GAZETTEER OF INDIA

KARNATAKA STATE

BANGALORE DISTRICT

G
V21311
N90;3
164644

GAZETTEER OF INDIA

KARNATAKA STATE

BANGALORE DISTRICT

GAZETTEER OF INDIA

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

KARNATAKA STATE GAZETTEER

BANGALORE DISTRICT

CHIEF EDITOR
SURYANATH U. KAMATH

PRINTED AT
LOTUS PRINTERS
BANGALORE

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA PUBLICATION
1990

© GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF EDITOR
KARNATAKA GAZETTEER
8th FLOOR, B.W.S.S.B. BUILDING
CAUVERY BHAVAN,
DISTRICT OFFICE ROAD,
BANGALORE - 560 009.

Copies can be had from :

THE CHIEF EDITOR
KARNATAKA GAZETTEER
8th FLOOR, B.W.S.S.B. BUILDING,
CAUVERY BHAVAN,
DISTRICT OFFICE ROAD,
BANGALORE - 560 009

OR

THE DIRECTOR
GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT,
DR. AMBEDKAR VEEDI,
BANGALORE - 560 001.

OR

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR,
GOVERNMENT BRANCH BOOK DEPOT,
DHARWAD.

OR

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR,
GOVERNMENT BRANCH BOOK DEPOT,
GULBARGA.

164044
Madras-600 008.

PREFACE

The programme of publication of revised editions of district gazetteers under a Centrally sponsored scheme initiated in the State in 1958 is coming to an end by the publication of Bangalore District Gazetteer, which is the 20th and the last volume in the series being brought out after independence. In addition, Karnataka State Gazetteer in two parts has also been published. Thus the first round of publication is over, and this office will take up the work of revision of these district volumes.

The publication of volumes had been in the following order:

Dharwad (1958), Kodagu (1965), Bijapur (1966), Gulbarga (1966), Chitradurga (1967), Mandya (1967), Kolar (1968), Tumkur (1969), Raichur (1970), Hassan (1971), Bellary (1972), South Kanara (1973), Shimoga (1975), Bidar (1977), Chikmagalur (1982), State Gazetteer-Part I (1982), State Gazetteer-Part II (1983), State Gazetteer-Part I, Kannada (1984), State Gazetteer-Part II, Kannada (1985), State Gazetteer-Part III, Kannada (1986), Uttara Kannada (1985), Belgaum (1987), Mysore (1989), Bangalore Rural (1990) and Bangalore (1990). Of the 20 district volumes, almost a dozen have become out of print by now, and of these, the first four have become out of stock more than seven or eight years ago. The proposal to bring out supplementary volumes to these four district gazetteers has been dropped and their new revised editions will be brought out instead during VIII Plan. This office, which was temporary, has been made permanent in 1986 as the State Government, in view of the existing traditions of publishing gazetteers, thought it fit to continue the work as an on-going process. It is proposed to bring out a supplement to the State Gazetteer also during VIII Plan as a decennial publication during 1992-93.

Bringing out the Bangalore District Gazetteer had been the most challenging task in view of the vastness of the City of Bangalore and the variegated activities of the Government and private bodies in the field of social service and cultural activities. This Bangalore District Gazetteer is being brought out for the first time. This Department was gearing up itself for the task for the past several years. A Seminar on the History of Bangalore organised by the Mythic Society in 1987 (when the City celebrated 450th anniversary) was of help in stimulating thought and opening up many new avenues of thinking for the academic staff in this office. Historical informations regarding the growth of the city, its civic amenities, background information on its various social, cultural and economic activities, etc., could be had in detail with view to help understand all modern developments in their proper historical perspective. Published material on Bangalore is vast and scattered (vide Bibliography). We have tapped information, not only from the published sources, but also from unpublished records in the State Archives and

details furnished by Government Departments and private agencies. Scores of knowledgeable persons have also been consulted. Four persons stand out here viz., Justice Sri Nittur Srinivasa Rao, Sri V.S. Narayan Rao, Sri Kora Chandy and Sri Fazlul Hassan. To the elite of Bangalore, they require no introduction. This office is highly thankful to them and scores of others, for their kind and timely help. To the erudite members of the Advisory Committee (whose list is given separately) we are highly beholden. Sri K.S.N. Murthy, Chief Secretary who encouraged us heartily and Sri M. Shankaranarayanan, Additional Chief Secretary, who chaired all the meetings of the Advisory Committee and came to our help by using his good offices and by rendering timely valuable guidance, we owe a debt of gratitude.

My colleagues showed keen interest in gathering informations and drafting the chapters in record time. Ours is a team work, and they require no formal thanking. But I am duty bound to say that but for their hearty exertion, the volume would not have been released early. I must specially mention Sri S.N. Raju, Editor and Sri A. Lakshminarasimhan, Investigator for attending press work with enthusiasm. M/S. Lotus Printers have kept up their reputation by their neat and punctual work and have earned our thanks.

Creation of this district in Aug 1986 by dividing the old district had been a disadvantage to our work in the sense that exact and separate statistics on many aspects have not been compiled as yet due to a variety of reasons. Bangalore is the smallest of the districts in Karnataka in area but in many respects it stands first. Bangalore City is the fifth biggest city in India, and the fastest in growth due to migration. In industrial and economic activity, the district naturally stands first in Karnataka. The volume in your hands makes a serious effort to unfold the panorama of this small but complex district in all its dimensions.

14-5-1990

Suryanath U. Kamath
Chief Editor.

GAZETTEER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairman: Sri. K.S.N. Murthy, I.A.S., Chief Secretary to Government, (Upto 31.5.1990)

Sri. M. Shankaranarayanan, I.A.S. (Since 1.6.1990)

Members: Sri. K. Vittal Rai, I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Information, Tourism and Youth Services Department.

Sri. K. Balasubramanyam, I.A.S. (Retd.), Bangalore.

Sri. Annadanayya Puranik, Advocate & Author, Bangalore.

Prof. K.S. Haridasa Bhat, Director, Rashtrakavi Govinda Pai Research Centre, M.G.M. College Campus, Udupi.

Sri. Patil Puttappa, Editor, Prapancha, Hubli.

Dr. K.V. Ramesh, Director of Epigraphy, Office of the Chief Epigraphist, Mysore.

Sri. H.L. Nage Gowda, I.A.S. (Retd.), Bangalore.

Prof. S.M.A. Hameed, Bangalore.

Dr. M. Shadakshara Swamy, Bangalore.

Secretary: Dr. Suryanath U. Kamath, Chief Editor, Karnataka Gazetteer, Bangalore.

MEMBERS OF THE STAFF

Chief Editor: Dr. Suryanath U. Kamath.

Editors: S.N. Ramachandraiah, M.B. Patil, A.S. Nagaraja, H.M. Rangegowda, R. Madhwaraj, S.A. Jagannath, S. Lakshminarayana Setty, S.N. Raju, S.R. Mylaraiah, T.G. Narasimha Moorthy and Laxman Telagavi.

Investigators: G. Bhanudas, Stephen Paul, A. Lakshminarasimhan, R.G. Kulkarni, S. Devendra and Devarakonda Reddy.

Superintendent: H.G. Gangaiah

Assistants: B.C. Revanna, S. Raghavendra Rao.

Junior Assistant: C.R. Leelavathi

Stenographer: Kausalya Balaram

Typists: Ramalinga, C.N. Madhu Rao and B. Abdul Khudus.

Librarian-cum-General Assistant: G.S. Patil

Driver: M. Babu

Group "D" Officials: Thammanna, Bhadraiah, Beeraiah and H. Chandra.

CONTENTS

Pages

PREFACE v

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS vii

STAFF MEMBERS vii

CONTENTS viii

CHAPTER I GENERAL 1 to 40

Location (3) Area and population (4) Bangalore Urban Agglomeration (4) History of the District as an Administrative Unit (9) Territorial changes (10) Topography (12) Drainage (12) Rivers (13) Geology (13) Mineral resources (14) National Geological Monuments (15) Earthquakes (15) WATER RESOURCES (16) Surface water (16) Ground water (16) Bore wells (17) Ground water utilisation (17) FLORA (18) Seasonal Vegetation (18) Cultivated plants (20) FAUNA (22) FORESTRY (23) Development programme (25) Forest Nursery (25) Forest Research Laboratory (27) Sandal Research Centre (27) Bannerghatta National Park (27) CLIMATE (29) Temperature (29) Relative Humidity (30) Rainfall (31) Winds (32) Special water phenomena (34) Special weather phenomena (35) Comfort parameters (35) Climatic effects of urbanisation (36)

Ed : S.N. Raju

CHAPTER II HISTORY 41 to 119

The GANGAS (41) Durvinita (42) Shivamara II (44) The CHOLAS (47) RASHTRAKUTAS AND CHALUKYAS (49) HOYSALAS (50) Vishnuvardhana (51) Ballala II (52) Ballala III (52) VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE (55) Devaraya II (57) Saluvas and Tuluvas (58) Krishnadevaraya (59) Ramaraya and Decline (60) THE YELAHANKA NADA PRABHUS (61) THE SUGATUR CHIEFS (65) BIJAPUR AND THE MARATHAS (66) MYSORE DYNASTY (68) Raja Odeya (70) Kanthirava Narasaraja (71) Chikka Devaraya Wodeyar (72) Weak Rulers (74) Haider Ali (75) Tipu Sultan (78) Buchanan's Account (80) Krishnaraja Wodeyar III (81) RULE OF COMMISSIONERS (83) Sir Mark Cubbon (84) Lewin Bowring (85) The Famine 1876-78 (86) THE RENDITION AND THE DEWANS (87) Dewan Rangacharlu (88) Sheshadri Iyer (88) The Plague 1898-99 (89) KRISHNA RAJA WODEYAR IV (90) Dewan Vishweshvaraya (91) Dewan Mirza Ismail (93) FREEDOM MOVEMENT (94) Rise of Intellectual Class (94) Congress Committee (97) Leaders from Bangalore (98) Binny Mill Firing (99) Gandhiji in Bangalore (100) The Ganapathi Disturbances (101) Harijan Tour by Gandhiji (105) Congress Reaches the Masses (106) Fast Changes (107) Shivapura Congress (108) 'QUIT INDIA' MOVEMENT (111) Firing and Deaths (113) Strike by Labour, Students (115) MYSORE CHALO MOVEMENT (118)

Ed: Dr. Suryanath U. Kamath

CHAPTER III PEOPLE 120 to 213

Growth of population (121) Density (122) Houses and Households (123) Institutional population (123) Houseless households and population (124) Drift in population (125) Sex Ratio (128) Age distribution (129) Age at Marriage (129) Rural population (134) Urban population (136) Disabled population (137) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (138) Languages (140) RELIGIONS (141) Hinduism (144) Jainism (147) Buddhism (148) Sikhism (148) Mathas (149) Islam (156) Christianity (157) TRIBES AND CASTES (160) SOCIAL LIFE (177) Child Birth (180) Marriage (181) Funerary Customs (184) HOME LIFE (186) Festivals (192) Jatras (194) Gallantry (198) SPORTS, GAMES AND RECREATIONS (199) Indigenous games (199) The Vyayamashalas (201) District Youth Services and Sports Office (201) Jayaprakash Narayana National Youth Centre (203) Stadia and Playgrounds (203) Sports Associations (204) Rural Pastime (207) Recreation Clubs (207) Other Recreations (210) Eminent Sportsmen (211)

Ed: S.N. Ramachandraiah and R.G. Kulkarni

CHAPTER IV AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION 214 to 264

Agricultural population (215) Land utilisation (217) Land holdings (217) Soils (219) Soil Conservation (219) Dryland/Rainfed Farming (220) Soil Health Centre (221) Local Manurial Resources (222) Input Supply, Monitoring and Quality Control programme (222) Fertilizers (223) Plant Protection (224) National Bureau of Soil Survey (225) Save Grain Campaign (225) Agricultural crops (226) High-yielding Varieties Programme (229) Agricultural Extension Project (230) The Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation (232) Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd (232) Karnataka Co-operative Oilseeds Growers' Federation Ltd (233) Agricultural Implements (233) IRRIGATION (234) HORTICULTURE (236) Lalbagh-The State Botanical Garden (236) Cubbon Park (239) Horticultural Plants (239) Horticultural Farms and Nurseries (243) Export Oriented Farms (245) Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (245) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES (247) Livestock wealth (247) Veterinary services (248) Dairy Development (249) Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station (251) National Dairy Development Board (252) National Dairy Research

Institute (253) BBF and FSB Hessaraghatta (253) Central Training Institute Bangalore (254) Red Dane Project, Main Station, Hessaraghatta (255) Veterinary Research Institute (256) Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals (257) Poultry Development (258) Central Poultry Training Institute, Hessaraghatta (258) FISHERIES (261) Fish Fauna (261) Drought (262)

Ed: S.N. Raju

CHAPTER V INDUSTRIES 265 to 335

Old time Industries (266) Beginning of Modern Industries (268) Industries after 1947 (273) Electronic Industries (276) Incentives and concessions (277) Large Industrial Establishments (279) POWER (288) LARGE AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES (290) SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (308) KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (311) HANDLOOM INDUSTRY (314) Power-looms (320) HANDICRAFTS (320) SERICULTURE (322) Grainages (324) Hotel Industry (326) Agarabathis (328) Gobargas and ASTRA Oven (329) Infra-structural facilities (329) Industrial Estates (331) Development prospectus (335)

Ed: H.M. Rangegowda

CHAPTER VI BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE 336 to 401

BANKING AND FINANCE (336) Money Lending at Bangalore (337) Regulation of Money Lending (338) After 1956 (338) Finance Corporations (339) Karnataka Debt Relief Act 1976 (340) Abolition of Bonded Labour (340) Rural Indebtedness (341) COMMERCIAL BANKS (342) Lead Bank Scheme (348) Kalpatharu Grameena Bank (349) NABARD (350) INSURANCE (350) Life Insurance Business (350) L.I.C. of India (351) Asha Kiran (Ray of Hope) (352) Insurance for Huts (352) Savings Banks (353) Feeder Banks (353) National Savings Organisation (354) State Lottery (355) Coinage and currency (355) Bangalore Stock Exchange (357) CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT (358) B.D.C.C. Bank (365) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (365) Primary Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks (366) Industrial Co-operative Bank (367) Industrial Co-operatives (368) Marketing Societies (368) H.O.P.C.O.M. Society (369) Consumer Societies (371) Wholesale Stores (372) Veerasaiva Co- operative Society (372) K.C.C.F. (373) The Bangalore City Co- operative Society (373) Housing Co-operatives (375) Non- Agricultural Credit Societies (376) Urban Banks (376) Bangalore City Co-operative Bank (377) Other Co-operatives (378) Co- operative Union (379) Co-operative Training College (380) Misappropriation (381) TRADE AND COMMERCE (381) Imports and Exports (386) Employment in Trade (388) Business Establishments (389) Trade Associations (389) F.K.C.C.I.

(390) Regulated Markets (391) A.P.M.C., B'lore (391) Shandies (393) Cattle Fairs and Markets (394) Silk Exchange Bangalore (394) Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd. (396) Mysore Sales International Ltd. (396) Public Distribution (397) Weights and Measures (398) Consumer Protection (400) Ware Housing (401)

Ed: M.B. Patil and G. Bhanudas

CHAPTER VII TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION 402 to 435

Rural Communication Programme (406) Traffic Census (407) Bridges (411) Road Accidents (411) Public Conveyance (413) Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (417) Railways (421) Rest Houses (425) Air Transport (426) Airport (426) POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (428) Telex (434) Radio (434) Television (434)

Ed: R. Madhwaraj

CHAPTER VIII MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS 436 to 446

Gold and Silversmithy (437) Sculpture (437) Manufacturing Musical Instruments (438) Agarabathi Rolling (439) Wood Carving (440) Plaster of Paris Images (440) Rattan Craft (441) Mobile Canteens (441) Mobile Mechanics (441) Flower Selling (442) Plying Autorickshaws (442) Real Estate Agency (443) Lock Repairing (443) Astrologers (443) Beauty Parlours (444) Jalagars (449) Rag Picking (445)

Ed: S. Lakshminarayana Setty

CHAPTER IX ECONOMIC TRENDS 447 to 529

WORKERS (447) Migration of workers (450) LIVELIHOOD CLASSIFICATION (451) Classification of migrant workers under major industrial classes (454) WAGES (455) Minimum wages (460) EMPLOYMENT (461) PRICES (467) Wholesale prices (472) Land Value (474) Price Trends in Bangalore City (476) Price Index of working class (477) Price Index of Urban non-manual employees (478) SURVEYS AND STUDIES (483) Waste Recycling (483) Living conditions (484) Impact of Colonialism (486) Use of Fuel- Firewood and charcoal (488) Supply of Foodgrains (489) Milk supply (490) Firewood consumption (492) Benefits of welfare measures (492) Facets of urbanisation (493) Lead Bank Survey (496) Industrial potential of Anekal taluk (497) City Bus Transport and Institutional Transport System (498) Autorickshaw Transport Service (499) Hotel feasibility (500) Brick workers (501) DISTRICT INCOME (502) URBANISATION (504) LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT (506) DEVELOPMENT UNDER PLANS (509) Growth Centres (513) RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (513) Twenty Point

Economic Programme (515) Physical and financial achievements (516) POTENTIALITIES OF DEVELOPMENT (518)

Ed: A.S. Nagaraja

CHAPTER X GENERAL ADMINISTRATION 530 to 544

State Level Establishments (534) Divisional Commissioner (537) Deputy Commissioner (538) Assistant Commissioner (540) Tahsildar (541) Block Development Officers (542) Revenue Inspectors (542) Nad Kacheris (542) Village Officers (543) District Training Institute (543)

Ed: S.A. Jagannath

CHAPTER XI REVENUE ADMINISTRATION 545 to 575

Original Survey and Settlement (548) Revision Settlement of 1964 (549) Standard Rates (550) Water Rates (551) Land Revenue Accounts (551) Jamabandi (552) Realisation of Land Revenue (553) Remissions (554) LAND REFORMS (555) Abolition of Tenancy (556) Land Tribunals (556) District Land Reforms Appellate Authority (557) Land Acquisition (558) Disposal of Government Lands (559) Religious and Charitable Institutions (559) TAXES OTHER THAN LAND REVENUE (560) Commercial Taxes (560) Sales Tax (564) Entertainment Tax (565) Stamps and Registrations (565) Excise Duty (567) CENTRAL TAXES (571) Central Excise (571) Customs (573) Income Tax (574)

Ed: Stephen Paul

CHAPTER XII LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE 576 to 607

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (584) Criminal Justice (586) High Court, Bangalore (588) Criminal Justice (589) Karnataka Administrative Tribunal (591) Karnataka Appellate Tribunal (592) Central Administrative Tribunal (592) POLICE ADMINISTRATION (595) Organisational set up of Bangalore City Police (598) Police Welfare (601) Home Guards (603) Railway Police (603) JAILS (604) Karnataka Legal Aid Board (605) Advocates Association, Bangalore (606)

Ed: R. Madhwaraj

CHAPTER XIII OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS 608 to 635

Agriculture (608) Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences (609) Apiculture (609) Central Mechanical Organisation (610) Commercial Taxes (610) Co-operative Audit (611) Directorate of Prosecutions (611) Employment Exchange (612) Forests (612) Forest Utilisation Division (612) Job Development

and Improved Services (613) Marketing Development Project (613) Silk Market (613) State Accounts (613) Statistics (614) Urban Land Ceiling (614) Well Boring Division (614) STATE LEVEL OFFICES (616) BOARDS AND CORPORATIONS (619) OTHER BOARDS AND CORPORATIONS (622) CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES (623)

Ed: H.M. Range Gowda and R.G. Kulkarni

CHAPTER XIV LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT 637 to 676

Town Assemblies (639) Barabaluti (639) Modern period (640) After 1947 (643) Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act 1949 (643) Karnataka Municipalities Act (644) Karnataka Municipal Corporation Act 1976 (644) Abolition of Octroi (645) Bangalore City Corporation (646) Water Supply (648) Public Health and Sanitation (650) Town Municipal Council, Anekal (654) Town Municipal Council, Yelahanka (655) Town Municipal Council, Kengeri (657) Slum Clearance (657) Town Planning (658) H.A. Sanitary Board (659) NAC Krishnarajapuram (660) Bangalore Development Authority (661) HOUSING (663) Housing Board (664) Experimental-cum-Demonstration of House Building (665) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (666) B.M.R.D.A. (667) LOCAL BOARDS (668) Abolition of Taluk Boards (669) After 1956 (670) The District Development Council (671) Taluk Development Boards (671) Revival of Taluk Boards (672) T.D.B. Anekal (673) Village Panchayats (674)

Ed: M.B. Patil and S. Devendra

CHAPTER XV EDUCATION AND CULTURE 677 to 768

EDUCATION (678) Literacy (679) Beginning of Modern Education (680) Pre-Primary Education (680) Primary Education (681) Missionary Activities (682) Indigenous Schools (683) Hobli Schools (684) Compulsory Primary Education (684) After 1956 (685) Single Teacher Schools (686) Education of Depressed Classes (687) Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians (688) Education of Girls (688) Women's Colleges (689) Teacher Education for Women (689) Home Educational Classes (689) Middle School Education (689) Mysore Lower Secondary Examination (690) Secondary Education (690) Bangalore City Corporation Educational Institutions (694) Kendriya Vidyalayas (695) Teachers Education (695) Training of Graduates (697) Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board (697) Pre-University Education Examination Board (697) Pre- University Education (698) Commerce Education (700) Diploma in Commerce (L.Com) (700) Technical Education (701) Industrial Schools (701) University Vishweshwaraya College of Engineering (703) Agricultural Education (704) Agricultural School, Hebbal (705) The University of Agricultural Sciences (705) Medical Education

(706) Medical College, Bangalore (707) Jayachamarajendra College of Indian Medicine (708) Government College of Unani Medicine (708) Legal Education (709) COLLEGIATE AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (710) Bangalore University (712) Adult Education (714) Sanskrit Education (717) Sri Jayachamarajendra Sanskrit College (718) Hindi Education (719) The Indian Institute of Science (720) Indian Institute of Management (721) Institute for Social and Economic Change (721) Libraries (728) Hostels (731) LITERATURE AND CULTURE (732) Early Writers (733) Early Modern Writers (733) Modern Writers (739) Women Writers (742) Writers in other languages (745) Folklore (748) Collections (749) Folk Singers and Artists (750) Gamaka and Keertane (752) Theatre (753) Arts and Crafts (758) Sculpture (761) Music and Dance (763) Literary and Cultural Organisations (767)

Ed: T.G. Narasimha Moorthy and Laxman Telagavi

CHAPTER XVI MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES 769 to 830

Sanitation (771) District Health and Family Welfare Office (772) Vital Statistics (773) Births and Deaths (774) Communicable Diseases (776) INSTITUTIONS (790) NIMHANS (790) Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (792) National Tuberculosis Institute (794) Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital (795) Victoria Hospital (795) Minto Ophthalmic Hospital (796) Vanivilas Hospital (797) K.C. General Hospital (798) Leprosy Hospital (799) T.B. and Chest Diseases Hospital (799) Lady Willingdon State T.B. Centre (799) S.D.S. Sanatorium (800) HSIS Gosha Hospital (800) Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology (801) Sanjay Gandhi Hospital (801) General Hospital Jayanagar (802) ESI Scheme (802) Central Government Health Scheme (804) Corporation Hospitals and Dispensaries (805) St. Marthas Hospital (805) St. John's Medical College Hospital (806) Church of South India Hospital (807) INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE (814) Institute of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences (816) Primary Health Centres (816) Primary Health Institutes (817) Nurses' Training (817) FAMILY WELFARE (817) Maternal and Child Health Programme (827) ICDS (829) Drugs Control (830).

Ed: S.N. Ramachandraiah

CHAPTER XVII OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES 831 to 874

LABOUR WELFARE (831) Trade Union Movement (833) E.S.I. Scheme (836) WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES (838) Educational Facilities (840) Special Component Plan (843) The Tribal Sub-Plan (844) WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES (845) WOMEN AND CHILDREN (849) Women Welfare Programmes (851) Special Nutrition Programme (853) WELFARE OF THE HANDICAPPED (862) OTHER WELFARE SCHEMES (868) Pension to Freedom Fighters (868)

Old Age Pension Scheme (869) Beggar Relief (870) Muzrai Institutions (871) Wakf Institutions (872)

Ed: S.R. Mylariah

CHAPTER XVIII PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS 875 to 909

ELECTIONS (876) General Elections to Lok Sabha 1952 (876) General Elections to Legislative Assembly 1952 (877) General Elections to Lok Sabha 1957 (877) General Elections to Legislative Assembly 1957 (877) General Elections to Lok Sabha 1962 (878) General Elections to the Legisalative Assembly 1962 (878) General Elections to the Lok Sabha 1967 (879) General Elections to the Legislative Assembly 1967 (879) Mid-Term Elections to Lok Sabha 1971 (880) General Election to Legislative Assembly 1972 (880) General Elections to Lok Sabha 1977 (881) General Elections to the Legislative Assembly 1978 (881) General Elections to Lok Sabha 1980 (883) General Elections to Legislative Assembly 1983 (883) General Elections to Lok Sabha 1984 (884) General Elections to Legislative Assembly 1989 (884) General Elections to Lok Sabha 1989 (885) JOURNALISM (886) Urdu Journalism (892) House Magazines and Bulletins (893) List of Newspapers and periodicals (894) Voluntary Social Service Organisations (907) Lions Clubs (908) Rotary Clubs (908)

Ed: S. Lakshminarayana Setty

CHAPTER XIX PLACES OF INTEREST 910 to 973

Ed: S.A. Jagannath and A. Lakshminarasimhan

LIST OF REVENUE VILLAGES 974 to 987

Ed: Devarakonda Reddy

BIBLIOGRAPHY 988 to 1000

INDEX 1001 to 1051

ILLUSTRATIONS 1053 to 1100

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA 1101 to 1108

MAPS

BANGALORE DISTRICT AT A GLANCE
(As on 1988-89)

Sl.No.	Particulars	Unit	District figures
1.	Inhabited villages + towns	Nos	798 + 2
2.	Villages including hamlets electrified	Nos	756
3.	Pumpsets energised	Nos	16,255
4.	Fair Price Depots	Nos	1,711
5.	Cinema Theatres including touring talkies	Nos	212
6.	Area of the district	Sq.kms	2,191
7.	Total population (1981)	No. (in lakhs)	34.956
8.	Total Rural population (1981)	No.(in lakhs)	5.5455
9.	Total Urban population(1981)	No.(in lakhs)	29.4102
10.	Working population (1981)	No.(in lakhs)	10.938
11.	Density of population (1981)	No. Sq.km	15.595
12.	Net area sown	ha	99,937
13.	Area sown more than once	ha	5,261
14.	Net area irrigated by all sources	ha	21,123
15.	Area under ragi	ha	57,309
16.	Area under paddy	ha	10,510
17.	Area under HYV crops	ha	59,462
18.	Registered factories	No	4,644
19.	Employment in Registered factories	No.(in lakhs)	3.3681
20.	Value of minerals production	in 000's Rs	5,178.83
21.	Registered Motor Vehicles	Nos	4,83,731
22.	Telephones in use	Nos	1,51,396
23.	Nursery schools	Nos	627
24.	Lower + Higher Primary schools	Nos	2,236
25.	High Schools	Nos	428
26.	Colleges of all categories, Polytechnics, Training and Research Institutes etc.	Nos	249
27.	Bed strength in hospitals (excluding private nursing homes etc.)	Nos.	10,798
28.	Green card holders	Nos	69,438
29.	Libraries	Nos	75

Source: Office of the District Statistical Officer, Bangalore District, Bangalore

BANGALORE DISTRICT

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

THE new Bangalore District came into existence from August 15, 1986 with the division of the erstwhile Bangalore District into Bangalore Rural and Bangalore (Urban) Districts. It is the smallest among the districts of Karnataka State with an area of about 2,191 sq km, smaller than even the Kodagu District. But in population, it stands first with 34,95,566 souls as per the Census of 1981. At the centre of this district is the Bangalore City Corporation with a total area of 151 sq km and a population of 24,76,355. Bangalore District has three taluks, *viz.* Anekal, Bangalore North (including Dasanapura hobli from the old Nelamangala taluk and Jala hobli from the old Devanahalli taluk) and the Bangalore South (including Tavarekere hobli from the old Magadi taluk and Bidarahalli hobli from the old Hoskote taluk). Bangalore city is part of the Bangalore North and Bangalore South taluks, the area being divided between these taluks. Being the headquarters of the State, the city is the chief administrative centre clustered with numerous State and Divisional level Government Departments and offices associated with the legislative, executive and judicial wings of administration. A heavy concentration of State as well as Central Government employees is now a characteristic feature of Bangalore City. The city is the headquarters of both the Bangalore Rural and the Bangalore Districts.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the rural areas of the district and the major crops cultivated are paddy, *ragi* and pulses. The extent of land available per head works out to 0.06 ha. In the urban milieu, land has assumed different dimension on account of the ever growing demand for land that can be

used for non-agricultural purposes and has been regarded as an invaluable asset. The net sown area stood at 1,02,333 ha and constituted 47.07 per cent of the total reported area of the district. Cultivable lands are mainly rain-fed and dry farming is a characteristic feature of the district. The tank and well irrigated area forms about 18.5 per cent of the net area sown. The production of vegetables in the garden lands that are being irrigated by tanks and wells has now become a common feature of the district. The contribution of horticulture to the economy of the district is quite substantial. The district has the predominance of small farmers as nearly 26,000 cultivators own less than one ha of land. Animal husbandry has become an important subsidiary occupation due to the predominance of small land holdings. The district is considered as very suitable for dairy development.

Manufacturing industry enjoys a pivotal place in the economy of the district. Many prestigious Central Government industries are housed here. The number of registered factories in the district stood at 10,721 including 155 which are large and medium scale industries. The industrial units that have come up during the last three decades, especially in the private sector are too numerous. Agarabatti manufacture is an important household industry. Bangalore is known for its looms including powerlooms. The unique position attained by trade and commerce is another characteristic feature of the district. Bangalore city is the most prominent trading and commercial centre. Bangalore city is also a major centre of banking industry and there are as many as 586 branches of commercial banks in the district. Transport and storage as well as communication sectors also make a significant contribution to the economy of the district. The Bangalore city is one of the major stations on the railway network of the country both in respect of passenger traffic and goods traffic. Bangalore is linked with several important places by a good network of roads. The city is also on the air map of the country and it is an important tourist centre which is attracting people not only from the distant parts of the country but also from foreign countries. Hotel and catering industry has admirably responded to the challenging task of providing the necessary services and facilities to the tourists of every standard and also of attending to the needs of the floating population and sojourners that descend on the city in an almost continuous flow. The City Corporation, Bangalore Development Authority, Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Electricity Board, Housing Board, Power Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation, Road Transport Corporation, Railways, Postal and Telecommunication Departments and innumerable educational institutions including technical, hospitals and nursing homes, service organisations and associations are providing livelihood to a considerably large proportion of the city-dwellers. Bangalore City is the nerve centre of various religious, social and cultural organisations and movement as well as activities. The city has served as a venue for several social and cultural activities of local, regional as well as of national and international importance.

Origin of name

In confirmity with the general practice, this district too is named after its headquarter town, Bangalore, which incidentally happens to be the premier city of the State and its headquarters as well. The earliest reference to the name is seen in a ninth century Ganga inscription (herostone) from Begur as 'Benguluru' referring to a battle that was fought at the place. The name 'Bangalore' is the anglicised form of 'Bengaluru' which according to popular belief, is derived from Bengalu, a corrupt form of the word *benda kalu* (cooked beans). Tradition associates Hoysala King Vira Ballala with this name. Vira Ballala during one of his hunting expeditions in this region, lost his way and after hours of wandering, reached the hut of an old woman. This humble woman, it is said, offered cooked beans, which the king gladly accepted. The prince named the place as 'Benda Kala Uru'. ('Town of the Boiled Beans'). But the story is incredible, as the place had the present name much earlier than the Hoysalas. It appears to have had a floral origin from the tree *benga or rakta honne* in Kannada (*Pterocarpus marsupium*, the Indian Kino). However, the founding of modern Bangalore is attributed to Kempe Gauda, a scion of the Yelahanka line of chiefs and he founded the town of Bangalore in 1537 A.D. with a fort at the biddings of Vijayanagar Emperor Achutaraya, his overlord.

On the site of the present Kodigehalli village, towards the inward side of the Hebbal tank, there was at that time a small hamlet comprising a few thatched huts, which was till recently called 'Hale Bengaluru' or old Bangalore. Kempe Gauda called his new town after this hamlet, as his mother and wife are believed to have belonged to this place. There is also a legend which says that the fort could be completed and the main gateway erected only after the self-immolation of his daughter-in-law called Lakshmamma. She had to sacrifice herself to satiate an evil spirit which came in the way of erecting the gate. A temple in memory of this legendary heroin is erected at Koramangala in the outskirts of the city.

Location

Bangalore District is located in the south-eastern corner of Karnataka State. Spanning a geographical area of 2,191 sq km, the district lies stretched between the latitudinal parallels of 12^0 39' N and 13^0 18' N on the one hand and the longitudinal meridians of 77^0 22' E and 77^0 52' E on the other. The maximum distance from the southern tip to the northern tip is about 58 km and that between the western and eastern tips is about 50 km. The district lies in the southern *maidan* region of the State and is by and large an open country which is lacking in natural barriers. The outline of the district roughly resembles an inclined rectangle which appears to be resting on its south-east corner. Bangalore district is surrounded by Bangalore Rural district on the north, west, south and east, except a part of the district on the south and east being bounded by Dharmapuri District of Tamil Nadu State.

Area and population

Bangalore District has an area of 2,191 sq km, and it ranks 20th among the districts and forms about 1.14 per cent of the total area of the State. The district stands first in population and density in the State. The district has 9.41 per cent of the total population of the State and 27.41 per cent of the total urban population of the State, while the rural population of the district forms only about 2.1 per cent of the total population of the State. The density of population of the district is about 1,595 while the density of population of Bangalore city is 16,399 and of Anekal taluk 309. The urban population of the district forms about 84 per cent of the total population of the district. Bangalore District is constituted into three taluks, 17 hobbies, 718 inhabited and 52 uninhabited villages and 187 village panchayats. Anekal taluk is the smallest taluk with an area of 535 sq km while Bangalore South taluk is the largest taluk with an area of 833 sq km. Quite a large number of villages of this district, especially among those belonging to the taluks of Bangalore North and Bangalore South have lost their independent village status as these are fully included in urban areas. Bangalore City Corporation and Bangalore Development Authority with the out-growths thereof happen to be the single largest urban unit which accounts for a larger number of such villages.

Bangalore Urban Agglomeration

Though the geographical area of Bangalore City Corporation and Bangalore Development Authority spreads over the taluks of Bangalore North and Bangalore South, the city is for all administrative purposes reckoned as belonging to Bangalore North taluk. Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority has been treated as a separate unit which is completely urban and it is only for purposes of comparison.

Particulars of outgrowths (OG) and townships included in Bangalore City from Bangalore North and Bangalore South taluks.

Name of the Outgrowth/Township	Area in sq km	Population (1981)
Bangalore North Taluk		
1) Bangalore (C) and BDA	227.51	26,28,593
2) Kacharakanahalli O G	3.64	9,865
3) Byataguttepalya O G	0.31	4,766
4) Kaval Byrasandra O G	1.30	8,624
5) Cholanayakanahalli O G	1.75	2,602
6) Guddadahalli O G	0.26	964
7) Gurihodeyo Maidana O G	1.76	Uninhabited
8) Geddalahalli O G	0.91	4,906

Name of the Outgrowth/Township	*Area in sq km*	*Population (1981)*
9) Bhoopasandra O G	0.57	832
10) Nagashettyhalli O G	1.24	3,000
11) Lottegollahalli O G	0.42	1,503
12) Poornapura O G	0.17	2,695
13) Peenya Plantation O G	0.65	2,069
14) Dasarahalli O G	1.62	9,723
15) Chokkasandra O G	1.99	904
16) Peenya O G	3.93	8,973
17) Laggere O G	6.64	4,316
18) Saneguruvanahalli O G	2.51	9,499
19) Nagarabavi O G	4.89	1,106
20) Mallathahalli O G	4.40	2,280
21) Gangondanahalli O G	NA	29
22) Gerahalli O G	0.03	3,905
A) BEL Township		
1) BEL Township (Special Area)	2.85	7,402
2) Doddabommasandra O G	1.10	3,670
3) Ramachandrapura O G	1.26	2,674
4) Thindlu O G	2.46	1,082
5) Kodagehalli O G	5.11	4,698
6) Kodagehalli Plantation O G	1.44	692
B) Devarajivanahalli Town Panchayat	0.87	37,285
C) Hebbal		
1) Hebbal Panchayat	2.29	8,278
2) Kempapura O G	0.90	474
3) Amruthahalli O G	1.76	1,961
4) Byatarayanapura O G	1.83	2,457
5) Kothihosahalli O G	1.09	Uninhabited
D) HMT Township (Special Area)	1.95	9,660
E) HMT Watch Factory Township (Special Area)	0.74	2,351
F) Jalahalli Panchayat excluding the area under Bangalore (C).		

Name of the Outgrowth/Township	Area in sq km	Population (1981)
BEL Township, HMT Township and HMT Watch Factory Township		
G) Kalagondahalli Panchayat	0.99	8,102
H) Lingarajapura Panchayat	1.91	15,443
I) Yelahanka	0.76	8,561
1) Yelahanka Municipality		
2) Yelahanka O G	2.27	16,020
3) Allalasandra O G	2.23	1,863
4) Shivanahalli O G	2.39	998
5) Puttanahalli O G	0.98	36
6) Venkatala O G	2.53	533
7) Vaderapura O G	2.42	1,414
8) Hunasamaranahalli O G	2.25	36
9) Sugatta O G	6.37	2,221
Total for Bangalore North Taluk	2.02	574
Bangalore South Taluk	242.92	27,00,574
1) Koramangala O G		
2) Ejipura O G	1.41	13,262
3) Jakkasandra O G	0.82	3,463
4) Rupena Agrahara O G	1.26	3,039
5) Bommanhalli O G	0.84	1,346
6) Madivala O G	1.68	1,992
7) Bilekahalli O G	1.77	2,550
8) Nyanappasettipalya O G	3.82	3,168
9) Marenahalli O G	0.75	828
10) Sarakki O G	0.11	2,068
11) Sarakki Agrahara O G	0.56	2,977
12) Jaraganahalli O G	0.13	606
13) Karisandra O G	1.57	3,378
14) Kadirenahalli O G	0.02	1,198
15) Govinayakanahalli O G	0.90	3,569
	0.01	157

Name of the Outgrowth/Township	Area in sq km	Population (1981)
16) Chikkallasandra O G	1.20	673
17) Ittamadu O G	0.80	13[illegible]
18) Kathriguppe O G	0.75	1,565
19) Hosakerehalli O G	3.48	1,168
20) Halagevadarahalli O G	4.72	931
21) Pantharapalya O G	2.08	2,551
22) Avalahalli O G	0.04	2,442
23) Nayandahalli O G	2.51	1,858
24) Banasavadi O G	5.96	1,791
25) Binnamangala Manavarti Kaval	0.17	485
A) Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval:		
1) Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval Panchayat	0.93	2,742
2) Baiyyappanahalli O G (Vimanapura)	1.50	11,441
3) Benniganahalli O G	3.07	5,772
B) H.A. Sanitary Board:		
1) H.A. Sanitary Board excluding HAL Township	17.41	39,501
2) Srinivasapura O G	0.02	98
3) Mahadevapura O G	3.45	4,132
4) Sonnenahalli O G	1.03	360
5) Nallurahalli O G	1.93	899
6) Whitefield O G	1.92	2,299
7) Pattandur O G	4.04	1,761
C) HAL Township Special Area	11.31	2,690
D) ITI Notified Area:		
1) ITI Notified Area(Dooravaninagar)	1.68	9,646
2) Byatarayanapura O G (B. Narayanapura)	2.05	8,203
3) Vijinapura O G	1.47	10,454
E) Kadenahalli Panchayat including Ramamurthy Nagar	2.75	10,515
F) Kengeri :		
1) Kengeri Municipality	12.31	9,659

Name of the Outgrowth/Township	*Area in sq km*	*Population (1981)*
2) Mallasandra O G	2.88	614
3) Patnagere O G	2.17	1,044
4) Kenchanahalli O G	1.78	1,633
G) Krishnarajapura:		
1) Krishnarajapura Panchayat	1.74	7,993
2) Dyavasandra O G	2.28	6,472
3) Hoody O G	6.22	3,460
4) Kodigehalli O G	1.43	257
Total for Bangalore South Taluk	122.73	2,21,177

Bangalore Urban Agglomeration is spread over two taluks, namely, Bangalore North and Bangalore South. The consolidated figures for Bangalore Urban Agglomeration are as follows as per the census of 1981

Particulars	*Bangalore North*	*Bangalore South*
1) Out Growths (number)	22	25
Area (Sq km)	38.99	37.36
Population	85,734	66,504
2) Townships (number)	9	7
Area (Sq km)	44.38	85.37
Population	1,35,690	1,54,673
3) Bangalore City		
Area (Sq km)	151.15	-
Population	24,76,355	
Bangalore Urban Agglomeration:		
Area (Sq km)	365.65	
Population (1981)	29,21,751	

History of the District as an Administrative Unit

The first political power to have sway over the region and has left clear records of its rule are the Gangas. The present Bangalore District region was in their Gangavadi 96,000 territory. The district had territorial divisions like Karikanadu (comprising territories around Yeshwanthpur and Yelahanka), Bempur-12 (around Begur), Kukkalanadu (around Dasarahalli, etc), Bidekandanadu (Bn 85) etc. Some of these administrative units also extended beyond the present district. Bempur (Begur), Hebbal and Elahakka (Yelahanka) were notable centres in their times.

The Cholas who occupied Gangavadi by the close of the 10th century had this region in their Mudigonda Chola Mandala in which were included the regions of this district, as part of this Mandala (Province). Kilalai or Kelalenadu, Morasunadu (or Murushu), and Shigalanadu (or Shiyala), were minor units in this Mandala. They were in the Rajendra Chola Valanadu of this Mandala. Another province to which parts of the district belonged was Nigaril Cholamandala. Bempur-12 and Ilaipakka (Yelahanka) were under this. The Cholas were thrown out from this region by the Hoysalas. From the Hoysalas, the district passed on to the Vijayanagara Empire. Many administrative units created by the Cholas were continued by these two dynasties.

The Vijayanagara Empire encouraged feudatories like the Yelahanka Nada Prabhus (the Kempegaudas) and the Sugaturu chieftains by granting them feudatory status. Bangalore grew as a town under the former and Anekal (and also Hoskote) were founded by the latter.

When the Bijapur army led by Ranadulla Khan conquered the territory in 1638, the territories under the Kempegaudas in the present district were taken away from them and this minor Chieftain was asked to shift to Magadi. The Sugatur chief had to shift his capital to Anekal from Hoskote. Bangalore (together with Hoskote, Kolar, Dodaballapur, etc.) were granted as a *jahgir* to Shahji Bhonsle, the Bijapur Commander. The Mughuls conquered Bangalore in 1686 from Ekoji, Shahji's son and leased the city and its surroundings to the Mysore prince, Chikkadevaraya Odeyar. Marathas occupied Bangalore in the 1750's and later Haider Ali who drove them out in 1758 secured it as a *jahgir* from Mysore. Later Haider and his son Tipu became the masters of the area till the latter's overthrow in 1799. The British made it a part of Mysore territory which Krishnaraja Wodeyar III secured from them in that year. From 1831 to 1881, the British administered Mysore State directly by appointing Commissioners. The former Bangalore district which was created in 1863 was till then a part of the Bangalore *Faujdari* in which Kolar district was also included by the Mysore administration in 1799.

The area continued under Mysore till Independence. The British took Bangalore Cantonment area in 1809 and it was under their direct rule till 1947.

Bangalore district became part of Karnataka State when it was formed in 1956. In the present district that was created in 1986, Yelahanka had been a taluk till its abolition in 1871, and Sarjapur and Kengeri were taluks till 1873 when they were abolished. The Bangalore taluk of old was divided into South and North taluks in July 1939 with Bangalore itself being the common headquarters for both the taluks. The district together with the Bangalore Rural district and the Malur tq in Kolar district is treated as part of Bangalore Metropolitan Development Authority from 1985.

Territorial changes

Bangalore district was created in 1863. Bangalore Cantonment was included in it on the eve of independence (1947). Eight enclaves formerly included in the Hosur taluk of the then Salem district of Madras Presidency were transferred to Mysore State in 1950, on mutual transfer of enclaves between the two states and thus became part of the Bangalore district. These enclaves from Hosur tq came to be included in the Anekal tq. The enclaves were Marasur, Madivala, Bandapura, Adesonnahatti, Shettihalli, Marasur Agrahara, Patur, and Naganayakanahalli. They form three revenue villages, *viz.*, Marasur, Marasur Agrahara and Madivala. In 1948, Bangalore was divided into Bangalore Urban and Bangalore Rural districts. When the Bangalore City Corporation was formed in 1949, the Urban district was considered unnecessary and it was re-amalgamated with the old Bangalore district. After the State Reorganisation and consequent to rapid expansion of the city and its problems in 1958, a proposal was mooted to bifurcate the district once again. In 1962, the district was divided into Bangalore Urban district consisting of Bangalore North and Bangalore South taluks and Bangalore Rural district with the remaining nine taluks. After four years in 1966, the Bangalore Urban district was again merged with the Rural district. The main reason behind this amalgamation was appointment of another Senior Officer as a full time Chairman of the City Improvement Trust Board. Nearly two decades after the second merger of Bangalore Urban and Rural districts, a need was once again felt to divide the existing district. During August 1986, the district was bifurcated into Bangalore Rural and Bangalore (Urban) districts. Bangalore (Urban) district is now organised into three taluks *viz.* Anekal, Bangalore North and Bangalore South which are grouped under Bangalore sub-division. Bangalore Division is one of the four revenue divisions into which the State is organised. The jurisdiction of Bangalore division, which has its headquarters at Bangalore city, extends over the districts of Bangalore Rural, Bangalore, Chitradurga, Kolar, Shimoga, and Tumkur. Two hoblies from the old taluks of the old district, namely, Jala (Devanahalli tq) and Dasanapura (Nelamangala tq) were merged into Bangalore North taluk while two more holies, Tavarekere (Old Magadi tq) and Bidarahalli (Old Hoskote tq) were merged into Bangalore South taluk. The total number of villages taluk-wise are indicated in the following statement.

Taluk		*Hobli*	*Number of*		
			villages	*towns*	*panchayats*
Bangalore North	1)	Kasaba	6		
	2)	Yeshwanthapur	32		
	3)	Yelahanka	43		
	4)	Hesaraghatta	57		
	5)	Jala	50		
	6)	Dasanapura	73		
		Total	261	1	65
Bangalore South	1)	Varthur	32		
	2)	Krishnarajapura	23		
	3)	Uttarahalli	45		
	4)	Kengeri	40		
	5)	Begur	32		
	6)	Tavarekere	50		
	7)	Bidarahalli	63		
		Total	285	-	72
Anekal	1)	Kasaba	58		
	2)	Jigani	55		
	3)	Attibele	41		
	4)	Sarjapura	70		
		Total	224	1	50

Note: The villages fully incorporated in Bangalore City Corporation limits and Bangalore Urban Agglomeration as out- growths are excluded.

The taluk-wise particulars are given in Table I at the end of this chapter (p-38)

Topography

Anekal taluk represents an uneven landscape with intermingling of hills and valleys. The western portion of the taluk is rocky and bare rocky outcrops raising 60 to 90 metres above ground level are common. The ground is much dissected and is a region of rapid erosion. The eastern portion of the taluk on the other hand forms a plain country. The western portion is jungly and marked by a continuous chain of hills, through which several rivulets combine together and drain into the Arkavati. The water falling on the eastern portions of the taluk drain into the South Pinakini near Hosur (Dharmapuri dt.) beyond the State boundary.

The Bangalore North taluk is more or less a level plateau lying between 839 to 962 metres above mean sea level. In the middle of the taluk there is a prominent ridge running NNE-SSW. The highest point (Doddabettahalli 962 metres) is on this ridge. The gentle slopes and valleys on either side of this ridge hold better prospects of ground water utilization. The low-lying area is marked by a series of tanks varying in size from a small pond to those of considerable extent, but all very shallow.

Bangalore South taluk represents an uneven landscape with intermingling of hills and valleys. Bare rocky outcrops of granites and gneisses raising 30 to 70 metres above ground level are common in the southern portion. The area is much dissected with rapid erosion particularly in the southern parts of the taluk. The highest point is 908 metres above mean sea level and the lowest point is 720 metres above mean sea level. Southern and western portions present a rugged topography composed of granitic and gnessic masses. The eastern portions of the taluk form an almost featureless plain with minor undulations. The hilly terrain in the southern part is covered by small shrubs and bushes.

Drainage

The drainage pattern of the Bangalore North taluk is governed by the granitic ridge running NNE to SSE almost in the middle of the taluk. The drainage towards east is made up of a network of nalas generally flowing from west to east with storage tanks along the nalas, ultimately feeding the South Pinakini river. In the western half, the drainage pattern is made up of a network of nalas generally flowing from east to west with storage tanks along the nalas, ultimately feeding the Arkavati river. The sub- basins in the taluks and their extent in ha are as follows. I. Arkavati basin - 1) Chellahalli 672, 2) Karlapura 677, 3) Byata 1,197, 4) Hesaraghatta 1,564, 5) Bairapura 1,722, 6) Sriramanahalli 2,503, 7) Shivakote 4,173, 8) Guddehally 4,137, 9) Nagasandra 1,810, 10) Handrihalli 1,752, 11) Tukkipalya 5,931 and 12) Kodagihalli 2,586. II. South pinakini basin - 1) Yelahanka 7,498, 2) Doddabommasandra 9,032 and Byalahalli 411.

The Bangalore South taluk drains to the east into the South Pinakini basin and to the west into the Arkavati basin. The Vrishabhavati is the only minor river which

flows in the taluk and ultimately joins the river Arkavati. Eastern portion of the taluk is marked by a series of tanks varying in size from small ponds to considerably large tanks. The particulars of sub-basins are as follows: I. Arkavati basin - 1) Ramasandra sub-basin 4,257 ha, 2) Valagerehalli 1,748, 3) Kenchanahalli 2,759, 4) Uttarahalli 3,352, 5) Venkatapura 2,317, b) Agara 3,260, 7) Kaggalipura 8,618, 8) Kerebhattahalli 646 and Ramohalli 1,437. II.South Pinakini basin - 1) Arakeri sub-basin 3,203, 2) Begur 3,569, 3) Doddategur 4,835, 4) Varthur 2,754, 5) Ramagondanahalli 3,698, 6) Narayanapura 4,310 and 7) Horamavu 3,442 ha.

The western portion of Anekal taluk is marked by a continuous chain of hills through which several rivulets combine together and drain into the Arkavati. The water falling on eastern portions of the taluk drain into the South Pinakini beyond the state boundary.

Rivers

There are no major rivers flowing in the district. The Arkavati river flows in the district for a small distance in Bangalore North taluk. The Dakshina Pinakini touches the borders of the district to the north-east of the Anekal taluk.

The Vrishabhavati, a tributary of the Arkavati, flows in the district before joining the Arkavati near Muduvadidurga. The tributary takes its birth in the Bangalore city at Basavanagudi and the Suvarnamukhi from Anekal tq joins the tributary before joining the Arkavati. The Basavanahole originating beyond the Muthyalamadu falls passes through Anekal taluk and joins the Arkavati near Kanakapura.

Geology

The entire Anekal taluk is composed of only one type of rock *viz.* gnessic granites belonging to precambrian age. The gnessic granites are exposed as a continuous chain of mounds raising 90 to 150 metres above the general ground level on the western portion of the taluk. These form the Bannerghatta group of hills. Rocky outcrops are few and far between the middle and eastern portions of the taluk. Inclusions of quartz and pegmatite veins are common. The depth of weathering varies greately. The central and eastern portions of the taluk show maximum thickness of the weathered mantle, extending to more than 12 metres. The western portions of the taluk is deeply dissected and rocky.

The chief rock types occurring in Bangalore North taluk are granites and gneisses. These are prominently exposed as a ridge running NNE and SSW almost in the middle of the taluk. The granitic gneisses are crisscrossed by pegmatitic and aplitic veins. Basic xenolithic patches are common. Banding is prominent. The rocks are highly jointed. Sheet jointing parallel to the exposed surface is particularly characteristic of the Bangalore gneisses. On weathered surfaces, the longitudinal joints are prominently seen giving an appearance of tilted beds. The regional strike is NNW-SSE with local variations. These rock formations have suffered

considerable weathering particularly in the low lying areas as could be seen in the *nala* sections. Granites and gneisses are intruded by a number of basic dykes. Dykes are oriented east-west and as well as north-south. Cappings of laterites are found at the highest point in Bangalore, generally above 915 metres mean sea level. Beneath the laterite, the gneisses are deeply weathered giving into various shades of clay. Laterite exposures are well seen near Yelahanka and neighbourhood.

Bangalore South taluk comprises granites and granitic gneisses belonging to pre-cambrian age. The granitic gneisses are exposed as continuous chains of mounds raising 30 to 70 metres above ground level in the southern region of the taluk. Granites are medium to coarse grained hard, compact and massive. Granitic gneisses are distinctly banded and are in various shades of grey colour. The strike of foliation is usually NNW-SSE. They are traversed by pegmatitic and aplitic veins. Sheet jointing is very common. Granites and gneisses have undergone different degree of alteration and decomposition. Southern and eastern regions of the taluk show maximum thickness of weathered mantle extending upto about 20 metres while the depth of the weathered zone is maximum generally in the valleys, in highly cut-up terrain, as in the southern parts of the taluk. Granites and granitic gneisses are traversed by vertical and horizontal joints and are intruded by doleritic dykes. Lateritic capping is confined to higher elevations such as Whitefield and Ramagondanahalli.

Mineral Resources

The Bangalore district does not posses mineral deposits of any commercial importance. The district accounts for small deposits of a few minor minerals like clay, quartz, feldspar and ornamental and building stones.

Clays which become plastic and are suitable for making bricks, flooring tiles, refractories, etc. are found in the district. The clay available at Agrahara Dasarahalli and Gangasetty tank which are situated about 6.5 km west of Bangalore city on the Bangalore-Magadi road is found to form an excellent material for making roofing and flooring tiles, terracota works and all kinds of red earthenware. Good plastic clay of dark grey to brownish colour is found in Suddaguntepalya which is situated about 6.5 km on the Bangalore-Hosur road. A large quantity of clay is reported to be available in these deposits. Variegated coloured clays and kaolinic clays are exposed in some of the *nalas* in Peenya area, about 8th km on the Bangalore-Nelamangala road. Good quality white kaolin occurs here and there as patches. The clay deposits at Alur-Vaddarapalya are estimated to contain 1,40,000 tonnes. While the clay deposit at Hurulichikkanahalli is fairly extensive and is estimated to contain 3,00,000 tonnes.

Deposits of kaolin are found near Yeshwantapur, Peenya, Sulikunte, Kodati and Kottur near Krishnarajapura in Bangalore North taluk and near Muttanallur and Ramanaikanahalli in Anekal taluk. During 1976-77, about 5,357 tonnes of kaolin was extracted. The deposits near Yeshwanthpur are being mined and used

for the manufacture of fire-bricks, ceramic products and other refractory products and those at Allalasandra and Goraguntepalya and other places by the Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries for making jars and other stonewares. They are mining and utilizing about 8 to 10 thousand tonnes of material per year.

Quartz deposits are found on the hillock near Kengeri, Peenya, Laggere and near Chikbanavar in the district. The purest types, when crushed or ground to fine powder could be used in many industries such as the manufacture of glass, pottery and pottery glazes, silica bricks, sand lime bricks and others. About 100 tonnes of quartz was extracted during 1985-86 in Bangalore North taluk.

Feldspar bearing pegmatites have been noted near Karithimmanahalli Toll Gate close to the Bangalore-Mysore Road, in quarries to the east of Lalbagh in Bangalore, in quarries near the 8th km stone on the Bangalore-Kanakapura road and in quarries adjoining the Bangalore-Mysore railway line near Kempapura Agrahara and Shettihalli near Chikbanavar.

Small scales of graphite were seen in the quartzite near Chikbanavar in the district. Columbite is found in the pegmatite of Yediyur near Bangalore and at Shettihalli. The Yediyur pegmatite also contains samarskite, monazite and beryl.

National Geological Monument

Unique features of geological interest are preserved by the Geological Survey of India as National Geological Monuments for the benefit of earth scientists and laymen alike of India and abroad. Peninsular gneiss of Lalbagh, Bangalore is one such monument. Popular geological features in Bangalore include Fossil Tree Trunks at the Jawahar Balbhavan, Cubbon Park, Bangalore and the proposed model of dinosaur at the same venue.

Earthquakes

Bangalore district has remained comparatively quiet and has been least affected by earthquakes of great intensity. The district has been affected only by mild tremors, not causing any damage to life or property. The following is a list of some of the earthquakes which have affected the district.

Date	Location and details	Source
12.3.1829	Bangalore- lasted for only a few seconds - houses much shaken- noise like crushing wind	Oldham
13.6.1969	Kyasamballi East of Bangalore	GBA*
21.9.1969	South of Bangalore	GBA
28.7.1970	Anekal	GBA

Date	Location and details	Source
30.5.1971	East of Bangalore	GBA
17.12.1972	South and south-east of Anekal	GBA

*Gauribidanur Observatory

WATER RESOURCES

Surface Water

There are about 98 tanks in Bangalore North taluk irrigating about 2,102 ha of land. These are mostly seasonal and carry water for about six months in a year. From March onwards, most of the tanks remain dry. The biggest tank in the taluk is Hesaraghatta with a catchment area of 490 sq km. The total capacity including that of Byata and Kakolu tanks is about 31 million cubic metres. The total surface water potential created in the taluk is about 2,330 ha. Bangalore South taluk has about 166 tanks irrigating about 4,450 ha of land. The major tanks include those of Bellandur and Varthur with a catchment area of 3.5 and 1.8 sq km respectively. The taluk include parts of Chamarajendra reservoir and Hoskote tank. Most of the tanks have been filled up partially due to the accumulation of silt and remain dry for most part of the year. The total surface water potential created is about 5,610 ha. Anekal taluk has about 197 irrigation tanks irrigating about 4,500 ha of land. The total surface water potential created in the taluk is about 4,600 ha. Thus the total surface water potential created is 12,541 ha and forms about 54 per cent of total water resources of the district.

Ground Water

Ground water in the district occurs under water table conditions in the weathered mantle of the granitic gneisses and in the joints, cracks and crevices of the basement rock. The depth to water though dependent on topography shows variation depending on the depth of weathering. The depth to water in the low lying areas ranges from one to three metres and some of the wells in the valleys start overflowing in the rainy season. The depth to water may be as high as ten metres. Main source of ground water is through infiltration of rainwater. In the absence of reliable data relating to losses due to surface run-off and evapo- transpiration, it is difficult to precisely estimate the quantity of water recharged to the groundwater body annually. Taking note of the climatic water balance, soil characteristics, fluctuation in water tables etc., it is estimated that surface run off and evapo-transpiration account for nearly 80 per cent allowing only 20 per cent of the rainfall to recharge the ground water body and 10 per cent of water discharged from wells, again percolates and recharges the ground water reservoir. Ground water discharge takes place artificially by abstraction of water from wells and to a little

extent through lateral flow to the lower sections contributing to the base flow of streams.

Ground water is developed largely by means of open wells. Such wells normally range in diametre from three to ten metres and the depth ranges from three to 12 metres. Majority of the wells are fitted with three HP pumpsets and a few with 5 HP pumpsets. The wells are pumped at a high rate which is not commensurating with the rate of recuperation. The rate of recuperation during the first two hours shows a high rate of inflow which gradually slows down with the passage of time. By regulating the discharge from pumps to about 10 hours a day continuously, each well could supply 90 m^3 of water per day.

Bore wells

Dug wells give adequate quantity of water during rainy season. But as the dry season advances, due to lowering of the water table (as majority of the wells are shallow), they cannot sustain continuous pumping. Thus most of them go dry during summer months. It is suggested that sinking of dug wells may be restricted to lower sections of the valley where water table is encountered within 6 metres from ground level *i.e.* below 884 metres contour. Bore wells should be preferred in areas where water table exceeds 6 metres from ground level *i.e.* in the elevated area between 884 to 915 metres contour. Open wells as well as bore wells can both yield between 70 to 90 m^3 of water per day.

Most of the wells in the district are shallow. Such wells should be reconditioned and revitalised by providing proper lining, removing of silt, debris and putting one or two bores of 150 mm diameter to a total depth of 30 metres. To get maximum advantage from the wells to be sunk in the district, it is recommended that all new wells to be sunk should have a diametre not exceeding six metres and taken to a minimum depth of 12 metres. One or two bores of 150 mm diametre to a total depth of 30 metres may be provided at the bottom to augment the water supply. Such wells could be equipped with a three HP pump to pump the wells for a longer period at a steady rate. Spacing between the wells in the district should not be less than 250 metres to avoid mutual interference and additional wells may be provided at the rate of one well for every four ha of land. The following table indicates the ground water utilization (as on 1.1.1987) in the district.

Ground water utilization

Particulars	*Anekal*	*Bangalore North*	*Bangalore South*	*Total*
No. of open wells	2,782	1,984	2,975	7,741
No. of bore wells	NA	NA	NA	3,921

Particulars		Anekal	Bangalore North	Bangalore South	Total
Total gross annual recharge ha m		6,795	6,378	7,194	20,367
Net annual recharge ha m		5,776	5,121	6,115	17,012
Net annual discharge ha m	1983	1,262	1,434	1,771	4,467
	1987	1,724	1,867	2,260	5,851

The total ground water potential of the district is about 11,220 ha.

FLORA

The vegetation in general is regarded as deciduous jungle type with the exception of the valleys, and a majority of species inhabiting these areas exhibit xeromorphy. The Bannerghatta forests in Anekal taluk represent the original *flora* typical of this region, which includes dry deciduous and thorny shrub forests. Most of the area is under cultivation for several centuries and now there has been felling of all woody plants for fuel resulting in the growth of scrub vegetation. Vast areas are covered by thickets of extensive growth of lantana and other xeromorphic thorny shrubs rendering the area impenetrable and forming a most striking feature of the vegetation. The topographical and climatic features of the district are subjected to small regional variations and are, by and large, favourable for the growth of a variety of plants, shrubs and trees. The last few decades have witnessed an almost unabated denudation of forest due to over-exploitation and the simultaneous expansion of agriculture and industry. The natural vegetation of the district may be broadly grouped into seasonal vegetation, roadside and avenue trees which are planted and cultivated *flora*.

Seasonal Vegetation

Seasonal vegetation is common in open waste lands and cultivated fields. This type of vegetation is active during the major part of the year and remains dormant only for a few months, starting from November or December and extending to May. After the first showers of monsoon in May, the ground, which is barren, becomes covered completely by green grass, and a few pioneer members such as *Cassia hirsuta (kadu uttarani* in Kannada), *Cassia kleinii* (procumbent herb), *Cleome gynandra* (hispid herb), *Cleome monophylla (koli kalu gida), Cynodon dactylon (garike hullu,* perennial herb), *Cyperus iria (dabbe-jambu hullu,* glabrous

annual herb), *Chamaesyce hirta (achchegida), Heliotropium scabrum* (spreading villous herb), *Mullugo pentaphylla* (spreading herb), *Priva cordifolia* (pubescent herb) and *Tribulus terrestris (sannaneggilu)*. As the monsoon advances, the ground vegetation becomes dominant and completely covered by many annual weeds, which continue to flower till late in November or December. This vegetation consists of *Ammannia baccifera (kallarive,* procumbent marsh herb), *Angallis arvensis (surya kanti soppu,* common weed), *Argemone mexicana (datturada gida,* prickly herb), *Aristida depressa* (annual herb), *Bidens biternata* (annual herb), *Borreria articularis* (procumbent herb), *Celosia argentea (annesoppu,* erect/procumbent herb), *Conyza stricia* (pubescent herb), *Corchorus aestuans* (hairy herb), *Crotalaria bifaria* (spreading hairy herb), *Croton bonplandianum (alpabedhi soppu,* bushy herb), *Digera muricata* (prostrate herb), *Eragrostis tenella* (tufted herb), *Eragrostis unioloides* (annual herb), *Fimbristylis barbata* (tufted glabrous herb), *Fimbristylis ovata* (densely tufted herb), *Heteropogon contortus* (Spear grass, *karipunagada hullu,* perennial tufted herb), *Imperata cylindrica (sanna dabbe hullu,* thatching grass), *Indigofera astragalina* (hirsute herb), *Indigofera glabra* (procumbent herb), *Lagacea mollis* (villous herb, common weed), *Merremia tridentata* (prostrate herb), *Nicotiana plumbaginifolia*, (weed, sticky glanded herb), *Ocimum canum* (aromatic herb, *nayitulasi*), *Orthosiphon diffusus* (tomentose herb), *Rotala fimbriata* (acquatic/semiacquatic herb), *Rotala ilecebroides* (marsh herb), *Tridax procumbens (gabbu sannasevanthi,* procumbent hairy herb), *Vicoa indica (muguti soppu,* slender erect herb), *Triumfetta annua* (scandent hairy herb), *Commelina benghalensis* (Prostrate pubescent herb), *Cyanotis axillaris (negalakanne soppu,* acquatic or marshy herb), *Cyperus articulatus (Yeletollu, jambu hullu,* erect herb), *Eriocaulon quinquangulare* (common marshy herb), *Gnaphalium indicum* (marsh herb), *Grangea moderaspatana* (prostrate herb), *Leersia hexandra* (acquatic perennial herb), *Limnophila sessilis* (erect marsh herb), *Limnophila indica* (acquatic odorous herb), *Sphaeranthus indicus* (aromatic marsh herb) and *Nesaea brevipes* (marsh herb).

There are several small puddles on the plateau on top of Bannerghatta which retain certain amount of rain water. These puddles are mostly inhabited by *Aponogeten natans* (acquatic tuberous herb). During September, October and November, these puddles are completely covered by *Aponogeten natans* and the thick mat of floating leaves along with other acquatic plants like *Nymphaea nouchali (kendavare,* rhizomatous herb), *Nymphoides indicum* (rhizomatous herb with floating branches) and *Nelumbo nucifera (tavare)* form a pleasant sight. There are certain characteristic formations. The tank near Kengeri is completely inhabited by *Eichhornia crassipes (antaratavare,* stoloniferous free floating herb or water hyacinth) and with its blue flowers and floating leaves looks picturesque. It was first introduced in Lalbagh and it has now invaded almost all the tanks in the

district. It forms dense patches rapidly by vegetative propagation and renders the place unfit for other plants, on account of its thick mat of floating leaves. Its eradication is a problem. There are few tanks and puddles here and there, where one notices a pure association of *Typha angustata* (*anejondu*, common water weed) and *Polygonum glabrum* (*niruganigalu*, stoloniferous herb) or *Nelumbo nucifera* and *Polygonum lanigerum* (branched marsh herb). *Polygonum plebejum* (*kempunellakki* prostrate herb) is a common weed in waste places, roadsides and cultivated fields. The water tanks are generally inhabited by members like *Aeschynomene aspera* (perennial herb), *Blyxa echinosperma* (submerged acaulescent herb), *Echinochloa colonum* (tufted herb), *Hydrilla verticillata* (*pachigida*, dense herb), *Hygrophila auriculata* (*nirugobligida*, stout thorny herb), *Limnophyton obtusifolium* (robust acquatic herb), *Monochoria vaginalis* (marsh herb with creeping root stock), *Ottelia alismoides* (*hasaru nirupatre*, submerged herb), *Scirpus articulatus* (glabrous herb), *Vallisneria spiralis* (stoloniferous herb), *Glinus lotoides* (prostrate herb), *Glinus oppositifolius* (branched herb), *Lindernia parviflora* (marsh herb) and *Sopubia delphinifolia* (branched herb).

Cultivated plants

The common roadside trees planted in the district are *Alstonia scholaris* jantale, evergreen tree), *Artocarpus heterophyllus* (*halasu*), *Azadirachta indica* (*bevu*, evergreen), *Cassia siamea* (*simetangadi*), *Citharexylum spinosum* (evergreen tree), *Dalbergia sissoo* (sissu, medium sized tree), *Delonix regia* (*kattikayigida*), *Ficus benghalensis* (*ala*, evergreen), *Ficus religiosa* (*arali/aswatha*, deciduous), *Firmiana Colorata* (*bilisoolige*), *Holoptelea integrifolia* (*tapasi*, deciduous), *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (*neeligulmohar*, deciduous), *Kigelia pinnata* (*marasouthe*), *Lagerstroemia speciosa* (*holedasavala*, evergreen), *Madhuca indica* (*ippe*), *Mangifera indica* (*mavu*), *Mimusops elengi* (*pagade mara*), *Peltophorum pterocarpum* (*haladi gulmohar*, medium sized tree), *Pongamia pinnata* (*honge*), *polyalthia longifolia* (*ashoka or kambadamara*), *Samanea saman* (*male mara*, medium sized tree), *Tamarindus indica* (*hunise*, deciduous) and *Tecoma stans* (bushy tree). The villagers plant several species as protective hedges around their huts and cultivated fields. In such hedges are found *Acacia farnesiana* (*kasturijali*, thorthy shrub), *Agave americana* (*bhutale*), *Euphorbia milii* (spiny herb), *Euphorbia tirucalli* (*kolukalli*), *Flacourtia circumscissa* (*miradi*), *Jatropa gossypifolia* (*chikkakadu haralu*), *Kiraganellia reticulata* (straggling herb), *Lanatana tiliaefolia* (*rojanhuvu*), *Opuntia dillenii* (*papasu kalli*), *Pedilanthus tithymalaoides* and *synadenium grantii* (*yelekalli*).

During the monsoon, the common climbers found straggling on these hedges are *Argyreia cuneata* (*kallanahambu*, pubescent shrub), *Boerhavia chinensis* (*bekkinahejjeballi*, straggling herb), *Cardiospermum halicacabum* (*agni balli*, climbing pubescent herb), *Cissampelos pariera* (twining herb), *Coccinia cordifolia* (*tondeballi*, scandent herb), *Cocculus hirsutus* (*kagemari*, straggling herb), *Cuscuta reflexa* (*badanike*, parasitic herb), *Dregea volubilis* (*kadehalballi*, twining herb), *Ichnocarpus frutescens* (*karehambu*, twining rusty villous herb), *Ipomoea maxima* (*talikiresoppu*, twining herb), *Ipomoea nil* (*gouribija*, climbing villous herb), *Melothria mucronata* (scandent herb), *Pergularia daemia* (*talavaranaballi*, climbing herb), and *Trichosanthes bracteata* (*kagemariballi*, scandant herb). The common roadside weeds which require special mention are *Chenopodium ambrsoioides* (aromatic bushy herb), *Cynodon dactylon* (*garike*, perennial herb with creeping rhizome), *Datura metel* (*dattura*, odourous herb), *Emex spinosa* (*doddaneggilu*, spreading herb), *Indigofera linnaei* (*kenneggilu*, prostrate pubescent herb), *Lepidium sativum* (*kurtike*, procumbent herb), *Oldenlandia umbellata* (annual herb), *Oxalis corniculata* (*puttampurle*, stoloniferous herb), *Plumbago zeylanica* (*bilichitramula*, scandent herb), *portulaca oleracea* (*doddagonisoppu*), *Solanum indicum* (*kempugulla*, prickly herb), *Solanum nigrum* (*ganike*), *Taraxacum officinale* (*kadusevanti*), *Trianthema decandra* (*kempu ganike soppu*), *Tribulus terrestris* (*sannaneggilu*), *Urena lobata* (*kadututti*, tomentose herb), *Vernonia cinerea* (pubescent herb) and *Xanthium strumarium* (*maralu ummathi*, pubescent herb).

Parthenium, a new pernicious weed, is a native of tropical South and North America. It is a herb growing to a height of one to two metres and possesses tendency to attain perennial habit. The seeds are easily blown by wind and are carried by rainwater besides moving along the blast associated with vehicular traffic and other agencies. This has moved gradually from one place to the other and could be seen along the highways, petrol bunks, on both sides of railway tracks and bus stops on the roadsides. Having reached to the city areas, it has moved to agricultural lands through city wastes lifted by the farmers and through rainwater and seepage water. In the residential areas, it has covered most of the vacant lands. From a few plants in Bangalore in 1973, it has spread all over the city and its surroundings now. Parthenium (*Parthenium hysterophorous*) occupied about 8,200 ha of which 1,600 ha was under cropped areas during 1977. This weed is rampant in uncultivated areas and is observed to suppress the useful vegetation like grasses. It has also been observed to be hazardous to the health of human beings and animals. Apart from chemical control, other integrated control measures have to be adopted to check the spread and growth of the weed. Considering the hazards of parthenium, it has been included under the Karnataka Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act of 1969 since 1975.

The cultivated *flora* of the district includes food crops like paddy (*Oryza sativa*), *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*), maize (*Zea mays*), jowar (*Sorghum halpense*), bajra (*Pennisetum typhoidum*), *haraka* (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), *same* (*Panicum miliare*), *navane* (*Setaria italica*); pulses like bengalgram (*Cicer arietinum*), redgram (*Cajanus indicus*), soyabean (*Glycine max*), greengram (*Phaseolus aureus*), blackgram (*Phaseolus mungo*), *avare* (*Dolichos lablab*), cowpea (*Vigna*

sinensis), horsegram *(Dolichos biflorus)*; root crops like potato *(Solanum tuberosum)*, tapioca *(Manihot utilissima)*, sweet potato *(Ipomoea batatas)*, onion *(Allium cepa)*; plantation crops like *tengu (Cocos nucifera)*, *bale (Musa paradisiaca)*, *mavu (Mangifera indica)*, grapes *(Vitis vinifera)*, *geru (Anacardium occidentale)*; oilseed crops like groundnut *(Arachis hypogea)*, *ellu (Sesamum indicum)*, *haralu (Ricinus communis)*, linseed *(Linum usitatissium)* and *sasuve (Brassica nigra)*; vegetable crops like brinjal *(Solanum nigrum)*, tomato *(Lycopersicum esculentum)*, chillies *(Capsicum annum)*, cabbage *(Brassica oleracea* var *capitata)*, raddish *(Raphanus sativus)*, bhendi *(Abelmoschus esculentus)*, french bean *(Phaseolus vulgaris)*, cucumber *(Cucumis sativus)*, *thonde (Coccina indica)*, leafy vegetables; fruit crops like pomegranate *(Punica granatum)*, pineapple *(Ananas sativus)*, papaya *(Carica papaya)* and ornamental plants like rose, chrysanthemum, jasmine, marigold, crossandra, dahlia, tube rose, croton, bougainvillea, etc.

FAUNA

Since the forest cover is quite sparse and most of the forest areas are small and are surrounded by agricultural lands, very few species of wild animals are found in the forests of the district. Occasionally, herds of elephants make an appearance in the forests and villages of Anekal taluk from forests of neighbouring district. The larger game consisting mainly of cheetah or panther and the wild dog and animals such as the porcupine, jackal, wild cat, etc. are mostly confined to the forests of Anekal taluk. Among the smaller animals, field rats are numerous. Domestic animals consist principally of horses, cows, bullocks, buffaloes, sheep, goat, asses, pigs, dogs and cats.

The *avifauna* of the district is rich and varied. The birds which are regularly seen in the district are as follows:-

Babbler, whiteheaded *(Turdoides affinis)*, Barbet, small green *(Megalaima/ zeylanica)*, Bee-eater, blue cheeked *(Merops superciliosus)*, Bulbul, redvented *(Pyconotus cafer)*, Bushchat, pied, Coppersmith, Coucal *(Centropus toulou)* Crow, house *(Corvus splendens)*, Crow, jungle *(Corvus macrorhynchos)*, Dove, spotted *(Streptopelia chinensis)*, Drongo, black *(Dicrurus adsimilis)*, Egret, cattle *(Bubulcus ibis)* Egret, little *(Egretta garzetta)*, Flower pecker, tickell's *(Dicaeum erythrynchos)*, Heron, night *(Nycticorax nycticorax)*, Heron, pond *(Ardeola grayii)*, Hoopoe *(Upupa epops)*, Kingfisher, pied *(Ceryle rudis)*, Kingfisher, common *(Alcedo atthis)* Kingfisher, white breasted *(Halcyon smyrnensis)* Kite, brahminy *(Haliastus indus)*, Kite, pariah *(Milvus migrans)*, Koel *(Eudynamys scolopacea)*, Lapwing, redwattled *(Vanellus indicus)*, Lapwing, yellowwattled *(Vanellus malabaricus)*, Lark, ashy crowned finch *(Eremopterix grisea)*, Lark, red winged bush *(Mirafra erythroptera)*, Lark, small sky *(Alauda gulgula)*, Merlin, redheaded *(Falco chicquera)*, Minivet, small *(Pericrocotus cinnamomeus)*, Munia, red *(Amandava amandava)*, Munia, spotted *(Uroloncha punctulata)*, Munia, whitethroated *(Uroloncha malabarica)*, Myna, brahminy, Myna, greyheaded *(Sturnus malabaricus)*, Myna, Indian

(Acridotheres tristis), Myna, jungle *(Acridotheres fuscus)*, Owl, barn *(Tyto alba)*, Own, collared scops *(Otus bakkamoena)*, Owlet, spotted *(Athene brama)*, Parakeet, roseringed *(Psittacula krameri)*, Pigeon, blue rock *(Columbia livia)*, Robin, Indian *(Saxicoloides fulicata)*, Robin, Magpie *(Copsychus saularis)*, shikra *(Accipiter badius)*, Sparrow, house *(Passer domesticus)*, Sunbird, purple *(Cinnyris asiatica)*, Sunbird, purple rumped *(Cinnyris zeylonica)* Swift, house *(Apus affinis)*, Tailorbird *(Orthotomus sutorius)*, Tit, grey *(Parus major)* and Vulture white scavenger *(Neophron percnopterus)*. The winter visitor birds (regular or sporadic) are Bulbul, red whiskered *(Pycnonotus jocosus)*, Buzzard, long legged *(Buteo rufinus)*, Dove, rufous turtle *(Streptopelia orientalis)*, Drongo, grey *(Dicrurus leucophaeus)*, Flycatcher, blacknaped blue *(Monarcha azurea)*, Flycatcher, brown *(Muscicapa latirostris)*, Fly catcher, paradise *(Terpsiphone paradisi)*, Fly catcher, red breasted *(Muscicapa parva)*, Fly catcher, tickell's blue *(Muscicapa tickelliae)*, Harrier, pale *(Circus macrourus)*, Hawk, asiatic sparrow *(Accipiter nisus)*, Kestrel *(Falco tinnunculus)*, Martin, Plain sand *(Riparia aludicola)* Oriole, golden *(Oriolus oriolus)*, Red start, black *(Phoenicurus ochruros)*, Sandpiper, common *(Tringa hypoleucos)*, Sandpiper, green *(Tringa ochropus)*, Shrike, bay backed *(Lanius vittatus)* Shrike, black headed cuckoo *(Coracina melanoptera)*, Shrike, brown *(Lanius cristatus)*, Snipe, common *(Capella gallinago)*, Swallow, common *(Hirundo rustica)*, Thrust, blueheaded rock, and Wagtail, grey *(Motacilla cinerea)*. The birds which are occasionally seen in the district include Bee-eater, blue tailed *(Merops phillippinus)*, Bluechat, Indian, Bulbul, whitebrowed *(Pycnonotus luteolus)*. Buzzard, crested honey, Cuckoo, plaintive *(Cocomantis merulinus)*, Dove, red turtle *(Streptopelia tranquebarica)* Drongo, white bellied *(Dicrurus caerulescens)* Egret, median, Kite, blackwigned *(Elanus caeruleus)* Martin, dusky crag *(Riparia concolor)*, Munia, blackheaded *(Munia malacca)*, Nightjar, small Indian, Owl, mottled wood *(Strix ocellata)*,, Parakeet, blossomheaded *(Psittacula cyanocephala)*, Patridge, grey *(Francolinus pondicerianus)* Pipit, Indian *(Anthus rufulus)*, Pipit, Indian tree *(Anthus trivialis)*, Pitta, Indian, *(Pitta brachyura)*, Quail, yellow legged button *(Turnix tanki)*, Roller Indian *(Coracias benghalensis)*, Shrike, large Indian cuckoo *(Coracina novaehollandiae)*, Snipe, painted *(Rostratula benghalensis)*, Swallow, red rumped *(Hirundo daurica)*, Swallow, wirctailed *(Hirundo smithii)*, Swift, alphine *(Apus melba)*, Teal, lesser whistling, Thrust, white throated ground, Vulture, whitebacked *(Gyps benghalensis)* and Weaverbird, Indian *(Ploceus philippines)*.

FORESTRY

Consequent to the bifurcation of the Bangalore district into Bangalore and Bangalore Rural districts, the following three taluks viz. Anekal, Bangalore North and Bangalore South have come into the jurisdiction of Green Belt Division from April 1987. This division has been functioning under the nomenclature 'Bangalore Urban Division'. Green Belt Division, Bangalore was created by Government

Order dated 27.7.1982 and started functioning with effect from 1.10.1982. The main object of the creation of this division was to improve the ecological and environmental conditions in and around Bangalore upto a radius of 50 km by taking up extensive plantings in the lands of Forest Department, C and D class of lands transferred to the Forest Department, and the lands incharge of public sector undertakings like HAL, HMT, NGEF, etc. It was also planned to take up planting works on the roadsides which are under Bangalore City Corporation and Bangalore Development Authority parks, government schools and public institutions, etc. The following three territorial ranges are existing in this division since 1.4.1987, *viz.* the Anekal Range with headquarters at Anekal, the Bangalore North Range with headquarters at Bangalore and the Bangalore South Range with headquarters at Kaggalipura.

As many as 378 villages including eight from Hoskote taluk (four from Kasaba Hobli and four from Anugondanahalli hobli) of the Bangalore Rural District have been included in the Green Belt Area. The number of villages from each hobli in the Bangalore (Urban) District taluk wise are: Anekal - 26 from Sarjapur hobli, 25 from Jigani, 3 from Attibele; Bangalore North-20 from Yeshwanthpura hobli, 29 from Hesaraghatta, 39 from Yelahanka, 30 from Dasanapura and 13 from Jala; and Bangalore South: 31 from Varthur hobli, 9 from Uttarahalli, 35 from Kengeri, 29 from Krishnarajapura, 20 from Begur, 13 from Tavarekere and 48 from Bidarahalli.

Bangalore urban division had a forest area of 4,203.57 ha during 1988 *i.e.* 1.92 per cent of the total geographical area of the district. The reserved forest area is about 82 ha, State forest area is about 3,983 ha and minor forest area is about 139 ha. There are no protected and village forest areas in the district. From 1.4.1987, Hoskote range has been bifurcated from this division and attached to Bangalore Rural division. Further, Anekal range has been brought under the control of Bangalore urban division. As per the Annual Season and Crop Reports, the district had the forest area of 3,303 ha during 1988 (1.52 per cent of the total reported area; Anekal taluk 463 ha, Bangalore North 1,145 ha and Bangalore South 1,695 ha).

The topographical and climatic features of the district are subject to small regional variations and are favourable for the growth of a variety of plants. Among the timber yielding species, mention may be made of *honge (Pongamia pinnata)*, tamarind *(Tamarindus indica), nerale (Syzygium cuminii),* jack fruit *(Artocarpus hirsuta), Acacias, ippe (Madhuca latifolia)* and *Eucalyptus.* Trees of lesser order which are useful as firewood are found in all forest areas. In addition, there are casuarina and eucalyptus plantations and quite a few farmers have found it more profitable to raise such plantations than crops in agricultural fields with poor soils. These trees yield poles which are required by construction workers and also provide firewood which is in great demand. The forest area in the division consists of only shrubs and small trees. No major forest produce is available. Only small quantity of minor forest produce like tamarind, *honge beeja, hippe beeja* and fruits are available.

Development Programme

Bangalore urban division is implementing several plan and non- plan schemes apart from dealing with the following subjects *viz.* (a) conducting massive planting programme in and around Bangalore city and conducting Vanamahotsava to educate the public about forestry, (b) raising seedlings for department planting works and for supply to farmers for raising private plantations in their lands to make green belt, (c) prevention of smuggling of forest produce including sandalwood, (d) extraction of sandalwood from private holdings as well as the forest and transportation to Government Sandalwood Depot at Mysore and payment of bonus to private land owners from whose lands sandalwood has been extracted, (e) disposal of minor forest produce available in the reserve forests and revenue lands by tender-cum-auction sale, (f) afforestation works under Social Forestry Schemes such as roadside plantations, planting in revenue wastelands, public lands and lands of autonomous bodies, (g) instituting and conducting vehicles confiscation proceedings as per Karnataka Forest Act 1963 and (h) control and issue of licence to the saw mills in the jurisdiction of this division.

During 1987-88, an area of 41 ha as detailed below has been covered under tree planting in advance trenched area: 9 ha at Badamanavarthe Kaval in Bangalore South taluk; 10 ha at Mahadeshwara State Forest, Thattikere in Anekal taluk and 10 ha at Shivapura in Anekal taluk; 12 ha at Rachenahalli; and Hennur in Bangalore North taluk. In Bangalore city, the following works have been carried out during 1987-88: (1) planting in Bangalore City Avenue 232 km, 46,400 plants; (2) planting in Bangalore city parks 3 ha, 1,400 plants; 3) planting in Bangalore city schools 12 ha, 5,000 plants; 4) city wood lot planting by pit planting 55 ha, 17,750 plants; (5) block plantations raised in C & D Class forest area and tank foreshore by trench mound method 49 ha, 98,000 plants and (6) free distribution of forest seedlings to public 3.6 lakhs.

Forest Nursery

Nursery is a place where seedlings are grown by sowing of seeds, then watered and subsequent maintenance. Nurseries play an important role in the artificial regeneration of forests. The number of seed beds is determined by the number of seedlings that are required to be raised. The standard seed bed is 12 metres in length and 1.2 metres in width. These may be either sunken or raised. Seeds are sown either in a broadcast manner or by making furrows depending on the size of the seedlings needed. Weeding is done periodically depending on the incidence of the weeds. Transplant beds are utilised for hardening of the seedlings. Depending on the size required, the seedlings may be kept in transplant beds after which they may be taken out and planted wherever necessary. Some varieties of seedlings will not sustain root shock and when planted will result in large scale casualties. Such seedlings are developed in containers. Polythene bag is one of the ideal containers for growing seedlings. They could be used for raising both bigger

and smaller seedlings. When seedlings are required to be raised of taller height, earthen pots are used for this purpose. Some species of plants withstand root and shoot shock. Such plants for the purpose of growing into tall plants can even be raised in sunken as well as raised beds. To develop tall plants, tar drums or concrete pots are also used. The department has also raised nurseries under the Kissan Nursery Project through the farmers and other interested people by supplying them with polythene bags, seeds and seedlings.

The Karnataka State Social Forestry Department has been laying parks and erecting rest houses every 80 km on the district, state and national highways and on main roads for travellers. Other than planting trees, people will be educated about nature. Facilities like shelters, tea stalls, places for relaxation, toilets, etc. have been provided. Arasinakunte (Nelamangala taluk) on the border of the district has one such shelter.

The particulars of forest nurseries in the district are given hereunder.

Sl. No.	*Name of the Range*	*Nursery location*	*Total no. of seedlings in lakhs (1987-88)*	*Name of the Scheme*
1	2	3	4	5
1)	Bangalore North	BUC Hebbal & BEL Nursery	1.83	FDF*
2)	Bangalore South	HAL Nursery	0.50	-do-
3)	Bangalore City	BUC Nursery	2.02	-do-
4)	Anekal	Gowrenahalli Nursery	0.20	-do-
5)	Bangalore North	Nagaruru	0.56	-do-
6)	Bangalore City	Lakkur Nature Nursery	0.55	WBSF **
7)	Aranya Bhavan	Sanky Nursery	0.75	-do-
		Total	6.41	

*Forest Development Fund
** World Bank Aided Social Forestry Scheme

Forest Research Laboratory

The Forest Research Laboratory, Bangalore was started in the year 1938 by the State Government and in 1956, it became a regional research centre under the Central Government. The objective of the laboratory is to work on the utilisation of major and minor forest products. In the beginning, two laboratories were set up, one for chemical and analytical work and the other for the identification of strength properties of timbers. Subsequently, research on the spike disease of sandal was also taken up. Later, a separate Sandal Research Centre was started in Bangalore in 1977. In the beginning some of the important projects handled were, suitability of local woods as battery separators, cultivation of medicinal plants like pyrethrum, lac and essential oil bearing plants such as bersera, etc., production of rayon from bamboo cellulose and a survey of the minor produces of the State. After it was taken over by the Central Government, the scope of the institute was widened so that it may cater to the needs of the southern states. The laboratory comprises of three branches *viz.* chemistry, minor forest products and timber utilisation and wood preservation. It has four centres at Madras, Vishakapatnam, Goa and Cochin, where the effect of marine organism on timber is under investigation. The other major functions of the institute include the identification of timbers, technical advice on utilisation aspects and supply of planting material such as bersera (Indian lavender) for trial cultivation.

Sandal Research Centre

The Sandal Research Centre, Bangalore, a Central Government Unit was established in 1977 with the objectives of studying intensively all aspects of sandal spike disease and its control, the formation of the hard wood and oil contents and its correlation with the rock, soil, climate, forest type, etc. and the variation in properties in different provinces and to select the most promising ones for propagation.

The Social Forestry Training Institute at Kadugondanahalli, Bangalore, trains motivators, representatives of voluntary organisations, farmers, women and other organisation members apart from department staff in raising kisan nurseries and plantations and their protection. The particulars of persons trained at the Institute during 1988 are as follows. Deputy Conservator of Forests 8, Assistant Conservator of Forests 12, Range Forest Officers 86, Foresters 186, Farmers 9, Representatives of voluntary organisations 4 and students 255.

Bannerghatta National Park

The Bannerghatta National Park is situated in Anekal taluk at a distance of about 22 km from Bangalore. It is an important pilgrim centre encircled by picturesque hills with several old temples around. The National Park at Bannerghatta has been established in 1971. The park enables lovers of nature and university and school students to go out on botanical and zoological excursions. One of

the reason for the establishment of the park is to develop and preserve the existing *flora* and *fauna* of the locality which has become the need of the day. The terrain in the park area is undulating and sometimes steep and rocky, altitude ranging from 760 to 1,035 metres. The Doddaragihalli Betta with an altitude of 1,035 metres is the highest point. Other higher places include the Chikkaragihalli Betta 969 metres above mean sea level, Hajamana Kallu 614 metres, Mirza Hill 952 metres, Mettu Bande 948 metres and the Suvarnamukhi Hill 1,002 metres.

Bannerghatta forest is a beautiful deciduous forest with hilly and undulating terrain, valley with a variety of trees like sandal *(Santalum album), jalari, chujjullu,* neem, tamarind, *borey* or zizyphus, *hale, muthuga, dindiga, bela, honne, tare,* etc. intermixed with small bamboos *(Dendrocalamus strictus)* in abundance. The rich bamboo growth in the park forms the fodder for elephants and other game. Many small tanks and seasonal streams (about 40) add to the scenic beauty of the park. The total area of Bannerghatta park is 104 sq.km which includes ten reserve forests of Anekal Range of Bangalore Forest Division. The Forests are bounded on the east and south by Tamil Nadu. There are stray herds of elephants during the most part of the year migrating from Kollegal and adjoining Tamil Nadu territory. In addition, there are wild pigs, sambar, spotted deer, black buck, jungle fowl and rabbits. Among snakes, cobra, pythons, kraits and Russels viper are met with. There are huge monitor lizards.

The Bannerghatta National Park programme was sponsored by the Forest Department as one of the items for execution by the Land Army under the programme Crash Scheme for Rural Development. The project consists of 1) The National Park, 2) The Safari Park, 3) The Picnic Corner, 4) Serpentarium, 5) Pets Corner and 6) Museum besides the park for pre-historic animals. Picnic Corner consists of play grounds for children, facility for seeing birds like pelicans, darter, cormorants, painted storks, geese, spot bills, white ibis, egrets, coots, spoon bills, peacocks, etc. In addition crocodiles, gharials, bears, otter, tortoises, panthers, lion tailed monkeys and jackals can also be seen. Snake Park is adjacent to the Picnic Corner. Poisonous snakes like cobras, russels vipers, pit vipers, kraits, etc. as also the non-poisonous snakes like python, rat snakes, water snakes, whip snakes and green snakes can be seen here. Herbivore Safari is at a distance of less than half a km from the Picnic Corner, 48 ha in extent. Spotted deer, sambar, bison, barking deer, hog deer, black buck and birds like jungle fowl, pea fowl, spur fowl, spot bill and egret are in this Safari. The Lion Safari is situated at a distance of about four km from the Picnic Corner. There are eighteen lions here and nine lions are let into the area each day. The area of the Lions' Safari is about six ha in extent. There is a valley in between the Doddaragihalli and the Chikkaragihalli Betta and an aerial ropeway connecting these two hills is being proposed. The Suvarnamukhi is the stream that originates on the Suvarnamukhi hills situated in the Kalkere State Forest. This hill stretches out further into a huge rock of one km length. The

Champaka Dhama Swamy Temple is situated at the foot hills of this rock. Government buses ply from Bangalore to Bannerghatta from where the park is about a km. Transport to visit Safaries is available at a nominal cost. Elephant joy ride for children visiting the park will be provided on payment subject to availability of elephants.

CLIMATE

Bangalore is considered to be climatically a well favoured district situated in the heart of South Deccan of Peninsular India. Physically its situation is of considerable significance as it is on a ridge-top running through the middle of the Mysore plateau from west to east, at an average elevation of 900 metres. The district enjoys a very agreeable climate and it is free from extremes. The climate of the district is classed as the seasonally dry tropical savana climate with four seasons. The dry season with clear bright weather is from December to February. The summer season from March to May is followed by the south-west monsoon season from June to September. October and November constitute the post-monsoon or retreating monsoon season. The main features of the climate of Bangalore are the agreeable range of temperatures, from the highest maximum of 33^{0}C in April to the lowest minimum of 14^{0}C in January and the two rainy seasons, June to September and October to November, coming one after the other but with opposite wind regimes, corresponding to the south-west and north-east monsoons. The marked thunderstorm activity with occasional hailstorms and squalls in April-May and September-October are also typical. Other important features are the predominant low clouding and the more or less steady temperatures with small diurnal variation during the whole monsoon season and the early morning dew and mist or fog during the months of October to February.

Temperature

Bangalore is among the few Indian cities for which an interrupted record of meteorological data for over 100 years has been maintained. The Central Observatory was established on 1st November 1867 at the Bowring Hospital, as a result of the recommendation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. In 1892, the observatory was shifted to the Central College compound and in 1893 to the present building constructed on the lines of the Alipore Observatory, Calcutta. The second observatory was established at the Airport in 1947 and two others at the UAS, Hebbal and the IAF Station, Yelahanka were later started.

The records of the City Central Observatory may be taken as representative of the meteorological conditions in the district in general as they pertain to long period. The mean monthly values of air temperature were obtained by taking the half-sums of the mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures. On the basis of mean monthly temperatures, April is usually the hottest month with the mean

daily maximum temperature at 33.4^{0}C and the mean daily minimum at 21.2^{0}C. On individual days, in hot season, the day temperatures often go above 36^{0}C. With the onset of the monsoon early in June, there is appreciable drop in the day temperatures but that in night temperature is only slight. In October, the temperatures are as in the south-west monsoon season. Thereafter, temperatures decrease. December is generally the coolest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 25.7^{0}C and the mean daily minimum at 15.3^{0}C. Nights during January are however slightly colder than during December. On individual days during the period December to February, the minimum temperature drops down to about 8^{0}C. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Bangalore is 38.9^{0}C on 1931 May, 22. The lowest minimum was 7.8^{0}C on 1884 January, 13. The mean annual range of temperature (defined as mean temperature of the warmest month minus the mean temperature of the coolest month) is only about 7^{0}C. The curves of mean monthly maximum and mean monthly minimum temperatures indicate that the mean maximum temperature is the highest in April (36.2^{0}C) and the mean minimum temperature is the lowest in January (11.4^{0}C). Thus the mean of the extreme annual range of temperature *i.e.* of the difference between the highest and lowest temperature recorded in a year is about 24^{0}C. The monthly mean diurnal range of temperature is maximum (about 15^{0}C) in February-March and minimum in July-August (about 9^{0}C). The maximum temperature of the day occurs at about 3 p.m. and the minimum temperature at about 6 a.m. except from May to July when it occurs about an hour or so earlier. The temperature at 9-30 a.m. and 9 p.m. is the mean temperature of a normal day within half a degree celcius. Table II gives the normal temperature and relative humidity at Bangalore.

The climatological data for Bangalore for three periods 1881-1940, 1931-1960 and 1977-1980 were examined. No long term change between the two periods 1881-1940 and 1931-1960 was found. An attempt was made by Srivastava *et al* (1977) to examine if any significant changes occurred at Bangalore during the last century, using the annual mean temperature and annual total rainfall data for Bangalore for the period between 1875 to 1976. They found the mean value of the temperature to be 23.7^{0}C with a standard deviation of 0.39^{0}C and the co-efficient of variability to be only 1.6%. The mean value of the rainfall series was found to be 900 mm with a standard deviation of 18.7 mm and the co-efficient of variability was about 21 per cent.

Relative Humidity

The humidity aspect of climate is a crucial study depending on the nature and purpose of the activity though almost in all cases low relative humidities are most desirable. The mean monthly relative humidity is the lowest in the month of March (44%), the morning and evening observations being 63% and 24% respectively. Relative humidity is high during the period June to October, being between 80% and 85% on the average. Humidity decreases thereafter and in the period February

to April, the air is comparatively drier, the afternoon relative humidities being 25% to 35%. From May, the relative humidity increases. The maximum relative humidity during the day occurs at about 6 a.m. and the minimum at about 3 p.m. The total annual range between the maximum morning and minimum evening observations is 64 per cent, which is of significance in several industrial operations such as textiles, plastics, fertilizers, etc. The vapour pressure which represents the absolute moisture content of the atmosphere is however minimum in January, being equal to 12 mm. The largest number of hours of bright sunshine (9.5 hours) occurs in February-March. The number of sunshine hours decreases in later months reaching a minimum of 3.8 hours in July and increases later. The decrease in the sunshine hours between May and June by about 3.9 hours is the most marked. The mean daily hours of sunshine at Bangalore (based on data from 1958-67) are as follows: January 8.5, February 9.1, March 9.0, April 8.7, May 7.6, June 5.0, July 3.3, August 4.2, September 4.0, October 5.7, November 6.9, December 7.4 and Annual 7.7.

Rainfall

The mean annual rainfall is 859.6 mm and the mean number of rainy days is about 57. Bangalore has three different rainy periods covering eight months of the year followed closely one after the other. Of these, June to September is the principal rainy season. The annual variation of rainfall shows two maxima and two minima. The principal maximum is in September and the secondary maximum in May. These are also the months with the maximum frequency of thunderstorms. Bangalore receives 54 per cent of the total annual rainfall in the south-west monsoon period (June to September) with a rainfall of 496 mm and 34 rainy days. The rainfall increases from June to September. During the north-east monsoon period, the mean rainfall is 241 mm which is a quarter of the annual total rainfall and the mean number of rainy days is 14. Thus about 80 per cent of the annual rainfall falls during the six months June to November. In April-May, the mean rainfall is 156 mm and the number of rainy days is 10. December to March is a comparatively rainless period, with a mean rainfall of 33 mm and about three rainy days. The heaviest rainfall that has occurred in 24 hours in the 70 years (1881-1950) is 195 mm recorded on 29 September 1912. The highest total rainfall in a month was 485 mm in September 1897. About 85 per cent of the rainfall at Bangalore occurs between 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. and the minimum rainfall between 10 and 11 a.m. The year 1874 was the rainiest year with a total of 1,428 mm while 1876 was the driest year receiving only 441 mm of rainfall, during a 70 year time span (1881-1950).

The water balance chart gives detailed information about water supply by rainfall and water loss by evaporation. Bangalore has no water surplus in any month. The excess of rainfall over evapotranspirational demands from August to November is hardly sufficient even to replenish the soil reservoir with the result that there is no saturation of the soil climatically and therefore there is no surplus moisture for

contribution to sustained stream flow. While the soil has the capacity to hold as much as 300 mm water, it receives only around 190 mm of water during the entire rainy season which is completely used up during the prolonged dry period of the year. Bangalore, thus experiences a large amount of water deficiency of 300 mm in a year. The normal and extreme rainfall data for Bangalore are given here below.

Normal and extreme rainfall (1901-1950)

Station	No. of years of data		Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July
Bangalore	50	a	7.1	8.9	10.7	44.5	107.4	70.9	111.3
		b	0.7	0.5	0.8	2.7	6.7	5.7	8.5
Anekal	50	a	6.3	7.4	11.2	46.5	119.1	57.7	83.1
		b	0.7	0.4	0.5	2.8	6.6	5.0	6.7
			Aug	**Sep**	**Octo**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Annual**	
Bangalore	50	a	136.7	163.6	153.4	61.2	13.2	888.9	
		b	9.5	8.7	8.3	4.4	1.2	57.7	
Anekal	50	a	115.6	137.7	141.2	64.8	14.0	804.6	
		b	8.2	7.9	8.2	4.5	1.3	52.8	

a - Normal rainfall in mm
b - Average number of rainy days with rain of 2.5 mm.

In the 50 year period 1901-1950, the highest annual rainfall at Bangalore occurred in 1916 (152 per cent of the normal) and at Anekal in 1903 (172 per cent of the normal). The lowest annual rainfall which was 61 per cent of the normal occurred in 1913 at Bangalore and at Anekal in 1950 (51 per cent of the normal). The highest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at Anekal was 185.4 mm on 1887 October, 9.

