already India is making great strides in nano technology. We have moved from microfabrication (creating microscopic-scale structures and devices, often at the micro-meter level) to nanofabrication (designing and creating structures, devices, and systems at the nano-meter scale).

India is entering into agreement by signing Memorandum of Understanding with countries such as Japan, Taiwan, Korea which have recognised our technical ability in this field.

The hindrance that had paralysed

India so far was lack of sufficient capital. But now both the Indian Government and foreign investors are investing lot of money so that this hindrance is going to be removed.

Though chips were being designed for ourselves, we had to depend on other countries to manufacture them. But this problem is also going to be solved shortly.

We have witnessed how India has revolutionised communication system. We have moved from 2G to 5G and are stepping into a new phase of 6G. As we progress further, we need to explore new ways of technology required for the new stages which we are entering in to. We need high-end transistors, which will ensure high speed communication system.

Just as oil-rich nations shaped geopolitics in the last century chip-making nations will rule the future and India being at the cusp of this

ISM-2 Plan to get Nod very Soon



This meet on Semiconductors is being conducted in Dwaraka, one of the holy places of India, will be a very

important day in the history of India. Hon’ble Prime Minister has given us a plan of action for the next decade. In this meet, more than 350 companies from 48 nations are participating. We assure that our Government will approve the India Semiconductor Mission-2 plan very shortly.

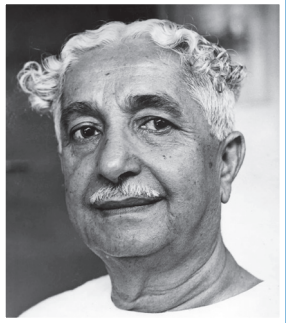
Ashwini Vaishnaw

Hon’ble Minister for I & T, Govt of India.

transformation, will certainly play a very important role in so shaping the world.

■ Narration: K.S. Rajamannar

Thus
Spoke the
Wisemen




“Poets and writers were in the forefront of the struggle in getting the name of the State changed from ‘Mysore’ to ‘Karnataka’. Because of their effort, the State got the name that indicates ‘Karnatakathva’ (Karnatak-ness). Their intention was the development of our language, literature and culture only.

Rashtra Kavi Kuvempu
From ‘Vichara Kranthige Ahvaana’ p. 89.

Renaissance of Kannada Literature

The Patriarch of Kannada Novel: Shri Galaganath



■ **Prof. Dushyanta Nadagowda**
English Professor (Retd.)
Former Chairman
Galaganatha
Rajapurohit Pratishthana,
Dharwad, Mob. 99728 21896

In the late 19th century, Kannada literature witnessed a remarkable revival after centuries of decline following the fall of the Vijayanagara Empire in 1565 CE. During the approximately 300 years after this far-reaching consequential event, Kannada language and culture faced neglect due to absence of education in the mother tongue and dominance of other languages such as Marathi and Persian in administration. Literature that could serve as a means for communication, education, and entertainment in Kannada was minimal. Especially, strong Kannada prose literature had not yet blossomed.

It was in this backdrop that the region of Dharwad emerged as a cultural and literary hub. The establishment of the Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha in 1890 in Dharwad was a watershed moment. Founded by R.H. Deshpande and other Kannada scholars and visionaries, the Sangha aimed to promote Kannada language and culture during a time when Kannada-speaking areas were politically fractured and often linguistically marginalized. One of the Sangha’s initiatives was to promote Kannada prose literature by awarding an annual prize for independent Kannada novels. Shri Galaganath’s novel Padmanayane received this prize in 1896-97 and was published in 1898, marking an important milestone for modern Kannada novel writing.

Galaganath was among the stalwarts who rekindled Kannada’s literary spirit. Over the next three decades, he authored 24 novels and a total of 60 literary works encompassing historical, educational, and social themes. His efforts contributed not only to literature but also to the Kannada identity and pride. He is often honored among the pioneers alongside figures like Deputy Channabasappa and Gangadhara Madivaleshwara Turumari who together formed the backbone of Kannada literary resurgence in the

colonial era. The foundation they laid at Dharwad seeded the later unification and modernization of Karnataka.

Early Life

Born on January 5, 1869, to the Shanubhog (the village accountant) in the village of Galaganath near Haveri district, Karnataka, Shri Venkatesh Tiruko Kulkarni drew his literary pseudonym Galaganath from his birthplace. This region, cradled between the Tungabhadra and Varada rivers, is steeped in scenic beauty and religious sanctity, which deeply influenced his sensibilities.

Raised in a devout, scholarly household with strong religious faith, Venkatesh was exposed early on to the cultural richness of Karnataka. His primary education was rooted near the local deity Galageshwara, reflecting a blend of spirituality and local traditions. He pursued teacher training course at the Dharwad Teacher Training College and completed it in 1888. His education coincided with the growing movement in Dharwad to revive Kannada through literature and education.

