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# Review Of Research Journal

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#### KARNATAKADA ARASU MANETANGALUL (1946) N.LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO AND R. S. PANCHAMUKHI R. S. PANCHAMUKHI (1898— 1982):- EARLY LIFE AND APPROACHES OF THE WORK

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE** 

#### S. C. Kamalapur

Professor and HOD Dept Of History, Basaveswar Arts College Bagalkot.

#### Abstract:

The primary objective of the Kannada Historians of the recent past is to explore disseminate and critique Kannada culture. This however does not mean any dogmatically exclusivist approach. This objective is perfectly compatible with the objective of absorbing neighboring cultures but within the framework of natiuism. Indeed this objective has been best captured by the first major scholar in Kannada language, Alur Venkatarao when he declared..... To enter and establish nativism, we need to emulate classical models which is followed by the veteran epigraphists and scholars. Shri. N. Laksmi Narayan Rao and R.S. Panchamukhi, who ought to have been the first persons, as outstanding scholars who have contributed much to the study of Karnataka History and the Chukayas of Badami in particular after the Alur Venkata Rao.

#### **KEY WORDS:**

Historians, dogmatically, autobiography, classical models.

#### **1.INTRODUCTION:**

Culture denotes the prevalence of a healthy and vibrant life style in a community. In this sense, Kannadigas can boast of a continuous tradition of maintaining a wholesome life style for over one thousand years. In this period i.e. 20th century, it absorbed and assimilated successfully both the Aryan and English cultural modes and styles. Thus it has evolved a truly bilingual cultural comprising Sanskrit and Kannada and more recently up to our own time, it has developed in to a bi- culturalism comprising Kannada and English. However living English more than merely textual Sanskrit may pose threat to the security and integrity of our Kannada culture. This tract assumes omnious proportions in the context of English life style trying to impose itself aggressively on our native cultural system.

It is a pleasant to present this autobiography of the outstanding scholars, which in exploring the ideas of the important modern thinkers of Karnataka on the nature of nationalism and its complex relationship to regionalism exemplifies the historical dynamics of Kannada culture based on its ability to absorb the "Other" without a banding the "Self" We the peoples of Karnataka were greatful to the scholars, for providing us with important insights into the discursive History of early (ancient) Karnataka.

These two i.e. Shri N. Lakshmi narayan Rao, and Shri R.S. Panchamukhi, Kannad scholars have endeavored to bring out histories of Karnataka in Kannada language have a illuminuous back ground of their individual life, which impresses and the present generation.

In examining each of the two scholars, we shall follow the following uniform scheme. First we

shall offer a brief biographical historical background, and then follow it up with a systematic and analytical

Title: KARNATAKADA ARASU MANETANGALUL (1946) N.LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO AND R. S. PANCHAMUKHI R. S. PANCHAMUKHI (1898—1982):- EARLY LIFE AND APPROACHES OF THE WORK , Source: Review of Research [2249-894X] S. C. Kamalapur yr:2014 | vol:3 | iss:6

#### KARNATAKADA ARASU MANETANGALUL (1946)N .LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO AND R. S. PANCHAMUKHI .....

account of the thought of the Scholars in terms of the two basic conceptual issue chosen in this study of fore grounding, historical concept of the early Karnataka

Scholar R.S. Panchamukhi lived a fascinating life; it was a life full of adventure and risk, Experiments in different domains is more than one cause, and a personal Charisma that mesmerized those who came into contact with him.

Shri Ragavendracharya, (Swami Rayacharya,) Srinivasacharya, punchamukhi was born 4th May 1898, to the couples of Swamirayachary and Savitribai in a fairly well-to-do orthodox, and Sanskrit scholar's Brahmin family, at koppa, a village on the bank of river Malaprabha in Badami taluka of Bijapur district of Karnataka, they were the followers of Dwita siddhanta. Thleir ance - stores were originally belongs to the place Ganadala, in which they were the worshipers of God Hanamanta and followers of Guru Shri Ragavendra swami. The village Koppa was contributed to them as a Datti, in which they started their Gurukula