Average water balance chart of Bangalore is given in Table III and taluk-wise rainfall statistics from 1970 to 1988 in Table IV. (in page No. 33)

Winds

The surface winds over Bangalore have a fairly clear cut seasonal character with easterly components predominating in one period and westerly components

in the other. During the period May to September, the winds are WSW to W while during the period November to March, they are ENE to ESE. April and October are transition months when the change over from the easterly to the westerly wind regime and *vice versa* take place. The annual variation of the monthly mean wind speed shows two maxima and minima. The primary minimum is in July when the

Table IV

Taluk-wise rainfall statistics from 1970 to 1988

Year	*Anekal*	*Bangalore North*	*Bangalore South*	*District*
Normal rainfall (mm)	804.6	888.9	885.2	859.6
1970	977.4	1,024.3	1,013.3	1,005.0
1971	926.3	956.9	799.7	894.3
1972	845.6	964.7	813.4	874.5
1973	864.6	967.7	881.5	904.6
1974	863.8	954.5	871.2	896.5
1975	1,175.1	1,058.8	973.9	1,069.3
1976	570.7	743.4	720.0	678.0
1977	1,031.4	1,020.6	1,056.7	1,036.2
1978	890.1	791.9	722.8	801.6
1979	1,061.5	1,210.4	843.7	1,038.5
1980	1,090.3	722.6	737.3	850.1
1981	962.7	776.0	794.7	844.5
1982	556.2	746.6	753.2	685.3
1983	945.0	951.2	706.0	867.4
1984	487.4	851.9	702.0	680.4
1985	558.4	642.1	595.9	598.8
1986	1,006.1	1,146.2	898.7	1,017.0
1987	1,031.4	801.4	840.9	891.2
1988	835.00	1,198.0	831.0	954.6

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

westerly winds are prominent, with a mean speed of about 17 kmph and the secondary maximum in January when the easterly winds are prominent, with a mean speed of about 10 kmph. The two minima occur in the two transition months, April and October when the mean velocity is about 8-9 kmph. The diurnal variation of wind speed also shows two maxima and minima. The principal maximum occurs generally between mid-day and 2 p.m. and the principal minimum between 4 and 6 a.m. The subsidiary minimum occurs between 7 and 9 a.m. The diurnal variation in wind direction is not prominent during June to September when the direction is mainly WSW nor in November to February. The direction is mainly ENE in November, ENE to E in December and January and ESE to E in February. In March and April, winds have a slight southerly component in the morning and night after 6 p.m. and northerly component in the morning. The highest wind speed recorded so far is 106 kmph at about 3.20 p.m. in a squall from the NE on 3 May 1950. Two other severe squalls occurred on 10 May 1948 and 26 May 1947 when the highest wind speed reached was 102 and 99 kmph respectively. The mean daily wind speeds in kmph at Bangalore (based on the data 1969-80, height of sensor 19.2 metres above ground level) are as follows. January 8.8, February 8.3, March 7.8, April 6.8, May 9.2, June 13.1, July 13.3, August 12.4 September 8.6, October 7.1, November 7.7, December 9.2 and Annual 9.4.

Special Weather Phenomena

In November and December some of the storms and depressions which originate in the Bay of Bengal move westwards causing widespread heavy rain and gusty winds in the district. Thunder storms occur during the period February to November, the highest incidence being in April-May and September-October. There are on the average as many as 43 thunder storms in a year. May experiences the largest number (12) with April and October (7) coming next. Thunder storms occur generally between 4.00 and 9.00 p.m. They are associated with moderate to heavy, though short-lived, rain showers, sometimes with hail. Some of the thunder storms are accompanied by squalls which may at times be severe. Some thunder storms in September and October occur late in the night or very early in the morning hours before 4 a.m. Early morning mist or fog occurs during October to January with more frequency in December-January. There is considerable dew deposition in the late night and early morning hours during November to February. The fog and mist start early in the morning at 4 or 5 a.m. and clear by about 9 or 10 a.m. A thick fog sometimes lifts up and stays as low stratus cloud for sometime. An important feature is the low cloud which covers almost the entire sky during the greater part of the day in June to September and to a lesser extent in the post-monsoon season. In the rest of the year, skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded. There is some increase in cloudiness during the summer afternoons.

Special Weather Phenomena

Month	*Number of days with*				
	Thunder	*Hail*	*Dust-storm*	*Squall*	*Fog*
January	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
February	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
March	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
April	7.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1
May	12.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2
June	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1
July	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3
August	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7
September	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6
October	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5
November	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.6
December	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.0
Annual	43.0	0.3	1.3	4.0	12.0

*number of days 2 and above are given in whole numbers.

Comfort Parameters

The important climatic factors which enter into a quantitative estimate of human comfort or discomfort are air temperature, humidity, radiation and wind. D.H.K. Lee of the UNESCO formulated an index (1958) of comfort based partly on heat transfer mechanisms and partly on observations of the way in which the human body evinces strains of various kinds as conditions get progressively hotter. He prepared a strain chart for a man acclimatized doing moderate work, with moderate air movement and wearing normal clothing. The comfort is classified as follows: Uncomfortable- strain value 1.5 to 3, less comfortable- 3 to 4, most comfortable-4 to 4.5, less comfortable-4.5 to 6, uncomfortable-6 to 8.5. Bangalore, by virtue of its elevation, experiences lower humidities and temperatures. The

strain values at Bangalore range from 2.3 to 6.2. Bangalore with its equable climate rarely becomes uncomfortable. It is most comfortable in March (4.8), June (4.3) and September (4.1), while February (3.5), April (6.0), July (3.9), August (4.0) and October (3.6) are quite comfortable. Conditions of poor comfort prevail during November (3.6), December (2.3), January (2.3) and May (6.3). The discomfort index hour-by-hour for Bangalore for each of the 12 months showed that while there is discomfort in all months from 13 to 17 hours, it is greater during March to May from 11 to 19 hours. Afternoons are fairly uncomfortable. The nights are pleasant throughout the year except during March to May. A study of the discomfort index in 1959 and 1980 shows no marked increase in the discomfort index since 1959, except during the afternoon hours 12 to 16, from August to October. Experience in air conditioning has shown that with an air temperature between 16 and 24^{0}C and a relative humidity between 40 to 70 per cent, one can work indoors with maximum comfort.

Climatic effects of urbanization

The average changes in climatic elements caused by urbanization are given by Landsbery (1970). Buildings and roads, ponds and ploughed fields modify the micro-climate of a region. Around every such feature, we have 'climatological sheath' within which wind, temperature, humidity, rainfall and soil moisture will be different from that outside it. When groups of structures merge into towns and cities, they form what is known as a 'climatological dome' within which exist meteorological anomalies. The micro climate of urban parts and the shaded sides of streets remain as special anomalies within the urban climatological dome but on the larger scale of the city, many common features can be detected sometimes upto a height of one km. The main factors which cause these changes in urban climate are: increased surface roughness, changed *albedo*, accelerated run-off and changed heat storage capacity, (*albedo* is the proportions of solar radiation which is reflected from earth's surface, *e.g.* asphalt surfaces reflect less, while gravel and concrete surfaces reflect more than their surroundings). Accelerated run-off of rainfall is caused by the impervious nature of road surfaces, roofs and paved areas reducing evaporation and cooling.

The replacement of forests and fields by concrete buildings and asphalt roads significantly changes the heat balance of the region. Essentially, we are converting the spongy and moist soil of rural areas of lower heat conductivity and appreciable *albedo* into an impermeable surface layer with a high capacity for conducting heat and storing it in the stone, asphalt, concrete and deeper compacted layers of the City. Add to this local heat production from combustion and metabolic processes and end result is the so called 'urban heat island'. To identify and locate urban heat islands, if any in Bangalore, a mobile survey of air temperature and humidity over the Bangalore Urban area was first made during April and May 1977. Two traverses were made of the city on 28th and 30th April 1977 at the time of the maximum

temperature epoch from 12-15 hours IST, from north to south, from Hebbal to Banashankari on 28th April and from West to East on 30th April. The crowded built up areas of Rajajinagar were found to be as expected warmer than Cubbon Park and Lalbagh. The survey was repeated during the minimum temperature epoch from 4-07 hours IST on 20th, 21st and 22nd May 1977. It was found that temperatures in the built-up areas were in excess of those over the suburbs by about 2^{0}C. Mobile temperature survey was repeated during December 1985 and January 1986. The highest temperatures were noticed again in the crowded areas, the temperatures being the excess of those in Lalbagh and Cubbon Park by 3.2^{0}C in the afternoons and 2.5^{0}C in the mornings.

Urban heat islands expand and intensify as a city grows and stronger winds are needed to overcome them. But the effect of urbanisation is to reduce the winds at the street level. Evidently nature cannot provide all the solutions. With the rapid increase in population coupled with a massive increase in energy production, the heat radiation in the atmosphere may rise to half that received from the sun in near future. The solution naturally rests with the town planners and city authorities. Human settlements in recent years have tended to be designed without adequate consideration of environmental factors. Extravagant designs, poorly related to local climatic impacts, have been adopted and the buildings are heavily glazed and poorely insulated, with far too little consideration for outdoor space. Outdoor space adds to indoor space and if its design is well conceived and environmentally compatible with human needs, such space can help in reducing the stresses of living in over crowded or small dwellings.

TABLE I

Taluk-wise area, population, longitude, latitude, elevation, density of population, no. of rain-gauge and annual normal rainfall of Bangalore District

Sl.no.	*Particulars*	*Anekal*	*Bangalore North*	*Bangalore city**	*Bangalore South*	*District*
1)	Area in sq km	535	689	151	833	2,191
2)	Population in '000	165.5	408.1	2,476.3	445.6	3,495.6
3)	Longitude (East)	$77^0$32' to $77^0$52'	77^0 26' to $77^0$38'		$77^0$22' to $77^0$41'	$77^0$22'to $77^0$52'
4)	Latitude (North)	$12^0$39' to $12^0$56'	$12^0$48' to $13^0$13'		$12^0$54' to $13^0$18'	$12^0$39'to $13^0$18'
5)	Elevation in metres	800-900 to 900-1500	800-900 to 900-1500		800-900 to 900-1500	800-900 900-1500
6)	Density of population per sq km	309	592	16,399	535	1,595
7)	No.of raingauge stations	4	10		7	21
8)	Normal rainfall in mm	804.6	888.9		885.2	859.6

N.B : The total area of the district given here does not tally with the taluk-wise figures as the latter was supplied by the State Survey Department and the former by the Survey of India and they use separate methods of measurement

* To be included in Bangalore North Taluk.

TABLE II

Normal temperature and relative humidity at Bangalore

Month	Mean daily			Highest max. ever recorded		Lowest Min. ever recorded		Relative Humidity%			Mean vapour pressure (mm)
	Max ^{0}C	Min. ^{0}C	Average ^{0}C	^{0}C	Date	^{0}C	Date	0830 hours	1730 hours	Average	
January	26.9	15.0	21.0	32.2	30.1.1925	7.8	13.1.1884	77	40	58	12.0
February	29.7	16.5	23.1	34.5	23.2.1969	9.4	6.2.1884	67	29	48	12.3
March	32.3	19.0	25.7	37.2	30.3.1925	11.1	6.3.1884	63	24	44	13.2
April	33.4	21.2	27.3	38.3	30.4.1931	14.4	26.4.1894	70	34	52	16.3
May	32.7	21.1	26.9	38.9	22.5.1931	16.7	6.5.1945	75	46	61	16.7
June	28.9	19.7	24.3	37.8	2.6.1926	16.7	17.6.1890	82	62	72	16.2
July	27.2	19.2	23.2	33.3	1.7.1914	16.1	31.7.1882	86	68	77	15.9
August	27.3	19.2	23.3	33.3	6.8.1899	14.4	4.8.1882	86	66	76	15.9
September	27.6	18.9	23.3	33.3	16.9.1951	15.0	25.9.1883	85	62	74	15.9
October	27.5	18.9	23.2	32.2	4.10.1976	13.2	31.10.1974	83	64	74	15.8
November	26.3	17.2	21.8	31.5	3.11.1959	9.6	15.11.1967	78	59	69	14.0
December	25.7	15.3	20.5	31.1	18.12.1926	8.9	29.12.1883	78	51	65	12.4
Annual	28.8	18.4	23.6					77	50	64	

Source : Indian Meteorological Department, Pune

TABLE III

Average water balance chart of Bangalore(in mm)

Particulars	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*Jul*	*Aug*	*Sep*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*	*Annual*
Potential evapotranspiration (PET)	61	58	111	145	153	122	112	106	97	88	66	52	1,171
Precipitation(P)	6	6	10	40	105	72	89	126	169	149	67	11	860
P-PET	-55	-52	-101	-105	-48	-50	-23	+20	+72	+61	+1	-41	-311
Soil moisture storage	140	117	84	59	50	42	39	59	131	192	192	168	-
Change in storage	-28	-23	-33	-25	-9	-8	-3	+20	+72	+61	+1	-35	-
Actual evopo-transpiration	34	29	43	65	114	80	92	106	97	88	66	46	860
Water deficiency	27	29	68	80	39	42	20	-	-	-	-	6	311
Mean number of rainy days	0.5	0.4	0.8	2.6	6.6	5.9	8.0	9.3	8.9	8.5	4.5	1.2	57.2

Sources : A study of Indian Metropolis

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

THE present Bangalore district has over 300 inscriptions, seen from the days of the Gangas, helping us to outline its history. The earliest reference to Bangalore itself as 'Benguluru' is found in a Ganga inscription dated about 890 A.D. found at Begur. Some pre-historic sites too have been located in the area, though much work remains to be done with regard to pre-historic studies. Jalahalli, Byrasandra, Hulimavu, Begur and Chikkajala near Bangalore and Budihola and Chaudasandra in Anekal tq had some pre-historic remains. The area of the present Bangalore city had been an inhabited place atleast from 1000 B.C. and neolithic remains have been discovered here. Microliths were unearthed by Kincaid Lee in 1896 at the race-course site. D.H. Gordon located some microliths at a place to the north of the road leading to H.A.L. in 1945. These and those located at Jalahalli in 1938 were microliths of quartz, two centimetres in length, and were assigned to about 1000 B.C. by Dr.M. Sheshadri. Chikjala, now in Bangalore North tq, was a megalithic centre, the remains here being identified in 1881. There are many megalithic tombs, erected by using slabs, and two of these box like creations have opening at the east in the form of a hole. Some of the slabs atop are 15 feet in length. Pottery and iron implements found here have been preserved in Madras Museum. Bellandur in Vartur Hobli had certain cromlechs, and iron implements and pottery were located in them by Bush, an English officer. The pottery was black, red and black-and-red, highly polished, and some pots had legs. This site too apparently is of the megalithic period.

THE GANGAS

The district was under the Gangas for a long period, from the fourth to the tenth century, being a part of Gangavadi-96,000, and Talakadu was capital of the Gangas for quite some time, though their original capital was Kuvalala, identified as Kolara. (Some identify this place as Kuvalala near Manne in Nelamangala tq).

Their royal emblem was elephant. For some time, they also ruled from Mankunda near Channapatna and Manne (Manyapura) in Nelamangala taluk. Scores of records of the Gangas including many copper plates have been located in the area.

Though some records of the later Ganga period have described the Gangas as originally Jainas and Simhanandi Acharya, a Jaine Muni is decribed as responsible in helping them in the establishment of their kingdom, comtemporary records do not support such statements. Dadiga and Madhava, two brothers, assisted by Simhanandi Acharya, secured a boon from Goddess (Yakshi) Padmavati and thus started their rule, these later Ganga records say. But contemporary records speak of one Konganivarma as the earliest ruler and Madhava has been identified as his son and successor. The Tamil inscriptions speak of the Gangas as 'Kongani (Konguni) Arasar'. After Pallava rule over the region during the middle of the fourth century A.D., the Gangas founded their new kingdom with Kuvalala as the capital and Nandigiri fort (Nandi Hills) as another stronghold. The details about the founder are found in the Mysore and Nittur copper plates of his son Madhava I. The Mysore plates speak of Konganivarma-dharmamaharaja, and born of Kanvayanasa Gotra and speak of his son Madhava as "Maharajadhiraja". The father is described as "disciplined by the study of several *sastras*" and the son (Madhava) as " a touchstone for testing gold, the learned and the poets " and as such one " who uprooted the obstacles by the prowess of his own arms". Later records speak of his having written a commentary to *Dattakasutravritti,* a Sanskrit work. Madhava was succeeded by Harivarma, who is also called Aryavarma and Krishnavarma. (Some scholars feel that these were the names of two other brothers of Harivarma, which is not correct). Harivarma was perhaps using Talakadu as his secondary capital.

Harivarma was succeeded by his son Madhava II (also called Simhavarama) and he is said to have (according to a Mankunda record) secured power with the help of Pallava Skandavarma. He had two younger brothers, Vishnugopa and Viravarma, and Vishnugopa was the next ruler after Harivarma. Vishnugopa appears to have ruled for nearly two decades, and then succeeded by Madhava III, also called Tadangala Madhava, who had married a Banavasi Kadamba princess, daughter of Kakusthavarma. Madhava's son Avinita was crowned even when he was a child, and enjoyed a very long rule of nearly 60 years. Avinita had married Jyeshthadevi, the princess of Punnata (Heggadadevanakote tq region), daughter of Skandavarma. Avinita tried to over look the claims of his elder son Durvinita for succession, and Durvinita snatched the throne from his younger brother. Perhaps Avinita, in aroand 500 A.D. made Talakadu the permanent capital of the Gangas.

Durvinita

Durvinita is one of the greatest rulers of the Ganga family. He is described as having won victories at the battles of Andari, Alatturu, Parulare and Pennagara in many of his records including one from Mallohally in Dodballapur tq. He is also the author of a commentary on the 15th canto of *Kiratarjuneeya,* noted Sanskrit

work by Bharavi. Punnata territory was merged into Ganga kingdom by him, and also Pannada (the territory of the Banas?). Gunadhya's work in Prakrit, *Vaddakatha* was translated into Sanskrit by him. His Nallala plates describe him as an expert in music, dance, taming of elephants and Ayurveda, and that he was equal to Chanakya in his knowledge of *Neetishastra.* It is said that he also wrote a commentary on Sanskrit Grammar called *Shabdavatara,* but it is clear that the work of this name was the creation of his contemporary Jaina scholar Pujyapada, and Durvinita appears to have written a Kannada work of the name, a translation. Durvinita, a Kannada author referred by *Kavirajamarga* has been identified with this scholarly prince. He appears to have accepted the supremacy of the Chalukyas of Badami. (Aggressive postures of the Pallavas must have forced him to that course).

According to the Sirgunda record, Durvinita had three sons and of these Mushkara and Polavira are known, and both of them ruled over the Ganga territory one after the other, and after Polavira, Mushkara's son Srivikrama came to the throne. Srivikrama is described as having mastered 14 *vidyas.* His son and successor Bhuvikrama, in close alliance with the Chalukya Vikrmaditya I of Badami fought against the Pallavas and defeated Pallava Parameshwara Varma at Vilande near Arkonam in c 670 A.D. and snatched from the Pallava his valuable necklace called Ugrodaya. Bhuvikrama's younger brother Shivamara I succeeded him in 679, and his Halligeri record is the first clearly dated record of the Gangas, helping us to reach this date of accession. Both Bhuvikrama and Shivamara I had Mankunda near Channapatna as their capital.

Shivamara's successor was his grandson Sripurusha (726-88), and his initial year is testified by the Javali plates. Earlier he might have been administering Kerekunda in the Hoskote taluk region as testified by the Marenahalli record of c 720 (Ht 86). Though Sripurusha defeated Pallava Nandivarma and assumed the title Permanadi and helped Chalukya Vikramaditya II in the victorious campaign against Kanchi, later the Pallavas invaded Gangavadi and recovered the necklace Ugrodaya which Srivikrama had secured at Vilande in c 670. Pandya Termara kidnapped a Ganga princess, married her, and defeated Sripurusha at Venbai. Sripurusha shifted his capital to Manne (Nelamangal tq) and from there he fought many grim battles against the Rashtrakutas who had defeated the Badami Chalukyas in 753 and succeeded to their imperial fortunes.

Rashtrakuta Krishna I's efforts to capture Manne were foiled and Sripurusha appears to have chased the Rashtrakuta army till Kampili in Bellary dt. Sripurusha had his queens from the Chalukya and Nolamba families. Still, Nolamba Charuponnera later joined hands with the Rashtrakutas. This scholarly prince Sripurusha wrote *Gajashastra* in Sanskrit. A record of Sripurusha found at Dasarahalli (Bn 26) mentions a war with the people of Palikkarinad and the death of one Kukkara. There is a herostone at Krishnarajapura speaking of the death of one Mareya, perhaps a local person in the days of Sripurusha (Bn 55). Attigundur was granted

as an *agrahara* to a scholar by Sripurusha (NI 33). One Ettaldhora was ruling Kukkalnadu under Sripurusha as per a record from Thotagere (NI 33).

Shivamara II

Of the three sons of Sripurusha, Duggamara, Shivamara and Vijayaditya (the last named being the son of Vijayamahadevi, perhaps the daughter of Chalukya Emperor Vijayaditya), Saigotta Shivamara II succeeded him in 788. But he had to struggle hard against the Rashtrakutas. The Manne plates of 797 (NI 60) speak of his having dispersed the Rashtrakuta army of Dhruva at Mudagundur, now in Tumkur dt. But Emperor Dhruva later defeated him and took him captive, and Dhruva appointed his son Kamba as Governor of Gangavadi who ruled from Manne. But after the death of Dhruva, the rivalry for succession between his sons resulted in Emperor Govinda III releasing Shivamara to counter Kamba. But Shivamara did not help Govinda, and the latter imprisoned Shivamara whose son Marasimha ruled over Gangavadi for some time (796-97). He appears to have died early. Later Govinda III released Shivamara. Shivamara II offered the throne to his younger brother Vijayaditya, who in turn offered it to his own son Rachamalla I. The Rashtrakutas had Manne under them in 802 (NI 61). Shivamara II continued his struggle against the Rashtrakutas (after a short period of friendship with them) and Rashtrakuta Amoghavarsh I killed him at Kagemogeyur in 816 A.D. Shivamara's younger son Prithvipathi allied himself with the Pallavas, and ruled from Parvi (near Hindupur) independently as against the main branch, and he in turn was succeeded by Nanniya Ganga and Prithvipathi II at Parvi, and with him the branch ended. A tenacious fighter, Shivamara II was also a poet who wrote *Gajashtaka* in Kannada. A devoted Jaina, he built the Chandraprabha basti at Shravanabelagola. *Gajamata Kalpana* in Sanskrit and *Setubandha*, perhaps in Prakrit, are also described as his works.

Rachmalla I continued to resist Rashtrakuta power, and he allied with the Nolambas of Henjeru by marrying his daughter Jayabbe to Nolamba Polalchora. A Nolamba prince Shivamara, perhaps his newphew (sister's son ?) is seen ruling over Morasunadu under him according to a record dated c 820 from Vartur (Bn 40). Another record of his from Nagondanahalli speaks of the assembly of 92 of the place (Bn 42).

Rashtrakuta Commander Bankeya pursued Rachamalla I till the Cauvery in the south. But Bankeya had to return to Malkhed on a summons from his master and Rachamalla could not be subdued. He was succeeded in 843 by his son Ereganga Nitimarga and Amoghavarsha decided to adopt a conciliatory attitude towards the Gangas and married his daughter Chandrabbalabbe to Ereganga's younger son Butuga. Nagattara administering Bempur (Begur)-12 under him built the Nageshwara temple of the place and fixed sluices to two tanks and constructed a third tank at Agara near Bangalore in about c 870. Iruga, another officer under

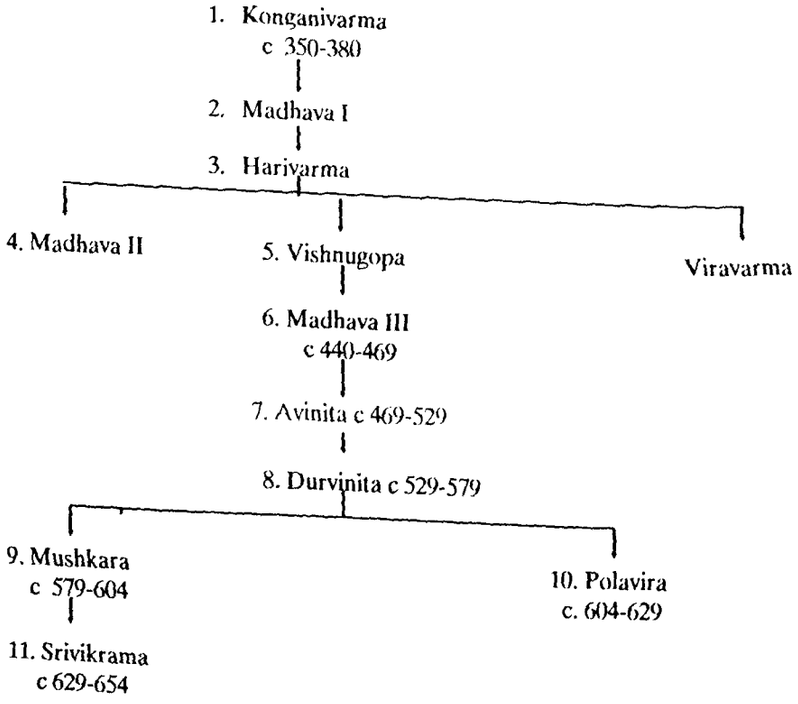
him was posted to Ibbalur near Agara. Ereganga's elder son Rachamalla II (870-919) who succeeded him had to face Nolamba Mahendra who turned hostile to him. But crown Prince Ereganga Nitimargha II (Butuga's son) killed Mahendra in 897, wrested all Ganga territories which the Nolambas had conquered, and even Henjeru their capital. The famous herostone of Begur, now preserved in Bangalore Museum mentions the death of Nagattara in a war with Nolamba Mahendra. Another herostone of Begur speaking of the battle of 'Benguluru' (mentioning the city's name for the first time) speaks of the death of a servant of Nagattara in the said battle and is of about 890 A.D. A grant at Agara near Bangalore (of c 870) is one of the records of Rachamalla II in this area. Ereganga Nitimarga II, who succeeded his uncle in 919 is compared to Bharata for his mastery over fine arts like music and dance and described as well versed in grammar.

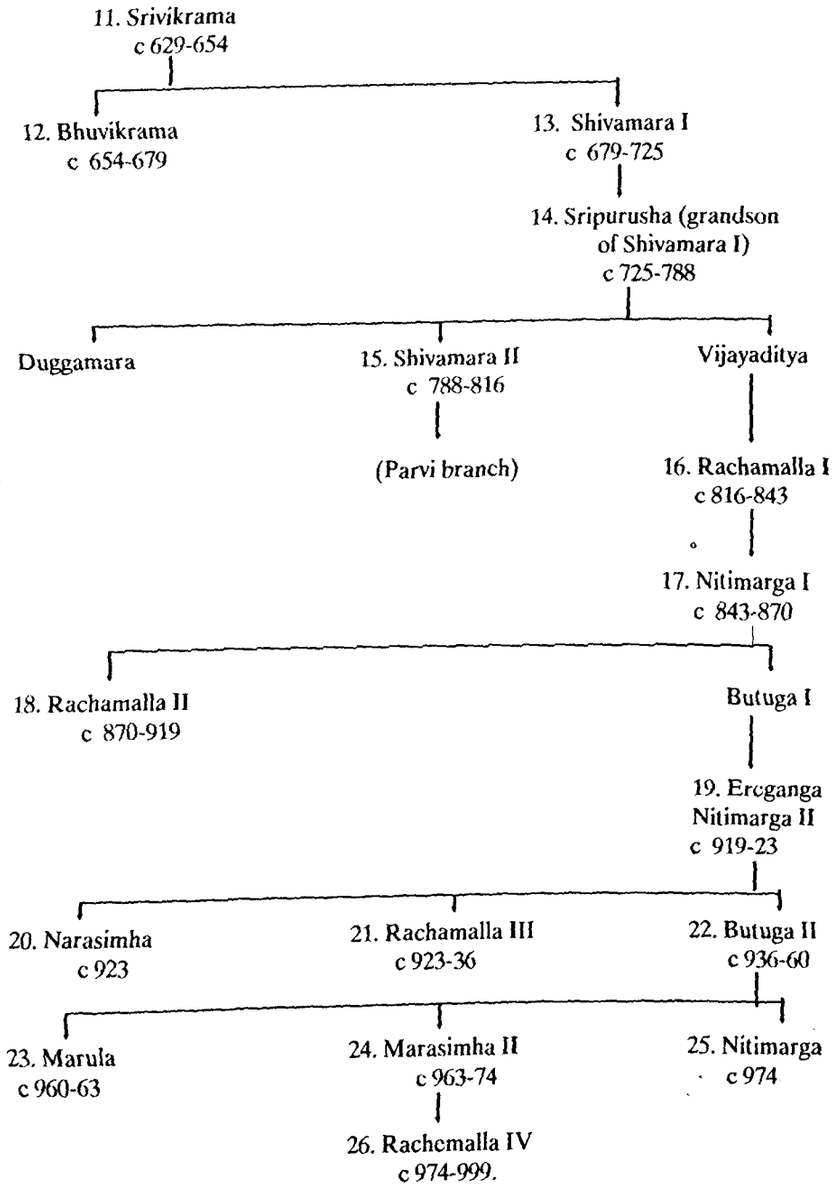
Ereganga's three sons succeeded to the Ganga throne one after the other *viz.*, Narasimha (923), Kaccya Ganga or Rachamalla III (923-36) and Butuga II (936-60), the last named coming to the throne after overthrowing his elder brother in 936 with the help of Rashtrakuta Amoghavarsha III or Baddegadeva. Butuga had also helped Baddegadeva and his son Krishna III in their civil war of succession against Govinda IV in 936, and Baddegadeva not only helped Butuga II to secure the Ganga throne, but he married his daughter Revakanimmadi to Butuga II. From this date onwards (936), the Gangas became the subordinates and allies of the Rashtrakutas. Butuga II was granted many Rashtrakuta territories to govern such as Bagadage-70 (Bagalkot), Kisukadu-70 (Pattadakal), Belvola-300 (Annigeri) and Puligere-300 (Lakshmeshwar), and he helped the Rashtrakutas in their war against the Cholas by killing Chola Rajaditya at Takkolam in 949. He also helped Krishna III's campaigns in Tamilnadu when he captured Tanjore, the Chola capital. He secured Banavasi-12,000 also from the Rashtrakutas. Butuga II was a scholar and a devout Jaina.

After a short rule of two years by his son Marula (960-3), succession to the Ganga throne fell on Marasimha II (963-74). He played a major role in the Rashtrakuta wars against the Paramaras and even reconquered Malakhed in 971 from them, which Paramara Siyaka had snatched. But, Rashtrakutas were overthrown by the Later (Kalyana) Chalukyas in 973, and Marasimha II tried to espouse the cause of Indira IV, his newphew and grandson of Krishna III, by crowning him at Bankapura. In his wars against Taila II, the Ganga army was led by general Panchaladeva and a hero called Adipada died according to a Malur hero-stone (MAR 1942) of 973. After Marasimha II's death in 975, his brother Govindara appears to have ruled for some time. He was overthrown by Rachamalla IV, son of Marasimha II with the help of the renowned general and ministers of Marasimha II, Chavundaraya, who became famous in history by installing the image of Gomata at Shravanabelagola. Some scholars feel that Rachmalla IV was succeeded by his younger brother called Rachamalla V Rakkasaganga, the latter part of his

nomenclature being mentioned by Nagavarma in his Kannada work *Chandombudhi*. But many scholars feel that Rachamalla continued to rule till the end when his territory was conquered by the Cholas in 999 A.D. and Rachamalla IV was the last ruler of the dynasty. Even earlier the Cholas had penetrated into the eastern parts of the district *viz* Kolar as testified by a record of Rajaraja Chola at Kammasandra in Hoskote taluk dated 997 A.D. The Gangas were the first dynasty to set up a systematic administrative machinery in the region, being the first rulers of the historic period. They carved out administrative divisions (like Kukkanara 'Nadu', Paru 'Vishya', Parati 'Bhoga', etc) and appointed officials and systematised the levy of taxes. Village and town assemblies were organised and shandys were founded. Many irrigation projects were also undertaken. Similarly, to spread culture, they founded many new *agraharas* and also temples and *basadis*. The *agrahara* and the Nageshwara temple at Begur also were their creation. Their long rule of over six centuries has left indelible impact on the region.

The genealogical tree of the Gangas can be drawn as follows, and before Shivamara I, there have been no dated records to fix the chronology of the Gangas accurately.





THE CHOLAS

The hegemony of the Imperial Cholas over the district continued for over a century beginning with the days of Rajaraja I to the days of Kulottunga I. Over 50

inscriptions of the Cholas have been found in the composite (old) Bangalore district. Quite a few *agraharas* were founded by them and temples erected in the region. They undertook irrigation works also. Almost the whole of the belongings of the Cholas in Bangalore district were in the Rajendrachola (Gangaikondachola) Valanad, a part of Vikrama Cholamandala. Certain areas were also in the Nigarili Cholamandala. Major parts of this district were in their Ilaipakka (Yelahanka) Nadu. The use of Tamil in a majority of their records had such an influence that even after their being thrown out from the region by the Hoysalas, a good number of Hoysala records of as late as the 14th century and even some Vijayanagara records are written in Tamil.

The earliest Chola record found in the region is of Rajaraja I (985-1016) dated 997 found at Kamasandra in Hoskote tq (Ht 111) and is in Kannada, wherein the ruler is decribed as the overlord of Nolamba Gannarasa who administered Daligawadi etc. Rajendra I (1016-44) appears to have consolidated the Chola position in the area. Many of his early records are seen in Channapatna tq. A record of his from Aigandapura dated 1033 speaks of a grant perhaps to the Siddheshwara temple. His commander Vamaniah, a local officer, is also mentioned in the record Nl 38).

Rajadhiraja (1044-54), second son of Rajendra, is mentioned in donative grants and one of them is from Aigandapura dated 1050 making a grant to the Dharmeshwara temple (Nl 38). His successor was his younger brother Rajendra II (1054-64). One record of his is seen at Kengeri, assigned to 1060, but its purport is not clear (Bn 108). Raja Mahendra (son of Rajendra II) who ruled jointly with his father's brothers Vira Rajendra (1064-69) and Adi Rajendra (1069-70), has left behind only one record in the rural district dated 1065 (Ht 36). Vira Rajendra's (1064-69) Huruli Chikkanahalli record dated 1065 (Nl 24) speaks of his having frightened Kalyana ruler Ahavamalla and a citizen announces some grant in its last portion. A record from Allalasandra dated 1080 which is in Kannada speaks of a grant of land to the family of a soldier killed during a hunting expedition. Kadeya Nayaka was ruling over Sannenadu under Kulottunga.

Kulottunga I who was a prince from the Vengi Chalukya family succeeded to the Chola throne. His first record in the neighbourhood is dated 1075 from Marenahally (Hoskote tq; Ht 101) announcing a grant to a temple. In 1110, he donated the village Nakkur to the Mukteshwara temple at Binnamangala (Nl 3). The Periya Mattakkur village was donated in 1113 to the Dharmeshwara temple of Aigandapura, the temple being called as the Ayvarkandishwara in the record (Nl 38). His Malur record of 1086 proclaims his having forced Vikkalan (Chalukya Vikrama VI) to flee from Nangili to Manalur (Channapatna tq), his elephants dying all the way.

In addition to the building of temples at Malur, Honganur etc., the Cholas also built the Mukteshwara at Binnamangala, the Dharmeshwara at Aigandapura, the Begur Choleshwara and the temple at Domlur in the Bangalore City. The tank at

Pattandur near Kadugodi was built by a Chola officer in 1043 and 250 *kuli* of land was granted for its maintenance. Though the rule of the Cholas lasted for just a little more than a century in this region, its impact was felt long after as already noted.

RASHTRAKUTAS AND CHALUKYAS

The Rashtrakutas who overthrew the *Chalukyas* of Badami and inherited the imperial traditions of the latter could not easily cow down the Gangas who were related to the Badmai Chalukya. It was only in the days of Dhruva (c 780-93), the fourth emperor (the son of Krishna I c 756-74, the second emperor and younger brother of Govinda II, 774-80, the third emperor) that the Rashtrakutas penetrated into Gangavadi and a record of Dharavarsha or Dhruva is seen at Matakere (Hg 46) in Mysore dt which says that under Dharavarsha (Dhruva), Kambarasa (Sthambha, Dhruva's son) was ruling over Gangavadi-96,000. Kambarasa's head-quarters was Manne. Dhruva had earlier defeated Ganga Shivamara II in 788 and taken him captive and had appointed his own elder son, Kambarasa as governor over Gangavadi. Kambarasa revolted against his own younger brother Govinda III (800-14) who succeeded to the empire superceding Kambarasa.

Govinda III defeated Kambarasa and took him prisoner. Later he pardoned his brother, released him and sent him back to Gangavadi. Two records from Aradeshahalli in Devanahalli tq dated c 900 refer to the rule of Akalavarsha and a war. A record of Govinda III called Prabhutavarsha dated 802 (Nl 61) speaks of Kamba Ranavaloka as his subordinate and an officer of the Rashtrakutas called Srivijaya makes a donation of the village Pervadiyur to the Jinalaya at Manne. A copper plate from Devanur (Nj 278) dated 808 A.D. speaks of Kambayya as at the military camp (Vijayaskandhavara) at Talakadu. This grant was made at the request of Shankaragana, son of Kambayya. Ganga Shivamara offered the throne to his younger brother Vijayaditya, who in turn crowned his own son Rachamalla I. Shivamara II continued his resistance against the Rashtrakutas and died in a fight against the Rashtrakutas at Kagemogeyur in Tumkur dt in 816 though earlier to that, he appears to have accepted the overlordship of Amoghavarsha I (814-78). This is evidenced from a record at Kalbhavi in Belgaum dt in a grant to the Kumudavada Jinalaya in 814. The Rashtrakutas faced further resistance from the Gangas and Amoghavarsha, after defeats at the hands of the Gangas, won them over by matrimonial relations, as already seen. A record from Aradeshahalli dated c 900 speaks of the rule of Akalavarsha and under him Govinda was administering Salne 300 and Kunungil 500 (Dv 42). Ganga Butuga II had to seek the support of the Rashtrakutas to secure the Ganga crown (938 A.D.). The rising power of the Cholas forced the Gangas to closely ally themselves with Rashtrakutas. Butuga II helping Rashtrakuta Krishna III (939-67) in winning the battle of Takkolam (near Arkonam) in c 959 is well known, where Butuga II killed Chola Rajaditya. Famous Atkur inscription (Md 42) in the neighbouring Mandya dt speaks of this event. Extensive Rashtrkuta territories were conferred on Butuga II by Krishna, and they

included far northern districts like Belvola -300 and Bagadage-70. One of the daughters of Krishna III, Bijjabbe, was married to Butuga's son Marulaganga (c 961-63) as pointed out by Panchamukhi. When the Chalukyas overthrew the Rashtrakutas in 973, the Gangas struggled hard to espouse the cause of the defeated family by even crowning Indra IV, a Rashtrakuta prince at Bankapura. Manne was the headquarters of the Rashtrakuta province (as seen already) for some time.

The Kalyana Chalukyas who overthrew the Rashtrakutas in 973 tried to subdue the Gangas. It is seen that Marasimha II had crowned Indra IV of the Rashtrakuta family at Bankapur. But Indra IV could not continue for long and he later died in 982. A Ganga officer, Panchaladeva revolted against the Gangas after the death of Marasimha and tried to be independent. But he was defeated by Chalukya Taila II who assumed the title 'Panchalamardana Panchanana' after this victory.

The first record of the Kalyana Chalukyas in Gangavadi is seen at Somasamudra in Chamarajanagar tq (Cn 404), Mysore dt dated 993. This speaks of Chalukya Permanadi, identified as Taila II (973-97). This shows that by this time the Chalukyas had succeeded in penetrating as far as the southern parts of Mysore dt. A herostone dated 997-98 from Kudakur (Piriyapatna tq; Pp 92) speaks of the rule of the same prince and also his daughter Pampadevi, perhaps put in charge of this region. But no records of the Chalukyas are seen in Bangalore area as soon the areas fell into the hands of the Cholas. The Hoysalas, who were perhaps the subordinates of the Gangas, and were ruling in Mudugere region (Chikmagalur dt) became prominent during the 11th century as feudatories of the Chalukyas. But they had no sway over Bangalore area, as they were a very small feudatory power then, and it was the Nolambas who served as a buffer between the Chola territory and the Bangalore region, ruling here as the subordinates of the Kalyana Chalukyas by then. One record of Kulottunga Chola dated 1075 claims to have pursued Vikkalan (Vikramaditya VI) from Nangili (Kolar dt) till Manalur (Malur).

THE HOYSALAS

The Hoysalas belonged to the Malenadu region near the Western Ghats, Sosevur, modern Angadi in Mudigere tq, being the place of their origin. They called themselves as 'Maleparolganda' or " Champion among the Malai chiefs". Later they shifted their capital to Belur and further to Halebidu, both in Hassan dt. Though Sala, who is said to have hit a tiger at the biddings of a Jaina Muni, is described as the first prince of the dynasty, it is not certain whether he was a historical figure. But the episode of Sala hitting a tiger became the royal insignia of the Hoysalas from the 12 the century. The earliest known princes of the dynasty were Kama (c 1000-45), succeeded by his son Vinayaditya (c 1045-98) and grandson Ereyanga (1098-1100). The next rulers were Ballala I (1100-08) and Vishnuvardhana (1108- 52), who were sons of Erayanga. It was only in the days of the

last named that the Hoysalas extend their sway over Bangalore district region. But in the Mandya district nearby records of Vinayaditya (1095; Kr 39), Ereyanga (1052; Md 52) and Ballala I (1103; Kr 72) are seen. Vishnuvardhana himself was perhaps administering Belagola (Mandya dt) in the days of his grandfather around 1095, as the place was known as Vishnuvardhana Chaturvedimangalam at that time. The Hoysalas were not only feudatories of the Chalukyas but they played a prominent part in the wars of Chalukyas. Hoysaladevi, one of the queens of Chalukya Someshwara I (1043-68) was a Hoysala princess. Of the over 200 inscriptions of the dynasty in the old (composite) Bangalore district, almost half are in Tamil and the rest in Kannada.

Vishnuvardhana

Vishnuvardhana was the founder of Hoysala greatness. He not only further penetrated into Southern parts of Gangavadi, but even conquered Talakadu a subordinate capital of the Cholas in about 1116-17 and assumed the title Talakadugonda (Kn 118) and the record tells him as Viraganga Vishnuvardhana Bittiga I Hoysaladeva. This he could do by defeating the Chola governor Adiyama and the Chola commanders Damodara and Narasimhavarman, and in memory of his victory built the Kirtinarayana temple at Talakadu (Tn 151). Vishnuvardhana conquered Kolar and Nangali in the east and humiliated the Kongalvas and the Cholas of Nidugal. Nilagiri and the Kongu country (Salem-Coimbatore area) were taken from the Cholas. In the north, he had conquered Nolambavadi, crossed the Tungabhadra and took some territories in Bellary region. Next he made inroads into the Belvola (Annigeri) area. This was actually encroaching upon the territories of his own Chalukya overlord Vikramaditya VI (1076-1127). He came out victorious at the battle of Kannegala (1118) against the Chalukyas and he proceeded against the Hanagal Kadambas and conquered the place. Next, he made inroads into Banavasi 12,000 and Santalige (Shimoga region) in the west. Vikramaditya VI sent a strong army led by Sindha Achugi of Yerambarage (Yelburgi) who pursued the Hoysala army till their capital in 1122. Vishnuvardhana had to face trouble in Gangawadi as Chola Kulottunga made inroads into Gangavadi. Vishnuvardhan's younger brother Udayaditya opposed the invaders and expelled them, but was killed in the war. After the death of Vikramaditya VI, Vishnuvardhana crossed the Tungabhadra again and conquered Bankapur in 1136 and Hanagal in 1141. His earliest record in the region under study is from Begur dated c 1110 where he is called only as Poysala Deva. A Chikabanavar herostone ascribed to his time speaks of a war at Kadambur (Bn 25). Later records at Jala indicate that the Keshava temple at Jala and the *agrahara* at the place were his creations (Dv 39).

Vishnuvardhana was succeeded by his son Narasimha I in 1152. He had to face the revolt of the Chengalvas and the Kongalvas. He also lost Nolambavadi. Dr.B.R. Gopal feels that earlier he might have been a joint ruler with his father. Though the kingdom shrunk in the days of Narasimha I, he had one achievement to his credit-he killed his overlord Emperor Taila III in 1162 as pointed out by

Sitaram Jagirdar with the help of Belur record (BI 93). Though he could have the control of the overlord over him loosened and assumed the title Tenkana Chakravarti, he could not gain any special advantage by his act, as the Kalachuris had already taken advantage of the situation and Bijjala had wrested power at Kalyana in 1162. There are almost a dozen records of Narasimha I in and around the district. The earliest of them is from Vobalanahalli (Hoskote tq) dated 1145 announcing certain grants by the Gamunda of Kaivarnadu, Brahamadirajan for some religious purpose and expansion of a tank. Narasimha's weak administration forced his son Ballala II to revolt against his father and take the reins of administration into his own hand, as the Hoysala territory was shrinking in size and the prestige of the dynasty was declining.

Ballala II

Ballala II is the greatest of the Hoysala monarchs and his period (1173-1220) saw the expansion of his territories on an unprecedented scale. He defeated the revolting Kongalvas and the Chengalvas in the south-west, took the famous impregnable hill fort of Uchchangi from the Pandyas, and later after the vanishing of the Kalachuri and Chalukya power, marched northwards till the Krishna in the Raichur dt. Soon he clashed with Seuna Bhillama V at Soratur in 1190 and defeated him. He made Lakkundi his headquarters soon after. The fertile district of Belvola -300 was under him. A turbulent feudatory Sinda Ishwara of Belagutti was cowed down by his queen Umadevi in 1199. But in 1212 Seuna Singhana II drove Ballala II out of Belvole. Ballala II developed friendly relations with the Cholas and his daughter Somala was married to Chola Kulottunga III, and Ballala himself and a Chola princess Cholamahadevi as his queen. When Kulottunga III was attacked by the Pandya, Hoysala prince Narasimha II went to hlep the Cholas and Ballala II assumed his title Cholarajya Pratishthapanacharya. He also gained some territory in Tamilnadu.

Ballala II was succeeded by his son Narasimha II in 1220. They were the days when both the Pandya and Chola powers in Tamilnadu were on decline and Hoysala support was being sought by both these potentates. "The Hoysalas were regarded practically as arbiters of South Indian politics". A daughter of Narasimha II appears to have been married to Chola Rajaraja III. Narasimha II gained several advantages in Tamilnadu but his pre-occupation in Tamilnadu helped the Seunas to encroach upon the northern boundaries.

In 1235 Narasimha was succeeded by his son Someshwara, who had been brought up in Tamilnadu by his aunt (father's sister) Somaladevi, who was a Chola queen, as Someshwara had lost his mother very early. He was highly attached to Tamilnadu and even shifted his capital to Kannanur Kuppam. When Chola Rajendra III was trying to free himself from Hoysala alliance, Someshwara allied himself with the Pandyas of Madurai. His pre-occupations with the politics of Tamilnadu resulted in Seuna Krishna crossing the Tungabhadra and reaching as far as the Chitradurga region. Sometime around 1254, Someshwara divided his realm into two and appointed his elder son Narasimha III as ruler at Dwarasamudra and second son Ramanatha at Kannanur Kuppam, Someshwara himself also continuing to stay at the latter place. No records of Someshwara are found in the district except the one in the Bangalore tq. Someshwara died in a fight with the Pandyas in Tamilnadu, espousing the cause of his son Ramanatha. Narasimha III who had inherited the Western part of the Hoysala territory after its partition in 1254 was ruling from Halebidu.

Narasimha III (1254-92) during his long rule had to face the Seunas from the north, and his own step-brother who was thrown out from Kannanur and also from Tamilnadu. He stayed at Kundani in Kolar dt before 1280 and started encroaching upon the Hoysala territory under Narasimha in Karnataka. (Rice feels Kundani, the capital of Ramanatha is the one to the west of Devanahalli, now called Kundana. Some identify it with Kundani in Hosur tq, Dharmapuri dt). Narasimha had to face him in six various encounters and Ramanatha had once reached Bangalore and even Kunigal. A record from Dodaballapur speaks of Bachidevarasa, an important officer of Narasimha III having Yelahanka as his headquarters in 1267.

Two records of Ramanatha indicate that he had crossed Bangalore to pursue Narasimha's army. In the fight near Doddagangavadi (Channapatna tq) between the two armies, one Ketanna, son of Harigauda in Ramanatha's army died. The second record informs us about Ramanatha proceeding as far as Kunigal, and Allappa, son of Budagauda from Ballala III's army died in the encounter. Ramanatha had held under him Hesaraghatta and Yelahanka areas also according to some records of Ballala III of a later date. Of the records of Ramanatha, one dated 1290 announces a grant to the Chokkanatha temple of Domlur and another dated 1292 records a donation to the Aivarkandapura Dharmeswara temple, the God being called as Aivarakanda Nayanar (modern Aigandapura). There is also a grant to the Begur Nageshwara temple dated 1294, described as his 40th year. The records of Vishwanatha, Ramanatha's son (1295- 1300) are also seen in the neighbourhood of the district to indicate that his sway extended over parts of present Hoskote taluk also. Vishwanatha died in 1300.

Ballala III

Narasimha III was succeeded by his son Ballala III in 1291. Ballala had to face his uncle Ramanatha who was encroaching upon his territory and after the latter's death in 1295, his son Vishwanatha. But Vishwanatha too died in 1300, and the schism in Hoysala Kingdom ended in that year as already noted. Ballala III had to face the Seunas who had reached Holalkere in 1303, and he chased them till Lakkundi in 1304. The fort at Lakkundi was destroyed. The Kadambas of Hanagal and the Santaras of Hosagunda in Shimoga dt also had to be encountered. Ballala's absence in the capital when he had gone to Tamilnadu to interfere in a dispute for succession in the Pandya family kept his capital open for attack by Malik Kafur,

the commander of Alla-ud-din Khilji, who after defeating the Seunas and plundering their capital Devagiri, reached Dwarasamudra in 1311. He attacked and plundered it. Ballala III had to submit to the Delhi forces, join them in their campaign against Madurai and later send his own son Virupaksha Ballala to Delhi with Malik Kafur. Virupaksha Ballala returned to Dwarasamudra in 1313. Soon after, a former feudatory of the Seunas, Kampilaraya of Kummata had to be encountered. In 1327 Mohammed-bin-Tughluq sent an expedition, and Dwarasamudra was plundered again. The army reached Madurai and founded the Sultanate of Madurai (Mabar) after subduing the Pandyas fully (1330).

Ballala III made Tiruvannamalai in Arcot dt his capital, and he was the only potentate in the South, left to face the onslaughts of the Delhi army as the Seunas, the Kakatiyas and the Pandyas had been annihilated. He built Hampe Hosapattana on the banks of the Tungabhadra as that region came under him after the fall of Kampili kingdom. While trying to oust the Sultan of Madurai in 1343, Ballala III was killed. This was followed by a short rule of his son Virupaksha Ballala, who also died in 1346, ending Hoysala rule.

An important officer of Ballala III found repeatedly mentioned in the records in the district was his brother-in-law Dadi Somaya Dandanayaka and latter's sons Singeya and Vallappa. We know from other sources that Vallappa or Ballappa married the daughter of Harihara I, the later founder of Vijayanagara Empire. An important record of Ballala dated 1301 found at the Someshwara temple at Gunjuru (Bn 51) announces the restoration of certain earlier grants to all temples in the whole of the terriroty under Ramanatha and Viswanatha which Ballala secured back. In the days of the two latter princes, the grants must have lapsed. The record also announces generous donations to 'Kunjiyur Someshwara'. A grant to the Someswara temple of Madivala repeats the announcement. Another record of his at Dodda Nekkundi dated 1304 speaks of this victory against the Aryas (Sevunas) and destruction of Lakkundi. It records the donation of two villages Nerkundi and Eurukurkkadapatti to the Shivaganga temple. The Someshwara temple at Domlur received a donation of Kondeyanahalli by Ballala III's commander Kameya Dannayaka's son Hiriya Ballappa Dannayaka (Bn 165) in 1329. One Mukuti Setty was appointed Pattanaswamy of Chikkahundi in 1332 and was permitted to start a weekly shandy at the place by Ballala III (Bn 61). Hudi village had a *kattukoduge* grant made for maintaining a tank in 1332 by Ballala III. A record of Ballala III from Ganigarahalli dated 1342 speaks of Bayiredeva, the Nadaprabhu of Yelahanka. A record from Jakkur also speaks of Ballala III in the same year and mentions Nada Senabova Allala, who is also mentioned in many records in the area.

After the death of Vishwanatha, Ballala III succeeded in taking over the territories held by the rival branch, and many earlier land grants to temples appear [illegible] have been discontinued by Ramanatha (perhaps due to his financial difficulties). [illegible] restored by Ballala III. This included the grants to the Gunjuru [illegible] temple (Bn 51), the Madivala Someshwara temple (Bn 65) or to the

Aigandapura Someshwara in 1301 (Nl 30). No records of Virupaksha Ballala, son of Ballala III mentioning him by name are seen in the district except one dated 1346 which reads " in the days of Ballalaraya" (Bn 120).

The Kukkalanadu Mahaprabhus were a minor dynasty under Hoysalas. Their records are found in villages of Bangalore taluks bordering on Magadi and in parts of Nelamangala tq such as Banasvadi and Manthalu. Their span of rule does not exceed one century. They are mentioned for the first time in 1330, and the first ruler mentioned in the Kittanalli record (Kn 12) is Mayilaya Dandanayaka as administering Kukkaladu. He was the son of Koteya Nayaka. A record of Mayileya is seen at Kengeri. The Manthalu record of 1333 speaks of Channaya, brother of Mayileya. They were subordinates of Hoysala Ballala III. Channaya is also mentioned in a record from Byadarahalli (Bn 110) dated 1336. In 1340, Mayileya and Channaya constructed a tank at Ramasamudra and made grants for its maintenance. Some records identified as of this family are found under Vijayanagara, one of Banasvadi dated 1340 (Harihara I), second of Aijuru dated 1351 under Bukka I, and third of Ketamaranahalli (dated 1386) under Harihara III, to quote a few. Mayileya is mentioned in the Banasvadi record, he had his younger brother Channaya in the Aijuru record and Mayileya had his son Koteyanayaka in Kethamaranahalli. A record of 1430 is also considered as of this family (Bn 26), the ruler being Bukka Nayaka in the days of Devaraya II.

VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE

The Vijayanagara empire filled the political vacuum created by the destruction of the Hoysala rule. In fact, the sons of Sangama, Harihara, Bukka, Kampana, Marappa and Muddappa were related to the Hoysalas. Harihara's daughter was married to Vallappa (Ballappa) dandanayaka, son of Somayya Dandanayaka. Hoysala Ballala III had his sister married to Dadiya Somayya, and Vallappa, Harihara's son-in-law was Ballala III's nephew, as already noted. The attachment shown by Harihara and his Sangama dynasty to the temples of Keshava (Vijayanarayana) at Belur and Virupaksha of Hampi and their titles " a lion to the scent elephant of Andhra king " etc., and their Kannada titles like "Bhasegetappuva Rayaraganda" and " Moorurayaraganda" seen even in their Sanskrit records testify to their Kannada origin as against the Telugu origin theory of describing them as coming from Warangal. In fact Ballala III had one of his capitals in the north called Virupaksha Hosapattana which was no other than Hampi, where he must have stationed Harihara.

These records of Harihara I are seen in this district and of these one of 1340 from Banasavadi speaks of Mayileya Nayaka, the Nadaprabhu of Kullakanadu, described as a subordinate of Mahamandaleshwara Vira Hariyappa Odeya. This Mayileya was a subordinate of the Hoysalas (1330) and by 1340 the overlordship of Harihara I is acknowledged by him. A record from Doddakannelli (Bn 47) in

Tamil dated 1346 also speaks of Mahamandaleshwara Hariyappa Odeya and his subordinate Vallappa, who is known from other sources as his son-in-law and a former Hoysala officer. Another record from Sadaramangala (Bn 59), also in Tamil mentions Hariyappa and Bukka as joint rulers, and is also dated 1346. An inscription from Holiyanakere (Bn 97) dated 1347 also speaks of Harihara as the ruler.

Harihara I (1336-56) succeeded in having control over the northern parts of Karnataka and Andhra from coast to coast. The Banasavadi record calls him Chatussamudradhipathi (Master of four oceans; 1340). In 1346, a grant was made to the Swamy of Sringeri by him and his four brothers. His younger brother Kampana was appointed Governor over Nellore and Marappa was posted at Chandragutti (Shimoga dt) and Muddappa at Mulbagal. Bukka became joint ruler with Harihara I (from 1345) as already noted. As records of both the Hoysalas and the Vijayanagara rulers are seen in this region from 1340 and Somaya Nayaka, a relation of Ballala III and Somaya's sons Singeya and Ballappa were seen here, the transfer of authority from the Hoysalas to the Vijayanagara appears to have been smooth in this region. Harihara soon came into conflict with the Bahamani rulers who started ruling from Gulbarga in 1347. It is to be noted that a record from Bangalore tq (Bn 101) dated 1361 speaks of Harihara as the overlord (who actually died in 1356), and this was issued by his son-in-law Vallappa.

As Harihara I was childless, Bukka succeeded him in 1356-57. He conquered Penukonda and defeated Shambuvaraya of the Arcot- Chingalpet region. Bukka's son Kampana, administering this region was also looking after Bangalore area. Some records of Kampana are found in the area. A record from Agara dated 1363 says that he was administering his territory from Mulbagal (Bn 81) and his son Kamayanayaka made a grant. Another dated 1365 from Madivala also speaks of Kampana (Bn 67). Some records from Tindlu in Anekal taluk speak of Naganna Odeya as the officer in charge of Erumarai Nadu under Bukka I (An 28, 29, 32 etc). The Adinarayana Perumal temple at Murasur near Anekal was built for the merit of Bukka in 1380.

Harihara II (1377-1404), Kampanna's younger brother who succeeded his father Bukka extended his dominion in Konkana beyond Goa. In Andhra, Udayagiri fort and territories to the north of the Krishna including Pangal were wrested from the Velamas. The Bahamanis, who were in alliance with the Velamas were also defeated by him. Virupaksha (1404-05), son of Harihara II succeeded Harihara II, and he was followed by his brother, Bukka II. Devaraya I (1406-22), the third son of Harihara II extended the empire in the north-east, and the rivalry between the Gajapatis of Orissa and Vijayanagara was the legacy of his times. Firuz Bahamani's efforts to conquer the fort of Pangal in Andhra were foiled by him. It was in his time that Italian traveller Nicolo Conti visited the imperial capital which he describes as 60 miles in circumference. A Solur record dated 1410 (Dv 12) informs us of Hiranna Dannayaka administering Yelahanka Nadu. A shandy was started at Somagondanahalli in 1412 by Mudiya Nayaka enjoying the Nayakatana

of Hirasunadu under Devaraya I. A shandy was also started at Sarjapura (?) by Muddeya Nayaka to whom the 'Nayakatana' of Himmarenadu belonged in the days of Devaraya I in 1418 (An 4). Mallappa Odeya, an officer, described as Devaraya's elder brother Bukka II's son, makes a grant to the Bannerghatta (Bannoorghatta) Champakadhamaswamy temple in 1421 (An 86). Devaraya's successor (1422) was Ramachandra or Tammaraya who ruled for only some months. Vijayaraya (1422-24) or Bukka III, Devaraya's second son (who succeeded Ramachandra) has left only one inscription in the region. It is from Anekal tq dated 1422.

Devaraya II

Vijayaraya was succeeded by his own son Devaraya II (1424-44), the ablest among the Sangama princes. Even when he was the crown prince, Devaraya II had participated in a war against the Bahamanis (1423) in which the latter were defeated. This resulted in their shifting the capital to Bidar from Gulbarga soon after the war. He fought three wars against the Gajapatis of Orissa, in 1427 (when Gajapati Bhanudeva's effort to capture Kondavidu was foiled), in 1436 (when effort to attack on Rajamundry was repulsed) and again in 1441. In his war against the Bahamanis, according to Ferishta, he is stated to have lost the Mudgal fort in 1436. But Mudgal has his inscription of that year. But in another war with the Bahamanis in 1443, certain territories in the Doab were lost by the empire (1443). His scholarly commander Lakkanna Dandesha (hailing from Kolar dt) invaded Srilanka and collected tribute from the Srilankan ruler. Southern parts of Kerala, Quilon etc., were also included in his territory. Abdur Razzak, the Persian ambassador who came to his court pays rich tributes to him as ruler and a man, and also informs us that rulers of Pegu and Tenesserim in Burma paid tribute to him. Vachana literature saw a renaissance during his time by the efforts of Lakkanna Dandesha, Jakkanna and other scholars.

Starting of a shandy at Mastenahalli in Anekal tq by Morasunada Prabhu Chokkadeva by appointing somebody (name lost) as Pattanaswamy is indicated in a record of 1427 under Devaraya II (An 64). Bommasandra was granted as an *agrahara* in 1430 by Kukkalanadu chief Bukka Nayaka (Bn 26). A record from Kodihalli in Yeshwantpur Hobli dated 1431 speaks of Prataparaya son of Mangappa Nayaka as officer at Shivasamudra (Hesaraghatta) and his making some grants (Bn 12). A record in the Domlur Chokkanatha temple dated 1440 mentions Devaraya II and speaks of donation of some levies from Sondekoppa to this temple.

Weak rulers followed Devaraya II on the throne. For some time, his younger brother Vijaya Devaraya ruled in 1446-47. The Devaraya II's son Mallikarjuna (1447-65) also known as Devaraya III assumed power. One Junjanayaka was enjoying the Nayakatana of Nelamangala under Mallikarjuna in 1464. Mallikarjuna surrendered Rajamundry to the Gajapatis, and later Udayagiri and even Chandragiri in 1463, and the Gajapati claims to have marched upto the Cauvery in

the south. The Bahamanis too came till the imperial capital in 1450. Humiliation the empire had to face forced his own son to kill Mallikarjuna and Mallikarjuna was succeeded by his cousin (uncle Pratapa Devaraya's son) Virupaksha II in 1465. Virupaksha II (1465-85) who dethroned Mallikarjuna did not prove to be any way better than his cousin. He was weak and vicious and taking advantage of his incapacity, the Bahamanis under the aegis of their able minister Mahmud Gawan conquered Konkan and Goa in 1469-70, and also Belgaum (1472-74). In the east, Kondapalli and Rajamundry belonging to the Gajapatis,were also taken by the Bahamanis, and in the South, the Pandyas in Tamilnadu also revolted. Saluva Narasimha, the governor of Chandragiri disgusted by the inability and inaction of the Emperor, on his own captured Udayagiri (1469) from the Gajapati and reconquered the lost territories in Tamilnadu. He reached till Rameshwaram victorious, defeating all revolting feudatories of the empire. In the West, his commander Tuluva Ishwara conquered territories around Bangalore.

Insubordination of feudatories and officials was common. Infuriated by this, Virupaksha's own son killed Virupaksha in 1485 and his another son, Praudharaya came to the throne. But his rule was also short lived and Saluva Narasimha usurped power in 1485.

Saluvas and Tuluvas

Saluva Narasimha saved the empire when it was about to crumble down due to the incapable last Sangama rulers. This hereditary commander of the Empire administering Chandragiri had by his own efforts conquered Udayagiri (1469) and Kondavidu (1480) and his general Tuluva Ishwara took Bangalore, Nagamangala and Shrirangapattana under his control. Soon after the death of Virupaksha in 1485, Saluva Narasimha took the reins of administration in his own hands and saved the empire. But much of his time of six-year rule was spent in facing various rebellions and disturbances. There was revolt led by the Ummattur chieftain, and on the West Coast of the Santaras of Kalasa-Karakala and the rulers of Haduvalli near Bhatkal. Udayagiri was taken back by the Gajapatis. When Narasimha was trying to take it back, sudden death came to him in 1491. When Saluva Narasimha died, his minor son was appointed successor and Narasimha had made Tuluva Narasa Nayaka, son of his trusted general Tuluva Ishwara, the regent. The first son Timma who was proclaimed Emperor soon came to be murdered, and Narasimha's second son Saluva Narasimha II, was proclaimed the Emperor. Narasa Nayaka continued as the regent.

Narasa Nayaka succeeded in keeping Bijapur at bay and pushing the Gajapatis, trying to encroach upon Vijayanagara,back. On his death, his son Tuluva Narasimha succeeded him in 1503, and Saluva Narasimha II who had been confined to Penukonda fort came to be murdered in 1505. Thus Tuluva Vira Narasimha also called Bhujabalaraya (1503-1509) became the sole ruler. Bijapur's efforts to capture Adoni were foiled by him. He courted the friendship of the Portuguese

who arrived on the West Coast in 1498. But much of his time was spent only in facing rebellions.

Krishnadevaraya

The greatest among the Emperors of Vijayanagar, Krishnadevaraya (1509-29) was the step-brother of Vira Narasimha. He had been a joint ruler with his brother even earlier to 1509. He was an able conqueror and a great scholar. He defeated Gajapati in 1509 and also the combined army of the Bijapur and the Bahamani rulers at Doni and pursued them till Kovilkonda where they were again defeated. His coronation took place soon after, in January 1510, and then another encounter followed with Yusuf Adilshah, and Yusuf was not only defeated, but according to one authority Yusuf was even killed. He suppressed the revolt on the West Coast by sending an army to Mangalore and also conquered Ummattur in Mysore district in around 1512-13. Krishnadevaraya had married Tirumaladevi from Shrirangapattana, the daughter of Vira Odeya, the feudatory of the place.

Krishnadevaraya reconquered Raichur from Bijapur in 1512, and in the east he secured Udayagiri from the Gajapati in 1513, followed by the wresting of impregnable forts like Kandukuru, Addanki, Vinukonda, Bellamakonda, Nagarjunakonda, Ketavaram and Kodavidu by 1515. Then he also took Vijayawada and Kondapalli and subdued Telangana. He further made inroads into the Gajapati's kingdom after taking Rajamundri and Simhachalam and erecting a pillar of victory at Potnur. He invested Gajapati's capital Cuttack and the Gajapati came to terms and married his daughter to the Emperor. On way back from Kalinga, he defeated the Sultan of Golkonda and foiled the efforts of Bijapur to retake Raichur. Still Bijapur ruler took Raichur again in 1522. The Emperor repulsed the Bijapur garrison from Raichur Fort and pursued the Bijapur army till the capital city. He entered and camped in the city for four days in March 1522. He also entered Gulbarga and crowned the young Bahamani prince (who had been imprisoned by his own commander). Assuming the title " Yavanarajya Pratishthapanacharya" he returned to the capital in 1523. Till his death, he ruled the empire peacefully though during his last days Raichur was lost by him. He was a great patron of letters, and Telugu poet Allasni Peddana and Kannada poet Timmanna were in his court, among many others. A record from Marenahalli, Tavarekere Hobli dated 1524 announces a grant by Konappa Nayaka (the carrier of the Ganga water to Krishnadevaraya) of the village to the Varadaraja temple at Kanchi for the merit of prince Tirumala and (Saluva) Timmanna Dannayaka (Mg 82). Another record of Krishnadevaraya's times is dated 1515 from Agara near Bangalore announcing a donation for the upkeep of the Agara tank (Bn 80).

Achutaraya (1530-42) the step-brother of Krishnadevaraya who succeeded him reconquered Raichur in 1535 from Bijapur. This had been lost to the empire during the last days of Krishnadevaraya. He also suppressed the revolts of

Challappa, an Officer at Kanchi and also the ruler of Tiruvadi in Kerala. The invasion of the Gajapati and the Qutbshah of Golconda was repulsed and they were pursued till Vijayawada. But Achutaraya was not such a capable ruler like his elder brothers and administration fell into the hands of his two brothers-in-law called Salakam brothers. Portuguese traveller Nuniz visited his court. A record from Harohalli dated 1530 mentions Krishnappa Nayaka being granted 'Nayakatana' of Solur Nadu and his donating Harohalli village to the temple of Tiruvengalanatha of Singapura (Bn 28). Similarly Kempadevarasa (Kempegauda I) was granted the Nayakatana of Yelahanka Nadu by Achutaraya in 1532 (Bn 57). Hesaraghatta was converted into an *agrahara* with the name Shivasamudra and the Chandramoulishwara temple was built by installing a Linga brought from Varanasi by a gentleman (name lost) in 1533 in the days of Achutaraya. The record also refers to the formation of tank by impounding the waters of the Arkavathi (Bn 31).

Ramaraya and Decline

On the death of Achutaraya in 1542 his child son Venkata was crowned in 1542, and Achuta's brother-in-law Sakala Tirumala assumed power and killed the prince. The feud for succession strengthened the hands of the opponents of Sakala Tirumala after he killed prince Venkata. Supporters of Sadashiva (nephew of Achuta, son of the latter's brother Ranga) led by Aliya Ramaraya of the Aravidu family (and son-in-law of Krishnadevaraya) succeeded in crowing Sadashiva in 1543 and Sakala Tirumala committed suicide. But Sadashiva was an emperor only in name, and Ramaraya wielded all power with the support of his younger brothers Aliya Tirumala and Venkatadri. An able administrator and diplomat., Ramaraya was over-confident about his capacity and he dismissed many officers who had served the empire hereditarily and appointed his own favourites. This weakened the empire. He successfully interfered in the affairs of the Deccan Shahi rulers and expanded the borders of the empire till the Krishna in the North and even beyond. The Bijapur rulers who had been humiliated by Krishnadevaraya and had been harbouring deep hatred towards the empire took the lead in organising a confederacy against the empire. Ramaraya collected tribute from the rulers of Kandy in Srilanka. He also took to task the Portuguese at San Thome on the East Coast for their mischievous activities.

But at the battle of Rakkasatangadi in 1565, Ramaraya was killed and Vijayanagara was deserted by his brother Tirumala and emperor Sadashiva who fled to Penukonda. The Vijayanagara city came to be pillaged and damaged by the victorious army of the Deccan Sultans.

From Penukonda, Tirumala started administering the empire. Sadashiva, the nominal ruler died in 1570 and Aliya Tirumala in 1572. Six more rulers of the Aravidu family ruled over the truncated empire from Penukonda, later

Chandragiri, and finally from Vellore till 1646. They were Sriranga I (1572-86), who was Aliya Tirumala's elder son, followed by his younger son Venkata II (1586-1614). The next rulers were Tirumala's grandson (son Rama's son) Sriranga II (1614), the latter's son Ramadeva (1617- 32), Aliya Ramaraya's grandson Venkata III (1632-42) and the latter's nephew (brother's son) Sriranga II (1642-46). The lone record of Sadashiva from the district is dated 1544 from Allalasandra in Bangalore dt area where one Maratheya Vithaleshwara Odeya is stated as the Mahamandaleshwara and his agent Rachur Narasimhaya announces a grant of Jakkur village for the Allalanatha temple of the place (Bn 30).

After the death of Tirumala in 1570, the imperial authority was weakening. Though Venkata II (1586-1614) was an able ruler, soon after his death, the wars for succession further weakened the empire. The rulers of Bangalore (of Kempegouda's family) mention Sriranga, described as ruling from Penukonda, even after his ouster from his capital Vellore (1646) when he became an "emperor without an empire" and even after his death. He is described as emperor from 1630 to 1713 in the records found in the area, especially of the Bangalore-Magadi rulers to suit their own convenience.

THE YELAHANKA NADAPRABHUS

The most prominent among the feudatories of Vijayanagar from this district were the Bangalore-Magadi rulers, popularly known as the Kempegaudas. They were originally the Yelahanka Nadaprabhus, later having Bangalore as their headquarters and after the Adilshahi campaigns in 1637-38, shifting their headquarters to Magadi and Savandurga from where they ruled till their overthrow by the Mysore dynasty in 1728. *Virabhadra Vijayam* in Sanskrit and *Kempegowda Jayaprashasti* in Kannada are notable literary sources for their history. It is this family which laid the foundations of the modern city of Bangalore. Tradition described them as hailing from Tamilnadu, Yenmanji Puttur near Kanchi and also as descendants of the founder of the Avati Nadaprabhus. But the whole story that seven members of a family could establish seven separate dynasties cannot be accepted as historically true. They belonged to Morasu Okkalu Community, Morasunadu being mostly a part of present Bangalore district, having parts of Bangalore South, Hoskote and Anekal taluk areas and areas on the western fringe of Kolar district touching these taluks and parts of Hosur and Denkanikote taluks of Dharmapuri district in Tamilnadu. Uttur in Yenamanji Nadu in the present Mulbagal tq could be the place of their origin. It is likely that the family also spoke Telugu as it was a popular literary medium in Vijayanagara times. But all the Morasu Vakkalus are Kannada speaking. Morasu Okkalus are highly attached to the Bhairava at Seethebetta, Kolar tq, not far away from Uttur.

The first known figure of the family was Bayiregauda, the Yelahanka Nadaprabhu, as mentioned in literary traditions. An inscription from Kitaganur in

Hoskote tq of the days of Emperor Bukka I dated 1367 (Ht 117) speaks of one Yelahanka Nadaprabhu whose name is partially effaced but ends with ".....rideva". This can be read as Bayirideva, referring to Bayiregauda. No other details regarding this prince are known. Some accounts hold Jayagauda described as the next ruler of Yelahanka as the son of Ranabayiregouda of Avati. But inscriptions of the Nadaprabhus of Avati are seen only from the end of the 16th century. Kempananjegowda is the first prince after Bayiregauda mentioned in records, and Jayagauda is spoken of only in literary sources, and is described as either the father or the ancestor of Kempananjegauda (or Kempanachegauda). A clear and regular account of the family based on inscriptions begins from Kempanachegauda. The earliest mention of Kempanachegauda in an inscription is in 1578 A.D. from a bell in the Gangadhara temple of Shivaganga, said to have been donated by him but the record appears to be posthumous to him as in 1578 it was his grandson that was ruling and not he. He is spoken of as the grandfather of Immadi Kempegauda in the Bangalore copper plate dated 1597, a grant to a priest. Achutaraya having granted the Nayakatana of Yelahankanadu to Kempadevarasa is mentioned in a record from Dasarahalli dated 1532 (Bn 57).

His son Kempegauda I (c 1510-70) is responsible for building the modern city of Bangalore (c 1537), erecting a mud fort here to the north of the now existing fort which covered the area of Avenue Road and its surroundings. This he is said to have done at the instructions of Emperor Achutaraya and it is he who raised the Basavanagudi (temple) and expanded the Gavigangadhara and Someshvara temples. He is also credited with the construction of the Sampangi tank, the Kempambudhi and the Dharmambudhi tanks in Bangalore and also a tank inside the fort. He granted Chokkanahalli to a temple for the merit of Achutaraya in 1532. One Telugu Yakshagana called *Ganga-Gouri Sallapam* is ascribed to him. A statue of his is found at the Gangadhara temple at Shivaganga, though the inscription on it is dated 1609, perhaps a posthumous writing. The record mentions "Kempayagauda son of Kempanachayagauda". It is said that the prince minted his own coins, and as a result incurred the displeasure of the Vijayanagara Emperor who held him captive for sometime at his capital Penukonda, and later, being assured of his loyalty, was released. For some time his elder son Giddegauda (c 1570-85) administered the territory, according to literary sources but inscriptions do not mention this prince. Kempegauda II's earliest record is the Bangalore copper plate quoted above, dated 1597 which says that it is he who erected the four towers *(shikharas)* at the four cardinal points at Bangalore. Aravidu Venkata ruling from Penukonda is described as his overlord. A record of his mother (step-mother) Venkatakrishnajamma dated 1599 (Kg 12) is found at Krishnasagara, Kunigal, announcing the founding of an *agrahara*. He also founded the Kempapura Agrahara in Bangalore City in 1597 favouring 48 scholars. Of his other numerous records, one copper plate from Magadi dated 1630 announces grant of two villages, Kanchugarahalli and Shinganahalli to the Rameshwara temple. (Ma 1). He appears to have occupied Magadi area at the beginning of the 17th century as per imperial

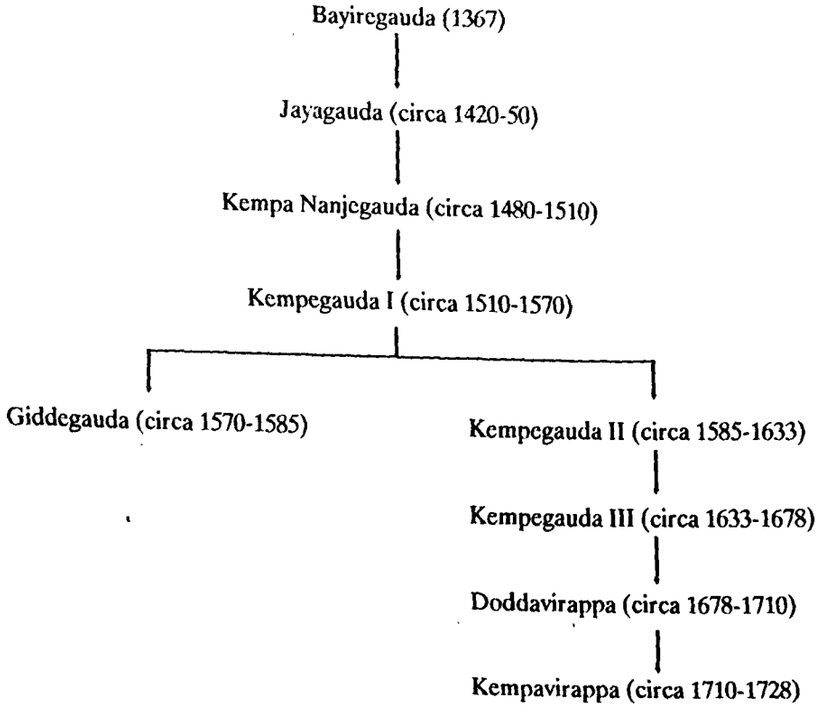
instructions. In 1621, he also made a grant to the Kalleshwara temple at Kalleha (Kalya; Ma 25), and perhaps he also caused to be erected the northern gate (*bagalu*) of the same temple in c 1625 (cyclic year Krodhana; Ma 24). Two records from Bangalore City (Bn 1 and 2) also speak of him, and of these, one dated 1628 is regarding a grant made by the merchant community to the Ranganathaswamy temple. His period of rule can be considered as between 1585 to 1633 A.D. He is believed to have further expanded the Ulsoor Someshwara temple and built the Karanji tank of the Basavanagudi area, now extinct. An extinct tank near the present Binny Mills is also ascribed to him. He and his father were responsible for the development of modern Bangalore as a town. They invited traders and artisans, especially weavers from outside to come and settle down in Bangalore. The Ranganathaswamy temple grant quoted above indicates that Bangalore was already humming with commercial activity. It is said to be in the Muttyalabeedi or pearl dealers' street.

Kempegauda III (1633-78), son of Kempegauda II is said to have helped his overlord, Venkata III (1630-42) to put down some unruly feudatories and this act earned him the title "Swamidrohara Ganda" (subduer of the treacherous to the master) from the Emperor. One of the important developments of his time was the attack by the Bijapur army led by Ranadulla Khan who conquered Bangalore in Dec. 1638. He forced Kempegauda to vacate Bangalore and make Magadi his headquarters. Kempegauda III had to pay tribute to Bijapur. But he and his successors continued to call themselves as the feudatories of Vijayanagara, that too of Sriranga III, long after this emperor had died and even the Empire had ceased to exist.

The records of Kempegauda III are seen confined to only Magadi tq region after his shifting the headquarters to Magadi. The hill- fort of Savanadurga became his headquarters. His Aralakuppe record dated 1667 speaks of his having built a *matha* at Kashi (Varanasi) and granting the Aralakuppe village for its maintenance (Ma 35). His Halashettihalli record dated 1674 speaks of creation of a tank Kempasagara and granting land for the upkeep of the tank and maintenance of he-buffaloes (to be harnessed to cart) for desilting purpose to one *bovi* (mason; Mg 30). The Kempasagara record of the same year speaks of creation of an *agrahara* in that village and granting it to 12 scholars. The copper plate dated 1669 from Magadi records grant of four villages to the Veerabhadra temple, but the name of the prince is given as Kempegauda II (Ma 2). His last known record is a stone inscription from Magadi dated 1676 which repeats the donation made in the Halashettihalli record of 1674.

His successor Doddaveerappa (c 1678-1710) mentions Srirangaraya at Penukonda as his overlord. A copper plate from Magadi (Ma 8) dated 1681 announces the donation of lands in two villages Kallikere and Donkanapura to 15 brahmins by him and he is addressed as Mummadi Doddaveerappa. In 1685 he donated the village Shigekuppe to the Shringeri Matha (Ma 85). This record dated

1685 describes Sriranga at Penukonda as the overlord, though by then Sriranga had died. Doddaveerappa's successor was ("Mummadi") Kempaveerappa (c 1710-28) who appears to have been helping his father in administration even earlier, as indicated by a record of 1697 (Ma 85). (This record also mentions Sriranga as the overlord). Magadi copper plate dated 1713 (Ma 3) announces the grant of Udduralahalli village to Gavi Gangadhara probably at Shivaganga. A similar copper plate from Magadi announces donation of Jettanahalli and Shirupatihalli villages to the Magadi Someshwara temple in 1712. It is he who built this huge temple at Magadi in that year. In 1728, Mysore ruler Dodda Krishnaraja's Dalavayi Devaraja attacked Magadi and took Kempavirappa prisoner. This last prince died at Srirangapattana and with him the dynasty ended. By the establishment of Bangalore as a new town and beautifying Magadi, the family has left an indelible mark on the history of the region. Initially they had control over major parts of Bangalore, Nelamangala, Ramanagaram and Magadi taluks of Bangalore district and parts of Kunigal tq of Tumkur dt and later, after the conquests of Bijapur, they were confined to Magadi tq and parts of Kunigal tq regions only. They were patrons of scholarship and literature. Many tanks in Bangalore and Magadi taluk were created by the family to help irrigation as noted above.



THE SUGATUR CHIEFS

The Sugatur chiefs had Hoskote in Bangalore district as their headquarters and had control over major parts of Hoskote and Anekal taluks of Bangalore district and considerable parts of Kolar district like parts of Kolar, Shidlaghatta, Mulbagal, Chintamani and Bangarpet taluks. They call themselves as chieftains of Sugatur, hailing from Sugatur in Kolar tq and they appear to have had control over seven *nadus* in Vijayanagara times which included Hoskote, Kolalu (Kolar), Sugatur, etc. Literary sources like *Shankarasamhita* by a prince of the family and many inscriptions from Kolar and Bangalore help to outline the history of the dynasty. The first notable prince of the dynasty is Tammappa Gauda described as the son of Devayya. Tammappagauda is mentioned in a record from Malur tq dated 1422 (No. 188) and he appears to have enjoyed a long reign of more than 70 years, and a record dated 1494 (Ht186) states that it is he who built the town Hoskote which was also his headquarters. This record is a grant to a Veerashaiva Matha.

His successor was Chikka Tammendra (c 1495-1542) also called Chigaraya who is mentioned in a record from Mulbagal tq (no76) dated c 1500. Literary sources ascribe him of his defeating Turukas who assaulted Penukonda, a Vijayanagara town, but who these Turukas might be is not clear. His son Immadi Tammendra or Tammegauda II succeeded him in c 1542 and many inscriptions speak of him. A record from Nandagudi dated 1557 describes Emperor Sadashiva as his overlord and Tammegauda II is described as the *karyakarta* of Tirumala (Ramaraya's brother). He donated the village Simasandra to the Nandagudi Malleshwara temple (Amrita Mallikarjuna of 'Nanjiguli'; Ht 1). For the merit of one Erasomarajayya, he donated Anupuhalli to the Shivaganga temple in 1560 (Ht 73). In 1566 he makes a grant (perhaps to the Nelavagalalli Ishwara) for the merit of the Emperor Sadashiva (Ht 3). In 1581 he is found making a grant to a Veerashaiva saint Ettina Vadera Devaru (Ht 4). His younger brother called Timmappagauda is believed to have built the fort at Anekal in about 1603, according to literary sources.

Mummadi Tammagauda (c 1600-1669) or Tammagauda III was the son of Tammagauda II. He was himself a scholar and author in Kannada, Telugu and Sanskrit and a patron of scholars. *Shankarasamhite* is a Kannada poem by him, extant now. Many other works including Yakshaganas are ascribed to him. Telugu author Baddeveetidattaya wrote *Ganitadeepika* in his court. The prince is mentioned in a herostone from Sulibele dated 1602 (Ht 54). His record dated 1614 describes him as a subordinate of Emperor Ramadevaraya (An 47). A grant of his in 1629 is recorded at Sarjapura (An 10). His Doddanallur record is a grant for the merit of his father, dated 1661 (Ht 79). The 1661 record describes Srirangaraya of Penukonda as his superior. Tammagauda was defeated by the army of Bijapur in 1638 and he was forced to vacate Hoskote and stay at Anekal. Hoskote came under the administration of Shahji, Bijapur's Jahgirdar at Bangalore.

His successor was Chikkaraya Tammegauda, his son (1669-93). A record from Mulbagal tq (No 241) dated 1688 announces a land grant by him to a Muslim Commander Yisafaji. Soon after he must have become a tributary of the Mughuls. His successor was Mummadi Chikkaraya Tammegauda (1693-1716). His Anekal copper plate dated 1693 calls Emperor Srirangaraya at Ghanagiri as his overlord. Two records of his successor called Shivanagauda dated 1706 are found in Bisanahalli and Kattigenahalli, both in Hoskote tq (MAR, 1919). The family later appears to have shifted to Punganur in Chittur dt of A.P.

BIJAPUR AND THE MARATHAS

In the year 1638, a large Bijapur army led by Ranadulla Khan (with the title Rustum-i-Zaman), commander of Mohammed Adilshah (1626-56) accompanied by Shahji Bhonsle invaded southern Karnataka, and after subduing Sira, Hiriyur etc., they subdued the Bangalore ruler Kempegauda II and made him tributary. He yielded without much resistance. He was forced to vacate Bangalore and move over to Magadi-Savanadurga area. The Bijapur army also conquered Dodballapur, Hoskote, Chikballapur and Kolar. An encounter with Mysore also followed. Shahji was granted Bangalore as *jahgir* and the *jahgir* included Bangalore, Hoskote, Chikkaballapur, Dodballapur, Kolar and Chintamani area. Kanakagiri (Raichur dt) in the north was also a part of Shahji's *jahgir*. In addition Shahji also had a *jahgir* near Pune, where his senior wife Jijabai and son Shivaji lived. Shahji lived in a palace called 'Gaurimahal' in the present Chikpet area. *Radhamadhava Vilasa Champu*, a Sanskrit poem by Jayarama Pindya, patronised by Shahji gives a description of Shahji's court at Bangalore, which had many artists and scholars in Sanskrit, Marathi, Persian and Kannada. In his early years, Shahji's son Sambhaji assisted Shahji in administration, and at a later date Ekoji or Venkoji, another son. Jayaram Pindya also informs us that Koyaji, an illegitimate son of Shahji, also helped his brother Ekoji in administrative matters. Shahji collected tribute from the neighbouring Palegars, and together with his own, remitted annual dues to Bijapur regularly. But revolt of his son Shivaji against Bijapur in 1646 resulted in Shahji's arrest in 1648 and his confinement in Bijapur. But in 1649 he was released and allowed to return to Bangalore. In his absence, his son Sambhaji took care of the administration of Bangalore *jahgir*. The Marathi work *Shivabharath*, while speaking of Bangalore of Shahji's times states that city had huge fortifications and deep moats and it was a beautiful city. There were many tanks around the fort. Some houses in the city had their walls decorated with attractive paintings. There were streets full of shops selling highly valuable merchandise. The city had plenty of pigeons and peacocks. The city also had huge and beautiful temples.

This *jahgir* was a part of the new Adilshahi province called Bijapur- Karnatak. Sira, a part of this province had a separate administrator, Malik Rihan. A record from Shivaganga dated 1652 announces the construction of a well at the Shivaganga hill by Shahji, the work being executed by his Parupatyagar called Tukaram Rao. In 1657, Shahji granted some land to some Muslim divine called Bavanur Ahmed

at Lakkur, Nelamangala tq (Nl 69). Sambhaji, Shahji's elder son, was in charge of Dodballapur area. A record from Hancharahalli in Dodballapur dated 1647 announces a grant to a Veerashaiva Matha of the place by Sambhaji. Sambhaji had married Jayantibai, the daughter of the Killedar of Shivneri near Pune (where Shivaji was born) and this lady, addressed as Jaitabai is also found administering some territories after the death of her husband Sambhaji in 1654. One of the sons of Sambhaji named Kannarayaji seems to have been in charge of Kolar region in 1653. Jaitabai is also seen enjoying some administrative powers around Kolar as testified by two records, one of 1666 and another of 1670 (Kl 222 and 224). Another son of Sambhaji called Malukoji or Manukoji is found mentioned in a record from Hoskote tq. At Hadakanahalli he donated *kattukodige* (land for taking care of a tank) to one Bayiregouda in 1667 (Ht 46). An earlier record of 1661 from Bevur Timmappa temple (Channapatna tq) speaks of a Maratha officer, erecting *uyyalemantapa* at the temple.

Shahji died in 1664, soon after his return from an expedition in the company of Bahlol Khan against the Keladi Nayakas by the close of 1663. Death came to him while engaged in a hunting expedition and he was cremated at Hodigere in Channagiri taluk where his *samadhi* is found even to-day. Earlier to this Shivaji had once visited Bangalore with his mother in around 1640-1642 and stayed at the town for some time. His second marriage with Sayibai Nimbalkar was consecrated in Bangalore. It is the atmosphere at Bangalore, where the remains of the glorious times of Vijayanagar Empire could still be seen which made Shivaji to dream of an independent Hindu kingdom, say some scholars.

Ekoji who succeeded Shahji took care of the Bangalore *jahgir*. But he often clashed with the Mysore ruler, especially Chikkadevaraya who had started encroaching upon his territory. Ekoji also conquered Tanjore in 1675. He had his adviser Raghunath Narayan Hanmante whom he had inherited from his father. But later Hanmante fell out from him and went to Raigad and persuaded Shivaji to come to the South and demand his share from his father's possessions in the south. Shivaji reached Tamilnadu, conquered Jinji and met his brother at Tanjore. But Ekoji was not willing to share his inheritance with Shivaji. In 1677 Shivaji conquered the whole of Bangalore *jahgir*, but later returned Bangalore and Hoskote to his sister-in-law (Ekoji's wife) Dipabai for pocket money, but retained Chikballapur, Dodballapur and Kolar under his control. His son Sambhaji also retained these regions under him as testified by some records in Kolar dt including the one on the Nandi Hill.A record from Hoskote tq from Agrahara village dated 1684 announces the rule of Sambhaji (Sambhajiraya). Another Mughul record from Dodaballapur speaks of the conquest of certain areas of Sambhaji by Aurangzeb.

But Ekoji who had started staying at Tanjore could not retain his Bangalore *Jahgir* for long. Mughul army which conquered Bijapur in 1686, soon descended on Bangalore too and acquired the Maratha *jahgir*. Of Ekoji's records, one at Malleswaram temple in Bangalore dated 1669 is famous. He donated

Medaraninganahalli to this temple. One of the records dated 1680 is found at Oderahalli in Kolar dt. Shahji's *jahgir* survived for nearly five decades in Bangalore dt and it included parts of Nelamangala and Channapatna taluks and the whole of Hoskote and Dodaballapur taluks. Two Kannada records at Sarjapura assigned to 1650 and 1652 A.D. by Rice speak of Muhammad Khan Saheb,perhaps a Bijapur Officer.

The Marathas at Bangalore continued the administrative units and institutions which they inherited in the region. Some offices came to be renamed in tune with the Bijapur set up. We come across words like 'Sugaturu hobali' or 'Chikkabal-lapura rajya' in their records which are all in Kannada. Shahji had also issued coins, based on the model of Bijapur.

The Mughul army that came to the South after conquering Bijapur, took Bangalore on 10th July 1687. Sambhaji, the Chatrapati from Raigad, sent Santaji Ghorpade with Trimbak Pingle to the South, and they attacked Bangalore. But as Kasim Khan, the Mughul Commander secured the help of the Mysore army, Sambaji could not prevent its capture by the Mughuls. Kasim Khan, the Mughul Commander, later handed over Bangalore and surrounding territories to Chik-kadevaraya of Mysore on lease *(ijara)* requiring the Mysore prince to pay regular tribute and keep a contingent of cavalry and infantry ready for use by the Mughuls. Kasim Khan himself had Sira as his headquarters. A Persian record dated 11th Oct. 1703 speaks of Chikkadevaraya paying 4,000 ashrafis (gold coins) and 5,000 rupees as *peshkash* (tribute) to Aurangzeb. The Mughuls had a regular Fauzdar posted at Bangalore despite the fact that the place was leased out to Mysore. According to a Persian record of May 1703, the name of the earlier Fauzdar of Bangalore was Siddi Abdullah with a *mansab* of 250 Zat and 50 Sawars. A record of July 1703 informs us that Nurullah was the Fauzdar of Bangalore and he was succeeded in that post by Muhammad Tahir Khan in the same month and he held a *mansab* of 500 Zat and 80 Sawars. Thus it is clear that though Bangalore was handed over to Mysore, some kind of control was continued to be exercised by the Mughuls over the City by posting their own officers perhaps till the days of Aurangazeb's campaigns. (These records were brought to light by Dr. Sethumadavarao Pagadi). When Bangalore was directly under the Mughuls, Rajaram, who was escaping from Raigad to Jinji, passed through Bangalore. The Mughuls constructed the mosque at Taramandalpeth in the city. An inscription at Dodballapur in Persian (Db 31) states that Ballapur was conquered in the 32nd year of Alamgir's (Aurangzeb) reign (in 1689) by Kasim Khan, the Fouzdar of Karnatak from Sambhaji. The Fort was put in the charge of one Sheik Abdulla from Delhi in 1691.

MYSORE DYNASTY

The Mysore royal family's inroads into the areas towards Bangalore Rural district began in the days of Chamaraja V in about 1629-30 when he conquered

Channapatna. Later Chikkadevaraya secured Bangalore and the surrounding hoblis in 1689. The Mysore rulers were among the many minor feudatories of Vijayanagara that originated during the beginning of the 15th century, but emerged as successors to the fortunes of the Vijayanagara empire during the 17th century in South Karnataka. Mysore came to further digest many big and small Palegars during the 18th century by the efforts of Haider Ali who came to rule over almost the whole of Karnataka and parts of Kerala, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh. The State was reduced to the status of a subsidiary of the British in 1799. In 1799, it secured more territory than what it had prior to the advent of Haider in Karnataka (though it lost the possessions of Tamilnadu) and this Kannada dynasty developed the State to serve as a nucleus to foster Kannada language and Karnataka's culture. When Karnataka was unified in 1956, it was around the nucleus of this territory ruled by the Mysore princes. Earlier they ruled from Mysore, and from 1610, Shrirangapattana was their headquarters. The capital was shifted to Mysore again in 1799. From 1831, administrative headquarters was shifted to Bangalore, though the royal capital continued at Mysore. The district owes a lot including its moder-nisation to the Mysore royal family.

The rulers of Mysore claim to belong to the family of the Yadavas of Dwaraka, and they claim that their rule started from 1399. But their presence as rulers would be felt only during the 16th century in the days of (Bettada) Chamaraja Wodeya III, a contemporary and feudatory of Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagar. Yadu and Krishna, two brothers from Dwaraka came and settled down in Mysore according to the traditional accounts of Mysore, but there is no contemporary documentary evidence to their earlier rule for considerable time. Yaduraya or Vijaya is described as having ruled between 1399-1423. It is stated that Mysore had already a minor Palegar called Chamaraja who died by the close of the 14th century, and Yadu and Vijaya who were on a pilgrimage to visit the Chamundi temple were forced to interfere in the affairs of the Mysore principality as Chamaraja had died and his queen was being harassed by a general called Mara Nayaka of Karuganahally. With the help of a Jangama (Wodeyar), Yadu killed Mara Nayaka and married the daughter of Chamaraja and succeeded to the Mysore principality. The family assumed the name Wodeyar (Odeyar) in gratitude to the Jangama who had helped them. These are all traditional accounts. The successors of the family mentioned in records are Chamaraja I (1423-59), Timmaraja I (1459-78), Chamaraja II (1478-1513) and (Bettada) Chamaraja III (1513-53). The fact that there is no reference to the early members of the house in the records upto 1550, is, perhaps due to their having been purely local rulers within the jurisdiction of the Terakanambi region of the Shrirangapattana province of the Vijayanagara empire. "The dynasty, it would seem emerged from small beginnings into an important local power about the early years of the sixteenth century", says C. Hayavadana Rao. Chamaraja III is said to have built the fort in Mysore and named the place as Mysore Nagara (town). His son, Timmaraja II (1553- 72) defeated many local princelings

and assumed the title " Master of Holder of Titles" ('Birudantembara Ganda'). Timmaraja defeated the chief of Ummattur.

Timmaraja's successor was his youngest brother (Bola) Chamaraja IV. Chamaraja III had three sons, and the next ruler Bettada Devaraja (1576-78) was his grandson, son of Krishnaraja, his second son. Rule of Chamaraja IV was very short (1572-76) and he was nicknamed as 'Bola' as a lighting is said to have struck him during his visit to the Chamundi and he turned completely bald *(bolu)* as a result. He was a contemporary of Emperor Sriranga I (1572-86). Chamaraja IV encroached upon the territories of other neighbouring feudatories like those of Karugahalli, Kannambadi, Amachawadi and Talakadu, and the Imperial army sent under Remati Venkatayya was repulsed. The Vijayanagara governor at Shrirangapattana, Rama, son of Emperor Tirumala concluded a treaty with him. Thus his overlordship over a total of 33 villages appears to have been conceded with a revenue of 3,000 pagodas and he appears to have had an army of 300. His successor was his nephew (brother's son, as noted above), Bettada Devaraja Odeya (1576-78) who was found incapable, and was deposed.

Raja Odeya

His successor Raja Odeya (1578-1617) was the eldest among the four sons of Chamaraja IV. He conquered Akki Hebbal from the Hole Narasipur chieftain in 1584, Rangasamudra and adjoining 12 villages in 1586, Mullur in 1591 and Harohalli in 1595. He destroyed the Karugahalli fort, and by this and other actions incurred the displeasure of the Imperial governor Tirumala at Shrirangapattana. Emperor Venkata II (1586-1614) ruling from Chandragiri was an able prince and this governor, Tirumala, Emperor's brother's son, was not loyal to him, and the misunderstandings between the two were taken full advantage of by Raja Odeya, and in 1610, he succeeded in capturing Shrirangapattana. He made it his capital. By then, he had also taken Arakere (1600), Sosale (1606), Bannur (1607) Kannambadi and Bukanakere (1608), Belur, Gama, and even Holenarasipur in 1609. The last named place was taken at the instructions of Tirumala himself as Lakshmappa Nayaka of the place had defied imperial authority. This was followed by capture of Shrirangapattana. The Imperial throne at the place is believed to have been acquired by Raja Odeya. Emperor Venkata II did not oppose this act of occupation of Shrirangapattana by Raja Odeya. Rather he welcomed the expulsion of his disloyal nephew Tirumala who soon after died. Villages Siriyur and Saragur and the territories of Terakanambi and Ummattur were also taken by him and soon after and Hura (1614) and Haradanahalli (1615) were also conquered. Major parts of Mysore and parts of Mandya district came under his control by his conquests. His realm touched the territories of Channapatna and Madurai. He started the Dasara Celebrations at Shrirangapattana from 1610. Raja Odeya enlarged Mysore to be a reckonable principality, from a small feudal fief of 33 villages inherited by him. He was succeeded by his grandson (Narasaraja's son) Chamaraj V (1617-37).

The period after the death of Emperor Venkata II was one of civil wars of succession at Chandragiri and Ramadeva (1617-32) who succeeded to the throne was faced with many problems. This weak authority helped Mysore to conquer Hoskote from Kannambadi, Maddur (1619) and Keregodu (1620). Later, Dalavayi Linganna took Talakadu (1621), Malavalli, Arikothara (Chamarajanagar), Bukanakere and Sindhughatta (1623), and Sathegala (1625). Heggadadevanakote was also taken in 1626. The next Dalavayi Basavalinganna captured Honganur, Amachawadi, Hadya and Katte Malalavadi and forced Bommarasayya of Periyapatna to pay tribute. Tagadur and Kottagala were also acquired in 1626. Ghatta Mudaliyar below the ghats was forced to pay an annual tribute of 3,000 varahas. The next Dalavayi was Vikramaraya who took Channapatna, Kanakanahalli (Kanakapura) and Bellur. Thus Mysore kingdom now extended till parts of Bangalore Rural dt. In 1634, Mysore acquired Kolatur (Channarayapatna) in the north-west. His successor was Raja Odeyar II, his youngest uncle, the last of the four sons of Raja Odeya I, actually a posthumous son, and he had a very short rule of (1637-38). He came to be killed by Dalavayi Vikramaraya.

