

**Read Ebook {PDF EPUB} Janapriya Valmiki Ramayana by Kuvempu**





## Career.

Kuvempu began his academic career as a lecturer of Kannada language at the Maharajas College in Mysore in 1929. He worked as an assistant professor in the Central college, Bangalore from 1936. He re-joined Maharajas college in Mysore in 1946 as a professor. He went on to become the principal of the Maharajas college in 1955. In 1956 he was selected as the Vice-Chancellor of Mysore University where he served till retirement in 1960. He was the first graduate from Mysore University to rise to that position.

## Works and message.

Kuvempu started his literary work in English, with a collection of poetry called Beginner's Muse but later switched to his native Kannada. He spearheaded the movement to make Kannada the medium for education, emphasizing the theme "Education in the Mother tongue". To cater to the needs of Kannada research, he founded the Kannada Adhyayana Samsthe ("Institute of Kannada Studies") in the Mysore University, which has since been renamed after him as "Kuvempu Institute of Kannada Studies". As Vice-Chancellor of Mysore University, he pioneered the study of sciences and languages. He championed the publishing of Knowledge for the laymen with by G. Hanumanta Rao.

Kuvempu was more than a writer for his life was in itself a 'great message'. He was against casteism, meaningless practices and religious ritual. Kuvempu's writings reflect his resentment against these practices. The Shoodra Tapaswi ("untouchable saint") was one such writing. Kuvempu who was from the Vokkaliga community gave a perspective to the ancient epic Ramayana that was quite unlike the portrayal of the characters by the original author Valmiki. Kuvempu's version of the epic called Sri Ramayana Darshanam won him the prestigious Jnanpith Award. His epic underscores his vision of Sarvodaya ("upliftment of all"). The protagonist of his epic, the Hindu god Rama, personifies this when he tests himself along with his consort Sita by jumping into the fire.

The speech he made during the convocation ceremony of Bangalore University was published in the book Vicharakranthige Aahwaana . It calls for a re-assessment of developmental policies. Though it was delivered in 1974, the message is still considered relevant to modern society. In the year 1987, The Government of Karnataka started the Kuvempu University in the Shimoga district, Karnataka. The i is located in the Jnana Sahyadri campus, 28 km from Shimoga city.

## Quotes.

Chakracharanake swagatha – "Welcome to wheel footed" when he bought his first car Uluva Yogi ("tilling Yogi") is the title he gave the farmer Sarvarige samapaalu, sarvarige samabaalu ("Equal share for all, Equal life for all", when he called for egalitarian society). O nanna chetana, Agunee aniketana ("Be unhoused O my soul, only the infinite is your goal").

## Bibliography.

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Chitrangada [REDACTED]

## Collection of Poems.

Kolalu [REDACTED] (1930) Paanchajanya [REDACTED] (1936) Navilu [REDACTED] (1937) Kindarijogi Mattu Itara  
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[REDACTED] (1944) Kinkini [REDACTED] (1946) Agnihamsa [REDACTED] (1946) Prema  
Kashmira [REDACTED] (1946) Chandramanchake Baa Chakori [REDACTED]  
(1954) Ikshugangotri [REDACTED] (1957) Kabbigana kaibutti [REDACTED]  
Pakshikaashi [REDACTED] Jenaaguva [REDACTED] Kutichaka [REDACTED] Kadiradake [REDACTED] Kathana  
Kavanagalu [REDACTED] Manthrakshathe [REDACTED] Valmikiya Bhagya [REDACTED]  
Honna Hottare [REDACTED] Aniketana [REDACTED] Kruttike [REDACTED]  
Anuththara [REDACTED] Preta Que [REDACTED] Shodashi [REDACTED] Kalasundari [REDACTED]

## Novels.

Kaanuru Heggadati [REDACTED] (1936) Malegalalli Madumagalu [REDACTED] (1967)

## Plays.

Birugaali [REDACTED] (1930) Maharatri [REDACTED] (1931) Smashana Kurushethra [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] (1931) Jalagaara [REDACTED] (1931) Raktaakshi [REDACTED] (1932) Shoodra  
Tapaswi [REDACTED] (1944) Beralge koral [REDACTED] (1947) Yamana solu [REDACTED]  
Chandrahasa [REDACTED] Balidaana [REDACTED]

## Autobiography.

Nenapina Doniyali [REDACTED] (1980)

## Collection of stories.

Sanyaasi Mattu Itare Kategalu (1937) Nanna Devaru Mattu Itara Kategalu (1940)





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Thank you all for the warm, encouraging comments.

@Harimohan: Your words mean a lot to me, thanks so much hari uncle.

@sm: Glad to know you liked it. I look forward to more feedback from you.

@Melange: When I wrote this post, I expected nothing, esp not this kind of caring, supportive feedback. I find it so personally inspiring that this post on Ramayana has been inspiring to many of you. It humbles me actually.

Ramayana story in kannada language.

Kuppali Venkatappa Puttappa widely known by the pen name Kuvempu was a Kannada writer and poet, widely regarded as the greatest poet of 20th century Kannada literature. He is immortalised by some of his phrases, and in particular for his contribution to Universal Humanism or in his own words Vishwa maanavataa Vaada. He has penned the Karnataka State anthem Jaya Bharata Jananiya Tanujate.

He has written several Poems, stories and plays. His work Sri Ramayana Darshanam, the rewriting of the great ancient Indian epic Ramayana in modern Kannada, is regarded as revival of the era of Mahakavya (Epic poetry) in a contemporary form and charm.

He has received several awards for his works in the field of literature such as, Jnanpith Award, Sahitya Akademi Award , Pampa Award , Karnataka Ratna. He has also received The Padma Bhushan, the third highest civilian award in the Republic of India and Padma Vibhushan, the second highest civilian award in the Republic of India. He is the second among Kannada poets to be revered as Rashtrakavi.