His literary talents were nurtured by his mentors and peers, including the prominent Kannada scholar R.H. Deshpande, who recognized Venkatesh’s potential early. This formative period instilled in him a dedication to enriching Kannada literature with quality prose, especially novels that could inspire and educate the Kannada people.

Literary Journey

Shri Galaganath began his publishing career with Sadbodha Charitre, a monthly magazine that focused on religious, social, and historical narratives. His serialized novels including Kamalakumari (1912) and its sequel Kumudini gained popularity, significantly boosting the magazine’s readership. These novels were among the earliest historical fictions in Kannada and attracted attention for their engaging storytelling as well as their patriotic and moral themes.

His works generally centered on heroic narratives, historic events, and cultural pride. Prominent Kannada writers and critics admired his ability to weave together history, patriotism, and literary art in accessible prose. The period during which he actively



The establishment of the Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha in 1890 in Dharwad was a watershed moment. One of the Sangha’s initiatives was to promote Kannada prose literature by awarding an annual prize for independent Kannada novels.

wrote, from the late 19th century to the early decades of the 20th century, was crucial as Kannada literature was transitioning from classical poetry and oral traditions to modern prose fiction. Shriranga, a prominent writer, says ‘His unobstructed and clear style of writing of stories of valorous heroes, that held the interest of the readers alive, created a large number of Kannada readers. From this view, we can say that contribution of Galaganatha should ever be remembered in the annals of Kannada literature’. His novels were instrumental in creating, in the minds of its readers, love for Kannada, the country as a whole, its history and culture at the same time.

Dr. Krishnamurthy Kittur, who got his Ph.D. for his doctoral thesis on Galaganatha’s novels, has noted the symbiotic relationship between Galaganatha’s literary output and Sadbodha Charitre, which served as a platform for Kannada novel writing to flourish. Shri Betageri Krishna

Sharma was another person who had studied Galaganatha in depth.

Shri Galaganatha became popular as a teacher, head master, novelist, and publisher of Kannada books. He worked as a teacher in several places. He was transferred to Guttala, near Anandavana as the Head Master. There he became a staunch devotee of revered Shri Seshachala Guruji, who was regarded as a divine incarnation.

After the sad demise of his wife, he took in marriage Jeevubai as his second wife. By the blessings of Shri Seshachala Guruji, this couple got two daughters.

Historical Novels

Galaganath’s novels stand out mainly in the historical fiction genre, reflecting the socio-political context of Karnataka and India under colonial rule. His artistic focus was often on the valour, sacrifice, and faith of Kannada heroes.

Kumudini, published in 1913, showcases the story of Echama Nayaka, a loyal and heroic general who defended the Chandragutti dynasty for about fifty years after Vijayanagara’s fall. The novel mixes romantic drama, war, and governance struggles, portraying the resilience of Kannada rulers in turbulent times.

Published in 1917, Kannadigara Karmakathe is Galaganath’s rendition of the story of Aliya Ramaraya, the warrior whose actions led to the fall of Vijayanagara. This was adapted from the Marathi novel Vajraghat by Harinarayana Apte, and Galaganath localized it for Kannada readers. The work balances Ramaraya’s prowess and tragic flaws, exploring themes of fate, loyalty, and downfall.

One of his most ambitious novels, Madhava Karunavilasa (1923), narrates the establishment of the Vijayanagara empire by Hakka and Bukka, under the mentorship of saint Vidyaranya, to defend South India against the onslaught of Muslim invaders. It spans over 700 pages, reflecting his exhaustive research and dedication. The novel celebrates the bravery of the founders and the cultural ethos of the empire.

Galaganath viewed historical novels not only as stories but also as tools to help readers understand their heritage deeply and draw lessons for contemporary times. ➤ Page 8

Successful Advanced Cancer Surgery in Shridevi Hospital

■ Interviewer: K.S. Rajamannar

A woman of 50 years of age, hailing from Kunigal, Tumakuru District, came to Shridevi Hospital recently. She was suffering from unbearable stomach ache. Her belly had swollen abnormally. She was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors of the Hospital conducted Advanced Cancer Operation successfully. By conducting such an operation at a district level hospital, these doctors of Oncology Department have created a new history.

Dr. R. Dayanand of Oncology Department, in his interview to our Magazine said that “This challenging surgery took eight long hours. This had to be done under the guidance of an expert surgeon. During the operation, Doctors and other medical staff had to keep watching continuously the mental and physical condition of the patient”.