Kanthirava Narasaraja

Kanthirava Narasaraja I (1638-59) is one of the great rulers of Mysore. He was the cousin of Raja Odeya II being the grandson of (Bola) Chamaraja IV. His court poet, Govinda Vaidya's work *Kanthirava Narasaraja Vijayam* contains many important details of his rule, and it even likens him to God Narasimha. During his time, the Vijayanagara's nominal control vanished with Vellore being taken by the Bijapur-Golcond army in 1646. But even before that, Bijapur entered the region. The huge army of Bijapur led by Ranadulla Khan which took Bangalore, next laid siege to Shrirangapattana. Though Kanthirava claims to have repulsed them, it was not before paying some indemnity or tribute. Kanthirava conquered Danayakanakote and Satyamangala in the south from the Madurai ruler. He also wrested Turuvekere, Periyapatna, Bettadapura, Rudrapatna, Kadaba and Yelahanka near Bangalore. Bijapur General Mustafa Khan opposed him in 1640 but failed to subdue Mysore. In another war with Bijapur two years after, Kanthirava secured Channarayapatna fort in lieu of some tribute to Bijapur. He secured many more territories in Tamilnadu in 1642. The area acquired included Singanallur, Kaveripuram and Changappadi. Hampapura was taken from Holenarasipur after forcing the chief of the place to pay dues in 1644. Nanjundaraja of Periyapatna was taken captive in 1645 and the territory acquired fully, as already noted. Kanthirava built the Narasimha temple at Shrirangapattana and the Shrirangapattan fort was expanded. He minted his own coins known as Kanthirayi pagodas on the Vijayanagara pattern.

Kanthirava Narasaraja was childless and he was succeeded by Doddadevaraja, the eldest son of Muppina Devaraja (1659), the third son of (Bola) Chamaraja IV (1572-76). This Muppina Devaraja was the youngest brother of Kanthirava Narasaraja's father. But, as Doddadevaraja could not manage the affairs of the

State, his younger brother Kempa Devaraja known in history as Dodda Devaraja or Devaraja succeeded him (1659-1673). He was the third son of Muppina Devaraja. Soon after coming to the throne, he had to face an invasion of Keladi and Shivappa Nayaka reached Shrirangapattana itself, but an epidemic forced him to withdraw. The Madurai Nayaka who invaded his territory had to lose Erode and Dharmapuri to Mysore. The king also marched northwards and conquered Huliyurdurga, Kunigal and Chikkanayakanahalli.

Chikka Devaraja Odeyar

Devaraja's successor was Chikka Devaraya (1673-1704), his nephew, son of Dodda Devaraja who had ruled for some time. During his time Mysore territory saw unprecedented expansion. Chikkadevaraja conquered territories in the north like Hassan, Banavar, Vastare and Chikmagalur. Shivaji who visited Bangalore in 1677 plundered Mysore territory. Chikkadevaraja appears to have bought him off as suggested by Jesuit records. Still, he claims to have defeated Shivaji and assumed the title 'Apratima Vira'. The Keladi rulers in alliance with Sambhaji (Shivaji's son) and Golconda opposed him at Banavar, but they were routed in 1682. Kengeri, Chikkanahalli and Thyamagondlu (all around Bangalore) were also acquired by him.

The Mughuls conquered Sira and descended on Bangalore in 1687. Chikkadevaraya secured Bangalore and Hoskote on lease *(ijara)* from the Mughuls and agreed to pay them annual tribute in return and also keep a subsidiary force ready for them. He built the Venkataramana temple in Bangalore Fort. The Marathas (Harji Raje Mahadik, Sambhaji's brother-in-law) sent an army from Jinji. The Maratha Commanders in this army called Dadaji Kakade, Jaitaji Katkar and Nimbaji Ghatge were killed by him when they attacked Dharmapuri. Later another Maratha Commander, Yeshwantrao (from Tanjore) laid siege to Hosur. Chikkadevaraya had him disfigured by cutting his nose and routed him. Bangalore was acquired together with its surrounding areas which had in all 12 *hoblis*, and the area was looked after by a Mysore Parupatyagar. Bangalore had 12,000 weavers under him and was a flourishing commercial centre.

Chikkadevaraya's *kaul* with Aurangzeb which secured him Bangalore made him a sort of feudatory of the Mughuls. Though the Mysore records claims that Muguls were in alliance with him and treated him as a friend, it was not a factual situation. (A Persian record dated 24th May 1703 clearly speaks of Chikkadevaraya having paid *peshkash* or tribute to Aurangzeb). Mysore taking territories on lease from the Mughuls made them pay heavily in the long run. The Nizam, the Nawab of Arcot and the Marathas (Peshwas) started attacking Mysore repeatedly to collect the dues Mysore owed to the Mughuls during subsequent decades. (This reason is not properly stressed by historians of Mysore). The Mughuls would have attacked and devoured Mysore easily but for the strong Maratha challenge they

had to face at the hands of Tarabai and her commanders who harassed the Mughul army continuously even after the death of Sambhaji (1689) and Rajaram (1700).

Chikkadevaraja was not only a conqueror but an able administrator. He organised the secretariat called Athara Cutchery with which nomenclature it came down even till the 20th century. The State was divided into 84 *gadis* (or taluks). The machinery to collect taxes was so streamlined that huge reserves accumulated. He was called 'Navakoti Narayana' because of the wealth the State came to acquire. He appointed Dalavayi Doddayya to look after the Bangalore area (with 12 hoblis). A new fort of mud to the South of the existing one earlier built by Kempegouda was raised in Bangalore and the Kote Venkataramana temple was also constructed in it.

Being a Srivaishnava and a devotee of Cheluvanarayanaswamy of Melukote, Chikkadevaraja composed *Chikkadevaraya Binnapam* in Kannada in praise of the deity. Kannada poets Tirumalarya (who was his minister), Tirumalarya's younger brother Singararya, Chikupadhyaya, Sanchiya Honnamma and Singaramma were patronised by him. In fact Mysore was the only important court which fostered Kannada scholarship in the long run on the foundations laid by the rulers like Chikkadevaraya. On the death of the Chikkadevaraya in 1704, Aurangazeb had ordered the seizure of his treasure. The Mughul records call him only as the "Zamindar" of Shrirangapattana and on his death, Aurangzeb's order for the seizure of his treasury says that" the bear has entered the jaws of death" as pointed out by Sethumadhavarao Pagadi. At the time of his death, his kingdom extended till Salem in the east, till Hassan and Kadur in the West, to Coimbatore in the South and Tumkur in the North. He is credited with the establishment of some kind of postal system (Anche). Bangalore had three Shanbhogs to look after revenue matters in his time according to one source. When he died, none of his queens committed *sati* and his was the first such example. His son, Kanthirava Narasaraja II (1704-1714) was dumb, and this resulted in many developments leading to weakening the royal authority.

The general despatched by Aurangazeb to Mysore to "seize the treasury", Daud Khan was intercepted by the Maratha movements. Kanthirava II agreed to pay 15 million rupees and other presents to the Mughuls, but did not actually pay. The death of Aurangzeb in 1707 emboldened Mysore and they conquered Chikballapur and levied tribute on the ruler of Midigeshi near Madhugiri and the Mysore army marched till Sira, the Mughul headquarters in 1710. This resulted in the Mughul officer attacking Mysore in 1711 and levying tribute. Kanthirava's record dated 1705 speaks of his having donated the village Kottanur to the Kote Venkataramana temple of Bangalore (An 118).

On the death of Kanthirava II in 1714, his 12 year old son (Dodda) Krishnaraja succeeded him. Kanthirava II being dumb and his son a boy while ascending the throne, paved the way of relegation of the actual ruler to the background in Mysore history. The members of the Kalale family who were also the in- laws of the family

became Dalavayis, and in the long run they assumed power as Sarvadhikaris. Kalale Cheluvayya from 1714 to 1726 and Kalale Devarajayya from 1724 held the post. The Nawab of Sira Amin Khan invited Mysore army to help him in internal feud between the various Mughul officers. But Tahir Khan replaced Amin Khan at Sira, and Mysore's effort to help the deposed Nawab only incurred the displeasure of the other Mughul officers, the Nizam and the Arcot Nawab, Sadatullah. Thus a huge army of Mughuls led by Sadatullah of Arcot assisted by Sira, Kurnool and Kadapa Nawabs and contingents of Ikkeri and Gutti attacked Shrirangapattana in 1724 and Mysore had to pay Rs. one crore which included arrears of tribute to the Mughuls. By then, Chatrapati Shahu had secured the right of collecting Chaut and Sardeshmukhi from the Mughul Emperor in the six southern Subhas in 1714. His representative, Peshwa Bajirao descended on Shrirangapattan in 1727 and collected Rs. 21 lakhs. Soon after this, in 1728 Dalavayi Devarajayya conquered Magadi and put an end to the rule of the Kempegaudas. The Dalavayi then proceeded on some adventures in Tamilnadu by marching against Salem. But the financial position of Mysore weakened due to Mughul and Maratha levies was further weakened by these misadventures in Tamilnadu. Certain parts of the district like Sarjapur were perhaps under the Marathas during this time. One Subba Rao Venkaji's (a Jahgirdar) grants from Sarjapur dated 1733 speak of administrative units like *sammat* Sarjapur, *taraf* Mugalur and *mavuje* Neriga (An 12 and 13).

Weak Rulers

On the death of Krishnaraja I in 1732, his adopted son, Chamaraja VII succeeded to the throne. But the Kalale family aggrandized all power to itself. His efforts to assert his authority were thwarted by Dalavayi Kalale Devarajayya and resulted in his deposition in 1734, and his confinement to Kabbal fort where he died soon after. Later, Queen Devajamma, widow of Krishnaraja I, adopted another prince (Chikka) Krishnaraja II (1734-66). Dalavayi Devarajayya had to face the army of Arcot Nawab in 1737. The army came *via* Chikaballapur, Hoskote and Bangalore and looted these places. But the Dalavayi faced the army and he won a major victory at Kylancha near Channapatna. But the politics of Tamilnadu and Malabar kept the Dalavayi active during subsequent years. The resources of Mysore were drained without any actual financial gain.

In 1746, Nasir Jung, the Nawab of Arcot collected dues from Mysore. From 1746 Nanjarajayya of Kalale became the Dalavayi, he having married his daughter to Krishnaraja II in 1746. The political situation in the South was changing fast with the advent of the English and the French. The Arcot Succession War began in 1751, and Muhammed Ali enlisted the support of Mysore, Tanjore and Ghorapade of Gutti. Tiruchirapally was offered as a price to Mysore for its assistance to Muhammed Ali. But the prolonged engagements at Tiruchirapalli cost Mysore three crores of rupees. In 1753, the Marathas came and collected Rs. 30 lakhs as *chauth*. Again in 1755, the Maratha army sent by Peshwa Balaji Rao and Nizam's army led by Salbat Jung himself attacked Mysore demanding arrears. Nanjarajayya

was away at Srirangam. The Marathas were paid Rs. 56 lakhs. Nanjarajayya returned to the capital and made the prince trying to assert himself, a virtual prisoner. Then, the prince sought the help of the Peshwas against Dalavayi. Pashwa's commander Sadashivbhau reached Shrirangapattana with a strong army in March 1757. Nanjarajayya agreed to pay Rs 32 lakhs, and paid Rs six lakhs immediately, and pledged 13 taluks for arrears. In addition to the 13 taluks, the Maratha commander Mehandale also conquered Bangalore, Hoskote, Doddaballapur and Kolar soon after. This was followed by the conquest of Sira by them.

The misunderstandings between the prince and the Dalavayi continued. The army of Mysore, which was in arrears of pay, demanded payment and undertook *dharana* in front of the palace and Nanjarajayya's house. The treasury was empty and no funds could be procured. It was then that both the prince and Nanjarajayya invited Haider Ali, one of their distinguished commanders to intervene. Haider was then at Dindigul. With the help of Khande Rao, another officer, Haidar succeeded in controlling the situation. When Marathas led by Anandrao Raste and Gopalrao Patwardhan came back asking for arrears in 1758, Haider defeated them and captured Bangalore from them. Bangalore was conferred as a *jahgir* on Haidar Ali. Haider ousted Nanjarajayya from office. The prince honoured Haidar with the title Nawab Haider Ali Khan. What was to follow was the complete relegation of the prince to the background, and Krishnaraja II continued as prince only in name till 1766 and he was succeeded by his son Nanjaraja (1766- 70) as a ruler only in name. A grant to a Muslim Divine Atayal Shah of Bingipura in Anekal tq in 1759 is recorded in an inscription of Krishnaraja Wodeyar II (An 90).

Haidar Ali

Haidar Ali and his son Tipu Sultan are two notable figures in the history of Mysore who also came to have global fame as a result of their major role in the history of South India and also by their clash with the British. To Haider goes the credit of making Mysore a great power and expanding its size on an unprecedented scale. Haider was an ordinary captain in the army of Dalavayi Nanjarajayya. He rose into eminence during the storming of Devanahalli in 1747, when he demonstrated his daring and talent. Later in 1751, during the war fought near Jinji in connection with the Arcot succession, Haider was sent in the contingent from Mysore led by Barakki Venkata Rao which had gone to support Nizam Nasir Jung. When Nasir Jung was killed, Haider managed to secure two camels, laden with gold coins from the Nizam's mobile treasury. This gave him necessary capital for his future career as a militarist. Later, he was appointed the Foujdar at Dindigal in 1755. He had to administer a territory under Mysore ruled by 25 petty feudatories or Palegars. During these years, he could realise the value of the European techniques of warfare including regular drilling of soldiers, and used French experts to train his contingents. He had vast resources at his disposal also. It was

during these critical days when the Mysore army was on *dharana* demanding arrears of pay that Haidar was invited by Nanjarajayya to Shrirangapattana.

The Marathas in April 1758 captured Begur. Though they were ousted from Hoskote, Mehandale acquired Devanahalli. They further reached Channapatna and Maddur in August 1758, and proceeded towards Shrirangapattana. They insisted on the prince paying them Rs 50 lakhs. They assembled at Bangalore. Haidar was deputed to Bangalore. He took Bangalore and humiliated the Marathas. It has been already seen how Haidar managed to diffuse the crisis, got Bangalore as *jahgir* in 1758 and ousted Nanjarajayya. Haidar appointed Kabir Beg the Amaldar (Killedar) of Bangalore. The king who had got rid of Nanjarajayya and had appointed Haidar in his place, soon found himself to be in the clutches of the 'devil' after escaping from ' the deep sea'. Krishnaraja II won over Khande Rao to his side and with his help, tried to secure the assistance of the Marathas, led by Visaji Krishna Biniwale who was campaigning in the south, especially in Bangalore dt. Haider Ali was forced to leave Shrirangapattana in August 1760 as a result of an attack by Khande Rao and the royal party. He took shelter at Anekal. Anekal then had one of his in-laws, Ismail Ali as the Killedar. Through him he contacted Kabir Beg, the Killedar of Bangalore and entered the city. Haider borrowed Rs four lakhs from the bankers in Bangalore. Haidar's effort to enter Shrirangapattana were foiled. The troops of the royal party and those of the Marathas appeared to encircle him. Haidar was helpless. His two wives and children were taken captive by Khanderao. The Marathas were paid two years tribute by Mysore, and also Channapatna and Anekal were handed over to them. But then the news of the Maratha debacle at Panipat (1761) reached Visaji. He opened negotiations with Haider. Haider, though surprised by this sudden change of attitude, agreed to Visaji's terms, but soon refused to implement them as he had learnt of the plight of the Maratha power. Visaji left Karnataka in April 1761. The Mysore ruler was forced to placate Haider. The king was made to enjoy a *jahgir* worth Rs three lakhs and Haider was to administer the realm.

Thus by 1761, he was the most powerful figure in the Mysore Court with all political powers in his hands. The political crisis that developed in Mysore inevitably led to the state of affairs. Haider helped rebel Nizam Basalat Jung in his campaigns against the Marathas in Karnataka. He got himself nominated as the Nawab of Sira and later captured Chikballapur, Dodballapur, Penukonda and Madakashira in 1762. Haider strengthened the Bangalore fort built by Chikkadevaraya by using granite blocks by removing the old mud walls. His policies helped Bangalore to grow as a highly flourishing industrial and commercial centre, as testified by Buchanan. Growth of capital Shrirangapattana with a population of 1.50 lakhs helped Bangalore to develop its textile industry to perfection, catering to the needs of the luxurious court. A grant to a mosque of Sondekoppa by Krishnaraja II is recorded in the year 1763 (Nl 8).

The internal troubles in the Keladi kingdom helped Haider to capture it in 1763. The capture of Bidanur, capital of Keladi kingdom laid a vast booty at Haidar's disposal and this helped him in all his future ventures. This was followed by the capture (1764) of Sonda by Haidar. He proceeded against Gutti near Ananthapur, humiliated its Maratha chief Ghorpade, defeated the Savanur Nawab and extended his boundaries beyond the Thungabhadra till Dharwad. But soon the Marathas under Peshwa Madhava Rao defeated him in 1765. Gutti was returned to Ghorpade, and Haider agreed to pay tribute *(Khandani)* to the Marathas.

But Haider came into conflict with the British due to their alignment with the Arcot Nawab who wanted to collect his dues from Mysore as the Mughul representative. The First Anglo-Mysore War broke out in 1767. The British army led by Smith and Wood came as far as Anekal and Hoskote. Murari Rao Ghorpade joined them at Hoskote and they proceeded towards Bangalore. Haidar reached Bangalore from the West Coast on 9th August 1768 and turned the tide of war. The war resulted in the defeat of the British in Madras in 1769. A treaty was concluded. Haider could force the British to sue for peace and his prestige reached new heights. Haider had a large cavalry with quick mobility. His soldiers were trained by the Europeans. These were the source of his strength. Later, when the Marathas invaded Mysore, Madhavarao Peshwa came till Nijagal in 1770. The Marathas defeated Haider in 1771, the British did not come to his help as agreed upon by the Treaty in 1769. By a treaty he signed with the Marathas who had defeated him at Moti Talab very near Shrirangapattana, Marathas were permitted to retain Hoskote, Dodaballapur, Sira and Kolar (1772). But the death of Peshwa Madhava Rao in 1772 relieved Haider of the Maratha pressure. Raghunatharao (Raghoba) returned Madhugiri and Hoskote to Haider. In the meanwhile, Haider subdued Kodagu in 1773. He also retook Sira, Hoskote and Dodballapur from the Marathas. This was followed by capture of Bellary (1775) and Gutti (1776). (A Kannada source, *Maharajara Vamshavali* says that a large number of prostitutes from Bellary migrated to Shrirangapattana and Bangalore after this event). Later, he captured Chitradurga, another rich principality and an ally of the Marathas in 1779. Rivalry between Raghunath Rao and Nana Phadnavis kept the Maratha power busy. Major parts of Karnataka till Dharwad and Bellary, parts of Tamil Nadu and Kerala came under Haider's control. He befriended himself with the French. Haider began the work of construction of a palace in Bangalore fort in 1781. He also started the famous park, Lal Bag of Bangalore.

When Krishnaraja Wodeyar II died in 1766, and his son Nanjaraja Wodeyar became his successor, Haidar confiscated the royal *jahgir* given for the Raja's maintenance and all the cash and valuables in the palace. The prince became a virtual prisoner till his death in 1770. He was followed by his elder brother Chamaraja VII (1770-76).

In 1780, Haider joined the confederacy formed against the English. The confederacy consisted of Mysore, the Marathas and the Nizam. Bangalore became

the main base of military operations. Haider dashed into Tamil Nadu like an 'impetuous torrent' and had an upper hand in the war. But his other allies soon deserted him. He was isolated. Haider died of sickness in December 1782, when the Second Anglo-Mysore war was going on. His son Tipu continued the war. Haider's period saw the unprecedented expansion of Mysore territory, which more than doubled in size. It was 80,000 square miles in extent. To him goes the credit of having rid Karnataka of many warring minor principalities and welding it into one strong kingdom. It is he who put an end to many small principalities like Dodballapur, Chikballapur, Chitradurga, Harapanahalli, Bellary, Rayadurga and others. Its revenue rose to 110 lakhs varahas from 43 lakhs. "Haidar was entirely illiterate, though his natural ability and shrewdness enabled him to transact all his business with ease and scrutiny" says M. Shama Rao. As a warrior, organiser, administrator and statesman, he has a pride of place in Karnataka history. Though a devoted Muslim he never allowed his religion to interfere with political matters.

Tipu Sultan

Tipu had led armies and had won many victories for his father during the Second Anglo-Mysore War and even earlier. He continued the war with the British even after his father's death. He defeated the British at Wandiwash in 1783. But in the west, he lost Bidanur and Mangalore. He concluded a treaty (of Mangalore) with the British (1784). The French, with whom he was allied, deserted him after the signing of the Versailles Treaty in Europe in 1783, when the American War of Independence ended. This was followed by a war waged by Tipu against the Marathas who occupied Badami in 1786 as a reply to Tipu's action against Nargund. By the peace of 1787, Kittur, Nargund and Badami were returned to the Marathas. Two years later, Tipu attacked Travancore, a British ally and this caused the Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92). After some initial successes, Tipu had to face only reverses, and he came to be besieged in Shrirangapattana. Bangalore came to be captured by Lord Cornwallis after a 15-day struggle in March 1791. About 50 soldiers including Lt. Col. Moorhouse and Capt. Delany died in the siege operations and on Tipu's side, Bahadur Khan, the Killedar of Bangalore and 600 men died. A cenotaph was created in memory of the deceased British soldiers of Bangalore by the British later on. Home in his *Select Views of Mysore* (1791) speaks of Bangalore 'pettah' as 6,000 feet long and 750 feet broad. He says that 'Hyder and Tipu had established a mint, a foundry for brass cannon, a machine for boring them, an arsenal and magazines'. He calls the palace here completed in 1791 'the most splendid fabrics' and also 'grand and spacious'.

Via Kanakapura Cornwallis next marched towards Tipu's capital. Marathas joined him at Chinkurli. After being in the vicinity of Shrirangapattana, his army had to return to Bangalore on 11th July, 1791. Later, he captured the Nandidurg fort and also Savanadurga. From there he marched again towards Shrirangapattana. Tipu had to sue for peace in February 1792, ending hostilities. By the treaty signed in March 1792, his territory was reduced to half and he was forced to pay

an indemnity. Tipu felt hurt and humiliated. Bangalore area however, was returned to him by the British.

But the Sultan was indomitable. He would have no rest till the British were ousted from the country. He negotiated with the French, the Amir of Afghanistan and Sultan of Turkey. He refused to join the Subsidiary Alliance mooted by Lord Wellesley. This caused the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War. The British were joined by the Marathas and the Nizam. Shrirangapattana was besieged. Tipu fought heroically and fell (1799). Mysore was reduced to subjection. Tipu's belongings beyond the Western and the Eastern Ghats were retained by the British. The rest of the territory was returned to the successor of the Hindu royal family, Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, a child. Queen-mother, Lakshmammanni, wife of Krishnaraja II had been secretly negotiating with the British with the help of an agent stationed at Tanjore and had promised them all help for Tipu's ouster. When Chamaraja VIII, son of Krishnaraja II died in 1776, he was followed by Chamaraja IX a child adopted from Arikothara (Chamarajanagar) by queen Lakshmammanni. Haider had crowned this child in 1776. When the prince died in 1796, Tipu did not appoint a successor and kept the throne vacant. It was the child of this deceased prince, Krishnaraja III whom the British recognised as the king in 1799.

Buchanan says that Bangalore had risen to be a prosperous commercial city under Hyder, but Tipu had ruined its trade by prohibiting transactions with Arcot and Hyderabad States. Cornwallis plundered the city after its reduction in 1791. After securing the city back Tipu harassed the merchants on the pretence of their being friendly to the British. Many were shut within a hedge. On its capture by Gen. Harris in 1799 the merchants fled and even after the fall of Tipu," for some months the place continued deserted" he adds.

Tipu was well read, and he had a good understanding of world affairs. He was well informed about developments in sciences. He toiled hard for the prosperity of the State. To him goes the credit of introducing sericulture into Mysore on a large scale. The know-how for the purpose was secured from Bengal and mulberry cultivation was started in 21 centres. He prohibited the export of cotton to encourage textile industry and weavers from Tamil Nadu (Baramahals) came and settled down in his territory. Growing of sugarcane was especially encouraged and quality sugar and sugar candy were produced at Devanahalli and Hoskote, and Chinese experts were secured for this purpose. Manufacture of glass and fine wire (required for musical insturments) was initiated at Channapatna. Special steps were taken to encourage live stock, especially draught bullocks called 'Amritmahal'. Introduction of prohibition on production and sale of liquors and intoxicant drugs was another step of his. He had found a huge ordinance factory at Devanahally. At Bangalore, rockets were manufactured at Taramandalpeth. He had a curious mind, and had a love for reading. His library contained 2,000 books in various languages. "He had profited to a considerable extent in all sciences" says

Kirmani, his official historian and adds: "He was fond of introducing novelty and invention in all matters".

When Tipu assumed administration, the provinces (asofis) he had inherited from his father were five in number. But they were not uniform in size. Dr. M.H. Gopal has pointed out that out of the 171 *paraganas* or taluks in these five provinces, the province of Sira had only five taluks in it with a total revenue of two lakh varahas (pagodas) and Shrirangapattana had 102 taluks with a revenue of 17 lakh varahas. In 1796, his kingdom, which was slightly more than 62,000 square miles in area, was divided into 37 *asofis* (provinces) with a total of 124 taluks in them. Every *asofi* (province) had one *asof* and one deputy *asof* each. This province was divided into *amil* or taluk, which had an *amildar. Simpt* consisting of a group of villages was the next unit and below that was the village, looked after by the *patel.* For governmental correspondence, he reorganised Chikkadevaraya's postal system having Shrirangapattana and Bangalore among its seven main centres. He took great care to foster irrigation. Agriculture was extended by giving fallow lands free of revenue for the first year to willing cultivators. Takkavi loans were given to secure ploughts, etc.

But during his last years, Tipu appears to have grown more and more high handed. He came to replace Kannada and Marathi by Persian in administraton. In 1792, he ordered accounts to be kept only in Persian. This resulted in only Muslims being appointed as officials. Not one among his *asofs* (governors) was a Hindu in 1798. Not many educated Muslims could be had, and at times half literates, who were ignorant of administration, came to be appointed as officials. Their ignorance led to fall in revenue collection, says Kirmani. He extended liberal patronage to many Hindu temples and even made munificent grants to the Sringeri Matha. Though tolerant to other religions, he was a devout Muslim. To a new convert in his own kingdom, house tax was exempted, and 50% remission was given in land revenue.

Bangalore where trade had been ruined and its merchants who had deserted it soon after 1791 and in 1799 "are now flocking to it from all quarters", says Buchanan in May 1800.

Buchanan's Account

Dr. Francis Buchanan, commissioned by Arthur Wellesley to survey the newly acquired Tipu's territory came to Bangalore on 4th May and went westwards visiting Kengeri on 12th. After visiting Mandya and Mysore dt regions he returned to Bangalore on 22nd June and stayed here till July 2nd. He not only gives a general description of Bangalore as it then existed but also of its trade and industries, especially on its flourishing textile production and also of the social set-up by introducing the castes and communities in detail. Bangalore, during, the 'judicious government' of Hyder "became a place of importance", he says and adds, "Its trade was then great and its manufactures numerous". The Bangalore Fort "constructed

by Hyder after the best fashion of Mussulman Military architecture" was destroyed by his son "after he found how little it was fitted to resist British valour". Although the palace was earthen structure " it is not without some degree of magnificence" he says. The fort at Kengeri was found in good condition and Tipu had destroyed many houses at the place to prevent Cornwallis from using them.

Regarding the trade at Bangalore, which was very much dislocated by the policies of Tipu and the capture of the place by the British in 1791 and 1799, Buchanan says that "the imports and exports are estimated already to amount one-fourth of what they were in its most flourishing state" (in the days of Haider Ali). "The manufacturers and petty traders are still very distrustful and timid; but the merchants, many of whom have been at Madras" (to which place they had fled earlier) "and are acquainted with British policy, seem to have the utmost confidence in the protection of our Government", he adds. He also presents a very detailed account of the areas with which Bangalore had export and import transactions such as Carnatic (Arcot area), Nizam's dominion, Malnad area, Bombay province and the eastern and western coast. The principle article of trade was betelnut sent mostly to Madras. Black pepper sandalwood, country blankets, yarn, drugs and salt, in that order were the other major items of trade at Bangalore. He gives a long list of items brought to Bangalore and sent out from the city (See Chapter VI).

Similarly he speaks of the various types of textiles produced here by weaver communities like the Pattegars, Kshatris (these two specialising in silk), Salis (the Bilimaggas), Togatas and the Holeyas. He informs that all women of all communities except the brahmin women spun yarn, and that the yarn of Bangalore was of a finer variety than that had from Bellary and the Krishna Valley. He pays rich tributes to weavers of Bangalore for their skill and calls them "a very ingenious class of men". Due to loss of patronage of the Court at Shrirangapattana, the silk manufacturers of Bangalore 'now labour under great disadvantage'. He also mentions the manufacture of *goni* (gunny) in Bangalore and its neighbourhood, and to other industrial ventures like tanning, oil pressing etc. He calls Sarjapura as a centre where fine cotton cloth was woven earlier (for details see Chapter V). Buchanan also gives a very interesting picture of the social composition of the time by discussing the various castes and communities at length.

Abbe Dubois, the French Catholic missionary came to Bangalore around this time, and was working at Balckpally in the present Shivajinagar area. There were about 1,000 Christians in Bangalore in 1803, most of them Europeans. He stayed at the St. Mary's Church of the area, and worked in Bangalore till 1811.

Krishnaraja Wodeyar III

The British recognised the claims of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, the son of Chamaraja Wodeyar (1776-96), a child of five. Dewan Purnaiah, Tipu's Minister, whom the British had recognised as a talented administrator and friend, had even suggested the crowning of son of Tipu. But British did not wish to hand over the territory to a friend of the French. They had secret understanding with Rani

Lakshmammanni in 1792 to recognise the royal family's claim. The Raja was crowned on 30th June (1799) at Mysore and Purnaiah was appointed Dewan and Barry Close the Resident.

Dewanship of Purnaiah: Purnaiah administered the Mysore kingdom for the first 12 years of rule of the boy king (1800-11). A "phenomenal prodigy under Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan", Purnaiah proceeded to suppress many a *palegar* who remained restive even after their expropriation. The State was divided by him into three *faujdaris* and a *faujdar* looked after this province. The present Bangalore district (including both rural and urban) and Kolar district were under a single *faujdari*. Later it was called Bangalore division till the creation of Nandidurg division in 1863. The Faujdaris were divided into districts and the later into *amils* (taluks). The *amildar* wielded judicial, police and revenue functions. Taluk was divided into smaller units called *hoblis* and it had an official called *parupatti*. The village officials consisted of the patel, shanbhog, toti and talavara.

Purnaiah also reorganised the old Kandachar militia and took steps to make them a regular infantry. So prosperous was the State under him that famine-stricken subjects from the Nizam's dominions migrated to Mysore in 1804. The British troops earlier cantoned at Shrirangapattana were shifted to Bangalore Cantonment. It was from 1806 that troops were moved to Bangalore from Shrirangapattana and the first camp located at the site of the present Air Force Hospital in 1808. This was the creation of a new twin city of Bangalore which during the 19th century grew bigger and better planned than old Bangalore. It was during Purniah's time that Colin Mackenzie conducted a survey of Mysore in 1799-1800, and he drew a scientific map of Mysore State in 1808. Cantonment grew with the laying of roads like South Parade, Cavalry Road, Brigade Road, Artillery Road, etc. The Wesleyan Mission started its activities from 1821 in Bangalore. More churches and buildings of European style came up here and there and the new settlement grew faster than old 'Peta'. "The presence of a large British force speedily attracted to Bangalore the novel surroundings of traders, and a further impetus was given to its growing prosperity by the transfer to it of the civil administration of the province" in 1831 says Bowring. St. Marks Cathedral was started in 1808 in the Cantonment area, the first Anglican Church in the city.

Krishnaraja Wodeyar III was 16 years old when he assumed administration personally in 1811. The Raja had to encounter difficulties when he assumed power. The Madras Government supervised the affairs of Mysore and the Government had instructed the Resident at Mysore that he should not interfere with the internal affairs of the State. The Raja divided the realm into six *tukadis* or *faujdaris* (districts). The *tukadis* were divided into taluks. The administration went on smoothly for the first few years. State income, which was Rs.60 lakhs in 1811, rose to 71 lakhs in 1816.

But soon corruption, nepotism and excessive expenditure of the royal household created an economic crisis. Rama Rao, the Dewan filled the key posts

by his relatives and friends. The Raja's personal expenses, his presents, pensions, grants, etc., increased substantially. In 1814, the Raja dismissed Dewan Rama Rao and ran the administration personally till 1818. There was none to regulate the Raja's personal expenses which went on mounting. Siddaraja (1818-20), Babu Rao (1820) and Aliya Lingaraja (1821) came to be appointed as Dewans during succeeding years, but none could improve the financial position. Lingaraja was removed from Dewanship in 1822 and the Raja found it difficult to run the administration personally. He appointed Venkataraja as Dewan in 1827. The new Dewan instituted an enquiry into all the cases where revenue was in arrears and he even introduced *varadabandi* and *tingalabandi*, weekly and monthly remittance of revenue accounts, respectively. He ordered all the *Amildars* (majority of whom were staying at Mysore) to stay at their headquarters so that they can personally look into the grievances of the cultivators and check the rapacity of their subordinates. But the Raja had already incurred heavy debts due to his personal expenses. When the Company tried to advise the Raja in the matter, the Raja considered it as a private affair and not a matter for deliberation to the Company.

But soon there was a widespread out-break of insurrection against the administration, especially in the Nagar region in 1830. The Raja sent his Dewan with an army to suppress the insurgents and in early 1831 he personally visited many places to hear the grievances of the people and punish the guilty officials. Except in a few taluks of Nagar region, peace was restored. After a respite of few weeks, insurrection again broke out in 1831 and the expropriated *palegar* of Balam (also known as Aigur or Manjarabad) and Tarikere and a pretender prince of Nagar called Budi Basappa joined the insurrectionists. Even the subsidiary troops had to be employed in March in Nagar region. Order could be restored only in July. Governor Lushington of Madras who visited Mysore, wrote to the Governor-General (4-7-1831) that there has been for a long time "great disorder 'in the financial department of the administration and that the people had been driven to revolt by misrule and oppression". Governor-General Bentinck by his letter dated 7th September informed the Raja of the Company's intention to assume the administration of Mysore, and a proclamation to that effect was issued on October 21. There followed a period of direct rule of the British from 1831 to 1881 in Mysore. The Raja, while continuing his efforts to secure his throne back, lived till 1868. Deprived of his responsibilities of administration, he spent most of his time in religious, cultural and literary pursuits.

RULE OF COMMISSIONERS

The administration of Mysore was entrusted to a Board of Commissioners which included a Senior Commissioner and a Junior Commissioner. This Board was to be assisted by the Dewan in financial matters and the Resident was to look after only the political relations of the Raja. From June 1832 the Commissioners were made responsible to the Government of India instead of to the Madras Government. Lushington assumed charge as Junior Commissioner in Oct 1831. He

took steps to shift the Secretariat from Mysore to Bangalore. Later Drury was appointed Junior Commissioner in the place of Lushington in February 1832. Col. John Briggs came as Senior Commissioner in Dec. 1831. Briggs resigned in Nov. 1832. One of the major acts of Briggs was the establishment of Huzur Adalat as the highest court in the State in 1832. He introduced stamp duty for the first time.

A curious development of the period was an effort for a revolt against the British in Bangalore in March 1832. "The Mysore Infantry on duty in the Fort of Bangalore for the most part Mohammadans, were prepared in pursuance of a plot in which a great number of Raja's army as well as Company's troops were engaged, to seize on the fort during the night, and to murder all European officers". Prompt action by Briggs averted anything untoward. But two days later (March 5),a pig's head was found thrown at the principal mosque of Bangalore causing lot of commotion in the army. That was a Muslim festival day and the infuriated mob pulled down a Christian Chapel in the bazar. But the Company's army soon dispersed them and 130 were arrested, several court-martialled and four were later blown from gun for causing pollution at the mosque and two more were shot. All this was mainly due to the dismissal of hundreds of soldiers in the service of the Raja by Lushington in the name of economy and not settling their pension claims etc. There were also disturbances in the Cantonment area, said to have been also instigated by the Raja of Kodagu. The St. Mary's Church was highly damaged by these disturbances.

Resignation of Briggs resulted in the abolition of the Board of Commissioners and administration was entrusted to one single or sole Commissioner and William Morrison, Brigg's successor was the first to hold this post. Morrison reduced the six *faujdaris* into four divisions, and each division had an European Superintendent. The Superintendents were to preserve the native administrtative set up and carry on the administration. Morrison was succeeded by Mark Cubbon in 1834. In 1834 Governor-General Lord William Bentick visited Bangalore. Thomas Macaulay also paid a visit to Bangalore on his way to Udhakamandalam in June 1834.

Sir Mark Cubbon

In the days of Sir Mark Cubbon "Administration of the State was conducted on lines which won universal admiration", says, C. Hayavadana Rao. The State had four divisions including the new Bangalore Division. There were 120 taluks in the State, each looked after by one *Amildar*. Below the *Amildar* were *Hoblidars* or Shekdars, looking after a group of villages in one *hobli*. The central office of the Commissioner's secretariat had nine departments, *viz.*, the revenue, post, police, *swar, maramat,* medical, *amritmahal,* justice and the education. The Revenue Department had a *Sheristedar* as its head, performing the duties of the former *Dewan*.. Records were kept only in Kannada at the lower level. Separate departments like audit and accounts and forest were founded by him in due course. All headquarter towns came to be connected by roads with Bangalore to which place

the State capital had been shifted in 1831. The Central Secretariat was first housed at the Tipu's palace and later shifted to a new building, Athara Kacheri (1867). The London Mission of the Protestants came to Bangalore in 1839. It was by their efforts that a printing press was started at Bangalore in 1840, introducting printing in the city. Yelahanka which was a taluk till 1871 was abolished the year. Similarly Sarjapur and Kengeri taluks were abolished in 1873. Cubbon persuaded many former *palegars* in Mysore state to come and settle down in Bangalore city. An inscription dated 1858, marking the tomb of the Rayadurga chieftains is seen in the city (Bn 5).

Cubbon was responsible for the laying of 1597 miles of new roads with 309 bridges in the State. Telegraph lines beginning with 1853 from Bangalore were also laid. Bangalore was connected by railway with Jalarpet in 1864. Laying of railway had begun in 1859. "On the opening of railway in 1864, the town became the nucleus of trade of the whole country and the population has increased so largely that it now ranks next to Madras among the cities of Southern India" says Bowring in 1872 and adds: "According to a Census taken two years ago, the population accounted to 1,32,000 of which cantonment contained 79,000 and the old town 53,000 inhabitants". Cubbon abolished the old currency, the pagodas, and introduced the silver rupees in 1854. Abolition of Samayachara (public auction of women charged with adultery) in 1834 was one of his reforms. Cubbon resigned in 1861 and was succeeded by Lewin Bowring in office in 1862. In the *interim* period C.B. Saunders was the acting Commissioner.

Lewin Bowring

Under Bowring, the State came to be divided into eight district, looked after by a Deputy Superintendent. Kolar district came to be separated from Bangalore in 1863, and this composite Bangalore district continued till 1986. Begur, which was taluk till then was perhaps abolished. Bowring reorganised the revenue survey and settlement departments and regularity in measurement of land and assessment of revenue were introduced from 1862. This policy of separation of powers initiated by him was later continued by his successors. He also introduced the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure into Mysore and the regular police Department was started in 1866. He introduced the municipality at Bangalore (and Mysore) in 1862. British currency (notes) was introduced in the State in 1864. He also started the Muzrai Department to look after temples and other religious establishments. A famine was evidenced in 1866 and a Famine Relief Fund was created by collecting contributions from the public, the Commissioner himself contributing Rs. 1,000. Constructing a reservoir near the present Miller Tank to provide drinking water to Bangalore, erecting the Athara Cutchery building (1867) and the New Public Offices building (1865-66) were some achievements of Bowring's time. The Bowring Hospital was started in 1866. A Census was conducted for the first time in 1871 and State's population was found to be 50.50 lakhs. Bowring resigned in 1870 and he was followed by Sir Richard Meade (till 1875),

Saunders (till 1877) and Gordon (from 1878). The Brahma Samaj started functioning in Bangalore and by 1870 Bangalore City had five units-Pettah, Ulsoor, Cantonment, City and Anchepeth-of the Samaj.

The Famine 1876-78

A severe famine occurred in 1876-78 for two consecutive years, causing almost one million deaths in the State. The Bangalore- Mysore Railway work was initiated as relief work. The seriousness of famine effected Bangalore city too and there was influx of people in thousands to Bangalore city from the rural areas in search of food and work. Lord Lytton the Governor General also visited the City during this period (September 1877) and took deep interest in famine relief work. Charles Elliot was appointed Famine Commissioner to be in charge of famine relief work. Influx of people from Kolar and Tumkur districts resulted in opening of relief kitchens at Krishnarajapuram (where 3,000 were fed) at Binnamangala, Yelahanka, Cantonment and Subedarchatram. The Christian Missions and the Brahama Samaj also opened relief kitchens in the City. There were over 30,000 persons being fed at these centres and hundreds died in the City despite this relief work. Deaths in Bangalore were 884 in July 1876, 1,185 in Aug and 225 in September. Weavers sold their looms to buy grains and other craftsmen their tools. Many craftsmen including embroidery makers went to work at the public works, resulting in the decline of their hereditary crafts for ever.

Grain distribution to the old, the infirm and the destitutes was also resorted to by issuing tickets to them. The relief works included sinking tanks including the one on Tumkur Road, and the water was supplied to Peta area of Bangalore. The administration of Mysore came to be modernised during the Commissioners' period. By introducing and expanding modern amenities like roads, railways and telegraphs, and expanding education and introducing printing, the State was fast modernised, though the administrative machinery had also been Europeanised causing heavy demands on the State Treasury.

Owing to its superior climate, and to its being within easy reach from Madras, Bangalore has acquired importance which would never have been anticipated. The non-official European population was large and was yearly increasing, while property was beginning to acquire a great value, writes Bowring in 1872.

The description of Bangalore Cantonment given by Bowring in 1872 also makes very interesting reading: "Like all great military stations in India, the cantonment of Bangalore is a heterogeneous assemblage of people of various nationalities and speaking several languages. In its bazars and streets are to be seen the enterprising Tamilian merchant, employee or servant; Telugu speaking Brahmans, gardeners and sepoys, Kanarese agriculturists, shepherds and bullock-drivers, the proud and dignified Musalman, despising his Hindu compatriot, and disliking though fearing the foreigner, stray Arabs, Afghans and Parsis, slender and dark Eurasians and sturdy and fair Englishmen". Equally interesting is his picture

of Bangalore proper: "Passing from the cantonment to the town hard by, there is no mistaking the fact that one is in the centre of a population which is almost exclusively Kanarese in origin and in language.....Hindu life is seen here in its native simplicity, everything conveying the impression of that unchanging oriental type which has characterised for thousands of years of Indian existence.....The tinkling of small bells, morning and evening in the heavy and quaintly-curved temples.....when the sun first shows himself above the horizon, high-caste Brahmans are to be seen resorting to the city tank, where they pour water over their heads and shoulders.....As the day advances, the petty shopkeepers....display their wares whether for food or for dress in the most tempting manner, those of the same trade having their shop in close proximity to an another in a rivalry which would seem to be injurious. Baskets full of various grains of the country, or of betel leaves tied up in bundles or of one hundred leaves, garlands of white and yellow flowers tastefully tied together with threads. Small pieces of betelnut chopped into four pieces, heaps of cotton and silk goods, piled one on the top of the other, and trays of sweet- meats of every kind melting in the sun and swarming with flies, meet the eye, everything being exposed in open shops". He says that Bangalore was not remarkable for any manufacture "except carpets of rare quality, rugs and articles of mixed silk and cotton". While speaking of the traders Bowring says that "Their greed is complained of" but he adds to say "It is doubtful, however whether Indian traders are more rapacious than those of other countries and, although they rarely bestow money, they readily give grain to the needy, while more wealthy have founded resting places called *chhatrams,* where travellers put up, and where food is distributed gratis to the higher castes". He pays rich tribute to the local bankers by stating "The character of the native bankers stands as high as that of any bankers in the world". Ragarding the peasants, "There is good deal of sturdiness in Mysore ryot.....If the crops are good and the Governement officials keep aloof, he is perfectly happy".

THE RENDITION AND THE DEWANS

Krishnaraja Wodeyar III sent many representations to various men in power and even sent Dr. Campbell, his family surgeon to England in 1864 to represent his case for restoration of power. The Raja succeeded in creating a lobby in his favour even in London. The British Government took a decision to restore the adopted son to the throne. The Raja died in 1868 and his adopted son Chamarajendra Wodeyar X was crowned in March 1881. After the Rendition many administrative changes were introduced. Bangalore cantonment was made an Assigned Tract to the British in 1881. The post of the Commissioner was abolished and a British Resident was appointed at the Mysore Court. The post of the Dewan was created and he was to be the head of the administrative machinery. He was to have a Council of two advisors.

Dewan Rangacharlu

Rangacharlu who had been the Chief Secretary of Revenue in Mysore was appointed the first Dewan. He was responsible for establishing some sort of a Representative Assembly which was convoked in 1881 at the time of the *dasara* when the leading merchants planters, and agriculturists had assembled for the *dasara darbar*. It consisted of 144 members who were leading citizens. Gordon had advised that such a body be instituted. Though it was not a statutory body, the policies of the Government and the statement of expenses were brought to its notice.

The financial position was in a very bad shape when Rangacharlu took over the administration due to the severe famine of 1876-78 and the revenue had fallen in arrears. Agriculture also suffered, Reserve funds in the state treasury had been spent and public debts were mounting. The Diwan introduced great economy in administration, floated public loans and undertook public works to provide jobs to the unemployed peasant. Two districts (Chitradurga and Hassan) and nine taluks were abolished, and among the taluks abolished were Channapatna and Devanahalli from Bangalore dt. Bangalore-Mysore Railway line was completed in 1882 with a total cost of Rs. 43 lakhs. A new colony, White Field was opened for Anglo-Indians near Bangalore. The Bangalore Palace building constructed by an officer, was purchased by royalty in 1882.

Sheshadri Iyer

Rangacharlu died in 1883 and was succeeded by Sir K. Seshadri Iyer in August, 1883. He was a wise and talented administrator and was responsible for implementing many schemes aimed at the economic progress of the State. He pursuaded the British Government to waive the payment of the enhanced subsidy till 1896. It was during his time that gold mining was started in Kolar (1886). The Bangalore Woolen, Cotton and Silk Mills Ltd (Binny) in 1888 and the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co. in 1884 were started in Bangalore by using steam power harbingering modern industries. Seshadri Iyer undertook extensive plantation programme, especially of coffee. The Good Shepherd nuns started the St.Martha's Hospital in 1886 in Banglore. Work on Bangalore- Gubbi railway line was begun in 1883 and Bangalore was connected with Harihar by railway in 1889. In the east, line was laid till Hindupur and another line till K.G.F. Similarly, Mysore was linked with Nanjangud and the Birur-Shimoga line was also opened (1899). Devanahalli and Channapatna taluks were re-established in 1886. Col. Olcott of the Theosophical Society came to Bangalore in 1886 and addressed a public meeting presided by the Dewan. Lodges were started in the City and Cantonment in the same year.

The Representative Assembly further developed during his period and names of its members came to be gazetted from 1887. From 1891, members came to be chosen by election, with high property qualification for voters being fixed. Graduates also secured the right of voting. From 1894, a tenure of three years was

fixed for members. The Mysore Civil Service examination was started from 1891. Sheshadri Iyer also founded taluk boards in 1884. The old Anche system was amalgamated with the British Postal system in 1889. Agricultural Bank was founded in 1894. The Sivasamudra hydro-electric project was implemented by him in 1899-1900. The General Electric Co of New York undertook installation works. Electricity was supplied to the K.G.F. in 1902 and to Bangalore in 1905. The Prince Albert Victor Hall (Glass House) was erected at the Lal Bag in 1889 in memory of the visit of Prince Albert. The Victoria hospital was inaugurated in Lord Curzon in 1900.

The Plague 1898-99

The Plague that appeared in Bangalore in 1898, like the famine of 1876-78 was a major holocast that changed the face of Bangalore. It took a toll of 2,665 deaths in the Bangalore City alone and 4,472 in the old district (excluding the city) and respective figures of attack were 3,346 and 4,992. The Government report also confesses that there were not less than 3,393 deaths in the City due to Plague, that had escaped detection. In Channapatna town alone 710 died.

In Anekal taluk 30 villages including the taluk headquarters had cases of epidemic and 1,134 people died. Dommasandra in Anekal tq and Yelahanka, Yeshwantpur, Ramohalli in Bangalore tq were other places, highly affected. This tragic developement proved to be a blessing in disguise in the long run, as it helped the provision of many new amenities like improving the sanitation and health facilities in the old Bangalore City and helped its modernisation. This was like the Great London Fire (1656) which helped the City to grow on modern lines after the tragic event when a major part of the city was destroyed and a new, planned beautiful city grew. New extensions like Malleshwaram and Basavanagudi were created, hotels came to be opened, sanitation and health service improved, telephone service was commissioned, all helping the modernisation of Bangalore.

Plague in Bangalore was in a way the legacy of the railways. A buttler of a railway officer brought the infection from Hubli and died on Aug 15 (1898) and this was followed by few more deaths in the neighbourhood of the Goods Shed area. From there the epidemic spread to Aralepeth and Akkipeth. It was seen maily in the seven divisions of the City which included the Palace area, Balepth, Manevarthepeth, Ulsoorpeth, Lalbag and Fort. The death toll was maximum in November and the situation eased only in Dec 1898. The malady reappeared again in June 1899, but eased by October. In the Cantonment 3,321 died between September and March, and 348 during 1899-90. In addition to deaths mentioned above over 30,000 left the old city alone by Dec. 1898, and though many returned later, population fell by 25% at the close of 1899, which was estimated to be 90,000 in 1898 (and was 80,285 in 1881). "Trade was almost at a stand-still during the plague season.....the estimated loss of revenue to the Municipality alone amounted to Rs. 40,000".

The Government took every measure possible to face the situation preparing for it in advance. A Chief Plague Officer was appointed and the City was divided into four wards and later two sub-wards were created to undertake anti-Plague operations. Prizes were awarded to killers of rodents. People were asked to vacate their house and live in segragation camps outside the city. A total of 8,419 houses in the city were disinfected. Of these, 684 were infected houses and the rest deserted. Passengers reaching the city, if found infected or suspected of infection were detained at Yeshwantpur, Kengeri and Cantonment railway stations and were taken to Magadi Road camp for treatment. Eight such outposts were also created on roads reaching the City. Passengers coming from infected places, were, on alightment made to undergo disinfection. The contagious diseases hospital on the Magadi Road was converted as the Government Plague Hospital. Telephone lines were laid and were used on a wide scale in the City to coordinate anti-plague operations. (The next year, these lines were used to provide connections to 50 Government offices in the city).

The epidemic helped Bangalore City to modernise itself by securing many modern amenities. Rs. one lakh were spent to improve the drainage system. Houses deserted after deaths etc., came to be demolished (by engaging inmates in Central Jail). The Old Taragupeth came to be partially demolished. congestion and overcrowding of houses in the original habitation area thus considerably eased. Regulations were issued for building new houses with proper facilities of sanitation and provision for ventilation etc. Together with disinfecting over 8,400 houses in city, steps were taken to provide ventilation by opening additional windows etc. A total of 893 houses were marked under the Land Acquisition Act "for the purpose of opening new roads and lanes on the conjested part of the city". New extension, Basavanagudi by acquiring 440 acres of cultivated land and Malleshwaram by acquiring 291 acres were created with planned lay-out by providing conservancy roads, drainage and other amenities that a new lay-out could have. The City came to have a Health Officer from 1898 and soon the Victoria Hospital was inauguarated in 1900 by Lord Curzon, the Viceroy. Opening of hotels to feed officers who had sent their families away was another development of the year.

Though, the old City of Bangalore was on the way of modernisation with many new amenities provided, the misery caused by deaths, segregation and other measures left a deep mark in the minds of the people, turning them anti-government. Plague was evidenced later too and in the cantonment area in 1902-03 causing 85 deaths in the Chapparacharivi street. A new extension was created in 1904 in that segments.

KRISHNARAJA WODEYAR IV

Chamarajendra Wodeyar IX died in 1894 and was succeeded by Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV. The new king was a minor and the queen- mother, Kemparajammanni Vanivilas Sannidhana was the Regent. Seshadri Iyer retired in 1901. P.N. Krishna

Murthy, a descendent of Diwan Purnaiah was appointed Diwan in 1901. The next year, Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV came of age and his investiture ceremony took place. The new ruler was one of the most enlightened princes of modern India. He was highly devoted to the well-being and welfare of his subjects. He was a great lover of education, learning and fine arts. He had the good fortune of having able and far sighted Dewans like Sir M. Visveswaraya and Sir Mirza Ismail. His period was called the golden age of Mysore and Mysore grew to be a model princely state. Diwan Krishna Murthy introduced British methods of administration, especially with regard to the maintenance of records and files. *The Secretariat Manual* was prepared to guide the officials in this regard. Expansion of the agricultural department, founding the Co- operative Department in 1905 and extension of local self-government were some of the important measures of his time. It was around 1903 that motor vehicles came to be introduced in Bangalore. Electric street lights were inaugurated on the 3rd of August 1905. The Prince of Wales (later George V) unveiled the statue of Queen Victoria in 1906 in the Bangalore Cubbon Park.

V.P. Madhavarao succeeded to the dewanship in 1906. He paid great attention towards conservation of forests and founded the Veterinary Department. Establishment of Legislative Council in 1907 was an important step taken by him. It was to have not less than 10 and not more than 15 additional members to the existing strength of three Executive Councillors including the Dewan, and of this, not less than 3/5 were to be non-officials. Two members were to be elected by the Representative Assembly. The passing of the Mysore Newspapers' Regulation in 1908 was one of his regressive measures. The Vokkaligara Sangha was inaugurated in 1906. The Shankar Matha was founded in Bangalore in 1907. The Bangalore-Chikballapur narrow-gauge line was inaugurated in 1906. Power supply to Cantonment area was inaugurated on 26-9-1908.

T. Ananda Rao succeeded V.P. Madhavarao in 1909. Foundation for the Minto Eye Hospital was laid in 1909 by Viceroy Lord Minto. Inauguration of the Mysore Economic Conference, finalisation of Kannambadi project under the direction of the Chief Engineer Visveswaraya and the completion of the Mysore Palace in 1910 were some of the important developments of his period. Prohibition imposed on a speech by Annie Besant proposed to be held at the Bangalore Shankar Matha and a speech by Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Shastry were two strange acts of the Dewan.

Dewan Visveswaraya

Sir M. Visveswaraya became the Dewan in 1912. The Mysore Legislative Council came to be expanded during his time (1913) by increasing its membership from 18 to 24. Three members were to be elected from the Representative Assembly and four others from the eight districts. The Council was given powers to discuss the budget. The Assembly was allowed to have a second session in April 1917 called the budget session. The Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayats'

Regulation VI was passed in 1918. It provided an elected majority in the district and taluk boards. Municipalities came to be provided with elected Vice-Presidents and Panchayats with the elected Chairmen. Viceroy Lord Hardinge who visited the State unveiled the statue of Dewan Sheshadri Iyer at Bangalore on 20-11-1913.

A number of projects and industries were implemented during Sir M. Visveswaraya's Diwanship. They included the starting of the Krishnarajasagara Dam at Kannambadi, the founding of the Iron Works at Bhadravathi and the Mysore Bank (1913) with Bangalore as the headquarters. A long list of other industries started during his period can be also given and it includes the Sandal Oil Factory at Mysore, the Government Soap Factory, the Metal Factory, the Wood Distillation Works at Bhadravathi together with the Iron Works. The Home Industries Institute was founded at Bangalore in 1914. He took special steps to promote sericulture and a silk farm was started at Channapatna in 1914 with the help of Italian experts. He was also responsible for the founding of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce and Industries at Bangalore (1916). Special steps were taken to encourage founding of modern hotels in Bangalore and Mysore with view to promote tourism, and subsidies, loans and monthly rent for building to the tune of Rs. 100 per month for the period of two years were extended from 1916 for hotel keepers. The founding of the Mysore University (1916) and the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat (1915) were other major achievements. The latter was inaugurated at Bangalore on 3-5- 1915, H.V. Nanjundiah presiding. The Government Engineering College was founded at Bangalore (at present known as the Visveswaraya College of Engineering). Technical and industrial schools also came to be started including the Chamarajendra Technological Institute at Mysore. The Agricultural School was founded at Hebbal in 1912, which was to be the nucleus of the future UAS. Influenza raged in the City and the State, causing a heavy toll of life.

It was during his time, in 1917, that a non-Brahmin organisation, Praja Mitra Mandali was founded and the organisation agitated for due representation for non-Brahmins in government jobs. The Maharaja appointed the Miller Committee to look into these grievances. As the Diwan was for considering only merit for appointments and opposed reservation of jobs, he resigned in 1918.

Sir M. Visveswaraya was succeeded by Sardar M. Kantaraj Urs in 1919. During his short term of three years, the Bhadravati Iron Works was commissioned. The Miller Committee, appointed to look into the grievances of the backward classes, submitted its report (August 1919). It recommended for the due representation to the backward classes in public service. Income Tax was levied for the first time, during the term of Urs.

He was succeeded by Sir Albion Banerji in 1922. He founded the Department of Industries and Commerce. It was during Banerji's time taluk boards were abolished and village panchayats came to be constituted on a statutory basis. Provision was made for having elected heads for the municipalities. According to the recommendations of the Seal Committee (1923), representation in the

Assembly came to be expanded. The Legislative Council became independent of the Executive. Franchise was also widened. Women were also enfranchised for the first time. "Still, Mysore's legislative institutions, compared to those of British India were little more than debating societies", says James Manor.

Dewan Mirza Ismail

Sir Mirza Ismail was appointed Dewan (1926) and the period of his administration was an eventful one. He built the superstructure on the foundations laid by Visveswaraya. His period saw the State making substantial progress in the fields of industries both in the private and public sectors. The Tippagondanahalli Reservoir was completed to supply water to Bangalore. But major part of his administration was spent in suppressing various kinds of public disturbances. In fact, he had to do a tight-rope walking in the face of popular agitations conducted by the Congress party. On the one hand, he tried to maintain good relations with top Congress leaders like Gandhi and Nehru, and on the other, he did everything possible to suppress Congress Movement in the State. The Binny Mill firing which took place soon after his coming to power killing four was a serious tragedy. The Sultanpet Ganapathi Disturbances in Bangalore in 1928 (and 1929) called for the appointment of enquiry commission headed by Sir M. Visveswaraya. The commission recommended the founding of the responsible government in the State. The disturbances made the Diwan somewhat unpopular and helped the Congress to gain ground in Mysore. Soon after this, in 1930, Praja Paksha was founded to work for responsible government. V. Venkatappa of the party was elected President of Bangalore District Board in 1930.

Sir Mirza expanded the Bhadravati Iron factory by adding a steel plant. A cement and a paper factory were founded at the same place. The Hindustan Aircrafts Limited, Porcelain Factory and the Glass Factory, all in Bangalore, were also established. The Spun Silk Mills at Channapatna was started as a joint stock company in 1936. The Sugar Factory at Mandya, Chemicals and Fertilisers at Belgola, Match Factory at Shimoga and the Khadi production Centre at Badanval were the other industries that were set up during his time. A Trade Commissioner was appointed at London. The Cauvery high level canal was also constructed, irrigating 1,20,000 acres of land in Mandya district.

Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV passed away in 1940. His period of rule was the golden age of Mysore and Mysore saw all round progress during his time. It came to be known as a model princely state. Not only agriculture and industry progressed but cultural activities were also fostered.

Sir Mirza resigned in May 1941, and he was followed by N. Madhava Rao. He had to face the stresses and strains of the Second World War and also the Quit India Movement led by the Congress. The Bhadra Reservoir Project and the Hydro-Electric Project at the Jog Falls were initiated. Madhava Rao retired in July 1946, and was followed by Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliar. India became free and the

prince agreed to the accession of Mysore with the Indian Union. But he had to be forced to agree to the establishment of responsible government only after a stormy "Mysore Chalo" agitation of over 40 days when several lives were lost.

FREEDOM MOVEMENT

Freedom Movement in Mysore State has to be viewed in two dimensions-- the general patriotic demand which wanted the British to quit the country and see India as a free nation and the particular demand for responsible government which became popular by the close of the First World War when the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were being discussed with reference to the British presidencies. The people of Mysore State who basked in the sunshine of the benevolent rule of the Maharaja, his durbar, the grandeur of the palace and the gorgeous Dasara celebrations, did not feel the pinch of foreign rule for long. Only when issues connected with native interest clashed with the imperial and the latter were upheld at the expense of the former did the Mysoreans realise that the alien rule is harmful. When an issue like the sharing of the Cauveri waters was being discussed at the time of the raising of the Kannambadi Dam, the British upheld the interests of their own imperial province, Madras as against the interest of the native Mysore State. Mysoreans soon realised that they were the "slaves of a slave" Maharaja. Imperial rumblings against the programmes of industrialisation pursued by Sir M.V. brought home the idea more convincingly, and the worst final major example was the opposition to the automobile factory proposed at Bangalore.

Mysore was also influenced by the national awakening being evidenced, mainly by reading the newspapers like the *Hindu,* Annie Besant's *New India* and the *Maratha* of Tilak and many local newspapers.

Rise of Intellectual class

The Bangalore City and Cantonment area saw the rise of a considerable section of educated men and intellectuals. The Central College founded in 1870 and the St. Joseph's College in 1882 helped the spread of modern education. Printing became widespread (There were nearly 20 printing presses in Bangalore before 1900) and newspapers numerous. Many newspapers came to be started from the City, some English, some Kannada and a few Urdu. They helped the spread of knowledge. *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini* (1859), *Karnataka Prakashika* (1865), *Khasim-ul-Akbar* (Urdu, 1860), *Suryodaya Prakashika* (1894), *Nadegannadi* (1899), *Deshabhimani* (1874), *Evening Mail, Mysore Standard, Bangalore Spectator* (1869), *Bangalore Examiner* (1873), *Kannada Nadegannadi* (1895) etc. were some of the early newspapers which directly or indirectly helped the rise of nationalism. Organization like Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj and Theosophical Society also started their branches. The Theosophical Society started its Lodges in Bangalore in 1886. The Brahma Samaj had started functioning in Bangalore in the 1870s. Pandit Shivanath Sastry and Veereshalingam Pantulu had visited Bangalore. The Arya Samaj was founded in Bangalore in 1894 by the efforts of one Vishveshwarananda

Saraswathi. Sir Sheshadri Iyer was quite sympathetic with such reformist socio-religious movements, and he had presided over the meeting when Olcott of Theosophical Society had visited Bangalore in 1886. When the British Government wrote to him that the activities of the Arya Samaj be carefully watched the Dewan had replied that the same was not engaged in any politcal activities but only in social service and reforms. Swamy Vivekananda visited Bangalore in 1882 before going to America, and had stayed with Dr. Palpu, an officer in medical service in the Cantonment area. He delivered some lectures too in the City. This helped in the long run for the establishment of Ramakrishna Ashrama at Bangalore in 1904.

There were also organisations of local origin which worked in the literary, cultural and social fields like the Bangalore Literary Union (founded by the efforts of later Dewan Rangacharlu and others in 1874 with V.P. Madhav Rao as the first president), Ranade Society (founded by a scientist B.V. Subbarayappa in 1880), the Friends Union (c 1881), the Indian Progressive Union (founded in c 1904 by C.Venkata Varada Iyengar, a social reformer), the Gayana Samaja (1904), the Gana Vinoda Sabha (c 1901), the Mythic Society (1909), the Mahila Seva Samaja (started by Thesophist Smt. Parvatamma in 1913), the Sharada Sthree Samaja (founded by Smt. Parvatamma Puttanachetty), the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat (1915), the Central College Karnataka Sangha (1918), the Ceded Districts Dramatic Association (founded in c 1900 by students coming from the Ceded Districts-Bellary, Anantapur, Kadapa and Karnool), the Amateur Dramatic Assoiciation (1909) etc. Their veriegated activities encouraged public congregations, created social consciousness and spread the knowledge of India's heritage and culture. Men like Sarojini Naidu (1920) and Rabindranath Tagore (1919), came to Bangalore, to participate in the programmes organised by Amateur Dramatic Association. The amateur and professional drama troupes staged many historical plays which helped the awakening of national pride and nationalist spirit. By the efforts of the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat, the Mythic Society and the Central College Karnataka Sangha work for the resurgence of Kannada language and the study of Karnataka's history received a fillip.

The Veerashaiva Mahasabha (1904) (whose second session was held at Bangalore in 1905), the Vokkaligara Sangha (1906), the Central Mohammadan Association (1909), the Kurubara Sangha etc. created awakening in various sections of the society. Spread of Education in their respective communities was the main aim of these bodies. The demand for representation for these communities in public service resulted in the founding the Praja Mitra Mandali in 1917 and how it later became a stream strengthening Congress movement in the long run is discussed later.

The tone and tenor of writings of some local newspapers can be briefly examined here. *Karnataka Prakashika* (1865) supported the Indian National Congress from 1887. It demanded in 1896, representation to Indian Princely States in the British Parliament. "Even a negro of the West Indies and the savages of

Australia enjoy more liberty than the Indians", it wrote in 1891. It sympathised with the cause of local craftsmen including weavers. *Kashim-ul-Akbar* once caustically remarked that the British nationals were like sellers of doped sweet-meats, and they looted their patrons who consumed the sweet-meat and fell unconcious. This loot was sure to ruin the country, and once India turned bankrupt by this loot, the British would leave this land.

The dreaded disease plague which appeared in 1898 (as discussed earlier) had created enough anti-European feeling, as it did elsewhere in the country like Pune. The regulations passed to segregate people by forcing them to leave their homes, steps taken to disinfect and inoculate people, banning of *jatras* and *shandys* etc., caused lot of unrest. "Society was stirred to its very depth. A vague fear took possession of the peopel's mind", says the *Report on Plague Operations* and people also grew distrustful of officials. Segregation caused great unrest and Muslims highly resented it. There was even a protest meeting on 24th Aug (1898) in Bangalore, and the protesters even marched upto the Bangalore palace to speak to the Maharani Regent who actually did not come out to meet them. The same *Report* adds regarding the Bangalore City that "Trade was almost at a standstill.....The poor were on the verge of starvation, partly on account of loss of occupation and partly on account of abnormal prices".

The Swadeshi movement (1906 onwards) witnessed some stirrings in Bangalore. Though there were no public programmes like meetings or processions, the newspaper wrote critical articles against British. In fact, the Mysore Newspaper Regulation of 1908 was a reaction to such writings, and nationalist newspapers, and those that were critical of the administration closed down in protest and such nespapers included *Mysore Herald, Vrittanta Chintamani* (Mysore, of Sri M. Venkatakrishnaiah), *Nadegannadi* and *Bharati* (of DVG). Starting of Indian Swadeshi Stores by K. Shesha Iyer, a Theosophist to sell indigenous goods in Bangalore, was a direct fall-out of the Swadeshi Movement in other parts of India.

A public meeting was organised at Bangalore to mourn the demise of Gopalakrishna Gokhale in Feb. 1915. Karpura Srinivasa Rao, Chief Engineer presided over this condolence meeting and Dewan Visvesvaraya was one of speakers at the meetings. Gandhiji visited Bangalore during the same year (May 5) and D.V. Gundappa organised a programme to unveil the portriat of Gokhale at the hands of Gandhiji. A reception committee with K.S. Krishna Iyer (of the Irish Press) as Secretary had been formed. D.V. Gundappa who had started *The Karnataka*, an English bi-weekly in 1913 started taking active part of the public life, of Bangalore, and also propounded the idea of responsible Government. He was a follower of Gokhale. He drafted a petition in 1917 to the Maharaja of Bikaner, President of the Indian Princes League, appealing for the establishment of responsible Government in princely States. Later a booklet *The problems of Indian Native States* was published by him. D.V. Gundappa even attended the Bombay Session of the Indian National Congress in 1918 and pleaded for the establishment of a separate cell in Congress to study the problems of the people of the princely States and also help establishment of responsible government in them. Mysore Peoples' Convention came to be organised by his efforts in Bangalore in Dec. 1919 and the demand for responsible government was stressed at its meeting.

The Theosophist including Besant (who had founded the Home Rule League in 1916) were also associated with the Scout Movement. Arundale and B.P. Wadia were pioneers of the Scout Movement, and they started their activities in Bangalore. (This movement was founded in opposition to the Boys' Scout Movement founded by Baden Powell which swore allegiance to the British Crown). Boys and girls who came in touch with the movement also turned national minded. The National High School was founded by some Theosophists in 1917. Prof K. Samapatgiri Rao who resigned his job in Central College in early 1920s became its Principal, and that too became a centre of nationalist activities. A unit of the Hindustani Seva Dal came to be founded at this High School in 1924. when Lokamanya Tilak died in 1920, the students organised procession in Bangalore to mourn his death. There was a public meeting near the Doddanna's Hall, and on the 10th day of his death a programme to offer *dharmodaka* to him was organised at the Kempambudhi Tank, Karpura Srinivasa Rao, the Chief Engineer taking the lead, accompained by some 100 others. One S.V. Lingam started Varthaka Gumasta Sangam during this time in cantonment area, mostly to conduct political activities.

Congress Committee

During the early part of 1920, Khilafat Committee was founded in Bangalore Cantonment and it later joined hands with the Congress. Gandhiji visited Bangalore again on 21st Aug 1920, accompanied by Maulana Shoukat Ali, the famous Khilafat leader. A reception committee with Modi Abdul Gaffar as Chairman was formed. Gandhiji addressed a public meeting in Bangalore Cantonment, which was under British Rule then. Later in 1921 (after the formation of K.P.C.C. at Nagpur in 1921), Congress Committee was formed in Bangalore with Modi Abdul Gaffar as President and S.N.M. Razvi as the Secretarty. S.S. Setlur, noted Advocate from Bangalore became the President of the Mysore Congress Committee (for the whole of Mysore State). Haji Usman Sait opened a National School in the Cantonment area in 1921 for those who had boycotted Government schools in response to the call by Congress. S.R.S. Raghavan (noted journalist who resigned his government job), Venkatarama Sharma and S. Venkataraman were some of the teachers at the school. Raghavan even attended the Ahmedabad Congress in 1921. Collection of contribution to Tilak Swaraj Fund and propagation of khadi were programmes seriously taken up all over. Leaders like Ganala Rama Murthy from Andhra and Mudvidu Krishna Rao from Dharwad came and addressed public meetings at Bangalore often. Noted nationalist *keertankar* Jayaramacharya Koppal also had his programmes in Bangalore in 1921. Newspapers from outside Karnataka like the *New India, Swarajya, the Hindu* and the *Maratha* in English, Tamil *Swadesha Mitran* and Telugu *Andhra Patrika* were popularly read by the elite

in addition to many local newspapers. Kannada papers like *Karnataka Vritta* and *Dhananjaya* from Dharwad were also widely read. During 1921 and 1923, Srinivasarao Koujalgi (Bijapur), R.S. Hukkerikar (Dharwad), and Swamy Dharmananda (Bellary) and leaders from Madras presidency like Konda Venkappayya, Balusu Sambamurthy, Kalluru Subba Rao, Duppuri Subbamma, Hari Sarvottama Rao, S. Satya Murthy etc. also visited Bangalore and addressed public meetings.

But agitational programmes were evidenced only in the Cantonment area, and hartal was observed on 17th of November 1921 when Prince of Wales visited India, and the 18th of November there was firing in Cantonment Area and Abdul Razak and Dastagir Sab, two Khilafat workers died. The army called to check picketers of foreigh cloth shops bayonetted them. Mir Obaidulla and Abdul Subhan were convicted for nine months term after being arrested on that day. A.N.Subba Rao, Jamakhandi Bheema Rao and K. Jeevanna Rao from Bangalore among others attended the Gaya Congress in 1922.

Half-a-dozen volunteers from Bangalore and Cantonment went to Nagpur Flag Satyagrâha in 1923 and courted arrest. When Hindustani Seva Dal was started in 1923 by Dr. Hardikar a unit was also opened at Bangalore and over 100 Sevadal volunteers from Bangalore and Cantonment led by H. Rama Rao attended the Belgaum Congress in 1924 together with many elderly delegates from the City. S. Chengalvaraya Mudaliar was one of the delegates from Cantonment area. The Varthaka Gumasta Sangam of the Cantonment area later converted itself as the Mahajana Sangam.

Leaders from Bangalore

Shah Jhaverchand, Lakshmipathi Naidu, Seethapathi Naidu, Bheemacharya Pargi, Rama Rao Pol, Khadri Gundu Rao, Satwaji Rao, Venkata Varada Iyengar etc., were some of the early workers in the 1920, who took keen interest in Khadi work. Jamkhandi Bheema Rao, a perfume merchant, had even installed a loom in his house to produce Khadi. K.G. Pashupathi Iyer who had come from Burma and was engaged in textile trade was for long the Treasurer of Congress in the City. Ramalal Tivari, H.V. Subrahmanya and Jamkhandi Bhima Rao were some other prominent workers. Bangalore bar had a considerable number of supporters of Congress. S.S. Setlur, Sampige Venkatapathiaha, M.P. Someshekhara Rao, S.K. Venkataranga Iyengar, C.V. Narasimha Iyengar, K.T.Bhashyam, Kandade Shamanna, B.S. Chandrasekhara Rao, S. Venkatachala Iyengar and L.S. Raju and Nittur Srinivasa Rao of the younger generation were among supporters and sympathisers of Congreess in those days. Sundaram Iyer from Cantonment was another lawyer who was Congress President in that area for some time. V.S. Sanjeeva Rao, journalist, also took keen interest in Congress activities. T.T. Sharman started *Vishwa Karnataka* in 1925. *Subodha* monthly was started by Rama Rao in 1925. *Veerakesari* edited by M. Seetharama Shastri (1928), *Chitragupta*

(1928) by H.K. Veeranna Gowda, *Navajeevana* (1929) by C. Ashwattha Narayana Rao and *Tayinadu*, initially published from Mysore and later shifted to Bangalore (1928), P.R. Ramaiah being its editor, were nationalist newspapers from Bangalore which played a notable part in nationalist propaganda. S.R.S. Raghavan edited English weekly *Democrat* (1928).

The scores of volunteers who had attended Belgaum Congress engaged themselves in Khadi work. Hindi classes had been started in 1923 at the upstairs of Irish Press of Krishna Iyer by Markandeya Rao, and Siddhanath Panth from Dharwad continued the work. This attracted considerable number of ladies towards Congress work. The District Congress Committee of Bangalore had S.N.M. Razvi (beginning with 1921), K.T. Bhashyam, L.S. Raju, B.S. Ramaswamy and K. Shamaraja Iyengar as Presidents in succession and V.S. Narayana Rao had been one of the Secretaries throughout.

After the withdrawal of the Non-Co-operation Movement in 1922 by Gandhiji following the Chauri Chaura episode, there was a slow- down in Congress activities all over the country, except the Nagpur Satyagraha of 1923. But the Hindustani Seva Dal activities begun in 1923 with Hubli as headquarters kept the Congressmen in Karnataka engaged. There was a stagnant phase soon after. But the Binny Mill firing proved to be a kind of blessing in disguise in Bangalore. On the demise of C.R. Das in June 1925, there was a condolence meeting in the city. Khadi Vastralays was inaugurated at Bangalore by Gangadhar Rao Deshpande in July 1926.

Binny Mill firing

The Binny Mill of Bangalore did not care for the rights of the labourers even after the passage of the Trade Unions Act of 1926 by the Government of India. Congressmen like K.T. Bhashyam and A.M. Rama Sharma (a journalist representing *Swadeshamitran*, nationalist Tamil daily from Madras which was popular in Bangalore) had given leadership to the workers and registered a labour union as a Society in 1926. The Binny Mill workers agitated over the issues of recognition of this union and raise in their salary in June 1926. Sir Mirza had just taken over as Dewan in that year. The workers of the Mill struck work and held demonstrations over their demands. There was police firing killing four workers. When the labourers demanded an enquiry into the police firing, the demand fell on deaf ears. The Congress appointed a private (citizens') enquiry committee headed by noted advocate C.V. Narasimha Iyengar as Chairman and S.R.S. Raghavan as Secretary. The enquiry continued for several weeks and considered the police action as unnecessary. Though the Government did not pay any heed to the report, it strengthened the morale of the mill workers and also helped Congress have closer contacts with the labourers. The newspapers of Bangalore covered the proceedings of the enquiry committee and extended their solid support to the cause of the labour. The labourers played a prominent part in freedom movement in Bangalore including the Quit India Movement in 1942.

Gandhiji in Bangalore

Gandhiji's visit to Bangalore in 1927 was a notable event. As he had a minor stroke (apoplexy) during his visit to Nipani in March 1927, he was advised complete rest. He was invited by the Mysore Government to have rest at the Nandi Hills (hill station) and he reached there on 7-4-1927 and for full four months he was in Mysore State. A reception committee presided over by Mir Humza Hussain (retired Council Member) and Pamadi Subbarama Setty and retired justice Nageshwara Iyer as among the members was formed at Bangalore. Many public figures, both officials and non- officials came to see Gandhiji to the Nandi Hills who included Sir M.V. and Dewan Mirza. In June he came to Bangalore and stayed at Kumara Kripa guest house, and every evening prayer meetings were held which were attended by hundreds from Bangalore including school children. Gandhiji insisted that the participants at the meeting must wear khadi. Madan Mohan Malaviya also joined him at Bangalore and they once visited Imperial Diary Farm at Bangalore run by one Smith, a Scotman. Malaviya also spoke on eradication of untouchability at a discussion held at the Shankar Matha. In July, Gandhiji inaugurated South Indian Khadi Exhibition at the National High School. The Amateur Dramatic Association staged a Hindi play *Bhakta Kabir* in which Pandit Taranath acted, and proceeds of the play, Rs. 500 were presented to Gandhiji (who witnessed the play) for Khadi work by Bala Sundaram Iyer, Council Member and President of the Association.

An all-Karnatak Hindi Pracharaks' Conference was also organised at Bangalore in August, Gandhiji presiding over it. At the Mahila Samaj at a reception on 12-7-27, a purse of Rs. 225 was presented to him. Later, on Gandhiji's appeal for donations for Khadi work, many women donated their ornaments. A meeting of students on 12th Aug. presented Gandhiji a purse of Rs. 1,700. At the Indian Institute of Science the next day, the students presented him a purse of Rs. 325. Gandhiji had also visited many places in Mysore State, in Mysore, Tumkur, Chikmagalur, Hassan and Chitradurga districts, during his stay at Bangalore to propagate Khadi. He also paid a visit to the Mythic Society and requested the scholars there to help him with historical information to prove that the practice of untouchability had no sanctions. He also visited the Sanskrit College and the Civic and Social Progress Association. He inaugurated the Krishnaswamy Gymnasium at Bangalore on Aug. 27. On Aug 30th, a warm formal send off was organised at the Lal Bagh Glass House, presided over by Mir Humza Husain and a purse of Rs. 10,000 was presented to him on behalf of the citizens of Bangalore. A batch of volunteers, mostly National High School students, had worked to man Gandhiji's camp at Kumara Kripa, and Rajarama Iyengar was their head. Gandhiji's long stay at Bangalore not only helped the cause of Khadi, but created an atmosphere in favour of national movement. Not only the elite, but all sections of people including students and women were influenced by his stay. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and C. Rajagopalachari had also stayed with him for all the four months.

164644

Dewan Mirza not only promised Gandhiji that there will be no opposition to government servants using khadi, but also opened the Khadi Production Centre at Badanwal (Mysore dt.) during that year.

The Ganapati Disturbances

But Sir Mirza's supposed support to Abbas Khan (one of the leaders of the Praja Mitra Mandali with which the Congressmen were at loggerheads) over a small issue in Bangalore caused some kind of communal disturbances in Bangalore in 1928 and public disturbances in 1929. This caused political awakening on an unprecedented scale. Abbas Khan had been the Municipal President of Bangalore, and his house was in Sultanpeth area. Opposite to his house was a Government Kannada School, wherein on open ground was an old Ganapati image (inside the school compound). The boys attending the school paid homage to the image, perhaps with somewhat seriousness during the 'examination seasons'. A contractor who repaired the school building provided some kind of canopy or shelter to this image in 1928, and mischievous elements provoked Abbas Khan to think that a temple was being raised, etc. It was believed that at the instance of Abbas Khan, the image was removed from the place where it remained installed from long. The school boys were agitated by this act and local newspapers wrote critically over the action. H.V. Subrahmanya, one of the Congress workers organised a demonstration demanding the restoration of the image. For five days there were meetings and processions by students in the City and on 29th July Jamkhandi Bheema Rao, H.V. Subrahamanya and Ramlal Tiwari, all Congressmen were arrested.

Demanding the release of these leaders, the students held a vociferous procession to the Police Superintendent's office. Wiser counsels prevailed and at the instructions of Mathen, a Council Member (the Dewan was on tour), the image was restored to its original place. But the agitating students led a procession to the Central Jail, demanding the release of the arrested, and public meetings were also held, under the leadership of T.T. Sharman and one Anekal Sarva Bhatta. The students had leaders from among themselves like K.L. Nanjappa and Anantapadmanbha Rao. On 30th July there was a mammoth procession joined by all primary and high school students and also labourers, and there were lawless acts by the agitators, and Mysore Lancers were summoned. By the intervention of some public men, the arrested were released in the evening. They were brought in a procession to the school premises, and there was an assemblage of 5,000. There was Ganapathi Pooja and the jubilant mob was dispersing, but severe clashes began soon after, leaving 72 Hindus and two Muslims wounded. One shot was fired from somewhere, wounding a boy. Trouble raged the whole night. Tension prevailed the next day though the situation was brought under control. The censorship on news imposed during the agitation was quite harmful.

A Committee headed by former Dewan Sir M. Visveswaraya was appointed to inquire into the disturbances. The proceedings were regularly reported in

V2131

newspapers, and the report stated that such disturbances occur because the public has no share in the adminstration, and establishment of responsible government was the only remedy to this situation. The Government did not publish the report, but H.K. Veerannagauda managed to secure a copy and serialised the report in his daily *Chitragupta*.

The next year (1929), when the boys at the same school celebrated Ganesha Festival, the Police permitted only the students to participate in the programme. The boys and some other people assembled in a temple nearby. A Police Officer provoked the assembly by entering the temple without removing the shoes, and hit some people including boys. This provoked the assemblage who were soon joined by the mill workers returning from their day shift. The Congress leaders like Sampige Venkatapathiah, Vajapeyam Venkateshiah, T.T. Sharman and H.K. Veerannagauda persuaded the mob to disperse. But the Magistrate, Narayanaswamy Naidu, lost his turban in the melee. The District Magistrate ordered firing. The police fired six rounds, and as they had no ammunition, left the place. One person died. There were disturbances on the whole night. Nearly 105 people including many Congress leaders and journalists were prosecuted on the charge of rioting. The case continued for over one year, resulting in the conviction of six labourers and acquittal of others.

'Veerakesari' Seetharama Shastri wrote an article in *Navajeevana* criticising the administration over these disturbances, comparing administration to an elephant in rut without any goadings. He and the publisher of the newspaper C. Aswattha Narayana Rao were tried for sedition and sentenced for nine months term each. These were the first political convicts from Bangalore. Hindu Mahasabha came to be organised in Bangalore soon after these disturbances. Sampige Venkatapathiah and Vajapeyam Venkatesiah took the lead.

The disturbances strengthened Congress in Bangalore. The Praja Mitra Mandali was weakened as its Hindu members developed distrust of the Muslim leaders in the party. "This put an end to whatever was left of the old informal alliance between Muslim and Non-Brahmin Hindu politicians", says James Manor. To the demand for responsible government put forth by Congress, strongest support came from the Sir M.V. Committee. Some leaders who did not join hands with Congress over the issue founded the Praja Paksha in 1930. V. Venkatappa and K.C. Reddy were the leaders of the new organisation. *Prajamatha* (weekly edited by B.N. Gupta) and *Janavani* (evening daily) came to be started as organs of this new party.

A meeting of the Congress leaders of Mysore State was organised at Mysore in June 1928. This first session of "Mysore State Congress" was presided over by Manikyavelu Mudaliar and S. Satyamurthy, Congress leaders from Madras also attended it. It demanded the granting of responsible government. The second session of this body was organised on May 5 at Bangalore, M. Venkatakrishnayya presiding. A Youth Conference sponsored by Congress was also organised in Bangalore the same year, V. Venkatappa presiding. Dr. N.S. Hardikar and

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya who came from Hubli to attend it were prevented from addressing the meeting by a ban order. But Madhwarao Kabbur, advocate and Congressman from Dharwad who had accompanied Dr. Hardikar spoke on the occasion and as the local authorities had not known him did not ban his speech. Indian States Subjects Day was also celebrated on 3-6-1929, D.V. Gundappa taking initiative to organise the meeting. The meetings demanded, among other things, responsible government. During 1929-30, picketing of liquor shops and foreign cloth shops was resorted to in Bangalore and mofussil areas like Anekal by Congressmen in a very peaceful way. V.S. Narayan Rao had been to Anekal to organise the programme.

The national issues and the national movement was engaging the attention of younger generations more and more than the mere demand for responsible government. The Salt Satyagraha to be followed by Civil Disobedience in 1930 in British area saw over 300 youths from Mysore State going out of the princely area and participating in the movement and courting arrest and submitting themselves to jail life. Scores of youths in various batches went to Belgaum area (Bombay province) and some to Madras province also. One batch of men went under the leadership of K.T. Bhashyam, which included Narayanaswamy Mudaliar of the Jayamaruti Vyayamashala and G. Changalaradya, later trade union leader. Many students of National High School trained by Seva Dal, and led by Prof. K. Sampathgiri Rao went to Ankola Salt Satyagraha. Many more went from Bangalore, who included Rumale Channabasavayya, K.A. Venkataramaiah etc. They not only worked at Ankola, but also in other parts of Uttara Kannada. Some reached Dharasana near Bombay to join the Salt depot raid there, and some others went to Sholapur to take part in the Anti-Marshal Law Satyagraha organised there. K.A. Venkataramiah and his wife Gouramma worked for the success of no-tax campaign, mainly in the Siddapur and Sirsi taluks both in 1930-31 and also in 1932-33. S. Chengalvaraya Mudaliar from Cantonment area was arrested at Ankola and T.M. Jagannatham Pillay at Sirsi in 1930. Some persons like V. Jagannathan from Cantonment went to Madras Presidency and courted imprisonment there in various centres. A.I. Doraiswamy Mudaliar and Shivanandam also organised programmes in the Cantonment area in 1930 and the former was arrested. Bangalore Congress Committee helped the movement in Bombay Karnataka area with men and materials during this period. Financial aid was channelised from here through Shimoga district.

The Second session of the States Peoples Conference was held at the Majestic Theatre, Bangalore on 30-8-1930. (A first such conference had been organised in 1929 at Trivandrum, Sir M. Visweswaraya presiding). This second session was presided over by Prof G.R. Abhyankar of Sangli.

Most of these volunteers who courted arrest in British areas returned to Bangalore after Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931 March. Nehru with Kamala Nehru and Indira Nehru visited Bangalore in 1931. He addressed a merchants' meeting in the

city, inaugurated a Swadeshi store and hoisted the tricolour at a tall poll installed in the Dharmambudhi tank maidan (present Subhashnagar). This visit of Nehru inspired the Cantonment area people to start Nehru Seva Sangam and Gandhi Charaka Sangam to pursue nationalist activities. Nehru's programmes not only inspired the youth but also created lot of commotion in the City as the flag post at Darmambudhi was removed by the police the very night. This caused lot of unrest. K.T. Bhashyam went on hunger strike. The Binny Mill workers led by Rama Sharma installed the staff overnight and the next morning (4th June) the flag was again hoisted at the hands of Bhashyam and then only he gave up his fast. S.R.S. Raghavan and K.T. Bhashyam were among the men from Bangalore, who attened the Karachi Congress of 1931.

When the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched again in 1932, as the K.P.C.C. was banned and its office at Dharwad closed. Sampige Venkatapathaiah and Nittur Srinivasa Rao ran the underground K.P.C.C. office from Bangalore, and H.R. Venkataramiah was taking care of the office routine. Instructions to leaders in various districts of Karnataka in the British areas and financial aid were sent from here and reports were received at this office and consolidated. Funds were also received from Bombay in this office for disbursement in Bombay-Karnataka area. V.S. Narayan Rao worked at Ankola. K.A. Venkataramiah directed the movement in Siddapur taluk from resorts in Sagar taluk of Shimoga dt. Scores of volunteers again went to Bombay Karnatak. Movement was launched also in the Cantonment area. A batch of workers led by Jagannath Pillay offered Satyagraha in Feb. 1932 in Cantonment. A second batch from city area led by G.R. Swamy conducted picketing in front of cloth shops on 15-2-1932 in the Cantonment area and courted arrest. Several such batches courted arrest in the Cantonment area and according to one reckoning the total number of persons courting arrest came to 135, and most of them were convicted and confined not only at the Central Jail, Bangalore, but also at Vellore, Cannanore and Coimbatore Jails in Madras Presidency. Similarly workers going to Bombay area in scores, had to undergo imprisonment at Karwar, Hindalga, Yerawada and Visapur Jails in Bombay Presidency.

When a member of the British Parliamentary Delegation, Leonard Matters came to Karnataka, the noted Congress leader and advocate from Bangalore, Sampige Venkatapathiah took him round Uttara Kannada dt where the No-Tax campaign was in progress to convince him of the determined fight of the people and atrocities committed by the police. In record time, he also printed and published a book *In the Wake of Ordinances* in 1933 at the Indian Press owned by S.R.S. Raghavan who was publishing *Democrat,* English weekly from 1928. The book contained a detailed picture of the movement as going on India, and also the repressive and high-handed acts of the Government and was based only on newspaper reports. Leonard Matters distributed copies of the book to MPs in

England and it created a furore in the British Press and the Parliament. Sampige Venkatapathaiah was arrested and taken to Karwar in Aug. 1933 and was tried and convicted in Uttara Kannada dt. There were protests by the Advocates Associations of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga over his arrest and the matter was even raised by Matters in British Parliament which resulted in the early release of Sampige Venkatapathiah.

A regular Congress Committee was constituted in the Cantonment area in 1934, and in the Municipal election in the area in 1936 Congressmen like S. Sundaram Iyer, P. Narasimha Rao Naidu, R. Krishna Iyer, V.S. Arunachala Mudaliyar, N. Narayana Setty and V. Ekambaram won (six out of the eight Congress had contested and these were the elective Hindu representatives).

Gandhiji's fast at Poona over the question of untouchability had its own echoes in the State. Programmes to propagate eradication of untouchability were held in Bangalore and other places. Temple entry programme for the Scheduled Castes were also taken up. Among others, the Basavanagudi (temple) of Bangalore was opened to Harijans by a batch of Congressmen led by T.T. Sharman.

'Harijan Tour' by Gandhiji

Gandhiji's visit to Bangalore in 1934, his 'Harijan tour' was a notable event. Gandhiji started his tour on Jan 4 (1934) from Gauribidanur, and he was accompanied by Pamadi Subbarama Shetty, V. Venkatappa and Brahmachari Ramachandra of the Kengeri Gurukula. He visited Dodballapur and Tumkur and reached Bangalore in the afternoon on the same day, after spending some time at Yeshwantapur and the Malleshwaram Seva Samaja. Ramalinga Modaliyar had invited Gandhiji to his house, and a purse of Rs. 1,000 was presented to him for the Harijan Fund there. He also inaugurated the Khadi Stores at Commercial Street. After holding a prayer meeting at the Kumara Park, he left for Mysore in the night. On 6th June *via* Kanakapura, he visited Kengeri Gurukulashrama where he was presented a memorandum. For three days he stayed at Bangalore. A public meeting presided over by former Dewan V.P. Madhava Rao was held on 7th and a purse was presented to Gandhiji. At the meeting Gandhiji also appealed to the untouchables to abjure taking beaf and intoxicants. The City Municipality also gave him a public address. He also laid foundations for the Harijan hostel in the city on the Magadi Road which is called after him as Bapuji hostel. He also attended a public meeting at the RBANM school grounds.

A second Harijan tour was organised in 1936 when Gandhiji came to the Nandi Hills on 10th May for rest, and he distributed certificates to those that had been successful in the Hindi examination at a function organised at the Bangalore Town Hall. From 10th to 13th June, there was a four-day conference of South Indian Harijan workers at the Kengeri Gurukulashram, and he stayed in Bangalore at the 'Race View' (building) during his visit to Bangalore proper. On 3rd June he visited

the Government Soap Factory and Government Workshop in Bangalore. He had an interview with Sir C.V. Raman.

In 1934, the Praja Mitra Mandali and the Praja Paksha decided to merge and work for responsible government. This was called United Peoples Party (Praja Samyuktha Paksha) and had H.B. Gundappa Gowda as its President and K.C. Reddy, V. Venkatappa, H.C. Dasappa (Mysore), H. Siddiah (Shimoga) and D.S. Mallappa (Tiptur) were its other leaders.

The Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Congress were held in Bangalore in 1935 by holding processions and meetings. The meetings held in the City were addressed by Gangadhar Rao Deshpade, Dr. N.S. Hardikar, Karnad Sadashiv Rao, S. Satyamurthy, V.H. Obedullah Saheb, 'Sangu' Subrahmanyam, etc. In Cantonment, programmes were organised at Bhupalam Subbiah Chetty Choultry and a Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition was also organised.

Congress Reaches the Masses

As national movement was getting broad based and reaching various sections of the community and increasing its variegated activities, many big and small organisations were founded to serve as front units of Congress. The trade union of the Binny Mills founded in 1926 was growing in strength, and in other industrial units too trade unions were organised under Congress leadership and K.T. Bhashyam was the President of the United Federation of Bangalore textile workers. The workers of the Minerva and the Maharaja (textile) mills went on strike demanding wage raise in June-July, 1935. There was a similar strike at the Cigarette factory in Cantonment in 1936. The mill workers became the source of strength for Congress for most of its activities. M.A. Parashuram, a mill worker organised Daridra Narayana Seva Sangham in 1933 and worked for propagating aims of Congress among the working classes. He also became the Secretary of the Textile Labour Union of Bangalore later. M.A. Parashuram was externed from Bangalore several times for his political activities in 1939, in 1940, in 1941 and again in 1944, together with his undergoing imprisonment several terms. His is a classic example of sufferings undergone by the nationalist workers in those days.

As early as in 1930 (July 14), Mahatma Gandhi Taruna Sangha was founded by B.N. Bheema Rao and Savay Ashwattha Rao. Next year its name was changed as National Youth League, and Prof. Sampathgiri Rao was its honorary President between 1932 and 1935. The organisation rendered yeoman service to mobilise youth till it was banned in 1938. A students' wing of Congress came to be organised. M.R. Masani who came to attend its conference in Dec. 1937 was banned from addressing the assembly. The nationalist minded students contested college union elections and won the posts of office bearers. Thus Siddaramanna was elected Vice-President and K.V. Vasanthiah Secretary of the College Union of the Intermediate College in 1937. Nationalist leaders like C. Rajagopalachari, S. Satyamurthy and Sharat Chandra Bose were invited to address the Students' union in the college in

between 1937 and 39. Similarly Deena Seva Sangham had been founded in the city's Harijan area by G.V. Chellam, Sadanandam and M. Jayasheelan. Azad National Youth League and National Service Centre were other such institutions. The Mass Awakeners' Union was founded in 1937, mostly by Leftists with B.M. Seenappa as President and C.B. Monnayya and M.S. Rama Rao were its Secretaries. There was another such body called Civil Libertys Union with L.S. Raju as President and B.M. Seenappa as the Secreatary, also founded the same year. United Artists (1936) was another body, consisting of nationalist minded youth engaged in histrionic activities. Cantonment had Bharateeya Nataka Sabha with G. Shivaprakasham as President and A. Sebastian as Secreatary. National spirit was thus touching all section of the society.

Congress was also having its network spread in rural areas such as Krishnarajapuram, Kengeri, Yalahanka, Sarjapura and Anekal. Activities were afoot in these areas in the early 1930s. Anekal town and taluk had workers like H. Munishwamayya, Jigale Ramaswamy Reddy, Devarakondappa, T.N. Muniswamy Reddy and Muttanallur Akkila Reddy. Krishnarajapura had Guruva Reddy. Indian National Congress President Babu Rajendra Prasad visited Bangalore in 1935.

Fast Changes -1937

The year 1937 was a year of fast changes in Mysore Congress. Mysore Congress had secured 39 seats in the Representative Assembly in the election that were held in that year, and could function as an effective opposition. Sampige Venkatapathiah contesting from Bangalore lost the election and he resigned the post of President of Mysore Congress ('Parliamentary Board') as a sequel. T. Siddalingayya, noted advocate from Dodballapur was chosen president of Mysore Congress. Congress Ministries came to power in neighbouring Bombay and Madras Presidencies. But to the people of Mysore, responsible government was a mirage. In June, an order banning all processions in Bangalore was promulgated. Dewan Mirza made a highly provocative speech at Ramanagaram on 15-7-1937 condemning the demand for responsible government and severely criticising the local Congress leaders. This ignited the dry firewood pile of the spirited atmosphere. While democracy was on the run all over Europe, the local Congressmen were trying to rehabilitate it, Sir Mirza used to ridicule referring to the establishment of Fascist regimes in some European countries. "The tension between the princely Government's progressive image and the reality of its autocratic ways became so severe that the regime's carefully constructed facade began to come apart" says James Manors, commenting on these developments.

The State Congress after holding consultations with Jawaharlal Nehru through correspondence, appointed a "Council of Action" headed by Mysore Congress president T. Siddalingayya, and Tagadur Ramachandra Rao and Veerakesari Seetharama Shastry were two other members of the Committee. The Council

toured the whole Mysore State and condemned the prohibitory orders, the attitude of the Dewan and propagated the idea of responsible government at public meetings organised all over. They enrolled members to Congress. On completion of their tour of the whole State, the Council Members came to be arrested in Bangalore on 6-10-1937, and they were sentenced to one year imprisonment each as they refused to offer bail when produced before the I Class magistrate of Bangalore. Congress appointed K.T. Bhashyam as 'Dictator'. This was followed by the arrest of Bhashyam at Mysore on the midnight of 15th October when he had been to Mysore to attend the Representative Assembly Session the next day, and he was also the leader of the Congress Assembly party. The arrest of N.C. Timma Reddy was another provocative act. The situation was tense, the Praja Samyuktha Paksha on the 16th of October decided to merge with Congress at a Mysore meeting presided over by V.Venkatappa. A new body called 'Mysore Congress' came into existence, and the number of Congress members rose to 130 in the Representative Assembly. James Manors, commenting on these developments says that the non-Brahmin sections had come to realise that "the central problem of their time was not Brahmin domination of officialdom but official domination of State-level politics".

There was a walk-out staged by all these members from the Representative Assembly at its meeting on 19-10-1937 led by H.K. Veerannagauda. Ban was imposed on K.F. Nariman, Congress leader from Bombay, on his addressing the public meeting of Bangalore on October 24. He was manhandled by the Police while arresting him. This was followed by lathi-charge and firing to disperse unruly mob which protested against the arrest. Bangalore was very tense for almost a week from Oct 24 when there was firing and one Gundappa was killed and several others injured. Curfew was imposed. Dozens came to be arrested who included M. Jayasheelan, B.M. Seenappa, G.R. Swamy, C.B. Monnayya etc.

H.K. Veerannagauda together with Suryanarayana Pandit and Tayamma Veerannagauda conducted another whirlwind propaganda tour programme in the State as the Action Committee had done earlier. A.I.C.C. at its Calcutta session in October 1937 passed resolution supporting the agitations of the Congress in the State. To demonstrate the popularity of Congress, 13 Congress members of the Representative Assembly resigned and got themselves reelected at the by-elections held in Nov. 1937 by thumping majority. The K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar Committee was appointed on 1-4-1938 to consider the question of 'Constitutional reforms' in the State, but over the very issue of giving representation to State Congress in the Committee there were differences between the Government and the Congress.

Shivapura Congress

This was followed by the famous Shivapura Congress, the first session of Mysore Congress near Maddur on 10th, 11th and 12th April 1938. T. Siddalingaiah was its President. This unprecedented political gathering in Mysore State saw the

arrest of T. Siddalingaiah and M.N. Jois on the first day for hoisting the tricolour flag. Flag Satyagraha was offered for one month at Shivapur by hoisting the flag daily and the police arresting one or two persons (though not daily). The Congress at Shivapura gave a call for launching Flag Satyagraha all over the State together with continuation of the same at Shivapura. The delegates after the three-day session returned to their places and organised Satyagraha in all towns and centres. In Bangalore on April 17th a procession led by K. Hanumanthiah, Ramlal Tiwari and Parthanarayana Pandit offered flag Satyagraha and Pandit was arrested for unfurling the flag. Smt. Lalithamma G.R. Swamy was the first lady to be arrested at Bangalore and she too offered Satyagraha. Other leaders arrested in Bangalore were B.M. Seenappa, M.N. Seetharamayya and Tiwari. Scores courted arrest in Bangalore. Satyagraha was also offered at Anekal.

The firing at Vidhurashwattha in Kolar district at the *jatra* of the place when Flag Satyagraha had been launched resulted in the death of 10 including a pregnant woman on 25-4-1938. This further aggravated situation. The censorship imposed on newspapers helped wild rumours like describing the death toll at 40, to spread. Described as the 'Jalianwala of Mysore', the Vidhurashwattha tragedy rudely shocked many well-meaning persons who had faith in the benevolence of the Maharaja. Congress gained mass support. Sardar Patel and Kripalani visited the State, spoke to the Dewan, and some sort of understanding was reached by his efforts. But the "patch-work" was not adhered to by the Government. Congress gained mass support. The Government appointed Vepa Ramesam to enquire into the firing and L.S. Raju worked as the advocate on behalf of the public. The proceedings of the enquiry got wide coverage in the Press.

