



## Karvalo: Reflection of Scientific Thought and Rural Skepticism in Kannada Literature

**Dr. Ashwathamma.K**

Head, Department of Kannada, Al-Ameen College of Arts,  
Commerce and Science, Bangalore - 560.027

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### ABSTRACT

Poornachandra Tejaswi's novel Karvalo (1975) is a unique work in Kannada literature that unveils the dialogue between scientific thought and rural skepticism. It won the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1980. The book has been translated into English, Hindi, Marathi, Malayalam and Japanese. This novel, through the dialogue between the scientist and the villagers, depicts the conflict between faith and verification. The work, still in its 80th printing 50 years later, is a reflection of its ever-discussed content and style.

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### 1. Introduction

Poornachandra Tejaswi is one of the prominent writers of Kannada, whose literature clearly shows aspects of naturalism, science, rural life and humanity. His works are written in a unique style and attract readers. The novel "Karvalo," one of Tejaswi's major works, covers the story of scientific research in a rural backdrop. The purpose of this essay is to analyze the reflection of scientific thinking and rural skepticism in the novel "Karvalo".

### 2. Scientific Thinking in Karvalo

Scientific thinking plays a major role in Poornachandra Tejaswi's novel 'Karvalo'. The character of Karvalo a scientist, represents a scientific spirit committed to uncovering natural truths. They have a scientific outlook to observe, experiment, and discover new things intelligently.

On one occasion, Karvalo says:



"There are so many animals in our country. But no one wants to see them. "

This statement implies that faith is meaningless without verification. Tejaswi has highlighted the lack of genuine curiosity and critical scrutiny in the society.

On another occasion, he said:

"We can't see it, we have to see it.

It is a form of scientific thinking. Tejaswi explains the need to expand knowledge through tools, understanding the limitations of human vision.

The main character of the novel, Karvalo, is a scientist, a person engaged in the study of natural biomass. They are trying to find a rare herbivore called the Flying Draco flying lizard. This research reflects curiosity, evidence-based thinking, and methodological observation.

In the novel, Karvalo's dialogues and actions emphasize the importance of scientific thinking. They encourage not only faith, but also verification.

### 3. Rural skepticism and heritage perspectives

The rural characters in the novel, especially Mandanna, react skeptically to Karvalo's scientific thinking. Their beliefs are based on experience and heritage. Tejaswi does not reject these perspectives, instead portraying them as products of cultural and experiential backgrounds.

For example, in one incident, the belief that a snake appeared after the birth of a child leads to a pastoral belief that children are considered to be good hosts. This is an example of how Tejaswi delicately portrays rural skepticism

Contrary to **Karvalo**'s scientific view, the rural community has a skeptical view. This skepticism is a hereditary view formed by the experiences of generations out of ignorance.

On another occasion the villager says: "There is another world that you say, which we do not know...

This word turns into a superfluous belief. Tejaswi subtly critiques the beliefs engendered by tradition, but does not caricature the villagers. It highlights the difference between scientific thinking and heritage.

The villagers are not opposed to science, but it is unknown to their familiar world.

The Context of Scientific Thought and Rural Thought One of the most significant aspects of Carvalho is the bridge between scientific thought and pastoral thought. This bridge is expressed mainly through the transformation of the protagonist. Initially skeptical, he gradually realizes the importance of scientific



thinking.

They say:

"Saying I don't know is a weapon of knowledge. "

This quote reflects Tejashwi's philosophy: True knowledge begins with humility. Instead of establishing scientific thinking and rural beliefs as opposites, Tejashwi portrays them as part of an interaction. By this he emphasizes the need to refine doubt in the form of thought, instead of suppressing it.

#### **4. Conflict and Convergence: Building a Bridge**

In the novel, there is no apparent conflict between scientific thought and pastoral beliefs. Instead, Tejashwi builds a dialogue between these two perspectives. Nature acts as a mediator of this interaction. The narrator of the novel, though initially skeptical, gradually leans into scientific thinking. As he says, "Saying I don't know is a weapon of knowledge. "This transition signifies the building of a bridge between scientific thinking and rural beliefs.

#### **5. Style and literary techniques**

Tejaswi presents serious topics with ease through humour, dialogue and first-person narration. His realistic descriptions of nature, the slow-paced storyline and the depth of the characters, captivate readers. These techniques, in turn, promote introspection and engagement among readers.

#### **6. Contribution to Kannada literature**

"Karvalo" occupies a unique place in Kannada literature, with its emphasis on fiction, science and scientific thought. It is considered a text of ecological philosophy and scientific thinking. This work became an inspiration for later authors and for the environmental debate in Indian literature.

#### **7. Conclusion**

This dissertation depicts the conflict and convergence between the novel "Carvalho," scientific thinking and rural skepticism. to analyze. It presents a dialogue between nature, scientific thought and heritage



knowledge. Tejaswi's balanced, compassionate perspective is what makes this work unique. This work of Tejaswi made a significant contribution to the propagation of scientific thought in Kannada literature.

### Reference books

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- **Mysterious of Malnad :Carvalho Saga** -IJAR