When she came to the hospital, her condition was tested, and found that she was suffering from third stage stomach and ovary cancer. In this case, Cytoreductive Surgery and Hyperthermic Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy (CRS and HIPEC) method developed by American cancer expert surgeon Dr. Paul H. Sugarbaker was followed successfully. This method can be used only when the abdominal



The Team of Doctors:

Dr. R. Dayanand, Surgical Oncology, Dr. Kavyashri, Head of Anesthesiology Department, K.T. Prathibha, Dr. Anil, Dr. Sushma, Dr. Harish, Dr. Divya, Dr. Srinidhi, and other medical staff were in the team which conducted this procedure.

42°C) and circulated throughout the abdominal cavity immediately after CRS is completed, to destroy any microscopic cancer cells that were not visible during surgery and are left behind. This will ensure that this problem will not occur again.

For using this method to treat cancer of these types, well-equipped hi-tech hospitals in big cities such as Bengaluru, Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad, charge Rs. 10 lakh while Shridevi Hospital, Tumakuru, is charging about Rs. 5 lakh only.

In this case, the patient was kept in ICU for three days and then she was shifted to normal ward, where she was given post-operation medical care. After the operation, that is for the last three months, she is leading her normal life, without any problems.

Dr. R. Dayanand, a Talent that sprung from a village



Born in Harriyabbe village, Hiriya Taluk, Chitradurga District. Parents were Revanna and Jayamma. Had his primary education in his village and completed his PU Course in Tumakuru. Got a medical seat through CET and completed his M.B.B.S. course and M.S. in general surgery in KIMS, Hubballi. Completed Onco-surgery course in M.V.R. Cancer Centre, Calicut, Kerala and worked there for one year. Got all his medical seats on merit and hard work. Completed these courses studying for 13 continuous years as a studious student. For the last three years, he is working as Oncology Surgeon in Shridevi Hospital, Tumakuru. He is known widely as an one of the best Advanced Cancer Surgeons.

CRS and HIPEC:

Cytoreductive Surgery and Hyperthermic Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy (CRS & HIPEC) is a combination of two surgical procedures. In CRS method, almost all visible cancerous tumors and diseased tissue are surgically removed from the abdominal lining (peritoneum), leaving the patient with as little visible cancer as possible.

In HIPEC procedure, a liquid chemotherapy drug is heated to a temperature above normal body temperature (about 106°F- i.e. 42°C) and circulated through out the abdominal cavity immediately after CRS is completed, to destroy any microscopic cancer cells that were not visible during surgery and are left behind. This method was developed by Dr. Paul H. Sugarbaker, a surgeon, Washington Institute of Cancer, USA.



About Dr. Paul H. Sugarbaker

Paul Hendrick Sugarbaker (born: November 28, 1941) is an American surgeon at the Washington Cancer Institute. He is known for developments in surgical oncology of the abdomen, including cytoreductive surgery followed by hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy, a treatment which is popularly known as the Sugarbaker Procedure. Even today, at the age of 84, he keeps visiting hospitals all over the world and treating cancer patients. He has saved the lives of lakhs of women. He is treated as the God in the medical circle.

The Patriarch of Kannada Novel: Shri Galaganath

◀ From Page 7

Considered Galaganath's finest work, Kamalakumari dramatizes Sikh warrior Tanaji Malusare's heroic sacrifice in Shivaji's campaign to capture Simhagad fort. The novel also brings out themes of love, loyalty, and patriotism. It remains a classic for its emotional depth and vivid descriptions.

Literary Style

Galaganath's storytelling style was direct and simple, avoiding overly complex or poetic language that might alienate the common reader.

His focus was on narrative clarity and moral upliftment. Unlike some contemporaries who imitated Bengali literary styles, Galaganath rooted his prose firmly in Kannada cultural context.

His novels, mostly based on historical and religious motifs, provided a sense of pride and identity to the Kannada-speaking populace. Despite relatively limited character psychological complexity, his narratives inspired readers by celebrating heroism and moral values.

Galaganath's dedication extended

beyond writing; as a school teacher and headmaster, he worked to spread literacy and Kannada language education.

While his contributions were immense, Galaganath did not seek material wealth but lived a humble life dedicated to literature and service.

Conclusion

By combining scholarship with storytelling and social vision, Galaganath laid the foundations upon which Kannada literature flourished in the 20th century and beyond. His commitment to Kannada

language, culture, and education remains a beacon for literary and cultural revival efforts.

His novels bridged history and culture with literary art, instilling pride and a sense of identity in Kannada readers at a critical juncture in Karnataka's socio-cultural history. His works continue to be studied, revered, and published even today, underscoring his lasting impact on Kannada literature. Therefore, Galaganath is rightly remembered as the patriarch of the modern Kannada novel.