Taluk Level Peasants' Conferences came to be launched in almost all taluks of the State by Congress to enlarge its base in the rural areas during 1938-39. The problems of the peasants and of the rural areas were ventilated at these conference. Pro-ryot measures undertaken by the Congress Ministries in Madras and Bombay were quoted widely.

The second session of Mysore Congress held at Vidhurashwattha in April 1939 presided over by H.C. Dasappa and the All-Mysore Congress Committee held at Arsikere in July 1939 found the attitude of the government towards the demand for responsible government too rigid and unhelpful, even over the nomination of the members to the Srinivasa Iyengar Committee appointed to look into the demand for responsible government. In February 1939, Congress members resigned their membership in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Hamilton Building Satyagraha at Mysore in February-March 1939 and the K.G.F.Satyagraha in Aug. 1939 resulted in the arrest of the hundreds. The latter had to be launched as the Government banned the entry of State Congress Working Committee members to K.G.F. Finally the State Congress decided to launch Civil Disobedience in the State to press for the demand of responsible Government. This included Jungle Satyagraha of cutting toddy trees all over.

Siddalingayya offered Satyagraha at the Banappa Park, Bangalore on 1st Sept. 1939 and was imprisoned for one year. This was signal to begin the movement. A total over 2,800 people were convicted for various political offences in the Mysore State during this Satyagraha of 1939-40. Later all convicts were released at the Investiture of Jayachamaraja Wodeyar in August 1940. In the elections that were held to DLBs and Municipalities in 1940 and to the Legislature, the success of Congress despite the tactics of the Government to muzzle the elections demonstrated the mass base Congress had come to acquire by then.

The Seva Dal, the Jana Jagriti Sangha, the Students' Association etc., had helped the mobilisation of the youth in Bangalore. Youth Congress was also functioning. The Nariman episode of 1937 created unprecedented awakening among the youth of Bangalore. In Dec. 1937, the visit of M.R. Masani and the ban on his lecture further infuriated the youth. Sharat Chandra Bose addressed the Mysore State Students Conference in Bangalore in 1939. College Unions also became the fora nationalist activity. Leaders like S. Satyamurthy, C. Rajagopalachari and V.S. Srinivasa Shastry were invited to address the students at these unions. Almost all student hostels in Bangalore had been centres of nationalist activity. Similarly the labour force too had been organised by Congress. The 25-day long Binny Mill strike in 1941 (ending on Feb.14) had resulted in the recognition of the Binny Mill Workers Union. N.D. Shankar, K.S. Kumaran and M.S. Rama Rao had successfully led the strike. There was a similar strike in the Cigarette Factory (Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd.) in the Cantonment area in April 1940 and Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose had issued statements supporting this strike. In addition to K.T. Bhashyam, labour leaders like N.D. Shankar, M.N. Chandur and M.A. Parashuram had toiled for the success of the strike. Congress had by then grown as a mass organisation. In 1939, of the eight Hindu elective seats in the Cantonment Municipality Congress won 7, and among the elected were H.S. Narasiah and H.B. Battanlal. K.T. Bhashyam of Bangalore became the President of Mysore Congress, presiding over its sessions held at Shimoga in May 1940. At the election held to the Representative Assembly in February 1941, "The Government continued to obstruct the mobilization activities of Congress" (-Hettne) and despite this Congress won 106 of 298 seats to the Assembly, 18 of the 44 seats in the Council. K.C. Reddy became the leader of the party in the Assembly and T. Mariyappa in the Legislative Council. According to new reforms, two elected Assembly members, J.M. Imam and H.B. Gundappa Gauda became ministers (Council Members), but the Council was not responsible to the Assembly.

Fifteen persons from the Cantonment area went to Dharwad and offered anti-war Individual Satyagraha in North Karnataka in 1941 and were imprisoned. Congress was not permitting the launching of any such movement in the princely area. The convicted included Chengalvaraya Mudaliyar, M.M. Devaraja Chettiyar, D.S. Sriramulu and V.K. Kothandapani. Earlier M. Palanivelu and Armugam had

been convicted for a six-month term in the Cantonment area in 1940, for pasting anti-war posters. At the elections held for the Bangalore City Municipality, Congress won 23 out of the 24 seats in 1941. Congress also secured majority in these elections at Mysore, Tumkur, Mandya etc.

Though the idea of responsible government was uppermost in the minds of the local Congress leaders, the younger elements, especially the youth, were more concerned with national freedom. A "ginger group" called Pragathi Paksha was launched inside Congress in 1934 by leaders like M.N. Jois, H.C. Boranna Gauda, K.S. Kumaran, H.S. Doreswamy, T.K. Gangi Reddy, K.R. Sridhara Murthy, M.N. Seetharamayya, etc. to stress the importance of national freedom and, they also started *Pauravani*, a weekly. When the Quit India Movement was launched in 1942, the issue of responsible government was relegated to the background, and 'Quit' call to the British alone engaged the attention of the agitating Congressmen.

The All Mysore Congress Committee prior to the Bombay A.I.C.C. had endorsed the resolution of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress. The A.M.C.C. resolution read thus: ".....the Working Committee, therefore, desires to associate itself with the Indian National Congress in its latest decision and resolved upon recommending to the All Mysore Congress Committee to accept the lead so that such struggle might help creation of a Free India and the establishment of responsible government under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore....."

"QUIT INDIA" MOVEMENT

The Quit India Movement was like a volcanic eruption. Students and labourers in towns struck work and merchants observed hartal by closing shops. Even in village slogans 'Quit India' were written all over and picketing of liquor shops and even attacking them and cutting of telegraph and telephone wires in the villages on main roads were activities resorted to. Holding of public meetings and procession in contravention of ban orders was quite common. The Mysore Government had served a notice on the Secretaries and leading members of Congress on 9-8-42 that All- Mysore Congress Committee and the District and City Committees have been declared as unlawful associations. But the spontaneous upsurge saw unprecedented scenes of mass fury.

A public meeting was organised at Bangalore Chiklalbagh in the evening of 9-8-1942 (on hearing the news of arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders on 9th morning), presided over by H.C. Suryanarayana Rao and Kengal Hanumantayya, N. D. Shankar and K. Ramaswamy addressed it. After condemning the arrest of the national leaders, the meeting resolved to wait for the State leaders to return from the Bombay A.I.C.C. and then decide on the future course. August 10 was a Monday, and the news of leaders' arrest was widely known in the mofussil areas too through newspapers. In Bangalore there was procession by students who boycotted classes. Led by the students of National High School the procession

passed through various educational institutions like S.L.N. High School, Mission High School etc., and also the Intermediate College. All these institutions were closed. On request by this processionists, most of the shops in the Avenue Road, Dodpet, Chikpet, Market etc. were closed. Students of the Medical College, and the Fort High School students appearing for terminal examinations also came out. The St. Josephs and the Central College were also closed. The workers of Minerva Mills struck work for one hour on 10th as it was their pay day (The Binny Mill workers also struck work for one hour on 11-9-42). A meeting of students numbering 12,000 was held at 1.30 P.M. at the Banappa Park on the 10th and it resolved to continue the strike, till Gandhiji's release. K.V. Vasanthiah, Deenadayalu Naidu and K. Krishna Murthy addressed the students. The next day too there was a meeting of students at the Central College Cricket Pavilion which was attended by about 12,000 and K.V. Vasanthiah announced the programme to be undertaken by continuing the strike. At another public meeting held at the Banappa Park on 11-8-42, presided over by Hoskote Mahadeva Shastry, K. Ramaswamy read out the 13-point programme described as laid down by the Indian National Congress.

On 12th August,workers of the Binny Mill, the Government Press, the Porcelain Factory and the AMCO Batteries went on strike, and the Mysore Spinning Mills observed stay-in strike. The Hindustan Aircraft Factory workers also struck work and organised a meeting at the Sampangi Tank, attended by 4,000. All educational institutions including the Medical School and the Maharani's College remained closed on the 12th. There were separate meetings by Binny Mill workers attended by 4,000 and the Minerva Mills attended by 600. Mysore Congress leaders like K.T. Bhashyam, N.C. Thimma Reddy, Talakere Subrahmanya (then President of Mysore Congress) and Malavalli Veerappa returning by railway from Bombay A.I.C.C. were arrested at the Yeshwantpur railway station on the same day.

On the 13th morning, the workers of the Binny, Mysore, Minerva and T.R. Mills struck work and organised a procession in the morning and a toddy shop on the Dharmambudhi Tank Bund was attacked. A joint meeting of the mill workers was attended by 8,000. There was a meeting of the students also on that day. The Hindustan Aircraft factory was closed until futher notice, and there was strike in the Government Electric Factory, AMCO, Mysore Tannery, Hosieries Factory, ITL, Mahalakshmi Mills, Suryodays Mills, Government Glass Factory etc., on that day. The Bar Association at its meeting attended by 90 members requested the Law Minister to close the Courts for one week. If the request were to be turned down, the advocates decided to picket the courts.

On the 14th of Aug the Mysore Mill workers assembled in front of the Vegetable Oil Factory and persuaded them to strike work. The labourers of Mysore Lamp Works also struck work. The striking workers of the Hindustan Aircraft held a meeting at the Banappa Park. The students' meeting at the Central College Cricket Pavilion was attended by 25 to 30,000 students and others on that day according to police reports. There were also meetings organised by the Congress

at the Banappa Park and the labourers at the Municipal Gardens. By then most of the leading workers had been arrested and detained.

On the 15th Mahadeva Desai, Gandhiji's close assistant died in Jail at Pune. Over the arrest of leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru and others there had been lot of panic all over the country including Bangalore (and there had been rumours that they had been taken to unknown destinations and even shot dead). So the news of Desai's death created panic as it reached the city in the evening. The Bangalore Transport Co. workers struck work on the same day, demanding the release of their arrested leader Chellam and grant of leave for one week as running vehicles had become impossible in the city due to the agitation. The City Municipality at its meeting on 15th adjourned itself in protest against the arrest of Gandhiji, Kengal Hanumanthiah (the President of the Municipality) and two other Municipal Councillors. The resolution was moved by L.S. Raju and Venkataswamy Chetty in the Chair. Dr. Kamala Ramachandra and B. Narasimhiah, two Council members had resigned their membership. There was a public meeting at the Banappa Park and when the City Magistrate informed the speakers there that a ban had been imposed on all meetings and processions, the speakers asked the people to disperse. "Some still stayed on the roads causing obstruction to traffic and persisted on remaining there even though requested to disperse. With a mild lathi charge, the gathering was dispersed. The gathering on their way was joined by rowdy elements. They caused damage" to some buildings on Kempegowda Road, says the police report. Telephone wires were also cut. There was a meeting of the labourers at the Banappa Park and it was joined by scores of people coming from Tumkur by ticketless travel by railway. Procession and hartals were also organised in mofussil areas including Yelahanka, Kengeri, Anekal etc., on the 15th.

Firing and Deaths

But the news of Mahadevabhai's death created very serious incidents of mob fury on the 16th and 17th resulting in firing and imposition of curfew. Cavalry had to be engaged to control the unruly mob in the city and the tar roads were strewn with ragi to make the horses trip and tumble. "Large crowds had gathered in the Mysore Bank Square in the Avenue and Kempegowda Roads in defiance of prohibitory order on 16th" say the police reports and add that "Police made a lathi charge on the crowd on the Kempegowda Road". This was followed by firing as "big stones were hurled at the cavalry". Avenue Road Post Office was set on fire. The crowd tried to enter the Chikepth police station and 27 military personnel were reported wounded. As a result of firing one person, Thimmanna Das, died on that day. V.P. Muniswamy and J. Lingiah, trade union leaders were among the hundreds arrested on the day. Curfew was imposed in the City.

Press Censorship imposed proved so irksome that Editors of Bangalore papers *Vishwa Karnataka, Daily News* and *Tainadu* decided to close their establishments temporarily as "impartial reporting has been impaired". Two days

earlier, *Prajamata* weekly and *Janavani* daily had expressed similar views. On 17th August situation turned worst. Crowds gathered in Mysore Bank Square Area, and the communication lines were damaged. Cottonpet Post Office and Kengeri Gate Police Station were attacked. The City Post Office was set on fire and fire engines were also attacked. The Government Storage Depot near the Kashi Vishveshwara Temple was looted. There was firing at the City Post Office, Balepet Circle and Cottonpet, and nine persons were killed and 39 injured. Of the deceased three males could not be identified and the other six were Tippaiah (15), Appaiah (16), H.R. Srinivasan (16),Narayanachar (or Narayana Das, 35), Subbasing Ramasingh (25) and Ponnuswamy (16). One injured person died later on Aug. 23.

"I have been desired by Mysore Congress Working Committee to request Your Highness to kindly renounce all treaty obligations with imperialist Britain and resist all and every interference from the representative.....", a letter written by N. Keshava Iyengar, eminent advocate from Bangalore read. The letter addressed to the Maharaja also requested him to establish responsible government and to release all political prisoners. It was at the instance of Talakere Subrahmanya (who had sent a secret letter to V.S. Narayan Rao), the Mysore Congress President who had been arrested, that the letter to the Maharaja was sent on 18th Aug and copies of this letter were pasted all over the State in public places. The Mysore Piece Goods Association, presided over by Ramnarayan Chellaram, passed a resolution demanding the release of arrested leaders, withdrawal of ban on public meeting and procession and also curfew etc., on 18th Aug. Congress office was taken possession of by the Government on 19th night and curfew was imposed under the Public Security Act.

After the climax of the 17th, calm returned to the city, and most of the factories re-opened and attendance improved in the course of a week, the police pickets were withdrawn from all mills on 21st, a meeting of students held at the Banashankari temple in the outskirts of the city resolved to continue the strike. K.V. Vasanthiah and M.A. Vasudeva Rao addressed the students.

A serious sabotage effort was unearthed at the Hindustan Aircraft on the 24th of Aug and sit-in strike was reported in Mysore Mills demanding the release of their leaders on the 26th. Ten labourers were released and they resumed work on 27th. N. Keshava Iyengar was arrested on 26th and V.S. Narayana Rao on the previous day for the letter addressed to the Maharaja. Kannada journalists T.T. Sharman, B.N. Gupta, P.R. Ramaiah and S. Krishna Sharma were arrested on 25th.

By then some kind of organisation was being evolved in Bangalore, an underground office was opened for the Mysore State, and Nittur Srinivasa Rao and H.R. Venkataramiah took care of it. M.P.L. Shastry handled financial matters. Many volunteers helped them undertake correspondence, arrange for the stay of local and visiting underground workers and co-ordinate work. A.G. Ramachandra Rao assisted by H.S. Seetharam, Buddha Das, K.A. Venkataramiah, K. Deviah, Prem Chand, Y.V. Ramachandra, H.S. Doreswamy, Kuntala etc., undertook co-ordination work. M.H. Shah who had resigned his important position in Hindustan Aircraft, M.C. Venugopal, N.D. Shankar and Prabhudev were working among labourers. K.V. Vasanthiah and M.A. Vasudeva Rao worked among students. Underground bulletins were being brought out by R. Bhadranna, K. Srinivasa Rao and B. Ramachandra. Kengeri, where G.R. Swamy stayed, provided a jaunt for under-ground wokers to meet and discuss. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who had come to Bangalore and who had been moving round addressing underground meetings and establishing contacts, was arrested on 5th September. The St. Joseph's College in the Cantonment Area announced its closure on the 7th of Sept as a majority of students had decided to continue the strike, and other schools and colleges in the city mostly remained closed. A procession of labourers, carrying the coffin (*chatta* in Kannada) of what was called as the 'Defence of India Rules' being led by noted labour leader G. Chengalaradhya and his wife Bhagirathamma was held on 7th Sept. Starting from Mastansab Dargah area, Cottonpeth, the procession reached Majestic Circle, and as the police stopped them, they squatted on the road for nearly six hours, raising slogans and singing patriotic songs. The *chatta* or bier was cremated on the spot in the evening and then the processionists dispersed. "When we were standing in the sun for nearly six hours, the public entertained their labour brethern by supplying cool drinks", says Bhagirathamma. G. Chengalaradhya and Bhagirathamma were arrested on the 9th Sept.

Strike by Labour, Students

There was strike again, beginning from 21st September by three textile mills (Binny, Minerva and Mysore) demanding release of Gandhiji and other leaders etc., and Congress had taken steps to distribute some relief to the striking workers. All the three mills declared lock-out on the 25th. The workers of the Mahalakshmi Mill, Hebbal struck work on 25th. The strike continued for more than three weeks, and in the meanwhile Binny Mill dismissed 78 workers, Minerva 85 and Mysore 110. Work was resumed in the Binny Mill on 16th, and strike fizzled out by the close of October. But the struggle of workers during the Quit India Movement, which was quite heroic, ended causing dismissal, sufferings and starvation to scores. Over 200 labourers were dismissed and could be reinstated only after 1947. But in the unprecedented demonstration of popular wrath against British rule, the role of the Bangalore labourers was no way small.

The students strike continued, both at Bangalore, Mysore and at many other centres including Tumkur and Chikmagalur. Ticketless travel by students led by M.V. Krishnappa of Mysore and their visit to Hassan, Arsikere, Hole Narasipur, Mandya and Arakere in large groups created alarm. They held processions and meetings in those places. There had been sabotage of railway traffic too, apart from damaging of stations at Tiptur, Banavar, Davangere, etc. on the 16th and 17th Aug. From the 25th Aug, the Mysore students were prevented from travelling ticketless by the railways. But the students strike continued both at Bangalore and Mysore causing headache to the government, and their meetings and processions were also

common, together with picketing at the gates of schools and colleges. Many students from Bangalore City fanned out into villages in the mofussil areas in groups to conduct propaganda. "Most of the students who proceed towards village side are ascertained to be preaching to villagers not to sell anything to Merchants and Agents who come to them to purchase Butter, Milk and other produce as these items would be sent to military centres", says a police report. On 30th Sept attendance at the Central College was 161 out of a total strength of 900, the Intermediate College 307 out of 1150, and at the Maharanis, only 35 out of 326. This was despite stringent orders passed by the Government on 15th September ordering the stoppage of picketing at schools and colleges and threat of serious action against the absentees. The Government servants were instructed to see that their wards did not participate in the strike and were threatened with disciplinary action if their children continued to take part in civil disobedience. Divide- and-rule tactics of the government made the President of the Muslim Students' Federation issue a statement".....We the Muslims in general and Muslim students in particular are no party to this struggle....."etc. There was a meeting of students at the Bangalore Town Hall on 1-10-1942, and all students (about 2,000 in number) voted for continuing the strike.

Symbolic protest programmes against ban order on processions etc., were also organised. There was a procession of ladies on 7- 10-1942, and nine of the processionists were arrested and charge- sheeted. There was a similar procession on 8-10-42 and 14 ladies were arrested and charge-sheeted and 40 others were let off. K. Kannan, K. Keshavalu and M. Narasimhamurthy from the Cantonment area (all students) went to conduct propaganda in rural areas, and later K. Kannan and his father K. Kumaraswamy Mudaliar, were arrested. Devayaniyammal (wife of the veteran Muniswamy Gaunder), Nagabhushanammal (wife of Chengalvaraya Mudaliyar), Papamma and Venkatachalamma were similarly arrested in the Cantonment area. For picketing at the Vanivilas Institute, 24 lady students were arrested on 7-10-42. Death of a student, Shankarappa in Mysore Jail when the police lathi-charged the student inmates (including those from Bangalore) resulted in creating panic in the minds of students. After the Dasara Holidays, when the colleges were re- opened, and students started attending classes after the second week of October. Attendance in Central College was 499 on 18th Oct, 535 on the 10th and 689 on the 16th out of total strength of 900. In the intermediate College, 710 out of 1,150 attended the classes on 16th Oct and these figure for the Maharani's College was 220 (on 15th Oct) out of a total of 326. Four students including V.S. Krishna Iyer were arrested at the Central College gates on 27th October for picketing.

As peaceful methods for continuing the strike had failed violent methods were tried. There was an explosion in a lecture hall of the St. Joseph's College on 20-10-42. The thatched roof of the dancing hall of one Mysore Royal Show then

being organised at the Doddanna Hall Compound was set on fire on 8-11-42. There was an incident of fire in the District Office compound on the 9th Nov. night. There was similar explosion in the Intermediate College on 11-11-42. The Caltex Storage Tank evidenced an explosion on the 13th. A report of that date (13th Nov.) says that attendence at the educational institutions was normal. Many leaders came to be arrested including those underground, and by November, the movement slowly cooled down loosing its vigour. M. Kannan, Vice- President, Minerva Mill Association and Y.V. Ramachandra Iyer a hotel owner ('an ex-political convict') were arrested. There was an explosion in the Central College Library on Nov. 24th and also in the Chemistry Laboratory of the Intermediate College on the 4th Dec. followed by similar explosions in the Malleswaram High School on 6th December. There were also explosions at the Intermediate and Engineering College on the 9th and a similar incident in the latter College on the 10th Dec also. Soon M.H. Shah, A.G. Ramachandra Rao, H.S. Seetharam (16-12-42), H.S. Doreswamy (19- 12-42) etc., were also arrested.

During 1943, the movement took the shape of only symbolic protest. Collecting signatures for a mercy petition pleading for the Isur convicts, who were to be hanged was one of the programmes. K.V. Vasanthaiah offered Satyagraha on 26-1-43 and courted arrest. There were processions in the city and Cantonment area on 26-1-43 to celebrate independence days. Some persons were arrested. College students observed hartal. House of one Joshi was searched on 7-3-43 and huge quantity of 'objectionable pamphlets' were seized from his house. Devarakondappa, a worker from Anekal, died in Central Jail due to the lathi charge by police. When Gandhiji went on fast in Feb. 1943, there were prayer meetings and other programmes in Bangalore. At the Sahitya Parishat D.V. Gundappa recited a poem composed by him, praying for the long life of Gandhiji on 4th March. Five persons from Isur were hanged in Bangalore Jail in March. K.A. Venkataramaiah was arrested in March first week. Wali Channappa, under-ground leader from Belgaum was arrested in Bangalore in June 1943. Chengalvaraya Mudaliyar, Kumaraswamy Mudaliyar and K. Kannan were arrested in the Cantonment area on the 5th Aug though they had been released from jail in July. Several arrests were made both in the City and Cantonment area on 9th Aug 1943 for holding processions etc., and the arrested included Ramakrishna from Cantonment and M.V. Subbayya from the city area.

The movement had practically cooled down from Jan. 1943. K.C. Reddy was released on 24th Jan and most of the detinues in July 1943. But the movement had touched almost every section of the society. In the Mysore State alone 10,000 persons had been arrested and detained or convicted during 1942-43 and 1943-44, and of this, the quota from Bangalore alone must be over 2,000. Mysore Congress session (6th) was held in Bangalore (1946), K.C. Reddy presiding..

"MYSORE CHALO" MOVEMENT

The last phase of the Congress movement in the district was the one launched in 1947 demanding responsible government. Already Congress had won 125 seats in the Representative Assembly in the 1945 elections and had proved its popularity. Though India became free and the Maharaja agreed for the accession of the State to the Indian Union, the demand for responsible government was not conceded. Congress celebrated Independence day with programmes of mass jubilation on 15th Aug. 1947. Congress gave a call to volunteers from all parts of the State to march by foot and offer Satyagraha in front of the Mysore Palace from 14-9-1947 to press for responsible government. This "Mysore Chalo" movement launched on 1-9-1947 continued till 24th October. K.C. Reddy was appointed 'Dictator' for the movement. Reddy addressed a public meeting attended by over one lakh at Bangalore on 1-9-1947. 'Arcot-Boycott' (against the Dewan) and 'Tambuchetty Chatta katti' (against a Council Member) were the slogans raised. On the 3rd Sept. K.C. Reddy, T. Siddalingayya, K.T. Bhashyam, H. Siddayya, K.R. Madhav Rao and T. Subramanya were arrested in Bangalore. The students, labourers and peasants joined the movement in large numbers in the State. Taluk Offices came to be surrounded by picketing demonstrators. The police and the railway employees also joined the strike. S. Nijalingappa was arrested on the 14th and he was confined at the Mysore Railway station. Most of the arrested were taken in police vehicles and left off at far off places, mostly in forest tracts during nights, forcing only one Satyagrahi to alight at a point, and letting off another at a distance of another mile or so. This was resorted to because the jails were full, and also, to terrorise the Satyagrahis.

Bangalore City saw unprecedented scenes of demonstrations. There was a procession by labourers on Aug. 30, which gave a call for complete hartal on 31st of Aug. In Cantonment area, Rama Rao (formerly of the INA) organised processions every day. F.J. Simon was the first Satyagrahi to be arrested there. There was firing on a procession at Seppings Road on 8-9-1947 and seven persons were killed. (The deceased were Anniah, Chinnappa, Jakkaria, Karim Khan, Madhurai Muthu, Natesan and Raju). K.B. Srinivasan and others were publishing *Free Mysore Gazette* an underground bulletin beginning with 9-9-1947, having formed a 'Council of Action' with G.V. Chellam as President and K. Kannan as the Convenor. Processions and meetings were daily occuring in the city. They were attended by thousands. *Pauravani*, a weekly from Bangalore, became a daily, two months prior to the movement. For having published a series of articles by T.T. Sharman, the press was seized on Sept. 2. From September 9th, H.S. Doreswamy started its publication from Hindupur (Anantpur dt) where, with the help of a local Congress leaders, M. Linganna, a Satyagraha Camp had been founded. M.A. Parashuraman and K.R. Sridhara Murthy from Bangalore also stayed at the camp and the paper was smuggled inside the State everyday, and 38 daily issues were brought out.

Satyagraha and other activities were also organised from this Hindupur camp in the border areas, especially in the Kolar and Tumkur dts. An 'Azad Mysore Government' was also founded there.

The upsurge in 1947 was unprecedented. The mobs surrounding taluk offices resulted in firing in several places, and six persons were killed in Hosadurga, one at Mysore, two at Tumkur, two at Madhugiri etc. Batches after batches of volunteers leaving far off places converged on Mysore, and thousands came to be arrested.

Finally, the Maharaja was forced to climb down and agreement between the Congress and the Government was reached on 24-10-1947, and responsible Government headed by K.C. Reddy was sworn in on 27-10-1947. (Kengal Hanumantayya later became the Chief Minister following the General Elections of 1952. From Aug to October 1956, Kadidal Manjappa was the Chief Minister).

On the eve of Independence the Cantonment area was transferred to the Mysore Government and in 1949 Bangalore City Corporation was inaugurated by merging the city area and Cantonment. Six enclaves belonging to Madras Province were handed over to Mysore State and were merged in Anekal tq. in 1950. The district became a part of Karnataka after Reorganisation of States in 1956.

Karnataka Unification movement was strongly supported by the intellectuals and writers from Bangalore like Masti, A.N. Krishna Rao, M. Ramamurthy, G. P. Rajarathnam, Devudu, Subodha M. Rama Rao, T.T. Sharman, Kuvempu, Shivamurthy Shastry etc., and newspapers like *Tainadu* and *Prajavani* (1948). Weeklies like *Prajamata, Chitragupta* and *Janapragathi* and most of the Kannada magazines also supported the cause. After unification, S. Nijalingappa became the Chief Minister, and Vidhana Soudha, a large and impressive building of the Secretariat and Legislature of the new State, was inaugurated in 1956.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

The majority of the people in Bangalore dt (84.14%) live in the urban areas of the district and the population of the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration (BUA) constitutes 84 per cent of the total population of the district. The composition of the population of the BUA is mixed and heterogenous, consisting of the natives and migrants from both within the state and outside the state, presenting a mosaic picture of culture. The dress, food habits, working condition, the supra social factors like customs, traditions, rituals, languages they speak, etc. are all heterogenous. Still it has retained its original identity. The fast development of the city has also helped the mushrooming of a number of slums.

The population of the present Bangalore district as per calculations made from 1981 census tables was 34,95,566, consisting of 18,39,958 males and 16,55,608 females. It ranked first in population and 20 th in area among the 20 districts of the state. The rural-urban ratio was 16:84 which indicates the predominance of the urban population unlike the other districts of the state. Even the 16 per cent of the rural population is in constant touch with the Bangalore city and as such the rural life is very much influenced by the life style and activities of the urban life. The table below shows the population of the district with rural-urban break-up for the years 1961, 1971 and 1981 calculated from the census tables of the respective years. The figures also include the population of the four hoblis of Jala, Dasanpura, Bidarahalli and Tavarekere, transferred from the four taluks now in Bangalore Rural district.

Year		*Anekal taluk*	*Bangalore North taluk*	*Bangalore South taluk*	*Bangalore city and Bangalore Development Authority*	*Total*
1961	Rural	97,594	84,620	95,790	-	2,78,004
	Urban	14,710	84,801	28,362	10,93,798	12,21,671
	Total	1,12,304	1,69,421	1,24,152	10,93,798	14,99,675
1971	Rural	1,12,296	1,77,953	2,25,532	-	5,15,781
	Urban	17,304	64,443	59,024	15,40,741	16,81,512
	Total	1,29,600	2,42,396	2,84,556	15,40,741	21,97,293
1981	Rural	1,46,273	1,83,871	2,24,404	-	5,54,548
	Urban	19,267	2,24,219	2,21,177	24,76,355	29,41,018
	Total	1,65,540	4,08,090	4,45,581	24,76,355	34,95,566

Growth of population

The population of the present Bangalore district comprising of the then two taluks of Anekal and Bangalore (now divided into North and South taluks) during 1853-54, according to the Khaneshumari account was 2,91,313. The reported population as per 1871 census was 3,45,541 which was reduced to 3,19,867 in 1881 due to the famines and epidemics in the decade 1871-1881. The percentage decrease in the decade was 7.43 per cent. The population of the district in 1891 was 3,77,964,an increase of 18.16 per cent in the decade 1881-91. The table below gives the population of the district from 1901 to 1981 with male-female break-up and the decadal and percentage of the decadal variations.

Year	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	*Decadal variation*	*Percentage of decadal variation*
1901	1,94,044	1,90,557	3,84,601	6,637	1.76
1911	2,12,834	2,03,927	4,16,761	32,160	8.36
1921	2,42,621	2,26,177	4,68,798	52,037	12.49
1931	3,01,285	2,79,590	5,80,875	1,12,077	23.91
1941	3,79,747	3,50,032	7,29,779	1,48,904	25.63
1951	6,61,424	5,92,118	12,53,542	5,23,763	71.78
1961	7,93,552	7,06,123	14,99,675	2,46,133	19.64
1971	11,64,845	10,32,448	21,97,293	6,97,618	46.52
1981	18,39,958	16,55,608	34,95,566	12,98,273	59.09

The growth rate was the highest during the decade 1941-1951 being 71-78% During that decade the rural growth rate was only 47.22 per cent while the urban growth rate of Bangalore city was 91.34 per cent. The high growth rate of the population of the district was mainly due to the increased migration into the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration. The II World War was responsible for increased economic activity calling for migration. (The population figures here have been calculated from the census tables of the respective censuses from 1911 onwards and they include the population of the four hoblis of Jala, Dasanpura, Bidarahalli and Tavarekere).

Density

The average density of population of the present Bangalore district as per 1981 census was 1,595 per sq km and can be compared with the state average of 194 per sq km. This high value is mainly due to the highly populous Bangalore city which has the density of population of 16,400 per sq km. The following table gives the taluk-wise densities of rural, urban and total population as per 1981 census with 1971 figures in brackets along with the density of Bangalore city and Bangalore Development Authority Area.

Sl.No.	*Taluks and Bangalore (C) & B.D.A.*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*
1.	Anekal	275	6,576	309
		(212)	(3,259)	(243)
2.	Bangalore North	304	2,443	592
		(272)	(10,929)	(2,225)
3.	Bangalore South	316	1,802	535
		(292)	(1,940)	(355)
4.	Bangalore (C) & BDA	–	16,382	16,382
		–	(11,462)	(11,462)
	Total	300	7,980	1,595
		(264)	(10,164)	(968)

Note: Suggatta and Hunasamaranahalli with an area 8.39 sq km (Suggatta 2.02 sq km and Hunasamaranahalli 6.37 sq km) and population 2,791 (Suggatta 571 and Hunasamaranahalli 2,221) have been added to Bangalore North taluk.

Houses and Households

An occupied residential house is a census house used wholly or partly as residence by one or more households. An household is a group of persons living together taking their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. There are also households without houses and households of unrelated persons as in the case of hotels. During 1981, there were 6,15,764 residential census houses and 6,23,817 households in the district (including the four hoblis of Jala, Dasanpura, Bidarahalli and Tavarekere). There were 1,013 households for every 1,000 houses in the district (rural 1,023 households and urban 1,013 households for every 1,000 houses) and in Bangalore city and B.D.A. area, there were 1,014 households for every 1,000 houses. The table below gives the taluk-wise houses and households with rural-urban break-up as per 1981 census with 1971 figures in brackets.

	Anekal	*Bangalore North*	*Bangalore South*	*Bangalore (C) & BDA*	*District total*
			Residential Houses		
Rural	24,452	31,932	39,530	-	95,914
	(18,629)	(30,398)	(40,746)		(89,773)
Urban	3,251	40,923	42,709	4,31,967	5,18,850
	(2,808)	(11,114)	(8,726)	(2,45,057)	(2,67,705)
Total	27,703	72,855	82,239	4,31,967	6,15,764
	(21,437)	(41,512)	(49,472)	(2,45,057)	(3,57,478)
			Households		
Rural	25,601	32,498	40,045	-	98,144
	(20,331)	(32,455)	(41,647)		(94,433)
Urban	3,304	41,291	42,982	4,38,096	5,25,673
	(3,223)	(12,424)	(10,789)	(2,97,717)	(3,24,153)
Total	28,905	73,789	83,027	4,38,096	6,23,817
	(23,554)	(44,879)	(52,436)	(2,97,717)	(4,18,586)

Institutional Population

Institutional population consists of persons living in institutions like hostels, boarding homes, hotels, jails, orphanages, rescue homes, hospitals, etc., and these institutions are called households of unrelated persons. There were 3,213 institutional households in the district as per 1981 census with 64,403 inmates as against 3,673 institutional households with 39,887 persons in 1971. The table below shows the taluk-wise break-up of institutional households and population as per 1981 census with 1971 figures in brackets (the population of the four hoblis is not included, and such population in them is negligible).

Particulars	*Anekal*	*Bangalore North*	*Bangalore South*	*Bangalore (C) & BDA*	*District total*
Rural:					
Households	28	148	68	-	244
	(266)	(185)	(153)	-	(604)
Male	171	7,737	978	-	8,886
	(669)	(981)	(1,118)	-	(2,768)
Female	79	159	476	-	714
	(562)	(49)	(399)	-	(1,010)
Total	250	7,896	1,454	-	9,600
	(1,231)	(1,030)	(1,517)	-	(3,778)
Urban:					
Households	18	80	274	2,597	2,969
	(15)	(153)	(56)	(2,845)	(3,069)
Males	300	1,855	2,712	40,467	45,334
	(78)	(5,733)	(588)	(24,216)	(30,615)
Females	43	317	923	8,186	9,469
	(13)	(65)	(77)	(5,339)	(5,494)
Total	343	2,172	3,635	48,653	54,803
	(91)	(5,798)	(665)	(2,955)	(9,509)
Total:					
Households	46	228	342	2,597	3,213
	(281)	(338)	(209)	(2,845)	(3,673)
Males	471	9,592	3,690	40,467	54,220
	(747)	(6,714)	(1,706)	(24,216)	(33,383)
Females	122	476	1,399	8,186	10,183
	(575)	(114)	(476)	(5,339)	(6,504)
Total	593	10,068	5,089	48,653	64,403
	(1,322)	(6,828)	(2,182)	(29,555)	(39,887)

Houseless households and population

Those persons who do not have residential houses to live in are termed as houseless population and they generally use roadside pavements, public buildings like temples, *chatras*, bus-stands, railway stations, etc. for night-halts. Many of them are beggers, nomadic tribes, vagrants, etc. Such households are called houseless households. There were 6,697 such houseless households with 18,303 persons as per 1981 census in the district as against 4,848 households with 8,311 persons in 1971. The following table shows the taluk-wise break-up of houseless households

and population in rural and urban areas of the district separately for 1981 with 1971 figures in the brackets (excluding the four hoblis of Jala, Bidarahalli, Dasanpura and Tavarekere).

Particulars	*Anekal*	*Bangalore North*	*Bangalore South*	*Bangalore (C) & BDA*	*Total*
Rural:					
Households	143	479	209	-	820
	(125)	(96)	(150)	-	(371)
Males	241	951	444	-	1,636
	(187)	(127)	(129)	-	(443)
Females	203	816	341	-	1,360
	(147)	(80)	(162)	-	(389)
Total	444	1,767	785	-	2,996
	(334)	(207)	(291)		(832)
Urban:					
Households	43	176	166	5,492	5,877
	(19)	(62)	(93)	(4,303)	(4,477)
Males	91	349	336	9,717	10,493
	(16)	(80)	(141)	(5,378)	(5,615)
Females	64	204	242	4,304	4,814
	(8)	(19)	(99)	(1,738)	(1,864)
Total	155	553	578	14,021	15,307
	(24)	(99)	(240)	(7,116)	(7,479)
Total:					
Households	186	644	375	5,492	6,697
	(144)	(158)	(243)	(4,303)	(4,848)
Males	332	1,300	780	9,717	12,129
	(203)	(207)	(270)	(5,378)	(6,058)
Females	267	1,020	583	4,304	6,174
	(155)	(99)	(261)	(1,738)	(2,253)
Total	599	2,320	1,363	14,021	18,303
	(358)	(306)	(531)	(7,116)	(8,311)

Drift in population

Bangalore city being the fast growing urban centre, is attracting people of all kinds with different social, cultural and linguistic backgrounds from within and outside the state. The drift in population of the district is more meaningful when

the migration of people into the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration (BUA) is considered, as it comprises of 84 per cent of the people of the district and migration is mainly into this city. As per 1981 census, 10,99,225 persons consisting of 5,82,286 males and 5,16,939 females had migrated into the B.U.A. Among the migrants, 2,25,774 (20.5%) were from within the district (undivided), 4,26,684 (38.8%) were from the other districts of the state, 4,39,336 (40.0%) were from the other states and Union Territories of the country, 5,704 (0.5%) were from Asian countries and 1,728 (0.2%) were from other countries (excluding Asian countries) of the world. Among the states, the major contributing states were Tamil Nadu (2,28,018), Andhra Pradesh (77,170), Kerala (67,396), Maharashtra (20,050) and Rajastan (11,855).

Among the migrants from within the district (undivided Bangalore district), 55,968 had come in search of employment, 14,359 for education, 59,053 had migrated due to family itself moving, 46,296 on account of marriage and the rest for the other reasons. The duration of migration of 7,259 was less than one year, 52,175 were between one and four years, 36,211 persons had resided between five and nine years and the rest were migrants for more than 10 years. Among the migrants from the other districts of the state, 1,26,939 had come in search of employment, 30,727 to persue education, 1,23,570 on account of family moved, 76,683 on marriage grounds and the rest for other reasons. On the basis of the duration of residence, 15,872 had less than one year of residence, 1,05,307 had one to four years of residence, 78,999 had five to nine years of residence and the rest had come more than ten years back. Among 4,39,336 persons who migrated into the B.U.A. from other states and union territories of the country, 32.7 per cent had come in search of employment, 5.3% for educational causes, 29.7% on the grounds of the family moving, 17.1 per cent on marriage grounds and the remaining 15.3% on other causes. Among them, 4.3 per cent resided in Bangalore for less than one year, 25.7% between one and four years, 15.8% between five and nine years and the remaining 45.5% beyond ten years.

Among the prominent causes of migration, 29.82% of the migration was in search of employment, 6.3 per cent to persue education, 28.7% on the grounds of the family moving, 18.1% on marriage grounds and 17.1% on other causes. A total of 3,27,796 persons had migrated into the city on employment grounds and among them 17% were from within the undivided district of Bangalore, 55.8 per cent were from the other districts of the State and 43.8 per cent were from other states of the country. From among the other states, 51.3 % of the total were from Tamil Nadu followed by 20.37% from Kerala and 15.83 % from Andhra Pradesh. Males formed 90 per cent of the migrants who came in search of employment. Among 69,296 who came for persuing education, 70% were males, 20.72% were from within the district, 65% were from within the state and the rest were from outside the state. Among those who came from other states, 8,515 were from Tamil Nadu, 5,214 were from Kerala and 4,770 were from Andhra Pradesh. The number of migrants into the city on the reason of the family moved was 3,15,428, and out of them 18.7% were from within the district, 39.2% were from the other districts of the state and 41.4 % were from the other states of the country. On this reason 67,388 persons were from Tamil Nadu, 23,384 were from Andhra Pradesh and 14,644 were from Kerala. More number of females had come to the city on marriage grounds and 59% of the migrants on marriage grounds were females which formed 37.5% of the total female migration. The two causes of family moved and marriage formed 73.5% of the total female migration. Stating other causes, 1,88,298 persons had migrated into the city and among them 26.6% were from within the undivided district of Bangalore, 36.5% were from the other districts of the state and 35.8% were from other states and union territories of the country. About 40% of the migration into the city was from other states and among the states, Tamil Nadu contributed 52% of migrants from outside the state, 17.56% was from Andhra Pradesh, 15.34% was from Kerala and 4.56% was from Maharashtra. Among those migrated from other districts of the state and other states of the country, a majority were from urban centres.

Among the migrants seeking employment, 79.45% were literates and 85.4% had been engaged as main workers. Among illiterates (67,385) 68.12% were of the age group of 30 years and above and 14% of the migrants seeking employment were still non-workers and among these 59.34% (27,125) were over 30 years of age. Among the total migrants, 30% were illiterates, 34.18% were never married, 60% were married, 5.82% were widowed or separated (males 9,011 and females 53,930). Among the widowed (53,930) 69% were illiterates and 5.14 per cent only had studied upto matriculation and above.

According to a survey conducted during 1973-1976 (the structure of an Indian metropolis-a study of Bangalore by V.L.S. Prakasa Rao and V.K. Tewari), the areas of low socio-economic status with higher level of congestion and lower levels of urban amenities had more residents than migrants, and high socio-economic status areas such as Palace Orchard, Shankarapuram, Kodandaramapuram, etc. had low population densities, higher level of urban amenities and a low resident-migration ratio. In the survey, it was found that 67% of the sample households changed their residence at least once during their stay in the city. Inadequate accommodation was found to be the most important reason for residential shift followed by owners' demand to vacate and construction and purchase of houses. Sales and service workers belonging to Rs. 500-700 monthly income class were the most mobile and higher proportion of residential population moved out of the core of the city than moved in indicating the maximum concentration. The survey has also revealed that the Muslims had more resident households (54.1%) while Hindus (62%) and the Christians (70%) had more migrant households. The Brahmins had the maximum migrants (80 %) followed by the agricultural castes (65 %). There were more residents among the Scheduled Castes (56%). Of the language groups the

Malayalam, Konkani, Tulu and the Gujarathi speaking households were mostly migrants (90% to 96%).

Sex Ratio

The number of females to one thousand males is the sex ratio of any given population. Sex ratio to some extent, is influenced by the rural-urban migration, preference of male to female children, maternal mortality, etc. The sex ratio in the district in the beginning of this century was 982 and has come down to 900 in 1981. The decade-wise sex ratio of the district from 1901 to 1981 was as follows, the numbers indicating the sex ratios of the rural, urban and the total population of the district respectively: 1901 - 995, 965, 982; 1911 - 972, 943, 958; 1921 - 975, 896, 932; 1931 - 955, 906, 928; 1941 - 950, 902, 922; 1951 - 916, 889, 895; 1961 - 960, 875, 890; 1971 - 923, 875, 886; 1981 - 922, 896, 900. There has been a general decrease in the sex ratio of the district. The rural and urban sex ratios of the district of 922 and 896 were less than theState's ratio of 977 and 926 respectively. The table that follows gives the taluk-wise sex ratios in the district for the years 1971 and 1981 with rural-urban break-up.

Taluk	*1971*			*1981*		
	Rural	*Urban*	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*
Anekal	944	951	945	944	922	941
Bangalore N	912	787	877	898	866	880
Bangalore S	922	900	917	928	899	913
Bangalore (C) & BDA	-	877	877	-	898	898
Dist. average	923	875	886	922	896	900

The sex ratio of BUA over decades from 1901 to 1981 was as follows:1901-962; 1911-939; 1921-893; 1931-903; 1941-899; 1951- 883; 1961-874; 1971-875; and 1981-896. The growing Bangalore Urban Agglomeration attracts more number of males than females on account of occupational, educational and other opportunities.

Age distribution

Age distribution as an important sociological factor, shows the nature of population and also is an indicator of the quality of population showing the working force, dependents, etc. The age distribution for the present Bangalore district is not available, but however, for the undivided Bangalore district it was as follows for the year 1981.

Sl. no.	*Age group*	*Population of the district*	*% to the total population of the district*	*% of the state*
1.	0-9	12,47,179	25.2	26.41
2.	10-14	5,90,210	11.9	13.12
3.	15-19	5,01,771	10.2	9.94
4.	20-24	4,91,891	9.9	8.83
5.	25-29	4,45,096	8.9	7.83
6.	30-34	3,42,035	6.9	6.21
7.	35-39	3,00,899	6.1	5.73
8.	40-44	2,42,048	4.9	4.98
9.	45-49	2,02,234	4.2	4.21
10.	50-54	1,70,196	3.5	3.80
11.	55-59	1,02,031	2.1	2.22
12.	60-64	1,22,038	2.5	2.74
13.	65-69	63,948	1.3	1.40
14.	70 & above	1,18,837	2.4	2.48

It is seen from the above table that the dependents in the age group of 0-14 and 60 years and above form 43.3 per cent of the total population of the district. According to a survey in Bangalore city during 1973-76, 61 per cent were in the age group of 35-39, 29 per cent in 15-34 age group and 9 % in the age group of 60 years and above. The largest proportion of females (23 %) was in the age group of 45-49 and among males 17% in the age group of 30-34 years.(Prakasa Rao & Tewari)

Age at marriage

The age at marriage is a sociological factor of some importance as it echoes the population growth. According to a survey conducted during 1973-76 (Prakasa Rao & Tewari) of the total of 10,567 persons, 39% were married, 56% never married and 5% were widowed. The survey also revealed that 72 per cent of men had been married between 20 and 29 years of age while 79% of women had been married when they were in the age group of 15-24 years. The mean age at marriage for men was 26 years and for women 18 years. The influence of education was visible and among those who sought higher education after high school stage, there was a raise

in the age of marriage- an increase of about one year for men and three years for women for those with secondary and higher level of education. The difference in age at marriage between men and women declined along with the increase in educational achievement. The survey also indicates that there was no significant difference in age of men at marriage among Hindus, Christians and Muslims, but in the case of women, the mean age among Christians at marriage was one year higher than that of Hindus and Muslims. It was also found that there was a consistent increase in the mean age at marriage along with the increase in husband's income level. The mean age at marriage for rural migrant women was 17.9 and for urban migrants and residents, the mean ages at marriage were 18.2 and 18.4 years respectively. Among men, the respective ages for rural migrants, urban migrants and residents were 25.2, 26.3 and 25.6 years. The tables on the next pages give the marital status for males and females as per 1981 census separately for the rural, urban and total population of the undivided Bangalore district.

Table showing the marital status for males and females for different age groups during 1981-Total population

Age group years	Total Population		Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/separated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All ages	25,82,539	23,65,071	15,44,642	11,69,025	9,99,560	10,08,637	35,238	1,79,435	1,854	7,185
0 - 9	6,24,693	6,22,486	6,24,693	6,22,486	-	-	--	-	-	-
10 - 14	2,96,549	2,93,661	2,94,704	2,89,524	1,585	3,851	175	110	5	15
15 - 19	2,63,158	2,38,613	2,59,388	1,67,068	3,515	70,547	116	378	21	412
20 - 24	2,56,959	2,34,932	2,20,952	58,137	35,462	1,74,036	231	1,640	62	1,007
25 - 29	2,28,085	2,17,011	1,02,222	16,339	1,24,952	1,96,387	502	2,943	203	1,250
30 - 34	1,85,276	1,56,759	23,431	5,392	1,60,655	1,45,494	920	4,766	199	1,073
35 - 39	1,63,888	1,37,011	6,378	2,642	1,56,097	1,25,905	1,071	7,549	223	901
40 - 44	1,38,334	1,03,714	3,409	1,697	1,32,881	88,986	1,759	12,236	263	785
45 - 49	1,15,280	86,954	2,175	1,156	1,10,439	70,303	2,425	14,945	169	545
50 - 54	92,705	77,491	1,615	775	87,208	53,139	3,711	23,105	146	456
55 - 59	56,558	45,473	836	431	52,584	28,295	2,976	16,556	142	170
60 - 64	63,245	58,793	808	406	56,689	25,874	5,527	32,244	172	234
65 - 69	33,194	30,754	426	232	28,335	12,077	3,789	18,291	106	140
70 & above	60,533	58,304	626	472	47,664	13,045	11,994	44,540	144	186

Source : Census of India, 1981 Karnataka Social and Cultural Tables - Part IV A - Bangalore.

Table showing the martial status for males and females for different age groups during 1981-Urban

Age group (years)	Total population		Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/separated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Mals	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All ages	16,81,960	15,11,256	10,17,914	7,59,307	6,44,482	6,43,685	17,889	1,05,066	658	2639
0 - 9	3,88,632	3,82,400	3,88,632	3,82,400	--	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	1,85,739	1,80,931	1,84,667	1,78,360	951	1,931	55	45	5	10
15 - 19	1,72,953	1,62,069	1,70,634	1,20,205	2,165	41,368	40	199	11	159
20 - 24	1,84,588	1,66,468	1,60,027	50,175	24,158	1,14,924	161	973	16	283
25 - 29	1,63,983	1,49,041	79,364	14,425	84,080	1,32,411	276	1,665	98	473
30 - 34	1,31,552	1,02,742	19,301	4,654	1,11,565	95,130	548	2,643	77	290
35 - 39	1,11,314	89,431	5,179	2,306	1,05,419	82,291	522	4,508	92	320
40 - 44	90,442	62,019	2,717	1,409	86,773	53,245	855	7,022	77	333
45 - 49	72,727	54,991	1,778	1,035	69,610	44,163	1,252	9,564	36	223
50 - 54	55,339	45,980	1,266	689	52,192	30,892	1,819	14,197	36	192
55 - 59	33,419	29,538	699	365	32,967	17,879	1,671	11,209	62	75
60 - 64	35,700	33,534	611	351	32,303	14,319	2,716	18,707	30	123
65 - 69	19,123	18,630	321	216	16,634	7,304	2,091	11,035	41	69
70 & above	31,506	31,256	415	401	25,085	4,740	5,856	23,250	75	90

Source : Census of India, 1981 Karnataka Social and Cultural Tables - Part IV A, Bangalore.

Table showing the marital status for males and females for different age groups during 1981 - Rural

Age group (years)			Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/separated	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All ages	9,00,579	8,53,815	5,26,728	4,09,718	3,55,078	3,64,952	17,349	74,369	1,196	4,546
0- 9	2,36,061	2,40,086	2,36,061	2,40,086	-	--	-	-		-
10 - 14	1,10,810	1,12,730	1,10,037	1,10,664	634	1,920	119	65	-	3
15 - 19	90,204	76,545	88,754	46,863	1,350	29,179	76	179	10	254
20 - 24	72,371	68,464	60,925	7,962	11,304	59,112	70	667	46	723
25 - 29	64,101	67,970	22,857	1,914	40,872	63,976	227	1,277	105	777
30 - 34	53,724	54,017	4,130	738	49,090	50,364	372	2,123	122	783
35 - 39	52,573	47,581	1,200	336	50,678	43,614	549	3,040	131	581
40 - 44	47,891	41,696	693	288	46,108	35,741	904	5,214	186	453
45 - 49	42,552	31,963	397	121	40,829	26,140	1,173	5,381	133	322
50 - 54	37,366	31,511	349	86	35,015	22,247	1,892	8,908	110	264
55 - 59	21,139	15,935	137	66	19,617	10,416	1,305	5,347	80	96
60 - 64	27,545	25,258	196	56	24,380	11,554	2,811	13,537	142	111
65 - 69	14,072	12,124	104	15	12,200	4,772	1,698	7,256	64	70
70 & above	29,026	27,048	211	70	22,580	5,576	6,138	21,290	68	96

Source : Census of India, 1981, Karnataka Social and Cultural Tables - Part IV A, Bangalore.

Rural Population

There were 5,54,548 persons consisting of 2,88,537 males and 2,66,011 females living in 718 inhabited villages of the district calculated from the 1981 census tables which include the people of the four hoblis of Jala, Bidarahalli, Dasanapura and Tavarekere. There were 209 inhabited villages in Anekal taluk with a rural population of 1,46,273 persons, 246 villages in Bangalore North taluk with 1,83,871 persons and 263 inhabited villages in Bangalore South taluk with a population of 2,24,404 persons as per 1981 census (this includes the hoblis of Jala and Dasanpura in Bangalore North taluk and Bidarahalli and Tavarekere in Bangalore South taluk). The rural population of the district formed only 15.86% of the total population of the district. Since these villages are situated around and nearer to Bangalore, the rural people are in constant touch with the Bangalore city and the urban influence is clearly visible in the villages also.

The Table below shows the rural population over decades from 1871 to 1981 with percentage of growth in the district.

Year.	*Population.*	*Decadal variation.*	*Percentage of decadal variation*
1871	1,90,844	--	--
1881	1,53,078	- 37,766	- 19.8
1891	1,84,194	+ 31,116	+ 20.32
1901	2,13,695	+ 29,501	+ 16.00
1911	2,17,672	+ 3,977	+ 1.9
1921	2,19,779	+ 2,107	+ 0.97
1931	2,62,789	+ 43,010	+ 19.6
1941	3,08,524	+ 45,735	+ 17.4
1951	4,54,204	+ 1,45,680	+ 47.2
1961	2,78,004	- 1,76,200	- 38.79
1971	5,15,781	+ 2,37,777	+ 85.5
1981	5,54,548	+ 38,767	+ 7.51

The decrease of rural population in the decade 1871-1881 was due to famine and epidemics in that decade. Again there was a decrease in rural population in the decade 1951-61, which was mainly due to merging of many villages in the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration. During the decade 1971-81, Bangalore South taluk registered a decrease of 0.5 per cent of the rural population and Bangalore North Taluk a small increase of 3.3 per cent mainly due to the inclusion of many

villages in the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration. Anekal taluk during this decade registered a growth rate of 30.26 per cent in the rural population.

The classification of villages according to population size and percentage of villages in each group to the total number of villages and the percentage of population in each group to the total rural population of the district are given in the table below as per 1981 census. These figures are calculated for the district including the villages and population of the four hoblis of Jala, Dasanpura, Bidarahalli and Tavarekere.

Population size	*Number of inhabited villages*	*Percentage of villages to the total no. of inhabited villages*	*Percentage of population to the total rural population of the district.*
Less than 200	106	14.76	1.7
Between 200 & 499	205	28.55	13.4
Between 500 & 999	240	33.43	30.4
Between 1,000 and 1,999	130	18.11	31.7
Between 2,000 and 4,999	28	3.90	13.7
Between 5,000 and 9,999	9	1.25	9.1
10,000 and above	nil	nil	nil

The taluk-wise distribution of villages according to population size as in 1981 is given in the following table (the four hoblis of Jala, Bidarahalli, Dasanpura and Tavarekere are also included).

Population size	*Number of villages in each group*		
	Anekal	*Bangalore North*	*Bangalore South*
Less than 200	29	41	36
Between 200 and 499	73	67	65
Between 500 and 999	68	90	82
Between 1,000 & 1,999	32	36	62
Between 2,000 & 4,999	4	9	15
Between5,000 & 9,999	3	3	3
10,000 and above	nil	nil	nil
Total	209	246	263

Urban population

The Bangalore district is in reality an urban district with 84.14 per cent of the population living in the urban areas and 83.58 per cent of the total population of the district in Bangalore Urban Agglomeration alone. The growth of urban population of the district from 1871 to 1981 was as follows:

1871 - 1,54,697; 1881-1,66,789; 1891 - 1,93,770; 1901- 1,70,906; 1911 - 1,99,089; 1921 - 2,49,019; 1931 - 3,18,086; 1941-4,21,255; 951 - 7,99,338; 1961 - 12,21,671; 1971-16,81,512; and 1981 - 29,41,018.

The growth of Urban Population, the Urban growth rate and the percentage of Urban Population to the total population of the District from 1871 to 1981 were as follows:

Year	*Urban Population.*	*Growth of urban Population*	*Percentage growth of urban Population*	*Percentage of Urban Population to the total population of the Dist.*
1871	1,54,697	--	--	44.77
1881	1,66,789	12,092	+ 7.82	52.14
1891	1,93,770	26,981	+16.18	51.27
1901	1,70,906	22,864	- 11.80	49.64
1911	1,99,089	28,183	+16.50	47.78
1921	2,49,019	49,930	+25.08	53.12
1931	3,18,086	69,067	+27.74	54.76
1941	4,21,256	1,03,170	+32.43	57.72
1951	7,99,338	3,78,082	+89.75	63.77
1961	12,21,671	4,22,333	+52.84	81.46
1971	16,81,512	4,59,841	+37.64	76.53
1981	29,41,018	12,59,506	+74.90	84.14

Assuming the indices as 100 in 1901, the growth rate of urban population in 1981 was 1,621.

The district stands first in urban population among the 20 districts of the state and contains 27.41 per cent of the total urban population of the state. The decadal urban growth rate of the district was maximum in 1951 with 91.34 per cent followed by 75.56 % in 1981. These high growth rates were also due to the merging of some of the villages into the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration. Bangalore being one of the industrial and academic centres in the country attracts people from all parts of the country and from different walks of life. The growth rate of the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration during the decade 1971-81 was the highest in the country.

The urban population of the district is concentrated only in Bangalore Urban Agglomeration. The following tables show the increase in population of the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration and also of the Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority area from 1901 to 1981.

Bangalore Urban Agglomeration

Year	*Area in in sq. km.*	*Population*			*Decadal variation*	*Percentage decadal variation*
		Males	*Females*	*Total*		
1901	N.A.	83,117	79,974	1,63,091		- -
1911	60.35	97,749	91,736	1,89,485	26,394	16.18
1921	N.A.	1,26,784	1,13,270	2,40,054	50,569	26.69
1931	N.A.	1,62,767	1,47,018	3,09,785	69,731	29.05
1941	N.A.	2,16,340	1,94,627	4,10,967	1,01,182	32.66
1951	N.A.	4,17,706	3,68,637	7,86,343	3,75,376	91.34
1961	501.21	6,44,047	5,62,914	12,06,961	4,20,618	53.49
1971	177.30	8,87,782	7,76,426	16,64,208	4,57,247	37.88
1981	365.65	15,41,397	13,80,354	29,21,751	12,57,543	75.56
		Bangalore City and B.D.A.				
1901	28.85	81,086	77,960	1,59,046		- -
1911	60.35	97,749	91,736	1,89,485	30,439	19.14
1912	60.35	1,25,487	1,12,009	2,37,496	48,011	25.34
1931	67.34	1,61,089	1,45,381	3,06,470	68,974	29.04
1941	69.93	2,14,210	1,92,550	4,06,760	1,00,290	32.72
1951	67.34	4,13,687	3,65,290	7,78,977	3,72,217	91.51
1961	463.92	6,08,282	5,32,825	11,41,107	3,62,130	46.49
1971	134.42	8,20,662	7,20,079	15,40,741	3,99,634	35.02
1981	151.16	13,04,752	11,71,603	24,76,355	9,35,614	60.72

Disabled population

The census of disabled population was revived in 1981 (stopped after 1931 Census) and during 1981, data of only totally blind, crippled and dumb persons were collected during the house listing operations and no attempt was made to collect data about sex and age. During 1981, there were 622 totally blind, 1,190 totally crippled and 593 totally dumb in the district (excluding the four hoblis of Jala, Bidarahalli, Dasanpura and Tavarekere). There were 444 totally blind, 845 totally crippled and 380 totally dumb persons in the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration. This boosted figure in the city may be mainly due to migration for education and employment (training and educational opportunities are more in Bangalore city). The taluk-wise break-up of totally blind, crippled and dumb respectively was as follows: Anekal 72, 112 and 79; Bangalore North 441, 956 and 420; and Bangalore South 379, 785 and 358. (For details and welfare measures see Chapter 17).

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The castes that are specified by notification by the President of India under Article 341 of the Constitution of India are called the Scheduled Castes. Those tribes or tribal communities or parts or groups within the tribal communities specified by notification by the President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution of India are called the Scheduled Tribes. The following are the names of the Scheduled Castes found in the district as per 1971 Census with their numbers in the brackets excluding the hoblis of Jala, Bidarahalli, Dasanapura and Tavarekere. Adi Andhra (11,442), Adi Dravida (1,00,909) Adi Karnataka (1,11,329), Banjara or Lambani (682), Bhovi (25,452), Dhakkaliga (131), Ghanti Chores (82), Handi Jogis (1,076), Koracha (785), Korama (3,406), Machala (33), Mochi (1,433) and Unspecified (17,027). The following table shows the taluk-wise break-up of the population of Scheduled Castes in the Bangalore district as per 1971 and 1981 Census including the four transferred hoblis.

Taluk	*1971*			*1981*		
	Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
Anekal:						
Rural	16,926	15,806	32,732	24,042	22,849	46,891
Urban	11,155	1,113	2,268	744	651	1,395
Total	18,081	16,919	35,000	24,786	23,500	48,286
Bangalore N:						
Rural	20,807	19,207	40,014	22,568	21,812	44,380
Urban	84,524	77,403	1,61,927	22,944	21,797	44,741
Total	1,05,331	96,610	2,01,941	45,512	43,609	89,121
Bangalore S:						
Rural	26,428	24,530	50,958	29,029	27,803	56,832
Urban	4,698	4,309	9,007	21,678	20,480	42,158
Total	31,126	28,839	59,965	50,707	48,283	98,990
Bangalore (C) & BDA Urban Only---				1,46,960	1,37,461	2,84,421
District total:						
Rural	64,161	59,543	1,23,704	75,639	72,464	1,48,103
Urban	90,377	82,825	1,73,202	1,92,326	1,80,389	3,72,715
Total	1,54,538	1,42,368	2,96,906	2,67,965	2,52,853	5,20,818
Bangalore Urban Agg.	88,707	81,194	1,69,901	1,91,872	1,80,010	3,71,882

The population of the Scheduled Castes in Bangalore (C) and B.D.A. in 1981 was 2,84,421 consisting of 1,46,960 males and 1,37,461 females. Among the Scheduled Castes, the most numerous are the Adi Karnataka and Adi Dravida. All the Adi Andhras are found only in the urban areas of Bangalore North taluk only. Ghante Chores are reported to be found only in Anekal taluk of the district. Mochis are found only in the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration. Among the Scheduled Castes 63.26% of the population lived in urban areas and 62 per cent in Bangalore Urban Agglomeration alone in 1971. The following are the names of the Scheduled Tribes found in the district with their numbers in 1971 in brackets. The four transferred hoblis are not included. Gowdalu (448), Hakkipikki (334), Hasalaru (26), Iruliga (283), Jenukuruba (539), Kadukuruba (900), Maleru (342), Soligaru (579) and Unclassified (17,959).

The following table shows the taluk-wise population of the Scheduled Tribes with males and females and rural and urban break-up for the years 1971 and 1981.

Taluk	*1971*			*1981*		
	Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
Anekal:						
Rural	191	175	366	1,030	946	1,976
Urban	27	13	40	54	47	101
Total	218	188	406	1,084	993	2,077
Bangalore North:						
Rural	284	326	610	2,605	2,509	5,114
Urban	2,318	1,887	4,205	1,292	1,252	2,544
Total	2,602	2,213	4,815	3,897	3,761	7,658
Bangalore South:						
Rural	113	148	261	1,934	1,838	3,772
Urban	51	44	95	1,182	1,033	2,215
Total	164	192	356	3,116	2,871	5,987
Bangalore (C) and BDA---				10,696	9,519	20,215
District total:						
Rural	588	649	1,237	5,569	5,293	10,862
Urban	2,396	1,944	4,340	13,224	11,851	2,50,75
Total	2,984	2,593	5,577	18,793	17,144	35,937
Bangalore Urban Agglomeration	2,358	1,918	4,276	13,170	11,804	24,974

The population of Scheduled Tribes in Bangalore (C) and B.D.A. in 1981 was 20,215 consisting of 10,696 males and 9,519 females. Excepting Hakkipikki, all other

tribes are found mostly in Bangalore North and South taluks, whereas Hakkipikkis are found in Anekal taluk. Out of a total of 35,937 Scheduled Tribe persons in the district, 25,075 were in urban areas and among them, 24,974 (70%) in Bangalore Urban Agglomeration during 1981.

Languages

The predominant language spoken in the district is Kannada. But the district is multi-lingual in character comprising people speaking different languages like Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Marathi, Hindi, etc. Bangalore Urban Agglomeration has a cosmopolitan out-look with people talking different languages. Though Kannada is spoken by a majority of the people, it is the mother tongue of only 38 per cent of the total population. The table below shows the distribution of population in the district by languages mainly spoken at households specified in the VIIIth Schedule of the Constitution of India, as per 1981 Census (excluding the four hoblis of Jala, Bidarahalli, Dasanpura and Tavarekere)

Sl.no.	*Languages*	*Anekal*	*Bangalore North*	*Bangalore South*	*Bangalore (C) & BDA*	*Dist. total*	*BUA*
1.	Assamese	-	47	4	59	110	77
2.	Bengali	4	726	458	2,758	3,946	3,710
3.	Gujarathi	72	193	260	12,024	12,549	12,380
4.	Hindi	774	4,793	3,519	59,817	68,903	65,983
5.	Kannada	55,851	1,42,385	1,45,948	8,41,432	11,85,616	9,89,267
6.	Kashmiri	-	-	3	74	77	77
7.	Malayalam	157	9,602	14,691	66,359	90,809	87,361
8.	Marathi	1,216	5,052	4,612	79,787	90,667	87,776
9.	Oriya	4	80	132	242	458	412
10.	Punjabi	-	999	198	4,825	6,022	5,669
11.	Sanskrit	-	-	-	199	199	199
12.	Sindhi	-	49	8	7,583	7,640	7,622
13.	Tamil	34,005	63,320	82,865	5,63,010	7,43,200	6,73,241
14.	Telugu	63,905	45,893	97,291	3,85,955	5,93,044	4,75,033
15.	Urdu	8,899	41,292	17,554	3,50,351	4,18,096	3,99,888

The total number of Kannada speakers in the district excluding the four hoblis of Jala, Bidarahalli, Dasanpura and Tavarekere is 11,85,616 which forms only 35.45 per cent of the population. Among the taluks, there were 55,851 persons (33.74 %) speaking Kannada in Anekal taluk, 1,42,385 persons (43.45 %) in Bangalore North taluk, 1,45,948 persons (38.89%) in Bangalore South taluk and 8,41,342 persons (33.98 %) in Bangalore (C) and BDA area. The Bangalore Urban Agglomeration contains 9,89,267 Kannada speakers which forms 33.86 per cent of the total population living in Bangalore Urban Agglomeration. Among the townships and

outgrowths, H.A.L. township (68 %), Hebbal (58 %), B.E.L. township (45 %) H.M.T. township (42 %) and Yelahanka (40 %) are some of the places where Kannada speakers are found in good numbers.

The total number of Tamil speakers in the district in 1981 was 7,43,200 (22.22% of the total population of whom 6,75,015 persons (90.83 %) were found in the Urban areas of the district and 90.59 per cent were in Bangalore Urban Agglomeration alone. Construction and allied works in Bangalore Urban Agglomeration has attracted large number of Tamil speakers into the district. The taluk-wise distribution of Tamil speakers is as follows: Anekal taluk 34,005 (rural 32,531 and urban 1,474), Bangalore North 63,320 (rural 9,643 and urban 53,677), Bangalore South 82,865 (rural 26,606 and urban 56,259) and Bangalore (C) and B.D.A. 5,63,010. There were 5,93,044 Telugu speakers in the district which formed 17.73 per cent of the total population of the district and among them 4,82,443 (81.35 per cent) were living in the urban areas of the district and 4,75,033 persons were in the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration. The taluk-wise Telugu speaking population in the district is as follows: Anekal 63,905 (rural 56,495 and urban 7,410), Bangalore North 45,893 (rural 12,469 and urban 33,424), Bangalore South 97,291 (rural 42,248 and urban 55,043) and Bangalore (C) and BDA 3,85,955.

There were 4,18,096 Urdu speakers in the district forming 12.50 per cent of the total population of the district. The Urban Urdu speakers constitute 96 per cent of the total Urdu speakers in the district and there were 3,99,888 Urdu speakers in Bangalore Urban Agglomeration alone which constituted 95.65 per cent of the total Urdu speakers in the district and 99.32 per cent of the Urban Urdu speakers in the urban areas of the district.

There were 90,809 Malayalam speakers which formed 2.71 percent of the total population of the district. Among them, 96.25 per cent were urban dwellers and 96.20 per cent were in the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration alone. There is a fair representation of Hindi (68,903 persons), Gujarathi (12,549), Bengali (3,946), Marathi (90,667), Sindhi (7,640) and Punjabi (6,022) speaking people in the district.

Among the other languages not mentioned in the VIII Schedule, there were the following number of people in the district speaking Arabic 193, Bhil 18, Coorgi (Kodava)5,595, Dogri 159, English 15,509, Gondi 125, Nepali 1,190, Halam 4, Khasi 3, Konkani 23,005, Lahnda 3, Lushai or Mizo 20, Manipuri 44, Mundai 2, Santali 4, Tibetan 65, Tulu 12,836 and other languages 5,665. (Note-The language figures do not include those living in the hoblis of Jala, Bidarahalli, Dasanpura and Tavarekere).

RELIGIONS

Hinduism, Islam, Christianity and Jainism are the religions with a notable population in the district. As per 1981 census (excluding the hoblis of Jala, Bidarahalli, Dasanpura and Tavarekere), Hindus constitute 79.26 per cent of the total population of the district followed by Muslims 13.27 per cent and Christians 6.35 per cent. There were 29,008 Jains (rural 210 and urban 28,798), 468 Buddhists

(rural 44 and urban 424) and Sikhs 3,148 (rural 350 and urban 2,798). People belonging to other religions were 4,542 (rural 75 and urban 4,467) and 15 unclassifed. The Hindus numbered 26,51,136 (rural 3,71,144 and urban 22,79,992), Muslims 4,43,983 (18,461 rural and urban 4,25,522), Christians 2,12,549 (rural 16,342 and urban 1,96,207) and Jains 29,008 (rural 210 and urban 28,798). People belonging to all the communities were found more in the urban areas as the urban dwellers of the district was 84.14 per cent. The percentage of rural and urban population of people belonging to various religions (religion-wise) were as follows. Hindus-rural 14.0 % and urban 86.0 %; Muslims -rural 4.16 % and urban 95.84 %; Chritians-rural 7.68 % and urban 93.32 %; Jains-rural 0.72% and urban 99.28 %; Buddhists - rural 9.40% and urban 91.6% and Sikhs- rural 11.12 % and urban 88.88 %.

In the table that follows are given the taluk-wise distribution of persons belong to various religions in the district as per 1981 census.

Religion	Anekal	Bangalore North	Bangalore South	Bangalore (C) & BDA	Total	Bangalore Urban Agglomeration
Hindus	1,56,549	2,58,455	3,21,814	19,14,318	26,51,136	20,44,151
Muslims	7,909	43,087	21,949	3,71,038	4,43,983	4,22,841
Christians	905	24,760	30,493	1,56,391	2,12,549	1,96,126
Jains	164	283	638	27,923	29,008	28,770
Buddhists	-	49	41	378	468	432
Sikhs	-	704	141	2,303	3,148	2,809
Other religions	12	327	214	3,989	4,542	4,468
Religions not stated	-	-	-	15	15	15

The percentage of people belonging to different religions over some decades are given in the following table. The figures are for the whole undivided district.

Religion	1911	1931	1951	1961	1971	1981
Hindus	86.44	86.63	84.62	85.77	84.36	83.16
Muslims	8.62	8.95	10.76	9.65	10.76	11.61
Christians	3.21	3.69	4.19	4.12	4.31	4.44
Jains	0.35	0.45	0.25	0.37	0.46	0.61
Buddhists	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Sikhs	0.03	N	0.14	0.07	0.08	0.07

N-Negligible.

Hinduism

There were 26,51,136 Hindus in the district as per 1981 Census (excluding the four hoblis of Jala, Bidarahalli, Dasanapura and Tavarekere) which constituted 79.26 per cent of the total population. Of these 3,71,144 persons were in the rural areas of the district.

There are many castes, sects and cults among Hindus but all these groups and sects though look different are having the same belief system and cultural traits which unify them. The sacred books of the Hindus are the Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas and the epics. The popular philosophies are the Adwaitha of Shankaracharya, the Vishistadwaitha of Ramanujacharya, the Dwaitha of Madhwacharya and the Shakti Vishistadwaitha of the Veerashaivas. In addition to these popular philosophies there are other schools of thoughts, cults and totemic belief systems. Hindus worship Vishnu and Eshwara and rarely Brahma, their consorts and incarnations together, with their pariwara devathas. Village deities like Maramma, Kabbalamma, Sappalamma, Yallamma, Kaveramma, Ukkalamma, Muthyalamma, Annamma, Gangamma, Patalamma, Plegamma, etc., are found and worshipped in the villages and towns of the district. Ganesha and Hanuman are the two deities worshipped by all Hindus. The Hindu worship consists of 16 services *(shodashopachara)* and on many occasions are elaborate with Sanskrit hymns and prayers. Hindus generally start all important projects or work first by invoking and worshipping the family deity and Ganesha. It is often found that the religious practices are mixed up with animistic and totemistic rituals. The worship of Sri Rama and Anjaneya are of special significance in the district. Almost all villages and towns have Hanuman temples and the district is said to be in the *Ramakshetra*. There are many Ramamandirs in Bangalore City and Ramotsava during March-April is a speciality in Bangalore with music concerts everywhere attracting the music lovers of the city. The Ramotsava celebrations at the Fort High School

grounds is famous in the State which lasts long for a month. There are Rama temples and Rammandirs at Agara and at K. Agrahara and Narayana Ghatta (both in Anekal taluk). The Ramamandirs, of late, have become centres of socio-cultural activities in Bangalore City. Hanuman is another deity worshipped by one and all. Some of the famous Hanuman temples in the district are at Banasavadi, Bangalore Fort, Ragigudda in Jayanagar, Gali Anjaneya on the Mysore Road, the one at Mahalakshmi Layout, the Karanji Anjaneya in Basavanagudi, the Ramanjaneya of Hanumanthanagar, the Tuppada Anjaneya near Avenue Road, the Gutte Anjaneya near Lalbagh and the temples at Yediyur, Sarakki, Bairasandra, Lakkasandra, Mattikere and at Palace Guttahalli (all in Bangalore Urban Agglomeration), Indabele, R.K. Puram and Marasur in Anekal taluk, Ravagadlu, Agara, Yelachanahalli, Anjanapura, Doddanekkundi, Talaghatta Vijanapura, Holagerehalli and Kengeri in Bangalore South taluk and Kempapura and Joganahalli, in Bangalore North taluk. The Hanuma Jayanthi celebrations during December every year at Ragigudda and other places have become more and more popular attracting large number of crowds. The Maratha settlements during 17th and 18th centuries helped the popularisation of the Vitthala cult in the district. Of late a huge Vittala image has been installed at Arisinakunte near Nelamangala which attracts a large number of devotees from Bangalore City and nearby places. The Ganapathy temples at Fort, Cavalry road, Malleswaram and at Basavanagudi are very famous. Many of the Hindu festivals like Gowri Ganesha, Deepavali, Ramanavami, Shivaratri, etc., have become community festivals, involving the people of the locality and are observed on a grand scale. Voluntary associations are organised for some of these festivals and funds are raised by voluntary contribution.

Shakti worship: The Mother Goddess is worshipped in her various forms and ways and seems to be the earliest form of worship. Every village has a village deity, a form of Mother Goddess represented by symbols, images, stones, etc., with or without temples. Annual festivals are held in Her honour and She is appeased whenever the devotees feel that they are troubled by the evil spirits. The presiding Mother Goddess of the City is Annamma whose temple is near Kempegowda Circle in the heart of the City. The worship of the Saptamathrikas (seven mothers) is an age-old tradition and there are Saptamathrika temples at Totagere near Gollahalli Cross, Huskur in Anekal Taluk and Akkayyammana Betta in Bangalore North taluk of the district. The temple at Akkayyammana Betta attracts many devotees of the surrounding area and the Madduramma Jatre of Huskur is very famous. Karaga is a form of Shakti worship associated with Draupadi and the Pancha Pandavas. The Dharmaraya Karaga of Bangalore is very famous in the State and is of special significance to the Thigala caste, attracting a large gathering of devotees. There are also Karaga festivals and temples of Karagadevaru at Anekal, Bidaraguppe, Tattanahalli, Karpoor and Bestanahalli in Anekal taluk, Panathur, Belandur and Agara in Bangalore South Taluk. The other temples of Shakti worship in the district are the following: The Chowdeshwari temples at Begur, Yelahanka and Bangalore City; the Patalamma temples at Gunjur, Dodderi, Bairasandra in Bangalore South

taluk, and at South-End Circle, Basavanagudi; the Bandikalamma temple, Banashankari temple, Amba Bhavani temple, Plague Maramma temple and Kannika Parameshwari temples in Bangalore City; the Kalikamba temples at Begur and in the city; the Yellamma temples at Yelahanka and in Anekal taluk; the Bisilu Maramma at Bannerghatta; the Maramma temples at Anekal, Katriguppe and Jigani; the Lakshmidevi temple at Koramangala; the Gangamma temple at Anekal; the Muthyalamma temples at Jalahalli, Mayasandra and the City. There are also many other temples of tutelary Goddesses of many castes in Bangalore City. The Banashankari temple in the Southern part of Bangalore attracts large number of devotees on Sunday evening for Rahukala Puja. The Rajarajeshwari temple recently built near Kailasashrama is becoming more and more popular.

Shiva worship: Shiva is worshipped in his various forms of which the Linga form is widely popular. There are two forms of Linga- the Sthavara Linga found in temples and the Ishta Linga carried by the Lingayats on their body. Shiva worship is one of the earliest forms found in the district. There had been many cults in Shaivism like the Pashupathas, Kalamukhas, Lakula-shaivas, etc. The following are some of the Shiva temples in the district: the Gangadhareshwara temples in Vartur and Bangalore City (Gavipura); the Someshwara temples at Ulsoor in Bangalore City, Agara, Madivala-Tavarekere, Gunjur near Varthur, Varthur, Belakahalli, Kengeri, Gottigere, Kadugodi, Tippagondanahalli, Hulimavu, Domluru, Belur and Anekal town; the Moonji Someshwara temple in O.T.C. Road, Bangalore City and Mastenahalli in Anekal taluk; the Chandramouleshwara temples at Sarjapura, Hesaraghatta, Vanakanahalli; the Nagareshwara, Nageshwara, Karneshwara, Kamateshwara and the Choleshwara temples at Begur; the Basaveshwara/Basavanna temples in Bangalore City, Tammanayakanahalli, Madivala and Settihalli in Anekal taluk; the Eshwara temples in Bangalore, Hebbal and Vanakanahalli; the Dharmeshwara temple at Igandapura; the Bhaireshwara, Kadumalleshwara and the Jalakantheshwara temples in Bangalore City; the Kashi Vishweshwara temples in Bangalore, K. Agrahara in Anekal taluk, Varthur, Krishnarajapuram and Kadugodi in Bangalore South taluk; the Bhavani-Shankara temple in Anekal town; the Nanjundeshwara temples at Narayanaghatta, Attibele, Bidaraguppe and Kadugodi; the Prasanna Nanjundeshwara temple at Attibele in Anekal taluk; the Mallikarjuna temples at Madivala and Naganayakanahalli in Anekal taluk; the Mahabaleshwara temple in Krishnarajapuram; the Veeranna temple in Agadoor (Bangalore South taluk); the Vishwanatha temple at Gentiganahalli in Bangalore North taluk; and the Bhimeshwara temple at Makali. There are also the Subramanya/Kumaraswamy temples at Ulsoor, Palace Guttahalli, Sajjanrao Circle and Naraharirayanagudda in Bangalore. The Harohara *jatra,* a festival mostly celebrated by the Tamilians during the *Adi* month of the Solar Calender is worth mentioning. The devotees of Subramanya wearing saffron clothes carry the articles of offering on an *adde (kavadi),* a pole to the ends

of which they are hung in bundles and carried on the shoulders to the temple of Subramanya on the Naraharirayanagudda. This *jatra* attracts large number of devotees. Natha Pantha which is a fusion of Buddhism and Shaivism seems to have had flourished in Bangalore. God Siddeshwara is generally associated with the cult.

Vishnu worship: It is the belief that Vishnu is the protector of the universe and there are incarnations of Vishnu of whom the popular forms of worship are Rama, Krishna, Venkatesha, Ranganatha, Narasimha, Janardana, etc. As has already been said the worship of Rama is very popular in the district. Venkatesha, another form of Vishnu, is widely worshipped in the district. The Venkataramana temple in the Fort area, Banashankari II stage and Srinagar of the City are very popular in Bangalore. The devotees stand in long queues and wait for hours to have the *darshan* of the deity on Mukkoti Ekadashi day. There are also Venkateshwara temples at Yelachanahalli, Kammasandra and Immadihalli in Bangalore South taluk. The Ranganatha Swami temple near Avenue Road in Bangalore is also famous. The other important Vaishnava temples in the district are the following: the Gopalakrishna temples at Begur, Yelahanka, Mattikere and Bangalore City; the Narasimha temples at Agara and Bangalore; the Vishnu temples at Bettada Sompura and Jigani; the Narayanaswamy Temples at Narayana Ghatta in Anekal taluk, Harogadde, Settihalli, Hesaraghatta and Bangalore; the Cheluvarayaswamy temple at Anekal; the Vasantha Vallabharayaswamy temple at Vasanthapura; the Champakadhama temple at Bannerghatta; the Satyanarayana temple at Vishweshwarapuram, Bangalore; the Venugopalaswamy temples at M.C. Halli, Handenahalli, Anekal (Anekal tq), Horavu and Begur in Bangalore South taluk, Yelahanka and Arakere in Bangalore North taluk; the Thirumaladevaru temples at Katriguppe and Thindlu in Anekal taluk and Kodihalli in Bangalore South taluk; the Channarayaswamy temples at Kaikondrahalli, Varthur and Agara in Bangalore South taluk and Chikkabanavara in Bangalore North taluk; the Varadaraja temple at Kethamaranahalli; the Lakshminarayana temple at Krishnarajapuram; Channakeshava temple at Harogadde. Allalasandra near Yelahanka was once a Vaishnava centre. Dasayyas, the religious mendicants of the Vaishnava cult are found in the district. Lord Venkateshwara of Thirupathi- Thirumala in Andhra Pradesh attracts the largest number of devotees from the district. Pilgrims in groups, wearing yellow dress visit Thirupathi during Shravana month of the Lunar calendar. Hanumad jayanthi in December is a colourful function at the Ragigudda and at other place in Bangalore City. The Dattatreya Jayanthi Celebrations at Vasanthapura near Bangalore is also worth mentioning.

Jainism: The number of Jains in the district excluding the hoblis of Jala, Bidarahalli, Dasanapura and Tavarekere was 29,008 as per 1981 census. The taluk-wise distribution was 164 in Anekal taluk, 283 in Bangalore North taluk and 638 in Bangalore South taluk the rest being in the city. Jainism is one of the earliest religions in the district. The Sadaru found in the district now say that they were Jains once. Most of the Jains in Bangalore City are Shwethambaras who are migrants into the City from Gujarath and Rajastan and are mainly engaged in trade. There are a number of Jaina temples in Bangalore City, belonging to both Digam-

bara and Shwethambara. The two major sects among the Jainas are the Digambaras and the Shwethambara. The Digambara Jains are the local Jains who are further divided into two main divisions, the priestly class called the Indras or Jain Brahmins and the Shravaks. Among Shravaks, there are Bogars, who trade in vessels, the Panchams who are also traders and the Chaturths who are cultivators. It is said that Jains have 360 *gotras* of which only 20 are in vogue like Sagara, Nirvana, Mahasadhu, Sanmathi etc. The native Jains speak Kannada at home. Some hailing from Dakshina Kannada speak Tulu. The Jains believe in the concept of *karma* and rebirth. Jainism, like Buddhism, denies the authority of the Vedas. The cardinal doctrine of the faith is *ahimsa*. The Shwethambaras are immigrants from Gujarath and Rajastan and are found mostly in Bangalore Urban Agglomeration who are traders and bankers. The three divisions among them are the Moorthi Pujaka, Sthanakavasi and the Terapanthi.

Buddhism: A total of 468 Buddhists has been reported as per 1981 Census in the district, of whom 432 are found in the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration. Many of these are the Tibetans settled in Bangalore and the rest may be the Neo-Buddhists. There is one Mahabodhi Society in Bangalore and is publishing many books on Buddha and Buddhist literature. It is also active in organising mass opinion against killing of dogs, cruelty to animals etc. There is a Buddha Vihara in the old Cantonment area, now named as Bangalore Buddha Society.

The Bangalore Buddha Society in the Buddha Vihar Road Cocks Town was started in 1907 by Ayodidas Panditar, a man from Madras who had been to Srilanka and embraced Buddhism. On his return to Madras he started the South Indian Shakya Buddhist Society. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had visited the Bangalore Buddha Vihar on 8-7-1954. Now Venerable Bikku Lokapalo is looking after the Vihara for the past six months. The Vihar organises discourses and meditation at the Vihar in the mornings and on fullmoon days there will be *puja*, meditation and discourses in the evenings. There is a Buddha Statue since the inception of the Vihar. Bikku Lokapalo is also organising International Friends of Buddhists in Bangalore. The Buddhists of Bangalore belong to the Heenayana sect.

Sikhism: Sikhs numbering 3,148 are found in the district and among them 2,809 are in Bangalore Urban Agglomeration. The Sikhs have built Gurudwaras in Bangalore. The Sikhs of Bangalore are of two groups-the natives who came to this State about 200 years ago to join Tipu's army who speak Kannada at home and are called Kannada Sikhs, and those who have migrated from Punjab recently.The later migrants have built their own Gurudwara at Ulsoor in the City. Sri Gurusingh Sabha at ulsoor was built in 1943 by A.G. Russel and was inagurated in 1945. The upstairs of the building was built in 1975. Generally the sikhs add the suffix 'Singh' to the names males and 'Kaur' to that of females. The Sikhs believe in one god, in one Guru in ten forms and the Guru Granth Saheb. The five symbols of a Sikh are *Keshas* (hair), *Kangha* (wooden comb), *Kara* (iron bracelet), *Kirpan* (sword) and *Kachhera* (a typical under-wear). The Sikhs cremate the dead. The Maharaja of

Mysore had granted lands for many of the Sikhs who had settled down and become natives, after the fall of Tipu. Their descendents are found at Dornahalli near Shrirangapattana, Santhebachahalli in Shimoga district, Hebbanahalli and Kesanghatta. Close contact and inter-marriage with the local people brought about sweeping changes in these families with the result that a few merged completely into the native population and the rest imbided local rituals and mores. About 14 families who migranted to Bangalore now have multiplied to about 50 families and have clustered in Ramachandrapura, Sriramapura and Nagappa Block of the City. They built a Gurudwara in 1975 at Ramachandrapura where often the services are conducted in Kannada. They celebrate Ganesha festival as well as Guru Nanak's birth day. Their social mores and religious procedures are a blend of Kannadiga and Sikh ways.

Mathas:

The Mathas in the past were the custodians of religious beliefs and had control over their devotees. Now a days they have become centres of socio-cultural and educational activities. They also serve as centres for the propagation of the religious values. There are many *mathas* in the district belonging to different castes, cults and faiths and many more are the branches of the *mathas*, whose headquarters are located outside the district. The branches of the *mathas* found in Bangalore city are Sringeri Shankara Matha, Avani Sringeri Matha, Kudali Shankara Matha, Dwaraka Amnaya Matha, Sringeri Shivaganga Samsthana Matha, Uttaradi Matha, Mulabagal Sripadarayara Matha, Raghavendra Mathas of Mantralaya, Sosale Vyasaraya Matha, Kashi Matha, Gokarna Parthagali Matha, Parakala Matha, Yethiraja Matha, and the Adichunchanagiri Matha. The Sahajananda Matha in Kalasipalyam was once very popular. The Pillappa Swamy Matha in Mayasandra, the Shambappana Matha at Sarjapur are other *mathas* in the district. The Kundapura Vyasaraya Matha which had its headquarters at Abbur in Channapatna taluk has been shifted to Hunumanthanagar, Bangalore. The present pontiff is Sri Lakshmeendra Thirtha, 34th in the line of pontiffs from Madhwacharya. There are also Ananthashrama near Kempegowda Circle, Vadakattur Swami Ashrama near Ulsoor Lake, Ramachandra Mission in Banashankari Second Stage, Dasashrama etc., in Bangalore City.

The *Maratha Gosayi Matha*, Gavipuram, Bangalore is said to have been established in 17th or 18th century by Jagannathagiri Gosai who came from Allahabad side. The Matha follows the Shankara tradition and the Marathas of the region are the devotees of this Matha. The present Swamiji is Sri Lavanga Bharathi who is the fifth in the line of pontiffs of the Matha. This Matha is said to be Dattatreya Avadhutha Peetha. There are also *mathas* of the Marathas at Shikaripur, Belgaum and at Maralavadi in Kanakapura taluk. The Shikaripur Matha is called Maratha Shivagiriswamy Matha and the Belgaum Matha the Jathi Matti. The two *mathas* at Maralavadi are the Bharathi Matha and Giri Matha. There is also a *matha* at Bhuhalli. All these *mathas* are headed by *grihasthas*.

The Kailash Ashram: The Kailash Ashram at Kenchenahalli in Bangalore City was founded by Sri Thiruchi Swami in 1960. The Ashram follows the Adwaitha philosophy of Sri Shankaracharya and belongs to Yajurveda Shakha. The Swamiji also founded Sri Rajeshwari Vidyashala Trust in 1963 for the propagation of education. The Trust is running a primary school since 1965 and a high school since 1968. The Ashram is running a Veda Pathashala where Sanskrit and Agama classes are conducted. There is a free hostel attached to the Pathashala. The Ashram also organises training classes for the *sanyasis* who would become pontiffs of the *mathas* and eleven such *sanyasis* had been trained till 1989. The Ashram also has an agricultural farm on 15 acres of land adjascent to it. To-day there are nine branches of the Ashram two at Mysore, two in Kodagu district and four in Tamil Nadu and one near Kengeri.

The Veerashaiva Mathas: The Veerashaiva *mathas* are of two types- the *virakta mathas* and the *pattada mathas*. Selection to the post of pontiff of the *virakta matha* is from among the devotees whereas in the case of *pattada mathas* the pontiffs are generally selected from among the members of the *guru's* family. It is said that the rulers of the Kempegowda family had built 300 *mathas* in and around Bangalore. There were 63 Veerashaiva Mathas in Banaglore City alone. Mathas were mostly founded by the immigrants from North Karnataka, who came to the city 250-300 years ago. The Veerashaiva Mathas in Bangalore which are having pontiffs to-day are the Beli Matha, Guruvannadevara Matha, Jangama Matha, Sarpabhushna Matha, Shankaradevara Matha, Naragunda Devara Matha, Totadadevara Matha, Dodda Matha, Ganjam Matha, Kolada Matha and the Muthinakante Matha. The other Veerashaiva *mathas* are Mahanthina Matha, Godurayana Matha, Thippashettara Matha, Kalmatha, Kambi Nanjayyana Matha, Mariswami Matha, Burugalu Devara Matha, Budiswamy Matha, Deshada Matha, Basavalinga swamy Matha, Bale Matha and the Dandinarayara Matha. There are no pontiffs in some of these Mathas and some Mathas remain in name only.

The Beli Matha near Binny Mills is about 350 years old. The *matha* was founded by Sri Basavalinga Swamy who was a desciple of Sri Channaveeraswamy of Mallara Banavadi Matha near Nelamangala. The present pontiff of the Matha is Sri Shivanubhava Charamurthy Shivarudra Swamy who took office in 1965 and is 14th in the line of pontiffs of the *matha*. It had 63 branch *mathas* in the past but only 10 at present located in the districts of Bangalore and Mysore. In the earlier days it was called Sigebeli Matha. Some of the famous pontiffs of the *matha* are Sri Kempananja Swamy, Muddaveera Swamy, Siddalingaswamy I and Shivarudra Swamy. The *Guruvannadevara Matha* in Binny Gardens is about 200 years old and is a Virakta Matha of the Murugha Samaya. The present pontiff of the Matha is Sri Mallikarjunaswamy. The *Jangama Matha,* Gavipuram, is another Virakta Matha of the Murugha Samaya. The Matha was revived in the earlier decades of this century by the pontiff Nijaguna Shivayogi. The *Sarpabhushana Matha* near Kempegowda circle was started by Sarpabhushana Shivayogi (or Sappanna, who was also a famous Kannada poet) in the 18th century and the place of the present *matha* was donated by Thopukhane Krishnaraya. Some of the famous pontiffs of the Matha are Sri Phalanetra Swamy, Guru Swamy, Channabasava Swamy, Mahadeva Swamy and Shivakumara Swamy. The present pontiff of the Matha is Mulagunda Mallikarjunaswamy. The Matha is running a free students hostel and has a publication wing also. The *Shankaradevara Matha* was founded about 200 years ago by Shankaraswamy as per the wishes of the devotees who had come from Bellary region and settled in Bangalore. Even to-day the devotees are the cotton traders who came from Bellary region. The present pontiff of the Matha is Sri Shantha Kumara Swamy. The *Naragundadevara Matha* was started by a Swamy who came from Nargund and the pontiffs Karibasava Swamy and Channabasava Swamy of the Matha are famous. The present pontiff of the Matha since 1967 is Sri Karibasava Swamy and he is the head of the Totadadevara Matha also. The Dodda Matha in Akkipet is about 150 years old and the present pontiff of the Matha is Sri Channaveera Swamy. The *Ganjam Matha* was started by a Jangama who came from Ganjam near Bellary. Nanjundaswamy, one of the pontiff of the Matha, had started Manonmani Samskrutha Patashala which is defunct now. Many of the pontiffs of the Matha were scholars. The present pontiff is Sri Chidghanaswami. The Matha is running a high school in Chamarajapet. The present pontiff of the *Kolada Matha* near Lalbagh is Shanthaveeraswamy. The Matha had derived its name from a pond in front of it. It was founded by Jalakanthaswamy about 200 years ago. The *Muthinakanthe Matha* was founded by Sri Nanjundaswamy who came from Northern Karnataka. The present pontiff Sri Somasekhara Shivacharya Swami is the third in the line of pontiffs. His predecessor was an Ayurvedic Pandit and has written a book on Ayurveda called *Ayudarpana* in Kannada. The *Mahanthina Matha* in Chickpet is also about 200 years old and was founded by Sri Virupaksha Swamy. It is a branch Matha of the Balehonnur Renukacharya Peetha. The last pontiff of this matha Sri Veeragangadhara Swamy ascended the Peetha at Balehonnur and since then the Matha is looked after by a trust. The Matha is running a hostel for the Sanskrit students.

The two *mathas* the *Muthinakanthe Matha* and the *Mahanthina Matha* in Bangalore belong to the group of *pattada matha* and all the other Veerashaiva Mathas are the *virakta mathas*. The *Godurayana* Matha in Subedarchatram Road was once very famous but to-day the Matha has lost all its importance and there is no pontiff for the Matha and the Matha is under the management of Muzrai department. It is said to have been founded by the efforts of Goduraya, a rich man. The Thippasetty Matha is associated with the development of Bangalore City. The pontiffs Guru Mahantha Swamy and Kiru Mahanthaswamy are famous. The Brihanmatha of Chitradurga has undertaken the renovation of this Matha. The names of the *Kalmatha* behind Chikka Lalbagh, the *Karisiddadevara* Matha in Chikpet, the *Kambi Nanjayyana Matha* in the B.V.K. Iyengar Road, the *Mariswamy Matha* near the Goods Shed Road, the *Burugaludevara Matha* in Vishveshwarapuram, the *Budiswami Matha* in Royan Circle and the *Deshada Matha* near

the Mastan Sab Dargah have all remained in name only and in some cases it is even difficult to locate the site. The site of the Basavalingaswamy Matha which was famous once is very difficult to locate.

The Vishwa Kalyana Mission for the propagation of the Veerashaiva faith and the teachings of Basaveshwara, was started in Bangalore City by Sri Lingananda Swamy in 1976. There are two centres functioning under the Mission, the Basava Mantapa and the Basava Gangotri at Kumbalagodu. The Mission has a publication wing and it publishes a monthly magazine called *Kalyana Kirana.* A branch of the Basava Dharma Peetha of Kudala Sangama started by Mathe Mahadevi in 1987 is functioning in Bangalore which also aims at the propagation of Veerashaiva faith and the teachings of Basaveshwara. Some of the leading Veerashaiva Mathas of Karnataka have their branches in Bangalore City.

The Srimad Rajapura Veeradharma Simhasana Samstana Matha at Rajapura in Anekal Taluk is said to be about 800 years old started by Rajarajeshwara Shivacharya Swami. It is a Pattada Matha following the Renukacharya tradition of the Balehonnur Rambhapuri Veera Simhasana Samstana. It had received the royal patronage from the Wodeyars of Mysore during the period of Karibasava Rajendra Swamy. The present Swamy is Shatstala Brahma Renuka Shivacharya Swami, sixteenth in the line of pontiffs. There are other four *mathas* in the area which along with this form five *mathas* of the Renukacharya order. They are the *mathas* at Rajapura, Vibhuthipura near H.A.L., Ballahalli, Gummalapura and Hosapura near Bale Anchatti (in Tamil Nadu). There are six *gadduge's* in the premises of the Matha and three outside the Matha at Rajapura.

The Devanapura Atheetha Deva Simhasana Matha at Hunasamaranahalli is said to have been started in 1506 at Devanahalli by Parvatha Swamy. The Matha belongs to Sree Shaila Jagadguru Panditharadhya tradition and this Matha is called the *Parvatha Peetha* branch. The Matha was shifted from Devanahalli to Hunasamaranahalli in the 17th century and a temple of Chandramauleshwara was built at Hunasamaranahalli by the then pontiff of the Matha. The Matha has branches at Chikkabanahalli and Vijayapura in Devanahalli taluk. The present pontiff of the Matha is Sri Parvatharaja Shivacharya Swamy, fourteenth in the line of pontiffs. The Matha started a Vedic school with hostel in 1896, built the building of the government primary and middle schools in 1902 and 1914 respectively, started a high school in 1961 and a Junior College in 1982.

The Ekadala Bilva Bande Matha, Kengeri is said to be seven to eight hundred years old and founded by Channaveera Swamy, who came to this side after the revolution at Kalyana. This is a Virakta Matha and the present pontiff is Sri Sachidananda Swamy, sixteenth in the line of pontiffs. The Matha had received royal patronage from Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar of Mysore. It is said that the Matha had 64 branches in the past. The Matha is running a primary school and a

Sanskrit and Vedic school in the premises. There are fourteen *samadhis* of the previous pontiffs and one at Kannalli nearby. There is one Mahantha Matha in Kannalli, a Pattada Matha, branch of the Balehonnur Veera Simhasana Peetha.

The *Basava Samithi,* Bangalore (1964) has the main objects of propagating the eternal and universal principles of Sri Basaveshwara. In 1972 Basava Samithi Trust was registered. It has a building of Basava Bhavan with an auditorium Anubhava Mantapa. The Samithi undertakes the publication of books both in the regional and foreign languages and has published so far more than 30 volumes. It also publishes journals *Basava Patha* and *Basava Journal* in Kannada and English respectively and maintains a central library named after B. Shivamurthy Sastry since 1972 and maintains a free reading room at its headquarters. The Samithi runs a free Music School. It has a membership of more than 3000 life members, belonging to different religions and faiths, spread all over India and it has its branches in London, New York and Washington, etc. Due to the devoted service rendered by Dr. B.D. Jatti and Annadanayya Puranik who are the Founder President and Founder General Secretary, the Samithi has grown into a premier institution. The Samithi has also started Sri Basaveshwara free Hospital and Basaveshwara Tailoring School for ladies since 1980 at the Basavashrama near Kengeri on the Bangalore-Mysore Road. The Samithi is also running a working women's hostel at the Basavashrama and hopes to start a residential school. The Samithi is also awarding scholarships to poor students and prizes to the winners in the competitions out of many endowments meant for the purpose.

The Dr. Sri Ja.Cha.Ni Adhyayana Peetha of Sri Sree Shaila Nidumamidi Mahasamshtana of Gulur (Kolar dist) is a pioneer institution in publishing books on religion and philosophy in Kannada. It also brings out a quarterly magazine *Mamidi.* Its branch at Basavanagudi is very active academically.

Bangalore sympathised with the religious, philosophical and social changes that were taking place in the country and also the socio-religious movements and moved with the times. The city reverberated the Arya Samaj, Brahmo Samaj, Theosophical Society and the like movements of the 19th century. The Arya Samaj was one of the earliest movement in the city. Vishweshwarananda Saraswathi of the Samaj started a branch in Bangalore on 17th December 1894, and Paravastu Venkata Krishna Ramanujacharya, Takhare Simha Varma, M. Hanumantha Rao and others were the active participants in those days. The Samaj has a branch at Vishweswarapuram, Bangalore. C. Venkatavarada Iyengar was its active worker in the 1920s. Satyaveda Vidyalankar from Kangri and Dharmadeva Vidyavachaspathi were some of the eminent men who worked in Bangalore Arya Samaj.