He had his family education by his father, in his childhood. Scholar had his primary education Jalihal of Badami taluka and secondary education in Bagalkot and Victoria High school in Dharwad. After completing his Matrik examination in 1917 he joined the newly started Karnataka College in Dharwad in1917. He joined Deccan College of Pune for his further education B.A. in 1919. However he discontinued his education in 1921 to join the non- cooperation movement lunched by Mahatma Gandhi. He established a national school of Bagalkot with the help of his friends and joined as a teacher in that school. He continued his education again and completed B.A in 1923 and M.A in 1925, with Sanskrit and Kannada on account of his achievement in B.A examination in which he stood 1st in Kannada to Mumbai university and 1st to the college in Sanskrit. He got gold medal of Deepad and was become the fellow of south for two years. He took interest in History and joined the office of the chief epigraphist to government of India at Ooty in August 1925. He worked under the guidance of H. Krishna shastry and K.V Subramanya Iyer. Alur Venkatarao a nationalist keen on historical studies, urged him to join this office immediately after joining started to collect the inscription of Mumbai Karnataka which is started by N. Lakshiminarayan Rao

From 1926 to 1939, he toured villages all over the Karnataka and collected a large number of inscriptions, which were published in the Annual report of the department of inscriptions, scholar Panchamukhi was learned Telagu and Tamilu languages and able to read the Telagu and Tamilu inscriptions.

These inscriptions were published in south Indian inscription Vol. 6 and The 1939 Karnataka Research Institute was started at Dharawad by the Government of Bombay. Shri R.S. Panchamukhi was appointed as its first Director. This gave him an opportunity to organize the study and research in Karnataka history and Kannada literature. By this time he toured all over Karnataka and collected a large number of inscriptions. He trained epigraphist like Annegeri, N.S. Rajapurohit and others and created a bond of men interested in historical studies. He edited and published three volumes of Karnataka inscriptions. He participated in the excavations at Chandravalli near Chitradurga and made valuable contribution to the study of archaeology.

Karnatakadaa Itihas" and "Karnatakadaa Arasu manetanagalu" are two volumes that constitute his contributions to the study of Karnataka History.

Epigraphy, Pre History, Numismatics etc were branches in which he was deeply interested. He discovered the Badami chiff Record of Pulakeshi.-I His articles on vijayanagar coins in uscs is a scholarly contributions.

In his working period as a director of Karnataka Research Institute since from 1939 to 1953, vadagan, and Herakal including all other 40 new, ancient sites were discovered.

He arranged a series of special lectures on Karnataka History and Kannada literature by eminent scholars like Pandit M.P.pujar, C. NarayanRao, and Subramanya lyer etc, and published the same. He himself edited a few Kannada classics.

Vaqaqan Madhavapur Brahmiscript yuf pillar was brought to the notice to Panchamukai by prof. K.G. Kundanagar.

Prof. K.G. Kudanagar was brought to the notice to Panchamukhi about Vadagan- Madhavapur Brahmi script yuf pillar, and also the stone inscription of Badami was discovered by both his Archeology department and Pancmukahi

Along with History he was also interested in Sanskrit literature and Shastleras. Apart from M.A. in Sanskrit he had studied Shastras in a traditional way of home. He edited Vedanta classics like 'Tantradeepika', Prabandhashataka' with detailed introduction in English. He wrote a 'Champu Kavya' called 'Saptaratrotsava' 'Champu' which describes the Annual Aradhana festival of Sri Raghavendra swamiji at Mantralaya in Andhra pradesh. 'Haridas as of Karnataka is his work on Bhakti literature.

He received the titles of 'Vidyaratna' and' Mahamahimopadhyaya' from the learned bodies. He

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was honored by Rastrapathi prasasti (Presidents award) in 1981. He presided over the All India epigraphical congress held at Madras. He was honored by the mythic society for his service to the study of Karnataka History He delivered Asundi Anant Rao endowment lecture on Haridas literature at Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore. He collected a large number of Kannada and Sanskrit manuscripts for Kannada Research institute and also built a fine museum

After retirement from Ibis institute he become the Director of Karnataka Historical society of Dharawad, built a library and building for it and worked for it till 1 982. He was very austere and pious person

For the detail information about his achievements in literary field, his composite work "My contributions to Ideology' is the most important one.

Sir R.S. Pançhamukhi was passed away in 4th October 1982 in New Delhi

#### Kannada works

1) Karnatakadaa Itihas Vol

2) Karnatakada Arasumanetanagalu.

3) Sanskrit Vihar

#### **English works**

1) Descriptive catalogue 2) Karnataka sculptures

#### Sanskrit works

- 1) Tantra deepika
- 2) Pramana paddati
- 3) Brahma sutra Bhashya -
- 4) Saptaratrotsava Champak
- 5) Veda pourusheyatvavad
- [R.S. Panchamukhi Karnatakada Itihas]

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