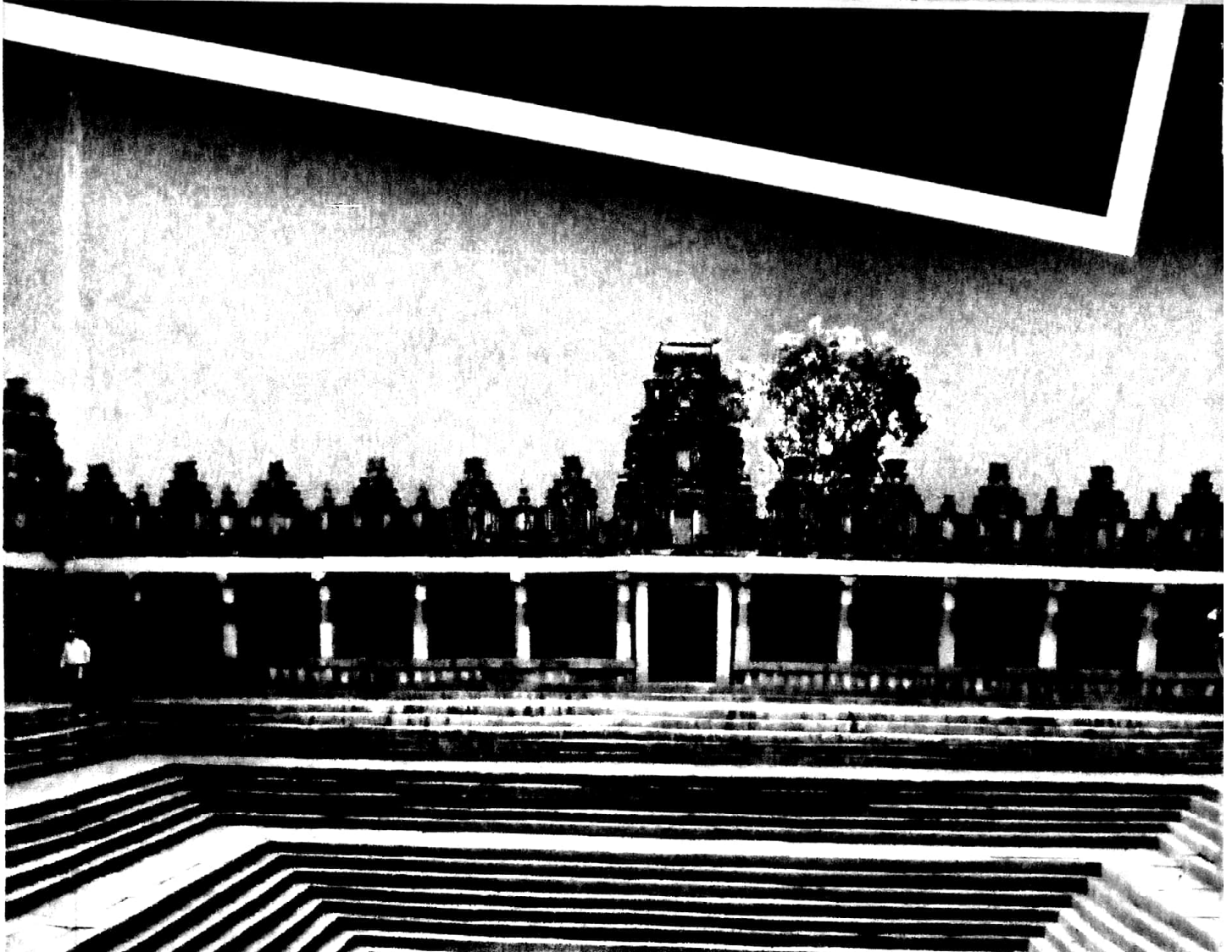


ANCIENT DYNASTIES IN KOLAR (Undivided) DISTRICT:  
**Their CONTRIBUTIONS**  
And  
**PERSPECTIVES OF TOURISM**

11 - EBN

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Editor  
**Dr. M.N. Raghu**





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Dr. Raghu M.N. is presently Assistant Professor and is the Head of Department of History, Government College for Women, Chintamani, Chikkaballapur District, Karnataka. He obtained his post graduation Degree in History from Bangalore University in the year 2004 and secured 1<sup>st</sup> Rank. And was awarded 2 (Two) Gold Medals. He got his Ph.D. awarded from Bangalore University in 2015 under the guidance of Prof.N.Shaik Masthan on the topic 'Development of Tourism in Kolar District'.