Swamy Vivekananda had visited Bangalore somewhere around 1892 before his visit to Chicago. He stayed as a guest of one Dr. Palpu who was the medical officer in the Cantonment Municipality. (Dr. Palpu also hosted Narayana Guru during the Saint's visit to Bangalore). A branch of the Ramakrishnashrama at Bangalore was started in 1904 by swamy Ramakrishnananda and it is quite popular,

attracting many people for its evening prayer and lectures by eminent people. The Ashram has a publication wing and a library. Sharadamanidevi had also visited Bangalore in 1911. The Ashram has also undertaken Integrated Rural Development work in villages. It maintains a good hostel for boys, a sub-centre at Ulsoor and two associations, Vivekananda Balaka Sangha and Vivekananda Yuvaka Sangha.

The Brahmo Samaj movement, started in West Bengal in 1828 by Rajaram Mohan Roy was initiated in Bangalore in 1866 by some religious minded intellectuals conducting a congregational prayers in a small room at Kalasipalyam. Chandrasekhara Iyer who was later known as Brahmananda Swamy was leading the group in prayer. Subedar Major Appavu Pillai started a girls school in 1878, who was the then President of the Samaj. Appavu Pillai and R. Gopalaswamy Iyer rendered yeoman service to the Samaj. The latter's unique work among the untouchables earned the prefix 'Panchama' to his name. The leading persons of the movement in those days were M. Mahadevan and Balasundaram in the Cantonment area, Muniswamy Raju, Kadarappa, Galappa, Venkataramanappa, Hanumaiah, Subbanna, Dr. Guruswamy Modaliar, Thripuranthaka Modaliar, Muniswamappa, Narayana Singh, Babusa, W.H. Hanumanthappa (Sr), etc. The Cantonment branch was earlier known as the Regimental Brahmo Samaj for which, a great philanthropist Rao Bahadur Arcot Narayanaswamy Modaliar donated a site on which was built a Brahmo Mandir. The foundation of the building was laid by Pratap Chandra Mazoomdar. To-day there are three more branches of the Samaj in Bangalore City one in Cottonpet and the other two Gangadhara Chetty Road in Shivajinagar and at Basavanagudi.

The Theosophical Movement was started by Madam H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott. Theosophy had its first foothold in Karnataka with its first lodge in Bangalore City in 1886 followed by another lodge in the Cantonment area in the same year. Col. Olcott personally visited Bangalore in that year and addressed a public meeting presided over by Dewan Seshadri Iyer. The Charter of the Bangalore City Lodge is dated 21-7-1886. This is one of the oldest lodges in India. Dr. Annie Besant laid the foundation stone of the building in 1909 and also she inaugurated the Karnataka Federation in 1910. The Shankariah Hall of the Society was built in the decade 1910-20 and was the venue for all important functions of the City. The foundation stone of the Mesonic temples was laid by Dr. Annie Besant in March 1923 and that of the Star Room on 28th October, 1924. The members of the Lodge were also responsible for the establishment of the National Educational Society and the Scout Movement. Kalyanamma, a member of the Society started the Makkala Kuta. The Cantonment Lodge was formed on 31st July 1886 and was first located in an old house of Thoppa Mudaliar Street and later shifted to the Jewellers Street and to its present location in 1916.

There are a number of philosophical, religious, spiritual, social and cultural institutions in the City. Savan Darbar Ashrama of Kengeri was started in 1958 by

Somanathji Maharaj, a desciple of Baba Savan Simhhaji of the Radhaswamy Satsangh. The branches of this Satsangh are found at Sirsi, Dhareshwar, Davangere, Y.N. Hoskote and Ramanagaram in the State. The Radhaswamy Satsangh arranges spiritual discourses in Bangalore often and the Ashram at Kengeri provides shelter to those who are desirous of meditation. The Shivabalayogi Ashram in Bangalore City was started by the holy saint Shivabalayogi in 1963 which has branches in Dodballapur, Adivarapupeta, Ananthapur district, Hyderabad, Guntur, Dehradun, Sambar Lake and in London. There are Siddharudha Ashramas too in Bangalore, of which one is at Chamarajpeth, one more at Jayanagar and a third on the Mysore Road. Narayanaguru Seva Samithi is also active in the city.

The growth of Ayyappa cult in Bangalore has been astounding in recent years. The prayer 'Swamiye Sharanam Ayyappa' by the devotees, clad in black and blue clothes reverberates in different parts of the city in winter season, before the devotees leave on their final trek to Shabarimale, the abode of the Lord.

The Ramana Maharshi Centre for learning near Mekhri circle is another spiritual centre in the city registered in 1979 which has a shrine of Ramana Maharshi, a meditation hall, and a library. The Cenre publishes books on the teachings of Ramana Maharshi and a monthly. The Jnanashrama, a socio-spiritual institution on the Bangalore-Bannerghatta Road was founded by Brahmachari Shivarama Sharma to propagate the cardinal virtues of Sanathana Dharma and to provide spiritual and educational opportunities for those who desire. A Gurukula, a temple of Ganesha and Skanda and a health unit are the centres of activities of the Ashrama. It also runs a Vriddhashrama for the aged. The Divine Life Society of Swami Shivanand with headquarters in Hrishikesh has a branch at Bangalore. The Chinmaya Mission is active and there are many centres in the City engaged in Bhajan and spiritual activities like chanting of Geetha, meditation etc. Every year the Geetha Jnanayajnya conducted by Swami Chinmayananda in the City attracts large crowds and the spiritual talk of the Swamy Chinmayananda is heard by his admirers in large numbers. The Mission is running a hospital and school in Bangalore. The followers of the Krishna Consciousness Movement are often seen in the streets of Bangalore wearing saffron clothes and performing *Bhajana* and dance, and selling books and *Bhajan* tapes. There are many foreign devotees among them. Kabir Pantha founded by Kabir Das whose centre is at Varanasi in Uttara Pradesh has some Ashramas in Bangalore City. The Adi Kabirashrama in Gavipuram was started in 1925 by Hamsadas and the present Swamy is Nichchaladas, third in the line. The Adikabirashrama at Munireddypalya was started in 1935 by G.V. Ramakrishnaiah and the present Swamy is Arjundas. There are also Kabirashramas at Sudhamanagar, Bommasandra, Anekal, B.E.L. Colony, Kengeri and Kannamangala in Devanahalli taluk. The Shankarananda Yogashrama started, in 1982 by Dr. Nilakanta Swamy in the city is an effort to revive Natha Pantha in the City. The Natha Pantha is believed to be a blend of Mahayana Buddhism and

Shaivism. *Homas* and *Yajnyas* of the Vedic tradition are often performed in Bangalore city inviting the Vedic scholars from Gokarna, Varanasi, Thirupathi and other places.

There are followers of the Bahai movement in Bangalore city. The Brahma kumari Eshwareeya Vidyalaya Movement is also popular in the City. Their first centre was started in 1958 at Nehru Nagar by Smt. V.K. Hridaya Pushpa who came from Mt. Abu. She is the head of the Karnataka Zone now. She stays at the Zonal headquarters at the Vishwashanti Rajayoga Bhavan at Gottigere, Bannerghatta Road. There are seven Rajayoga centres and 15 Geeta Pathashalas in Bangalore City and one Geeta Pathashala at Anekal. Whitefield near Bangalore has become a major centre of Satya Sai Movement of Satya Saibaba of Puttaparthi. The Brahma Chaithanya Mandir and Shirdi Saibaba Mandir (one of them at Thyagarajanagar) are also seen in the City. The Adhyathma Karyalaya of Holenarasipur and Shankara Krupa in Jayanagar are arranging discourses on various philosophies and on Vedantha all the year round. The Raghavendraswamy Mathas are increasing in number which cater to the various religious practices of the individual families and hence are becoming more and more popular.

Islam

The permanent settlement of Muslims in the district may be assigned to the date of the Bijapur Sultan's conquest of Bangalore under Ranadulla in 1637 and later to the Mughul conquest under Kasim Khan in 1687. By settlement and conversions, the number of Muslims increased. The Muslims in the district are concentrated in the Bangalore City. Muslims believe in one God, in His Angels, in the Koran, in the Prophets of God, in His Judgment, paradise and hell and in the Divine Decrees. The five primary duties of a Muslim are the *Kalimah* or the repetition of the creed, prayer, alms-giving, fasting during Ramzan and pilgrimage to Mecca. There are both Sunnis and Shiahs in the district but the former outnumber the latter. The major sub- groups found in the district are the local Dakhnis speaking Urdu, the Labbes who are migrants from Tamil Nadu speaking Tamil, the Moplas of the Malbar Coast speaking Malayalam, and the Navayats, speaking Konkani from Bhatkal area. The Memans who appear to have been originally Rajputs are immigrants from Cutch. The 'Daire' of Mahdavi, who believe that Mahdi has already appeared in the person of Saiyid Ahmad, are also found in Bangalore City.

Some of the important mosques in Bangalore City are the following: The Sangeen Jamia Masjid at Taramandal Pet is said to be the oldest mosque in the city said to have been built by a Mughul Killedar under the instructions of Khasim Khan. The mosque was partly damaged during the Third Mysore War and was renovated by Mohiuddin Mekhri in 1836. The Jumma Masjid in the Old Poor House Road in

Shivajinagar is said to be the oldest one in Cantonment Area built by Abdul Quddus, one of the Chief Qazi of Bangalore using the materials of the razed palace of Tipu Sultan at Shrirangapattana. Nearby this mosque are the Masjid-e- Bewarpalian (Merchants' mosque), the Masjid-e-Azam and the Lal Masjid. The Labbe Masjid is one of the biggest masjids in Bangalore. The Ibrahim Shah Sahele Mosque in Kumbarpet was constructed in 1761 and was renovated later in 1971. The Jamia-Masjid near City Market surpasses all other City mosques in its size and was built by a well known architect Fayyaz Asifuddin of Hyderabad. It is built of white marbles and accomadates 5,000 persons for prayer. The Darul-Uloom (Arabic College) near Kadugondanahalli has a beautiful mosque. The Modi Masjid was constructed by late Haji Modi Mohammad Abdul Gaffar, a merchant of Bangalore. The Cutchi Memans have their fine mosque near Basappa Circle.

Some of the important Dargahs in Bangalore are the following: The Hazarat Tawakkal Mastani Shah Suharwardi Dargah in Cottonpet is associated with the Karaga of Dharmaraya. Hazrat Tawakkal is said to have been a mason by profession and had come from Arabia to India during the days of Hyder Ali. Another Dargah of fame is that of Hazarat Sayyed Manik Shah in the Avenue Road area and Manik Shah was a contemporary of Hazarat Tawakkal. The other *dargahs* are the tomb of Meer Bahader Shah Sayyed Pacha Shaheed near the *dargah* of Hazarat Sayyed Manik Shah; the tomb of Hazarat Hameed Sameed Shah Qadri in Cubbonpet; and the tomb of Hazarat Mohibulla Qudri popularly known as Dargah of Besar Wali Shaheed; the tomb of Kambal Posh (Hazarat Sayyed Shah Mohiuddin Quadri) on Broadway; and the tombs of Qadir Hussain and Hazrat Abdul Ghaffar are also nearby. The *dargah* of Zinda Wali (maternal uncle of Haidar Ali) is in Kumbarpet, facing this is the grave of Khasim Ali Khan the son-in-law of Tipu Sultan.

As per 1981 Census, there were 4,43,983 Muslims in the district which constituted 13.27 per cent of the total population of the district. The Muslim population is concentrated in the Bangalore City, and only 7.68 percent are found in the rural parts. The taluk-wise break-up was as follows: Anekal 7,909, Bangalore North 43,087, Bangalore South 21,949, Bangalore (C) and B.D.A. Area- 3,71,038.

Christianity

The earliest settlement of the Christians in the district seems to be at the Anekal town with the arrival of Dominicans in the 14th century. It is said that there were 900 Christians in Anekal town in the beginning of the 16th century and a Church of Our Lady of Snow was in existence in 1704. St. Mary's Basilica in Shivanjinagar (Bangalore City) seems to be the oldest Catholic Church in the City. Somewhere back in 1685 AD a small chapel with a thatched roof called 'Kanikaimatha Kovil' or 'Arogya Matha' was raised at Blackpally (now Shivajinagar) in between the temples of Anjaneya and Someshwara (now not found) which later became the St. Mary's Besilica. According to Abbe Dubois there

were 1,000 Christians at Bangalore in 1803, and most of them were Europeans. Abbe Dubois built a small Chapel in Blackpally. The construction of the present Church was started in 1875 and completed in 1882.

The Diocese of Bangalore of the Catholics was formerly a part of the Mysore Mission created into a Vicarite in 1850 after separation from Pondicherry in 1845. In 1886, when the hierachy in India was established by the Bull "Humanae Salutis Auctor" Mysore became a Diocese with Bangalore as Headquarters. The Mysore Diocese was bifurcated and the Diocese of Bangalore was created on 13th February 1940, which became an Archdiocese on 19- 9-1953.

At present there are 25 Catholic City Parishes and the rural Parishes are at Adigondanahalli, Anekal, Whitefield, Begur, Chellekere, Chikkakamanahalli, Doresanipalya, Mariyapura, Kammanahalli,K. AgraharaKodathi, Marian Palya, Thambuchettypalya, Somanahalli, Yelahanka and 25 Religious Congregations of Fathers, five of Brothers and 79 of sisters in the district. Saint Peter's Pontifical Seminary (1934), Malleshwaram, Dharmaram Vidyakshetram, Bangalore, Adhyatma Vidya Pitha, Carmelaram, Vidya Deep, Ulsoor Road, National Assembly of Religious Brothers, Ulsoor Road, Savier Hall, Richmond Town, Visva Deep, Institute of Youth Pastoral and Faith Education, Bangalore, Dyanashrama, Missionaries of St. Francis De Sales, Malleshwaram, Suvidya College, Hebbagodi, San Thome Study House, Hulimavu, Dharmaram Pontifical Institute of Theology and Philosophy, Hosur Road, Bangalore, Sudeep Training Institute, St. Thomas Town, Movement for a Better World, Banaswadi Road, Reach, Mount St. Alphonsus, Indian Social Institute Training Centre, Benson Road, Ashirvad, St. Mark's Cross Road Dyanashrama, Mount St. Joseph, (Bangalore) Centre for Study of World Religions, Dharmaram College, Hosur Road and Mount Fort College, Old Madras Road are some of the seminaries of the Catholics.

The Protestant Missions of the district belong to Karnataka Central Diocese. Anglicans in the English army arrived in Bangalore in 1808. The first Protestant Mission that was started in the district was the London Missionary Society which commenced its operations in Bangalore in 1820. It started boarding homes for boys and girls. A theological college was started in 1910 which was later merged with the Theological College of South India and Ceylon. Rev. W. Reaves, who compiled Kannada-English and English-Kannada dictionaries, Rev. E.P. Rice, Rev. Benjamin Rice, Rev. Hudson and others belong to this Mission. The other mission which laboured mostly among the Tamilians of the Bangalore Civil and Military Station is the Wesleyan Mission. The Missions of Protestants are the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, American Methodist Episcopal Churches, Church of England Zenana Mission, Leipzig Lutheran Mission, Babel Mission of Switzerland, Syrian Church, etc. Most of these Protestant Missions joined together to form Church of South India (CSI) in 1947.

The Syrian Christians of Kerala traditionally hold the belief that their church was founded in 52 AD by Saint Thomas. During 16th and 17th centuries, the Roman Catholic in Malbar aimed to bring the Syrians under their ecclesiastical authority. The Syrians are so called because they have borrowed the method of worship from Syria. They differ from Catholics and Protestants only in the mode of worship and church administration. Marthoma is reformed orient Syrian Church in India particularly in Kerala established by St. Thomas. They had friendly relations with the Church of Persia and the Antiochene Jacobites in the earlier days. The two big sections among the Syrians are (1) The Orthodox Syrian church and (2) The Marthoma Church. There are about 1,100 families belonging to Marthoma sect and three Marthoma churches in Bangalore. The Bangalore churches belong to Madras Kunnan Kulam Diocese of the Marthoma Church. There are about four churches of the Orthodox Syrian church in Bangalore. The Eastern church is more Indianised and they follow many of the customs like tying *tali* in the marriages. The original converts to the Syrian church are claimed to be mostly brahmins. The Marthoma church maintains a school for the mentally retarded. The Church of South India, the church of North India and the Marthoma are conciliar units. There are also Catholic Syrians (mostly Keralites) in Bangalore City.

The Jehova's Withnesses are the individual members of the Jehova's kingdom who unlike Catholics and Protestants claim to follow only the Bible and not traditions and creeds of men. Jehova's kingdom according to them is the Government of God which they believe will very soon make the whole earth a beautiful paradise. The first Jehova's witness according to them, was Abel the second son of Adam. In Modern history, the Jehova's Witnesses began in the 1870s. The place where Jehova's Witnesses meet are known as congregations and the place of worship the Kingdom Hall. The most matured male member takes lead in teaching the Bible in the congregation and is known as the 'elder'. There are about 350 Jehova's witnesses in Bangalore City and two Kingdom Halls, one in Cooke Town and the other in Okalipuram. Most of the members of this church hail from Kerala.

The Seventh Day Adventist Church grew out of a world wide religious revival in the mid-19th century. The church was organised formally in 1863 and began its mission to the world. The Church differs from other Protestants and other Christians mainly in their day of worship (Saturday), state of the dead and baptism. There are about 1800 adult members of the church in the district and there are about 17 chapels and churches of the Seventh Day Adventists in the district. The Mission is running a Junior College with high school, two high schools and many primary schools in the district and maintains a 25-bed hospital at Frazer Town.

The following are some of the earlier and important churches in the district. The St. Mary's Church in Shivajinagar built in 1702 is associated with Abbe Dubois a French Missionary and was renovated in 1875. It was given the status of a basilica in 1974. The St. Patrick's Church at Brigade Road is another beautiful Catholic

Church built in 1844. The St. Francis Cathedrel, the biggest Catholic Church in Bangalore City was built in 1851 and it was expanded in 1911. The St. Joseph's Church in Chamarajapet was built in 1857 and renovated in 1969. The Imaculate Conception Church was built in 1901 and the Sacred Heart Church in 1874. The other notable Catholic Churches in the district are St. Ignatius Church, Begur, and the Imaculate Conception Church, Doresanipalya, Bannerghatta Road. Among the Protestant Churches St. Marks Cathedral is the biggest one in the City. Originally built in 1808-12 by the Anglicans, it took the present shape in 1927. St. John, the Evangelist Church near St. John's High School in Benson Town is a Gothic structure following the basilica model. It was built in 1858, with three entrance porches. The Holy Trinity Church in Mahatma Gandhi Road, another Protestant Church originally built by the Anglicans, in 1908 and was attended by English officials in the Pre-Independence days. The Wesleyan Mission Church near the Coles Park was built in 1896. The Hudson Memorial Church near City Corporation Offices was erected in 1904 by the London Mission. Another important Protestant Church in the City is St. Andrews Church.

The Christian Missionaries are running many educational, medical and other institutions mostly in Bangalore City which include St. John's Medical College and Hospital, St. Joseph's Colleges of Arts, Science, Commerce, Mount Carmel College, Christ College, Jyothinivas College, St. Martha's Hospital, St. Philomina Hospital, etc. They are running a number of training institutions, colleges, vocational institutions, high schools, middle schools, nursery schools, orphanages, homes for the aged, and hostels for boys and girls.

As per 1981 Census there were 2,12,549 Christians in the district and the taluk-wise break-up was as follows: Anekal 905, Bangalore North 24,760, Bangalore South 30,493 and Bangalore (C) and B.D.A. area 1,56,391.

TRIBES AND CASTES

The following are the Tribes and Castes found in the district whose number exceeded one thousand as per the survey estimates made by the First and the Second Backward Classes Commissions in 1972 and 1984 respectively. The numbers are rough estimates and refer to the undivided Bangalore district.

Agasa: The caste Agasa is also called as Madivala whose traditional occupation was washing clothes. There were 47,648 persons belonging to this caste in 1972 in the undivided district of Bangalore. In the villages they act as torch bearers on festive occasions and during the procession of village deities and they were also rendering special services during marriages and were included among the 12 Balutis or Ayagars. There are both Kannada and Telugu speaking people in the district but most of them speak Kannada. They have many exogamous clans or *kulas* like Bellikula, Nagarakula, Halekula, etc. They worship all Gods and Goddesses in addition to Hiriyanna and Hunasamma. They worship Bhumidevaru during the Gouri festival along with their implements. They bury the dead bodies and propitiate the dead ancestors during Mahalaya Paksha. They have their caste headmen to solve the problems within the caste. The Corporation of the City of Bangalore has provided them the *ghats* called the Dhobi Ghats, where water tanks are built with sheds to wash the clothes. With the growing of the Bangalore City, the new ways of washing clothes by machines (dry cleaning) has become popular and most of the traditional *dhobis* in the city are engaged in ironing the clothes rather than washing.

Arasu: There were 2,891 persons belonging to Arasu caste in the undivided district in 1972. They are found mostly in the Bangalore City. They are said to belong to the Rajapinde branch of the Kshatriya caste. They speak Kannada at home and have *gotras* like the Brahmins and are said to be Brahma Kshatriyas. They follow Vedic rites and rituals in marriages and other religious ceremonies. They observe all festivals but Dasara is an important festival for them. They also revere Rachappaji and Siddappaji and the Boppagowdana Purada Matha in Malavalli taluk is managed by an Arasu family. They cremate the dead bodies and observe pollution for 10 days. They venerate Tibbadevi of Mugur (T. Narsipur tq).

Balija: Balija is the name of a trading community who are also called Banajigas. Their traditional occupation was selling bangles and other *mangala dravyas* used in marriages and other occasions. Now they have taken to other occupations like agriculture, government service and also work as casual labourers. Their number in the undivided district was 1,26,544 in 1972. There are both Kannada and Telugu speaking among them. The Balija caste consists of many sub-groups like Ele Banajiga, Dasa Banajiga, Setti or Gopala Banajiga, Dudi Banajiga, Punavalu Banajiga, Gandudi Banajiga, Naidu Banajiga, etc. The Dasa Banajigas are said to have been Jaina Kshatriyas, and in the days of Hoysala Bittideva they embraced Srivaishnavism. Das Banajigas are also called Jaina Kshatriya Ramanuja Dasa Vaniyas. They have *gotras* like Atri, Angirasa, Kashyapa, Janaka, etc. The Dasa Banajigas are vegetarians and revere Melkote Peetha. Among them a section wears the sacred thread. The Telugu Banajigas have many exogamous clans or *kulas*, some being totemistic. The Kaivara Naranappa Matha at Kaivara in Kolar district is the *guru peetha* for them. The Setti Banajigas are dealers in bangles. The Dandi Dasaru is a sect among Balijas, who are wanderers; they allowed widow marriages and divorce. The Balijas worship all Hindu Gods and Goddesses and also Muneshwara, Maramma, Patalamma and Muthyalamma. Some Balijas like Dasa-Banajigas cremate the dead bodies and generally all others bury.

Banjara: The other names of Banjaras are Lambanis, Lamanis and the Vanjaras. They were formerly itinerary traders carrying merchandise on packed bullocks. They claim to be Kshatriyas migrating from Rajastan and Gujarath. There were 13,466 persons belonging to this caste in the undivided district in 1978. They were a wandering tribe in the earlier days but are now found in the settlements known as *tandas*, generally located near villages. It is said that they have three main divisions of Mathurias, Labhans and Charans and exogamous groups like the

Rathods, Pamhar, Chauhan, etc. There are also groups like 13 *phanas* and 7 *phanas*. They worship all Hindu gods and goddesses but Balaji is the family deity for many. Their patron saints are Sevaya Bhaya, Mittu Bhukya and Bhajan Nayak. The women folk worship Nagarasi, Asaveri, Khogarasi and Pibbalavari. They have their own caste priests to conduct marriages. As a symbol of marriage women wear bangles of ivory instead of *tali* and other ornaments. At the time of marriage, they wear *bugudi* and *kanya* for the ear and *bharya* for the nose. *Tera* of Rs. 101 to 501 is present even to-day. In the rural areas their main occupation is agriculture and their women sell fuel carried on head loads. They allow marriages of widows and divorced women. Holi is the most important festival for them. The Banjara women can be easily identified by their dress, which consists of a skirt or *langa* made of coarse print cloth embroidered in heavy patterns and a veil also made of coarse cloth. Each *tanda* has a headman whose office is hereditary.

Beda: In the past the Beda were a hunting tribe. They are called by other names such as Nayak, Valmiki, Nayakamakkalu, etc. There were 61,663 persons belonging to the caste in the undivided district in 1972. They are a warrior class of people and were largely employed in the rank and armies of Vijayanagar empire and later by Haider Ali. They were also employed as village watchmen. To-day many of them are engaged in agriculture. There are both Kannada and Telugu speaking among them. There are many endogamous groups like Bile, Jas, Nas, Nayak, Uru Bedaru, Guddlu Bedaru, etc. The exogamous clans or *kulas* among the Telugu speaking are Pagadepothlollu, Mandalollu, Sankeyavaru, etc. They worship Gangamma, Maramma, Durgamma, etc and Muneshwara is the saint of the caste whom they worship. Even in the past marriage of girls was adult and *tera* was in practice. The Brahmins officiate in marriages at the time of *dhare*. Dedication of girls to the Goddesses as Basavis was an evil custom in the past. The custom of *manevalatana* (adoption of son-in-law) had also existed. They bury the dead bodies.

Brahmins: The Brahmins of the district belong to the Panchadravida section of the South, speaking Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Tulu and Malayalam, the Kannada speakers predominating. There are also those speaking Konkani and Marathi. The number of Brahmins in the undivided district according to a survey estimate in 1984 was 3,16,886 and a sizeable number of them are concentrated in Bangalore City. The Brahmins of the district are either Smartha, Madhwa or Sreevaishnavas, the followers of Shankaracharya, Madhwacharaya and Ramanujacharya respectively. There are subsects among these broad divisions such as Hoysala Karnataka, Seernadu, Badaganadu, Mulukunadu, Babburkamme, Uluchukammi, Saraswath, Sanketi, Karahdi, Chitpavan, Prathama Shakhe, Ayyars, etc. among Smarthas; Aravelu, Deshastha, Aravathuvokkalu, Badaganadu, Gouda Saraswath etc., among Maadhwas and Tengalai, Vadagalai, Hebbar, Mandyattar, Hemmigeyar, Keelnatar, etc., among Srivaishnavas. All Brahmins are divided into exogamous groups having different *gotras* and *pravaras*. The caste, Sub-caste and the linguistic endogamy, which was practised in the earlier days is loosing ground in recent times.

All Brahmins are expected to undergo sixteen *samskaras*, of which *upanayana* is the most important one for boys which intitiate them to the Vedic studies. Traditionally divorce and widow marriage are not permitted. There are many taboos associated with food habits and use of vegetables. The Brahma type of marrriage is in practice which is an elaborate one with many rites and rituals extending over days and in recent times, the period is restricted to two days or a day and a half. The dead bodies are cremated as a rule but the young children who have not cut teeth and *sanyasis* are buried. Brahmins perform monthly *shraddhas* during the first year of death and afterwards annually. Of late, Brahmins are entering into many professions and callings to which they were not allowed in the earlier days. The Dikshits, migrants from Tamil Nadu long ago, who are priests in the Shiva temples are found in the district. They belong to the Bodhayana section of the Yajurveda. Most of them speak Kannada at home. They belong to the Srikantha Shivacharya Peetha and take Shivadikshe during *upanayana* and invite Smartha Brahmins for their religious ceremonies.

Christians: See Christianity

Darji: Darji is the occupational name of tailors and refer to Bhavasar Kshatriyas, Shimpis, Rangare, Chippiga and Namadev Shimpis, whose traditional occupations are tailoring and dying of cloth. Many in Bangalore have now taken to textile business. There were 5,496 persons in the undivided district in 1984 belonging to this caste. But there are also tailors who do not belong to the caste of the Darji. The Bhavasar Kshtriya and the Namadev Shimpis speak Marathi at home. The gods and goddesses they worship are Vithoba, Jothiba, Khandoba of Jejuri, Amba Bhavani and Yellamma. They have *gothras* like Varne, Tikare, Puthane, Telkar, etc., and it is said that there are 360 *gothras* among them. They wear the sacred thread at the time of marriage and marriages are according to Vedic rituals to some extent (*laja homa* and *shesha homa* are performed). Smartha Brahmins are invited to officiate as priests during marriage and other cermonies. *Tera* was present in the past. They arrange Gondhali dance at the time of marriages. They go on pilgrimage to Pandharapur during *Ashada* and *Karthika* months.

Devanga: The Devanga is a caste of weavers found in Bangalore City in good number. There were 66,255 persons belonging to this caste in 1984 in the undivided Bangalore district. There are two linguistic groups among them speaking Kannada and Telugu. The Kannada speaking section is divided into Siryadavaru (of Sira) and Hadinentumaneyavaru. There are exogamous clans or *kulas* of Ambali, Arivina, Banna, Bale, Belli, Banne, Kadaga, Mande, Machche, Dabbe, etc. The Telugu-speaking section is divided into *kulas* like Bandi, Bantha, Onti, Uddu, Goduna, etc. The Devangas wear the sacred thread. Singadavaru is a group of dependents of the Devangas who are said to be the bards of the Devanga families. They worship all Hindu gods and goddesses but Ramalinga, Chowdeshwari and Banashankari in preference. They bury the dead bodies. They have *kattemane*s presided over by the *yajamans* or *settis* to solve the internal problems of the ca-

Ediga: The Edigas (Idigas) are the toddy tappers whose number in the undivided district was 26,824. There are sub-castes among them like the Maddi Edigas, Bellada Idigas, Eni Edigas, etc., which were endogamous in the past. The Maddi Idigas who are also called Sacha Idigas have four *gotras,* the Karunya, Vatsalya, Kaundinya and Kamandala. They have also two sects, viz. Samseyavaru and Boddeyavaru. The exclusive gods and goddesses they worship are Katameshwara, Yellamma, Surabhandeshwari and Matangi. Enuntivallu is a class of religious mendicants who visit them periodically and are bards of the caste. There are both Kannada and Telugu speaking Idigas. They bury the dead bodies.

Gangakula: The Gangakula is a caste of people whose occupations in the past were fishing, lime burning, boat rowing, palanquin carrying etc. They are called by other names such as Bestha, Toraya, Ambiga, Parivara, etc. There were 39,307 persons belonging to this caste in the undivided Bangalore district in 1984. Some of the Besthas were Ayagars in villages who were entrusted with the work of supervising flow of water in canals for irrigation and control of water in tanks and were called Nirugantis. There are exogamous clans or *kulas* among them such as Chinna, Belli, Surya, Chandra, Devi, Mugilu, Bhasinga, Muthu, Ratna, etc. The institution of Basavi was present among them in the past. There are two religious mendicant orders among them, the Shaivate Jogis worshipping Bhairava of Chunchanagiri and the Vaishnavaite Dasari worshipping Ranganatha. They also worship Tulasamma, Maramma, Yellamma and Patalamma. They bury the dead bodies.

Ganiga: The Ganiga is a caste of oil pressers and the word is derived from the Kannada word *gana* meaning an oil mill. The traditional occupation of oil pressing has been almost completely abandoned and most of the people of the caste have taken to agriculture and some have entered into services and factories. There were 25,217 persons belonging to this caste in the undivided Bangalore district. There are sub-sects among them like the Sajjana, Jyothiphana, Jyothinagara, etc. There are also two divisions of Hegganigas who yoked two bullocks to a *gana* and Kiruganigas who yoked a single bullock. The Hegganigas are also called Jyothinagara Vyshyas and have exogamoas *gotras* like Ballendra, Mannendra, Hullendra, Nagendra, etc. They perform *upanayana* for boys on the previous day of his marriage. Bride price or *tera* was in practice among them in earlier days. Generally the Ganigas add the suffix Setty to their names. They worship all Hindu Gods and Goddesses and invite Dasayyas on all important occasions. The old Bangalore City had a Ganigarapet where Ganigas were residing. They speak Kannada at home. The dead are disposed off by burying.

Goniga: The Gonigas originally are from Andhra and speak Telugu at home. They are also called Janapa, Telugu Setty, Telugu Chettiar, Telugu Deshadhipathi Chetty, Yaga Kshatriya Sadu Chetty, etc. They are found mostly in Bangalore in the district. It is said that there are nearly 50,000 people (about 5,000 families speaking Telugu and 5,000 families speaking Tamil) belonging to this caste in Bangalore city alone. There are also some Telugu Chettiars in the City speaking Tamil who have come from Tamil Nadu. Their family occupation in the past was weaving *goni* (gunny) a coarse packing material. Now they have taken up many other vocations like trading, business, agriculture, services and hawkers of clothes. The tutelary goddess of the caste is Kamakshi of Kanchi near Madras and Adinarayana Swamy is their patron deity whose temple is in Cottonpet in Bangalore City. There are both vegetarian and non-vegetarian among them. They have twenty four *gotras* divided into two divisions of 16 *gotras* and eight *gotras* which are exogamous. The families of 16 *gotras* are considered as cousins and so also among the group of eight *gotras.* The sixteen *gotra* division is called Purushasanthathivari and the division of eight *gotra* Streesanthathivari. The Gonigas of Mamballi, the priests of Parameshwari, undergo 'Lingadharane' ceremony. There are five types of *tali* that is tied to the neck of the bride during marriage among the Gonigas. They allow widow marriage and in a conference of them held in 1928, it was resolved to have widow marriages among them. They generally bury the dead bodies but the eldest of the family who takes initiation from a *guru* called 'Chakrankitha' is cremated. On the eleventh day of death they have the custom of pasting butter on the front door of the Adinarayana Temple and then the doors of the temple are opened. There are both Shaivites and Vaishnavaites among them. The Vaishnavaites revere the pontiff of the Parakala Matha of Mysore and the Shaivates the pontiffs of Sringeri Matha and Kanchi Kamakoti peetha.

Gujarathis: Those who speak Gujarathi language are Gujarathis and they do not constitute one caste. They include Hindus, Jains, Muslims, Parsees, Jats and so on. These people pick up the language of the place to which they move and there are Gujarathis in Bangalore who speak Kannada better than those who were born here. Gujarathis migrated to Bangalore in the beginning of this century and in 1909, it was known that there were only four Gujarathi families in Bangalore. It seems that the Dowager Maharani, wife of Chamarajendra Wodeyar was the first to have come to Mysore and the other princely family to settle in Bangalore was that of Rana Lakshman Singh. To-day, it is said, there are more than 30,000 Gujarathis in Bangalore, which include the 40 families that left Africa to settle down in Bangalore. The Gujarathis are industrialists and traders of all sorts. They have contributed culturally to the city by building temples, by giving donations to the medical institutions and by starting educational institutions in the City.

Holeya: The Holeyas belong to the right hand section of the castes (Balagai) prefer to be called Adikarnatakas. In the rural parts they lived in cluster of houses called *hattis* adjacent to the villages. There are both Kannada and Telugu speaking among them. They have sub-sects like Gangadikara, Morasu, Dasa, Magga, Hagga etc., and also exogamous clans or *kulas* like Hattikula, Anekula, etc. The marriages are conducted by their own elderly castemen and the bride price or *tera* was present.

They have their own caste panchayats to settle the internal problems of the caste. They were landless agricultural labourers in the past, now seeking employment in Government departments. Their number in the undivided district in 1972 was 2,99,896. They bury the dead bodies.

Kodava: The people of Kodagu are also called Coorgis or Kodavas. They are ethnically different from the rest of the South Indians. Kodavas are a closely knit community, very sociable and famous for the lavish hospitality. The Coorgis of Bangalore are migrants from Kodagu even earlier to Independence as Kodagu was under the administrative control of the Resident with headquarters in Cantonment. There are about 20,000 Kodavas in Bangalore to-day. Most of them are employed in the State and Central Government offices, Public sector organisations, hospitals, banks, etc. Beside their notable contribution to the Indian Army the Kodavas have distinguished themselves in the field of sports. A gun shot in the air rocks a male child while a girl is heralded into this world by the tolling of bells. The baby is named and cradled on the 12th day. The absence of the holy fire and the priest, and the peculiar custom of mother instead of the husband tying the *karimani* or the *mangalasutra* around the bride's neck are some of the striking uniqueness of Kodava marriages. Most of the Kodavas of Bangalore lead predominantly westernised life. The traditional dress of a Kodava comprises of a black knee-length overcoat called 'kupya', bound securely at the waist by a gold-embroidered 'chale'. A sharp sword 'peechekatti' with an ivory studded casing is fastened to the 'chale'. A flat topper, white turnban edged in gold called 'mandethuni', completes the outfit. The women wear the traditional saree in an unusual way with the plaits gathered at the back instead of the front and the *pallo* wrapped tightly around the left arm. The three important festivals of the Kodavas are the Kaveri Sankramana, Kail podlu and Huthari. The Huthari (or harvest festival) is the most sacred of all, marked by the special delicacy *thambittu* made of fried rice, flour and bananas.

Koracha & Korama: The Korachas numbering 1,423 and Koramas 9,475 in 1972 were found in the undivided Bangalore District. It is the opinion among themselves that Koracha and Korama denote people belonging to the same caste or group. The Koramas are divided into sub-sects like Ethina, Baragai, Haggada, Valgada, Kalla, Kukke or Koravanji, Konchi, etc, and exogamous *Kulas* of Satpadi, Kavadi, Menpadi and Mendaragutta. Bride price called *rooke* is present among them. The headmen of the caste conducts marriages and a brahmin is called into service at the time of *dhare*. There are both Kannada and Telugu speaking people among them. The dead bodies are buried. Their womenfolk move from village to village, telling fortunes and are called Koravanjis. The Korachas were a wandering tribe in the past, now settled and cultivating lands. They have sub-sects like Uru or Dabbe, Uppu or Ethina, Sonai and Kunchiga, which were endogamous in the past and exogamous clans or *kulas* of Satpadi, Menpadi, Kavadi and Mendergutta. The Uru Korachas are a settled people cultivating lands and making baskets out of bamboo. Their women practiced tattooing and fortune telling. The Sanai Korachas

play on wind instrument and are generally snake charmers. The Satpadi division regard *kakke* plant and the Kavadi division that of margosa tree as sacred. The Satpadis are so-called because they adorn their God with flowers and jewels, this process in Tamil is styled Satpadi. *Kavadi* means a carrying pole and the people of this division carried their offerings to their God in *Kavadi*. The Menpadi division sing before their God. The Uppu Korachas have exagamous *kulas* like Bandi, Pulu, Ragale, Saka, Uyyale, etc. The traces of the custom of couvade which was once found among them is totally absent now. The Korachas and Koramas worship Venkataramana, Durgamma, Halagamma, Mathangamma, Gangamma and Yellamma. The tutelary deity of the caste is Parvathi in the form of Koravanji. The dead are buried in lying position and the Sadhus among them in sitting position.

Kumbar: The Kumbars formed an important part of the village community and were included among the *barabalutis* or Ayagars, whose number in the undivided district was 20,036 in 1984. There are two sections among them, one called Gunda Bhaktaru and the other claiming to be the descendants of Shalivahana. The Gunda Bhaktaru are generally Lingayats who are also called Chakrasaleyavaru. There are two linguistic sections speaking Kannada and Telugu. The Kannada speaking section has exagamous *kulas* like Kasturi, Nagara, Sampige, etc., and the Telugu speaking section have *gotras* like Malalu. The tutelary deity of the caste is Kumbheshwara whom they worship in the form of *Kalasha*. The Kumabars bury the dead bodies. They have their caste leaders to decide the caste issues and problems.

Kuruba: There were 1,39,582 people belonging to Kuruba caste in 1984 in the undivided district of Bangalore. The traditional occupation of the caste was tending sheep and weaving of *Kamblis* out of wool. They also cultivate land. There are sub-sections among them like the Hattikankanadavaru and Unnekankanadavaru, Ande Kurubas, Jade Kurubas, Halumathadavaru, etc. There are also groups like Adityavaradavaru, Bruhaspativaradavaru and Shanivaradavaru, depending upon the day in the week they worship their family deities. There are also many exogamous clans among them. The marriages and religious ceremonies are conducted by their own caste priests called Wodayars, but they also invite brahmins for services at the time of *dhare* in marriages. They worship Beeredevaru, Mailaralinga and Yellamma with special reverence in addition to other Hindu gods and goddesses. They organise fairs in honour of their Gods where Gorava Kunita in honour of Mailara Linga and Dollu Kunita in honour of Beeredevaru form an important feature. The Goravas are the religious mendicants among the Kurubas who done themselves in their traditional dress of black *kambli* profusely decked with cowries with a head dress of bear skin. They dance and sing in a weird manner with a small drum. The Kurubas bury the dead. The dead bodies of Wodayars are disposed off in accordance with the Lingayat rituals and customs.

Kuruhina Setty: A division of the Weavers' caste, the Kuruhina settys are also called the Bilimaggas. The people of this caste were earlier inhabitants of the City and have been mentioned by Buchanan. They are found in a sizable number in the old part of Bangalore around Cottonpet. The caste is divided into two endogamous divisions of Dodda Kuruhinavaru, following the Veerashiva traditions and Chikka Kuruhinavaru. There are 60 divisions called *gotras* which form two division of Shiva and Parvathi, each containing 30 *gotras*. Most of the names of the *gotras* are derived from the names of plants, animals, implements, etc. They invite the Jangamas for service in marriages and other religious ceremonies and rituals. They worship Shiva by preference. They bury the dead. Their occupation in the past was weaving white cloth and now many have taken to other occupations and services.

Lingayath: The Lingayath denotes a faith rather than a caste, consisting of groups like the Aradhyas, Jangamas, Nonabas, Gowda Lingayats, Sadaru, Banajigas, etc. which were once endogamous. The Lingayats in the undivided district were estimated to be 1,92,068 in 1984. They speak Kannada at home and are vegetarian by food habits. The rural dwellers are mostly agriculturists and there are traders in the urban areas. Astavarana, Panchachara and Shatsthala form the fundamental structure of the Lingayat faith. The origin of the faith is sometimes traced back to Shaiva Agamas and Basaveshwara is described as the reviver of an old form of worship. It is believed by some that Panchacharyas, *viz*, Revanasiddha Panditharadhya, Ekorama, Marularadhya and Vishwaradhya are the originators of the Lingayat faith who established their *mathas* at Balehonour, Srishaila, Himavat Kedara, Ujjain and Varanasi respectively. Veerashaivism is considered as the full-blown offshoot of earlier Shaivism, popularised by Basava. Basava and his contemporaries preached their religion in Kannada. The Veerashaiva teachers preached through *vachanas*, which are brief compositions in poetic prose. Jedara Dasimayya and Ekanthada Ramaiah, the two saints who had preceeded Basava and contemporaries like Allama Prabhu, Channabasava, Siddarama, Madivala Machayya, Kakkayya, Hadapada Appanna and women like Akkamahadevi, Akkanagamma, Neelambika and Muktayakka were among those who composed *vachanas*, a unique contribution of Kannada to the world literature. The Veerashaiva *mathas* feed the poor and shelter students as *dasoha* (serving food to guests) is an essential part of the Veerashaiva practice. The Veerashaiva *mathas* have contributed much to the promotion of education by starting educational institutions and free hostels. According to the faith those who wear *Linga* are believed to be always pure and birth and death cause no pollution but some Lingayats of the district like the other Hindus observe defilement at birth and death. The Lingayats acknowledge the supremacy of the Vedas, but dissent from the performance of the sacrifices and repudiate the efficacy of the *shraddhas*. They oppose distinction of men on the basis of caste, colour, sex and profession. They regard 'Kayakave Kailasa' or worship through work and compassion as the root of the religion. They have firm faith in Universal brotherhood and human values. They take *diksha* and tie an *Ishta Linga*, to their neck in a silver box called *karadige* and

worship it. Among some section of the Lingayats *tera* is present. Some of the important rituals in marriage among the Lingayats of the district are *nischitartha*, worship of the family gods, erection of pendal, *punyaha, nandi, ankurarpana, mantapa devatha prathiste, kalashasthapana, kankanadharana, basinga dharana, kashiyatre, madhuparka, kanyadana, tali* tying, worship of Shiva and Parvathi, *panigrahana, saptapadi* (not around *homa kunda*) and *nagavalli*. Some perform Rudrahoma instead of Shiva Parvathi *puje*. Those, whose family deity is Veerabhadra perform *guggula seve* in marriage. The Lingayats always bury the dead in sitting position. The dead body is washed and seated against a wall and *padodaka* of the *guru* is poured into the mouth. The *guru* blesses the corpse, *Vibhuthivilya* is given to the *guru* and a feast is offered to the Jangamas. Then the dead body is carried in a sitting position on a decorated *vimana* which will be in the form of a chair, with *vachana bhajane*, and is buried in sitting posture. There are two types of *samadhis, gomukha samadhi* for married persons and *shikhara samadhi* for the celebates. A feast is served to the relatives on the eleventh day of death called *Shivagana Aradhane*.

Madiga: The Madigas also called Padmajati and Begars belong to the Edagai (left hand) section of the castes. They were in the earlier days working on leather. They were also employed as village watchmen in villages. They are mostly landess labourers and now have taken to other occupations and services. There are both Kannada and Telugu speaking people in the district. There are three endogamous divisions among them. Tanige or Tale Buvvadavaru, Hedige or Gampa Buvvadavaru and Mora (winnow) Buvvadavaru, which are named after the manner in which the bride and the groom eat *buvva* (common marital meal). There are also exagamous *kulas* like Belli, Billu, Emme, Hatti, Chinna, Honnu, Hoovu, etc. Dakkaloru among them is considered inferior to others among them and Jambava is another sub-division, sometimes used for the whole caste. The Madigas are said to be the children of Mathangi, a Shakti deity. Bride price or *tera* was present among them and the marriages are conducted by the headman of the caste. They have *kattemanes* or caste councils to solve the internal problems of the caste. In the villages they generally live in *hattis* adjacent to the village. Both Holeyas and Madigas are included under Scheduled Castes.

Marwaris: The Marwaris are not a single caste, but people who came mostly from the former Jodhpur State. The Marwari businessmen, had come to Bangalore as regimental bankers from Jhalna. They followed the British troops in their bullock carts to Bolarum and then to Bellary and finally to Bangalore, not long after the fall of Shrirangapattana to the British. These bankers in Bangalore settled first in the Cavalry road. There were about ten business firms in the beginning which increased to about 100 firms by the beginning of this century. Shambumull Gangaram of Brigade Road claims to have helped Winston Churchill once, when he was in Bangalore. The Marwaris till the beginning of this century were confined to a few pockets in the Civil Area. Later they started spreading into other parts of

the City around 1910 particularly to the Chikpet and Avenue Road areas. There are over 3,000 Marwari families in Bangalore. They have diversified their business from money lending to textile trade, electrical goods, chemists and druggists and cutlery. The Marwaris in the city have remained a closely knit tradition-bound community. The *purdah* system among women is slowly vanishing.

Many Marwaris are Jains. But among the migrants from Rajasthan there are also the Raja Purohit community whose earlier avocation was to perform *yagnyas and pujas* for the rulers and now they have taken to business in Bangalore. There are about 4,000 families of Raj Purohits in the city. The other smaller communities of the Rajastan migrants are the Chaudhari, the Srinaths, the Kshatriyas, etc.

Maratha: The Marathas numbering 60,735 in 1984 in the undivided district are mostly found in Bangalore City. They hail from Maharashtra having come in the army of Shahji. Later Marathas were employed by Haider and Tipu. They are said to belong to four Vamshas i.e., the Surya Vamsha, Somavamsha, Yaduvamsha and Sheshavamsha and have 96 *kulas* called *devaks*. There were also groups like Vishaballi and Siballi. They speak Marathi at home and invite brahmins for religious functions. They worship Shiva by preference in the form of Khandoba and Bairoba and Goddesses Ambabayi and Tulja Bhavani. They are also devotees of Vitoba and Subramanya of Ghati. Each family hoists a banner of a particular colour during Yugadi, the new year's day. They wear the sacred thread during marriages. The dead are cremated and the dead ancestors are propitiated during Mahalaya Paksha on a fixed day for each family, *e.g. Pinda* is offered on Navami in Mahalaya Paksha by the Ghorpade family. They are land owners, soldiers, traders, and many have entered into services in factories and government departments.

Meda: The Medas are also called Gavariga and Gaurimakkalu and speak Kannada at home. Their number in the undivided district was 5,539 in 1984. Their traditional occupation is making bamboo articles and they are generally found in urban centres. They have clans or *kulas* like Bellikula, Nagarakula etc. Their marriages are conducted by the elder persons of the caste, and a brahmin is invited for services at the time of *dhare*. They worship Hiriyamma a female deity and Goddess Lakshmi with special reverance and also Gidada Muthraya (tree spirit) periodically. The *kattemanes* presided over by headmen solve their caste problems. They split the bamboo from the top or the thin end. They bury the dead bodies.

Modaliar: The Modaliars are the migrants into the district from Tamil Nadu long back. Their number in the undivided district in 1984 was estimated to be 1,10,362. They speak Tamil at home. Among them are groups like the Vaishnavites and the Shaivites which were endagamous in the past, and they put on their foreheads *nama* or *vibhuti* respectively. They wear sacred thread at the time of marriage and invite Brahmins for service in religious ceremonies. They have the custom of both burying and cremating the dead bodies and observe *shraddha* for the spirit of the departed. They take non-vegetarian food also. The caste problems and disputes are decided by their caste councils. They are numerous in Bangalore City. Many among them are rich contractors, traders and brokers and some have taken to medical, legal and other professions.

Muslims: See Islam.

Nagartha: The Nagarthas are found in Bangalore City in a sizeable number as original inhabitants and their number in the undivided Bangalore district was estimated to be 7,092 in 1984. There are two broad endogamous divisions among them, the Vaishnavas and the Lingadhari Nagarthas and the latter are also called Ayodhyapurada Shivachars. They are again divided into five divisions (i) the Bheri or Bheri Komatis,(2) Betappa or Basetti followers, (3) Honnappa's followers, (4) Yemmalanadu and (5) Devendahalli. The Yemmalanadu and Devandahalli are the Shaivas. The Nagarthas are said to have one thousand *gotras* named after *rishis* like Devendra, Kovendra, Kannendra, Mahotsaha, Nagendra, etc. The Shaivites worship Veerabhadra, Nagareshwara, Parvatheshwara, etc. Aradhyas are the priests and *gurus* for the Shaivates but they invite both Smartha Brahmins and Aradhyas for marriages and only Aradhyas or Jangamas for death ceremonies. The custom of *tera* was present in the past. During marriages the Shaivates have karagada shastra on the first day. They also perform *laja homa* and some wear the sacred thread during marriages. Devathaprasta is a special festival for Shaivites when the ear boring ceremony also takes place and is generally celebrated in groups in the temples of the family deities. The dead body is buried among the Shaivas, the body being carried to the grave by four persons roled in a *kambli* or blanket. The *shraddha* ceremony takes place only on the first Saturday after 10 days of death and Ganaradhane on Sunday. On the next Monday, the family members take oil bath and cock food in new pots which they bring on that day alone. The Namadhari Nagarthas worship Venkataramana and invite Smartha Brahmins for *upanayana*, marriage and other religious ceremonies. They perform *upanayana* for boys at the time of marriages. They cremate the dead bodies. They owe alligance to the Sringeri Matha.

Nayinda: Nayinda is a caste of barbers whose number in the undivided district was estimated to be 29,801 in 1984. There are both the Kannada speaking and Telugu speaking in the district but the *Telugu* speakers out-number the Kannada speakers in Bangalore City. The caste is called by many names such as Napita, Kelasi, Kshaurika, Bhajantri, Nayanaja Kshatriya, etc., Among the Kannada speaking there are sub-groups like Morasu, Uppina, Shilavantha etc., and among the Telugu speaking people Nadiga, Reddi-Bhumi, Gundala-Jagatha, Kudipatia, etc. The Kannada speaking people have *gotras* of five which are exogamous while the Telugu speaking have *kulas* like Chitlu, Gurram, Jamba, Kanagila, etc., named after plants, animals, flowers and other objects. Bride price or *tera* was in vogue. The dead are buried. Their traditional occupation is hair dressing but they are also professional musicians. In rural areas they attend to the temple services during festivals and *jatras*. They have *kattemanes* presided over by headmen.

Parsees: The Parsees used to come to the city for a change, but later a few families settled in the City for business around 1880. Among the earliest Parsees to settle in the city were Dr. Hormusji Bhabha, the then Vice-Principal of Central College, Dr. Dossabhoy Chocksy, Col. Divecha, Seth Ratanji, Captain Dr. D.K. Darashah and Seth Bomonji Doctor. Religion has been a binding force and the holy fire, a guiding light for the Parsees. To-day, there are about 650 Parsees in Bangalore comprising of about 250 families. The Parsees formed their Anjuman around 1920 and their fire temple was built in 1925. In the beginning, the Bangalore Parsees were burying the dead bodies and the tower of silence wih a prayer hall came up on a 15 acres of land near Hebbal in 1940. The Parsees of Bangalore speak Gujarathi at home. The Parsee marriages are conducted during evenings only. The marriages and divorces are governed by the Parsee Marriages and Divorce Act. A divorced lady can marry again. Some of the rituals at marriage are similar to that of the Hindus. After the seventh year and before the thirteenth year of child birth there is a ceremony called Navjoth which formally confirms the rights of a child as a Parsee. They wear the sacred thread called *sadreh* and shirt *kasti.* At the Parsee temple, a fire burns day and night continuously. The priest attends to the fire and prays near it five times a day. The new year for Parsees usually falls in August, preceeded by ten days of dedication when the Parsees pray for their dead. There are 365 days in a Parsee calendar. They worship only one supreme deity in the name of God and fire is worshipped as a symbol of purity. The two major festivals are the Parsee new year's day and Jamshed-Navroze on 21st of March every year.

Sale: The Sale is a general term applied to a group of castes engaged in weaving profession and includes castes or sub-castes like Padmasale, Pattusale, Swakulasale (the last named speak Marathi), etc. The number of people belonging to this caste in the undivided district in 1984 was 37,155. The holy saint of the caste is Bhavana Rishi and the people of the caste are said to belong to Padma Shakha and Markandeya Sutra. It is said that Padmabhavanacharya redistributed the caste into 96 *gotras* arranged in eight groups. It is also said that Sales migrated from Vijayanagar territory. The Padmasale section speak Telugu and the Pattusale section Kannada. There are a number of exogamous divisions of families associated with some *rishis* and it is said that there are 101 such familes like Bandi, Baku, Durga, Gurramu, Panaganti, Tadipatri, etc. They worship both Shiva and Vishnu and the tutelary Goddess is Chowdeshwari. They invite Brahmins to officiate in marriages and other religious ceremonies.

Satani: The Satanis are a class of temple servants whose number in the undivided district in 1984 was 2,991. They are the followers of Ramanujacharya whom they call Bhashyakar. They speak Kannada at home and their chief occupation is temple service, being priests in most of the Vaishnava temples and especially Anjaneya Temples. Some in the rural areas are agriculturists and strolling

minstrels. They are the *gurus* for the people of some of the castes like the Uppara, Kadugolla, Vokkaliga, Holeya etc. The saint of the caste is Shatagopar. They cremate the dead bodies and perform annual *shraddha.*

Sindhis: The Sindhis are mostly migrants to Bangalore after the Partition of India, and are found engaged mostly in trade. It is estimated that there are more than 39,000 Sindhis in Bangalore. The Sindhis of Bangalore are of two types, the Multani Bankers who came to the City a century back and those who came here after Partition. The Sindhis who were largely from Hyderabad (Sind) and Shikarpur are called Multanis because they detoured by Multan on their way to the South. The outstanding Sindhi family in Bangalore is that of Ramnarayan Chellaram who came to Bangalore in 1919 or 1920. This family has contributed to the Ramnarayan Chellaram Commerce College and many other charitable institutions. The Sindhis here are mostly Hindus, but they claim a kinship with the Sikhs. They worship in Gurudwaras with as much fervour as they worship Hindu Gods.

Thigala: The Thigalas are originally an occupational community of gardeners and the word Thigala is a Kannada term of the Tamil speaking Vanneru or Vanhikuladavaru, the devotees of Draupadi born of Vanhi or Agni and Dharmaraya whom they worship as their patron deities. The Thigalas are found in some concentration in Bangalore City and are residing in the areas around Dharmaraya Temple in the heart of the City. The total number of Thigalas in the undivided district in 1984 was estimated to be 1,11,828. Most of them speak Tamil at home. There are sects or groups like Thigala, Hulli Thigala, Shambhu Kula Thigala, etc. which were endogamous in the past. *Tera* was present among them. Divorce is prevalent and is executed by the caste Panchayat. A divorced lady is not allowed to remarry. They worship all Hindu gods and goddesses and Shakti worship is a speciality. Karaga in honour of Draupadi is an important festival for them. Gajagouri Vrata is another important festival for Thigalas which falls in November-December. They bury the dead bodies.

Togata: The Togatas are a caste of weavers of cloth found in Bangalore City who speak Telugu at home. Though no endogamous groups were traced among them in the earlier days, now Renati Permabadi, Morasu, Peddagumpu and Chinnagumpu are recognised and it is said that there are 360 exogamous clans or *kulas* named after Togata Veeras like Abbavallu, Ankiti, Bandi, Budate, Gurramu, Devatulasi, etc. The tutelary goddess of the caste is Chowdeshwari and they also worship other gods and goddesses like Muneshwara, Maramana, Gangamma etc. Periodically they celebrate Jyothi Banum, a worship on a large scale. Brahmins officiate in marriages and other religious ceremonies. They bury the dead bodies.

Uppara: The Upparas are called by various names such as Melusakkareyavaru, Sagara Vamshadavaru, Bharatha Vamshadavaru and Karebandiyavaru. Their traditional occupation in the past was manufacturing and selling of salt which they

have given up now and are persuing other occupations like brick-making, masonry, lime burning, agriculture etc. Their number in the undivided district in 1984 was 4,398. There are sub-groups or castes among them like Gare Uppars, Sada Uppars, Sunna Uppars, Kallu Kutiga Uppars, etc, which were endogamous in the past. There are exogamous clans or *kulas* like Agila, Ane, Ale, Arasa, Kenda etc. Bride price or *tera* was present among them in the past. Brahmins officiate in marriages and other religious ceremonies. Harukatheshwari, Ankamma and Venkataramana are some of the gods and goddesses they worship in addition to other deities. They have caste councils to solve the problems and disputes of the caste. They bury the dead bodies.

Vyshya: The Vyshya is a community of traders residing in urban areas only. They are also called Komatis or Setty. Their number in the undivided district was 74,085 in 1984. They are found in some concentration in Bangalore City. They speak Telugu at home and are vegetarians. The three endogamous groups (in the past) found among them are Gavara, Tuppada and Traivarnika. They had orginally 102 gotras named after trees, plants, grains etc. They employ Brahmins as priests and follow Vedic rites and rituals. The tutelary goddess of the caste is Kanyakaparameshwari. They have caste councils. They worship both Shiva and Vishnu. Their rituals are mostly similar to those of Brahmins. They cremate the dead bodies. Setty and Gupta are their surnames.

Vishwakarma: There were 64,859 persons of the Vishwakarma caste, in the undivided district in 1984. They are also called Panchalas and the term is applied to the five groups of craftmen, the gold smiths, brass and copper smiths, carpenters, ironsmiths and sculptors. It is said that Manu, Maya, Thwasta, Shilpi and Vishwajnya or Daivajnya, born from the five faces of Vishwabrahma had sons namely Sanaka, Sanandana, Ahabhuvana, Prathnasa and Suparna, who were the *gotrakaras* and from whom Panchalas claim descent. The five *gotras* were further divided into 125 *gotras*. The people of the caste in the district speak Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Konkani and Malayalam. The tutelary God and Goddess of the caste are Kamateshwara and Kalikadevi. The Panchalas perform *upanayana* for their boys and wear sacred thread. Among the Kannada speaking people some wear Linga. The marriage and other religious ceremonies are conducted according to Vedic rites by their own caste priests. They are vegetarian and worship their instruments on every new moon day. Some bury and others cremate the dead bodies. The Kulachara and Shivachara are the two main endogamous groups among the Vishwakarmas. The Panchalas revere Sujnyanaprabhu whose *gaddiges* are found in many places in the state. The Panchals of the district are the devotees of the Sujnyana Prabhu Matha at Hosur (Tamil Nadu) which has a branch in Bangalore City said to be 300 years old. The Akkayyammana Matha near the Veerabhadra temple in Begur once belonged to the Panchalas.

There are about 3,500 *Daivajnya Brahmins* in Bangalore city who have come into the City only after 1905. The earlier migrants were from Dakshina Kannada.

They speak Konkani at home. All are Rigvedis, of Ashwalayana Sutra and Shakala Shakha. They have *gotras* like Vashista, Vishwamitra, Kashyapa, Kaushika, Atri, Bharadhwaja, Koundinya and Vatsa. The tutelary deities are Kalikadevi of Kasarapali, Immaleshwara Somanatha, Shantha Durga, Shanteri Kamakshi and Malasa all in Goa. They were worshipping Shiva and Shakti from the beginning. They were affiliated to the Sode or Vadiraja Matha of the Madhwa order. A section of them have their own Matha established at Karki near Honnavar in Uttara Kannada coming under the Smartha tradition. All their religious activities are conducted according to the Rigvediya Brahmakarma Samuchchaya tradition. There are about eight priestly families of their group in Bangalore. They cremate the dead bodies. Most of them are engaged in business and gold work and a small percentage of them have entered into service.

Vodda: The Voddas or Bovis, nubering 63,572 in 1984 in the undivided Bangalore district are the tank diggers, well sinkers, road makers and masons. They are divided into Uru Voddas or Kallu Voddas, Mannu Voddas or Bailu Voddas, Uppu Voddas, Bandi Voddas, Uli Voddas, Putgosi Voddas, etc. They speak Telugu at home and are migrants from Andhra. There are many exogamous clans or *kulas* among them. *Tera* was present among them. Marriages are generally conducted by the elders of the caste. They worship Siddadevaru and Kariyamma of Sira. They bury the dead bodies. Even to-day many of them are wanderers moving from place to place in search of work. They are a hard working people.

Vokkaliga: The Vokkaligas, generally called Gowdas, is a dominant community in the district with their population of 10,27,291 in 1984 in the undivided district. There are sub-sects among them which were endogamous in the past and they are the Gangadikaras, Morasus, Kunchitigas, Namadharis, Sadas, Reddys, Nonabas, Hallikars etc. The Gangadikars, Morasu and the Kunchitigas are numerous. These divisions were geographical in the past as Gangadikara means Gangavadikar, a man of the country ruled by the Ganga kings. The Gangadikars have two endogamous groups of Pettigeyavaru (Vilyada maduveyavaru) and Bujjanigeyavaru (*Dhare* marriage section). The Pettigeyavaru carry the marriage articles in a bamboo box while the Bujjanigeyavaru in a covered basket. There are a number of exogamous clans like Alage, Ane, Avi, Belli, Chandra, Chinnada, Emme, etc. The custom of *tera* was present and Brahmins officiate in marriages and other religious ceremonies. They are mostly agriculturists and many have taken to other occupations and professions. They bury the dead bodies.

There are Morasu Vokkaligas also in the district who are also known as Hosadevara Vokkalu. Kempegowda belonged to this section. There are two endogamous groups among the Morasu Vokkaligas, those who were cutting the fingers (as an offering to the Sitibetta temple) and those who were not, and the other endogamous groups among this section are Musaku, Reddi, Palyada Sime and Morasu proper. The Morasu proper is divided into three *salus* of Kan Salu, Nerleghattada Salu and Kutera Salu. The Musuku division is so called because the

bride covers herself with a veil during marriage. Several Palegars belonged to the Musuku section. The Reddis and the Palyadasime people speak Telugu at home. Among them there are a number of *kulas* named after animals, plants and objects. They worship Patalamma, Muneshwara and other gods and goddesses. Bandihabba and Hosadevara Oota are the important festivals for the Morasu Vokkaligas. Shrines at Vanarasi near Kolar, Gudemarlahalli in Chinthamani taluk and Sitibetta near Kolar are places of pilgrimage for the Morasu Vokkaligas. They have organisations like Kattemanes and Nadus headed by Yajamans and Desayis.

The Kunchitigas, a section among the Vokkaligas are said to have 48 *kulas* or *gotras* like Jana Kalloru, Arasanavaru, Undinavaru, etc. Voddagere in Koratagere taluk in Tumkur district is a holy place for Kunchitigas where the temple of the tutelary goddess of caste Veeranagamma is situated. There are also Telugu speaking Kunchitiga families in the district around Yelahanka. The Reddis are Telugu speaking agriculturists who are included among Vokkaligas and are found in a sizeable number in the district. Some of the sub-sects among them are the Vetenate Reddis, Pakanati Reddis, Desur Reddis, Yellamma Kapu etc. There are a number of exogamous clans or *gotras* named after plants, animals and objects. Each *gotra* has a number of different families named after a place of residence or ancestors of the family. They propitiate Garlu Devaru during sowing season and hold a feast in honour of Jokumara or Karibanta seven days previous to the full moon day of Bhadrapada (July-August), to ensure good crop. Some cremate and others bury the dead bodies.

There are also Hallikar Vokkaligas who were the chief herdmen in the Amruthamahal Department having two sections of Hale and Hosa. In the past they were employed as menial servants and postal runners and have now taken to agriculture and cattle breeding.

Yadava: The Yadavas are also called Gollas, Yadava Kula, Krishnakula, etc. and numbered 67,757 in 1984 in the undivided Bangalore district, whose traditional occupation was tending cows. They are found in and around Kengeri, Bommasandra, Gokula, Bangalore etc. There are sub-groups among them like Yera, Punagu, Paitala, Karne, Puni, Bigamudre or Bokkasa, etc., which were endogamous in the past. There are also two divisions of Onti Chapparadavaru and Renduchapparadavaru. They worship Krishna, Yellamma, Gangamma, etc. The dedication of men as Dasayyas for the service of God is found among them. They have *kattemanes* headed by *yajamans*. The Bigamudre or Bokkasa section worked as seal bearers in the State Treasuries in the pre-independence times. Now the Yadavas have taken to other calling and vocations like agriculture, brick laying, carpentry, government service, etc., They bury the dead bodies.

Among the earlier settlers in the region there are *Sarigeyavaru* who are also called Aryavaishya Kshatriyas, who speak Telugu at home. They are found in the old city area and are engaged in producing gold and silver thread for brocades.

Their tutelary goddess is Nimishadevi. *Sadaru* are found in the city as well as in the rural parts of the district like Begur, Tavarekere etc., They have *gotras* or *kulas* like Belaganolli, Siddaganolli, Pothakanolli, etc. They speak Kannada at home. The *Patvegars* or Pattegars are also the earlier inhabitants of the city who are also called Somavamsha Sahasrarjuna Kshatriyas. They add 'Sa' to their names. The tutelary goddess of the caste is Amba Bhavani and they venerate Kartaveerya. They speak Ahirani, a mixture of Marathi and Gujarathi. The names of the family stock are Bharadwaj, Gautam, Kashyap, Naradik, etc. The *Jinagars* also called *Chitragars* are also earlier inhabitants of the City who were proficient in painting and making wooden toys. The *Mochis* are leather workers and painters found mostly in Bangalore City who are said to have been migrated into this part of the country with the Mughul commander Kasim Khan. They speak Marathi at home. They have many exogamous *kulas;* they invoke their patron saint Rohidas in marriages and are mostly Shaivas by faith. The *Jettys* are Telugu speaking professional wrestlers who are said to be immigrants from North India. They celebrate *upanayana* for their boys and wear the sacred thread. They have *gotras* like brahmins and worship Nimbaja Devi. They cremate the dead bodies. The *Hakki Pikkis* were a wandering tribe in the past but now mostly settled in colonies and one such colony is in Anekal Taluk. They speak Gujarathi at home and are said to be migrants from Gujarath. They have exogamous groups of Gujaratia, Mewar, Panwar and Kalival. They worship goddess Chamundi, Kali, Yellamma, etc. They are proficient in catching birds. Their number in the district in 1972 according to a survey was 217. The *Dombaru* were essentially a wandering tribe now settled in cities and villages who speak Telugu at home. Their number in the undivided district in 1972 according to an estimate was 1,647. They are supposed to be the descendents of Doms of North India. Their traditional profession was exhibition of rope dancing and other acrobatic exercises. They make combs from various kinds of soft wood and horns of animals and sell them in villages and towns. The god and goddess of the caste are Gurumurthy and Yellamma.

SOCIAL LIFE

Bangalore District is an urban district with 84% of its population living in the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration alone. The urban social structure is complex with the fusion of native and migrant culture groups and the migrants comprising of rural communities and those coming from different States of the country belonging to different faiths and cultural environments. The different social backgrounds, educational levels, aspirations, etc., have made the urban life more heterogeneous and competition is found in all walks of life. When Kempegowda made Bangalore his capital, the Vokkaligas and other local castes like the Kurubas and the Bedars thronged the town as soldiers. The Nagarthas, Lingayats and the Komati traders, and craftsmen like the Devangas increased in number as with its political importance. Its commercial and industrial importance increased. The advent of Bijapur

and the Mughuls increased its Maratha and Muslim population. With the Mughuls came many foreigners like the Turks, Afghans and North Indian traders like the Gujarathis, Marwadis and the Banjaras. Under Mysore rulers, weavers from Tamil Nadu and also the Thigalas came to Bangalore, especially under Haider. Tipu employed the Marathas, Rajputs, Muslims and even the Sikhs in his army.

The Fort near the City market and the barracks near the Ulsoor tank were the two foundations of Bangalore, founded with a time lag of nearly two and half centuries. The fort city was developed as a township of wholesale and retail trades and of highly skilled artisans particularly families of cotton weavers. After the fall of Tipu the British garrison and barracks near Ulsoor were established in 1809. It developed as a cantonment with its artillery and cavalry barracks, parade ground infantry road, the fine and spacious bangalows, bars and night clubs. The Cantonment became the home for the British-oriented Anglo-Indians and the Indian Christians. As the Madras Regiment was stationed at the Cantonment, Tamilian population there increased, most of them coming to serve in military and other government establishments. The Ulsoor neighbourhood expanded west, north and south invading the open spaces and fertile agricultural lands till its merger with the city in 1949. With the development of Russel Market and the westward expansion of the Cantonment, the nucleus shifted to the Russel Market locality.

Bangalore at the end of 18th century was one of the strongest military centres in South India and was equally a commercial centre. There were specific areas devoted to buying and selling of each dominant article of trade, i.e., cotton and textile in Aralepete, rice in Akkipete, etc. Since the trade in a specific commodity was generally restricted to a particular caste, the areas were sometimes named after the caste of the traders like Nagarthpete, Kumbarpete, Ganigarapete etc., and there were localities named after castes like Tigalarapete, Kurubarapete, etc. Bangalore being a trade centre of repute, both non-local and foreign merchants used to reside in the City to participate in commercial activity and almost every coin in India was current in the City. Buchanan speaks of many streets laid out with much regularity and of great width which few towns in India could boast of better houses and richer inhabitants. People lived with ease, comfort and happiness. He also states that the gardens of the city afforded a variety of vegetables and roots and the markets were abounded with many of the necessaries of life. The trade and productive activity centred around textiles with the large population of the town consisting of weavers and traders in clothes like the Devanga, Banajiga, Nagartha, etc., Other occupations were subsidiary to the manufacture of textiles, like the oil pressers, gunny manufacturers, etc. There were three distinctive system of trading: the production of commissioned silk weavers and superior cotton weavers, the production of white muslin cloths and the coarse cotton weavers being followed separately by various castes. Even to-day the core of the city between Avenue Road and the Corporation offices is mainly engaged in the production of textiles, buzzing with hand and power looms. The starting of the Binny Mill and other modern

industries attracted new emigrants. After the epidemic Plague (1898), the death and influx from the city reduced its labour population, and labourers, from Tamil Nadu had to be recruited for the textile mills around 1899-1900. The Minerva Mill employed many Saraswats from the coast. After Independence, the Central Government Undertakings attracted considerable sections of Malayalam speakers, and refugees from Sindh and West Punjab. The States Reorganisation brought Kannada speaking people from the coastal and North Karnatak regions, the latter staying mostly in Rajajinagar.

From a study made from 1973 to 1976 in Bangalore (by Prakasa Rao and Tewari) the following facts have been revealed regarding social and spacial structure of the City. Of the religious and caste groups, the Scheduled caste groups suffered maximum socialsegregationand were mostly concentrated in the areas of Maharaja Mills, Super talkies, Frazer Town, Central Bazar, Tasker Town, Mac Iver town and Austin Town. The Scheduled Castes and the slum population were concentrated in the peripheral and intermediary zones. The Brahmins were concentrated mainly in the areas of Basavanagudi, Shankarapuram, Malleshwaram, Sheshadripuram, Kodandaramapuram, the older Southern and Northern peripheries, all located now in the intermediary zones. The Muslims were found in concentration in Broadway, Kalasipalyam, Central Bazar, MacIver Town, Mavalli, City Market, Tasker Town and Frazer Town. Of the religious minorities Muslims showed a high degree of segregation. The Christians were mostly found in MacIver town, St. John's Hill, Ashoknagar and Murphy Town. The city core acquired a special character by its ecological structure and the centripetal pull and dominance over the periphery mainly due to the high concentration of work places, financial institutions of high order, shopping areas, educational institutions, transport terminals, hospitals, etc.

It has also been found from the study that Palace Orchard, Kodandaramapuram and Shankarapuram had households of highest socio-economic status; Malleshwaram, Sheshadripuram, High Grounds, Jayanagar, Wilson Gardens, Yediyur, Basavanagudi, Vishweshwarapuram and Murphy Town were grouped as having households with high medium status. The divisions in the group of low socio-economic status were concentrated mainly round the two nuclei of the core-the City Market and the Russel Market. The upwards mobility in the level of education among the Brahmins was the highest. The Scheduled Castes had the biggest proportion of illiterates and upward mobility was also the least when compared with others. It has also been observed that 67 per cent of the sample households had changed their residence at the least once during their stay in the City. Under living conditions, it was found that the firewood and kerosene were the two most commonly used fuels for cooking and other purposes followed by electricity, charcoal and others. The city was facing the problem of sub-standard

housing and living amenities. The most congested city core area had the highest proportion of kitchenless and tapless households of the total sample.

The study has revealed, that the city mainly consisted of midle class households of monthly income group at the range of Rs. 300- 999 (59%) and 24 per cent of the total households surveyed lived with a monthly household income of less than Rs. 300. Thirteen per cent of the households had a monthly income of Rs. 1000-1999 and four percent with Rs. 2,000 and above. Workers were found more in production service and related occupations (53%). Workers in high status occupations were 17%. The female workers were only 9.5 per cent. Thirty two per cent of the households lived in poverty (poverty-line of *per capita* income level of Rs. 60 per month in 1974). By occupations, the income was the highest for households with administrative, executive and related workers as heads of households followed by house-hold with professional workers, sales workers, clerical workers, skilled manual workers and unskilled manual workers. The mean monthly expenditure was 90 per cent (Rs. 594) of the mean income (Rs.657). About 20 per cent of the households spent less than Rs. 300 a month and 12 per cent more than Rs. 1,000 a month. The expenditure on food was 58% followed by rent (7%), fuel (6%), clothing (4%), education (3%), durables (2%) medicine (2%) and others (18%). The proportion on education increased from one per cent to five per cent and on rent from six per cent to ten per cent from the lowest to the highest income classes. There were 78 per cent of the workers with the employee status, four per cent with employer status, eight per cent family workers and ten per cent single workers.

Child Birth

The social life of the people to a greater extent is governed by the customs, taboos, mores, institutions and other conditions though a wide margin is found in the urban setting of the Bangalore City. A pregnant woman is supposed to be specially prone to the attacks of the evil spirits and there are many taboos associated with pregnancy. She is not permitted to go out alone in the evening; not allowed to come out of the house during the period of eclipse; not allowed to touch the milk-post of the marriage pendal. The first and second deliveries will be generally at her parents' house. She is provided with the dishes of her choice or wish. Pumsavana and Simantha are the two principal rites used to be performed during pregnancy among Brahmins and others perform a ceremony to present a green sari. The child, soon after its birth, is generally placed in a winnow. The doors and windows of the confinement room are closed and lamp will be burning in the room throughout the day. In some families old shoes, broom sticks, etc. are tied to the frame of the door to ward off the evil spirits. The period of defilement is generally ten days but in some cases it is cut short to four days or extended upto three months. The mother and the child are bathed on the eleventh day, using hot water boiled with herbal leaves like *ankola*, lime, *gajjige*, etc. All this continues in rural areas and in the urban centres, deliveries take place in a majority of cases in hospitals

(or nursing homes in the case of rich) and many rites and formalities are followed by the highly orthodox. The naming of the child is on the eleventh day when the child is also cradled, but some times it is postponed for a future date.

The mother is fed with well boiled rice, pepper water and herbal tonics during the first ten days and tonics both Ayurvedic and Allopathic afterwards. The other rituals of *annaprashana* and *aksharabhyasa* are conducted at the age of four to six months and five years of age respectively. The first tonsure ceremony is generally performed in the temple of the family deity. The writing of the horoscope which was confined only to a few castes in the past is becoming popular among all castes due to sanskritisation.

Among the Muslims also there are many customs and taboos associated with pregnancy and child birth. The child is named on the sixth day of birth but the first day is also chosen sometimes to name the child. *Chhati* or the sixth day rite is observed on that day itself or on the seventh or ninth day. The *aquiqa* ceremony is performed on the 7th, 14th or 21st day of birth followed by or sometimes clubbed with the *mundan* or shaving. The child is rocked in a swinging cradle on the 40th day. The salt tasting or mutton sucking ceremony *namak chasi* is observed when the child is four-and-a-half months old. *Bismillah*, the initiation ceremony is observed when a boy or girl attains the age of four years four months and four days. *Sunnat* or *Katna*, the circumcision for boys is to be performed between the ages of seven and 14, but it is lawful to do it seven days after birth. Now-a-days circumcision is generally performed in hospitals.

There are many customs and traditions associated with a girl attaining puberty among the Hindus. Such a girl is held impure and sometimes the family members observe defilement when a girl attains puberty and the period varies from caste to caste the period being generally longer among the tribal people. On attaining puberty, the girl is bathed and is confined to seclusion (in a hut outside the house in rare cases), in a room or a corner of the house. Raising of hut outside the house has been abandoned in the city. *Aarati* or lamp is waved by married women during evenings and coconuts, plantains, fruits, betel leaves and nuts in a plate are placed on her lap or *udi*. During these days she is served nutritious food. The girl takes a purificatory bath and new clothes are presented to her generally by her maternal uncle. The role of the maternal uncle in the rites is significant.

Marriage

Marriage is a sacrament among the Hindus and the ceremony is elaborate, consisting of many rites and rituals, which extended over a period of five days with a preparatory period of more than a month in the past. But to-day it has been reduced to one day and sometimes a day and a half following all the important and essential rituals. In the earlier days it was a custom to marry a girl before attaining puberty, a practice which is totally absent now. Brahmins, Vyshyas and in some other castes the parents of the bride go in search of bridegroom but in most of the

castes the boys parents go in search of a bride. Dowry has become a common practice in all castes including those castes where bride price prevailed formerly. Before fixing up the date of marriage, the horoscopes of both boy and the girl are tallied (a custom which is disappearing gradually) and an astrologer is consulted for fixing up the date and hour of marriage. Marriages are generally held from Magha to Jyesta in lunar calendar i.e., from February to June. *Ashadha* and *Pushya* months of lunar calendar are called *shunya* months and marriages are generally avoided during these months. People prefer Kalyanamantaps and temples for celebrating marriages and in Bangalore City many hotels provide facilities for marriage celebrations. The Kalyana Mantaps in the marriage season are always busy and they are booked some times six to eight months in advance. In Bangalore City, the caste or sub-caste endogamy is disappearing and *kula* or *gotra* exogamy is also sometimes violated. The erection of milk post or *halagamba* and other customs and rituals are observed and a priest, a brahmin or a jangam is called into service at the time of *dhare*. The following are the important items of a Hindu marriage. The marriage starts with *vilyada shastra* followed by *nischitartha* or engagement; *devadhrita* or invoking the blessings of Gods and the dead ancestors; the *chappara* or erection of marriage pendal and the booth; *ariveni* or installing the five pots filled with water over a place spread with manure and grain seeds and worshipping it; the tying of the *tali* which formalises the sacrament; *dhare* or pouring of milk over the hands of the couple (which is caught in a vessel and thrown over an ant hill later); *sese* or the sprinkling of rice over the foreheads of the couple; *bhuma* or the newly married couple eating together; *Kankana Visarjana* or untying of the wrist bands and *gadduge puje*, at the time of the entry of the couple to the bridegroom's house. The binding portion of the marriage is the tying of the *tali* and *dhare*. A *tali* is usually, a round disc of gold made flat or concave with a small button at the top. The important rituals of a marriage among the Brahmins are *nandi* (invoking the ancestors), *devasamaradhane, Kashiyatre, dhare,* tying of the *tali, vivahahoma, panigrahana, aupasana, lajahoma, saptapadi, sheshahoma,* bride receiving, etc. Many other castes like the Vyshyas, Brahma Kshatriyas follow these rites to some extent. *Kashiyatre* is becoming popular now a days in the marriages of other castes also. The role of maternal uncle in puberty customs and in marriages is very significant. He ties and unties the *basinga* (tiara), plays a chief role in the ritual *serebidisuvudu*, often claims *tera*, conducts the bride to the marriage pendal, brings the milk-post while erecting the marriage pendal, inserts the toe ring to the groom, etc. Cross-cousin marriages or the maternal uncle himself marrying his niece are quite common.

Mass marriage is a recent phenomenon evolved to help the poor to reduce the cost of marriage. Associations, *mathas* and philanthropists organise such marriages where a number of couples get married under a single pendal or in a hall. The organisers also contribute towards the purchase of saree, *dhoties, tali,* etc. The State Government was also encouraging such marriages under Taliya Bhagya Scheme since discontinued. The Government is also encouraging inter-caste marriages by

giving a cash award of Rs. 5,000 to a couple if either party belongs to the Scheduled castes with an income limit of Rs. 8,000 per annum. There are a number of Associations and individuals who are working as full- time or part-time match makers in the city.

Widow marriages are allowed traditionally among some castes which go by the name *kudavali, kudike* or *seerudike*. A widow is generally not allowed to marry her deceased husband's brothers or cousins and members of his father's clan in many communities. Generally widows are allowed to marry a widower and in the case of a bachelor marrying a widow, he is first married to an *ekka* plant and which rite is believed to render him a widower. Widow marriages generally take place in temples during night times in presence of castemen. A remarried widow in the past was not allowed to carry *Kalasha* and other auspicious items during marriages and festivals. In some castes, such families were kept separate and were called *Kudusalu*. Now widow marriage among the Hindus is allowed by law and such marriages are seen here and there in Bangalore City.

Divorce is not traditionally in vogue among Hindus as marriage is a sacrament but wherever it was found, was simple, easy and was brought about at the instance of the either of the party. The headmen of the caste or the *kattemane* decided the case after levying a fine on the party adjudged to be at fault. The divorced woman had to return the bride price to the party of the divorced husband. She was allowed to re-marry in many castes and in some other castes the re-marriage was not allowed. To-day divorce is legally permitted among all castes only after due legal process with valid grounds.

Marriage is a contract among the Muslims. The offer for marriage is initiated by the bridegroom's party through a match maker. This follows betrothal when gifts are exchanged between the parties and an agreement is reached regarding the *mehar* (bride price) and other details. On the wedding day the bridegroom arrives in his wedding dress riding a horse or in a car now a days, his face is being covered by *sehra* or streams of flower garlands to the bride's residence. There the *Kazi* gets the consent from the bride and the groom over the *mehar* to be paid and this is recorded by the *Kazi* in presence of witnesses and the *Kazi* reads out the *nikah*. The *mehar* consists of two parts, the *muwajjal* prompt and the *muwajjal* deferred. The latter is not usually paid at the time of marriage. After the *nikah*, the *kazi* offers prayer on behalf of the married couple. Afterwards he hands over a necklace or black beads *(lachcha)* to the mother of the bridegroom to be tied to the neck of the bride, as a sign of wedlock and to inform her that she is married to so and so. The other customs such as the bridegroom entering the bride's room with nearest relatives, the displaying of the bride, sending of the *sihara* from the groom's house to the bride in procession, *Kangan Kholna* (untying the bracelets of some pearls, grains of raw rice, flowers and a coin), *dehora* (rite on the third day), *chauti* (rite on the fourth day), *hath bartana* (resumption of the use of hands), etc. follow after *nikah*. Muslims marry among agnates. According to the Koran and traditions

Muslim marriage depends upon three things: the assent of the parties, the evidence of the witness and the marriage settlement. The bridegroom dines in the house of the bride on the first Friday of the Char Jumas and on the next three at the house of some near relatives and on the fifth Friday the bride dines at the husband's house.

Among the Christians, the parties agreeing to unite in wedlock meet formally at the bride's residence followed by a betrothal ceremony in the Parish Church of the bridegroom. The rings are exchanged in the ceremony which is followed by a lunch or dinner, where the date of marriage is also fixed and will be announced with full details on three consecutive Sundays afterwards which are called *banns* to avoid future impediments and complications. The priest solemnises the marriage in the Parish Church of the bridegroom. The practice of tying *mangala sutra* is becoming popular in addition to the exchange of rings. This follows the signing in the marriage register by the couple with witnesses. There will be a dinner at the end accompanied by music.

Funerary customs

Among the Hindus the dead are disposed of either by burial or by cremation. There was also the practice of *kalluseve* in the past, a method of disposing the dead by piling up of stones over the dead body. The dead are cremated among brahmins, Vyshyas, Jainas and such other castes. Dead bodies of people suffering from diseases like leprosy, T.B. etc. were disposed of by *kalluseve*. The Lingayats carry the dead body in a *vimana* in sitting posture and bury it in sitting posture. Dead bodies of *sanyasis* and children are buried even among brahmins. Both in burying and in cremation the head generally will be towards the southern direction, the direction of Yama. Erection of tombs, a *brindavana* or setting up of a *gadduge* is becoming popular in rural areas.

At the time of dying, among the brahmins, Vyshyas, Brahma Kshatriyas and other castes, the dying person is placed on *darbha* grass scattered on the ground and the Ganga water is poured into the mouth and the name of God is uttered in the ears of the dying person. After death, fire is kindled in front of the house. The dead body is wrapped in a white cloth and is carried on a bamboo bier by four persons to the cremation ground, the chief mourner walking in the front carrying a pot, smouldering with ambers taken from the fire kindled in front of the house. Before reaching the cremation ground the bier is lowered in the middle and the carriers exchange their places and at the cremation ground the body is washed and placed on the pyre. The chief mourner lits pyre after the rituals and goes round the burning pyre three times in the anti-clock direction, carrying a pot filled with water, and in each round a hole is punched on the pot by another person standing by. After three rounds the pot is allowed to fall and get shattered. The chief mourner along with his brothers and agnates get themselvees shaved, take bath and return home taking a small stone representing the soul of the deceased and see the burning

lamp placed at the place of death. The ashes and bones are collected on the third day, or on the second day among some, and immersed in the holy rivers. The rituals start from the fifth, seventh or ninth day of death and ends on the fourteenth day called *Vaikuntha Samaradhane.*

Even among those who bury the dead bodies, a fire is lit in front of the house where a person dies and the fire is used to heat the water for bathing the dead body and also for cooking rice. The corpse is carried on a bier by four persons after being bathed in hot water and covered with a white cloth to the burial ground. Before lifting the dead body the surviving wife or husband exchange *pan-supari* with the deceased. The chief mourner carries an earthen pot in front of the bier, filled with cooked rice. In the middle of the way the bier is lowered, and the bearers exchange places. The chief mourner goes round the dead body thrice and smashes the pot with cooked rice near the head of the corpse and this is called *talekoolu*. The corpse is lowered at the burial pit with head to the South. The mourners and relatives get their heads shaven and then the chief mourner takes a lump of earth in his cupped hands and throws it on the dead body which is repeated by others. The grave diggers fill the grave with mud over which are planted *tumbe* or *tulasi* plants. The chief mourner goes round the grave three times in the anti-clock direction with a pot filled with water and smashes it on the ground after the third round. All take bath, return home and see the burning lamp at the spot of death.

Food is not cooked in the house initially where death has occurred. On the third day, cooked food and milk are offered to the spirit of the departed at the grave, which is believed to reside in the body of crows. A dinner is given to the agnates and the relatives on the 12th or 14th day. Among all the castes, the dead ancestors are propitiated during Mahalaya Paksha in September-October every year.

In Bangalore many of the funeral rites are simplified. The dead bodies are carried by the Corporation vans meant for the purpose to the burial or cremation grounds. There, some of the essential rituals are performed before burying or setting fire to the dead body. There are also electric cremetoria in Bangalore City. Among brahmins there are associations like the Sanathana Vaidika Sabha to arrange for the after death rituals.

Among Muslims at the time of death a *moulvi* is sent for to repeat the *kalima* in loud voice to make the dying person to die in peace and faith. A few drops of honey are poured into the mouth. After death the body is washed and covered with a white cloth and placed on a bed or in a coffin covered with a pall. The corpse is carried by four persons on shoulders. Women do not attend the burial but gather round the corpse for lamentation. At the grave, the Imam in front of the corpse recites prayers and the body is placed in recess called *tahad* dug at the side of the grave. Later it is laid into the grave with head to the North, face turned towards

Mecca (West). Burial prayers are offered by those present. On the third day after burial, relatives visit the grave and recite the Koran. The prayers are repeated and continued on the tenth, twentieth thirtieth and fortieth day after death. Death feasts are served on the 40th day, in the fourth month, sixth month, nineth month and the last day of the first year. The tombstone of a man is generally distinguished by a raised part in the centre and that of a woman by a depression.

At the time of death, among Christians, the Parish priest administers the sacrament extreme unction and the chief senses of the dying person's body are anointed with holy oil specially consecreted for this purpose. After death, the body is washed and neatly dressed and laid on a raised platform placing the lighted candles with a crucifix at the head and holy water towards the feet, with which the visitors sprinkle the dead body. After placing in a coffin, the elite call for the hearse which is accompanied by pall bearers dressed in black and the hearse is moved to the Parish Church where the priest sprinkles the holy water on the body after a thanks-giving ceremony and blesses it. The body is then taken to the cemetry for burial. Those who cannot afford to hire a hearse are content with a van or a horse driven carriage which is meant for the purpose. The Roman Catholics arrange special masses on the day of burial, the third, seventh, thirtieth and anniversary days. Among the Protestants on the tenth day of death, a prayer meeting is held in memory of the deceased. There is no defilement among Christians on the death of a person.

HOME LIFE

Houses: Architectural tradition in Bangalore has been influenced by the buildings in the Cantonment. New extensions like Basavanagudi and Malleshwaram that grew after the 1898 plague saw the introduction of the bungalow style for private buildings and European classical Greeco-Roman style for public buildings. Even to-day many of the Cantonment streets like the Richmond Road, Hayes Road, Wood Street, etc, reminds us the early phase of its development. In the present Shivajinagar area, Ulsoor and Shoolay were the earlier villages that were developed adjoining the Cantonment area. They city grew rapidly around the second half of the previous century in population, the area being a centre of civil and military administration. Considerable buildings activity took place and public offices with their imposing structures appeared during the period of Bowring as Commissioner. The Mayo Hall, the Central College, the Bangalore Palace, the Bowring Hospital and other buildings were raised during this period. In the 20s of the present century, while celebrating the 25 years of rule of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, many attractive new lay-outs, gardens (Silver Jubilee Park) and public buildings come up. Many houses were built with the intention of renting them out to the army officers and other British officers catering to their tastes and needs. These new bungalows standing amidst wide sites rapidly filled the large vacant spaces. These bungalows with tall impressive gates and longish drive to the porch leading to a

commodious verandah equipped with easy chairs and coffee tables leading thereon to a central hall serving as drawing room became the ideals of a residential building, which even the humbler builder kept in his mind. These bungalows generally followed a basic plan of the porch, the verandah, the drawing and the dining hall with bed rooms on the wings and service annexed in the rear yard. The early classical bungalow is horizontal in structure, usually one storeyed with the ventilation openings near the top of the walls. The other features are parapets, balustrades, gabled roofs and unusual steepy pitched porches which opened out on to a colonnaded verandah. Mangalore tiles whose production was started by the Basel Mission, being light, helped the raising of very tall gabled roofs and monkey tops. The tile factories also manufactured cute stucco Corinthian capitals to crown the columns. Separated from the main building at the back were the service quarters with a kitchen. There were also stables and coach houses. Some romantic gothic bungalows came up at the end of the 19th century, retaining the general layout but the style became flamboyant, elaborate and vertical with less emphasis on symmetry. Porch roofs became wide with monkey tops in windows and porches gave the bungalow its unique feature.

At one time it was estimated that there were more than 400 bungalows in the city. The designs of other buildings also had been influenced by these bungalows. These bungalows that gave Bangalore its widely admired but now vanishing look are coming down in the wake of industrialisation and commercial growth. A survey conducted by Prof. K.N. Iyengar lists hundreds of old buildings that have either been demolished or pulled down. The areas which have lost their bungalow beauty are the Rest House Road, Rest House Crescent, Cunningham Road, St. Marks Road, Residency Road, etc. The housing problem in Bangalore is complex and multi-dimensional which began to manifest itself in the 1980s and has assumed gigantic proportions due to rapid urbanisation. High-raise apartments of the 1980s provide all facilities to the apartment dwellers, in some cases even schools and hospitals. The city market, the Central College and the Victoria Hospital are some of the examples of the buildings in the Gothic style, with pitched roofs of Mangalore tiles topped with a row of decorative ridge-tiles making a pleasing appearance, tasselled parapets or gables, intricately done plaster motifs, cast iron railings and pilasters and pavilions raising from the wings. Some public building in the European classical style came up in the city till the forties of the present century. With the advances in technology, changing times and with new pressures of rapidly raising property value with land becoming more and more scarce, the architectural style of both public and private buildings has undergone a change. During the last fifty years, with the exception of a few, the new building scene is mostly devoid of beauty.

The B.D.A. entering the scene of housing by, raising houses under hire-purchase scheme, colonies with uniform R.C.C. terrace-roof houses, mostly on small sites of 40'x30' or 60'x40' have come into existence in large numbers in new

extensions, like Jayanagar IX block, to quote one instance. Most of these extensions are planned with straight roads, regularly numbered, but old villages which are surrounded by these new extensions still have their hutments and small buildings, built in irregular rows with narrow streets. Cow pans are also common in them. An old pipal or banyan tree adds life to the drab atmosphere with an old temple or shrine near it.

In the rural parts of the district houses can be classified into *thotti* houses, houses with single ridge with two or four slopes terraced houses and huts. A *thotti* house has an open quadrangle in the middle inside, generally with four and sometimes with eight pillars around the open quadrangle and will have four ridges with eight slopes four inside and four outside. The *thotti* in the middle will have an underground drainage to clear the rain water. All around the *thotti* some roofed space is left open and beyond that, there will be rooms used as kitchen and store room. These houses contain *jagali* or raised platform on both the sides of the main entrance. Such houses are found more in Anekal side among the rich cultivators. The second type of houses with single ridge and two slopes are called *nittu* houses and four ridges or five ridges with four slopes are called *gudaragattu*. The material of the roof will be generally country tiles and some times Mangalore tiles. There are also houses with only one slope, one wall being raised higher than the opposite side, which are of recent construction and are only a few in number. The terraced houses will have generally mud terrace and in a very few cases of mortar and stone slabs. These terraces are called *malige* and will have openings in the middle to allow light and air which are called *gavakshi*. The huts are small structures with mud or bamboo wattled walls, the materials of the roof generally being coconut leavemats and grass. The walls of the houses are generally of mud, and in the case of recent construction will be of burnt bricks. The floorings of the most of the village houses are of mud smeared with cowdung periodically. Brahmin houses have a front yard or a backyard where *tulasi* plants are raised on an elevated square structure called *vrindavana*. Houses in villages have small windows and huts do not have windows at all. Farmers use either the front or back portion of the houses as cattle sheds. Almost all villages are electrified but the poor even to-day use kerosene or non-edible oil lamps. A house of a poor will have generally two compartments, one serving as a kitchen and the other as a living room.

As per 1981 census there were 5,13,645 households in Bangalore Urban Agglommeration of which 7,590 house-holds had houses of grass leaves, reeds or bamboo walls, 55,985 houses mud walls, 39,555 houses unburnt brick walls, 3,77,665 houses burnt brick walls, 25,065 houses cement concrete walls, 3,350 houses stone walls, 1,050 houses had G.I. sheets or metal sheets and the rest were of wood, and all other materials and materials not stated. The houses of 1,87,785 households had RCC roofing, houses of 1,52,860 households had either tiles or slate or shingle roofing, 1,08,045 households had asbestos, cement sheet roofed houses, 38,265 households had houses of thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo roofing,

10,360 houses had corrugated iron, zinc and other metal sheets, 5,755 houses had brick, stone and lime roofing, 2,655 houses had stone roofing and the rest of the houses of the households had all other materials and materials not stated. The flooring of the residential houses according to the same census was as follows: Households numbering 3,78,200 lived in houses of cement flooring, 89,285 households lived in houses of mud flooring, 25,275 houses had mosaic tile flooring, 9,625 houses had brick, stone and lime flooring, 4,460 houses had wood and planks flooring, 440 households had houses of bamboo or logs' floorings and the rest had other flooring and materials not stated.

According to the same Census figures, in Bangalore Urban Agglommeration 2,32,650 households lived in houses having one room, 1,40,590 households lived in houses havings two rooms, 64,230 households had three rooms, 35,190 households had four rooms, 13,870 had five rooms and the rest had six or more rooms. The number of members in 2,29,225 households was six or more, 87,945 households had five members, 83,840 had four members, 59,000 had three members, 39,540 had two members and 22,000 households had single members.

Food and Drink: The staple food of the people in the rural areas is *ragi mudde* or *rotti*. Rice is also used occasionally and by the elite and by Brahmins, Vyshyas and other castes. On festive days rural people use rice. Pulses like *avare*, beans, horsegram, etc., and vegetables like onion, brinjal, tomato, gourds and greens are used to an appreciable extent. Brahmins, Vyshyas, Jains, Lingayats, *Arasus* and some other groups are vegetarians. Among those who take non-vegetarian food, they eat it only occasionally. Non-vegetarian food is not cooked in the houses during the months of Shravana and Karthika of the lunar calender and on Saturdays and Mondays. There are two principal meals in the day one by 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning and the other at about eight o'clock in the night consisting of *ragi mudde* and soup. There will be breakfast early in the morning of *ragi rotti, dose or idli* during the seasons of field work and in the afternoon at about 3'o'clock, the left over of the afternoon meal called *tangalu* is partaken. Drinking coffee or tea has become a habit for many and most of the villages have tea stalls. The special dishes are *payasa* on most of the festival days and fairs, *tambittu*, a sweet prepared out of rice flour, jaggery and gingelly flour for the Gouri festival and *tambittu* prepared out of jaggery and rice flour only for the Maramma festival. During Mahalaya Paksha and Navaratri (Dasara) festivals *dose, vade* and a sweet called *kajjaya* are prepared. *Obbattu* or *holige* is a special sweet dish for the Yugadi and Deepavali festivals. *Panaka*, a sweet drink, *kosambari* and *rasayana* are prepared for the festivals like Ramanavami and Shivaratri. Rice and wheat are extremely used in Bangalore City and the varieties of preparations are also more. The office going people take tiffin in the morning and the afternoon meals during lunch hour, but majority of the officials take morning meal at home and take a light lunch in the afternoon. The common dishes for the tiffin are *idli, dose, chapathi, puri* and for the meals cooked rice and vegetable soup. The sweet dishes for the festivals are varieties of *payasa,*

kesaribath, mysore pak, jamoon, jilebi, sweet *pongal* etc. Workers attending the big private and public sector industries are provided tiffin and meals at subsidised rates in the factory premises.

Migrant workers, businessmen and tourists form a major segment of Bangalore's floating population. Those coming from various parts of the country and abroad on specific work stay in hotels. There are a number of five-star hotels in Bangalore like the Ashoka hotel, Windsor Mannor, Holiday Inn, the Taj Residency, the West End Hotel, Hotel Bangalore International, the Madras Woodlands, etc. providing boarding and lodging facilities, secretarial assistance, office space and equipment, provision for holding conferences and meetings, etc. Some of these hotels provide facilities for holding marriages. The present room tariff in these luxury hotels ranges from Rs. 425 to Rs. 750 for ordinary rooms and Rs. 1,050 to 2,500 for suites per day and in other less luxurious hotels tariff ranges from Rs. 70 to Rs. 200 a day. It is said that most of the guests prefer South Indian dishes of *idli* and *dose* for breakfast *chapatis* or *puri* and rice for lunch. The hotels also organise food festivals periodically. There are also economy hotels which provide boarding and lodging facilities and are found concentrated near Bangalore Bus Station. These hotels claim 50 to 60 per cent occupancy the year round. It is said that the Chinese dishes are becoming popular in the city. There are hotels preparing Andhra style of food dishes, North Indian style, etc. The flow of travellers to the City is so amazing that there is always a demand for rooms. Roadside *dhabahs,* mostly run by the Punjabis are seen beside the highways around Bangalore.

The smoking of beedi is widely prevalent among the villagers and so also the chewing of betel leaves. Only a few in both rural and urban areas use snuff. A considerable percentage of the educated smoke cigarettes, and Bangalore has a sizeable population who partake spirituous liquors, and liquor bars are a common site like hotels. Bangalore never had prohibition. Pan shops are seen in front of leading hotels, and *masala pan beedas* are sold there, catering to various tastes. Such shops are run mostly by North Indians.

Dress: The working dress of an adult male in rural areas is generally a knicker and a shirt or banian. Aged persons use *kambli* or cheddar called *duppati* as an upper garment. While going out to visit friends and relatives, to offices in towns and on festive occasions and marriages, the dress of a male adult consists of a *dhoti (panche)* and a shirt with a towel on the shoulder. The dress of an adult female consists of saree and blouse. Boys in villages use shirts and knickers and girls use frocks and skirts. Young children in villages will have upper garments only. Muslim women in urban areas use veil while going out. Muslim men use pyjamas and shirts or *jubbas.* The dress of the Bangaloreans is colourful and varied. The dress found in all parts of the country are found here with the latest fashions. Young women, even married, at times, use *churidars* and *pyjamas* during this decade and night gowns (nighties) at home. Bobbed hair is not an uncommon site among middle class women. Pants and bush shirts, mostly of synthetic fibre, is commonly used by educated men.

Household goods: In the villages, chairs, tables and benches are rarely found and found only among the elite or the rich class. Most of the people sit and sleep on the floor using mats, carpets, gunny bags and *kamblis.* Earthen vessels were used in the earlier days which have now been replaced by cheaper metalic vessels. The earlier earthen vessels are *madake, gadige, haravi, kudike* and the copper and brass vessels have now been replaced by plastic, aluminium and stainless steel vessels. Even to-day they use wood and kerosene as main fuels for cooking. Bio-gas is getting popular. The household goods of the residents of Bangalore are varied both in kind and cost. The designs and patterns of chairs, tables, sofa, cots and other articles of use are changing everyday. Dining table set is common in middle class and rich households. Upholstry has become a big business in Bangalore. Middle class houses in Bangalore have artistic dolls in cupboards, generally seen in the drawing room. There are many houses of fashion creators and interior decorators. Electricity, L.P. Gas and Kerosene are used as fuel for cooking and heating. But the life in a slum is entirely different from that of the aristocrat rich or the middle class. Insanitary condition prevail in slums and kerosene and wood or other waste items are used as fuel. A transistor is no luxury in slums and some may have even portable T.V. sets. T.V. antennas poop from the housetops of almost all middle-class houses in Bangalore and every village has at least a few households with T.V. sets.

Ornaments: The women folk use varieties of ornaments made of gold or silver. These ornaments are generally used during festive occasions, marriages, jatras, etc. The following are some of the ornaments used: For the head-*nagaru, jadebille, rojada hoovu* of gold; for the nose-*bottu, moogubattu, nattu* of gold; for the ear-*kolava, patlak, vole, lolaku* or *zhumki* of gold; for the neck-*sara, kasinasara, avalakki sara, addike and padaka* of gold; for the hands-*bale* and *kappa* of gold, *kadaga* of gold or silver; finger rings of gold; for the waist-*dabu* of silver and rarely of gold and *odyana* or *sontapatti* of silver or gold; for the ankle- *kalu sarapali, kalumuri* of silver toe rings for the toe. Generally all women wear glass bangles and married ones *tali* and *karimanisara.* Of late the use of glass bangles is becoming less popular among the educated employed women and college going lasses, and gold bangles take their place. But glass bangles are worn on Gauri festival.

The womenfolk generally plaight their hair at the back, but some elderly ladies tie it into a knot. In Bangalore city women get their hair dressed, but the fashion is not very widely popular. The number of beauty parlours is on the increase. Tattooing, even among the villagers is on the decrease but the womenfolk decorate their hands, palms and the face with *mehandi,* a herbal powder.

Festivals

There are many festivals and feasts observed by the Hindus all the year round of which some are annual and some are incidental *vratas* or observances. The *vratas* are exclusively practised by some families in addition to the festivals. They include Vara Mahalakshmi Vrata, Anantana Vrata or Vata Savitri Vrata, which are observed on specific *tithis* or Sathyanarayana Vrata observed on convenient days. Some of the festivals which are of great significance to the people are the following. Yugadi, the new years day of the lunar calendar, is celebrated on the first day of Chaitra (the first lunar month) which falls in March-April every year. It is a great festival for all the Hindus. On this day the door frames are decorated with festoons of mango and neem leaves. Hindus take oil bath, wear new clothes, worship the family deity and eat *bevu-bella* (neam leaves with jaggery). In the rural side, in the evening or at night people hear the reading of the new year's almanac called as *panchanga shravana*. The next day is also a day of feast and non-vegetarian food is prepared in those families which are accustomed to it. In some villages on the Yugadi day *honnaru* (golden plough) is also celebrated. In Bangalore City the Tamilians celebrate the Tamil New year's day also which falls during the month of April (on Mesha Sankramana). Sri Rama Navami, the birth day of Lord Sri Rama is celebrated on the ninth day of the first half of Chaitra in April and is a great festival in Bangalore for music lovers. The music programmes at public festivals commencing from that day lasts for nearly a month. Akshaya Tritiya in Vaishakha is celebrated as Basava Jayanthi and is observed holding processions and lectures. Prathama Ekadashi on the eleventh day of the bright half of Ashadha is a day of fast for many. A metallic or stone serpent and anthills are worshipped on the fifth day (Naga Panchami) of the first half of Shravana in July-August by all the Hindus. Shravana Poornima is the festival for the brahmins to change the sacred thread and for the North Indians to celebrate Raksha Bandhan. The Gouri and Ganesha festivals are observed on the third and the fourth day of the first half of Bhadrapada in August-September and is again a great festival in Bangalore City with socio-cultural programmes at public celebrations on a very wide scale. An earthen image of Ganesha is installed in all extensions by almost all associations and institutions in the city and is worshipped every day (also at public functions) till the image is immersed in the tank or well.

The Mahalaya Paksha starts on the first day of the dark half of Bhadrapada and ends on the last day of that month and during this fortnight the dead ancestors are propitiated in almost all the families among the Hindus. Dasara is a State festival and starts on the first day of Aswija in September-October, lasting for ten days. Goddess Saraswathi and Durgi are worshipped on these days by burning a perpetual lamp in front of a *kalasha* for ten days. Goddess Saraswathi is worshipped on the seventh day and Durgi on the eighth day and the instruments, implements, machinery and vehicles on the ninth day called Mahanavami. The tenth day is Vijayadashami, the last day of the festival on which day the village deities are taken

in a procession to the Shami tree in the evening or at night, where both the tree and the deity are worshipped. People exchange Shami leaves. The Dasara procession at Munireddypalya in Bangalore is often called a Mini Dasara of Mysore and often it is referred to as 'People's Dasara'. Many of the residents of the Munireddypalya had served in the erstwhile Mysore Lancers and Mysore Infantry. In the earlier days the Dasara in Bangalore used to be held in High Grounds at the site of the LRDE where stood the Mahanavami Dinne. The deities of Gundumuneshwara Swamy and the Lancers' Anjaneya from Munireddypalya and the deities from Upparahalli used to be taken to the High Grounds in procession. Even to-day the Dasara procession of Munireddypalya is a colourful one. In certain households in the city, dolls are displayed, an interesting engagement for children.

The next great festival for the Hindus is Deepavali celebrated for three days on the last two days of Ashwija and the first day of Kartika during November. Goddess Lakshmi is worshipped on the last day of Ashwija by the trading class and Balichakravarthi, a legendry king on the next day. Deepavali is a great festival in Bangalore. All the shops in the trading centres are decorated with festoons and colour lights. Makara Sankranti is celebrated on the 14th of January, the day on which the Hindus believe that Sun God takes a new chariot. *Ellu-bella* (gingelly and jaggery) are exchanged on this day. In the rural areas, oxen are washed, decorated and made to cross a fire place and this rite is called *kendahayuvudu*. Shivaratri is a holy day of fasting and Shiva is worshipped the whole of night by undergoing *jagarane*, which falls on the fourteenth day of the second half of Magha in February. The Holi Festival falls on the full moon day of Phalguna in February- March, the day on which Shiva burnt Kama or Cupid.

In Bangalore City. the first of November is again a festive season being the Rajyotsava day. The whole of the month witnesses lectures and cultural activities organised by various Associations and Youth Clubs.

Some of the important Jaina festivals are the Pajjushanaparva, the solemn season which closes the Jaina year during which time many devout laymen fast at the *upasara*, a place of meditation; Deepavali is observed as the day on which Mahavira attained *Nirvana*. The Jains worship books on Jina Panchami which corresponds to Saraswathi worship during Dasara festival. Serpents are worshipped on Nagapanchami to appease the spirits of ancestors. Yugadi is observed as the day of Srimukha Darshana. The thirteenth day of the bright half of Chaitra in April is observed as Mahaveera Jayanthi. The other Jaina festivals are Upakarma on the full moon day of Shravana, Jeevadayashtami on the eighth day during Dasara, Gouri festival on the third day of bright half of Bhadrapada when Yakshi is worshipped, Jinaratri on Shivaratri day, Mahanavami and Vijayadashami.

The important festivals of Muslims are Moharrum, Ramzan and Bakrid. The first day of the month of Moharrum is the festival day of Moharrum-ki-Id. Ramzan is observed on the first day of the month of Shawwal. On the Bakrid day, which is observed on the tenth day of the month of Zillhajja, Muslims put on new clothes

go in procession to Idga to offer prayer and later feast. The festival Shab-I-Barat is observed on the evening of the fourteenth day of the eighth month Shaban, the night of the day on which the fate of the unborn souls are registered in the heaven. The birth day of the saint Us-San of Baghdad is observed on the 12th day of Rabi-us-San. The day on which Prophet passed away is the 12th day of Rabi-ul-Awwal. On this day prayers are offered and the dishes which the Prophet was fond of are cooked. The last Wednesday of Safar month is observed as Aakri Charashumbah, in memory of the recovery of the Prophet from a dangerous illness. On this day Muslims go out to the fields and eat sweets.

The Christian festivals are the New Years Day on first of January, the Good Friday, the Easter Sunday, the day of Resurrection of Christ, the birthday of Mary on eighth September and the Christmas Day on 25th December. The St. Mary's festival at St. Mary's Basilica in Shivajinagar, in Bangalore attracts large number of Christians.

Yatras: There are no notable pilgrim centres in the district as such but the people of the district go on pilgrimage to places like Tirupathi, Dharmasthala, Udupi, Subramanya, Nanjangud, Adichunchanagiri, Shivaganga, Yediyur, Kanchi, Varanasi, Rameshwaram, Pandharpur, Badri, Kedar, etc. The worship of Shanidevaru is becoming popular and people flock together at Dodda Madure in Dodballapur taluk to worship Shanidevaru during Shravana month in August every year. Venkateshwara of Tirupathi attracts the largest number of devotees from the district. People in the Anekal taluk and surrounding area pay a visit to the Gummalapura Matha in Tamil Nadu bordering Karnataka.

Jatras

The Jatras are socio-religious institutions centered around a deity or a religious saint. They are annual and sometimes take place once in three, five or even 12 years as in the case of Mahamastakabhisheka. They have economic value also when associated with cattle fairs. They also provide recreation and merriment to the participants and fulfil the aspirations of the people religiously. Dharmarayana Karaga in Bangalore City is the biggest *jatra* in the district. Karaga is also held at Anekal. The Kadalekayi Parishe in Basavanagudi is another popular *jatra* in the City. Equally notable is the *jatra* held on Adi Kritika in Hanumantanagar and on Shivaratri at Gavipuram.

Dharamarayana Karaga: The Dharmarayana Karga or popularly known as Bangalore Karaga is a nine day festival which gets its name from the earthen pot in which is invoked the formless goddess Shakti, supposed to be an older concept than image worship. The Pandavas are the chosen deities of the Vanhikula Kshatriyas (Thigalas) and the Bangalore Karaga is the worship of Shakti in the name of Draupadi especially by the Vanhikula Kshatriyas. It commences with the flag-hoisting ceremony on the night of the seventh day in the bright half of Chaitra (in April). Different kinds of *utsavas* are performed during these nine days period, the most important among them being the Deeparthi on the twelfth night and Mahakaraga on the night of the full moon day. A noteworthy feature of this festival is that the worship and the *utsavas* take place only during nights. After flag-hoisting a band of male devotees called *veerakumaras* (from the Vanhikula Kshtriya caste) get initiated into a strict penance.

On the thirteenth night, the *karaga* pot is installed under a red umbrella at Sampangi tank near Dharmaraya temple and it is believed that in the bed of this tank is established *Sarvashaktyakarshini,* talisman of infinite power. Under the umbrella are arranged in a semi-circle about 200 swords. The Veerakumaras wearing trident shaped white insignia on their foreheads, lavishly adorned with flowers, sit round this semi- circle. In the middle of the semi-circle the *karaga* is seen in red cloth covered with jasmine flowers. After *alaguseve* (Veerakumaras prostrating themselves before the *karaga,* picking up the swords and beating themselves on the chest with them shouting 'Govinda, Govinda'), the priest (*karaga* bearer) takes up the *karaga* on his waist with sacred staff and a dagger in his hands, reaches the Dharmaraya temple in procession and instals the *karaga* at the feet of the idol in the *sanctum.* On the full- moon day, the bearer of the *karaga* (a man) dressed in saffron saree and putting on feminine accessories including *mangalasutra* which is supposed to be that of his wife's, enters the *sanctum sanctorum* at about ten o'clock in the night and closes the door. He comes out at about midnight with *karaga* on his head with sacred staff and the dagger in his hands. Again, after *alagu seve* by the *veerakumaras* the *karaga* starts from the temple, wends its way through the heart of the city, stops in front of the Haji Mastan Tawakkal Dargah to receive the homage by the Moulvi and returns to the temple by sun-rise. For the bearer of the *karaga* it is a supreme moment of trial parallel to a warrior going to battlefield. The people who wait for the *karaga* offer flowers, coconuts, etc., and a lemon. *Utsava murthis* from all important temples from the city in highly decorated palanquins and cars assemble at the Dharmaraya temple at dawn when the *karaga* returns.

The annual feast of St. Mary at Shivajinagar is held on 8th September at the Church premises. For nine days preceding the feast, there are special services conducted in the Church both in the morning and evening. On the evening of 8th September a grand procession of the statue of St. Mary dressed in saree, mounted on a decorated car moves out from the Church to wend its way through the streets and return three hours later. Pilgrims throng from all over the country and the gathering will be about 1,00,000 on 8th September. Thanks giving in cash and kind pour in and the offerings are utilised for the poor. The annual feast of Infant Jesus is celebrated on the 14th of January every year at the church premises at Viveknagar in the city. Novena in honour of the deity is held daily for nine days preceding the feast day. During the Novena, services are conducted in several languages and on the feast day, a procession is taken out for a distance of about four km in the locality which is followed by a benediction. Offerings are made by the devotees on all the days of the festival for which several thousand people gather.

The following is the list of important *jatras* in the district.

Place Where held	*Name of the deity or Saint.*	*Month and duration.*	*Number of people assemble.*
Addiganahally	Patalamma	April - 8 days	5,000
Agara	Channarayaswamy	March - one day	3,000
Anekal	Thimmarayaswamy	April - one day	2,000
Anekal	Someshwara	April - one day	3,000
Bangalore	Dharmaraya Karaga	April - one day	more than one lakh
Bangalore-Ulsoor	Someshwara	April - one day	10,000
Bangalore-Gavipura	Gavi Gangadhareshwara	January/February	5,000
Bangalore	Kadu Malleshwara	January - one day	5,000
Bangalore	Basavanna (Kadale Kayi Parishe)	November - one day	8 to10 thousand
Bangalore Sajjan Rao Circle	Subramanya Swamy	Novr-Decr. - one day	25,000
Bangalore-Hanumanthanagar	Kumaraswamy	July	1,00,000
Bangalore	St. Mary	September - one day	more than one lakh
Bangalore	Hazrat Tawakkal Mastan Sha Suharwardi darga	Saffar - 2days	10,000
Bangalore	Hazrat Sayyed Manik Shah Dargah	Moharrum - 3 days	5,000

Place Where held	*Name of the deity or Saint.*	*Month and duration.*	*Number of people assemble.*
Bangalore	Sayyed Pacha Shaheed Darga	Shabban - 3 days	2,000
Bangalore	Hazrat Hameed Saheed Shah Qadri dargah.	Shabban - 2 days	2,000
Bangalore	Bessarwali darga	Shabban - 2 days	2,000
Bangalore	Sayyedani Bibi Darga	Shabban - 3 days	3,000
Bannerghatta	ChampakadhamaSwamy	March - 3 days	3,000
Byatha	Pujamma	May - one day	1,500
Hennagara	Yellamma	January - 8 days [*]	5,000
Huskur	Madduramma	March - 3 days [*]	5,000
Kakolu	Venugopala	April - one day	1,000
Makali	Bheemeshwara	January - 8 days [*]	5 to 6,000
Mayasandra	Muthyalamma	April - 3 days [*]	2,000
Mugaluru	Byataraya	January - 3 days [*]	2,000
Sarjapura	Kodandarama	January - 1day	--
Varthuru	Chennaraya	January - 1day	--

[*] Cattle fair is also held.

Gallantry

The Government of India have instituted the gallantry awards for the servicemen in the country and the top awards are the Ashoka Chakra, Kirti Chakra and Shaurya Chkra, awardable for the most conspicuous bravery of some daring or pre-eminent valour of self- sacrifice or for conspicuous gallantry or acts of gallantry. The other awards are Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra and Vir Chakra. The medals are Param Vishista Seva medal, Sena medals, Nav Sena medals and Vayu Sena medals. The following are the persons who are the recepients of various awards in the district.

Maha Vir Chakra has been awarded to Lt. Cdr. J.P.A. Naronha, Sqn.Ldr. A.B. Devayya and Major P.S. Ganapathi, all residing in Bangalore. The Sena Medals were awarded to Major Late Suresh Manik Bhat, Major H.K. Sridhar, Major A.M.R. Prakash, Captain Roche Antony and Brigadier Achu Nair, all residing in Bangalore. The Nav Sena medal has been awarded to Cdr. K. Manjunath and Vayu Sena medals to B.R. Madhava Rao and Flt. Lt. B. Srikanth. The Shaurya Chakra medal was awarded to Wg. Cdr. M.R. Shiraji, Sqn. Ldr. S.H. Apte and Major K.S. Prabhu all residing in Bangalore City.

The following are the names of Armed Forces personnel hailing from Bangalore district who were killed in action. Major late Hensman, Major late Manuel, Captain late Balby, Sepoy late Ponnaiah, Naik late Edward Dias, Sepoy late Chikkaveerappa, Naik- Sub late A.G. Raju, Havildar late Harry David, Sepoy late Dasarath Gaikwad, Havildar late A. George, Sapper late Chinnaswamy Nadamuni, Sepoy late Venkatesh, Captain late Byrraju Swamiji, Gunner late Puttamade Gowda, Sepoy late Jayaseelan, Sepoy late Anwar Pasha, Major late M.S.G. Rao, Major late Suresh Manik Bhat, Sepoy late Krishnappa, Major late K.A. Somaiah, Major late Ranji Muthanna, Gunner late Ramachandraiah and Major late Uday Shankar Ghosh.

The following is the list of persons of the Bangalore District who have been awarded various medals for their acts of bravery (as per the book Karnataka Veera Yodharu by B.N. Sundara Rao, published in 1981) Air Commander C.R. Kurpad-Param Vishita Seva medal; Wing Commander K.S. Suresh-Vira Chakra; Brigadier H.R. Gopal-Ati Vishista Seva medal; Colonel S.N. Atresh-Ati Vishista Seva medal; Ft. Lt. A. Raghunath-Vira Chakra; Ft. Lt. S.R. Jayendra-Vira Chakra; Flying Officer Ramesh Burtan-Vira Chakra; Lt. John T. Desouza-Sena medal; Sqn. Leader N.J.D. Kansikar-Sena Medal; Lt. S.S. Gopal-Nav Sena medal; Lt. Anthoni D. Sam Lajaro- Nav Sena medal; Warrant Officer R. Rangaswami-Vayu Sena medal; Captain K.P. Sheshadri-Mention-in-Despatches; Sq. Leader H.S. Raghunath-Mention-in-Despatches. Sepoy Mari of Chokkasandra village of Kanakapura Taluk died in action during Indo-Pakistan war in 1971.

SPORTS, GAMES AND RECREATION

Dance, drama, music and group games etc., the general means of recreation during the days of festivals and fairs have always been an inseparable part of our communal life and these traditional cultural and sports activities are nurtured from time immemorial. The pages of history contain a good number of evidences on our cultural heritage and reveals the fact that man has always found in them outlets for self expression and personal development. Many old records, paintings and sculptures gives us a good accounts of some prestigeous sports like *dyuta* (dicing), hunting, wrestling *kattiwarase,* riding and cultural activities like dancing, staging mythological dramas, reciting classical music etc. Many of these recreative activities received the royal patronage and public support. Mysore rulers fostered many of the traditional spectacular sports and folk arts. Wrestling, *kattivarase, donne varase,* horse riding etc., were considered to be the prestigious skills of royal families and soldiers.

Physical feats, balancing skills, acrobatics along with folk arts like *kolata* classical dance, dramas, *harikathas,* etc., were the common entertaining items largely witnessed by the public both in rural and urban part of the district. *Yogasana, Suryanamaskaram,* mass drill, group games etc. were in practice in schools. Gymnasia had a major role to play in the past. They were considered the body building centres and even in some schools of the City had a gymnasium attached to them to impart training on scientifc lines. Physical education was almost informal without any rigidity of curriculam. The advent of modern exotic games with regular tournaments and competition have created zeal and interest in the school going boys. The traditional games like *kabaddi, kho-kho* etc. have found place in the school curricula along with modern games. In addition to the patronage to sports by the Mysore rulers, the devoted sport loving public figures like K.A. Nettakallappa, Jeenabhai Davidoss, A.R. Chikkappaiah, P.I. Joseph and others encouraged sports activities in the later decades. A good number of youth, young boys and girls, have started participating in various sports disciplines and mass sports. Various organisations and associations formed by both Government and non-Government bodies have created an atmosphere of encouragement to the aspiring sport persons. The Department of Youth services and Sports through its various schemes and programmes and international organisations like Rotary Club, Lions Club etc. are also constantly trying to help the youth of the district in fostering the spirit of love towards sports.

Indigenous games

Many traditional games along with modern exotic games are played in the district. These indigenous games are inexpensive played with limited number of participants. These are helpful in developing some basic skills like leaping, aiming, running, balancing etc. Some of them are folk-oriented and are mostly group games. Some of these traditional games have found a place in the school curriculam viz., *Kabaddi, Kho-Kho,* chess etc. These games can be grouped as indoor and out-door games, *chaukabhara,* marble, *pagade, haralumaniguni,* chess, snake and

ladder, cards etc. are some indoor games. *Kabaddi, kho-kho, gilli-dandu, bugari, Kuntebille,* Kiteflying, *kannumuchchale, goli* (marble play) etc., are some traditional out-door games. *Surya namaskara and yogasanas* are also popular.

The advent of modern games viz., cricket, volleyaball, foot ball, badminton, tenikoit, hockey etc., had no effect on the traditional games. The credit of initiating and popularising foot ball and cricket at the outset could be attributed to the British regiment stationed at Bangalore during the 19th century Foot ball, volley ball and badminton being less expensive games are played even in rural parts of the district. School going children play games of literacy and intellectual value such as word building, story telling, quiz and cross-word puzzels. Of late video games have caught the attention of the city boys and girls. Kite flying. wresting, weight lifting, chess, carrom etc., are mostly played with competitive spirit. Competitions in some of these are held during festivals and general holidays.

Wrestling: (*mallayuddha* or *kusti*) is one of the oldest and the most primitive sports activity known to man. With the advancement of time it has emerged a spectacular favourite Indian sport. The kings and rulers used to keep champion wrestlers in their army. Mysore rulers had nurtured this sport. Free style and Greco-Roman style are the two types of wresting practised in India. An amateur *ad hoc* wrestling association was formed in 1968 in Bangalore and then, in 1978 the Karnataka Amateur Wrestling Association was duly formed. Bangalore district seems to have always been giving much importance to this activity. Anekal has a name of conducting *Sante Kusti* on every market day. The following are some well known Akhadas for different titles, where wresting competition are held regularly: Nanjappa Circle Garadi (Indian style); Lalbagh West Gate Garadi (Indian style State-level competitions); Dilshare Garadi, Shivajinagar, Bangalore (Indian style, all-India level events), Shri Kanthirava Stadium (National-level free style), Malleswaram Garadi (State level for Kempegowda Championship), Gayatri Nagar Garadi (District level Veera Abhimanyu Championship), Girinagar Garadi (State level), Tulasitota Aaralepet Garadi (State level, for 'Karnataka Veera' title), Khadar Sharief Shivajinagar (Indian Style competitions), and Doddanna Hall (State level Indian style competitions), etc. Some important *garadis* where wrestling activities are intensively taken up and wrestling competitions take place are Nanjappana Garadi, Lalbagh West Gate Garadi, Shri Kantheerava Stadium, and the *garadis* at Malleswaram (for Kempegowda Championship), Gayatrinagar, Deepanjali, Tulasitota, Khadar Sharief Garden, Shivajinagar and Anekal. Training is also imparted both in traditional and modern Indian styles of wrestling. T.R. Swami, Physical Education College, Bangalore University (national-level coach), R. Muni Reddy, Bangalore University Physical Education College, Ameer (Shivajinagar), Papaiah (Anekal), Ganesh (Basavanagudi), Kempaiah (Seshadripura), Ranganna (Gayatrinagar) and Kashmiri Mahaboob (Shivajinagar) are some experienced coaches in the district.

Kashmiri Mahaboob Dher, a veteran wrestler of Bangalore who participated in national level events, Kempanna (Chikka Garadi, Balepet), Devaraj (Kurubara Garadi, Balepet), Fayas, Bada Choti, Navab, Lahur, Chota Choti, Jamshed, Sardar,

Chota Fayaz, Ameer, Ganesh, Kempaiah, Kalale, Ganganna, Sheenappa and Papaiah are some of the State-level wrestlers from the district.

The Vyayamashalas

The Vyayamashalas or Garadimanes have served as body-building centres. Gymnastics had a prominent place in our old education systems. The gymnastics then meant a wide range of physical activity including wrestling, boxing etc. But at present it mainly refers to body building, weight lifting and floor exercises. There are a good number of *garadimanes* both in city and rural parts of the district engaged in helping the youth to develop in them simple skills, fundamental movements, as well as complex skills like vaulting and tumbling etc., to improve their physical strength. From the pages of history we learn that Hyder Ali Khan during his youth had attained several gymnastic and warfare skills besides wrestling skill from Cottonpet Garadi through regular exercises.

Vyayamashalas are generally equipped with rings, a couple of dumb-bells, parallel bars, stall bars, iron shoes and medicine balls. Through the Department of Youth Services and Sports financial assistance is extended to some registered gymnasia of the district for purchasing equipments and for the construction of building. In the early decades of this century, pupils were trained in gymanstic activities as a part of the curricla and such school had gymnasia attached to them. There were text books on gymnastics prepared on scientific lines in Kannada, 'Vyayama Deepika' being one such, dealing with the traditional and modern gymnastic feats, with instructive pictures. In order to rejuvenate the tempo and importance of this activity by providing suitable opportunities the Government and private agencies are striving. The best physique competitions are held every year, titles like Sri Olympic, Sri Karnataka, Yuvakarnataka etc., are conferred on the winning youth.

District Youth Services and Sports Office

The District Youth Services and Sports Office for the district was constituted in 1986 *i.e.*, after the formation of Zilla Parishat with District Youth Services and Sports Officer as its head. Earlier, the activities of the office were under the composite Bangalore District. The District Youth Services and Sports Officer is assisted by one Coach and one Assistant Youth Services & Sports Officer (H.Q) and other staff. The DYSO has to act as the Secretary-cum-Treasurer of the District Youth Services and Sports Board formed in 1975. But the present Board has yet to be reconstituted for the district. The Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman of the Board who receives the grant from the department for the promotion of sports and allied activities. The Board provides financial assistance for various programmes and schemes like Youth Services programmes, C.D. Programmes, Youth and Yuvathi Clubs and Student Welfare activities etc. At present, the D.Y.S.O. is directly getting grants from the Department for the conduct of the above mentioned activities. D.Y.S.O. is assisted by Assistant Youth Service and Sports Officer who is stationed at taluk headquarters. There are two

AYSO's looking after three taluks, viz., Bangalore North, Bangalore South and Anekal. The AYSO's are required to organise youth of their respective taluks and to promote sports and cultural activities. They have to extend all necessary assistance to youth on sports clubs, besides conducting youth rallies, tournaments, community services and arranging coaching camps at taluk level, apart from assisting DYSO in the conduct of District Rallies, Competitions and tournaments. He has also to act as a liason officer between various developmental departments and Youth clubs.

The activities of this district office are to register youth and yuvathi clubs, hobby groups, sports clubs and gymnasia; to organise district and state level rallies, conduct of rural sports, Dasara sports, women's sports, coaching camps, seminars, Government servants' sports etc., both at the taluk and district levels. This office is also conducting programmes in socio-economic and project activities for the benefit of the youth. It also extends its assistance and co-ordination in organising National and State level tournaments. It has organised adventure sports of Wind Surfing Training Programme for the youths and yuvathis of the district and 20 yukaks-yuvathis have been trained under the technical guidance of the Sailing Club of Bangalore of the Hesaraghatta lake in June 1989 besides organising the Rock Climbing Expedition at Ramanagaram by the B.M.S. College of Engineering. The National College of Mountaineering organised the environmental awareness programmes for the youths. During 1988-89 this office has conducted State level rural sports in which 52 participated from the district and two participants have been selected for national level sport competition.

Upto the end 1988-89, there are 625 registered Yuvak and Yuvathi clubs functioning in the district of which 118 clubs are not active. The following table gives the taluk-wise break-up of the clubs.

List of Youth Clubs in Bangalore Urban District.

Name of the taluk	Youth Club	Yuva thi club	Gymna-sium club	Cultu ral club	Hobby group	Sports Club	Total
Bangalore City	200	21	9	20	46	43	339
Bangalore South	87	10	3	12	10	16	138
Bangalore North	60	6	4	10	7	10	97
Anekal	33	6	-	5	3	4	51
Total	380	43	16	47	66	73	625

Jayaprakash Narayan National Youth Centre

The Jayaprakash Narayan National Youth Centre-Vidyanagar (Bangalore North tq.) was established in December 1983 with a view to provide facilities to organise the youth of the country and involve them in social and national causes. This centre campus was initially a military campus, during the Second World War and later, the same was transferred to the Department of Public Instructions. During December 1983, it was transferred again, to the Directorate of Youth Services and Sports. This campus is spread over an area of 85 acres with 88 dilapidated building units and nearly 50 of these units have been improved by the Department.

The centre has a dormitory accommodation for more than 1,000 youths and on development tent basis more than 2,000 people can be provided accommodation facility for organising discussions, meetings, conferences and sports activities. It is an ideal site with provision of office facilities. As a national camp, it is known to almost all the Nehru Yuva Kendras, youth organisations and Youth Departments throughout the country. At this campus thousands of youth are being trained in leadership programmes, social service programmes, Shramadan camps, National Service scheme special camps and other camps organised by the voluntary organisations regularly.

Stadia and Playgrounds

The district has the privilege of having some noted modern stadia *viz.*, Kanthirava Stadium, Corporation Stadium (Jayanagar), Y.M.C.A. ground, Corporation Stadium, Austin Town, Corporation Stadium, Malleshwaram and Kohinoor Corporation Stadium. Besides Sullivan Police Stadium for Hockey, Football Stadium, Chinnaswamy Cricket Stadium, Hockey Stadium (Vasanthanagar), Golf Ground, Karnataka Tennis Stadium (Cubbon Park); and for Indoor games K.G.S. Club for Shuttle Cock and Table Tennis, Youth Centre for Shuttle Cock, Table Tennis and Judo and Prakash Padukone Court (Malleshwaram) for Shuttle Cock and Table Tennis. There are also 115 minor play fields. There are four Corporation standard swimming pools with 50 mtr length and eight lane at Ulsoor, Sadashivanagar, Jayanagar and Basavanagudi areas. Besides four mini swimming pools with 25-33 mtr. length viz., City Swimming Pool (Kempegowda Nagar), Corporation Swimming Pool near Corporation Office, Corporation Swimming Pool (Mahalakshmi layout) and Swastik City Corporation Swimming Pool.

There are two sports hostels located in Kanthirava Stadium, Bangalore, managed by the Department of Youth Services and Sports. One is under the State Government and the other managed by the Sports Authority of India (S.A.I). The Netaji Subash National Institute of Sports, South Centre, was started in the year 1974-75 which later became a part of Sports Authority of India which trains athletes in sports and games. There is a Regional coaching centre also located in the same place headed by a Director. The South Centre Administrative Block of S.A.I. is

located at Jnana Bharathi Campus and is headed by a Regional Director. There is also a well-equipped stadium for field and track events adjoining this unit.

Sports Associations

In the early part of this century only schools and colleges were to participate in popular games and tournaments like foot ball, cricket, volley ball etc. The number of associations, clubs for sports and games was insignificant. The much needed personal attention and coaching was almost neglected. But from 1930's onwards, some State and district level associations came to be formed in certain games like cricket, foot-ball, weight lifting, rifle shooting etc. This mark of progress in the promotion of sports activity is mainly due to the tireless efforts of sport- loving people like K.A. Nettakallappa, A.R. Chikkappiah, P.S. Joseph and several others. Several sports stadia came up in Bangalore Viz., Sri Kanthirava Stadium and the stadia for cricket and foot ball and ground for tennis besides some swimming pools, some run by the City Corporation. After the merger of the State Sport Council (formed in 1957) with the Department of Youth Services and Sports in 1980, these associations enjoyed the support of this Department which has many more schemes aimed at assisting and encouraging the associations, and the sports activity at large. The State-level associations for sports organise coaching camps, conduct State, national and inter- national level competitions and test matches in their respective games and assist their member clubs also to conduct and organise sports and games competitions or tournaments.

Information received from some notable associations are as follows:

Karnataka Olympic Association: The Karnataka Olympic Association was formed in Bangalore in 1958 with the objectives of organising State-level olympic game tournament, to foster olympic movement, to develop Amateur Sports in Karnataka and to represent the State in national games. The Association is affiliated to the Indian Olympic Association. Since 1977, the Association is conducting State Mini-Olympic games for children below 14 years. It awards rolling trophies for the winners in both the State Olympic and Mini-Olympic games. It conducted State Olympic Games in 1982 and in 1985 besides conducting the 22nd National Games and 15th inter-State Athletic meet at Bangalore in 1966. The Association has the honour of its General Secretary G. Somashekharappa being appointed as the Chief-de-mission of the Indian contingent participating in pre-olympic games held in Moscow in 1979. Under the patronage of the association the sport activities of the State has received a great boost. It has 20 State level and three district level associations for various games and atheletics, affiliated to it, viz, the Karnataka State Level associations for disciplines like Basket Ball, Ball Badminton, Badminton, Gymnasts, Judo, Soft Ball, Swimming, Weight Lifting, Volley ball, Yoga and Womens Hockey and State level Amateur associations like Athletics, Archery, Boxing, Cycling, Hand-ball, Kabaddi, Kho-kho and wrestling. (The District Olympic Associations are at Belgaum, Shimoga and Chitradurga districts).

Karnataka State Cricket Association: The Karnataka State Cricket Association or the erstwhile Mysore State Cricket Association came to be formed in 1934 as an autonomous registered body in Bangalore. In the beginning it functioned in the Central College Old Boys Association premises. (The Central College Cricket Ground is quite famous). But later, in 1969, it was shifted to the present Cricket stadium. The Chinnaswamy Cricket Stadium is of international standards with a capacity of 50,000 spectators. It was built at a cost of about 3.5 crores with an area of 16.25 acres of land taken on lease for 99 years from the State Government. The Association has generated sufficient funds for staging international matches, tests and one-day internationals. Since 1974 the association has staged eight test matches and five one-day internationals. Besides, it has conducted Y.S.R. Memorial Tournament, Hindu trophy, M. Gopalaswamy Memorial Tournament, Inter-State High School Tournament for B.T. Ramaiah shield and S.A. Srinivasan Memorial Trophy (Zonal Tournaments). By rotation it also conducts All-India Schools Tournament for Cooch Bihar Trophy, Inter-Association tournament for P. Ramachandra Rao Memorial Trophy, C.K. Nayadu Trophy, Z.R. Irani Cup Tournament, Ranji Trophy Tournament (for national championship) Duleep Trophy, Vijaya Merchant Trophy, Vijaya Hazare trophy, Vizzy Trophy (For University Boys) and Prof. Deodhar Trophy. The Association has won the coveted Ranji Trophy thrice since its inception. The Association also conducts conditioning camps and benefit matches to help the State players. Scholarships to young and needy crickters as incentive are provided by the Association. It has produced about 1/2 a dozen Test Umpires in the country. The Association has started a Club house during 1978 in order to extend the necessary recreation facilities like Canteen, for sports like Billiards, Tennis, Shuttle Badminton, cards, etc., a sports library, etc., for the benefit of the members and intends to add a swimming pool, gymnasium, health centre, Sports Complex and residential rooms. During 1984, the Association celebrated its Golden Jubilee. At present its membership strength is over 3,560.

The Karnataka State Billiards Association: The Karnataka State Billiards Association was established in 1949 with an objective of promoting Billiards and Snooker in the State. It is affiliated to the Billiards and Snooker Federation of India, Calcutta. It has grown to heights with the untiring efforts of Mr. Channiyappan. It has the credit of conducting various prestigeous tournaments including national championship. Recently it organised and conducted the World Amateur Snookers Championship in 1987 in which 26 countries participated. The Association has a building of its own built at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs. Some of its members are of national and international fame having participated in world events. Arvind Savur and Jayaram M.G. are participants of International events and Duncan Mackenze, B.V. Shrinivas Murthy, Ishaq Sait, Anees Azeez, Nikhil, Krishnamurthy, Zafar Khader, Amar G. Chawda, M.C. Venkatesh, Ananda Ranga Moola, Nadeem Azeez and K. Sridhar are some national players. In Aug 1989, it also organised the first national championship for women in both billiards and snooker.

Karnataka Yoga Association: The Karnataka Yoga Association was founded in June 1975 under the presidentship of late Jeenabhai Davidoss. Being a

recognised body it works under the Yoga Federation of India. About 100 Yoga clubs/Institutes are affiliated to the Association from different parts of the State. It aims at bringing about awareness of Yoga among the school- going children and public. The Association is bringing out useful literature on Yoga and organises seminars, workshops and demonstrations etc. for popularising Yoga among the general public. It conducts State and National level Yogasana Competitions since 1977. To encourage the activity three rolling trophies for competition for different age groups, one each for men, women and overall championship are offered. State-level competitions are also conducted at Primary, Hih School and College levels. The fifth national-level Yoga competition was held in Bangalore at Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall and patrons of Yoga have donated five ever-rolling shields to the Yoga Federation of India in connection with the conduct of National Championships. It has also constituted a ladies wing under the Chairmanship of Shakuntala Bai Maney to popularise Yoga among women.

Lawn Tennis Association: The Lawn Tennis Association was formed in 1940, B. Srinivasa Iyengar a renowned Football umpire being its first secretary. The Association organises State, National and International level competitions, viz., South India Championship in 1959 and 1965, all-India hard court championship (1967), Asian Championship (1968), Devis Cup tie between India and Australia (1970 and 72) and the Grand Prix (1976) are some prominent competitions. A trophy by the initiative of the association has been presented by the Government of Karnataka for all-India Ladies Tennis Tournament conducted annually by different State Associations on rotation basis. It has about 40 affiliated clubs. The Association owns a tennis court with a permanent stadium supposed to be one of the best stadia in the country. Following are some of the important Associations engaged in the promotion of Sports functioning from Bangalore; some of them are also affiliated to the Karnataka Olympic Association, Bangalore: The Karnataka Amateur Athletic Association, The Karnataka Amateur Archery Association, The Karnataka Amateur Body-builders' Association, The Karnataka Badminton (Shuttle) Association, The Karnataka Ball Badminton Association. The Karnataka State Basketball Associaton, The Karnataka State Bridge Association, The Karnataka Amateur Boxing Association, The National Association for the Blind, The Karnataka State Carrom Association, The Karnataka Amateur Cycling Association, Karnataka Ladies Cricket Association, Karnataka Chess Association, The Association of the Deaf, Karnataka Women's Football Association, Karnataka State Football Association, Karnataka State Gymnastic Association, Karnataka State Women's Hockey Association, Karnataka State Hockey Association, Karnataka Amateur Handball Association, Karnataka Judo Association, Karnataka Karate Association, Karnataka State Kho Kho Association, Karnataka Rajya Amateur Kabaddi Association, Karnataka Mountaineering Council, National Society for Equal Opportunities for the Handicapped, Karnataka Roller Skating Association, Karnataka State Rifle Association, Softball Association of Karnataka,

Karnataka Shootingball Association, Karnataka State Swimming Association, Karnataka Table Tennis Association, Karnataka Tennikoit Association, Karnataka Throwball Association, Karnataka Volleyball Association, Karnataka Veterans Athletic Association, Karnataka Wrestling Association, Karnataka Weight Lifters Association, Karnataka Tug-of-war Association, Karnataka Tae Kwon Do Association, Karnataka State Baseball Association, Karnataka Mallakhamb Association.

Rural pastime

Cultural and entertaining progammes based on folk art and sports, on various occasions relieve the monotony of the common people. The folk arts developed indigenously with religious and social backgrounds besides traditional games have been received with enthusiasm by the people. The local leaders, members of the clubs and associations and some times government agencies take the responsibility of arranging the colourful and recreative cultural and art events during fairs and festivals. The rural folk spend their leisure witnessing these cultural shows. Nandidhwaja Kunita, Lambani Kunita, Karagada Kunita, Dollukunita, Kamsale, Keelukudure, Kolata etc. are some interesting folk group dances that exhibit our rich cultural heritage. The Bhagavantike Mela, Pandari Bhajane, Yakshagana, Bayalata, mythological plays, Harikathe etc, are some shows based on religion. Hulivesha, Babayyana Meravanige, Khawwali, etc. are some eye catching programmes of Muslim community. Kattivarase, Donnevarase, cock fight, cattle race, physical feats, Dombarata and wrestling are some sport events played with competitive spirit. Snake charming, Budubudike, Veergase, Sutragombe, Togalugombe, film shows, dramas, classical dances and magic shows are some exhilerating group performances.

The urban people spend their liesure visiting parties, receptions, theatres, exhibitions, clubs and attending religious discourses, political gatherings, libraries etc. The city youth are engaged in indoor games like chese, carrom, video-games, badminton etc., Old and orthodox people spend their evening hours visiting temples, parties and attending Harikathas, Purana recitations, classical music, religious discourses etc., Of late Television, radio and record players have become the common entertainers.

Recreation clubs

In order to provide the much needed facilities for the activities of social, cultural and recreational value a good number of recreation clubs including the organisations like Rotary, Rotaracts, Junior Chamber, Inner Wheel Lion etc. of an international origin are functioning in the district, mostly concentrated in the City and mofussil urban areas. These clubs are constituted with a motto of social service and are taking great strides to promote sports, games and folk arts and are also

encouraging the talented artists and sports men/women. Most of the associations are formed by officers and industrial workers. Employees of banks, LIC, KSRTC and KEB, etc. have their own active recreation associations. Some of these are conducting State and National level tournaments in particular games and athletics. There are some women's associations engaged in the promotion of sports and culture and providing recreation to their members. The Government agencies like the Youth Services and Sports Department are also conducting Yuvamelas, Youth Festivals, folk art competitions apart from organising sports meets and tournaments. Salient features of some major recreational clubs are given below. However this coverage is not exhaustive by itself.

Bangalore Club: The Bangalore Club, one of the oldest clubs in the country, was established in 1868 (or 1863?). At the beginning it was a Service men's clubs for the exclusive use of British troops. Till 1942 the membership was restricted the Service personnel. At present the Club has 2,549 permanent members and 644 members belonging to other categories. The club has a beautiful building of distinctive architecture. The facilities provided by the club are a swimming pool, tennis and badminton court, billiard tables and squash court, library etc. For the promotion of sports, regular tournaments have been conducted by the Club authorities and sports nite are organised. Its lady members Usha Rao has stood first at the first National Ladies Billiards Championship held in 1989.

The Bowring Institute: The Bowring Institute was first started as the Literary and Scientific Institute 1886 and in 1888 it was renamed after former Commissioner Bowring. It has over 2,000 membership strength from all walks of life. It has provided facilities for games like Tennis, Badminton, Table-Tennis, Billiards, cards etc. Exhibition of films, conduct of fun fairs, dramas and other entertaining programmes even for children also are arranged by the club authorities. It is linked with 26 clubs in different parts of the country.

Bangalore City Institute: The Bangalore City Institute was established in 1905 with the objective of promotion of sports and to inculcate general knowledge among its members. The members can play games like cards, tennis, table-tennis, billiards, snooker, badminton etc. It organises tournaments in shuttle and conduct State and National festivals. During 1988-89 it had a membership strength of 950. It has a library and reading room.

Century Club: The Century Club was founded by the encouragement provided by Sir M. Vishweshwaraiah in 1917, and started functioning under the patronage of Krishnaraja Wodeyar. Its main objectives are providing recreation, promotion of sports and social well being. Initially the mebership was restricted to 100 (hence the name century) but now it has crossed 2,300 mark. Facilities for tennis, cards, billiards, badminton and film exhibition are provided to its members. The equipments like merry-go-round, the slide wings etc., are provided for the use of children.

Secretariat Club: The Secretariat Club was established in 1905, presently housed in an impressive building. It aims to provide various facilities for the improvement of literary, cultural intellectual, physical and social welbeing of its members. It has an auditorium, library, reading room, gymnasium, flood-lit tennis court etc. The facilities for the games like shuttle, ball badminton, billiards, table-tennis, cerrom, bridge, volley-ball, Yoga etc., are provided by the Club. The club conducted the 14th all-India Civil Services, Tennis Tournament on behalf of State Government in 1975, besides participating in many tournaments. It organised drama festivals in 1974 and 1981 and all-India Drama Competition 1978. Its dramatic section is quite active from the 1920s. The Club has a study circle. Periodical tours to places of interest in and outside the State are organised by the club for its members. Film shows, lectures and entertaining programmes are also regularly arranged by the Club. At present the Club has a membership strength of 1,115 which includes 900 permanent members.

Bangalore Turf Club: The Bangalore Turf Club was initially formed in 1920 as Bangalore Race Club and then changed to Bangalore Race Club Limited. Afterwards, in 1962 its name was again changed as BTC. At the beginning, racing in Bangalore were controlled by Royal Calcutta Turf Club till 1953 and then onwards it came under the authority of South India Turf Club. In 1966 BTC became the independent authority. Being one among the five racing centres, BTC has a unique status in the cause of promotion of racing. The Club provides all the modern facilities such as photo finish (1962), starting stalls (1965), low level stables (1971), equine exercise pool (1975), display of track numbers, closed T.V. Circuit etc. and also has a printing section and veterinary hospital. The Club conducts horse racing in the seasons viz., summer and winter. During the summer meets, it attracts the best unique stock and classic races like Bangalore Derby, Fillis Trial Stakes and Colts Trial Stakes are held besides the prestigious races like Maharaja Cup, Governor's Cup etc. Races for Indian Turf Invitation Cup, Stayer's Cup and Sprinter's cup are held once in five years. In 1968, the Club took over the control of the Kunigal Stud Farm which has produced many champion horses that have won classic races. The merit of Kunigal horses and their rating has reached a new high in the annals of horse breeding industry and has become the integral part of the BTC. During the 1988-89, the total number or races was 410 as against 426 in 1987-88. The avarage attendance and horses participating in these two years respectively was 15,760 persons 1,188 as against 14,571 persons 1,379 horses. As on 1st June 1989 four stalions and 83 mares belong to the club. The clubs annual income is Rs. 9,77,81,475 and the total revenue realised by State Government is Rs. 8,39,02,274 in the form of betting tax, totalizators' tax and entertainment tax etc. for the year 1988-89.

The Bangalore Golf Club: The Bangalore Golf Club, being the second oldest club affiliated to India Golf Union, was founded in 1876 and J.D. Gordon (later Commissioner) was its first Captain. The Club has over 1,500 members. The Golf course spread over a plot of 65 acress attracted a group of British army officers

and civil servants who obviously loved this royal and ancient game of golf. To start with, only a 12 hole course was designed and laid out and six of the holes were repeated to complete the round of 18 making it next only to the Madras Gymkhana Club in South India. V.P. Mahendra and Chowriyappa toiled hard to turn the course into green and providing the other facilities like building, water etc. During the Captaincy of S.M. Patil the construction of Centenary building was begun and the first Centenary Tournament was conducted. In 1978 Bangalore Golf Club vs Madras Gymkhana Club Inter-Club trophy was instituted and next in the chronological order are Visitor's Cup (1898), the Pioneer Cup (1924), Sundermurthy Cup (1936), Devaraj Urs Cup (1940), Vijaya Victory Vase (1942), Kirloskar Memorial (1944), Independence Shield for a par competition over 18 holes (1947), M.P. Davis Gold Cup (1973), Centenary Cup (1976), C. Subramanyam Cup (1973), Kirloskar Memorial (1973), S.V. Subramanian Cup (1973) etc. Some eminent golfers of the Club are B.B. Chandar, V.M. Ghatge, A.A. Narayanan, Dr. H.G.V. Reddy, Dr. S.M. Patil, Somappa, M.P. Davis, D. Kumar, Siddanna, D.G. Mishra, Mahendra, A. Chowriyappa, Ravi Kirloskar, B.K. Gajaraj etc. The club conducts coaching camps, for the promising young golfers. It conducts competitions for amateurs, professionals and also for the various camps like the youngsters cup.

Some other notable clubs of the city are: The Press Club Tennis Club, Maleshwara Club, Cosomopolitan Club (Jayanagar) Basavanagudi Club and Vijayanagar Officers Club, besides various employees' clubs of Industrial units, Banks, Government offices, Boards and Corporations.

Other recreations

Festivals of music, dance, drama, film shows etc. are organised in the city annually by the private agencies and different academies/corporations/government institutions to encourage the artists besides national festivals like Independence day, Childrens day, Gandhi Jayanti, Republic day and Rajyotsva day for providing mass entertainment. During Dasara and Kannada Rajyotsava celebrations people have a rich cultural feast offered by the various cultural associations. Crowded programmes for many days comprising of performances like orchestra, drama, Gamaka, Bharata Vachana, philosophical discourses, Harikatha, *bhajans* etc., are also arranged on the occasions of Dasara, Ramanavami, Basava Jayanthi, Raghavendra Aradhana, Hanuma Jayanthi, Shankara Jayanthi, Shivaratri and Ganesha Chaturthi, etc. Many associations of professional and amateur dramatists conduct competitions of State and all-India level to encourage hidden talents. Town Hall, Ravindra Kalakshetra, Gayana Samaja and Chowdaiah Memorial Hall have become ideal venuses for such programmes. Display of paintings at Venkatappa Art Gallery and other private galleries is a frequent feature in the city. *Jatras*, car festivals, Karaga etc. provide diverse amusements to the public.

The exhibitions arranged by industrial, agricultural, horticultural, handicraft, literary and cultural institutions etc. during special occasions are highly informative, at times accompanied by programmes of music, dance etc. The city has many

gardens like Lalbagh, Cubbon Park, Bashyam Park etc. which offer opportunities to people to spend joyful hours amidst greenery. For physical, mental and recreational needs of children, the Department of Woman and Child Welfare has created Jawhar Bal Bhavan at the Cubbon Park. During the Rajyotsava, Republic and the Independence day long processions are taken out including tableaus and stills depicting the historical incidents, and those dispplaying social and political problems.

Of late stalls of video games, circulating libraries of books, audio and video cassets are found in the urban areas. Cinema theatres, radio, casette recorder and television have become new means of entertainment in the recent decades.

Eminent sportsmen

The district has to its credit many athletes/players who have national and international fame by virtue of their merited performances in various track and field events. The list of the names of such sportsmen/women along with their representation and other details in various events are given below. However the list is not exhaustive and does not include all the players of repute. It is only an attempt to mark the place of the district in the sportsworld.

Balaji K.M. (Volley ball)-represented India against Russia in 1965 and Paris in 1971; G.R. Vishwanath (Cricket)-Padmashree awardee 1971; Chandrashekhar B.S. (Cricket)-a world class googly bowler, the only Karnataka Player played for World XI, and Arjuna and Padmashree awardee of 1972; Kirmani, S.M.H. (Cricket)-a world class wicket keeper, a good batsman, Arjuna awardee 1982; Prasanna, E.A.S. (Cricket)-World class off-spinner, Arjuna awardee of 1968 and Padmashree 1970. Roger Binny and Brijessh Patel (Cricket)-captains of Karnataka team and world class players; Rajagopals, M. (Hockey),-represented India in 1952 Olympics of Helsinki; Saikumar (Table tennis)-represented India for World Tournment of Munich, National Championship in 1971, Prakash Padukone (Shuttle)-winner of Danish, Swedish and all England Singles Championship, gold medalist in Commonwealth Games of 1978 in London, Master Championship in 1979 in London, World Cup winner (1981) in Malaysia, Arjuna awardee of 1973; Anumainayagam (foot-ball)-participated in Asian Olympics held at Jakarta 1961; Syed Altaf Ahmed (Foot ball)-represented India in V and VI Asian Games held in Bangalore, played for Asian Cup in 1967 and in All Star Asian Soccer team in Malaysia; K.S. Jagadeesh (weight lifting)- Jr. National Champion (1983) in 60 kg class and 7 times State Champion; Thimmappa Alva and B.N. Gopinath (Weight Lifting)- National level Championship (1987); R.M. Gajanana, Krishna Rao, Prakash Kumar (Best Physique)-all national champions and medal winners (1984); R.M. Gajanana, Prakash Kumar (power lifting)-represented India in World Championship 1979 and 1984; Gopalappa P. (Kabaddi)-Captain of Indian Kabaddi team that toured in Japan, Bangkok, Hongkong, Malaysia and Manila in 1981; Shuresh R., Ranganath B.S., Basavaraj R., Balaji C.V., Shrinivas, Madhusudan, Vijayakumar K.N., Somashekhar A.S. and Ramesh D. (all Volley Ball)- winners of IV National

mini volley ball championship held at Kottayam in 1981; Krishnan B., Satyan B.K., Viswanath A.S., Mitra R.C., Iyengar S.K. and Ningaiah (Bridge),- winners of Gurudatta Trophy of National Inter-State Championship at Indore in 1981; Venkatesh T., Lavaraju T., Dinesh Baliga, Krishnan Kutty and Kar Ananth (Mountaineering) successful climbers of Mount Kohali in Himalaya in 1981; Ravindranath B.Naik (Karate)-first place in below black belt of the 5th National Karate Championship held at Madras (1981); V. Subramanya, V.M. Muddaiah, P.E. Patil, M. Suryanarayana, B.C. Alva, T.L. Adisesha, Kasturirangan, Erepali, Carlton Saldanha, Sadanand Viswanatha, Raghuram Bhat, Abhiram, J., Sudhakar Rao, Jaya Prakash (all Cricket)-played for Karnataka in the National Cricket Tournaments like Ranji trophy and Duleep trophy etc; P. Ranganath (Diving)-I place in nationals held at Bangalore 1989; Manu V. Chakravarthy (Swimming)-represented the State four times in Sub Junior and Junior Nationals from 1985-89; Rakshit N. Jagadale (Swimming)-participated in VI Sub Jr. National aquatic Championship and had been selected for the Asian age group Swimming Championship to be held in Tokyo (Japan); B. Ramaiah (Swimming)-first place in 16th Indian National Aquatic Championship conducted by the Swimming Federation of India at Ludhiana 1989; Anand Shetty, Arjun Devaiah, Damodar Gowda, Satyanarayan, Kenneth Powell, Sundarraj Shetty (Athletic senior)- represented India in Asian games 1982 and 1986 in 100 M, 200M and 1500 M group; Amrith K. Raj, Farah Mahmood, Philip Anthony and Leonel Johns (all athletic junior)-represented India in Asian games; S.D. Eashan (shot-put)-first place in Indian Open Meet at Madras 1989; Baba Shetty (Decathlon)-first Place in India at Madras Open Meet 1989; Sunil Kumar Shetty (Javelin)-represented India in Asian games.

The women of the district have also projected their eminence in the field of sport activity. B.N. Meera (ball badminton)- represented Karnataka seven times since 1977, winner of Senior National Championship held at Coimbatore in 1981; winner of Star of India award in 1977, 78 and 79; Jayamma S. (Ball badminton)-represented State team from 1964-75, Star of India, winner of Arjuna award of 1973; Irene Saldanha (Arthletics)-represented India in Asian Games 1982 and 1986; Bhanumathi Mendon (power lifting)-represented India in world championship; Usha Sunder Raj (Table Tennis)-State champion from 1955 to 1977, stood second at national level, led Indian team at many world meets and winner of Arjuna Award(1966); Saraswathi A. Rao (Table Tennis)-represented India in the Second Asian T.T. Championship in Yokohama, Japan (1974) and was a member of Indian team for U.S. Open T.T. Championship held in Oklohama USA and the invitation tournament in Canada; Sheela Gayathri (Karate)-Black belt awardee (1980) IV world Karate Championship; Anjana Gupta (Karate)-first place in below black belt in 5th National Karate Championship at Madras in 1981; Jugta Kahaya (cycling) first place in Jr. Nationals held at Hyderabad 1981; Kirana S.P., Roopa D.R., Kanchanamala S.S., Suma Mundhra, Padmaja, S. Padmavathamma, Sameena Khanum, Bharathi A., Vijayalakshmi, Edilburg D'Souza-(Hand ball Jr) Winners of V National Jr. Hand ball championship held at Imphal in 1981;

Vijayalakshmi, Susheela M., Geethadevi M.P., Beena A.K., Ahalya K., Nilofer Banu, Geetha Mishra, Muktha H.R., Kalpana B., Sunithamani D.V. (Throw ball Sr.)-Winners of the fourth Seniors Championship held at Rohtak, Haryana in 1981 and Uma D.B., Shaban M. Kabe, Nagaveni, Shailaja Rao, Veena Hebbar, K.M. Shameem, Fouzunnisa, Namratha, H.V. Padmavathamma M., Vidya Acharya (Throw ball)-winners of the Junior Championship 1981; Lakshmi Karant V. (Table-tennis) represented India at Khathmandu in pentangular T.T. Championship in 1981; Chaitra Gangadhar (Foot ball)-played in World Women's Football tournment at Taiwan in 1981 and also played for third and fourth Asian Cup in 1980-81; Shanaj Shacoor (Swimming)-represented India at Hongkong 1983 and Seoul (Korea) 1984, Asian group championship-established new Asian record in 20 OM breast-stroke; Loraine Varghese (Swimming)-National Champion for 4 consecutive years 1985-89, gold medalist in S.A.E. Games and Junior Asian Games 1988; Darshan R. Kumar, Jyotsna Krishnaswami, Ashima Shetty, Shravana Moola and Veena Narasimhan (all Swimming)-national champions and gold medalists in Junior and Sub-junior age groups; Mala N. Siddi (Atheletics)-first in 400 metres in Junior Nationals of Bangalore 1989; Poonam Singh (Athletics 1500 metres)-third place in Junior Nationals of Bangalore, 1989; Angel Mary (Athletics)-100 M Hurdles, Pentathlon represented India in Asian Games; Aswini Nachappa (Athletics 4x400 relay) represented India in 1988 Olympics, first in Nationals 200 meter; Reeth Abraham (Long Jump)-first place in Nationals at Madras 1988-89. Shanta Rangaswamy - Captain of national women's cricket team.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION*

That agriculture flourished right from the Ganga dynasty times (4th century onwards) and much attention was paid to create and maintain irrigational facilities in the Bangalore district area, is clearly vouched by some stray references in inscriptions. A record dated 870 A.D. of the Gangas speaks of building of tank and its being provided with a sluice by a Ganga feudatory with reference to the tank at Agara (near Bangalore) and the record also speaks of three tanks of the neighbourhood and *bittuvatta* grant, *bittuvatta* standing for a land grant, the recipient of which was charged with the responsibilities of the upkeep of the said tanks (and other irrigation facilities). The importance of agriculture and irrigational facilities is clearly stressed in many records. The Allalasandra inscription of 1544 (Bn 30) speaks of the *kere-kunte* (water sources like tanks), *gadde-beddalu* (wet and dry lands), *gude-guyilu* (huts and plots?), *tota-tudike* (orchards and flower gardens), *kadaramba-neeraramba* (land cultivated by rain water and irrigation water) in the village. This gives an idea of the clear recognition of agricultural potential of the village. A record from Tippasandra (An 47) from Anekal taluk dated 1614 similarly speaks of not only *kere-kunte,* and *tota-tudike* but also of *ane* (bund), *accukattu* (irrigated land) and *phalavriksha* (fruit-bearing trees). Raising a bund Devara Ane across the Arkavati and creating reservior called Shivasamudra at Hesaraghatta in 1533 is also mentioned in a record (Nl 31). Reclaiming land for agriculture by clearing the forests, constructing a tank by removing sand to irrigate the lands and creating a new village named Vaccidevapuram is mentioned in a record of 1307. This was for the merit of Vallappa Dannayaka, nephew of Hoysala Ballala III. Instances of individuals honoured by grant of land for constructing tanks are numerous, as in the case of land grant at Mayisandra in 1274 (An 45), Jigani in 1302

* This chapter also includes Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Services, and Fisheries.

An 80), Tirumalapura in 1766 (Nl 21) or at Mattikere as late as in 1834 (Bn 160). In the village Kallukere the tank was damaged (its bank broken) in the days of Ballala III, and the state not only built two bunds to protect it, but also made a grant of land (*kerekodige*) to an individual for its up-keep (Bn 166). The Nayaka of Kukkalanadu spent 3,000 *honnu* (a gold coin) to construct a tank at Ramasamudra in 1340 (Bn 111). Providing a cart for desilting a tank (to carry silt) is mentioned in a record of 1515 (Bn 80). Many of these tanks created then are in use even today as at Jigani, Hesaraghatta, Agara, Biduragere, etc. The tanks in Bangalore city like Kempambudhi and Dharmambudhi were in use even during this century. The Kottanur record of 1705 (Bn 118) speaks of lifting devices like *yata* (piccota) and *kapile.*

The crops grown in ancient times were the same as now, paddy, *ragi* and jowar being the cereals. Sugar cane, cotton, oil seeds like gingelly and castor, and vegetables like brinjal, ladies finger and gourds and fruits like mango and guava were also raised. After the advent of the Portuguese, mainly during 18th century cultivation of maize, chillies, groundnut, potato, tomato, etc. became popular. Mulberry came to be cultivated on a wider scale from the 19th century. Bangalore district was known for its orchards and coconut gardens. Buchanan states that garbage from Bangalore city was being used as manure by villagers around Bangalore. Tipu had introduced many exotic *flora* including eucalyptus in the Lalbag garden. While speaking of this garden (created by Haider and Tipu) Buchanan says that "They are extensive and divided into square plots prepared by walks, the sides of which are ornamented with fine cypress trees. The plots are filled with fruit trees, and pot-herb". He says that water is supplied to this garden from three wells. Water was raised by 'capily' *ie* "leather-bag fastened to a cord passing over a pulley, and wrought by a pair of bullocks, which descent on an inclined plane". He says that in the climate of Bangalore cypress and vine "grow luxuriantly", and so did apple and peach. Some pine and oak trees, later introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, "seem to be thriving here" he adds and also feels that "in this country all the valuable plants of Levant could succeed". Agara had mango gardens, and fruits from these were taken to Bangalore market, he informs. Haider is said to have encouraged the migration of skilled gardeners called *Thigalas* to Bangalore from Tamil Nadu.

The establishment of the Agricultural School in 1912 at Hebbal, the Agricultural College in 1946 and the University of Agricultural Sciences at the same place in 1964-65 helped the development of agriculture in the district. An Agricultural School at Ramakrishnapura in Anekal taluk was founded in 1930.

Agricultural population

The highly urbanised Bangalore district contains relatively low proportions of main and marginal workers and a correspondingly high component of non-workers.Main workers are those who have engaged themselves in economically productive work for a period of 183 days or more during the year. While those who

have worked for a lesser period are classified as marginal workers, those who have not at all participated in any economically productive activity are grouped under non-workers. The proportions of main workers in the total population of different taluks of the district ranges between 29.85 per cent and 34.55 per cent. The rural component in the total population of Bangalore North taluk is quite low and, evidently the places which have managed to retain their basic rural character are somewhat at the interior and are beyond the pale of the influence of the city. The work participation rates for males and females vary considerably and it is also observed that as a general rule, the male segment of the population contains a much higher proportions of main workers in it than its female counterpart. The predominantly non- agricultural nature of the economy of Bangalore district can be visualised when it is known that nearly two-thirds of the total number of workers are engaged in other than agricultural activities. In the urban areas of Bangalore district 97 per cent of the workers are engaged in non-agricultural activities. The taluk-wise figures of total number of workers, cultivators and agricultural labourers during 1981 are given in the table hereunder.

Taluk	Main workers	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Marginal workers
Total				
Anekal	57,190	25,071	14,774	3,434
Bangalore North	1,02,453	13,488	9,002	2,444
Bangalore South	1,21,080	22,275	17,087	5,493
Rural				
Anekal	50,910	24,417	14,405	3,095
Bangalore North	36,180	11,173	6,570	1,013
Bangalore South	53,581	18,647	12,963	4,503
Urban				
Anekal	6,280	654	369	339
Bangalore North	66,273	2,315	2,432	1,431
Bangalore South	67,499	3,628	4,124	990
Bangalore City & Bangalore Development Authority	7,34,684	1,903	1,158	12,208

This data does not include the four hoblis transferred to the Bangalore North and South taluks.

Land utilization

As per the land utilization data for the year 1987-88, the net area sown stood at 1,02,331 ha and constituted 47.07 per cent of the total reported area of the district. The position regarding the other types of land use stood as follows: forest 1.52 per cent, barren and uncultivable land 4.02 per cent, land put to non-agricultural uses 21.73 per cent, permanent pastures 4.7 per cent, land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves 3.66 per cent, cultivable waste 1.83 per cent and fallow lands 15.48 per cent (including current fallows). The gross area sown is seen to be 49.48 per cent of the total area and this indicates that about 5.13 per cent of the net sown area is more intensively utilized and is sown more than once. The fallow lands also represent the lands that have been brought under cultivation and when these are also taken into consideration, the proportion of cultivated land to the total reported area moves upto 62.55 per cent. The following statement provides particulars of taluk-wise land utilization of Bangalore district for the year 1987-88.

Land utilization data for the year 1987-88 in hectares

Sl. no.	Particulars	Anekal	Bangalore North	Bangalore South	District (Total)
1.	Geographical area according to village papers	53,518	78,411	85,481	2,17,410
2.	Forests	463	1,145	1,695	3,303
3.	Area under non-agricultural use	6,566	22,328	18,350	47,244
4	.Barren and uncultivable land	1,362	2,898	4,475	8,735
5.	Cultivable waste land	763	1,907	1,300	3,970
6.	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	4,860	2,145	3,212	10,217
7.	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	3,207	3,611	1,143	7,961
8.	Fallow lands including current fallows	4,145	13,625	15,879	33,649
9.	Net area sown	32,152	30,752	39,427	1,02,331
10.	Area sown more than once	1,698	1,109	2,446	5,253

Land holdings

As per the agricultural census of 1976-77, the holdings with an extent of less than two hectares each constituted as much as 73.6 per cent of the total number of

holdings. Large holdings with an extent of 20 hectares and more each formed just 0.2 per cent of the total number of holdings. As between 1971 and 1976, there has been a slight increase in the number of land holdings and a simultaneous decrease in the total area held. As a result, the average size of a holding has moved down from 1.86 to 1.75 hectares. It is seen that the process of fragmentation of agricultural holdings is continuing without any check and that what was once an agricultural holding has ceased to be so either in part or full having been transferred to the non-agricultural category. Conceivably, this phenomenon is more in evidence in the villages that are located around the Bangalore City Corporation and its satellite towns mainly on account of the tremendous rate at which the city is expanding. Thus in Bangalore district, marginal and small farmers constitute the bulk of the cultivating classes and together with medium farmers (20 per cent) form the real backbone of the agricultural economy. Taluk-wise distribution of land holdings by size in hectares during 1980-81 is given here.

Distribution of land holdings in Bangalore district (1980-81):

Particulars		Anekal	B'lore North	B'lore South	District (total)
0.5 ha	No	4,921	4,043	5,079	14,043
	Area	1,298	1,071	1,296	3,665
0.5-1.0	No	4.274	3,314	4,422	12,010
	Area	3,192	2,443	3,299	8,934
1.0-2.0	No	4,610	3,249	4,717	12,576
	Area	6,711	4,635	6,775	18,121
2.0-3.0	No	2,143	1,429	2,164	5,736
	Area	5,198	3,446	5,228	13,872
3.0-4.0	No	1,090	723	1,112	2,925
	Area	3,740	2,487	3,834	10,061
4.0-5.0	No	673	357	639	1,669
	Area	2,985	1,585	2,827	7,397
5.0-7.5	No.	772	436	642	1,850
	Area	4,641	2,637	3,881	11,159
7.5-10	No	318	158	261	737
	Area	2,716	1,359	2,234	6,309
Above 10	No	253	183	270	706
	Area	3,869	3,057	4,201	11,127
Total	No	19,054	13,892	19,306	52,252
	Area	34,350	22,720	33,575	90,645

This does not include the figures of the four hoblis transferred.

Soils

The soils of Bangalore district consist of red laterite and red fine loamy to clayey soils.

Laterites: The laterites occur in the district to a small extent over granites and gneisses. Laterites are derived from various parent materials principally igneous formations under peculiar climatic and local conditions such as high humidity, high temperature and alternate periods of drying and wetting. These soils are red to pale yellow in colour, friable and easy to cultivate when moist and have a very low base exchange capacity. The rain-fed crops grown in these soils include *ragi*, jowar, oilseeds and groundnut.

Red loams: The red loams occur in vast tracts in the district. They are derived from igneous rocks principally granites and gneisses. The red soils are characterised by their light texture, porous and friable nature, absence of lime kankar and free carbonates. The texture of the soils varies from gravelly to sandy loam to clay loam. The prominent feature about them is their bright colours which vary from bright brick red to brown, yellowish brown to yellow. The colour is due to the presence of large amount of hydrated oxides of iron like haematite and limonite in the soils. The colour frequently varies according to changes in the structure of the soil aggregates and the degree of hydration. The clay fractions of the red soils are rich in Kaolinitic type of minerals. The chief crops grown in these soils comprise *ragi*, paddy, millets, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables and fruit crops.

The depth of these soils varies from place to place from a few centimetres to several metres. The soils are generally low in plant nutrients. Soil reaction is chiefly neutral with a tendency to develop alkalinity in the low-lying and ill-drained areas. A few acid soils are found distributed here and there. Soluble salt content is low except in some low lying badly drained places. The organic matter content is low, the available Phosphorous content is deficient and the available Potassium is present in sufficient quantities. These soils are well drained, poor in lime and bases

Agro-climatic Zones: Bangalore district has been grouped under Eastern Dry Zone along with Kolar and parts of Tumkur districts. The annual rainfall ranges from 679.1 to 888.9 mm. in the zone; the rainfall is received in two peaks, one in May and the other in September-October. Kharif cropping is a major practice. Red loamy soils predominate in major areas and lateritic soils are found in the remaining areas. The soils are medium to deep in depth, but they are low in retentive capacity. Ragi occupies the major dry land area in the zone. About 10 to 12 per cent of the area is covered by groundnut crop. Kharif pulses like horsegram are used for sowing late in the season and this occupies about 10 per cent of the area in the zone. Under irrigated conditions, paddy, mulberry and sugarcane are raised.

Soil conservation

Soil erosion is a serious manace confronting farmers. In nature, it takes 500 to 1,000 years for the formation of three centimetres thick layer of top soil through

the action of weathering agents. The surface 30 cm is the principal basis for crop growth. Mismanagement of soils might wash away this precious top soil in a couple of years and expose barren infertile sub- surface material incapable of either supplying moisture or nutrients to plants. Soil conservation is a means to prevent erosion of fertile top soil and to conserve the soil moisture which helps in maintaining the soil fertility. Lands unsuitable for cultivation either due to extreme slopes or easy erodibility or infertility owing to sandy nature are recommended to be used for forests or grasses. A systematically planned anti-erosion programmes such as terracing, contour bunding, contour tillage, strip cropping, crop rotation, mixed cropping and selection of suitable crops are taken up under soil conservation programmes. Coupled with these, the soil fertility has to be enhanced by the application of farm yard manure, composts, Phosphatic and other fertilizers. The soil conservation works are taken up in accordance with the provision made under the Karnataka Land Improvement Act 1961. At present, the stress is on the development of land on watershed basis.

To determine suitable cropping pattern of particular region, rainfall probabilities, estimation of soil moisture and actual evaporation losses have to be worked out in a systematic way. Based on the rainfall probabilities and moisture availability index with different degrees of waterstress and periods of droughts of various intensities, the periods and duration of crop growth have been worked out. In the district, the period of crop growth is 217 days *i.e* from 2nd May to 12th June and 27th June to 18th December. The drought period during the growing season is more in the district.

Dryland/Rain-fed Farming

Bangalore district has been grouped under Dry Zone and this zone has been found to be suitable for mixed cropping, since these are predominantly kharif areas. Sequential cropping for two crops is recommended in certain pockets of soil types having favourable moisture holding capacities. During 1983-84, all the three taluks of Bangalore district were selected for dry land farming project and an area of 1,000 ha in each taluk was demarked for the implementation of the project. A total area of 3,130 ha was included from 41 villages. The rainfall pattern in the district was analysed week-wise and the initial and conditional probabilities were worked out over a base period of 30 years and this data was utilised in suggesting suitable cropping systems. The dry farming practices include 1) fall ploughing, 2) construction of small section bunds across the main slope of the land at a spacing of 9 to 12 metres depending upon the slope percentage, 3) opening of ridges and furrows for redgram, 4) development of waste weirs and 5) opening of furrows at every three metres in *ragi* and groundnut crops which are aimed at conserving soil and moisture. Dry land/rain-fed farming in 100 ha block around raingauge stations is in operation in the district from 1985-86. It envisages the study and recommendations of location specific technology based on rainfall probability analysis and having contingent plans to meet out aberrant weather conditions. Successful crop

production in dry farming area contemplates soil and water conservation and change in the choice of crops, varieties and management practices based on yearly changes in rainfall pattern. In Bangalore district it is estimated that the total area needing soil conservation measures is about 33,000 ha. Till 1985-86, the area contour bunded was 1,885 ha and the area yet to be contour bunded is about 31,115 ha.

During 1984-85, Dry Land Development Board was constituted to concentrate on land development and cropping systems on integrated watershed approach on the line of the World Bank assisted rain-fed farming project. The main objective of the project is to develop over a period of seven years through the use and adoption of appropriate technology for increasing and establishing crops and forage yields and production of timber in selected rain-fed farming areas. It is also proposed to select a block of 200 to 250 ha per taluk for implementing dry land farming technology under model micro-watershed development. In this model micro-watershed all the land treatments like land smoothening, small section bunds, opening of dead furrows, strengthening of existing bunds, contour cultivation and sowing to improve *in-situ* moisture conservation are taken up besides constructing farm ponds as water harvesting measures. The blocks selected for dry land/rain-fed farming around 100 ha block include Anekal and Attibele in Anekal taluk, Soladevanahalli and Chikkajala in Bangalore North taluk and Tavarekere and Kadugodi in Bangalore South taluk. The progress achieved under model micro-watersheds during 1988-89 is as follows.

Sl. no.	Particulars	Anekal taluk Huli-mangala	B'lore North tq Singanai-kanahalli	B'lore South tq Tavare-kere
1.	Area in sq km	250	250	260
2.	Total farmers involved	392	264	308
3.	Small and marginal farmers	250	234	248
4.	S.C. and S.T. farmers	98	32	62
5.	Contour ploughing (ha)	250	250	215
6.	Small section bunds (ha)	165	130	215
7.	Input kits distributed (no.)	399	190	380

Soil Health Centre

Soil Health Centre at Hebbal helps in testing the soil samples for their pH level, organic carbon, Phosphorous and Potassium content. In special cases electric conductivity is also tested to measure the salt concentration. Based on these tests and in consistent with the cropping patterns, recommendations are made to apply

lime or gypsum as amendments and supply the required quantity of major nutrients. There is quality control programme in soil testing in the district, started during 1970-71, with a view to ensure that the results received from the Soil Health Centres are of rigid standard. The main abjectives of the quality control in soil test are 1) to check the procedure and methods adopted for various estimations,2) to assist the soil health centres to run effectively, and 3) to impart training. Training programmes in quality control are conducted every year. Water samples are collected from irrigation wells from November to January to analyse the water samples for their suitability for irrigation. There is central mobile soil health centre at Bangalore. The micro-nutrient laboratory at Bangalore estimates the micro-nutrient deficiencies and recommends the quantum of micro- nutrients required to get maximum production. The number of soil samples collected and analysed in the district during 1988-89 were as follows. Anekal 2,287; 2,287; Bangalore North 3,938; 3,906; Bangalore South 3,177; 3,141 and District's total 9,402; 9,334. During 1989-90, it is proposed to collect and analyse about 11,000 soil samples in the district.

Local Manurial Resources

In recent years, the development and the use of organic manures assume great importance in extension education programme to educate the farmers on scientific methods of compost making. This scheme is in operation in the district and the items of work undertaken are 1) intensification of urban and rural compost production, 2) intensification of green manuring in irrigated and assured rainfall areas, 3) training village leaders in better composting, 4) conservation of night soil, 5) improved cattle sheds and manure sheds, 6) intensification of gobargas plants, 7) setting up of mechanical compost plants, 8) intensification of blue green algae and azolla in wet lands, 9) utilisation of sewage water and 10) award of prizes to local bodies for preparation of good quality and quantity compost. Under local manurial resources programme, 2,89,650 tonnes of rural compost and 1,68,700 tonnes of urban compost were prepared during 1988-89 in the district.

Input Supply, Monitoring and Quality Control Programme

The Department of Agriculture has an onerous responsibility in planning, co-ordinating and monitoring the supply of inputs through various inputs supplying agencies to make available to farmers the required quantity of inputs at right time, at a reasonable price and at a nearest place possible. The three important inputs are seeds, fertilizers and plant protection chemicals. Seed is a vital input in production around which there is a rapid development of technology in recent years. The new hybrids and high-yielding varieties of seeds of different crops have contributed substantially for improving the production and productivity in several crops. Large scale varietal replacement of traditional varieties of paddy and *ragi* with high-yielding varieties has been accomplished. The Department of Agriculture estimates each year the requirement of quality seeds through the KSSC, NSC

and KSSCA. As part of seed production, there is a seed farm at Kittaganahalli in Anekal taluk. The farm was established during 1970-71 and it has an area of 17.47 ha out of which the net area cultivable is about 14.61 ha. This seed farm takes up the production of foundation seeds using the breeder seeds supplied by the UAS. Foundation seeds are further multiplied through the KSSC as certified seeds. Arrangements are being made to distribute the seeds by KSSC, NSC, KAIC, KOF and private seed dealers through the network of respective outlets.

The Seed Act 1966 and Seed Rules 1968 are being effectively enforced in the district to ensure the supply of quality seeds distributed to the farming community. Further, the seeds have now been brought under the Essential Commodities Act and a separate Seed Control Order has been issued from 30.12.1983 and is called as Seed (Control) Order 1983. The Seed Testing Laboratory situated at Hebbal lends support in the maintenance of quality of seeds under the Act. The laboratory at Hebbal has its jurisdiction over southern Karnataka including Bangalore Rural district. In addition, the Laboratory at Lalbagh under the Department of Horticulture has its jurisdiction over Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar and Mandya districts and analyse seeds from these districts. The department is producing Foundation seeds in seed farms as well as Agricultural Development Centres and supply these foundation seeds to KSSC and private agencies for multiplication of certified seeds for further distribution to farmers. The number of seed samples collected and analysed during 1988-89 were as follows: Anekal 151, Bangalore North 180 and Bangalore South 217.

Fertilizers

Since 1977-78, there has been an increasing trend in the consumption of fertilisers in the district due to large coverage of area under high-yielding varieties and also educating the farmers in the use of fertilizers for getting better yields by frequent training and demonstrations. As a result, farmers have started applying fertilizers to dry land crops like *ragi* and groundnut which has led to a greater off-take of fertilizers. Fertilizers are being distributed by the organisations like KAIC, KSCMF and private dealers. The villages which are at the interior and are in need of fertilizers were selected throughout the district to store the fertilizers well in advance of the kharif season involving both the institutional agencies and fertilizer manufacturing firms. They were asked to stock minimum of one truck load of different fertilizers in a specified time. Government have provided incentives for the movement of fertilizers to such areas well in advance of the kharif season.

The fertilizers manufactured by various firms are marketed through their authorised dealers. The quality of fertilizer supplied has to be maintained in accordance with the standard fixed by the government under Fertilizers (Control) Order 1985. About 240 fertilizers have been included under this Order. There is a Fertilizer Control Laboratory at Bangalore to analyse fertilizer samples.

Consumption of fertilizers in tonnes

Year/taluk	Nitrogen	Phosphorous	Potassium	Total	kg/ha
1981-82	2,760	709	869	4,338	51
1982-83	3,711	1,287	945	5,943	70
1983-84	4,167	1,358	701	6,226	76
1984-85	3,088	2,092	1,493	6,673	94
1985-86	3,729	1,992	1,212	6,933	90
1985-86:					
Anekal	1,353	918	637	2,908	91
B'lore North	991	711	266	1,968	129
B'lore South	1,385	363	309	2,057	69

The number of fertilizer samples collected and analysed in the district during 1988-89 were as follows. Anekal 20, Bangalore North 46, Bangalore South 29 and District total 79. It is proposed to collect and analyse about 120 fertilizer samples in the district during 1989-90.

Plant protection

The new extension system provides for training of farmers and village-level workers in taking up timely plant protection measures for control of pests and diseases of crops. As a result, farmers are now more educated and conscious about taking up remedial measures against pest and disease out-break, and significant increase in the consumption of pesticides and coverage of crops under plant protection measures can be observed. In crops like paddy and groundnut, farmers are found readily taking up control measures in the village which was a rare thing in the past. Soil pests are those which generally live in soil or hide themselves beneath the soil surface and feed on plant material like roots, stem, etc. *e.g.* root-grubs, cutworms, termites, etc. Polyphagous pests are those which have more than one host plant as a rule. They feed and breed on many host plants. Hence, they are more successful in thriving against natural odds. Many of the soil insect pests are also polyphagous in habit. *e.g.* pod-borers, catter-pillars, stem-borers, grass- hoppers, aphids, mites, etc. Plant protection chemicals are subsidised by the government to enhance the consumption of plant protection chemicals which result in the increased yield of crops. The KAIC and KSCMF have the stocks of chemicals besides private dealers. The plant protection equipment of the farmers which require repairs are repaired by the Plant Protection Mechanic of the department and only the cost of the spare parts is being collected from the farmers. Plant protection equipments are supplied to the farmers on subsidised rates, subsidy being limited to Rs. 300 per equipment. The number of pesticide samples collected

and analysed during 1988-89 in the district were as follows: Anekal 11, Bangalore North 19 and Bangalore South 9.

The Central Biological Control Station and Parasite Multiplication Unit, Bangalore, was established in June 1976 at Ganganagar, Bangalore with the main objective of promoting and implementing the control of insect pests and weeds by biological means. This station has been assigned with integrated pest management programme in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, survey of storage commodities, pests and pesticides, price monitoring etc. This station has mass multiplied eleven host insects and 29 natural enemies during 1988-89. The parasite multiplication unit was established in January 1983 with the objective of mass multiplication of natural enemies and their supply to farmers, biological workers and organisations in India. This unit has been entrusted with the field activities such as augmentation and conservation of natural enemies. This unit has multiplied four host insects and 15 natural enemies during 1988-89.

National Bureau of Soil Survey

An all-India soil survey scheme was started in 1956 as a division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute to conduct progressive soil survey in the country. Four regional soil correlation centres were started at New Delhi, Calcutta, Nagpur and Bangalore. In 1958, the scheme was integrated with the Land use survey scheme and was renamed as All India Soil and Land Use Survey. In 1976, it was designated as National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land use Planning (NBSS & LUP). The major responsibility of the organisation is to conduct progressive soil survey of the country at the State and District levels and emphasis is laid on the preparation of soil map of India. The Bangalore Centre is having jurisdiction over southern states to carry out soil survey, preparation of land resources maps and interpretative maps, research programmes for characterisation and classification of bench mark soils and correlation and co- ordination of soil survey work carried out by the State departments, aerial photo-interpretation, remote sensing work and interpretation of satelite imagery. The centre has conducted reconnaissance soil surveys and detailed soil surveys in an area of about 1,16,400 sq. km. in Karnataka. From 1979, a training centre is functioning at the centre and offers training courses in soil survey, pedology, soil taxonomy, geomorphology and cartography. The Bangalore Chapter of the Indian Society of Soil Science was formed in order to create a forum for Soil Scientists in various departments and organisations.

Save Grain Campaign

Save Grain Campaign was launched by the Government of India as a Pilot Project during 1965-66 and was elevated to a country-wide programme during 1969-70. The main objective of this scheme is to educate, motivate and persuade the farmers, traders and others involved in the storage of food grains to adopt scientific methods of grain storage by trainings, demonstrations and publicity. The regional office of Save Grain Campaign was set up in Bangalore headed by a Deputy

Director in August 1978. Three types of training programmes are arranged by this office. A three-week stipendiary training programme is meant for literate farmers. A non-stipendiary training course of 5 to 7 days duration is arranged for extension workers and other officials of Government departments. For volunteers two to three days training is arranged. The trainee farmers were motivated to buy or construct modern storage structures or improve upon their indigenous structures. Since inception of this office, 1,025 courses were conducted and 21,392 persons were trained under this scheme. Save Grain Campaign office is conducting demonstrations in selected villages. Disinfestation of storage premises, grain fumigations, rat burrow fumigations and rat control measures in houses are demonstrated using storage pesticides such as Malathion, Ethylene-di-bromide, Aluminium phosphide, Zinc phospide and Anti Coagulants. This office is also popularising modern scientific storage structures such as *pucca kothis, pusa bins* in addition to improving the traditional storage structures to make them rat and moisture proof. An incentive in the form of materials worth Rs. 150 and technical guidance are provided free of cost to the farmers coming forward for the construction of improved storage structures. Since inception of this office, 459 *pucca kothis*, 10 RB/RCC *bins* were constructed by the Regional office in the adopted villages in Karnataka. In SGC Regional office, Bangalore, 5 Sub-teams each consisting of a Technical Assistant and a Technical operator are constituted to visit villages and carry out regular trainings, demonstrations and publicity activities. The overall guidance and supervision of the Technical Assistants and Technical operators are carried out by Technical Officers, Assistant Director and Deputy Director.

Agricultural crops

Ragi: Ragi is an important grain crop of Bangalore district. It occupies an area of about 54,824 ha *ie.* 54 per cent of the net area sown during 1987-88. Bangalore South taluk ranks first in *ragi* cultivated area followed by Bangalore North and Anekal taluks. *Ragi* is mostly a rain-fed crop and high yields are obtained when grown under irrigated conditions. Of the many important irrigated *ragi* varieties, Purna, Shakti, Indaf-5 and Indaf-7 are the high-yielders. Purna, Indaf-5 and Indaf-7 are suitable for growing throughout the year except during the winter months, while Shakti is recommended for sowing between May and second week of August. Purna can yield 35-50 quintals, whereas Shakti, Indaf-5 and Indaf-7 can yield 50 to 60 quintals grain per hectare under irrigated conditions. Indaf-1, Indaf-3, Indaf-8, ES-11 and PR-202 *ragi* varieties are recommended for monsoon cultivation under rain-fed conditions. About 20 quintals of grain per hectare can be obtained from a rain-fed crop. Double cropping of cowpea and *ragi* is in practice when the early rains are received in April and May. By rotating cowpea with *ragi*, the soil fertility is likely to be increased. Mixed cropping is very general and pulse crops like field bean, cowpea, niger and fodder jowar are raised as mixed crops in *ragi* field.

Paddy: Paddy is the next important cereal crop of the district. It is cultivated in an area of 8,185 ha forming about eight per cent of net sown area during 1987-88. Bulk of the area is under assured rainfall under canals and tanks. It is grown during kharif and summer seasons. Several paddy varieties are grown all over the district. The important paddy varieties cultivated in the district comprise Jaya, Vani, Sona, Prakash (IET-2254), IR- 20, Pushpa, Madhu, Mangala, Pragathi (MR-292), Raasi and Mandya Vani. A grain yield of 75 to 90 quintals from Jaya, 60 to 70 quintals from IR-20, Sona, Vani, Prakash and Raasi and 50 to 60 quintals from Madhu, Pushpa, Mangala, Pragathi and Mandya Vani can be obtained from one hectare under good management.

Hybrid Maize: Hybrid maize has been a minor food crop of the district. The total area under maize crop is about 2,115 ha *ie.* 2.07 per cent of the net sown area during 1987-88. The crop is suitable for cultivation throughout the year. Deccan and Deccan- 101 are the important hybrid maize varieties of the district and their duration is about 110 to 120 days. An yield of 50 to 60 quintals of grain and 25 tonnes of fodder can be obtained from one hectare maize crop with good management. Other cereal crops cultivated in the district include wheat 34 ha and minor millets 499 ha.

Redgram: Redgram or *togari* is the most important pulse crop of the district. It is cultivated over an area of 1,398 ha in the district, *i.e.* 1.37 per cent of net sown area during 1987-88. Anekal taluk ranks first in redgram cultivation followed by Bangalore North and Bangalore South taluks. It is also grown as a mixed crop with groundnut and *ragi*. Hyd-3c is an important redgram variety cultivated in the district and the crop yields 15 to 20 quintals per hectare from the main crop and 7 to 10 quintals per hectare in case of mixed crop.

Other pulse crops cultivated in the district include bengalgram, field-bean, greengram, blackgram, cowpea and horsegram, mostly raised as mixed crops.

Groundnut: Groundnut is an important oilseed crop of the district grown over an area of 587 ha during 1987-88. Spanish Improved and TMV-2 groundnut varieties are raised under irrigated conditions while only TMV-2 groundnut variety is cultivated under rain-fed conditions. Irrigated groundnut crop yields about 35 quintals of pods per hectare while the rain-fed groundnut crop yields about 15 quintals of pods per hectare.

Other oilseed crops cultivated in the district include castor, niger, sunflower and mustard.

Area and production of principal agricultural crops in Bangalore district during 1988-89

Area in hectares: Production in tonnes:

Sl. no.	Particulars		Anekal	B'lore North	B'lore South	District (total)
1)	Paddy	A	1,836	3,448	4,085	9,369
		P	2,360	7,531	9,070	18,961
2)	Ragi	A	14,395	20,498	21,959	56,852
		P	5,692	10,750	12,196	28,639
3)	Hybrid Maize	A	451	636	880	1,967
		P	1,350	1,949	2,684	5,983
4)	Wheat	A	7	10	12	29
		P	15	21	25	61
5)	Redgram	A	268	341	460	1,069
		P	67	85	115	267
6)	Field-bean (avare)	A	1,262	1,610	2,200	5,072
		P	94	120	165	380
7)	Cowpea	A	356	486	533	1,255
		P	64	116	133	313
8)	Greengram	A	26	35	126	187
		P	4	5	18	27
9)	Horsegram	A	2,208	1,844	2,800	5,852
		P	220	184	280	585
10)	Bengalgram	A	100	19	160	179
		P	25	5	15	45
11)	Blackgram	A	54	50	127	231
		P	8	8	19	35
12)	Groundnut	A	293	375	595	1,263
		P	147	188	298	633
13)	Sunflower	A	143	61	86	287
		P	72	31	43	146
14)	Castor	A	84	150	492	726
		P	21	38	123	182
15)	Sesamum	A	366	53	430	849
		P	22	3	26	51

Sl. no.	Particulars		Anekal	B'lore North	B'lore South	District (total)
16)	Niger	A	173	166	230	569
		P	10	10	14	34
17)	Mustard	A	113	98	170	381
		P	7	6	10	23

High-yielding varieties programme

High-yielding varieties programme was commenced in the district during 1966-67. There is a continuous increase in the distribution of quality seeds after the introduction of high- yielding varieties. It is proposed to cover all the rain-fed areas of the district with hybrids and high-yielding varieties with more stress on production and productivity by the timely supply of inputs such as quality seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, required credit, etc. During the year 1987- 88, an area of 51,958 ha was covered under the programme. The taluk-wise distribution of area under high-yielding varieties programme during 1987-88 was as follows: Anekal 13,507, Bangalore North 16,397 and Bangalore South 20,054 ha.

Mini-kit demonstrations are organised to identify and popularise the promising pre-release or newly released varieties or hybrids through farmers participation. These demonstrations help the extension workers to acquaint with the new varieties/hybrids before they are actually released and feed back information to the researchers for further improvement of the varieties. These demonstrations also help in bringing more areas under cash crops or multiple cropping or inter-cropping and crop substitution. During 1988-89, it was proposed to organise 1,780 mini-kit demonstrations by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 15,385.

The Farm trial is a process of testing the suitability and profitability of a new technology under local conditions. The programme is a new system of extension through which the new technology evolved at research stations is being transmitted to the field. These farm trials are identified by the district-level technical committee of departmental officers and University of Agricultural Sciences' scientists at different National Agricultural Research Project (NARP) Regional workshops. About 30 to 40 farm trials are laid-out in five to ten locations each per annum and these trials are of varietal, agronomical, insecticidal, etc.

The Hasiru Kirana Project was in operation during 1988-89 and 1989-90 in Anekal taluk of Bangalore district with the main objective of increasing the production in the low production taluks. Anekal taluk was identified as low productivity taluk in the district and the principal kharif crop selected for monitoring and evaluation is *ragi*. To ensure timely availability of fertilizer in the interior and inaccessible areas, the Government of India have given approval to implement

the scheme of opening of additional retail outlets in eight selected districts including Bangalore. The scheme has one component of opening additional retail outlets at the rate of 100 outlets per district. Under this programme, preference for opening of sale points is given to low consumption areas where the outlets do not exist within a reasonable range and will result in additional food production. The retail outlets are being opened through co- operatives or Agro Industries by providing a subsidy limited to Rs. 1,200 per outlet per annum for advance stocking and transportation beyond taluk headquarters. Rs. 1.2 lakhs has been provided for the district during 1988-89.

Agricultural Extension Project

The extension service in the Department of Agriculture has undergone re-organisation, once during 1967 and the second time during 1978. Earlier to 1967, the extension system adopted the old production technology with the community development approach and after 1967, with the advent of high-yielding varieties, the new technology was started but with the old extension system, again under the community development set up. At the village level, the agricultural extension was entrusted to the multi- purpose extension worker. The district had the experience of Intensive Agricultural Area Programme and Intensive Agricultural District Programme earlier to 1978. During 1978, the extension system was further reorganised and it was known as training and visit system. Under the T & V system, the primary level workers were brought under the fold of the Agricultural Department under a system of hierarchy. The Primary level worker called Agricultural Assistant would himself visit the farmers through contact farmers in a regular schedule of 15 days on a fixed day and take all extension steps to see that the messages of improved agriculture are delivered to the farmer and he is persuaded to adopt them. The world bank aided Agricultural Extension Project (AEP) which has completed the extended period of one year by 31st March 1985 in the district is being extended for another period of five years under National Agricultural Extension Project (NAEP). The World Bank assisted NAEP which was introduced in the district as a second phase of the Composite Agricultural Extension Project under the T & V system of agricultural extension during 1985 is in its fourth year of operation in the district during 1988-89. The NAEP II has been introduced in the district in order to consolidate the gains of AEP by way of providing subject matter specialists (SMS) in the areas of soil and water management, inputs, farm management, farm implements, strengthening the trainings, organising farm trials, etc. under the department. The University of Agricultural Sciences components include providing extension coordinators, construction of seminar halls and provision of transport.

The second phase of NAEP began with a new thrust to improve the conducting of monthly and fortnightly workshops in order to make them skill oriented. During 1988-89, the Minimum Technology Package Approach (MTPA) has been introduced under NAEP and this is insisted on all contact farmers to an extent of 50

per cent in the case of small farmers, 25 per cent in case of medium farmers and 10 per cent in case of big farmers. The packages of technology is to be adopted under SMS verification (Farm Trials) programmes at one plot of 0.1 ha for paddy under different situations and 0.2 ha for other crops under rain-fed farming situations. Under NAEP, contact Block Demonstration Programme is also organised to demonstrate all package of practices and to serve as a meeting point when Agricultural Assistant and other extension personnel visit the village to meet the contact or fellow farmers. One day exhibition in a year is organised in every Assistant Agricultural Officers range by making use of locally available materials in order to educate the farmers on various aspects of modern agricultural technology.

The farm information unit set up under the department has undergone a big change after the introduction of AEP. The extension literature consists of all printed materials like hand- bills, posters, leaf-lets, pamphlets, booklets etc., to provide information support to the various extension programmes of the department. Daily press columns are written on the topics of the current interest for the farmers. Daily tips to farmers *(Raitharige Salahe)* are sent to Akashavani (AIR) for arranging broadcast and these tips are on current topics, useful to farmers. The departmental staff also helps the Akashavani staff for recording interviews of progressive farmers for broadcast. Cassette tapes are also utilised for recording the farmers' opinion, experiences on their adoption of new technology and interview with contact farmers etc. and they are played back during group meetings of farmers and other functions.

The University of Agricultural Sciences has a statutory responsibility to provide extension education to the entire State of Karnataka. There is an Extension Education Unit of the University around the Main Research Station, Hebbal. The Unit consists of a team of Extension Guides-one Guide located in each taluk and provided with a motor-cycle, supported by a small band of Subject Matter Specialists located at the headquarters. The work of the Guides is supervised by the Extension Leader who is provided with a jeep and who operates under the over-all guidance of the Director of Extension.

Karnataka Pradesh Krishik Samaj: The Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union served as farmers organisation before independence. Many progressive farmers were members of this Union. The union published a monthly journal in Kannada and a quarterly journal in English aimed at disseminating the improvements in agriculture. After Independence, the union was renamed as Krishik Samaj (Farmers Forum) and was affiliated to the National Krishik Samaj. Young Farmers Association was also organised on the youth wing, during that time. The monthly journal was continued as *Vyavasaya Patrike* (Agricultural journal) in Kannada. The Krishik Samaj and the Young Farmers' Association have sponsored many progressive farmers and young farmers under an exchange programme with foreign countries.

The Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation

The Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. was incorporated on 1.9.1967 under the Companies Act, 1956 with the following objectives: To work towards the development of agriculture and agro-based industries; to assist the farmers in the improved farming methods by supply of agricultural inputs, agricultural equipments, machineries, spares and accessories, etc., veterinary medicines, services of agricultural machinery for land and water development and tillage operations and such other activities in promoting modern agriculture. The Agro Engineering Services Department renders a) services by supplying tractors, bulldozers, power tillers etc., for land development and ploughing, and b) services of rigs and rock-blasting units for borewells and revitalising open wells. The Corporation has a workshop in Bangalore which undertakes the reconditioning works of custom hiring machinery and its components. The workshop also manufactures agricultural implements and there is a separate wing for spares, equipment and animal health. The Agro-Fruits Unit which was commissioned in 1975, has an installed capacity of 1,000 tonnes of manufactured fruit products per year. It processes and cans pineapple, mango products, jams, jellies, processed peas, tomato products etc. and squashes. The unit has also taken up export of the finished products.

Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd.

The Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation (KSCMF) which was established during the year 1943, took up the distribution of fertilizers from the Agricultural Department since 1960. At present, the Federation is an Apex body of the Taluka Marketing Societies (TAPCMS) and occupies a premier position in the distribution of agricultural inputs in the State and ensures the farmers remunerative prices for their produce through market intervention operations. The Federation operates through the co-operative network and supplies fertilizers to village level societies. The Federation is also supplying other pesticides in addition to Sahakar products. The Federation established the Pesticides Formulation Unit at Yeshwanthapur during 1975-76 at a cost of Rs. 2.75 lakhs. It was shifted to Peenya at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs and went into production in 1984. The chemicals formulated in the above unit comprise BHC, Carbaryl, DDT, Malathion, Quinolphos, Endosulfan, Dimethoate, Monocrotophos, Chloropyriphos, Phosphomidon and Methyl Parathion. The Federation's net profit as at the end of 1987-88 amounts to Rs. 51.92 lakhs after deducting the entire accumulation losses of the previous years. The Regional Marketing Manager, Bangalore Division has the jurisdiction over eight branch offices of KSCMF including Bangalore branch. The Federation undertakes marketing activities on a commercial basis both on a joint venture with the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) and as independent purchaser through TAPCMS and SCS or in Regulated Markets.

Karnataka Co-operative Oilseeds Growers' Federation Ltd.

The Karnataka Co-operative Oilseeds Growers' Federation Ltd. (KOF), Bangalore, the agency entrusted with the implementation of the project 'Restructuring edible oil and oilseeds production and marketing', was registered during 1984. At present, the project consists of 32 tq in the districts of Dharwar, Raichur, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Bellary and Chitradurga. The implementation of the project is being carried out through the co-operative structures consisting of Oilseeds Growers Co-operative Societies (OGCS) at the village level and Oilseeds Growers Federation at the State level. The project is designed to create an integrated co-operative system of production, procurement and processing of oilseeds and marketing of oil and by-products. The Federation (Apex Body) arranges for the supply of inputs to the member growers through the societies and also organises demonstrations and gives technical advice to the growers. Procurement of the farm produce is done through OGCS. The farmers get a remunerative price from the Federation. The oilseeds are processed in the Federation's own processing plant and the final products are marketed by the Federation. The OGCS members earn dividends and bonuses on the profits made by the Federation. The Federation has an oil packaging plant at Bangalore where oil is packed in plastic sachets and bottles. 'Safal' brand groundnut oil has been introduced in Bangalore. KOF's sales turnover went upto Rs. 442 million during the year ending 31.3.89 from Rs. 220 millions during the year 1986-87.