Dr. Raghu started his career as a Police Constable in Karnataka State Police Department in the year 2005 and he was declared the 'Best Police Constable by the Police Department for his meritorious service. He then joined the Department of Pre-University Education, Govt. of Karnataka, in the year 2007 through the Karnataka Public Service Commission as Lecturer in History. Later on he was appointed as Assistant Professor of History in the year 2009 through the Karnataka Public Service Commission by the Department of Collegiate Education, Govt. of Karnataka. It is admirable to note that he secured 4<sup>th</sup> position in the selection of Assistant Professors.

Dr. Raghu has several academic achievements to his credit. He has organized three National Seminars in a short course of time successfully and effectively. The first National Seminar was on "Economic, Social, Political and Cultural History of Karnataka" in the year 2013. The second was a NAAC sponsored two-day national seminar on "Quality Parameters in Higher Education" in the year 2015. The third one was a two-day national seminar on "Ancient Dynasties in Kolar (Undivided) District and Perspectives of Tourism" in the year 2017 sponsored by Karnataka State Archaeology, Museums and Heritage and Karnataka State Archives Department.

Dr. Raghu is actively involved in research and academic extension activities. He has attended more than 35 conferences and seminars and has presented research papers in National and State level Conferences. He has published more than 30 research articles in National and Referred journals. He is also published 6 Books with ISBN. He was on the panel of editors to the SIHC Proceedings Volume for two year from 2015 to 17. He has worked as the Deputy Custodian of the P.G. Examinations of Bangalore University in 2014-15.

He is an active researcher involved in the promotion of regional history and carrying on field based studies on the cultural heritage of Kolar and Chikkaballapur districts. He is offering his services to the needy by taking coaching classes for the aspirants of IAS, KAS and other competitive examinations.

**Prof. V. Ramakrishnappa**  
**Principal**



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# **CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND EDUCATION SYSTEM IN KOLAR DISTRICT**

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## **Introduction.**

Kolar district is known for milk, gold and silk. This is home to the erstwhile flourishing Kolar Gold Fields (KGF) and the Kolar-Chikballapur Co-operative Milk Union which has one of the highest milk production in Karnataka. Kolar is also religiously significant, being known for the Someshwara and the Kolaramma temples. The headquarters of the Kolar district, was earlier known as Kolahala, Kuvalala and Kolala. Kolar was called Kolahalapura during the middle ages, but later came to be known as Kolar. The Gangassovereignty lasts from about 350 to 550 BC, initially ruled from Kolar as their capital city. The founding king of the Ganga dynasty was KonganivarmaMadhavawho madeKolar his capital around 350 BC and ruled for about twenty years, The district has become known as the "Golden Land" The district's primary language is Kannada; Urdu, Tamil and Telugu are also spoken. Kolar Gold Fields (KGF) has an Anglo-Indian population. Festivals include the 13-day summer Karaga, celebrated in Malur and usually beginning the first Friday after Ugadi; the water festival Theppothsava, and Dyavara.of India. Even today the district is famous for various types of arts like 'Janapadanruthya', 'karaga', karadikunitha', 'sopanepada', 'geegipada', harikathe', 'burakatha', 'dollukunitha', 'kamsalepada', 'bajane', 'kolata', 'veeragase' and 'yoga'. The 'karaga' dance of Malur has brought laurels to the district. The folk artist of Pindipanahalli' Munivenkatappa and his art 'tamate' have become famous at the international level. Anjanappa of Gowribidanur has established a name in the state of Karnataka by his art called 'mukhaveene'.

According to Clarke (2001), four cultural constructs representing the broader meaning system underlie pedagogical practices in classrooms in