Institution of Agricultural Technologists: The Institution of Agricultural Technologists (IAT) was established during 1960 with the main objective of bringing together all technical persons interested in agricultural development, providing a forum for discussion, exchange and dissemination of scientific and technological matters pertaining to agricultural development and stimulating scientific and technological research on various aspects of agricultural development. It is an active branch of 'Indian Institution of Agricultural Technologists' (IIAT). The total number of members in the institution as on 31st March 1989 is 422 out of which, 337 are life members. The Institutions' Newsletter 'Krishi Tantrajnya', a quarterly journal, is being circulated among members. There are various sub-committees including programme, seminar, education, enrollment, building project and news letter committees, each headed by an elected Chairman.

Agricultural Implements

A majority of the farming community mostly uses only bullock drawn and hand operated implements. New implements have been developed for various farm practices like tillage, sowing, inter- cultivation, levelling and harvesting which are mostly bullock drawn except harvesting. In recent years, plant protection has become one of the important cultivation practices. Various types of hand operated sprayers and dusters are in use. About power operated implements, tractors, power

tillers, power sprayers and electric pumpsets are important. The following table gives the taluk-wise number of different agricultural implements and machinery used in the district as per 1983 livestock census.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Anekal	B'lore North	B'lore South	District (total)
1)	Seed-cum-fertilizer drills	540	285	1,806	2,631
2)	Seed drills	1,786	817	1,338	3,941
3)	Sprayers	615	144	498	1,257
4)	Wooden ploughs	8,318	4,761	3,939	17,018
5)	Steel ploughs	9,672	1,717	4,978	16,367
6)	Blade harrows	15,788	3,308	7,240	26,336
7)	Disc harrows	8,826	3,798	6,000	18,624
8)	Cultivators	4,045	777	1,822	6,644
9)	Animal carts	4,641	1,230	3,115	8,986
10)	Diesel engine pumpsets	147	57	143	347
11)	Electric pumpsets	2,539	719	1,308	4,566
12)	Power tillers	42	51	45	138
13)	Tractors	117	55	143	315

IRRIGATION

The irrigation potential is quite low in the district as there are no major rivers flowing in the district. Bangalore (Urban) district has about 461 tanks and most of these have been providing irrigation facilities to small patches of land that come under their respective *atchkats*. These tanks are widely dispersed and are of various dimensions. The usefulness of these tanks depends largely on the adequacy of rainfall in the catchment area of each tank. Consequently, the area actually irrigated varies from year to year. The total irrigable area under the tanks adds upto about 11,000 ha. In Bangalore district, well irrigation is also quite popular since quite a long time. In recent years, there has been a remarkable increase in the number of irrigation wells. The traditional devices such as *yeta* and *kapile* for lifting water from the wells as also the more recent device of diesel engine pumps have, during the past couple of decades, yielded place to electrically operated pumpsets. The production of vegetables and flowers in the garden lands that are being irrigated by wells and tanks has now become a characteristic feature of this district. A few particulars about wells are given here.

Wells	Total number	Gross potential created	Net area irrigated during 1986-87
		(ha)	(ha)
Dug wells	9,355	9,521	8,600
Shallow tube wells	3,841	6,097	5,997
Deep tube wells	296	720	694

A classification of irrigation area by sources of irrigation shows that tanks and wells account for 39 per cent and 44.7 per cent respectively, borewells account for 15.6 per cent of the total area under irrigation and the irrigated area amounts to about 18.5 per cent of the net area sown, the total irrigated area being 18,928 ha during 1987-88. The following table gives the taluk-wise particulars of irrigation during 1987-88.

Particulars	Anekal	B'lore North	B'lore South	District (total)
Surface irrigation potential (ha)	4,601	2,330	5,610	12,541
Ground water potential (ha)	3,248	3,412	4,078	11,738
No. of tanks	197	98	166	461
Potential created (ha)	4,502	2,142	4,447	11,091
Area irrigated (ha)	2,552	2,142	2,691	7,385
No. of anecuts	1	9	9	19
Atchkats (ha)	6	45	366	417
No. of lift irrigation schemes	1	-	4	5
Atchkats (ha)	121	-	707	828
No. of other minor irrigation works	2	1	-	3
Atchkats (ha)	15	10	-	25

As per the Minor Irrigation Census 1986-87, there were 464 surface flow irrigation schemes with a gross irrigation potential of 9,753 ha. During 1986-87, 9,189 hectares were provided with irrigation by surface flow irrigation schemes. There were 14 lift irrigation schemes (13 from rivers and one from tank) with a

gross irrigation potential of 958 ha of which 828 hectares were provided with irrigation by lift irrigation during 1986-87. About 36 per cent of the area in Anekal taluk and 58 per cent of the area in Bangalore North and Bangalore South taluks is situated in Cauvery basin area. Remaining area is distributed in Dakshina Pinakini basin area.

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture means cultivation of the garden or plantation *ie.* enclosed cultivation. The credit of horticultural development in the district goes entirely to the Lalbagh. Lalbagh has been the nucleus of all the horticultural activities in the princely Mysore state from its inception. Before Reorganisation, besides introduction, acclimatisation, propagation and popularisation of exotic ornamental plants, fruits and vegetables of various kinds, reputable work has been done in introduction and experimentation of number of economic and industrially important plants such as those yielding fibres, rubber, drugs, essential oils, dyes, tans, gums, resins, etc. At present, the department deals with various multi-aspects of the Horticultural Science dealing with the extension, research and technology connected to the cultivation of horticultural crops. The department also undertakes the development and maintenance of parks and gardens, hill-stations, development of organised nurseries and nursery trade, organising horticultural societies, etc. The unusually large concentration of population in Bangalore city has created a very good and perennial demand for vegetables and fruits. As a result, production of vegetables in the garden lands that are being irrigated by wells and tanks has now become a characteristic feature of Bangalore district. This is so particularly due to the relative ease with which these perishable items can be transported to the city for quick disposal. The major activities of the department in the district are grouped under three categories *viz.* the development of horticultural gardens, horticultural wealth of the district and its development and other development programmes.

Lalbagh-the State Botanical Garden

Hyder Ali, having imbibed the Mughul taste regarding gardens, planned Lalbagh at Bangalore principally on the model of that at Sira. Hyder Ali, during 1760, selected the spot about a kilometre east from the Fort and a few hundred metres west of the watch- tower to have a garden of an extent of 16 ha. The name was originally given to the garden by Hyder Ali due to its profusion of roses and other red flowers. Hyder Ali imported plants from Delhi, Lahore and Multan for the ornamentation of his garden. The garden was divided into square plots separated by drives and paths, along the sides of which fine cypress trees were planted. Separate plots were set apart for different fruit plants like the pomegranate and the fig and flowers like roses. The small tank at the south end of the Lalbagh was the main source of water, which was conveyed to the garden by an open ditch, and the plots were irrigated by open channels. After Hyder Ali, Lalbagh continued to be the pleasure garden of his son, Tipu Sultan. He improved the

garden and maintained a good collection of mango trees. Three old mango trees said to have been planted during his time are still flourishing in the garden. Tipu Sultan enriched the garden by the addition of varieties of flower plants by procuring seeds and plants from Kabul, Persia, Mauritius and Turkey. The tank water was not sufficient for the improved and expanded garden and was supplemented with well water, which was lifted by means of a *kapile.* Lalbagh grew to be a treasure house of rare and valuable collection of tropical and sub-tropical plants and indigenous and foreign fruit trees.

Lalbagh was taken over by the British in 1799 after Tipu's fall and it was owned by a military botanist, Major Waugh and remained in his possession until 1819. He showed great zeal in the improvement of the garden and introducing foreign plants. In 1819, Major Waugh gave the garden as a gift to the Governor-General, Marquess of Hastings.

Dr. Wallich, the Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta recommended acceptance of this garden as a branch of Bengal Presidency Botanic Garden, and accordingly it remained as its branch from 1819 to 31. On the British assumption of the province of Mysore in 1831, Lalbagh passed into the hands of Sir Mark Cubbon, the Chief Commissioner and remained so until 1839. Sir Mark Cubbon founded an Agri-Horticultural Society of India in 1839 and handed over Lalbagh to the Society. He helped the Society by providing convicts to work in the garden. The Society ceased to exist in 1842 and the garden once again came under the management of the Commissioner and remained so upto 1856. In August 1856, this garden was made the Government Botanical Gardens, entirely a Government establishment to carry out the higher objects of horticultural pursuits designed for the improvement of indigenous plants and for the introduction of exotic plants of economic importance. This was due to the efforts of Dr. Cleghorn, an Imperial Forest Officer. A committee consisting of the Secretary to the Commissioner, the Superintendent, Bangalore Division and Dr. Kirckpatrick was set up to take measures to preserve all the interesting botanical specimens and to make the ground attractive. During this time, the office of the Superintendent was constructed and the garden wall was also established.

William New assumed the charge of Lalbagh in April 1858 and in his superintendence, each succeeding year witnessed improvements; the collection of indigenous and exotic plants was expanded and this garden became one of the greatest attractions in Bangalore. The office of the Director of Government Gardens in Bangalore (from 1856 to 1881) was purely honorary. Colonel Puckle, I.D. Gordon and Col. W.R. Johnson succesively held the office. The Superintendent was incharge of the gardens. William New exchanged plants with other botanical institutions in India and abroad. To conserve water, the open channels for conveying water from the tank to the lower parts of the garden were brick-lined in 1859.

As the tank used to dry up in summer, New sunk three more additional wells to supplement the water supply to the garden. He prepared a complete list of plants in the garden and it was published in the *Journal of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh,* on 11th July 1861. The Lalbagh improved very much under the charge of New with a varied collection of Ferns, Cycades, Ardisias etc. brought from Coorg, the Nilgiris and Nagar. In 1862-63, through the sale of seeds, plants and other produce, the Lalbagh had earned Rs. 1,770. A. Black took charge of the garden in 1864.

John Cameron took charge of the garden in 1874 and expansion of the garden took place in his time. Vigorous and systematic introduction of new plants took place. Cameron also collected animals for the garden and Lalbagh was also zoo for some years but all the animals were later transferred to the Mysore Zoo. In 1889, five hectares of ground including *mantapam* (watchtower) were added. In the same year, sufficient land outside the main entrance gates was acquired for the frontage and new and elegant gates were erected. In 1894, four more hectares were acquired for the extension of botanical gardens and thus the area of the garden at the close of the 19th century was over 40 hectares. On November 28, 1889, Prince Albert Victor of Wales was given a reception in the garden by Chamaraja Wodeyar. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation of the Glasshouse on 30th November 1889. Built at a cost of Rs. 75,000, the Glasshouse called the Albert Victor Conservatory, is designed on the lines of the Crystal palace. Another important event in the annals of the Lalbagh has been the erection of the Equestrian statue of the late Maharaja of Mysore Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar in 1908. This statue was transferred from the Curzon Park at Mysore. The statue was wrought by noted English sculptor Onslow Ford at the Royal Academy of Arts, Astor.

G.H. Krumbiegel assumed charge of Lalbagh in 1908. A reservoir and the pumphouse were erected in 1919. After Krumbiegel, Rao Bahadur H.C. Javaraya, Dr. M.H. Marigowda, M.C. Maste Gowda, K.T. Krishnappa, Yeshwanth Ail and B.K. Bhattacharya took charge of the garden and improved it. The Glasshouse was extended towards eastern side during the year 1935. At present, the total area governed by the Glasshouse is 2,180 square metres. Now, Lalbagh has an area of about 97 hectares and it has become the guiding centre for research, extension and developmental activities of horticulture.

The famous horticultural shows, one on the Republic Day and other for the Independence Day are being conducted in the Glasshouse. The list of plants in the garden covers 127 families, 673 generas, 1,854 species and about 890 cultivars. Regarding Zoological species, an acquarium, deer, pigeon, parrots, rabbits and guinea pigs are maintained. Except in monsoon season, the average number of visitors are approximately 4,000 to 5,000 per day. The average number of visitors on Sundays and on special occasions like Ramzan, Bakrid, Pongal etc. goes upto 10,000. A well maintained library in the garden has got large collection of books, journals, magazines and research papers on horticultural and related subjects.

Cubbon Park

Sri Chamarajendra Park, popularly known as Cubbon Park is about 120 ha in area. It was created by the efforts of Col. Meade, who was the Commissioner (1870-75), though work had been initiated in 1864. Many government offices are situated in this Park including the High Court building (former Secretariat or the Athara Cutchery). The special features of the park are, the Public Library with blazing cannas intercepted by the tall Aracarias, and expansive lawns on either side, the picturesque avenues, shrubberies, clipped plants and hedges, the well distributed ornamental flowering and foliage trees, the beautiful annual garden in front of the statue of late Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar and fairy fountain opposite to it. In 1866, an equestrian statue of Mark Cubbon, a work by Baron Marochetts had been unveiled here. There is also 11 feet tall marble statue of Queen Victoria unveiled in 1906. It is the replica of a similar statue at Worcester in England and was wrought by Sir Thomas Brock. Dewan Rangacharlu's statue in front of the Library here was unveiled by Lord Hardinge in 1913. Lord Chelmsford unveiled the statue of King Edward in 1919.

Horticultural plants

I. Fruit Crops

Grapes (Vitis vinifera) occupy an area of 1,234 ha in the district. Bangalore blue variety of grapes are cultivated over an area of 950 ha. The fruit has round berry with thick skin. The thick skin easily slips from the pulp. The juice is thick, purple in colour and is good for bottling. The bunch is medium sized and compact. Anab-e-shahi variety is cultivated over an area of 175 ha. The fruit is white, oval, thick skinned, sweet and of excellent eating quality. The bunch is medium to large and moderately compact. Grape bunches do not ripe after harvest. The white varieties get golden colour when ripened and the black varieties get dark and uniform colour. The area under other grape varieties like Thompson seedless is about 100 ha in the district. The yield depends on the variety, age of vine and cultural practices adopted. The average yield per hectare is as follows. Bangalore Blue 20,000 to 25,000 kg per ha, Anab-e-Shahi 30,000 to 40,000 kg per ha and Thompson seedless 15,000 to 20,000 kg per ha.

Mango (Mangifera indica) is an important fruit crop, cultivated in an area of 715 ha in the district. There are number of mango varieties in the district like Totapari, Raspuri, Badami etc. Fruits are eaten, canned and pickled. The number of fruits harvested varies with the age of the tree. A tree aged between 11 to 20 years, yields about 500 to 1,500 fruits and older trees beyond 20 years yield 1,500 fruits per plant and more.

Guava (Psidium gujava) is generally found all over the district in orchards and also in the backyards. It is cultivated over an area of 141 ha in the district. Allahabad Safeda variety is very common. Local varieties are Bangalore Guava and Candra

Seebe. The economic yields are obtained from 7 to 8 years and onwards from planting. The tree flowers in three flushes during February, June and October. So, the harvest may overlap. The number of fruits depend on the age of the plant. On an average, a ten-year old tree may yield upto 1,500 fruits per year.

Sapota (Achras sapota) is one of the important tropical fruits and is becoming more popular in the district. It is grown in an area of about 600 ha. Cricket ball and Kalipatti with round and oval fruits respectively are popular sapota varieties. The economic yields from sapota can be obtained only from 7th year onwards. It flowers throughout the year. March to May and September to October are distinct periods. Fruits are harvested when they attain dull brown colour and become smooth on the surface. Average yield from a ten year old tree is around 1,000 to 1,500 fruits per plant.

Banana (Musa paradisiaca) is cultivated over an area of 260 ha. in the district. More popular banana varieties are *pacchabale, rasabale, yelakkibale, puttabale, chandrabale* and *boodabale*. The bunches come to harvest in 12 to 14 months after planting, depending upon the variety. Ratoon crop comes to harvest quickly in about 6 to 8 months. The average yield varies from 20,000 to 40,000 kg per hectare.

Papaya (Carica papaya) is a quick growing fruit crop and it is cultivated over an area of 175 ha. Papaya fruits are ready for harvest by about 9 to 10 months after planting. Fruits are borne throughout the year. The plants can be retained for three years for getting fruits. Average yield varies from 75 to 100 tonnes per ha. If it is grown for papain, annual yield of papain varies from 500 to 700 grams per plant per year. Papain is obtained from the latex of raw fruits, a valuable enzyme used in several medicinal and industrial preparations.

Other fruit crops cultivated in the district are lime and lemons *(Citrus spp)* 190 ha, pomegranate *(Punica granatum)* 50 ha and water melon *(Citrullus vulgaris)* 56 ha.

II. Vegetables

Tomato (Lycopersicum esculentum) is a popular vegetable extensively cultivated over the district in an area of 690 ha. Tomato varieties suitable for the district are Pusa Ruby, Siox, Hybrid Karnataka, NTDR-1, Roma, Manipa, Selection-4 and Selection- 22. Harvesting starts from 10 to 12 weeks after transplanting and continues for six to eight weeks depending upon the variety and season. The ideal months for planting tomato are October and November. About 20,000 to 25,000 kg fruits can be obtained per ha. Hybrid variety may yield upto 50,000 kg per ha.

Potato (Solanum tuberosum) is another popular vegetable grown over an area of 400 ha in the district. This is essentially a winter crop and thrives well in cool climate. Kufri Jyoti, Kufri Kuber, Kufri Chandramukhi and Up-to-date are the important varieties of potato. The crop can be harvested when the aerial stems and foliage turn yellowish brown and start drying up. An average irrigated crop yields about 15,000 to 20,000 kg per ha. Tubers should be cured for 10 to 15 days in a well ventillated place after harvesting.

French bean (Phaseolus vulgaris) is a popular leguminous vegetable grown in the district in an area of about 400 ha. It is a short duration crop and can be harvested within 60 days. The important varieties are Bangalore local, Contender, Selection-2 and Selection-5. Best crop can be harvested from the crop grown during monsoon and early summer. Three to four pickings are made in case of bush bean. About 6,250 kg green pods can be obtained per hectare. In case of pole bean (Kentucky wonder), the number of picking are more and yield from pole bean is about 12,500 kg per ha crop.

Brinjal (Solanum melongena) is a vegetable commonly grown throughout the year. It is cultivated in an area of about 300 ha and the important varieties grown are Erengere, Kengeri and Arka Sheel. About 30,000 to 50,000 kg brinjals can be obtained from one ha crop.

Cabbage (Brassica oleracea var capitata) is another major vegetable grown over an area of 300 ha in the district. The important varieties cultivated are Pride of India, Golden Acre, Early drum head, Late drum head and Danish ball head. An average cabbage crop yields about 20,000 to 25,000 kg per hectare.

Other vegetable crops cultivated in the district include carrot (*Daucus carota*) 78 ha, beetroot (*Beta vulgaris*) 36 ha, *bhendi* (*Hibiscus esculentus*) 200 ha, cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*) 80 ha, knolkhol (*Brassica oleracia var caulorapa*) 51 ha, radish (*Raphanus sativus*) 64 ha, peas (*Pisum sativum*) 42 ha, gourd varieties 116 ha and leafy vegetables 241 ha. Leafy vegetables include *menthya, dantu* (*Amaranthus* sp) *chakkotha, sabsigesoppu, harivesoppu* apart from coriander and *karibevu* (*Murraya koinigii*).

III. Floriculture

Bougainvillia: Bougainvillia marypalmer and *Bougainvillia mahra* are the outstanding introduced varieties. *B. thimma, B. rao, B. vellayani B. laxminarayana, B. sharma* etc. are the chief variegated varieties produced and named at Lalbagh. All these varieties have acclaimed as the best for their extremely beautiful variegated flowers. Lalbagh is said to be the finest comprehensive collection of bougainvillias from all parts of the world. *Hibiscus rosasinensis* or *dasavala* is another flower cultivated in the district. There are about 30 varieties and the size of these flowers varies from 3 cm to 20 cm across having different colour shades.

Crotons: The crotons are popular as *'Pride of Bangalore'*. A largest comprehensive collection of crotons with crazy colours and dancing colours are being maintained at Lalbagh. The cherished and illustrious names of almost all the top world personalities find a noble place along with a new croton seedling developed and maintained at Lalbagh gardens. There are about 132 varieties of bougainvillias, 134 varieities of hibiscus and 236 varieties of crotons at the Lalbagh gardens.

Jasmine: Jasminum spp or *mallige* is an important commercial flower crop grown for its attractive and scented flowers. The different varieties of Jasmine grown are *Jasmine arborescens* (*navamallige*), J. *auriculatum* (*sujimallige*) and J.

officinate (*sannajaji mallige*). All these varieties are perennial creepers and climbers. All are known for their sweet fragrance. *Kakada* (*Jasminum pubescens*) or *kadumallige* yields flowers throughout the year except from March to May and *gundumallige* (*Jasminum sambae*) variety flowers from March to October. The economic yield of Jasmine is generally obtained for about 10 to 15 years under usual management. An average crop of Jasmine produces about 10,000 to 15,000 kg flowers per ha.

Chrysanthemum indicum or *shavantige* is cultivated over an area of 120 ha in the district. The other variety commonly cultivated is *Chrysanthemum frutescens*. These flowers attract a remunerative market. The average crop yields about 15,000 kg flowers per hectare. Marygold (*Tagetes erecta*) or *chandumallige* is another popular flower crop, cultivated over an area of 60 ha in the district. The crop is grown throughout the year and the orange and the white coloured are the commercial varieties. Tuberose (*Polianthus tuberosa*) or *sugandaraja* is another important flower crop, grown in an area of about 25 ha. The flowers have a lucrative market. About eight tonnes of flowers can be obtained per ha from a well maintained garden.

Roses (*Rosa indica*) are grown for their cut flowers and they occupy an area of about 70 ha in the district. As many as 500 varieties are found in the district. *Rosa damascena, Rosa centifolia, Rosa maschata,* and *R. invalucrata* are cultivated as ornamental plants. All the cultivated multi-flowered roses are the hybrids of crossing *R. gallica with R. damascena, R. centifolia and R. indica.* The flowers are available in the market throughout the year. About two to two-and-a-half lakh flowers per hectare can be obtained from a well maintained rose garden.

A number of trees, shrubs, creepers and bulbs are cultivated in home gardens, orchards and gardens, for their flowers which are used for worshipping, preparing garlands, bouquets, etc. Among them, the following are worth mentioning. 1) *Passiflora caerulea* (*neeli jumuki huvu*), 2) *Thunbergia mysorensis* (*kamanabillu balli*), 3) *Barleria cristata* (*spatika*), 4) *Bauhinia tomentosa* (*vanasampige*), 5) *Cestrum auranticum* (*Queen of the Night*), 6) *Crossandra sp* (*kanakambara*), 7) *Hibiscus mutabilis* (*bettadavare*), 8) *Nerium odorum* (*kanigalu*), 9) *Nyctanthes arbortristis* (*parijata*), 10) *Lagerstroemia flos-reginae* (*Pride of India*), 11) *Lagerstroemia roseus* (*Queen of flowers or holedasavala*), 12) *Plumeria acuminata* (*Temple tree or devaganigalu*), 13) *Aster spp.*, 14) *Canna aurea*, 15) *Dahlia cactus* and 16) *Nelumbium speciousum* (*kendavare*). Different varieties of several flowering plants both cultivated and wild are being collected and maintained at Lalbagh and other gardens for breeding work. The department also helps the cultivators by providing facilities like distribution of seedlings, planting materials and loans.

IV Plantation and spices crops

Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) is one of the important commercial crops of the district and the total area under this crop is more than 2,700 ha. Two varieties,

namely, tall and dwarf are extensively cultivated in the district. The tall ones start yielding from 5 to 10 years and produces good quality nuts, copra and oil. The dwarf variety grows slowly and starts bearing within three or four years after planting and yields good tender nuts. It is revealed by experiments that hybrid palms bred by the crossing of these two varieties yield quality nuts. This encouraging fact has given an impetus to take up hybridization work of coconut palms. Coconuts are harvested throughout the year as and when they mature. The main harvesting season is summer. Average yield is about 80 to 100 nuts per plant per year. Proper fertilization and plant protection measures help in the increased yields of the palm. The *anabe roga* (*Ganoderma lucidium*) is a detrimental disease to this crop. A scheme to control this disease is put into operation and since then, the disease is kept under check. Cereal crops, leguminous crops or pineapple or banana are grown as inter-crops in the initial years and afterwards, mulberry, banana or pine-apple are suitable as inter-crops. Fodder grasses such as hybrid napier or Guinea grass along with the leguminous fodder crops are also raised in coconut gardens to overcome the scarcity of fodder. It has been found that raising these crops in one hectare of coconut garden can support four dairy animals.

Arecanut (*Areca catechu*) is cultivated over an area of 90 ha in the district. Raising of betel vines (*Piper betel*) always goes with areca. All the cultivators who cultivate areca will take up betel vine cultivation as an inter-crop. Banana, pineapple and guinea grass are also suitable as inter-crops. In is estimated that the yield of betel vine is between 10 to 30 lakhs of leaves per ha. *Mysore ele* is the popular local variety grown in the district besides *kareballi* and *ambadiballi*. The *ambadi* variety leaves are light green in colour, sweet in taste while *kareballi* bears leaves with dark green colour, thicker than *ambadi* and bitter in taste. *Kareballi* variety is comparatively hardy and partially resistant to pests and diseases and yields more than that of *ambadi*.

Chillies (*Capsicum annum*) represents the important spice crops of the district and is grown both under rain-fed and irrigated conditions. It is cultivated in an area of 180 ha in the district.

Other plantation and spices crops of the district are Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*) 40 ha, Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*) 33 ha, Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) 49 ha, Garlic (*Allivum sativum*) 13 ha and Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) 284 ha.

Horticultural Farms and Nurseries

Horticultural farms have taken up scientific methods of cultivation of fruits and vegetables of exotic and indigenous varieties besides maintaining the varietal collection of fruits and vegetables, introduction and acclimatisation work. These farms have succeeded in meeting the horticultural needs of the cultivators of that area. The nurseries at the taluk levels have taken up the task of raising the fruit

seedlings, rooted cuttings and seedlings of plantation and spices crops, grafts, bud-plants etc. in order to distribute them to the cultivators. These farms also serve as the centres of learning improved techniques of the cultivational aspects of various horticultural crops and also to supply the seedlings and rooted cuttings of fruits, plantation and spices crops to the local cultivators. The following statement provides the particulars of Horticultural farms/Nurseries in the district.

Sl. no.	Name of the Farm/Nursery	Extent of Farm in ha	Year of establishment	Important plants in the farm	
1)	Hulimavu Horticultural Farm, Bannerghatta Rd	17.33	1966-67	Sapota	825
				Coconut	218
				Pomegranate	92
				Guava	852
				Mango	172
				Others	174
2)	Indiranagar Horticultural Farm, Old Madras Road	3.28	1973-74	Sapota	152
				Mango	100
				Guava	150
				Pomegranate	65
				Coconut	30
				Others	66
3)	Kengeri Nursery	0.30	1966-67	Coconut	16
4)	Anekal Nursery	0.20	1966-67	Pomegranate	8
5)	Sirjakanahalli Horticultural Farm, Anekal	6.1	1966-67	Mango	155
				Cashew	280
				Others	233
6)	Kannamangala Improved Coconut Nursery	34.00	1971-72	Coconut seedlings	4,179
				Cahew	570

The details of seedlings raised in these farms (upto 1986-87) were as follows: Mango 5,230, Mango grafts 3,650, Pomegranate 1,850, Guava 6,500, Sapota 200, Vegetable seedlings 40,000 and others 19,000.

Export Oriented Farms

Growing vegetables and flowers for export is a specialised job where one has to be familiar with scientific methods of cultivation, hybrids, lesser known varieties and improved management techniques. Both activities have now assumed increased economic importance and many individuals and organisations have taken them in a big way. The All India Scheduled Caste Development Co-operative Society (ASCOS) is one such organisation which has embarked on an ambitious project to develop export- oriented vegetable-cum-flower farms. The Government have given 28 ha of land at Kannamangala in Bangalore South taluk and 200 ha in Kunigal taluk of Tumkur district to a Society on a 99 year lease. Out of the total area of 228 ha, ASCOS plans to utilize 120 ha for growing flowers and 100 ha for growing vegetables. Cultivation of vegetables is an important source of farm income because it yields a higher tonnage per unit area within the shortest possible time. The Production of ornamental foliage plants has also gained importance in recent years. Foliage plants are in great demand for indoor decoration in homes, offices, hotels, shops and other establishments. In addition, there is a good scope for exporting them. The farm, in addition to earning a large quantum of foreign exchange, will provide employment to a large number of landless labourers belonging to the poorer sections of the society.

The Mysore Horticultural Society: The Society was started in 1912 at Lalbagh and is working as an adjunct of the Department of Horticulture. It commands a wide membership. The famous horticultural shows and the garden competitions are held twice a year under the auspices of the society to encourage gardening, vegetable and fruit growing among the city dwellers. The society publishes quarterly magazines 'Lalbagh Journal' and 'Totagara' (in Kannada). Till 1952, the activities of the society were restricted to Bangalore city only. Branches of the society have been started in all the taluk headquarters.

Grape Growers Marketing and Processing Cooperative Society: The increased interest of the cultivators to takeup grape cultivation in wider areas and consequent increased production of grape fruits every year have necessitated the starting of the above Society. The Society started functioning during the year 1959. The Society aims mainly in coming to the rescue and help of the grape cultivators by way of extending them all the facilities for taking up grape cultivation and also to organise marketing facilities to assure the grower a good price for his produce. The Society also helps the cultivators by way of organising supply of fruit plants.

Indian Institute of Horticultural Research

The Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (IIHR), Hesaraghatta, was established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) to conduct research on all aspects of horticultural crops such as fruits, vegetables, ornamental and medicinal and aromatic crops in order to improve their productivity, quality and utility. Though, the Institute started functioning with effect from September 5,

1967 at the ICAR headquarters, New Delhi, the main station was established on February, 1968 at Bangalore with its office at 255, Upper Palace Orchards, Bangalore City and the experiment station of 266 ha at Hessaraghatta, located about 25 km from the city. In order to effectively tackle a wide range of problems in the major horticultural crops, the Institute is organised into thirteen divisions. Institute is one of the main centres for conducting research under the All India Coordinated Improvement Project on the following crops/insects *viz.* fruits, vegetables, floriculture, medicinal and aromatic crops, betelvine, mushroom, post-harvest technology, weed control, pesticide residue and honey bee research. The Institute has been recognised as a centre of Advanced Studies in Tropical Horticulture under the UNDP Project in collaboration with the University of Agricultural Sciences. The Institute has also been recognised for post- graduate research by many universities including the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

A Trainer's Training Centre which was established initially at Central Horticultural Experiment Station, Chethalli in Kodagu district on December 1, 1976, was shifted to Hessaraghatta from November 1, 1979. The training is imparted to Horticultural Teachers of Krishi Vijnyana Kendras and Officers of the Department of Horticulture and Agriculture. The trainees are selected from different States and Union Territories. Besides, trainees from Nepal, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Sudan have also received the training. The Institute has 266 ha of farm for undertaking research work on horticultural crops. The Institute has been providing nucleus planting seed materials of improved varieties of horticultural crops evolved at the Institute to interested farmers and to private and government agencies.

The Information Centre for Horticultural Sciences is a non-profit organisation and the library of this information centre came into existence in 1968, renamed as Nehru Library in 1988. About 58 new varieties of horticultural crops have been released by the Institute. Earlier, the Institute was releasing new varieties through its own variety release committee. At present, the release of varieties is being made through the State Variety Release Committee. The prefix Area with several varieties signifies Arkavatiriver on the bank of which the institute is located. The varieties released are as follows: A decade of research work on grape breeding at Bangalore has resulted in release of the following four promising hybrids *viz.* Arkavati (Black Champa X Thompson Seedless) during 1980, Arka Kanchan (Anab-e-Shahi X Queen of the Vineyards) 1980, Arka Shyam (Bangalore Blue X Black Champa) 1980 and Arka Hans (Bangalore Blue X Anab-e-Shahi) 1980. Mango breeding work carried out at Bangalore have yielded on promising hybrid No. 10 (Banganapalli X Alphonso). Intensive breeding work undertaken in the division of vegetable crops has resulted in the evolution and the release of the following high-yielding and good quality varieties of vegetable crops. Bitter gourd - Arka Harit (1972), Bottle gourd - Arka Bahar (1984), Brinjal -Arka Sheel (1972), Arka Shirish (1972), Arka Kusumakar (1972) and Arka Navneet (1975), Beans-Arka Komal (1984), Capsicum -Arka Basant (1984), Arka Gaurav (1984) and Arka Mohini (1984), Longmelon-Arka Sheetal (1984), Musk melon- Arka Jeet (1970) and Arka Rajhans (1970), Onion-Arka Pragati (1984), Arka Kalyan (1984) and Arka Niketan (1984), Pumpkin-Arka Suryamukhi (1970), and Arka Chandan (1972), Radish-Arka Nishant (1980), Round melon-Arka Tinda (1970), Squash-Patty pan (1972), Tomato-Arka Saurabh (1984) and Arka Vikas (1984), Water-melon-Arka Manik (1980) and Arka Jyoti (1971). Among Ornamentals, Bougainvillea-Chitravati (Lalbagh x Red glory) 1979, Dr. H.B. Singh (Trinidad x Formosa) 1977, Jawaharlal Nehru (1975), Purple wonder (Formosa x Trinidad) 1979, Sholay (1977) and Usha 1977; Chrysanthemum-Indira 1980, Red gold (Flirt x Valentine) 1980, Rakhee 1980, Shoba 1980 and Apsara (1980); Gladiolus-Nazrana (Black Jack x Friendship) 1979, Sapna (Queen Woodpecker x Friendship) 1979, Poonam (1979) and Meera (1979); Hibiscus-Aikta (1976), Anuradha (1978), Ashirwad (1978), Bharat Sundari (1976), Chitralekha (1976), Dilruba (1976), Geetanjali (1972), Ratna (1979), Red Saturn (1978), Phulkari (1976), Smt Indira Gandhi (1974) and Tribal Queen (1972). Research conducted at Bangalore since 1968 has resulted in the release of Arka Upkar, a high- yielding clone of dioscorea (*Dioscorea floribunda*) during 1980 among medicinal crops.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES

Animal husbandry is being practised as an adjunct to agriculture since generations. Livestock development has been undergoing revolutionary changes in recent years. In recent decades, dairying and poultry keeping has assumed considerable economic importance. Since the agricultural holdings are small and mechanization has not made much headway, even now agriculture is largely dependent upon the draught power of the bullocks. The value of the farmyard manure consisting mainly of the animal refuse is also very much appreciated by the farmers even though they are by now quite familiar with the use of chemical fertilizers. Thus possession of land and livestock are very much interlinked and one hardly finds a land holder of any substance without a pair of bullocks and at least one or two cows and buffaloes. The adoption of modern techniques of breeding, feeding, management and disease control has contributed to the enhancement of the productivity of livestock. The approach to cattle development is intensive cross breeding of indigenous cattle, using superior germplasm of exotic sires to bring about improvement in genetic potential for increasing milk production and for draught purposes. The district is quite advanced in raising poultry, having the fourth place in the state in poultry wealth.

Livestock wealth

The cattle found in the district are mainly of the popular Hallikar breed. Animals of Amrut Mahal breed are also found in substantial numbers. The Hallikar cattle formed the nucleus of famous breeds of draught cattle. The breeding of this type is undertaken throughout the district by individuals on a small scale from early times. These are good draught cattle but poor milkers. The Amrut Mahal

breed is very active and famous for their power of endurance. These bullocks are specially suited for trotting and quick transport. This breed is generally poor in milk yields. Murrah buffalo breed is massive, black with infrequent white markings. Surti buffalo breed is medium sized, well shaped, with straight back and sickle shaped horns. These breeds are used as milch animals in the district. Improved breeds of cattle like Holstein Friesian, Jercy and Reddane are quite popular in the district. The taluk-wise figures (1988) of various species is give below.

Livestock statistics 1988

Particulars	Anekal	B'lore North	B'lore South	B'lore City
Cows	56,128	50, 395	66,040	32,995
Buffaloes	11,121	13,237	12,612	6,634
Sheep	32,266	23,427	33,699	2,357
Goats	11,993	14,033	13,098	1,751
Pigs	232	2,177	1,567	527
Poultry	5,01,472	1,21,287	2,33,331	60,550

Veterinary services

In order to protect the livestock population against contagious and non-contagious diseases, there are about 70 veterinary institutions during 1987-88. There are two veterinary hospitals in the district, one at Cantonment area in Bangalore North taluk and the other at City in Bangalore South taluk. There are 25 veterinary dispensaries in the district at Anekal, Attibele, Sarjapur, Dommasandra, Bannerghatta and Maranur in Anekal taluk; Malleswaram, Ulsoor, Byata, Jalahalli, Yeshwanthapur, Byadarahalli and Sondekoppa in Bangalore North taluk; and Jayanagar, Kengeri, Shoolay, Gavipura Guttahalli, Thyagarajanagara, Gunjur, Krishnarajapura, Dommasandra, Madivala, Rajajinagar, Kadugodi and Tavarekere in Bangalore South taluk. There are eleven Rural Veterinary Dispensaries in the district at Hulimangala in Anekal taluk; Harohalli, Doddanekkundi, Kakolu, Gantiganahalli, Makali and Jeevanahalli in Bangalore North taluk and Kaggalipura, Ramohalli, Panathur and Medihalli in Bangalore South taluk. There are 31 Artificial Insemination Units in the district at Samandur, Mayasandra, Haragadde, Guddahatti, Mugaluru, B. Hosahalli, Handenahalli, Muttanallur, Huskur, Jigani, Chandapura and Hebbagodi in Anekal taluk; Kavalbyrasandra, Hennur, Jakkur Civil Station, Malleswaram, Singanaikanahalli, Nadagowdara Gollahalli, Doddabommasandra, Byrati, Dasanapura, Chikkajala and Bagalur in Bangalore North taluk; and City hospital, Bidarahalli, Dommaluru, Madivala, Gavipura Guttahalli and Immadihalli in Bangalore South taluk. There are two Artificial Insemination Sub-centres at Kengeri in Bangalore South taluk and Sarjapur in Anekal taluk. The objectives of these institutions are to provide veterinary aid, health coverage and breeding facilities to livestock population. The biologicals required for the control of contagious diseases are being produced at the Institute of Animal Health and Biologicals, Hebbal. Other types of vaccines are being purchased from outside. During 1986-87, the number of in-patients and out- patients treated was 2,59,406, castrations performed 1,896, artificial inseminations 98,186, calves born 12,721 and number of inoculations given against Rinderpest 61,097, Black quarter 12,625, Foot and mouth 7,909 and Rabies 1,509 respectively.

The Key village scheme: The Key village centre at Hessaraghatta serves a group of six villages *viz.* Hessaraghatta, Gollahalli, Shivakote, Chikbanavar, Bettahalasur and Marasandra by taking up intensive animal husbandry activities. The activities include artificial insemination of cows and buffaloes, castration of scrub bulls, prevention and control of animal disease, treatment of sterility and minor ailments. The progress achieved under the scheme during 1985-86 and 1986-87 is as follows: artificial insemination, cows 5,278/5,746, buffaloes 441/546, calves born, cows 645/947, buffaloes 17/33, castrations performed 1,397/1,436, animals vaccinated against Haemorrhagic septicaemia-/1,618, black quarters 8,447/5,248, Rinderpest 878/178 and Foot and mouth 1,965/450.

Cattle fairs: The cattle fairs are held almost invariably as adjuncts to the annual festivities connected with various local deities, from 8 to 10 days duration. Facilities for drinking water and veterinary aid are provided at these fairs. Further, to encourage the best animals to gather, medals and certificates are awarded at these shows on the day the religious festivities come to close. The incentives offered during cattle fairs have succeeded in producing a large class of professional cattle breeders. It is a pleasant sight to watch the breeders tending their cattle with utmost care and tenderness. Three cattle fairs are held in Anekal taluk *viz.* the Yellamma Devaru fair at Hennagara, Jigani hobli is of 10 days duration in January and about 20,000 cattle are gathered, the Madduramma Devaru fair at Huskur, Sarjapur hobli is of 8 days duration in March and about 5,000 cattle are gathered and the Byataraya Swamy fair at Mugalur, Sarjapur hobli is of 8 days duration in December and about 10,000 cattle are gathered. In Bangalore North taluk, the Bheemeshwara Swamy fair at Makali, Dasanapura hobli is of 8 days duration in January and about 10,000 cattle are gathered.

Dairy Development

The integrated dairy development based on the Anand pattern was initiated in Karnataka under the Karnataka dairy development project. The world bank aided project with an outlay of Rs. 51 crores and an aid component of 30 million dollars was initiated in 1974. A new organisation, Karnataka dairy development corporation came into existance to implement the project and the actual field work

was taken up in 1975. The project was implemented in eight southern districts of Karnataka including Bangalore. The aim of the project was to increase milk production by providing technical inputs at village level institutions and develop facilities for milk collecting, processing and marketing. The project originally to complete within eight years by the end of September 1982 was closed in September 1984 after extending the project period twice each time by one year. As the World Bank aided project came to an end, extending dairy development project to the entire state under operation Flood II including expanding the activities already established under the World Bank project was taken up. The implementing organisation was also converted from KDDC to KMF (Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Limited) to complete three-tier system as proposed under Anand Pattern. Under the World Bank aided project, the following achievements were accomplished: establishment of Mother Dairy at Bangalore (2 lakh litres per day capacity), expansion of existing Bangalore dairy to a capacity of 1.5 lakh litres per day and the establishment of cattle feed mill at Bangalore to produce about 100 tonnes of cattle feed per day.

The objective of Rs. 82.61 crores operation Flood II project is to extend the dairy development activities on the Anand pattern to the entire state. The programme was implemented in a phased manner in the district by the expansion of World Bank assisted programme under operation Flood II. Bangalore union was bifurcated on 25.8.1987 as Bangalore and Kolar unions. As National Dairy Programme II is being launched throughout the country as OF III, the ongoing activities taken up under OF II will be continued under OF III. It is also proposed to take up the left over activities under OF II as part of OF III. Thus, the project proposal incorporating the unimplemented part of OF II and further requirement of dairy development has been prepared as individual sub-project proposals for each union and centralised activity. The proposals has been submitted to NDDB for appraisal during 1988. Mother dairy B'lore would be expanded to a capacity of about six lakh litres per day. Bangalore Urban and Rural District Co-operative Milk Producers Societies Union was started in 1976 and 563 dairy co-operative societies (DCS) were registered upto September 1988. About 91,000 members were enrolled and 37 milk routes were established. About 508 dairy co- operative societies were covered under Animal Health programme, 63 staff members were trained in artificial insemination and co- operation. The number of members per DCS were 172, quantity of milk procured per DCS per day was 246 kg and the milk procured per day was about 1,30,000 kg in Bangalore union.

The Bangalore Dairy, Bangalore and Mother Dairy, Yelahanka are meeting the demand for milk and milk products in Bangalore city and surrounding towns. Toned and standardised milk is sold in bulk to institutional consumers and in sachets of half litre and one litre to individual consumers.

Cattle Feed Plants: Two cattle feed plants have been established by KMF in the state and one plant is situated at Rajankunte, Yelahanka hobli in Bangalore

North taluk. It has a capacity of producing 10 tonnes cattle feed per day and the quality balanced cattle feed is supplied to milk producers at reasonable rates. Cattle feed is distributed to farmers through the Dairy Co- operative Societies. The plant at Rajankunte was commissioned during February 1983. About 78,200 tonnes of cattle feed was manufactured from April 1983 to September 1988 at the cattle feed plant, Rajankunte and about 77,300 tonnes was sold to milk producers.

Liquid Nitrogen Plants of 23 litres per hour capacity at Bangalore and 6 litres per hour capacity at Hessaraghatta have been commissioned during May 1987. About 13,780 litres of liquid Nitrogen has been produced at Hessaraghatta plant and 13,740 litres was sold during the quarter ending September 1988.

Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station

The Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station was started at Hessaraghatta during 1947 with the main objectives to produce bulls of outstanding merit for artificial insemination programme, to maintain the purity of the indigenous breeds like Amrut Mahal and Hallikar, to conduct studies on cross breeding of local cattle with exotic breeds like Jercy, Holstien Friesian and Red Dane, to supply fodder seeds and cuttings, to train the farmers and beneficiaries in improved dairy husbandry practices and to undertake pig breeding programme. This station maintains a nucleus herd of Holstein Friesian for production of pedigreed bulls for distribution to various centres in the state for semen production. The area of this farm is about 440 hectares out of which, grassland comprises of 280 hectares. The station has also Rabbit rearing section. The total herd strength and other particulars are as follows.

Sl.no.	Particulars	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
I.	Breeds:					
1)	H.F.	89	85	78	76	76
2)	Sindi: Jercy	53	50	48	47	37
3)	Sindi: RD	24	19	18	17	8
4)	Sindi: HF	25	27	26	22	20
5)	HK: JR	22	18	27	26	28
6)	HK: RD	23	25	16	4	1
7)	HK: HF	36	30	28	38	39
8)	AM:JR	8	12	30	19	19
9)	AM:HF	17	13	12	16	19
10)	AM:RD	6	-	-	-	-
11)	Amrutmahal (AM)	37	14	8	6	5
12)	Farm bulls	72	67	48	55	-
13)	Jercy (JR)	41	44	37	38	-
14)	CSB Bulls	-	47	30	51	
15)	Hallikar (HK)	-	-	-	-	47
	Total	463	431	432	394	350

Sl.no.	Particulars	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
II.	No.of cows in milk	114	80	95	70
III.	Total quantity of milk produced (tonnes)	298	219	259	223
IV.	Quantity of milk per cow per day in kg	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.8
V.	Total expenditure in lakhs of Rs.	9.75	11.87	12.42	13.43
VI.	Income (in lakhs of Rs.)	8.89	8.90	13.65	10.48

The Pig Breeding Station at the Hessaraghatta farm is engaged in breeding pigs of exotic breeds and supplying them to the farmers and breeders. This centre also serves as a training centre in modern pig husbandry. The swine breeding policy aims at usage of the exotic breeds of pigs like the Land Race, the Large White or Yorkshire, Hampshire and Wessex Saddle back for the pure breeding and upgrading the local pigs. The progress achieved at pig breeding centre is as follows:

Sl.no.	Particulars	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1)	No. of piglings born	343	590	423	444	28
2)	No. of pigs distributed	154	367	316	220	27
3)	Income from the sale of piglings, pork etc '000 Rs.	93	239	171	245	-
4)	Income from the sale of pig manure '000 Rs.	35	35	35	35	41

National Dairy Development Board

The National Dairy Development Board was constituted in September 1965 to replicate the Anand Pattern dairy co-operatives in other parts of India in an effort to improve the income of the rural milk producers. The Board is providing guidance to Central and State Governments, Corporations or local bodies in setting up dairies, milk product factories, dairy extension, rural milk creameries, cattlefeed compounding factories and other allied plants or industries. The responsibility for implementation of Operation Flood rests largely on the NDDB's regional offices in New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Bangalore and Anand. Operation Flood is now 19 years old and has entered its third phase. Operation Flood's mandate is to replicate Anand in other milksheds by (1) organising milk procurement at remunerative prices through economically viable village cooperatives, (2) providing efficient marketing of rurally produced milk and milk products by building dairy plants to process all the milk offered by producers and to provide an adequate supply of milk to consumers (3) developing a transportation and storage network and (4) increasing the productivity of cattle and buffaloes through better feeding,

breeding and management practices. The NDDB'S assistance was mainly in the form of advice on all technical matters and procurement of equipment for field artificial insemination programmes and frozen semen production stations. The NDDB is helping the State Dairy Federations to build up their own capabilities for cooperative organisation at the village level and provides extension material to intensify the extension work.

National Dairy Research Institute

The Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying established in 1923 came to be known later as Indian Dairy Research Institute and subsequently as Southern Regional Station while the main National Dairy Research Institute was shifted to Karnal, Haryana. The Institute is located on a 62.4 hectares of land at Adugodi, about seven km. from the city. The objectives of the Institute are (1) education and training in the field of dairy science at undergraduate and post-graduate levels (2) to carry out research in different disciplines of dairy science (3) extension and advisory work and to render consultancy in the area of dairy farming and industry and (4) to undertake collaborative programme both at national and international levels. The station has a herd strength of 400 cross-bred cattle and buffaloes with a forage production farm and an experimental dairy with a capacity to process 2,000 litres of milk and for manufacturing milk products. The station has 38 scientists supported by 81 technical and 244 supporting staff. The areas of specialisation available are in Animal Reproduction, Animal Nutrition and Physiology, Dairy Chemistry, Dairy Bacteriology, Dairy Technology, Economics and Management and Extension. Considerable amount of research work has been carried out on various aspects of production and processing and number of candidates have obtained their M.Sc. and Ph.D in several disciplines. The station has till now trained candidates for different courses, I.D.D.- 1,800, short course-2,000 and Post-graduate-150. Apart from this, about 15,000 candidates have also been exposed to other short courses, since inception. The proven technology is continuously transferred to the cattle owners and farmers in rural areas. Artificial insemination for impregnation of cows with superior germ-plasm has been undertaken in the villages around the station for increasing the number of improved dairy animals. A progeny testing programme is also in operation. Assistance to farmers through lab to land programme for increasing crop production, dairy animal keeping, piggery, poultry and sericulture have been extended by the Institute.

BBF and FSB, Hessaraghatta

An Integrated Bull Breeding Farm and Frozen Semen Bank was established during 1985 with a total outlay of Rs. 113 lakhs as a part of the World Bank aided Karnataka Dairy Development Project. The primary aim of the BBF & FSB is to provide superior quality bulls and also quality semen for supply to all the dairy farmers through Dairy Co-operative Societies. The surplus bull mothers and bulls produced are being sold to other interested organisations. The French Technology

of cassou method of freezing is adopted in the frozen semen bank. The farm was established on 100 ha of land at Hessaraghatta. The foundation stock of exotic pure bred cattle was imported, consisting of 89 heifers and 30 bulls of proven pedigree. Out of 100 ha, fodder development works are taken up in 40 ha. The present herd strength of the farm is 189 and the details are as follows (as on March 1989).

Sl.no.	Particulars	Holstein Friesien	Jercy	Buffaloes	Crossbred	Total
	Total no. of:					
a)	cows	10	24	-	-	34
b)	bulls	32	28	23	21	104
c)	heifers	6	10	-	-	16
d)	calves	11	20	-	-	31
2)	No. of Hallikar bullocks	-	-	-	-	4

Production and stock of frozen semen straws from April 1985 to March 1989 (in '000 numbers)

Sl. no.	Particulars	Holstein Friesien	Jercy	Cross bred	Buffaloes
1)	Production of straws	554	654	521	171
2)	Purchase	195	60	5.00	271
3)	Sale	719	689	16	430
4)	Discard of straws	15	11	0.19	7.31

Under Fodder Production programme, about 6,500 tonnes of fodder was produced from April 1985 to March 1989. During the same period, 635 tonnes of fodder was purchased and 1,379 tonnes of green fodder was converted into silage. About 6,800 kg of fodder seed and 21 lakhs perennial fodder seedlings were supplied to milk unions.

The Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station at Hessaraghatta also undertakes production of fodder seeds and root slips for distribution to dairy farmers. During 1986-87, about eight lakhs fodder seedlings were distributed to dairy farmers. Besides the station has produced 188 tonnes of dry fodder and 1,848 tonnes of green fodder.

Central Training Institute, Bangalore

The Central Training Institute was established under training and extension scheme of International Development Agency. The Agency assisted Karnataka

Dairy Development Project and the Institute came into independent existence towards the end of the project *ie.* during 1985. The Institute is a self-contained unit with all the facilities for conducting residential training courses and is fully equipped with modern teaching aids and equipments, hostel facilities, well furnished classrooms, various models, videos and charts. The following programmes are being conducted and regulated by the Institute at present. a) *Lay Inseminators Programme* is being conducted for Dairy Co-operative Societies, Secretaries or Testers for a duration of 30 days with 10 days slaughter house programme and 20 days hospital practice training. The average batch strength is 20 trainees. Trainees are taught about giving first aid to animals and taken to field visits to various units of KMF such as BBF & FSB, cattle feed plant, one model DCS and National Dairy Research Institute before conducting examinations. b) *P and I Wing training:* This programme conducted for extension officers, Mobile Veterinary Clinic Officers, Agricultural and Artificial Inseminator Officers for 60 days with a batch strength of 20, trains the personnel in milk procurement and technical input activities. Also organisation, supervision and extension activities including accounts at DCS level and co- operation activities are taught. Two weeks of practical training and 10 days of DCS organisational work are held. The programme concludes with a week's visit to National Dairy Development Board, Anand. c) *Management Committee training:* The DCS management committee members attend this programme for a duration of three days. Lectures about day-to-day DCS business, conducting meetings regarding bye-laws and co-operation are arranged in addition to their visit to NDRI and BBF, cattle feed plant and dairy plants. The average batch strength is 20. d) *Womens Training Programme:* Those women who are immensely interested in dairying and other technical know-how attend this programme for a day. Lectures on animal husbandry, dairying and allied subjects, emphasising on feeding,breeding, management of dairy cattle and role of women in dairying and visit to several dairy plants are arranged. The average batch strength is 20. The total number of trainees from January 1985 to March 1989 under different programmes at Bangalore are as follows. 1) Orientation programme for DCS management 2,041, 2) Orientation programme for women in animal husbandry practices 1,066, 3) Orientation programme for extension officers 85, 4) DCS staff training in artificial insemination and veterinary first aid 751, 5) Refresher course in artificial insemination 109, 6) P and I wing training programme 288, 7) Orientation programme in handling of frozen semen 23, 8) Technical training programme 18, 9) VDC one-day training programme 176, Tester training programme 140 and Secretaries training programme 149, 10) Union Board of Directors 79, 11) Primary animal husbandry programme 33 and Unemployed graduates training 9.

Red Dane Project, Main Station, Hessaraghatta

The Red Dane Project was started during the year 1964 as Indo- Danish Project with the collaboration of the Government of Denmark with the following objectives: 1) Demonstration of modern methods of dairy farming with high-yielding exotic animals, 2) Upgrading of local cows through semen of pedigreed bulls and distribution of pure-bred exotic bulls produced in the farm throughout the

country, and 3) Training of farmers, village level workers etc. in the improved methods of dairying, fodder production, preservation and utilisation and extension work in selected taluks. The main centre at Hessaraghatta was started with a batch of 50 Red Dane Heifers and five young bulls. During 1966, 40 Heifers and 6 bulls were added. The dairy at the main centre consists of pure Red Dane herd maintained under ideal conditions for demonstration to farmers and also for the production of pedigreed bulls for distribution within and outside the state through artificial insemination. The cross-bred Heifer project was started in 1976 with the objectives of providing inputs to the small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers and to provide them with the necessary inputs in the form of loan and subsidy. The local breeds like Hallikar, Deoni, Krishna Valley and Malnad Giddas were crossed with Red Dane bulls. During the year 1986-87, 13 calves were born and 16 pregnant Heifers were sold to the beneficiaries.

Veterinary Research Institute

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, B'lore was started during 1972 with the objectives of establishing a unit for production of foot and mouth disease vaccine in collaboration with the Government of Denmark and for attending to regional problems in animal health and allied areas. The Government of Karnataka has provided free of cost 4.5 ha of land at Hebbal for the Institute and 44 ha of land at Ramagondanahalli near Yelahanka for establishing the Isolation Unit. The Institute at Bangalore is having three wings *viz.* Research and development wing for the development and constant improvement of foot and mouth disease vaccine, vaccine production unit for producing the vaccine using BHK 21 suspension cell culture technology and regional research wing for studying the animal health problems, particularly of the southern region. The research wing undertakes the study of animal health problems including diagnosis and control methods, development of facilities for work on contagious animal disease, research on exotic and emerging diseases as and when required using high disease security system, rearing of specific disease free animals, potency testing of FMD vaccine, extension of results of laboratory research to the farmers through State or Central Government agencies and post-graduate teaching and research in the subjects of animal health. The main work at the campus is concerned with the foot and mouth disease which is considered as number one enemy of the livestock, particularly the dairy cattle.

This Campus is headed by Joint Director and has three research laboratories, out of which one is confirmed to P3 requirements of bio-safety where FMD vaccination production and research on FMD Virus are carried out. The other two laboratories are used for field isolates and monitoring, surveillance and disease diagnosis purposes. In addition, an animal experimentation station about 20 km. away from the campus has been developed for laboratory animal facilities and animal sheds for safety test of FMD vaccine. The campus is supported by auxillary services *e.g.* Engineering, Medical, Library and Administrative. A total of about 245 lakhs monovalent doses of FMD vaccine have been produced and about 235 lakhs of monovalent doses have been distributed on demand all over the country and a revenue of Rs. 240 lakhs has been realised from the sale of vaccine from 1972. The Bangalore campus of the Institute has been awarded 14th International Gold Star Award for quality of work during 1989 by Business Initiative Directions, Madrid, Spain. Two international collaborative research projects with Government of Switzerland and USSR, have been initiated during 1989 for the development of better immunogen and immunodiagnostics for foot and mouth disease. Regular courses are being conducted each of about a month's duration for officers being deputed from State departments, institutions and universities. The short term courses being conducted are the following: animal cell culture technology, animal virus vaccine production technology, ELISA techniques, hybridoma techniques for monoclonals and recombinant DNA technology for virus. In addition, short term training programmes for specialists within or outside the country are also being provided.

Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals

The Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals was established in 1926 as the Mysore Serum Institute at Hebbal, Bangalore. In the earlier years, the Institute used to produce anti-rinderpest serum to control rinderpest disease. Production of bacterial vaccines commenced in 1929 and in 1932, the disease investigation sections were established to provide sufficient health coverage of livestock. After 1935, anti-rabic vaccine and anthrax saporin vaccine were produced. In 1943, the Institute produced the rinderpest goat tissue vaccine. In 1945, the Stockman Training School was started by the Institute. Freeze dried raniket vaccine was produced in 1956 and in 1963, 'F' vaccines were produced. The production of Entero-Toxaemia vaccine was started in 1966. Rinderpest Eradication scheme was transferred to the Institute from the Centrally-sponsored schemes during 1972 and in 1974, the name of the Institute was changed from the "Mysore Serum Institute" to the present name in view of multi-faceted activities undertaken by the Institute in the production of different veterinary biologicals and problem-oriented research on existing, exotic and emerging diseases of livestock. The B'lore Centre for all-India co-ordinated research project for epidemiological studies on foot and mouth disease was started during 1976. Various research schemes and programmes besides the production of biologicals have also been undertaken. The Institute is also manufacturing different types of vaccines.

Bangalore Military Dairy Farm is situated adjacent to the Hebbal tank. The farm has an area of about 68 ha. The farm supplied daily about 5,000 litres of milk to the defence personnel in Bangalore by 1979. The farm with a staff of about 200, is regarded as a model farm for its maintenance. There are comfortable paddocks for animals and for those about to calve separate quarters. Young calves have a separate enclosure for their quick and unhampered growth. The animals are washed daily. The cattle were divided into groups of 14 with one man responsible for them. Maize and Napier grass are grown in the farm for the supply of fodder.

Meticulous records are kept of each animal, its parentage, grand parentage, birth, calving and average yield of milk per day and any other statistical data needed and produces dossiers on each animal. The farm had the herd strength of about 1300 during 1990. The Farm was established in 1955.

Poultry Development

The State Poultry Farm, Hessaraghatta is one of the pioneer institutions in the country started in 1948 which is fully engaged in the scientific poultry breeding operations. This had helped this small district to take rapid strides in poultry farming. It has evolved a high yielding egg strain called the 'MYCHIX' from white leghorn. This strain has proved to be the best egg-yielding strain from the random sample laying test conducted by the Government of India. In addition, this institution has also taken up the production of day old commercial broiler chicks. The Government of India has identified the State Poultry Farm as one of the pioneer institutes in breeding operations and national co-ordinated poultry breeding programme is in operation to further strengthen the breeding programme and to evolve new strains of eggers and broilers. The Poultry Training Institute at Hessaraghatta is a National Centre for training experts particularly in priority areas of poultry genetics, cross breeding, mixing, feeding management and marketing. The progress achieved by the State Poultry Farm, Hessaraghatta is as follows.

Sl.no.	Particulars	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1)	No. of chicks reared	6,993	9,383	5,188	4,957	4,313
2)	Eggs produced (in '000s)	1,529	1,794	1,211	1,123	807
3)	Chicks produced (in '000s)	320	268	152	115	54
4)	No. of persons trained	215	291	428	513	455

Central Poultry Training Institute, Hessaraghatta

Central Poultry Training Institute, with its present name, is the premier institute of its kind, located at Animal Husbandry Complex, Hessaraghatta under the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture. This was established during 1972, with name High Level Inservice (Poultry) Training Institute. During 1975, this name was changed to "Central Training Institute for Poultry Production and Management". Again the present name is adopted since July 1986 with an idea to have a simpler name. The Institute is headed by a Director. The Institute works with the following objectives (1) to impart advanced and specialised training to the technical officers of the Central or State Government Organisations, Agricultural Universities, Poultry and Meat Corporations and Private sector poultry organisations and from developing foreign countries, in different disciplines of

poultry production (2) to organise specialised courses on poultry production for financial institutions such as NABARD, General Insurance Corporation, Grameena Banks, etc., (3) to provide technical assistance and expertise in the area of poultry production to the public and private sector poultry farms, hatcheries, central poultry organisations and compound Livestock and poultry feed manufacturers (4) to provide feed analytical and quality control service facilities to the Central and State Poultry farms, public and private sector poultry and livestock entrepreneurs and compound feed manufacturers (5) to conduct biological studies in the area of poultry management and nutrition for application under field conditions and (6) to develop and standardise egg and poultry products and to keep in touch with the marketing trends of chicken and eggs.

Mycotoxin centre of this Institute, which was established with the assistance of Overseas Development Natural Resources Institute (ODNRI), London, with its unique functioning and latest quantification techniques played important role not only in poultry production but also in other livestock production programmes. The Central Duck Breeding Farm, Hessarghatta which is one of its kind in South Asia avails the facilities of this Centre apart from all Central Cattle/Poultry breeding farms of Government of India. Ammoniation plant designed and fabricated by ODNRI, London is working to detoxify the mold infested feeds which are harmful for livestock. This is the only plant in India and second in the world. Nutrition service and technical laboratories are equipped with modern analytical equipments carrying, catering to public and private sectors. The Institute has a small but well stocked library. The different training courses offered are (a) Advanced Courses-Poultry Genetics and Breeding (8 weeks), Poultry Management and Farm Economics (8 weeks), Poultry Nutrition and Feeding (8 weeks), Poultry Processing and Technology (6 weeks), Marketing of Poultry and Poultry products (6 weeks), Duck Production and Management (8 weeks), (b) Laboratory Courses-Feed Analytical Techniques (8 weeks), Mycotoxin Assay (6 weeks), Chick Sexing (12 weeks), Artificial Insemination and Hatchery Management (6 weeks) and (c) Specialised Courses-Poultry Husbandry practices for Insurance and Bank Officers (2 weeks), Re-orientation Training in Poultry Production for Field Officers (1 week) and Basic Course in Poultry and Duckery for Executives (1 week).

The steady increase in the number of poultry farmers necessitated to assure the availability of quality feed, to ensure the optimum production in the flock, and thus came the innovative measure "the Quality Control Act for Poultry Feed". Under Quality Control Programme, 45 feed samples were collected for analysis and 52 feed manufacturers were given licences during 1987-88 in the district. The intensive poultry development project is engaged in providing health coverage to the poultry.

Applied Nutrition Programme was introduced during 1963-64 in Anekal tq and 1972-73 in Bangalore South tq with the objectives to develop progressively a

co-ordinated and comprehensive National Programme of Education and Training in modern poultry farming to promote through demonstration and education among the village communities sound and hygienic practices for production, preservation and use of eggs and to provide facilities to train in modern poultry farming various personnel including farmers involved in the implementation of the programme.

The Poultry Science Department of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore has evolved and developed a new breed of fowl 'Giri Raja'. It combines the majestic appearance and varied colours of the indigenous jungle fowl with the higher production of eggs and meat content of exotic breeds. Giri Raja has been evolved by pooling germplasms of the principal exotic broiler breeds. The breed is named as Giri Raja as it resembles the jungle fowl which is the father of modern exotic birds. Giri Raja thrives well even without scientifically formulated feed under scavenging conditions. It is larger in size than the indigenous fowl and produces three times more eggs than the local breeds.

The Karnataka Sheep and Sheep Products Development Board was established during 1975 as per Karnataka Act No.12 of 1974 with the main objective to establish and maintain sheep development farms, to promote the development of activities relating to sheep wool, meat and other matters and to organise the shearing, processing and marketing of wool. The sheep breeding stations *viz.* Guttal and Suttatti were transferred to the Sheep Board during 1984-85. During 1986-87, about 66,600 rupees worth wool products was produced and rupees 44,000 worth wool was marketed. Extension centres have been started to provide breeding facilities, health coverage and extension services to the flock owners. The head office of the Board is situtated at Bangalore.

The Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited was established during 1973-74. The authorised share capital of the company is Rs.150 lakhs. The slaughter houses which were under the control of the Bangalore City Corporaton until 24th December 1975 have continued to be under the Corporation. The revenue from these slaughter houses has increased from Rs.22 lakhs to Rs.24 lakhs during 1986-87 when compared with the revenue for the year 1985- 86. The number of animals slaughtered during the year 1986-87 and the previous year 1985-86 were (given in brackets) as follows. Sheep and goat-4,86,003 (4,88,205), cattle 55,961 (50,950), and pigs 6,895 (5,149). A vigilance squad with qualified Veterinary Assistant Surgeons are assisting the Health Officer and his staff of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore to detect unauthorised slaughter and sale of such meat and initiate appropriate action against the offenders. The company has taken possession of the land at Kancharakanahalli measuring 27 hectares during 1986. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has approved the project of construction of modern abattoir and offices of the Corporation at an estimated cost of Rs. 306 lakhs excluding the value of the land. The project is yet to be taken up.

FISHERIES

Bangalore district is not well developed in the field of fisheries. The district has about 183 major tanks of varying sizes suitable for fisheries with a waterspread area of 13,429 ha. There are two reservoirs in the district at Hessaraghatta and Tippagondanahalli with waterspread areas of 1,160 ha and 1,500 ha respectively. The inland fish seed produced by Fish Farmers Development Agency was 9 lakhs during 1987-88. The inland fish production was 4,296 tonnes during 1987-88. There is a fish seed production farm at Hessaraghatta with gross land area and net waterspread areas of 5.22 and 2.52 hectares respectively. Fish farm is a demarcated fertile plot situated nearby a perennial source of water on which are raised ponds or nurseries for production and rearing purpose. The object of establishing fish farm is to maintain the breeders, to undertake breeding programme and to rear the hatchings to fry and fingerlings stage before they are transported and planted in suitable body of waters. The main object of Fish Farmers Development Agency is to involve private agencies in intensive development of fisheries in their tanks by providing incentives like loan, subsidy, training, etc.

There are four Inland Fisheries Co-operative Societies in the district with the total membership of 946 and the total share capital is about 19,693 rupees. The activities of these co- operatives include taking leases of fisheries tanks, rivers and channels for exploitation, procurement and supply of fisheries requirement of members etc.

Fish Fauna

Common carps are the important exotic fishes introduced in the district. The exotic carps include *Cyprinus carpio communis, Cyprinus specularis, Cyprinus nudus, Ospharonemus goramy, Tilapia mossambica, Carrasius carrasius, Ctenopharyngodon idella and Hypophthlmiethys mollitrix.* The common carps are the most popular due to their easy acclimatization, fast growth, and self- sustenance in lentic environment. The indigenous species of fresh water fish were *bale minu, avu minu, korama, kuchchu minu, ane minu, marali minu, gende minu, giralu minu, pakke minu, handi gorava, hu minu, murave, domme, kallu, korava* etc.

The Karnataka Inland Fisheries Development Corporation Limited was established during 1984 with the main objectives of construction and maintenance of fish hatcheries, development of fisheries in selected tanks and reservoirs for maximum fish production, to supply quality fish seed to Fishermen Co-operative Society, local bodies, etc. and to organise fish marketing. Hessaraghatta Fish Farm was transferred to this Corporation on 1.2.1986. Rupees one lakh has been provided to improve the facilities and to increase fish production at Hessaraghatta Fish Farm during 1986-87. Six tanks in Bangalore district *viz.* Begur, Hebbal, Madivala, Nagavara, Hennur and Binaganahalli have been leased to the corporation for a period of five years from 1987 for taking up intensive development of fisheries and to produce maximum fish in these tanks. With the object of developing fisheries in

tanks around Bangalore and to supply fish to the residents of Bangalore city, Yediyur, Sankey and Ulsoor tanks of Bangalore City Corporation and Hebbal tank of fisheries department are stocked with fast growing fish seed and they are being managed by the Corporation. The exploitation of the fishery of these tanks is being taken up by the Corporation. It has been proposed to start fish canteens at Ulsoor, Sankey and Yediyur tanks immediately. It is also proposed to open 25 fish canteens at the strategic points at Bangalore.

The Ice Plant and Cold Storage at Bangalore was transferred to the Corporation on 7.11.1986. The plant which is in defunct condition is being repaired and likely to be commissioned during 1989. The Government Aquarium at Cubbon Park has continued to be the centre of attraction for tourists. The Mini Aquarium at Lalbagh which had been closed down several years ago was revived with a major face-lift during 1987-88.

The Central Institute of Fresh Water Aquaculture was established in October 1986, under the scheme of reorganisation of Fisheries Research Institutes in the country by ICAR. The Institute is primarily entrusted with the responsibility of conducting research and transfer of technology through extension and education. The headquarters of the institute is located at Kausalyagang in Orissa. Bangalore is one of the six research centres of this institute entrusted with the study of ecology and fisheries of peninsular tanks.

Drought

Drought is a condition arising out of scarce rainfall. In earlier days, acute scarcity condition was referred to as famine. The proximate cause of a famine in time of peace is the failure of crops resulting from insufficient or untimely rainfall. Indian Meteorological Department defines 'drought' as a situation occurring in any area when the annual rainfall is less than 75 per cent of the normal rainfall. Famines resulting from widespread droughts though quite frequent in olden days are relatively less at present. However, insufficient rainfall leading to loss of crops over large extent may result in distress among the small holders and landless class such as agricultural labour and petty artisans who do not have the economic strength for storing the grains and are purely dependent on what they earn by labour. Failure of crops also leads to shortage of fodder which in turn affects the cattle population driving poorer sections of the people during such times towards distress sale of cattle. The objectives of the modern method of managing the drought are to generate enough purchasing power among the affected people by providing them suitable employment at reasonable wage level, enabling them to buy foodgrains and to provide drinking water which becomes scarce on account of scanty rains and fodder to the cattle to save cattle population.

During the period of inadequate rainfall, leading to conditions of scarcity, the drinking water problem is tackled by digging new open and bore wells, deepening of existing open wells, flushing or repairs to existing borewells, augmenting the water supply of protected water supply schemes and by transporting water through tankers or other modes of conveyance to places where there is no water. Steps are also taken to provide fodder to the affected farmers and to arrest the distress sale of cattle by the weaker sections of the farmers as the livestock forms an invaluable asset to the marginal farmers and landless labourers. Fodder requirements are met by procuring dry fodder from the surplus pockets within the affected areas or the neighbouring areas and production of fodder in farmers' fields and Government farms. Cattle camps are also organised in the areas where distress is widespread and acute, at places where water resources are available. Soil conservation works are given special attention during a period of drought as the soil conservation works besides providing intensive employment would help better land use and better management of surplus water. Special attention is paid for the maintenance of public health during the period of drought since inadequate and impure drinking water and malnutrition may lead to epidemics and diseases. Maintenance of regular supply of essential commodities and strict watch over the price level are the most important in the modern concept of drought management.

Bangalore district has suffered from deficit and capricious rainfall conditions and the resultant phenomenon of crop failure. The information about famines due to drought previous to the year 1876-78 is very scanty, the district seems to have shared the sufferings in a more limited degree during the famines of 1824, 1833, 1866 and 1876-78. During 1876-77, though there was a fair average rainfall during June, it became capricious and most scanty as the year advanced. The north-east monsoon was a complete failure. The failure of north-east monsoon completed the destruction to the extent of 80 per cent of kharif crops in Bangalore district. During 1977-78, June, July and August passed away without the rain and distress increased rapidly and in alarming proportions. In September, rains came copiously and brought some relief to the people. During 1884, the south-west monsoon was a failure in the district resulting in the reduction of harvest which varied from a quarter to a half of the usual average. The Revenue Commissioner in his report on the administration of relief measures during 1908-09 has classified the years 1883-84, 1884-85, 1891-92, 1899-1900, 1904-05, 1907-08 and 1908-09 as bad years in which rainfall was on the whole defective and ill-distributed. Loans were sanctioned for digging of *kapile* and *yatam* wells and construction and repair of *saguvali kattes*. The south west monsoon of 1923 was very feable and the north-east monsoon that followed was a complete failure. Some parts of the district suffered from drought and want of fodder for cattle. In recent years, due to improvements in transport and communications, sufferings from scarcity conditions have been lessened.

Scarcity conditions were prevalent in the district during 1970-71 and a substantial part of the district was affected by scarcity conditions. Several relief measures were taken in the affected areas. The district has experienced scarcity conditions from 1980-81 to 1985-86. During 1981 June, all the taluks recorded a

miserably low rainfall and in July the entire district except some parts in Bangalore North taluk, came under the grip of drought on account of inadequate rains ranging from 15 to 50 per cent of the normal rainfall. The shortage of rainfall during June and July coupled with long dry spells causing recession of water levels aggravated scarcity of drinking water and fodder. 1986-87 was a year of slow recovery from the trauma of severe droughts. During 1987-88, the hopes of complete recovery and satisfactory progress of development programmes was again jeopardised by persisting drought conditions. The rainfall conditions were characterised by scarce pre-monsoon showers, delayed onset of south-west monsoon and long dry spells during crucial periods of crop growth.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Comprising three taluks, *viz.* Anekal, Bangalore North and Bangalore South, the Bangalore district is industrially the most advanced district in Karnataka. The district is endowed with almost all primary requirements such as accessibility to raw materials, machinery, power, technicians, labourers, transport and communications, climatic conditions, marketing opportunities and financial facilities for the growth and development of industries. Minerals such as gneissic rocks, clay, quartz, feldspar, etc. are abundant in the district. Gneissic rock is extensively quarried for building purposes. Materials for glazed pottery are procurable around Bangalore. The clay at Whitefield area has attracted special attention. Various oil seeds, vegetables and fruits are also raised to a considerable extent. Mulberry cultivation for the support of silk-worms is an important branch of industry in the district.

The turn of the twentieth century brought brighter prospects for industry with the State Government setting up hydro-electric power station at Shivasamudram in 1902-3 and Bangalore was the first city in India to be electrified. Bangalore is the centre of railway and air traffic in the state. It is connected with Natonal and State Highways, joined by a good network of country roads. Communication facilities such as posts and telegraphs, financial facilities such as nationalised banks and other financial institutions are abundant in Bangalore. These have encouraged the growth of industries in the district. Besides natural advantages for the development of industries, the Government of Karnataka has contributed a lot for their progress. The government has established some of its industries in the city of Bangalore. Sometimes, it pioneered certain industries, where private enterprise was not forthcoming. It encourages private industrialists to invest capital over large scale industrial concerns on a joint basis either by the government subscribing to the share capital or by affording facilities such as land, water, electric power, etc. free of charge or at concession rates. The Government extends financial assistance

in the form of loans repayable in easy instalments for the purchase and erection of machinery. The government renders necessary technical advice and assistance to private industrialists in connection with erection of, and repairs to industrial plants and machinery. It also opened technical institutes in which specialised training is imparted.

Old time industries

Of the old time industries of the district, production of textile goods is the most notable. Some inscriptions from the district, ranging at least from the days of the Hoysalas, indicate the area being an active centre for textile weaving. Nakkur village in 1110 A.D. (Nl 3) contributed a considerable sum as tax on looms. Two records of Ballala III dated 1301 (from Gunjur, Bn 51 and Madivala, Bn 65) indicate that tax on looms was a considerable amount in this area, thus helping us to conclude that weaving was a flourishing industry. Sarjapura was also a well known textile centre as testified by an inscription of the place which speaks of the Kodandaramaswamy and Prasanna Anjaneya temple of the place in 1801 and the Pamasale (Padmasali?) and Padasale people who were its devotees. Buchanan, while speaking of Mysore State during his visit, says that 'the weavers of Bangalore seem to me to be a very ingenious class of men and with due encouragement, were capable of making very rich fine elegant cloths of many kinds that may be in demand'. He speaks of the Pattegars (silk weavers) and the 'Cuttery', (Kshatriyas, people from southern parts of Gujarat) in Bangalore who prepared very strong and rich cloths. They dyed much of their silk in red, orange and yellow colours, and were more wealthy than other weavers, he adds. He speaks of groups of weavers called the Bilimaggas who included the Shayanagararu, Padmasali and the Samayashale who wove white Muslin and the Thogataru who manufactured coarse white cloth (rumal or handkerchief). The 'Whalliar' (Holeyaru) produced "white coarse strong cloth". The Neelagararu were another section of dyers. Buchanan also testifies that women of all castes (except the Brahmins)spun yarn in Bangalore and sold the thread at the weekly markets. The yarn produced at Bangalore was of a finer quality than from Bellary and the Krishna valley, according to him. He also speaks of lime kilns near Kadugodi, present Whitefield, run by the Sunagars. Anekal was also famous for handlooms. The traditional weaving groups like the Devangas and the Padmasalis are found scattered in Bangalore city and other parts of the district. Under Chikkadevaraya of Mysore, Bangalore had 12,000 families of weavers. Under Tipu many weavers from the Baramahals in Tamilnadu settled down in Bangalore and surrounding places.

Bangalore carpets were welknown for their durability and for the peculiarity of having the same pattern on both sides. The Central Jail of Bangalore during the 19th century had a reputation for production of carpets of good weave and attractive soft colouring. The pile carpets made in the Central Jail, later from Persian and Turkish designs were probably superior to any other in India. In connection with Bangalore carpets, the following interesting remarks and

testimony by Sir George Birdwood may be quoted from his work (entitled the Termless Antiquity of the Oriental Manufacture of Sumptuary Carpets) prepared for the Austro-Hungarian Government. The decoration of textile fabrics was at first extremely ritualistic and it seems to have originated in the practice of tatooing from which the rich symbolical vestments worn by kings and priests have in great part of the world been obviously derived. "The wonderful carpets of Bangalore probably approach in their bold scale and design and archaic force of colouring nearest to their Euphratean prototypes". The carpets of Bangalore, on account of the marvellously balanced arrangement of their colossal proportions and the Titanic power of their colouring, satisfied the feeling for bredth, and space, and impressiveness in State furniture, as if they were indeed made for the palaces of kings and temples of the Gods. "The Bangalore carpets without a trace of the saracenic or any other modern influence or both, relatively to their special applications, the noblest designed of any denominations of carpets now made". The Bangalore carpets were unapproachable by the commercial carpets of any time and place.

Under Tipu, industry was woven around textiles. The production of textiles was cottage-like, with weavers working on individual looms at their residences and was totally in private hands. Orders were received directly from customers in some cases. But they were mainly commissioned by merchants who provided the raw material and sold the finished products. Tipu's enthusiasm for new technologies and trades resulted in emissaries being sent to different parts of the world in search of silk-worm eggs and the perfect race was produced from South China. "The silk manufacture seems especially favourable for a country far from the sea....." says Buchanan speaking of the favourable situation of Bangalore for sericulture and adds: "Tippoo had commenced a trial, but his arbitrary measures were little calculated to ensure success". Goni or gunny weaving undertaken by the Gonigaru by using Janupa fibre *(Crotalaria juneea)*, tanning practised by the Madigaru, pressing oil from sesamum, castor, safflower, copra, *ippe* and *honge* by the Jyothiphanada Ganigaru are also mentioned by Buchanan, while speaking of Bangalore.

But soon, within a decade or two, Industrial Revolution in England proved ruinous to textile and silk weaving. The long neglected silk industry was pushed into a corner with the import of foreign silk and while no import duty on silk entering the state was charged, silk products exported to England carried a heavy duty according to colonial tariff. The Commissioner's Rule (1831-81) helped enforcement of many other tariff measures helping the English goods to have an upper hand while competing with local products. Industry in the district stagnated and only signs of industrial enterprise in 1869 was the govenment initiated jail manufacture. Indigenous industries slowly declined, and modern industries could be slowly founded during the second half of the 19th century.

Extraction of oil, tanning, basket-making, pot manufacture, weaving, etc. were some of the traditional crafts flourishing from good old days and the various caste

names such as the Ganigas, Panchalas, Kumbaras, Devangas, Pattegars, Medars, etc. indicate the craft or industry which they followed. Production of salt and lime were two other notable industries. Lime is produced from lime stone mined. Buchanan describes the kilns at Kadugodi (near Whitefield), and a community called Sunagars engaged in this industry. But salt monopoly regulations of the British Government ruined salt manufacture, and many Uppars took to masonry and lime making as a result. But the smiths' work of all kinds and carpentry in all its branches including coach building and furniture making were pursued, and continued in some form or the other. Manufacture of baskets, mats and coir ropes were common especially in Koracharapalya and Bamboo Bazar where most of the people were engaged in this work and mainly depended upon this industry. Metal works in gold, silver, brass and copper were carried on throughout the district, mostly in the urban centres. But Burmingham items crippled blacksmithy.

Beginning of Modern Industries

Several large and medium scale industries in the mechanised sector came up after the 1850's in the district. The government press was one among them. It traces its origin to a bold venture and untiring efforts of Rev. J. Garett in 1840. He was efficiently managing a small printing press for the Wesleyan Mission Society within the premises of the Wesleyan Mission High School in Bangalore. Rev. Garett pursuaded the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Sir Mark Cubbon to establish a government press for doing the government printing work and government press was for the first time opened at Bangalore in 1866 with Rev. J. Garett as its Superintendent. But it was then operated by manual labour.

The cotton boom of the 1860's (result of the American Civil War) helped the establishment of many ginning and spinning units in Bangalore. After the Rendition (1881), the Dewans were very keen on developing industries, especially modern industries. "No country can prosper unless its agricultural and manufacturing were equally fostered.....The development of the various industries on which the prosperity of the country is dependent equally demands our consideration", was the first Dewan, Rangacharlu's views on the subject, but he did not survive long to implement his ideas. Sheshadri Iyer also inherited this spirit and took special steps to develop infrastructure, especially railways and power production

In 1884, the Bangalore Mill Ltd., one of the oldest modern steam mills of Bangalore, was established. Prior to this, it was started as the Wollen Factory by S. Lee (Principal, School of Engineering) in 1875 for manufacture of carpets. By 1879, the receipts had grown to Rs. 4,624 which sufficed to instal wollen machinery powered by 12 HP steam engine. The unit began to compete with the products of the Central Jail which were naturally cheap. The State Government purchased some of its shares and also products. It became the Bangalore Wollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Company Limited in 1884 and was finally taken over by Binny and Company in 1886. The manufacture of cotton yarn, wollen and piece goods, and

wool, cotton and silk fabrics were undertaken in 1888 by this unit. In 1888 its paid-up capital was Rs. 10 lakhs. The Government of Mysore purchased the shares worth Rs. 15,000. The great plague of 1898-99 which swept up a substantial part of the populace worsened the situation, the company brought 800 labourers from North Arcot. In 1921, its paid up capital totalled Rs. 26.25 lakhs and it provided employment to 3,307 persons.

The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited, was established in 1884 for manufacture of cotton fabrics including shirtings, suitings, dhothies, sarees, towels, long-cloth, drill, grey yarn, etc. The share capital of it was Rs. 4.50 lakhs. Its management was changed in 1890. It employed 630 persons in 1891. The company took voluntary liquidation in 1901 and the same year Sirur and Company took over the management. The Government of Mysore alloted site and provided other facilities to it. In 1921, the capital investment on it totalled Rs. 15 lakhs and it provided employment to 1,092 persons.

In 1897, the Government Central Industrial Workshop was established for supplying of equipment and plant to several major and minor industries in and outside the state, for undertaking repairs and supplying of spare parts to PWD, Sanitary and Electrical Department. It was manufacturing general engineering equipments including structural works such as trusses, tanks and castings of both ferrous and non-ferrous metal and manufacture of equipment required for paper, sugar and oil industries. The Aryan Hosiery was started in 1907 with a capital of Rs. 38,000, of which,Rs. 20,000 was from the Maharaja of Mysore. In 1920, it produced goods valued at Rs. 11,000 and sold it for Rs. 20,000. The Swadeshi movement and the Swadeshi spirit that followed had its own impact on Mysore too. Sir M. Visveshwaraya who became the Chief Engineer of Mysore and later its Dewan had given the slogan 'Produce or Perish' and the idea of planned economy. Mysore Economic Conference started in 1911 with its three main committees for Agriculture, Industries and Commerce, helped the initiation of surveys and collection of statistical data. It resulted in the founding of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

In 1908, the Mysore Chrome Tanning Company was started as a joint stock company with a capital of Rs. 4.94 lakhs and it provided employment to 125 persons. Originally it was started for the manufacture of box and willow sides and subsequently it manufactured suedes, glace kids and chamois leather. The company specialised in the manufacture of kid hides for export to European, American and African countries. In addition to these, the company produces textile, leather goods, railway requisites, fancy leather goods, boots, shoes and chappals. During the year 1987-88, its total capital investment was Rs. 85.94 lakhs and it provided employment to 144 persons.

In 1910, Maanay Roller Flour Mills (P) Ltd. was established, providing employment to 41 with a capital investment of Rs. 25.64 lakhs. In 1912, the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Ltd. was established in Frazer Town, Bangalore for manufacture of cigarettes. During 1987-88, its total capital investment was Rs. 255

crores and provided employment to 2,279 persons. In 1915, United Breweries Ltd. was established. Bangalore Printing and Publishing Company Ltd. was started in 1916 for publishing and printing work. During the year 1987-88, it has provided employment to 80 persons with a block capital investment of Rs. 27.59 lakhs. In 1916, the Sandal Oil Factory was started. It was amalgamated with the Mysore Sandal Oil Factory, Mysore in 1920. Subsequently it was closed and retained as the sandal wood depot.

The Government Soap Factory was started in 1918. Prior to this, a series of experiments were carried out at the Indian Institute of Science and S.G. Shastri was sent to England to gain experience in the line. A modern plant with a modest output of soap by the boiling process was imported from John Scot and Sons, England, and was installed in a small building in 1918. In the beginning, only one variety of a pure household soap, equal in every way to a popular imported variety, was manufactured. Afterwards. experiements were conducted to manuafacture better quality toilet soaps and in November 1918 the first Mysore Toilet Soap was placed in the market. The sandal soap found wider markets in London and New York for its excellent quality. In addition to soaps, cosmetics and other products are produced.

In 1919, the Minerva Mills was established for manufacture of cotton fabrics. It was started by Sirur and Co. and the paid up capital on it was about Rs. 29.81 lakhs. It employed 800 people in 1926. During 1987-88, with a total capital investment of Rs. 684.14 lakhs, it provided employment to 2,267 persons. The Kaiser-I-Hind Woolen Mills, Ltd. was established in 1922 for manufacture of wollen blankets. The Annapurna Cooker Co., Bangalore, was started in Bombay in 1914 and shifted to Bangalore in 1925. The present workshop was built in 1930. It is manufacturing domestic labour saving devices such as cookers and hospital equipments, besides small machines and tools.

The Steel Construction Company (P) Ltd., was started in 1924 as a proprietary concern and was converted as a partnership concern in 1936 and a private limited company in 1939. It manufactures oil expellers and spare parts, over-head travelling cranes, industrial machineries, structural steel works, ferrous and non- ferrous castings, etc. In 1930, the Elgin Flour Mill was opened. The Industrial and Testing Laboratory (later MITL) was started in 1931 with a capital of Rs. 1.34 lakhs and had 200 persons in its employment. It manufactured medicinal products including tinchure, spirits, ointments and disinfectants. It was serving as a test house for Government Store Purchase Committee and for private industrialists.

In 1932, the Government Porcelain Factory was established at Malleshwaram for manufacture of high and low tension insulators, domestic crockery and art ware products. It was working in collaboration with Messrs Nippon Gaishi Kaisha Ltd., of Nagova, Japan. It is manufacturing high and low tension insulators, transformer bushing etc. Later it became a part of the BHEL. In 1934, the Government Electric Factory was founded for manufacture of electric appliances and transformers, rotary machinery such as motor generators, electric switch gears, telephone components and industrial essentials, plastic covered wires and cables, etc. The capital investment on it was Rs. 5.50 lakhs initially. In 1934, the AMCO Ltd., was started with a capital of Rs. 9.50 lakhs. It manufactures batteries for motor cars, farm lighting, telegraphic apparatus, radios, etc.

In 1935, Sri Balakrishna Flour Mills was started in Bangalore on the Old Madras Road. The KAR Mobiles Ltd. was also established in 1936 for manufacture of valves for intra-combustion engines. During 1987-88, the total capital investment on it was Rs. 532.24 lakhs and it provided employment to 580 persons. The Mysore Lamp Works was started in 1936 with a capital of Rs. 5 lakhs in Yeshwantapur. It manufactures electric incandescent lamps ranging from 10 W to 300 W. During 1987-88, it provided employment to 1,650 persons with a block capital investment of Rs. 1,209.64 lakhs. The Mysore Tobacco Company was started with a capital of Rs. 10 lakhs. It exports dried tobacco to foreign countries. The Fire-bricks and Potteries limited was also started at Yeshwantpur in 1937 for manufacture of tiles, ridges, ceilings of the Mangalore pattern fire bricks and porcelain-ware. The Mysore Stone-ware Pipes and Potteries Ltd., was started in 1937 at Chikbanavar. It manufactures stone-ware pipes, refractories, acid resisting chemical-ware jars, etc. The Mysore Hosieries Limited began functioning during the same year, manufacturing hosiery goods.

The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products was started in 1938 on the Platform Road, Bangalore for the manufacture of *vanaspati* and refined oil. The Mysore Chemical Manufacturing Limited, founded in 1938 at Chikbanavar manufactures chemicals. In 1939, the Mysore Glass and Enamel Works Ltd., was established at Malleswaram. It manufactures tumblers, lampwares, bottles and jars for packing pharmaceuticals and toilet preparations.

In 1940, the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., was founded with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores and established its factory on the east side of Bangalore. It was originally mooted by Sir M. Visvesvaraya in 1936 as an automobile factory in collaboration with the Chrysler Corporation of U.S.A. It was in 1940, Seth, Walchand Hirachand took the first step towards setting up of a company called Hindustan Aircraft Limited as the British industrial interests thwarted the automobile manufacture project. The Government of Mysore granted 700 acres of land free of cost and purchased Rs. 20-lakhs worth shares. During the World War II, bomber and transport aircraft and their engines were overhauled and repaired at the Hindustan Aircraft. After the war, it recommenced the manufacture of aircraft, both under licence and of indigenous design. In 1961, the flight of India's first transonic aircraft, the HF 24 was designed, developed and produced in India. In 1964, the company was nationalised and became Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., a Central Government's undertaking. Now it has 11 divisions with manufacturing units at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Koraput, Korwa, Lucknow and Nasik. It has produced several types of aircraft. It has extensive manufacturing and assembly

facilities at Bangalore, Kanpur and Nasik. These include aircraft made under licence, such as the Prentice, Vampire, Gnat and MIG 21 series, as well as aircraft of its own design. Among the latter are piston engine trainers such as the HT-2 and Pushpak, a jet trainer and counter insurgency aircraft, the Kiran MK-1 and a transonic interceptor and ground attack aircraft, the HF 24 Marut. In addition, it has developed and produced Ajeet, an improved version of the Gnat. At present, it manufactures aero- engines under licence from the USSR, Rolls Royce (UK) and Turbomeca (France). It has produced HPT-32, the HTT-34, the HS- 748, the DO-228, the Chetak, the Cheetah, the Kiran MK-11, the Ajeet Trainer, the MIG-21 Bis, the Jaguar, the Dart, the R-25, the Adour, the Artouste, etc. at its various centres, besides overhaul. During the year 1987-88, its total capital investment at Bangalore was Rs.. 19,988.19 lakhs; it provided employment to 18,551 persons at Bangalore.

In 1943, the Mysore Commercial Union was started at Yeshwantpur a unit to manufacture of playwood for tea-chests, commercial playwood for use in the production of furniture and high quality playwood for aircraft and decorative playwood. Later it was taken over by a private company and it is now named Mafatlal Playwood Industris Ltd. During 1987-88, its capital investment totalled Rs. 225.04 lakhs and it provided employment to 523 persons. In 1945, the Mysore Electrical Industries Limited was established for production of HT and LT switch gears. During the year 1987- 88, its capital investment totalled Rs. 367.01 lakhs and it provided employment to 1,222 persons. The Mysore Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., was started on the Mysore Road in 1946 to manufacture ploughs, sugarcane crushers, rotary oil mills, flour mills, plain cotton power looms and reeling machines.

In 1946, Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. a Central Government undertaking was established to manufacture all kinds of tele-communication items, the C.B. telephone (Desk type), Magneto telephone, Intercommunication telephone (two way and ten way), Switching telephone, Main and extension (Internal and external), Railway control telephone for way-side stations, portable railway control telephone, Auto telephone with 24 C dial, Speech plus Duplex Equipment, Single, three, four, eight, twelve channel telephone carrier, group modulating equipment, transmission measuring set, bypass fitters, private automatic exchange, private automatic branch exchange railway control telephone, Selective calling equipment, teleprinter exchanges, Die-castings automatic road traffic signalling equipments, etc.

The Kirloskar Electric Company was established in 1946 at the industrial suburb, Rajajinagar, Bangalore, for manufacture of all electric machinery and equipment. The products manufactured in this are electric motors of varying H.P., *transformers,* alternators, control gear, etc. required for generating transmission and distribution of electrical energy. It has taken up the new lines of manufacture such as switch and control gears. During the year 1987-88, its total capital investment was Rs. 4,971.63 lakhs and it provided employment to 3,999 persons.

The Indian Tin Industries (P) Ltd. was established in 1946 at Dooravaninagar for manufacture of plain and printed tin containers and closures. During 1987-88, its capital investment totalled Rs. 181.00 lakhs and it provided employment to 145 persons. The UB-MEC Batteries Ltd. was also started in the same year for manufacture of Lead Acid Storage Batteries, etc. During 1987-88, it has provided employment to 460 persons with a total capital investment of Rs. 703.65 lakhs. In 1946, the Radio and Electrical Manufacturing Company Limited (REMCO) was established to manufacture radios and its components, electricity and water meters, PVC wires and cables. Now it has three divisions viz. Radio Division, Plastic Division and Metal Division. It has been taken over as a subsidiary unit of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited in 1976. In 1947, the Suedue and Leatheretts Limited was established on the Domlur road, Bangalore for manufacture of leather cloth and allied products. The capital investment on it was Rs. 22.78 lakhs and it provided employment to 52 persons.

Industries after 1947

The availability of electric power for industrial consumption, comparatively cheap labour and transport facilities resulted in the establishment of many public sector industries after the Second World War and many factories of the private sector combined to make Bangalore district an industrially developed district. After Independence, the industrial policy resolution enunciated by the Government of India in 1948 further accelerated the phase of industrial expansion. The atmosphere created by the era of planned development and the facilities provided by both the State and the centre helped the coming up of many industrial enterprises. The most notable among the industrial units of this period are: The Margarine and Refined Oils (P) Ltd., established in 1948, for extract of *vanaspathi* and edible oils. In the same year, Sri Jayalakshmi Steel Industries was registered to carry on the business of all kinds of steel articles and agricultural equipments. The Doric Pen Company was started in 1949 to manufacture fountain pens. The Cine Supplies was also registered for manufacturing and importing cinema projectors. The Mysore Boys Industries was also started in the same year on a small scale for manufacturing baby cradles, crafts, etc. The factory is now manufacturing all types of steel furniture including steel almirahs and machinery parts.

In 1950, ASEA Limited was established for manufacture of LT & HT switch gears, cubicles, protective relays and relay protection, etc. The capital investment on this firm was Rs. 695 lakhs and it provided employment to 740 persons during the year 1984-85.

In 1951, the Motor Industries Company (MICO), was established with the purpose of manufacturing spark plugs and fuel injection equipment. In the beginning, it was a company trading in fuel engine parts imported from Robert Bosch Gmbh Company of West Germany. It owes its success to a very large extent to its collaborators, Robert Bosch, Stuttgart, Germany. It had opened its laboratory in

1953 and began assembling spark plugs. The fuel injection equipment of MICO is extensively used in diesel engines made in India. It provided employment to about 8,975 persons with a capital investment of Rs. 14,836.65 lakhs during the year 1987-88. It also accommodates several ancillaries.

In 1953, the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., a Central Government undertaking was established for manufacture of high precision machine tools and machines that can build all other machines for India's industrial programme. Products manufacturing are 74 types of machines including seven types of H 22 High Speed precision lathe and seven types of H 26 High Speed precision lathes, etc. During the year 1987-88, its total capital investment was Rs. 4,116 lakhs and it has provided employment to 4,436 persons.

During the Plan period, the noticeable developments were the expansion of the Government Soap Factory, the Government Porcelain Factory, the New Government Electric Factory (NGEF) besides establishment of Wheel and Axle Factory at Yelahanka. Several State level institutes emerged during the plan period. The Mysore Small Industries Limited (1960) became the Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation and it is implementing the programmes of industrial estates, supply of raw materials and market facilities for small scale industries. In 1963, a State Industrial Co-operative Bank was formed. The State Government set up the Karnataka Industrial Investment and Development Corporation under the Companies Act in 1964. This Corporation supplemented the Karnataka State Financial Corporation (1959) whose assistance was limited to small and medium scale industries, while the K.S.I.I.D.C. extended its assistance to large scale industries. Most of the large and medium scale industries of the district came up during the Plan period, important among them are the John Fowler (India) Ltd. (1953), Amrut Distilleries (1953), T.R. Mills Ltd. (1954), B.E.L. (1954), International Instruments Ltd. (1958), Gopalakrishna Textile Mills (P) Ltd. (1958), Guest Keen Willaims Ltd. (1959), Stumpp Schuele and Somappa Ltd. (1960), and Sri Krishna Spinning and Weaving Mills (P) Ltd. (1960). In 1961, the New Government Electric Factory (NGEF) was established in technical collaboration with A.E.G. Telefunken of West Germany. It was converted to a Joint Stock Company in 1965. The HMT Watch Division (1961), Rao Insulating Co. (P) Ltd. (1962), Kirloskar Systems Ltd. (1962), Karnataka Consumer Products Ltd. (1962), B.P.L. India Ltd. (1963), Subhadra Textile (P) Ltd. (1963), Kwality Biscuits (P) Ltd. (1963), BEML Rail Coach Division (1964), Deepak Insulated Cable Corporation Ltd. (1964), Rukmini Steel Industries Ltd. (1965), Mysore Feeds (P) Ltd. (1965), Joy Ice Creams (Bangalore (P) Ltd., 1966), Bangalore Soft Drinks (P) Ltd. (1966), VST Tillers Tractors Ltd. (1967), Best and Crompton Ltd. (1968), Electric Research (P) Ltd. (1968), J.L. Morrison and Jones (India) Ltd. (1968), J.B. Mangharam and Sons (1969), Jindal Aluminium Ltd. (1970), G.R. Steels and Alloys (1970), NGEF-AEG Engineering Ltd. (1970), Gemini Distilleries (P) Ltd. (1970), Mysore Breweries Ltd. (1970), Shivmoni Steel Tubes Ltd. (1971), Bengal

Lamps (1971) Sikka and Sikka Engineers (P) Ltd. (1971), Andhra Steel Corporation Ltd. (1972), Welcast Steels Ltd. (1972), San Engineering and Locomotive Co., Ltd. (1972), G.R. Engineering Works (P) Ltd. (1973), Karnataka State Agro-Corn Products Ltd. (1973), Triveni Engineering Works (1973), KAP Steel Ltd. (1974), Sipani Automobiles Ltd. (1974), Electrocarbonium (P) Ltd. (1975), Mittal Steel Ltd. (1975), Bangalore Wire Rod Mill (1976), BHEL Central Equipment Division (1976), W.S. Insulators of (India) Ltd. (1976), Wipro Ltd. (1976), Uken India Ltd. (1976), Karnataka Implements and Machineries Co. Ltd. (1976), Krishna Flour Mills (Bangalore) Ltd. (1977), Madhura Coats (P) Ltd. (1977), Ingersoll Rand India Ltd. (1977), Panyam Cements and Minerals (1977), Escorts Ltd. (1977), Karnataka Jewels (P) Ltd. (1978), Gokuldas Images (1979), Astra IDL Ltd. (1981), S & S Engineering Co. Ltd. (1981), HMT Electronic Watch Project (1981), H.G. Resisters (P) Ltd. (1982), Asiatic Industrial Gasses Ltd. (1982), Rewdale Precision Tools (P) Ltd. (1982), Vioryl (India) Ltd. (1983), Ittina Printers (P) Ltd. (1983), Panchavarna Textile Processing (P) Ltd. (1983), Nav Bharath Flange and Allied Industries (1983), Raghunandan Electronics, Ltd. (1984), Prameela Plastic (P) Ltd. (1984), Shetron Metals Ltd. (1984), and Chamundi Granite (P) Ltd. (1985).

The Wheel and Axle Plant, a Government of India undertaking was opened on 15th September 1984 at Yelahanka. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 146 crores. The actual expenditure on it upto end of March 1989 was Rs. 143.59 crores. It received World Bank assistance to the extent of 56.5 million U.S.*dollars* and it was utilised mainly for import of sophisticated plant and equipment from abroad. Out of a total outlay of Rs. 102.75 crores for mechanical and electrical plant, as much as Rs. 63.12 crores (62 per cent) was spent on indigenous equipment and balance of Rs. 39.63 crores was spent for imported equipment. The plant has provided employment to 1,672 persons and paid about Rs. 3.16 crores as wages during the year 1987-88. The production capacity of the plant is 56,700 railway wheel equipments which are assembled into 23,000 wheelsets and the balance are supplied as loose wheels and axles. The actual production during the year 1987-88 was wheelsets 23,007, wheels 4,585 and axles 5,005. The main raw materials *viz.* steel scrap is received from railways all over the country; blooms are supplied by Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur, TISCO at Jamshedpur and Mahindra Ugine Steel Company, Bombay. Some other raw materials like graphite blanks, chemicals, etc. are immported from abroad, mainly fromUnited States,France, Austria, Germany, Sweden, etc. The tooling items, graphite, electrodes, etc. are obtained from within the country. The manufactured items are supplied to Indian railways and wagon builders.

In 1983, the State Government enunciated a new industrial policy for Karnataka, basically to correct the imbalance in industrial growth. To counter the heavy *concentration* of industries in Bangalore, the policy illustrated the need for dispersal of industries especially to backward areas. There would be no further

investment as far as possible in new companies in the State Government Sector. It was stated that all new applications for establishment of large and medium scale power intensive industries throwing the power out of gear would be subject to a critical scrutiny.

Electronic Industry

An interesting development in electronic field is the concept of an "Electronic City", covering about 330 acres of land at Konnapana Agrahara, about 18 km from Bangalore on the Hosur Road, as a specialised industrial estate for about 50 large medium scale and 500 small scale electronic units. This is envisaged to provide all the necessary infra-structural facilities including common facilities for testing, tooling, research, etc. At the end of March 1989, there were 382 electronic units providing employment to 5,667 persons in the district. The capital investment on them was Rs. 2,912.44 lakhs.

The Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd (KEONICS) was incorporated on 22-9-1976 in Bangalore, as a company with a view to plan, organise and promote electronic industries in Karnataka. The Company is wholly owned by the Government of Karnataka. Its management is vested with the Board of Directors consisting 15 members and the day-to-day affairs are vested with the Managing Director assisted by 52 executives and 262 non-executives as on 31st March 1989. As an electronics development agency, it has taken up the promotion of joint ventures, establishment of own manufacturing units, arranging package assistance to entrepreneurs in the establishment of new industry, assistance to industries in the procurement of raw materials and marketing of end products. It promotes joint venture companies like the Ultrasonic Instrumentations Private Ltd., Dr. Shet Magnetics Private Ltd., G.K. Electromed Private Ltd., and the Filcon Electronics Private Ltd., etc., by participating equity investment. It mobilises the funds from the private sector and link with the financial assistance of the Central Financial Institutions. The Mini Circuit Ltd, has been incorporated as a joint venture with the KEONICS in 1984 for manufacture of Hybrid circuits with Canadian technical collaboration. The Raseltronics Ltd. was incorporated in 1984 as joint venture with the KEONICS to manufacture printed circuit boards. The SWEDE (India) Teltronics Ltd., has been formed as a joint venture with 11 percent participation by the KEONICS in 1985 for manufacture of electronic push button telephones in technical collaboration with Ericssion Information Systems Ltd., Sweden. The Karnataka Telecom Ltd. has been formed as joint venture with KEONICS-NGEF in 1985 to manufacture pulse code modulation equipments and power line carrier communication equipments. The Yokogawa Keonics Ltd. has been formed in 1987 as joint venture to manufacture control instrumentation systems. This project is implemented in technical/financial collaboration with Yokogawa Electric Corporation, Japan. The Krone Communications Ltd., is being incorporated for manufacture of telephone connectors with the technical/financial

collaboration of the KRONE AG of West Germany. The KEONICS Penta Semi Conductors Ltd., is being incorporated for manufacture of small signal devices with the technical collaboration of Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore.

The KEONICS Video Systems division was opened in 1983-84 for manufacture of colour and black-and-white TVs. The production of high-voltage resistors and two-way communication equipments were commenced during the year 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively. The KEONICS Magnavision Computers Ltd., is incorporated by the KEONICS to manufacture mini computer systems in 1986. The Kalyan Keonics Ltd., has been incorporated at Bidar for manufacture monochrome T.V. picture tubes. Apart from this, the corporation has taken up marketing of office equipments such as Keonics microcom, Mini exchange computors, etc. It has taken up the NORAD project with Norwegian aid, setting up two training centres at Madikeri and Sirsi. It has also taken up the Bio-Medical project. It has opened electronic units for women and imparting training for them for assembly of electronic goods.

Incentives and concessions

The Bangalore district has been recognised as an industrially forward district by Government of India and the entrepreneurs are not eligible for Central investment subsidy on fixed investment. But, the State Government has selected Anekal taluk under Zone II to provide assistance to the industries set up in the taluk with effect from 1.4.1988.

The investment subsidy of 15 per cent of the value of fixed assets subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs for tiny, small scale and medium and large scale industries shall be available for new industrial units coming up in the taluk. Regarding Sales Tax concession, the new tiny and small scale industries coming up in Zone II are eligible for Sales Tax exemption for a period of five years. New large and medium industries are eligible for deferment of Sales Tax for a period of five years.

Special concessions: An additional five per cent investment subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. one lakh shall be available for the new tiny and small scale units set up exclusively by SC/ST and physically handicapped enterpreneurs in Zone II. The tiny and small scale units set up by women entrepreneurs either individually or collectively and employing more than 51 per cent women in such units are eligible for additional 5 per cent investment subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. one lakh and exemption of Sales Tax. Women entrepreneurs shall be given priority in allotment of scarce raw materials, allotment of sheds/lands preference in government purchases. Electronics, tele-communications, food processing and bio-technology industries set up in notified industrial areas or industrial estates are eligible for concessions.

The new tiny and small scale industries shall be eligible for exemption of stamp duty and concessional registration charges in respect of loan and credit documents

to be executed for availing financial assistance from State Government, and or recognised financial institutions and also lease/sale deeds executed by the new industrial units in the tiny and small scale category for sheds/plots taken on lease-cum-sale basis from K.S.S.I.D.C., K.I.A.D.B., KEONICS or from any other government agencies.

These incentives and concessions shall be applicable only for new industries whose investment has taken place on or after 1.4.1988 and subject to the condition that they have availed on such concessions in part or full as per the package of incentive scheme available before 31.3.1988. All new industrial units shall provide minimum employment of 80% to local people and this shall be monitored during disbursement of incentives/concessions. The quantum of investment subsidy shall be limtied to the original cost of the project as approved by the financial institutions or the actual investment, whichever is less. Wherever the Central investment subsidy is available, State subsidy should not be granted except to the extent of the difference in the rate of Central subsidy and State subsidy, where the State subsidy applicable is higher. The total investment subsidy availabe for special categories of entrepreneurs including additional subsidy shall not exceed 25% of the value of fixed assets.

These incentives and concessions shall not be available for investments made for expansion/diversification and modernisation of existing industries. It shall not be available for the 29 industries viz. 1) Roller Flour Mills, 2) Photo Studios and Colour Processing Centres, 3) Photo-copying and Xerox machines, 4) Power laundries, 5) Pop-corn, ice cream and ice candy making units, 6) Coffee roasting and grinding, 7) Cosmetics including talcum powder, snows, hair-dyes, lipsticks, nail polish, eye brow pencils and creams, 8) Fertilizer mixing, 9) Repacking of drugs, medicines/chemicals without any processing, excluding formulation units, 10) Clocks and watch repair shops, 11) Cassette recording, 12) Jaggery making units, 13) Khandasari units, 14) Scrap processing units including bundling of scrap and ship breaking, 15) Iron and Steel Foundry having power more than 500 KVA, 16) Mini steel plants, 17) Rolling and rerolling mills (ferrous and non-ferrous), 18) Wire drawing units excluding units using drawn wires as raw materials, 19) All types of saw mills, 20) Industry based on wood as main raw materials excluding tiny units, 21) Breweries and distilleries of all types, 22) Chemical units using molasses/rectified spirit/denatured spirit as main raw material including industrial alchohol units, 23) Cement plants excluding mini-cement plant with VSK technology upto a capacity of 200 T.P.D., 24) Minig industry, 25) State and Central Public Sector Undertakings, 26) Power intensive projects requiring more than 2,500 KVA power, 27) Co-operative Sector industries with State Government participation of more than 51% in the share capital, 28) Biscuit, bakery and confectionery industries other than SSI/and (29) Any industry with an investment in fixed assets of more than Rs. 20 crores.

Statement showing the Large Industrial Establishments in Bangalore District as in 1945

Sl. no.	Name of Establishment	Class or description of industry	Average no. of persons employed daily	Whether Worked by mechanical power or not
1	2	3	4	5
I. Textiles				
1	Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Co., Ltd.	Woollen & Cotton Spinning & Weaving	7,141	Electric Power
2.	-do- (Branch)	-do-	514	-do-
3.	Bangalore Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Cotton Spinning & Weaving	2,359	-do-
4.	Minerva Mills Ltd	-do-	2,256	-do-
5.	T.R. Mills	-do-	250	-do-
6.	Prabhakar Weaving Factory	Cotton Weaving	35	-do-
7.	Sri Banasankari Weaving Factory	-do-	16	-do-
8.	Bangalore Weaving Factory	-do-	26	Mechanical
9.	Sri Krishnanda Weaving Factory	-do-	25	Electrical
10.	Kumara Mills	-do-	25	Manual Labour
11.	Sri Ganesh Waving Factory	Cotton Weaving	25	Electrical
12.	Sri Rama Weaving Shed	Silk Weaving	100	-do-
13.	Srinivasa Weaving Factory	-do-	26	-do-
14.	Hanumanthappa Silk Weaving Factory	-do	50	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Bangalore Silk Weaving Factory	-do-	15	-do-
16.	Sri Anjaneya Silk Weaving Factory	Silk Throwing & Weaving	50	-do-
17.	Muddaliah & Sons	Silk Winding & Twisting	54	-do-
18.	Sri Rama Silk Mills Ltd.	Silk Throwing Factory	215	-do-
19.	K. Doddahonnappa & Sons	-do-	16	-do-
20.	Khoday Eswarasa Silk Throwing Factory	Silk Winding & Twisting	130	-do-
21.	M. Srinivasa & Co.	-do-	36	-do-
22.	Lakshmivenkateswara Silk Throwing Factory	-do-	15	-do-
23.	Kabadi Chicknagusa Silk Throwing & Lametta Factory	Silk Throwing & Lametta	15	-do-
24.	Kabadi Shankarasa & Brothers	Silk Winding, Twisting & Lametta making	25	Electrical
25.	Sri Narayana Silk Throwing Factory	Silk Twisting	12	-do-
26.	D.P. Krishnasa & Sons	-do-	18	-do-
27.	S. Seetharama Setti & Rama Setti	Silk Weaving & Twisting	25	-do-
28.	S.M. Dhaktappa & Sons	Manufacture of Gold & Silver Thread & Lametta	44	-do-
29.	Anantharamaiah's woollen and Cotton Works	Carpet Manufacture	46	-do-
30.	Bangalore Industrials	-do-	55	Manual Labour
31.	B.K. Subbiah & Sons (Seshadripuram)	-do-	200	-do-
32.	B.K. Subbiah & Sons (Sourashtrapet)	-do-	50	-do-
33.	S. Narasimhaiya & Sons	-do-	30	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
34.	The Mysore Hosieries, Ltd.	Hosiery & Knitting	50	Electrical
35.	Bangalore Silk Filatures	Reeling of Silk Yarn	40	-do-
36.	Bard Muniswamisas Silk Twisting Factory	Silk Twisting	33	-do-
37.	Jaya Weaving Factory	Cotton Weaving	12	-do-
38.	Sri Suryodaya Mills	Cotton Weaving	120	Electrical
39.	Sri Mahalakshmi Woollen & Silk Mills Ltd.	Woollen and Silk Weaving	147	-do-
40.	D.R.A. Weaving Factory	Cotton Weaving	30	-do-
41.	Wazid Weaving Factory	-do-	12	-do-
42.	Anantharamaiah's Carpet Weaving Factory	Carpet Manufacture	46	-do-
43.	Sri Krishna Weaving Mills	Cotton Weaving & Dyeing	420	-do-
44.	Chinnappa Naidu Weaving Factory	Cotton Weaving	15	-do-
45.	Shanmuga Weaving Factory	Cotton Weaving & Dyeing	36	-do-
46.	S.Narasimhaiya's Carpet Factory	Carpet Manufacture	49	Manual Labour
47.	M. Anantharamaiha's Carpet Factory	-do-	49	-do-
48.	Vellum Parachute Silk Co.	Parachute Silk	710	Electrical
49.	Sri Krishna Silk Throwing Factory	Silk Throwing & Winding	25	-do-

II. Engineering

1.	Steel Construction Co. Ltd.	Engineering Works	200	Electrical

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bangalore Power & Light Establishment	Supply of Electric Power	980	-do-
3.	The Bangalore Transport Co. Ltd.	Motor Transport	450	—
4.	Sri Krishna Engineering Works (Branch)	Iron Foundry & Engineering Works	70	-do-
5.	The Hindustan Aircraft	Aeroplanes	12,113	-do-
III. Minerals & Metals				
1.	The Globe Iron Foundry	Iron Foundry & Engineering Works	25	Electrical
2.	P.M. Madhurai Mudaliar & Sons	-do-	118	-do-
3.	ORR & EMM Engineering	-do-	24	-do-
4.	Central Industrial Workshop	-do-	132	-do-
5.	Sri Krishna Engineering Works	-do-	50	-do-
6.	The Mysore Metal Industries Ltd.	Iron Safes	15	-do-
7.	Annapurna Cooker Co.	Brass & Other Articles	70	-do-
8.	Sri Venkateswara Power Rolling Mills	Steel & Wire Drawing	15	-do-
9.	Metro Metal Factory	Metal-ware in Brass, Copper, etc.	275	-do-
10.	Srinivasa Metal Works	Casting & Turning Iron & Brass	14	-do-
IV. Food, Drink & Tobacco				
1.	Srinivasa Roller Flour Mills	Flour	10	Manual Labour

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Sakamma's Coffee Works	Coffee Works	30	-do-
3.	Chamarajasagar Water Works	Filter Works	20	-do-
4.	V.H.F. Abdul Sattar & Co.	Beedi	55	-do-
5.	SalarBeedi Factory	-do-	30	-do-
6.	The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Ltd.	Vegetable Oils	114	Electrical
7.	Ramakrishna Oil Mills	Oil	68	-do-
8.	The Mysore Tobacco Co. Ltd. (Whitefield)	Curing of Virginia Cigarette Tobacco	20	Manual Labour
9.	-do- (Anekal)	-do-	20	-do-
10.	-do- (Gottigere)	-do-	20	-do-
V. Chemicals, Dyes, etc:				
1.	Government Industrial & Testing Laboratory	Pharmaceuticals	204	Electrical
2.	Government Soap Factory	Soap	81	-do-
3.	Hindu Soap Factory	Soap	44	Electrical
4.	Radio Soap Institute	-do-	55	-do-
5.	Mysore Chemical Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Chemicals	50	Steam Power
6.	Bangalore Soap Factory	Soap	30	Electrical
7.	Srinivasa Soap Factory	-do-	40	Manual Labour
8.	Krishna Products	-do-	12	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Mysore Pharmaceuticals	Pharmaceuticals	18	-do-
10.	New India Pharmaceuticals Industries Ltd.	-do-	13	-do-
11.	Bitumen Emulsion Plant at the Govt. Industrial & Testing Laboratory	Bitumen Emulsion	22	Electrical
12.	Bangalore Chemicals & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Incandescent Gas Mantles	20	Mechanical & Manual
13.	Engineering Mineral Industrial Manufacturing Research Laboratory	Abrasive and adhesive products	270	Electrical

VI. Paper and Printing

1.	The Government Central Press	Printing, binding & Allied Works	382	Electrical
2.	Bangalore Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd.	-do-	70	-do-
3.	B. Srinivasaiengar's Printing & Binding Works	-do-	20	-do-
4.	Modi Power Printing Press	-do-	54	-do-
5.	Rajagopal Photo Zinco Printing Works	-do-	15	-do-
6.	Tainadu Press	-do-	24	-do-
7.	V.B. Subbaiah & Sons	-do-	17	-do-
8.	Visva Karnataka Press	-do-	26	-do-
9.	Alkalam Press	-do-	15	-do-
10.	Prajamata Power Press	Printing	25	-do-
11.	Deshabandu Press	-do-	60	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Swatantra Karnataka Power Press	-do-	12	-do-
13.	B.B.D. Power Press	-do-	10	-do-

VII. Processes/Relating to Wood, Stone & Glass

1.	Bangalore Fire Bricks and Tile Works	Bricks & Tiles	70	Electrical
2.	Sri Rama Ceramic Industries	Wire cut bricks	25	-do-
3.	Satyanarayana Furniture Hall	Furniture	20	Manual Labour
4.	Jubliee Saw Mills	-do-	40	Electrical
5.	Government Saw Mills, Sandalkoti	-do-	22	-do-
6.	City Saw Mills	Timber sawing	20	-do-
7.	Maruthi Cement Concerete Works	R.C.C. Works	40	Manual Labour
8.	Government Porecelain Factory	Porcelain Insulators, etc.	437	Electrical
9.	R. Jayamuni & Sons	Tile Works	24	-do-
10.	Plywood Factory	Plywood	620	-do-
11.	N. Krishna Body Works	Motor body building	25	Manual Labour
12.	Mysore Arts & Wood Works Ltd.	Furniture	80	Mechanical
13.	Mysore Glass & Enamel Work Ltd.	Glass	364	Electrical
14.	Standard Tile & Brick Co., Yelahanka	Terracotta & cement tile	250	Manual & Electrical
15.	Permanent Brick & Tile Works, Whitefield	Tiles	12	Electrical
16.	National Brick & Tile Works,Varthur	-do-	10	-do-
17.	Mysore Stone-ware Pipes & Potteries Ltd. (Soldevanahalli)	Stone-ware pipes, etc.	252	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Fire Brick & Potteries Ltd. Yeshavantpur	Porcelain goods & fire bricks	140	-do-
19.	Dewar Industries (Yeshvantpur)	Wood-ware materials, body building, etc.	225	-do-
20.	Narayanaswamy & Sons	Stone polishing	12	-do-
VIII. Processing Hides & Skins				
1.	Mysore Chrome Tanning Co. Ltd.	Chrome Tanning	170	-do-
2.	Hajee Zainulabuddin & Co.	Tanning of hides & skins	10	Manual Labour
3.	Pallimeera Haji Abdullah Sahib	-do-	60	-do-
4.	Chuna Abdul Samad Sahib	-do-	85	-do-
5.	Muttu Sadulla Desa Bros.	Tanning of hides & skins	45	Manual Labour
6.	P. Hajee Basha Sahib & Co.	-do-	110	-do-
7.	Hanumanthappa & Co.	-do-	55	-do-
8.	P.H. Chamaraja & Co.	-do-	60	-do-
9.	Marenth Mohammed Ismail Sahib & Co.	-do-	112	-do-
10.	L. Abdul Rahim Sahib & Co.	-do-	45	-do-
11.	S. Abdul Salam Sahib & Co.	-do-	65	-do-
12.	C.H. Zainulabuddin Sahib & Co.	-do-	30	-do-
13.	Chitney Abdul Hey Sahib & Co.	-do-	150	-do-
14.	Chuna Abdul Razack Sahib & Co.	-do-	50	-do-
15.	The Bangalore Chrome Tanning Co.	Leather industry	10	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
IX. Miscellaneous				
1.	Dhondusa Gold Thread Factory	gold laces	100	Electrical
2.	Mysore Lamp Works Ltd.	Electric bulbs	92	-do-
3.	Government Electric Factory	Electric goods	1,050	Electrical
4.	Hindustan Electric Accumulator Co. Ltd. (AMCO)	Electric betteries	150	-do-
5.	K.H. Shama Rao & Sons	Dress	160	-do-
6.	Khoday Ribbon, Carbon & Allied Industry	Typewriter ribbons	70	-do-
7.	Vishnu Brand Fire Works	Fancy fire works	30	-do-
8.	Mysore Arts, Brass & Wood Industries Ltd.	picture frames	18	Manual Labour
9.	Novelty Dress Manufacturing Co.	Dress	12	-do-
10.	City Dress Manufacturing Co.	-do-	25	-do-
11.	M.P. Narayana & Co.	-do-	10	-do-
12.	The Bangalore Dress Manufacturing Co.	-do-	12	-do-

Sources: Statistical Abstract of Mysore from 1923-24 to 1947-48.

POWER

Energy is the basic need for all aspects of life. Hydro-electric power which was generated at Shivasamudram and Shimsha generating stations was supplied to all the services of the district. Bangalore has the distinction of being the first city in the country to be electrified. When it was inaugurated in August 1905, there were just 310 street lights that were switched on and the bulb in each goose-necked fitting was only of 15 watts. Another step was taken three years later when the Cantonment was electrified with 250 street lights. Two decades after electricity came to the city, there were still only 2,955 street lights in Bangalore city and the Cantonment. At the end of the year 1924-25, there were 197 service stations and 6,480 number of lighting installations in Bangalore including the Military Station. For Bangalore lighting, motor generator sets were installed at first. The Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Station at Jog commissioned in 1948 is also supplying power to the district.

The demand for power increased both directly from increasing industrial units as well as indirectly through the expansion of the city. The estimated peak demand in Bangalore district doubled from 25 MW in 1951 to 50 MW in 1961 and it is further increased to 200 MW in 1971 and 450 MW in 1986 and it is estimated to reach 900 MW in 1995. There have been recent attempts to set up projects close to the city to meet the demands of industries in the district. The innovatively financed power project in Yelahanka is an example for it. At the end of March 1989, all the towns and 99 per cent of the villages including hamlets of the district were electrified.

Statement showing the taluk-wise transmission lines and places including hamlets electrified in Bangalore District as on 31st March, 1989

Sl. no.	Taluk	KV Lines in km 11 KV over-head and under-ground	LT Lines in km 440/220 volts overhead & under-ground	Places electrified		
				Town	Village	Hamlet
1.	Anekal	N.A.	N.A.	2	203	45
2.	Bangalore North	384.00	1,119.00	7	130	46
3.	Bangalore South	536.00	2,147.00	3	161	87
4.	Bangalore City	1,255.00	6,562.00			
	Total	2,175.00	9,828.00	12	494	178

Source: Chief Engineer, Electricity (General), K.E.B., Bangalore.

Statement showing the Division-wise and category-wise total number of installations in Bangalore district as on 31st March 1989

Sl. No.	Division	Categorywise installations								
		Domestic lighting	A.E.H.	Commercial lighting	Water works	L.T. power	H.T. power	I.P. sets	Street lights	Total excluding streetlights
1.	Bangalore East	74,779	56,934	24,441	45	8,042	146	2,323	6,662	1,66,710
2.	Bangalore West	52,278	58,110	48,208	35	14,901	77	1	13,641	1,73,610
3.	Bangalore South	70,006	65,499	17,498	46	8,621	94	1,375	10,008	1,63,139
4.	Bangalore North	44,750	53,661	12,122	36	7,599	147	1,152	4,822	1,19,467
5.	Bangalore Central	73,151	58,455	17,893	3	7,933	48	546	3,855	1,58,029
6.	Anekal (Sub Dn.)	16,486	1,475	1,616	32	2,284	65	2,804	272	24,762
	Total	3,31,450	2,94,134	1,21,778	197	49,380	577	8,201	39,260	8,05,717

Source: Chief Engineer, Electricity (General), K.E.B., Bangalore.

LARGE AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

The existing industries in the district can be studied under five groups, *viz.*, Large and Medium Scale Industries, Small Scale Industries, Khadi and Village Industries, Handloom and Powerlooms and Handicrafts. There were 155 large and medium scale industries in the district providing employment for about 1,65,126 persons during the year 1984-85. The capital investment in plants and machinery of them was about Rs. 1,220.22 crores. They produced goods valued about Rs. 2,027.72 crores during the year 1984-85. (In this total figure of 155, Wheel & Axle factory is included. But investment in it-Rs. 143.59 crores and employment 1,672 as on 1988-89 is not included). The category-wise existing large and medium scale industries in the district together with investment and employment in each category in the district as on 31st March, 1989, is given hereunder.

I. There were 16 large and medium scale Metallurgical industrial units manufacturing steel and nihard castings, wire rods, mild high carbon, M.S. Rounds, M.S. Billets and rolled products, flats, angles, M.S. Ingots, bars, structural and alloy steel, battery cell components, steel tubes, pipes, tin containers, etc. The total capital investment on them was Rs. 66.68 crores during the year 1984-85. They provided employment to 3,778 persons.

II. Electrical Units such as AMCO Batteries Ltd., ASEA Ltd., Bengal Lamps, Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., etc. are engaged in manufacturing the items like storage batteries, automotive batteries, LT and HT switch gear cubicles, flourescent tubes and GLS lamps, Solar devices, electronic control equipment, Carbon film resistors, etc. During the year 1984-85, there were 29 electrical units having provided employment to about 38,510 persons. The total capital investment on them was about Rs. 250.80 crores.

III. There were 10 large and medium scale industrial units engaging in manufacture of Transport and Communication items such as earth moving equipments, aircraft, helicopters, spark plugs, filters, diesel locomotive gears, gear boxes, passenger cars, indicating and measuring equipments, T.V. sets, telephone instruments of various types, broadcasting, television receiving, etc. During the year 1984-85, they provided employment to 74,713 persons. The total capital investment on them was Rs. 559.57 crores.

IV. Machinery and Tools manufacturing units such as Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Karnataka Implements and Machines Company Ltd. Larson and Toubro Ltd., Fouress Engineering India Ltd., Karnataka Jewels (P) Ltd., Monotype India Ltd., etc., are engaged in manufacture of abrassive materials, vacuum pumps, tobacco processing machinery, LPG cylinders, industrial machinery, cranes, metallic springs, milling machines, machine tools and accessories, rotary volves, watch jewels, cameras, monocomp photo-type setters, etc. During the year 1984-85, there were 30 large and medium scale units providing employment to 16,039 persons. The total capital investment on them was Rs. 143.61 crores.

V. During the year 1984-85, there were six large and medium scale Mechanical and Engineering industrial units viz., F. Fibre Bangalore (P) Ltd., Jairamdas Udyog Ltd., Prameela Plastics (P) Ltd., Suman Sugiyama Plastics & Electronics (P) Ltd., T.T. (P) Ltd. and Widia (India) Ltd. manufacturing items like metal cutting tools, drills, square tools, pressure cookers, kitchenware, etc. They provided employment to 1,762 persons in 1984-85, and the total capital investment on them was about Rs. 22.8 crores.

VI. There were seven large and medium scale chemical industrial units viz., Agromore Ltd., Asiatic Industrial Gasses Ltd., Svictor Multicore Solder (P) Ltd., the Swadeshi Chemicals (P) Ltd., United Oxygen Company (P) Ltd., Vioryle (India) (Pvt) Ltd. and Karnataka Oxygen Ltd., engaging in manufacture of agricltural and industrial chemicals, industrial gases, Oxygen, Nitrogen in liquid/gaseous, Hydrogen, Accetylene gas, etc. The total capital investment on them was Rs. 10.63 crores in 1984-85 and they provided employment to 642 persons.

VII. During the year 1984-85, there were four large and medium scale Drugs and Pharmaceuticals industrial units *viz.*, Astra Idl Ltd., J.L. Morrison & Jones (India) Ltd., Eskayef Ltd. and Magnesium Products (P) Ltd. engaging in manufacture of Bricanyl, Be Taloc, Dytide, Mebryl, local anaesthetics, surgical structures, etc. The total capital investment in them was Rs. 7.62 crores and they provided employment to 1,827 persons.

VIII. There were 14 large and medium scale Textile industrial units, engaging in manufacture of cotton shirtings and suitings, cotton yarn, ready-made garments, silk yarn and fabrics, woollen fabrics, etc. during the year 1984-85. Among them, Binny Ltd., Gopalakrishna Textile Mills (P) Ltd., Minerva Mills, Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Mills, Ramkumar Mills (P) Ltd., Sri Krishna Spinning and Weaving Mills (P) Ltd. are important. These 14 units were providing employment to 16,092 persons. The total capital investment on them was Rs. 40.03 crores.

IX. During the year 1984-85, there were 23 major and medium scale industrial units in the district engaging in production of Food Products and Breweries such as bread and biscuits, fry snack food, wheat products like *maida, soji, atta,* bran, animal feeds, ice cream, chewing gum, buble gum, aerated water, liquor, etc. The total capital investment on them was about Rs. 37 crores and they together provided employment to 4,351 persons.

X. There were 14 large and medium scale Miscellaneous industries which provided employment to 7,412 persons during the year 1984- 85. The total capital investment on them was about Rs. 81.47 crores. Of the 14 industrial units one each in the sectors of soaps and cosmetics, coir products, leather products, timber and prime movers other than generators, three ceramics and six others. They are manufacturing the items such as steam turbines tubro-generators, non-edible oils, de-oiled cakes, toilet and washing soaps, detergents, coir products leather products, porcelain insulators, disc insulators, bushings, salt-glazed stone-ware pipes, roofing tiles, flat tiles, cigarettes, publishing and printing etc.

Statement showing the list and other particulars of Large and Medium Scale Industries in Bangalore District as on 31st March 1989.

Sl. No.	Name and address of the unit.	Year of estab-lishment	Item of manufacture.	Investment during 1984-85. (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment during 1984-85 (in No.)	Investment during 1988-89 (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment during 1989-90 (in No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Steel Corporation Ltd. Mahadevapura P.O.	1972	Mild High Carbon M.S. Rounds, Tor Steel, etc.	343.78	276	NA	NA
2.	Bangalore Wire Rod Mill, Whitefield Road, Mahadevapura Post	1976	Wire Rods	769.57	167	837.56	167
3.	Best and Crompton Engineering Ltd., Kanakapura Road	1968	Steel and Nihard Castings.	128.35	242	NA	NA
4.	Bhoruka Steel Ltd., White Field Road, Mahadevapura Post,	1969	High Carbon Mild Steel Billet	1040.00	320	1028.20	320
5.	Brindavan Alloys Ltd., Phase IV. Peenya Industrial Area	1973	M.S. Billets & Rolled Products	1004.00	450	1142.00	224
6.	G.R. Steels and Alloys (P) Ltd., Krishnarajapuram Whitefield Road	1970	M.S. Rounds. Flats Angles, etc.	61.63	126	NA	NA
7.	Jindal Aluminium Ltd., 16, K M, Tumkur Road	1970	Aluminium Extrusions Sprinkler Irrigation Equipments.	315.82	273	489.00	326
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	K.M.A. Limited, Mahadevapura Post	1972	Cold Rolled Steel strips.	250.84	204	NA	NA
9.	KAP Steel United, Mahadevapura Post,	1974	M.S. Ingots/Billets Bars, Tor Steel	722.30	255	1648.93	240
10.	Mittal Steel Ltd., Mahadevapura,	1975	Steel rounds, Bars, Rods, Tor Steel etc	.298.19	185	NA	NA
11.	Panyam Cements and Mineral Industries Ltd., Bommanahalli,	1977	High Quality Steel Wires.	722.00	376	815.56	344
12.	Rukmini Steel Industries Ltd.,Kadugodi Post,	1965	M.S. Rounds, Tor Steel, M.S. Angles, M.S. Flat.	134.00	102	134.00	102
13.	Shetron Metals Ltd., Bommasandra Industrial Area (Anekal Tq)	1980	Battery Cell Jackets Battery Cell Components printed Tin Streets.	260.00	75	471.70	100
14.	Shivmoni Steel Tubes Ltd., 16 Km Whitefield Road.	1971	Steel Tubes/Pipes	180.40	331	NA	NA
15.	India Tin Industries (P) Ltd Dooravaninagar,	1946	Plain and Printed Tin Containers & Closures.	147.00	246	181.00	145
16.	Infrastructural	1972	Cast Alloy Steel grading media, Alloy Steel castings and Ingots.	289.84	150	412.21	238
17.	Triveni Engineering Works Ltd., Peenya Industrial Area	1973	Steam Turbines, Turbo-generators.	136.99	346	NA	NA
18.	AMCO Batteries Ltd., Plant-1-Mysore Road, Plant-2: Hebbal,	1955	Storage Batteries Automative Batteries Train Lighting Cells Traction Batteries,etc.	690.85	1310	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Asea Limited, II Phase, Peenya Industrial Area	1950	LT & HT. Switchgear cubicles. Protective relays & Relay protection, Mini Computers etc.,	695.00	740	1606.28	847
20.	Bengal Lamps Ltd., Old Madras Road	1971	Flourescent Tubes & GLs. Lamps.	875.93	564	393.92	568
21.	Bharat Electronics Limited, Jalahalli,	1954	Communication equipments Solar devices, Radars, crystals Transmitting Tubes X-ray Tubes etc.	9118.00	13,829	36,033.00	19,780
22.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Mysore Road	1976	Energy Meters, Water Meters, Power Devices Solar Cells, Electronic Control Equipment etc.	1348.50	2639	2706.00	2887
23.	Deepak Insulated Cable Corporation Ltd.,Nagasandra.	1964	Enamelled Copper and Aluminium Wires. Aluminium & Fibre Glass Conductors etc.,	1353.73	767	NA	NA
24.	Electrocarbonium Private Ltd. Unit1: Bommasandra industrial Area Unit:2: Jaibharat Industrial Estate, Yeshwantpur	1975	Carbon Blocks,Carbon bushes Industrial and Moulding commutators, etc.,	109.82	144	150.00	2
25.	Electronic Research (P) Ltd. Koramangala Layout	1968	Colour TV Components, B & W TV Components- Professional grade switches, Polarised Telegraph Relays, Hermetically sealed panel Meters etc.,	119.18	175	750.00	421

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Ferrite India Limited, Visvesvaraya Industrial Estate. Whitefield Road	1972	Soft and Hard Ferrites	51.08	59	NA	NA
27.	Guest Keen Williams Ltd Rajajinagar	1959	Fan, Motor & Generator, Stampings, Transformer Laminations, etc.,	607.11	1245	NA	NA
28.	H.G. Resistors (P) Ltd., Bommasandra Industries Area	1982	Carbon Film Resistors	52.06	70	NA	NA
29.	Hindustan Machine Tools Limited (Electronic Watch Project), Bangalore.	1981	Quartz Analogue watches.	NA	73	NA	NA
30.	Karnataka Vidyuth Karkhane Limited, Mysore Road, (Converted as Public Ltd., Company in 1976)	1933	1) Power and distribution transformers completely self protected transfermers. 2)CSP Circuit breakers, Metering cubicles,etc.,	355.66	557	252.54	472
31.	Kirloskar Electric Company Ltd.,Malleswaram West	1946	Electric Motor of various types & sizes, D.C. Generators and Motors, Transformers etc.	2843.86	3953	4971.63	3999
32.	Kirloskar Systems Ltd., Hebbal	1962	Switchgear & control gear and Circuit Breakers.	91.00	228	123.95	263
33.	Metal Lamp Caps (India) Ltd., Kodihalli Village	1964	Electric Lamp Components, Lamp caps, lead-in-wires, Lead glass tubing etc.,	650.00	772	686	525

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Mini Circuits Limited, Jigani Industrial Area, Anekal tq.	1982	Hybrid Micro Circuits	N.A.	N.A.	149.68	85
35.	Micropack Limited, Jigani Industrial Area	1982	Printed Circuit Boards	135.09	160	505.32	240
36.	Mohan Aluminium (P) Ltd., Virgonagar Post	1966	AAC, ACSR and AAAC-Conductors.	43.65	51	65.50	53
37.	NGEF Limited, Old Madras Road,	1965	Transformers, Electric Motors, Switchgears etc.,	3107.00	6505	6407.16	6360
38.	AEG-NGEF Limited, Varthur Road	1963	LT & HT Motor Control Centres, Power Control Centres, Switch Board etc.	202.52	519	272.8	663
39.	Rao Insulating Co.,Private Ltd., Whitefield	1962	Electric Steel Stampings Printed Circuit Boards Lamp Caps etc.	238.99	235	577.47	245
40.	S& S Bushings Ltd.. 27th KM Bellary Road	1977	OIP Condenser Bushings ARC Chamber Tubes etc.	310.16	74	495.69	99
41.	Stumpp Schuele and Somappa Ltd., Hosur Road	1960	All types of metallic Springs, film capacitors for electrical and Telecommunication purposes.	138.21	317	948.08	668
42.	Mysore Electrical Industries Limited, Tumkur Road, Yeshwanthapur	1945	HT & LT Switchgear Motor Controlgear & Electric Devices	308.12	1,368	367.01	1222
43.	Mysore Lamp Works Ltd., Old Tumkur Road	1936	Incandesceent Lamps, Flourescent Tubes etc	1137.45	1426	1209.64	1650
44.	Trident Electronics (P) Ltd.,II Stage, Peenya Industrial Estate	1981	Carbon Film Resistors, Metal Film Resistors Metal Oxide Film Resisters.	29.88	15	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
45.	UB-MEC Batteries Ltd., MEC Factory Road, Yeshwanthapur	1946	Lead Acid Storage Batteries.	234.13	428	703.65	460
46.	W.S. Industries (India) Limited, Bellary Road	1976	Coupling Capacitors, Line Traps, etc.	259.15	295	340.00	303
47.	British Physical Laboratories India Ltd., (BPL) Hoskote Road	1963	Indicating & Measuring Instruments, TV Sets etc.	684.20	1,000	2,329.66	1,250
48.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. Dooravaninagar	1946	Telephone Instruments of various types, Automatic Exchange equipments etc.	6,606	16,448	NA	NA
49.	Raghunandan Electronics Ltd., Opp: to CMTI, Tumkur Road	1984	Broadcasting Television Receiving, Eiko Colour TV.	26.62	80	NA	NA
50.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.. (BEML) (Railcoach Division)	1964	Railcoaches, Earth Moving equipments like excavators, Bulldozers and graders etc.,	2051.00	5712	21,968.00	15,693
51.	Escorts Ltd., Yelahanka	1977	Pistons, Gudgeon Pins	1710.11	1,443	2,160.34	1,538
52.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Vimanapura.	1964	Aircraft, Helicopter Engines, etc.,	NA	NA	19,988.19	18,551
53.	KAR Mobiles Ltd. Peenya Industrial Area,	1936	Valves for Internal Combustion engines	485.20	460	532.24	580
54.	Motor Industries Company Limited (MICO), Hosur Road, Adugodi	1951	Spark Plugs, Multi-cylinder pumps, Filters, Filter insorts, Elements, etc.,	8,448.01	6,344	14,836.65	8975
55.	SAN Engineering & Locomtive Co. Ltd.,(1) White Field Road, (2) Hebbal Industrial Area.	1972	Diesel and Electric Loco-motives, Transmission equipment and spares	408.49	511	545.61	511

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
56.	Sipani Automobiles Ltd., Industrial Suburb II Stage, Tumkur Road	1974	'Dolphin' Passenger Cars.	244.00	330	NA	NA
57.	G.R. Engineering Works Private Limited, Whitefield Road	1973	Fabrication of pressure vessels, Heat exchanges, Horton Spheres, calendars etc.,	412.00	257	NA	NA
58.	Grindwell Norton Limited Devanahalli Road	1972	Abrasive Materials	961.00	218	153.95	222
59.	Hind High Vacuum Co. Private Ltd., Peenya Industrial Area, Phase I	1964	Vacuum pumps, vacuum -coating units, Vacuum pumping systems etc.	63.14	172	141.00	96
60.	Ingersoll Rand (India) Ltd., Peenya Industrial Area	1977	Down to Hole Hammer Drills, Small and medium Drilling rigs etc.	850.00	225	1906.00	292
61.	John Fowler (India) Ltd., Sarjapur Road	1953	Tobacco Processing machinery Industrial Oil Filters etc.	126.14	417	464.61	399
62.	Madhura Coats Private Limited, Peenya Industrial Area, Phase II	1977	Stainless Steel Dye-sparings, Textile Machine Accessory.	20.00	20	NA	NA
63.	Nav Bharath Flange & Allied Industries Private Ltd., Bommasandra Industrial Area		Drum Closures & Industrial Valves	70.53	25	NA	NA
64.	Prashanth Cylinders Pvt. Ltd., Veerasandra Industrial Area	1981	LPG Cylinders	78.52	56	95.64	87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
65.	Sikka and Sikka Engineers Private Ltd. Bommasandra Industrial Area	1971	Industrial Machinery, Sugar Machinery equipment and Spares, Cranes, Hoists, Penstocks etc.,	50.15	109	NA	NA
66.	S.S.S. Engineering Co., Ltd., Bommasandra Industrial Area	1981	Rotary and Snap Spares Steel checks pinion Gearbox, Rotation Gears etc.,	209.57	NA	NA	NA
67.	Stump schuele & Somappa Ltd., Hosur Road	1960	All types of metallic springs and spring formations.	694.93	794	NA	NA
68.	Usha martin Industries Ltd., 58, Main Road, White Field	1974	Wire Drawing & Allied Machines.	162.33	193	207.15	210
69.	Alfred Herbert (India) Ltd., whitefield Road	1973	Rubber processing, Machine Tools, Atritors.	473.31	302	924.17	266
70.	Bharat Fritz Werner Private Ltd., Peenya	1961	Milling Machines, N.C. Machines etc.,	679.46	809	NA	NA
71.	Dynamatic Hydraulics Ltd., Peeny Industrial Estate	1973	Hidraulic gear pumps Plain Paper Copiers etc.	200.00	250	214.00	261
72.	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., (Horological Machinery Division) HMT P.O	1974	Machines Tools	290.00	384	400.00	450
73.	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., (Machine Tools & Die Casting Division), Jalahalli	1953	Machine Tools and Acc-aessories Die Casting & Plastic Injection moulding, etc	3330.00	4947	4116.00	4436
74.	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., (Specialised Watch case Division) HMT P.O.	1983	Cases for Electronic watches.	208.52	143	286.77	171

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
75.	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., (Watch Factory I and II) HMT P.O	1961	Mechanical, Hand wound & Automatic day-date wrist watches etc.,	2864.15	2831	4153.83	2725
76.	Rewdale precision Tools Pvt. Ltd., Peenya Industrial Area	1982	Machine Collets.	N.A.	45	240.00	102
77.	Wipro Ltd., Peenya Industrial Area	1976	Hydraulic and Pneumatic cylinders.	200.50	140	560.00	200
78.	Yuken India Ltd., Whitefield Road.	1976	Oil Hydraulic equipment	82.03	155	123.32	160
79.	Karnataka Implements and Machineries Co., Ltd (KIMCO) Mysore Road	1975	Trailers, Insulator pins etc.	90.01	387	91.82	559 (inclusive B'lore & Hassan)
80.	Vicon Ltd., Krishnarajapuram, Whitefield Road	1968	Agricultural equipments and Machinery.	78.44	205	NA	NA
81.	V.S.T. Tillers Tractors Ltd., Whitefield Road	1967	Power tillers, Diesel Engine, Tractors, etc.	207.49	409	624.80	479
82.	Larsen and Toubro Ltd., Byatarayanapura, Bellary Road	1975	Multipurpose Hydraulic escavator leaders, High Pressure Hydraulic system components, etc.	1763.00	652	3320.00	780
83.	F.Fibre Bangalore (P) Ltd., Industrial Estate, Rajajinagar	1971	HDP Woven Fabric and Sacks.	15.63	64	15.00	30
84.	Jairamdas Udyog Ltd., Mysore Road	1961	Metal Cutting Tools viz., Drills,Taps Square tool Bits etc.,	135.80	271	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
85.	Prameela Plastic (P) Ltd., Bommasandra Industrial Area	1984	LDPE.Co-extended printed film for packing milk, arrack etc. Multi-colour flexo printed polythenecarrier bags.	67.68	25	NA	NA
86.	Suman Sugiyama Plastics & Electronics (P) Ltd., Peenya Industrial Area.	1972	Plastic Radio Cabinets, Plastic Mixie components etc.	12.74	26	60.00	35
87.	T.T. (Private) Limited, Old Madras Road, Dooravaninagar	1955	Pressure Cookers, Kitchenware etc.	563.72	410	NA	NA
88.	WIDIA (India) Limited, Tumkur Roads	NA	Special purpose machines jigs & fixtures. Tungsten Carbide (Hara Metal) Tips Blanks, Pellets etc.,	1552.32	966	NA	NA
89.	Fouress Engineering (India) Private Limited, Peenya Industrial Area, II Phase	1974	Butterfly valves, Rotary Valves, Needle Valves etc.,	250.00	387	284.00	483
90.	International Instruments Ltd., Bommasandra Industrial Area	1958	Dash-board Instruments, Flexible Driveshaft Cables, Automative Switches, etc.,	595.31	1330	NA	NA
91.	Karnataka jewels (P) Ltd., Bommasandra Industrial Area	1978	Watch Jewels	147.99	87	322.38	145
92.	Monotype India Limited, Banashankari II Stage	1976	Cameras, Monocomp Photo-type setters, etc.,	52.68	97	148.03	195
93.	Agromore Limited, Mysore Road	1962	Agricultural Chemicals, Industrial Chemicals, etc.	27.75	93	39.79	87

16494

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
94.	Asiatic Industrial Gases Ltd., Avalahalli, Old Madras Road	1982	Industrial Gases and Accessories.	138.13	250	271.17	230
95.	Karnataka Oxygen Limited Mahadevapura.	1974	Oxygen, Nitrogen in liquid/ gaseous, Hydrogen etc.,	444.63	159	NA	NA
96.	Svictor Multicore Solder (P) Ltd.Bommasandra Industrial Area	1988	Solder materials	45.27	17	NA	NA
97.	Swadeshi Chemicals (P) Ltd., Bellary Road	1973	Phosfume, Tablet/Pillets etc.,	58.30	39	NA	NA
98.	United Oxygen Co.,(P) Ltd., Whitefield Road	1974	Oxygen & Acetylene Gas	184.84	63	69.09	60
99.	Vioryl (India) Private Ltd., Bommasandra Industrial Area	1983	Anethol 21-22 Heliotropine.	118.90	10	NA	NA
100.	Astra-IDL Limited, Kattigehalli Village, Yelahanka	1979	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.	295.56	464	524.00	617
101.	Eskayef Limited, Old Madras Road	1971	Dytide, Mebryl, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Tablets etc.,	415.00	1015	1138.00	1276
102.	J.L. Morrison & Jones (India) Ltd., Tumkur Road	1968	Local Anaesthetics, Surgical Sutures, Cream & Ointments etc.	51.11	273	NA	NA
103.	Magnesium Products (P) Ltd.,Virgonagar	1970	Light Magnesium Carbonate IP Light Magnesium Oxide I.P. Burnt Lime.	119.67	75	NA	NA
104.	Binny Limited (Bangalore, Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills) 1) Agraharam Road, 2) Hebbal	1884	Cotton Shirting & Suiting Cotswal, Angola, Terene/Wool suiting, Silk Fabrics, etc.,	1407.51	4691	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
105.	Chandra Spinning and Weaving Mills (P) Ltd., V Main, Chamarajapet	1954	Cotton Yarn	29.71	163	NA	NA
106.	Gokaldas Images, No.123 Chord Road	1979	Readymade Garments	47.99	1500	NA	NA
107.	Gopalakrishna Textile Mills (Private) Ltd., Subramanyapura	1958	Yarn and Fabrics	248.00	506	NA	NA
108.	Minerva Mills, Magadi Road	1919	Cotton and Blended Yarn cloth.	455.45	3474	684.14	2267
109.	Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing Mills, Malleswaram	1884	Cotton Textiles	564.55	3887	NA	NA
110.	Panchavarna Textile Processing (P) Ltd., Bommasandra Industrial Area	1983	Textile Post-woven Processing- such as Bleaching- Dyeing etc.,	127.00	50	NA	NA
111.	Ramachandra Rexins (P) Ltd., Bommasandra Industrial Area,	1983	P.V.C. Foam Leather Cloth	110.00	28	140	42
112.	Ramkumar Mills (P) Ltd., Rajajinagar	1947	Manufacture of Textile Products.	464.00	712	513.65	632
113.	Sree Sreenivasa Textile Processing Ltd.,Dasanapura	1970	Textile processing	109.24	226	NA	NA
114.	Sri Krishna Spinning and Weaving Mills (P) Limited, Subramanyapura	1960	Textile processing	149.00	296	231.75	213
115.	Sri Suryodaya Industries Ltd.,Yeswanthapur	1951	Cotton Fabrics and Coated Cotton Fabrics.	77.60	258	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
116.	Subadra Textile (P) Ltd., Dasarahalli	1963	Textile Yarn	165.83	209	271.99	215
117.	T.R. Mills (P) Ltd., V Main, Chamarajapet	1954	Cotton Textiles Yarn etc.	46.14	92	47.03	79
118.	Amrut Distilleries (P) Ltd., Sampangi Tank Road	1953	Brandy, Rum, Gin, Whisky etc.,	46.00	175	85.00	283
119.	Gemini Distilleries (P) Ltd., Tumkur road	1970	Liquor	319.65	41	433.16	90
120.	Khoday Brewing and Distilling Industries Ltd., Kanakapura Road	1972	Beer under various brand name.	275.00	449	720.00	500
121.	Mysore Breweries Limited, Jalahalli Camp Town, Yeshwanthapur	1970	Beer	262.16	230	312.28	229
122.	United Breweries Limited, 24, Vitthal Mallya Road	1915	Beer	769.96	236	NA	NA
123.	Bangalore Soft Drinks (P) Ltd., Mysore Road	1966	Aerated Water	55.00	74	52.99	55
124.	Chamundi Roller Flour Mills Ltd., Hosur Road	1973	Maida, Soji, Atta, Bran etc.	37.00	40	26.40	40
125.	Elgin Electric Flour Mills, Hosur Road	1930	Wheat Products such as Maida, Soji, Bran, Atta etc.,	6.31	35	43.81	49
126.	Gayatri Roller Flour Mills, Magadi Road	1971	Wheat Products	14.00	39	NA	NA
127.	Joy Ice Creams (Bangalore) (P) Ltd.,Whitefield Road	1966	Ice Creams, Syrups, etc.	56.56	89	24.73	99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
128.	Karnataka State Agro Corn product Ltd., Hebbal	1973	Maize Products, Animal feeds, Energy food	327.54	422	N.A.	545
129.	Kissan Products Ltd. Old Madras Road	1948	Fruit Juices, Syrups, pulps etc.,	353.75	538	NA	NA
130.	Krishna Flour Mills (Bangalore) Ltd., Platform Road	1977	Maida, Soji, Atta, Bran, etc.,	153.51	135	153.51	115
131.	Kwality Biscuites (Pvt) Ltd., Mysore Road	1969	Biscuits	204.64	266	243.52	247
132.	Maanay Roller Flour Mills (P) Ltd., Old Tharagupet	1910	Wheat Products- Maida Soji, Atta, Bran Etc.	25.64	41	25.64	41
133.	J.B. Mangharam & Sons, Tumkur Rd.	1969	Varieties of Biscuits.	100.00	210	100.00	150
134.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.,Industrial Estate, Yeshwanthapur	1970	Bread	61.51	134	NA	NA
135.	Mysore Feeds (P) Ltd., Nayandahalli	1965	Animal Feeds	134.00	199	127.69	189
136.	Seethalakshmi Hall Flour Mills Ltd., Industrial Suburb, Tumkur Road	1970	Wheat Products such as Maida, Atta, etc.	97.40	110	89.26	135
137.	Sri Balakrishna Flour Mills Old Madras Road	1935	Soji, Maida, Atta, etc.	170.73	56	NA	NA
138.	Sree Venugopal Flour Mills Ltd., Sultanpet	1928	Maida, Soji, Atta Bran etc.	25.81	35	18.71	47
139.	National Products, Kaval Byrasandra	1942	Chewing Gum, Bubble Gum, Hand-boiled Confectionary.	127.43	750	128.00	750

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
140.	Agro Extracts Ltd., Phase II, Peenya Industrial Area	1974	Non-Edible Oils, Deoiled Cakes etc.,	37.00	53	83.00	64
141.	Kartnataka Soaps and Detergents-Limited, Malleswaram	1918	Toilet Soaps, Washing soaps, Detergents, Agarbathies, etc.	3167.20	1224	NA	NA
142.	Karnataka Consumer Products Ltd., Jalahalli Camp Road, Yeshwanthapur	1962	Coir products such as Matresses, Furnitures, Cushion blocks, Car Cool cushions etc.,	105.38	202	387.55	256
143.	Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd.,Mysore Road	1940	Finished Leather Footwear and Leather goods.	83.72	181	85.94	144
144.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Science Institute Post	1932	Porcelain Insulators, Disc Insulators, Post Insulator's Bushings etc.	894.94	1675	2213	1587
145.	Standard Bricks and Tile Co.,(P) Ltd.,Yelahanka	1970	Roofing Tiles, Flat Tiles etc.	19.85	136	NA	NA
146.	Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries Ltd., Soladevanahalli	1937	Salt-glazed Stone-ware Pipes, Fittings, etc.	20.96	204	NA	NA
147.	Mafathlal Plywood Industr-ies Ltd.,Yeshwanthapur,	1943	Plywood, Block Board, Flush Doors etc.	251.63	569	225.04	523
148.	Chamundi Granite (P) Ltd. Bommasandra Industrial Area	1985	Cut and polished granite-& Monuments Blocks, Slabs etc.,	60.32	18	39.51	12
149.	Graphite India Ltd., Visvesvaraya Industrial Area,Whitefield Road	1973	Graphite Electrodes, Anodes, etc.,	1652.32	681	1998.76	700
150.	I.T.C. Limited, Frazer Town	1912	Cigarattes	1800.00	1981	25,507.00	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
151.	Ittina Printers (P) Ltd., Jigani Industrial Area	1983	Off-set Printers in labels, packing materials, posters etc.,	95.47	61	NA	NA
152.	Bangalore Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., Mysore Road	1916	Publishing and printing.	26.42	121	27.59	80
153.	Mysore Press (P) Ltd., Basavanagudi Road	1947	Prajamatha KannadaWeekly.	44.34	144	39.25	85
154.	Hindustan Machine Tools (Electronic Watch Project)	1981	Quartz Analogue Watches	NA	NA	NA	60
155.	Wheel and Axle Plant Yelahanka	1984	Railway Wheelsets Loose wheels & axles	NA	NA	14,359.00	1672

Source: Directory of Medium/Large Scale Industries, Bangalore District by Directorate of Industries and Commerce, July 1987.

Small Scale Industries

The small scale industries have many advantages like low investment, high potential for employment generation, diversification industrial base and dispersal of industries in rural and semi-rural areas. They play a key-role for development of industries in the district. An examination of the existing industries shows clearly that the city specialises in public utility units, while the surrounding area is devoted to agriculture, specially sericulture. The reeling and silk cloth making has been encouraged in the city and at Anekal for this reason.

A survey of home industries in Bangalore city till June 1915 was conducted in 1914-15 by T. Hanumantha Rao, Assistant Secretary of Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition with a view to find out how regular work could be provided and low quality of work of the home industries be improved. It advised promotion of home industries in the schools in city. Equipments to undertake rattan work and book-binding in schools were supplied. It recommended the opening of a sales room to supply materials for wood, rattan and book-binding workers in the city. It also recommended encouragement for starting rattan work, book-binding, ink-making, dyeing, dress-making, etc. at the home industries level. Dress- making by women showed remarkable results as women's welfare societies like Mahila Seva Samaja and Sharada Stree Samaja took special interest in training women in the work. They received a grant of Rs. 500 each to pursue the venture. Bangalore in the long run became a leading centre for producing ready-made garments providing work to hundreds of women as a result.

At the end of March 1989, there were 10,566 registered small scale industrial units besides adequate number of un-registered units, engaging in manufacture of various products such as food and beverages, leather, textile, chemical, engineering and allied items, etc. The capital investmnt on them was about Rs. 177.56 crores. They provided employment for about 2,16,110 persons. This sector has now entered many sophisticated fields such as electronics, plastics, ceramics, etc. After independence, both Central and State Governments, have given special importance for development of small scale industries. Many Boards and Corporations have been set up for the purpose. In 1959, the Mysore Small Industries and Handicrafts Board was constituted with the object of advising government generally on the production and growth of small scale industries in the state. In 1960, the Mysore Small Industries Corporation Limited, which later became the Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation was set up for rendering various types of assistance to small scale industries such as the construction of industrial estates and their management and opening of raw material depots at important industrial centres to stock and distribute supplies to small scale industries. In the field of finance, small scale enterpreneurs are pleased with the changed attitude of the major banks after their nationalisation. Karnataka Industrial Co- operative Bank and, Karnataka State Finance Corporation are also rendering their helping hand to small scale industries. The government of Karnataka have reserved a number of

items for exclusive production in this sector. The Department of Industries and Commerce has opened a separate section under the control of Joint Director to look after the programmes of small scale industries. The Government of Karnataka have reserved some of the articles for purchase from the tiny and small scale industries in the state.

Engineering and allied: Small scale industrial units such as foundries, automobile workshops, repair shops and units engaged in welding, turning, cutting and smithy and those making steel furniture and agricultural equipments are scattered all over the district. Owing to the increased use of bicycles and automobiles, the repair establishments of these vehicles are spread everywhere in the city and towns in the district. Metal work in gold, silver, brass and copper are pursued throughout the district. It has given rise to a number of welding concerns and workshops. There are a large number of unregistered units. There were 3,640 registered units engaged in this sector at the end of March 1989. The fixed capital investment on them was Rs. 5,412.43 lakhs and they have provided employment to 31,333 persons.

Agro-based Industries: Though agriculture is not predominent in the district, mulberry, horticultural crops and garden crops are its principal commercial crops. Industrial units such as food products, flour and rice mills, paddy dehusking, oil extraction, silk reeling and twisting, etc. are scattered all over the district. In addition to these, there are manufacturers ofwoollen goods, such as carpets and blankets. The indigenous oil pressing units are scattered all over the district. Besides screw presses, there are Anderson Oil Expellers and Rotary Mills in Bangalore. There are small silk reeling houses, where domestic basins manufactured locally are used for reeling silks of high quality. Besides a large number of unregistered units, there were 66 registered units engaged in this sector at the end of March 1989 in the district. The fixed capital investment on them was Rs.150.47 lakhs and they have provided employment to 1,254 persons.

Chemical Industries: Besides the seven large and medium scale chemical industries in the district, there were large number of small scale chemical industrial units engaged in the manufacture of soap chips and bars, wax candles, detergent washing powder, ink, lac and paint, etc. In addition to the several unregistered units, there were 914 registered units at the end of March 1989 engaged in this sector in the district. The fixed capital investment on them was Rs. 1,564.37 lakhs. They provided employment to 12,418 persons.

Food and Beverages: Small scale industries, such as preparing coffee powder, bakery products, pickles, fruit processing, beedi rolling, oil extracting, etc, are scattered all over the district. Besides, a large number of unregistered units, there were 364 registered units engaged in this sector at the end of March, 1989. The fixed capital investment on them was Rs. 627.62 lakhs and they have provided employment to 9,597 persons.

Wood-based Industries: Wood based industrial units like saw mills, wooden furniture, carpentry, wood toys, bullock carts making, etc, are scattered widely in the district. Chairs, tables, doors and windows are extensively made in the city. Carts and wheels are also assembled in a number of small concerns. Power driven saw mills have been established in Bangalore. Coach and carriage building is also being successfully carried on in furniture factories working in Bangalore. Besides, a large number of unregistered units, there were 489 registered units engaged in this sector at the end of March 1989 in the district. The capital investment on them was Rs. 216.81 lakhs. They provided employment to 5,974 persons.

Textiles: Small scale textile industrial units are mainly concentrated in Bangalore city and Anekal in the district. At the end of March 1989, there were 1,203 registered units, besides a large number of unregistered units engaged in this sector. The fixed capital investment in the registered units was Rs. 982.20 lakhs and they have provided employment to 1,06,750 persons.

Leather and rubber products: Small scale leather and rubber product units such as foot-wear, suit-cases, manufacture of hides and skins, rubber-stamps, tyre, retreading and repairing, etc. are scattered in the district. Besides, a large number of unregistered industrial units, there were 305 registered units engaged in the production of leather and rubber products at the end of March 1989. The fixed capital investment on them was Rs. 563.04 lakhs and they have provided employment to 3,417 persons.

Miscellaneous: Small scale industrial units such as automobile, electrical, ferrous and non-ferrous, glass and ceramics, paper and pulp, plastic, printing, etc. are mainly concentrated in Bangalore city. At the end of March 1989, there were 3,193 registered units besides a large number of unregistered units in the district. The registered units provided employment to about 39,703 persons. The fixed capital investment on them was Rs. 5,326.50 lakhs.

Statement showing the taluk-wise number of small scale industrial units in the district registered during the year 1987-88 and 1988-89.

Name of the taluk	1987-88			1988-89		
	No. of units	Investment Rs. in lakhs	Employment in numbers	No. of units	Invest-ment Rs. in lakhs	Employ-ment in numbers
Anekal	41	147.93	331	69	160.06	527
Bangalore South	332	867-50	2,605	413	1,188.47	3,365
Bangalore North	460	1,149.00	4,366	547	1,244.58	4.325
Total	833	2,164.43	7,302	1,029	2,593.11	8,217

Source: District Industries Centre, Bangalore.

Statement showing the category-wise total number of registered small scale industrial units in the district as on 31st March 1989.

Sl. no.	Name of the Industrial Unit	No. of units	Fixed capital investment (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of persons employed
1.	Automobile	170	178.73	1,090
2.	Chemical	914	1,564.37	12,418
3.	Electrical	536	1,166.41	13,342
4.	Electronics	382	2,912.44	5,667
5.	Ferrous & non-ferrous	338	570.49	4,460
6.	Food & beverages	364	627.62	9,597
7.	Glass & ceramics	344	397.60	5,250
8.	Job work repairing & servicing	774	623.38	5,254
9.	Leather	140	136.42	1,693
10.	Mechanical engineering	2,866	4,789.05	26,079
11.	Paper, pulp & allied	164	314.70	1,855
12.	Plastic	531	1,252.74	4,685
13.	Printing	677	663.61	4,999
14.	Rubber	165	426.62	1,721
15.	Textiles	1,203	982.20	1,06,750
16.	Wood-based	489	216.81	5,974
17.	Agro-based	66	150.47	1,254
18.	Miscellaneous	443	782.22	4,022
	Total	10,566	17,755.88	2,16,110

Source: Director of Industries & Commerce, Bangalore.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

The Khadi and Village Industries are labour-oriented industries. Spinning and weaving were popularised by the Congress during the freedom movement. Mahatma Gandhi had made special efforts to popularise Khadi during his long stay in Bangalore in 1927. The important industries in the schedule of Khadi and Village Industries Board are Khadi-cotton, woollen and silk, processing of cereals and pulses, village oil, manufacture of cane gur and khandasari, cottage match works, non-edible oil soap, village pottery, leather, carpentry and blacksmithy, lime, etc. The state planning strategy has been devised for khadi and village industries sector

with the twin objective of arresting the displacement of labour from the existing crafts and creation of new work opportunities in the rural area. The scheme for reviving the hereditary industries in rural areas in the state was first tried to be implemented through the Rural Artisan Training Institutes during 1959-60. The institutions laid emphasis on providing training to the hereditary artisans in the use of improved tools and equipments, to improve their efficiency and skill, and to settle them in the industry in their own villages. The Khadi and Village Industries Board generally organises and implements the programmes for development of Khadi and Village Industries in the state. In the village industries sector, pottery, leather, village oil, carpentry and black-smithy are important in the district. At the end of March 1989, there were 777 khadi and village industrial units in the district which provided employment to 2,103 persons; of which 903 were full-time workers and 1,199 part-time workers. These industrial units have drawn loan of Rs. 1,18,29,988 from Khadi and Village Industries Board since its inception. Of the 777 industrial units in the district, eight khadi, four wool and three hand-made paper units are not functioning at present.

Khadi Industry: Khadi industry consists mainly cotton khadi, wollen khadi and silk khadi besides spinning and weaving and manufacturing *charakas* At the end of March 1989, there were six silk industrial units which provided employment to 270 persons. They produced silk goods valued at Rs. 60 lakhs and sold it for Rs. 72 lakhs during the year 1988-89. Other eight khadi units and four woollen units in the district are not functioning at present.

Cane and bamboo industry: Cane and bamboo industrial units are generally making articles like bamboo mats, baskets, cane chairs, etc. The raw materials viz bamboo and cane are purchased from the Forest Department and from open market. These industrial units are found all over the district, mainly in Koracharapalya and the Bamboo bazar where most of the people are engaged in this work. At the end of March 1989, there were 10 units having provided employment to 30 persons in the district. They produced goods valued at Rs. 1.80 lakhs and sold it for Rs. two lakhs during the year 1988-89.

Carpentry and blacksmithy: Carpentry and blacksmithy are being pursued in almost all bigger villages and towns. The village carpenters are mostly engaged in preparing and repairing agricultural implements and household and building materials. In urban centres, they manufacture various items of furniture. The blacksmiths are engaged in manufacture and repair works of various implements such as plough-share, bullock-shoes, sickles, etc. There were 71 industrial units which provided employment to 213 persons at the end of March 1989, and they produced goods valued at about Rs. 24 lakhs and sold it for Rs. 29 lakhs during the year 1988-89.

Pottery: Unglazed pottery work is carried on by the hereditary craftsmen called Kumbars. They carry on this work from November to May end and in the remaining

period they are engaged in agriculture. They prepare various types of vessels and also country tiles. At the end of March 1989, there were 51 pottery units which have provided employment to 102 persons in the district. They produced goods valued at about Rs. 15 lakhs and sold it for Rs. 17 lakhs during the year 1988-89.

Leather works: Tanning and leather works are an age-old industry and persons engaged in this craft prepare foot-wears, drums, belts, etc. The bulk of the tanning is done in small concerns towards the east of Cantonment within a radius of about 10 km. The hides produced in the city are from animals which die a natural death and also those slaughtered. The Department of Industries and Commerce has plans for the construction of living- cum-work sheds, tanning yards, etc. Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation Ltd. (LIDKAR) is another institution set up by the government for development of this industry. LIDKAR Leather Emporia have been established to increase their commercial activities. At the end of March 1989, there were 277 leather industrial units which have provided employment to 781 persons. They produced goods valued at about Rs. 35 lakhs and sold it for Rs. 40 lakhs during the year 1988-89.

Village Oil Industry: The village oil industry is a family occupation of the Ganigas. They extract oil from groundnut, castor seed, sun-flower seed, etc. by using indigenous oil presses. These indigenous oil presses *(ganas)* are being replaced by mechanised (power operated) oil mills. At the end of March 1989, there were 25 industrial units engaged in extracting oil from oilseeds. They have provided employment to 35 persons. They extract oil valued at about Rs. 2 lakhs and sold it for Rs. 2.50 lakhs during the year 1988-89.

Foodgrains processing: The Processing of pulses and cereals is an important cottage industry in the district. At the end of March 1989, there were 232 industrial units engaged in food processing in the district. They have provided employment to 464 persons. They produced goods valued about Rs. 27 lakhs and sold it for Rs. 31 lakhs during the year 1988-89.

Other cottage industries: Industrial units which are engaged in the production of lime, non-edible oil and soap, gur and khandasari, cottage match industry, fibre, etc. are found in the district. At the end of March 1989, there were about 90 units having provided employment to 167 persons. They produced goods valued about Rs. 6.60 lakhs and sold it for Rs. 11.36 lakhs.

Co-operative units: Among the co-operative units in the district, some of them have specialised in the field of certain special items. The Fancy Steel Association was set up in Bangalore during the year 1979-80 with a share capital of Rs. 14,025. The capital investment on this firm was Rs. 25,000. It invested Rs. 2.50 lakhs as working capital during the year 1988-89. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has advanced Rs. 2.75 lakhs as loan to it. It is manufacturing steel furniture, office equipment, etc. During the year 1988-89, it manufactured goods valued about Rs. 2.58 lakhs and sold it for Rs. 3.21 lakhs. It has provided employment to 14 persons.

The Bangalore Bee-keepers Society was registered during the year 1979-80 and started work at Heball in 1987 with a share capital of Rs. 18,600. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has extended Rs. 44,350 as loan to it. During the year 1988-89, the Society provided employment to 25 persons and produced honey valued about Rs. 4,060 and sold it for Rs. 1.21 lakhs. The Dathathreya Gramodyoga Sahakara Sangha was registered during the year 1967-68 and started work at Rajajinagar in 1976 with a share capital of Rs. 11,175. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has advanced Rs. 30,800 as loan to it. During the year 1988-89, it was preparing pickles, chilli powder, etc. valued about Rs. 1,390 and sold it for Rs. 28,068. The B.N. Vani Agarbathi Society was registered during the year 1985-86 and started work at Bhyrasandra in 1987 with a share capital of Rs. 3,762. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has provided Rs. 35,000 as loan to it. During the year 1988-89, it has provided employment to 9 persons and produced agarbathis valued about Rs. 8,800 and sold it for Rs. 98,267.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

The Handloom industry is one of the ancient and important industries in the State. Bangalore and Anekal are the important centres of handloom weaving in the district. With the advent of the British, the industry had to face severe competition from the textile mill products. The severe famine of 1876-78 and the plague of 1898 made many weavers to give up their profession for good. But the handloom industry did not disappear totally due to efforts of the Department of Industries and Commerce founded in 1913 and the Swadeshi movement. After the II World War, this industry found extreme difficulties to carry on and the situation began deteriorating rapidly after 1948, when the textile control was reimposed by the Government of India. But various steps were taken by the State Government to press upon the Government of India to extend their assistance to this industry in the state. In response to this pressure, the production of goods such as 'Sarees' and 'Dhoties' with wide borders, bed-sheets, honey comb towels and white furnishing fabrics was completely reserved for handlooms. There were 11,850 handlooms with the capital investment of Rs. 605 lakhs providing employment to 12,284 persons functioning in the district at the end of March 1989.

In 1951, the Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society was established to look after the welfare of cotton handloom weavers. To safeguard the interest of the woollen and silk weavers, Mysore State Woollen Handloom Weavers Society was formed in 1955, and the Mysore State Silk Handloom Weavers Central Co-operative Society was formed in 1956. Handloom weavers are given assistance by arranging for the supply of yarn through the Apex Weavers Co-operative Society and also by conducting demonstrations in the use of improved equipments and in weaving new designs. In 1963, All India Handloom Board has set up the Weavers Service Centre at Bangalore with a view to provide following assistance in 1) supplying modern and attractive designs for dress, saree borders, bed-sheets, etc., 2) rendering spot techincal assistance in introducing new design,

Statement showing the category-wise total number of Khadi and Village Industries in the district and other particulars as on 31st March, 1989

Sl. No.	Industry	No. of units	Production value Rs. in lakhs	Sales value Rs. in lakhs	Employment FT	Employment PT
1.	Silk	6	60.00	72.00	170	100
2.	Khadi	8			All the units at present are not working	
3.	processing of Cereals and Pulses	232	27.00	31.00	232	232
4.	Village oil	25	2.00	2.50	15	10
5.	N.E.O. & soap	16	1.00	1.20	16	4
6.	Village leather	277	35.00	40.00	277	554
7.	Village pottery	51	15.00	17.00	51	51
8.	Lime industry	24	2.70	3.20	24	48
9.	Wool	4			At present all the four units are defunct	
10.	Fibre	13	0.40	0.50	10	5
11.	Hand-made paper	3			At present all the three units are defunct	
12.	Cottage match industry	25	2.50	2.70	15	10
13.	Cane and bamboo	10	1.80	2.00	10	20
14	Carpentry & black-smithy	71	24.00	29.00	71	142
15.	Dhobi (service industry)	1	-	0.06 (service)	1	1
16.	Barber	1	-	0.10 (-do-)	1	2
17.	Fruits and Vegetable processing	10	3.00	3.60	10	20
	Total	777	174.40	204.86	903	1,199

Source: District Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bangalore.

Statement showing the taluk-wise and industry-wise loan advanced by the Khadi and Village Industries Board since inception and number of units benefited in the district as on 31-3-1989.

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	Name of TALUKS: Anekal		Bangalore South		Bangalore North	
		No. of units	Loan in Rs	No. of units	Loan in Rs.	No. of units	Loan in Rs.
1.	Silk	1	1,65,000	4	10,66,000	1	13,13,000
2.	Khadi	1	1,26,520	2	88,000	5	6,43,000
3.	Processing of cereals & pulses	2	6,500	73	2,02,500	157	9,77,941
4.	Village oil	2	47,060	12	2,50,550	11	2,34,400
5.	Non-edible oil & soap	3	27,637	6	3,30,300	7	1,91,250
6.	Village leather	20	63,000	112	7,50,000	145	12,99,000
7.	Village pottery	20	1,17,970	18	3,49,000	13	2,50,000
8.	Lime	3	11,500	9	57,250	12	27,150
9.	Wool	1	45,000	1	38,780	2	4,17,810
10.	Fibre	10	12,500	2	17,750	1	19,600
11.	Hand-made paper	-	-	3	4,25,600	-	-
12.	Match	-	-	9	4,63,950	16	6,14,000
13.	Cane & bamboo	6	44,500	2	9,750	2	16,520
14.	Carpentry & black-smithy	40	1,50,000	16	87,200	15	6,90,000
15.	Dhobi	1	4,400	-	-	-	-
16.	Barber	1	5,000	-	-	-	-
17.	Fruit & Vegetable preservation	-	-	3	38,500	7	1,73,100
	Total	111	8,26,587	272	41,36,630	394	68,66,771

Sources: Khadi & Village Industries Board, Bangalore

Statement showing the taluk-wise disbursement of loan by Khadi & Village Industries Board through Registered Institutions, Co-operative Societies and Individuals to set up Khadi & Village Industries in Bangalore District during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89

Name of the taluk and industry	1987-88: Regd. Institution (no.)	Co-op. Societies (no.)	Individuals (no.)	Loan amt. (Rs.)	Name of the taluk and industry	1988-89: Regd. Institution (no.)	Co-op. Societies (no.)	Individuals (no.)	Loan amt. (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Anekal					**Anekal**				
Cane & Bamboo	-	1	4	2,400	Dhobi	-	-	1	4,400
					Barber	-	-	1	5,000
Bangalore North					**Bangalore North:**				
Match	-	-	1	8,000	Carpentry	-	-	3	11,700
Agarbathi	-	-	1	8,000	Masala	-	1	1	7,000
Leather	-	1	-	10,000	Bee-keeping	1	-	3	17,300
Carpentry	-	-	1	65,000	Agarbathi	-	-	1	35,000
Fruit Processing	-	-	1	53,900	Leather	-	-	1	15,000
Bakery	-	1	-	5,500	Black-smithy	-	-	1	4,800
Papad	-	1	-	4,000					
Masala	-	1	1	7,000					
Black-smithy	-	1	-	4,800					

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bangalore South:					**Bangalore South:**				
Silk	1	-	-	2,35,000	Silk	1	-	-	1,40,000
Agarbathi	-	-	1	35,000	Bakery	-	-	1	10,500
Black-smithy	1	-	-	2,00,000	Carpentry	-	-	1	65,000
					Masala	-	-	2	7,000
					Dhobi	-	-	1	4,400
					Lime	-	-	1	5,000
					Khadi	1	-	-	32,000
					Barber	-	-	1	5,000
					Agarbathi	1	-	1	20,000
					Papad	-	-	1	4,000
					Brick	-	-	1	15,000
					Marketing	1	-	-	1 [illegible]
Total	2	6	10	6,38,600		5	1	22	[illegible]48,100

Sources: Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bangalore

and rendering spot assistance on problems connected to bleaching dyeing and printing. During the Vth Plan Period, a separate Directorate of Handloom of the Government of India started functioning to look into the problems of handloom industry in the state. In 1975, the Handloom Development Corporation was formed in the state with a view to ensure the flow of working capital to individual weaver families, to provide term loans for modernising the equipments, to make arrangements for training in modern methods of weaving and processing and to take up the marketing of handloom products. The Government of Karnataka is giving package of facilities like supply of improved appliances, modernisation of looms, living- cum-work-sheds, collective working centre facilities, dye-house to societies and share capital investment facilities, etc. It also indirectly assists them in marketing through rebate for sale of handloom cloth. Under the Thrift Fund Scheme, the government has undertaken the social benefit scheme, a contribution from both the side (50% from weavers and 50% from craft), interest together the total sum collected is paid back to the weavers in their old-age. To encourage and expand hand-loom weaving, the government imparts training to interested weavers through Handloom Development Corporation or Societies. The products of the handlooms are being sold either through Handloom Development Corporation or through co-operative societies.

The Department of Industries and Commerce has given special importance for training of handloom weavers and improved appliances for development of handloom industries in the district. For training of handloom weavers, it has sanctioned grants of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 for the year 1987-88 and 1988-89 respectively. For improved appliances, it has sanctioned loan of Rs. 89,334 and Rs. 50,000 and grants of Rs. 44,666 and Rs. 25,000 for the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 respectively. The Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation has extended loan facility of Rs. 23,41,450 to 1,466 persons in the district upto end of March, 1989.

The Taluk-wise numbers of existing handlooms and other particulars as on 31 March, 1989.

Sl. no.	Name of the taluk	No. of hand-looms	Invest-ment (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment (in nos.)
1.	Anekal	1,564	92.00	1,684
2.	Bangalore North	3,428	171.00	3,500
3.	Bangalore South	6,858	342.00	7,100
	Total	11,850	605.00	12,284

Source: District Industries Centre, Bangalore District, Bangalore.

Power-looms

Power-looms came to be started in many places in the district during the later parts of the 1920s and early years of the 1930s as towns and important places in the district were supplied electricity in that period. At the end of March 1989, there were 18,870 power-looms scattered over the district with a capital investment of Rs. 18.87 crores and have provided employment to 37,753 persons.

Taluk-wise distribution of power-loom units, capital investment and total no. of persons engaged in them at the end of March 1989 were as follows.

Sl. no.	Name of the taluk	No. of power-looms	Investment (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment (in nos.)
1.	Anekal	1,265	89.00	2,532
2.	Bangalore North	890	126.50	1,782
3.	Bangalore South	465	46.50	936
	Bangalore city	16,250	1,625.00	32,503
	Total	18,870	1,887.00	37,753

Source: District Industries Centre, Bangalore District, Bangalore.

HANDICRAFTS

Handicrafts, which are also a part of the cultural heritage, flourished through the ages, cherished by an aesthetically conscious people and nourished by royal and noble families. The Bangalore district is known for rich variety of silk, ceramics, lacquer-ware and toys, sandalwood carving, stone and wood engarving, etc. The department of Industries and Commerce has, right from its inception, been giving sustained and continuous attention to the resuscitation and development of handicrafts in the state. Manufacture of artistic baskets and mats, metal work in gold and silver, brass and copper, rattan work, etc. are common in Bangalore city. The Mysore Arts and Crafts Institute which was opened in South Parade has given wide publicity to the articles manufactured in the city and helped the local artisans in finding a market for their goods.

The Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation was formed in 1964 in Bangalore with a view to help the artisans of handicraft in the state. It starts crafts complexes, production and procurement centres, raw material depots, rural marketing and servicing centres, show-rooms and sales emporia in important places to help the artisans. The craft complex programme provides facilities of credit, marketing, wax material, tools and equipments, etc. It helps to eliminate the middlemen and ensure higher returns to the craftsmen. The production procurement centre procures raw materials for artisans.

The Regional Design Technical Centre was opened in 1958 in Bangalore with a view to revise and revitalise the age-old tradition and hereditary crafts. It has two wings viz., the design wing and technical wing. The design wing undertakes research and development work in design of southern region, while the technical wing undertakes development work in various material and technical aspects. The design wing also acts as liaison between the manufacturers of handicrafts and various marketing agencies.

At the end of March 1989, one Sandalwood Raw Material Depot with 205 craftsmen and one Bronze Crafts Complex with 40 craftsmen, besides Regional Design and Technical Centre at Church Street and Victoria Road, Bangalore were functioning in the district.

The following craftsmen of the district have secured certificate of appreciation and state awards since 1969. S.B. Shankar has secured the certificate of appreciation in 1969 for his sculpture. E. Panchaksharam has secured the certificate of appreciation for his bronze work in 1970. In 1971, K. Rangaswamy and S.G. Nagaraja have secured state award for their bronze work and wood carving respectively. In the same year K.M. Veerabramhachar and S. Doreswamy have secured the certificates of appreciation for their metal thin sheet work and traditional art respectively. In 1972, D.G. Ramachandra and M. Srihari Rao have secured state award for their sandalwood carving and metal moulding work respectively. In the same year, Doreswamy has secured certificate of appreciation for his traditional art. During the year 1973-74, N.G. Neelakantachar and Meer Dilbar Husain have secured state award for their metal moulding work and wood and ivory work respectively. In the same year, Shivaiahchar and Beasheer Ahmed have secured certificate of appreciation for their metal thin sheet work and lacquer-ware respectively. In 1978, R. Veerabhadrachar, K.R. Nagalakshmi, Panchaksharam and Narasingarao have secured state award for their metal moulding work, traditional art, metal thin sheet work and musical instruments respectively. Mayachar has secured state award in 1982 for his metal sculpture. Sarswathi Basavaraju has secured certificate of appreciation for her traditional art in 1983 and state award in 1984. In the year 1984, Neela Pench has secured certificate of appreciation for her traditional art. E. Panchaksharam and T. Shivaiahchar have secured state award in 1985 for their metal moulding work and metal thin sheet as well as metal moulding respectively. In the same year, Ashok Gudigar and J. Nagendra have secured the certificate of appreciation for their sandalwood carving and wood carving respectively. J. Nagendra has secured state award for his sandalwood carving in 1988.

Statement showing the taluk-wise total number of craftsmen in Bangalore district as on 31st March, 1989.

Sl. no.	Name of the Craft	Taluk-wise no. of craftsmen		
		Anekal	Bangalore North	Bangalore South
1.	Toy and doll	5	1	6
2.	Lacquer-ware	2	-	2
3.	Stone carving	106	369	60
4.	Ivory	3	-	5
5.	Metal work	2	1	16
6.	Wood carving	9	-	4
7.	Painting	7	31	9
8.	Pottery and ceramics	51	64	52
9.	Cane and bamboo crafts	52	21	-
10.	Gold and silver smithy	33	56	21
11.	Coir crafts	12	-	3
12.	Embroidery	5	19	2
13.	Florist	44	64	25
14.	Leather works	28	35	10
	Total	359	661	215

Source: Director of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore.

SERICULTURE

Sericulture includes growing of mulberry plants, rearing of silk worms, production of cocoons and reeling of silk and is a labour- oriented industry. Cultivation of mulberry and rearing of silk worms are agricultural in character and reeling of silk is distinctly industrial in nature. The reeling of cocoons is carried on either in cottage establishments or in large scale factories called filatures.

The beginning of sericulture can be traced back to the last quarter of 18th century. Tipu Sultan, organised a silk worm rearing unit in the southern part of his dominion. He imported the old yellow multivoltine race of silk worms. They are surviving today and popular as "Pure Mysore Race". In 1866, Signor De Vacehj of Italy started a company called "De Vacehj's Silk Filature Company" at Kengeri near Bangalore. This company got assistance from the princely government. He introduced two species of mulberry viz., *Morus Smensis* and *Morus Kerolite*. In addition, farmers were using two other species, viz., *Morus albs* and *Morus nigra*. It also recorded that attempts at acclimatising the strains of silk worms which were obtained from Japan as the De Vecehj's factory premises at Kengeri had failed

while crops raised of eggs directly received from Japan were successful. A disease known as "attrophy" caused much damage to the standing crops.

In 1896, J.N. Tata established "Soil to Silk" in 13 acres, comprising mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing, silk worm egg production and reeling in Bangalore. Even today, this area is popularly known as Tata Silk Farm. Persons like Thiru Kenkadaswamy Mudaliar and V.M. Appa Dorai Mudaliar underwent training in this farm. V.M. Appa Dorai Mudaliar was subsequently appointed as Sericultural Inspector in the state. The men trained at Tata's Silk Farm in Bangalore were sent out for work in sericultural taluks. In 1913-14, the Department of Sericulture was started and its activities were confined to (1) seed production grainages, (2) demonstration of better methods of rearing. Due to the efforts put forth by Sir M. Visvesvaraya in 1914, services of Signor Washington Mari, Italian expert was obtained. Navarathna Rama Rao, Superintendent of Sericulture Department, took active role in preparation and supply of disease-free layings in 1916. He was responsible for securing the services of Yonemura a Japanese expert in 1919. With an intention to develop sericulture in the state, a syllabus for a two-year course in sericulture was furnished to the Education Department during the year 1926-27. Three varieties of mulberry seeds were obtained from Kashmir and seedlings had been raised in the district. The Second World War gave impetus to the Silk industry. All cocoons produced in the state were taken to the Mysore Silk Filatures Ltd., and all filatures in the state were turned on to war production (to manufacture parachutes) in 1942. This increased the area under mulberry in the district.

The establishment of Central Silk Board in 1949 was a milestone in the development of sericulture. The schemes which introduced during the Five Year Plans period were aimed at reducing the costs and improving the quality. With this end in view, improved mulberry varieties have been propagated, better cultivation methods introduced and ryots given financial incentives to grow mulberry. Under Karnataka Sericulture Project assisted by World Bank, an institute called Karnataka State Sericulture Department Institute was established at Talaghattapura of Bangalore South taluk for undertaking applied research in different fields of sericulture industry.

The Bangalore district is having the suitable climatic condition and soil for cultivation of mulberry, rearing silk worms and production of silk. Anekal taluk has been declared as Bivoltine Seedling Area by Government of Karnataka from 1978 and other silk worms are not allowed to be reared in the taluk. During the year 1988-89, the average yield per 1,000 Disease-Free-Layings (DFL) in the taluk was 2,14,540 silk worms or 330 kg cacoons. Seeding from Chandapura (Anekal taluk), N.S.S.P., Bangalore, Thandavapura (Mysore district), Sirsi (Uttara Kannada district), Hubli (Dharwad district) and K.P. Doddi (Bangalore district) are supplied to the taluk. About 4,80,691 layings were supplied to 1,576 farmers in 1987-88. The

Department of Sericulture is having several programmes to develop bivoltine in the taluk. It supplies sufficient D.F.L. to farmers well in time at the cost of 20 per cent of actual cost of production. Bivoltine Silk Worms reared in the Chawki Rearing Centre upto second fever are supplied to the farmers at free of transportation cost. Formoline and Bleaching powder are sprayed 2 to 4 times per crop without charge. Cocoons of the taluk are purchased by the Department at a reasonable price. Seedlings are purchased from seed centres at the fixed rate. Reeling cocoons are supplied to the Karnataka Silk Development Corporation for fixed price. The difference in price between seedling and reeling cocoons is met by the department. It also bears the 50 per cent cost price of nylon mesh which is used to avoid the attack of oozi fly in the taluk. The technical persons of the department supervise the crop for five to six times and guide the farmers. The Dena Bank of the taluk is providing financial help to the sericulturists in the taluk.

At the end of March 1989, about 5,836 sericulture families were engaged in cultivating mulberry in 4,085.05 acres of land in 575 villages in the district. Five technical service centres at Chikkajala, Yelahanka, Kengeri, Chandapura and Sarjapura were providing technical guidance to the sericulturists. There were 35 Chawki rearing centres in the district, of which 8 centre were attached to the technical service centre at Yelahanka, six to Chikjala, 10 to Kengeri, six to Sarjapur and five to Chandapura.

Silk Farms: Silk farms perform several functions such as maintenance and propagation of breeder stock of silk worm races, propagation of high yield varieties of mulberry, maintaining the mulberry gardens, harvesting and preservation of mulberry leaves, rearing of silk worms, mounting and harvesting of cocoons, control of diseases and imparting training to the farmers. At the end of March 1989, there were three government silk farms in the district working at Thalagattapura of Bangalore South taluk and Kumbarahalli of Anekal taluk, besides a Government Silk farm at Bidaraguppe of Anekal taluk which is working under the control of the Central Silk Board.

Cocoon Markets: Cocoon markets facilitate the securing of good prices for cocoons produced in the area. At the end of March 1989, there were four cocoon markets in the district, and they were Government Bivoltine Cocoon Market, Bagalur in Bangalore North taluk, Anandarao Circle, Bangalore; Government Bivoltine Cocoon Markets at Attibele and Sarjapura in Anekal taluk. There were three mulberry growers co- operative societies working at Sarjapura in Anekal taluk, Chikkajala and Bagalur in Bangalore North taluk in the district.

Grainages

The nucleus of sericulture industry is the grainage where silk- worm eggs are produced in large quantities under hygienic conditions. The grainage rooms are required to be equipped with temperature control devices. The equipments of a grainage are wooden rearing stands, round bamboo trays, wooden trays, plastic

conicals, acid treatment equipments, electrically operated moth crushing sets, microscopes, hydrometres, microslides, chemicals, etc., besides refrigerators. The silk worm eggs produced in the grainages are supplied to the sericulturists when demand arises. When demand decreases the eggs have to be kept at a low temperature to postpone the development of embryo. The demand for disease-free-layings from sericulturists are to be met by government grainages and the private licensed seed preparers (LSP). At the end of March 1989 three were seven grainages in Bangalore district. Of this seven, three were government grainages functioning at Bagalur and Singahalli in Bangalore North taluk and of the remaining, one is Government Model Grainage functioning at Chandapura in Anekal Taluk. One NSSP is functioning at Lalbagh West Gate Bangalore; one of the AIRD is working at Basavanagudi, Bangalore; one of the KSSDI is functioning at Thalaghattapura; one Licensed Seed Preparer's Grainage is functioning at Basavanagudi, Bangalore, in Bangalore South taluk.

The Central Sericulture Board has set up a Research Extension Centre at Bidaraguppe in Anekal taluk and providing D.F. Ls. to the selected villages besides imparting training to the sericulturists.

Statement showing the taluk-wise particulars of sericulture in Bangalore district as on 31st March 1989.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Name of the taluk			District total
		Anekal	Bangalore North	Bangalore South	
1.	Area under mulberry (in acres)	1329.34	1,220.06	1,535.05	4,085.05
2.	Sericultural villages (nos.)	176	167	232	575
3.	Sericultural families (nos.)	5,413	1,709	1,714	8,836
4.	Charakas (nos.)	-	756	5	761
5.	Basins (nos.)	-	12	-	12
6.	Reelers (nos)	-	252	1	253

Source: Dy. Director of Sericulture, Govt. Model Grainage, Sulibele.

Statement showing the taluk-wise production of cross breed and Bivoltine cocoons (in Mt) in the district during years 1987-88 and 1988-89.

Nameof taluk	Category-wise production of cocoons in Mt.					
	1987-88			1988-89		
	Cross-breed	Bivol-tine	Total	Cross-breed	Bivol-tine	Total
Anekal	-	122.669	122.669	-	128.853	128.853
B'lore South	220.412	4.076	224.488	256.726	12.875	269.601
B'lore North	194.754	10.200	204.954	220.770	20.859	241.629
Total	415.166	136.945	552.111	477.496	162.587	640.083

Source: Deputy Director of Sericulture, Government Model Grainage, Sulibele.

Hotel Industry

The hotel industry has acquired greater significance in recent decades in view of the incrasing mobility population. Tourists spots, industries, offices, schools and colleges, markets, etc. are the means to mobilise people from their native places to the required places.

In the 1880's there was a limited number of hotels in Bangalore, but a quite a good number of homes for paying guests situated close to Clubs, Institutes, etc. Among the more prestigious hotels of the City, the West End Hotel has been an important landmark of the Civil Station area. The original block of the hotel dates back to 1887 when a small bungalow of eight rooms was set up by one Mrs. Bronson as a Lodging House. It was then known as Bronson's West End. Mr. Bronson soon joined his wife in running the enterprise and in course of time they added other bungalows and buildings to the property. In 1905, the first wing of the main Block was commissioned and the whole set-up, including garden was given a face lift. The hotel was bought over by Spencers in 1912 and is currently being run by the Taj Group. Lavender's Hotel (later Cubbon Hotel), the Central Hotel, Lavelle Park Hotel, the New Cubbon Hotel, Hotel Royal and the Prince Hotel were started subsequently. Strathmore, Melrose, Hanson House, Loralai, Beresford Lodge, Ajmer House, The Albany, The Hollies, Sunny View Lodge, De Burgh Villa, Burnside, Home for Parsis, St. Michael, Arcadia, Cubbon House, The Dip, etc., were the homes for paying guests, in the 1920s. But all these were for the Europeans and the Westernised and were non-vegetarian. The local enterprise catering to the local taste developed a little later.

Prior to 1898, a hotel was started at the road touching Dodpeth and Chikpet by Avani Narasimha Rao. Some hotels were started when the epidemic plague visited the city in 1898, and many people, mainly government servants, had to stay

in the city alone, sending their families away. Venkatanna hotel was started around 1898 at Arcot Srinivasachar street. It served food on plantain leaf and the rate of one *dose* and *chatni* was three pies. The Modern Hindu hotel began in 1898 at Arcot Srinivasachar street and it supplied meals at the rate of 2 annas per meal or for seven rupees per month. Banana *bonda* was supplied at the rate of one paisa (2 pies). Subsequently, Hindu Coffee club at Chikpet, Annayappa hotel at Balepet, Udupi hotel at Chikpet were started in Bangalore. Tamil speaking Iyers, followed by Udupi brahmins and the local Veerashaivas were the early hotel keepers. Malabari Moplas started non-vegetarian hotels, and now all communities have entered the business. Road-side *dabhas* are being run by the Punjabis.

Since the beginning of this century hotels and restaurants had sprung up in a big number catering to the needs of tourists and working people. In the days of Dewan Visvesvaraya, government took special steps to help hotel industry in 1916. An interest- free advance of Rs. 2,000, building rent at the rate of Rs. 100 per month for two years as subsidy, and a further advance of Rs. 1,000 at the 6.5% rate of interest, re-payable after two years were the incentives provided for "high class" Indian hotels to be opened in Bangalore and Mysore cities. Migrant workers, businessmen and tourists form a major segment of Bangalore's floating population. Those coming from various parts of the country and abroad on specific work or temporary stay prefer to stay in hotels. A large number of them provide not only boarding and lodging facilities but also offer secretarial assistance, office space and equipment. Bangalore's impressive number of starred, luxury, economy and regular hotels and drive-in- restaurants offer a wide variety of cuisines and lodging comforts. Self-sufficiency is the name of the game of the city's five star hotels. They have large conference halls, audio-visual equipments, photo-copiers, typewriters and communication facilities besides secretarial assistance.

The city does not have any starred hotels except the five star category. Many unstarred ones offer good services and facilities, with provision for holding mini-conferences and small meetings. Some even provide facilities for holding marriages. These hotels are divided on vegetarian and non-vegetarian lines. Most of the hotels in this category do not extend other entertainment facilities such as music, video and live bands but serve a variety of dishes ranging from the traditional south Indian *thali* for lunch and dinner to north Indian delicacies for break-fast and tea. While most guests seem to prefer the south Indian *idli* and *dosa* for breakfast, a good number like a combination of *chapathis* with rice for lunch and dinner, *pooris* and sand-wiches are popular at tea-time. The large number of mini restaurants or tiffin-houses, as they are popularly called, concentrate on light snacks, leaving the serving of meals and sohpisticated dishes to the bigger hotels. Economy hotels, which provide boarding and lodging facilities are concentrated near bus stands and railway stations. The Majestic area and Anekal have a large number of such hotels. Tariff for either single bed room or double bed room are not uniform. Most hotels offer boarding facilities. Hotels in rural area are under-

equipped and a majority of them are run by individuals without appointing any labourers. At times, family members assist the hotel keeper in such ventures.

According to the Commissioner for labour in Karnataka, there were 1,877 hotels at the end of March 1989 providing employment to about 15,899 persons in the district. These are registered by the Department as per Shops and Establishments Act. The total number of hotels and workers engaged in them as given in brackets in municipal jurisdiction of the district were: Anekal 25 (135) and Yelahanka 18 (125). There were 2,927 licensed hotels working in the jurisdiction of Bangalore City Corporation at the end of March 1989. There are two notified areas in the Bangalore district. The total number of hotels and workers engaged in them as given in brackets in each notified area at the end of September 1989 were as follows. ITI notified area Krishnarajapura 12 (35) and H.A.L. Sanitary Board, Marathahalli 40 (280).

Agarbathies

The age-old agarabathi industry which is labour intensive and declared as a cottage industry by the Central Government has played an important role in the economy of the State. Agarabathi largely depends on a number of forest-based raw materials like bamboo, sandal spent wood dust, white chips, *jigat* or gum, *halmaddi*, charcoal, etc. apart from pure sandal-wood and sandal oil. The sandal-wood trees in the state are famous for their high oil content. Workers of agarabathi are hailing from the economically lower strata of society. The other unique feature of agarabathi industry is the practice of rolling the agarabathi by women in rural and urban areas at their homes, at their leisure. Each manufacturer of agarabathies had a secret formula for the base mixture called nurva, built on the permutation and combination of the various basic raw materials. The formulation of nurva was a closely guarded family trade secret and was handed down to the successors. Since the beginning, the agarabathi manufacture has been marching ahead and today it gets a pride of place as a very important labour and export-oriented industry. Machines are now available for grinding the mass and for wrapping boxes, etc. But these machines require more investment and the industry loses its special image of being labour-oriented.

Just as in the other sphere of industrial activity, Bangalore was the hub of agarabathi manufacture in the state. It owes a great debt to Chinthamani in Kolar district where the story began. The rolling of the incense sticks was confined for generations to a few old households at Chinthamani. The secret of mixing and preparing the right concoction was part of a family tradition which was bequeathed from father to son. Excellent agarabathies of reputed quality were produced, using costly perfumed materials as well as *attars*. Some manufacturers capitalised on the technical advances made abroad in the areas of essential oils, aromatic chemicals and perfumery compounds.

Bangalore's manufacturers continued to play a major role in exports of agarabathies. In 1986-87, The southern region accounted for 90 per cent of the

country's exports (Rs. 7.32 crores out of Rs. 8.10 crores). Karnataka accounted for 95 per cent of the southern region's exports and Bangalore manufactures for almost one-third of the region's exports. Bangalore has retained this importance despite a number of changes in the international market.

Gobargas and ASTRA Oven

Energy is a basic need. Fuel, one of the sources of energy is becoming scarce. The devices such as family type and community type biogas plant (*gobar* gas plant) besides the *ASTRA ole* (oven) are already making good impact on the life style of rural areas where natural fuel like fire-wood is short of supply. Though ASTRA oven require wood, its higher thermal efficiency cuts down the fire-wood requirements by 1/4 to 1/8. Emission of hazardous smoke is also less in them. Animal and agricultural wastes are the major raw materials for bio-gas production which are abundant in the rural areas. The slurry which is the waste out-put of bio-gas plants is much superior to farm yard manure. The use of bio- gas helps protection of our environment by limiting the use of forest for fuel purposes and checking the poluting atmosphere by burning firewood or dried animal dung. The technical guidance and supervison for *construction* and maintenance of gobar-gas plants are provided by the Khadi and Village Industries Board and Deputy Commissioner of the district. They also extend subsidy for installation of bio-gas plants and the banks extend loan facility for installation purposes.

Taluk-wise total number of gobar-gas plants and ASTRA oven units as given in brackets in the district at the end of March 1989 were as follows: Anekal 113 (1,382), Bangalore north 174 (2,851), Bangalore South 257 (1,726) of the district total 544 (5,959).

Infrastructural facilities

Infrasctructural facilities have played an important role for the growth and development of industries. Facilities such as transport and communication, banking and credit, industrial estates, industrial training, man-power, etc. are important among them. The details of man-power, transport and communication, banking and credit are discussed in earlier and later Chapters of the volume. A brief account of the factors is presented here.

Transport and Communication: All taluk headquarters of the district and district headquarters of the state are connected with Bangalore city through a network of good roads and these roads facilitate communication with important places, industrial areas and training centres. The total length of roads in the district at the end of March 1989 was 7,051 km; of which, National Highways accounted for 197 km, State Highways 271 km, district roads 1,185 km and village roads 5,398 km. Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation buses, city buses, trucks, etc. ply regularly from district headquarter to taluk headquarters and important places in the district. In the rural areas, bullock- carts are the chief means of transport.

Bangalore is connected by railways with important towns of southern India and some towns of northern India including New Delhi which help the transportation of goods and people for distant places. Bangalore district is having a good network of railway lines including broadguage and meterguage. Broadguage connects the city with Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad and other important towns. Meterguage connects Miraj, Vasco and Mysore. The Mysore line has been taken up for conversion to broadguage. The total length of railway line in the district at the end of March 1989 was 163 km.

Bangalore district has the air transport facility. Entrepreneurs can make use of this for quick transportation. There is no water transport facility in the district. The nearest place for the purpose is Mangalore which is well connected with roads and railways. Facilities for water transport through sea to other countries are available in Bangalore city.

During the year 1987-88, there were 392 post offices, 196 telegraph offices, 12 telephone exchanges, 85,475 telephone connections in the district. All towns and big villages in the district are well served in respect of postal and telecommunication facilities.

Banking and credit: The network of financial institutions mobilise savings and extend advances to industries. At the end of December 1988, there were 49 banking institutions with 586 branches including 12 branches of the Kalpatharu Grameena Bank, functioning in the district. Of the 586 branches, 502 were in Bangaloe city and 84 in rural areas of the district. Industrial co-operative bank and Karnataka State Financial Corporation are also functioning. The Karnataka State Financial Corporation, a leading institution of the state is financing small industries in the district. It has assisted in as many as 6,349 cases, the total amount being Rs. 27,145.14 lakhs in the district since it inception upto March 1989. Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation, a public sector bank, set-up by the Government of Karnataka is financing medium and large scale industries in the state. In addition to these, Industrial Finance Corporation of India has taken up a scheme of subsidy for implementing the modernisation programme of tiny, small scale and auxillary units which have been in operation at least for a period of five years and where implementation of modernisation programme is considered to be necessary in order to keep pace with the changing technology, consumer needs or productivity investment, etc. It helps the entrepreneurs through the Technical Consultancy Service Organisation of Karnataka. Industrial Development of India had a scheme of refinance for modernisation assistance at concessional rate to small and medium scale industrial units. The Risk Capital Foundation has relaxed its various schemes for providing assistance for medium-scale industries. The Central Government has set up a Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction with effect from 12th January 1987 in pursuance with enactment of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985. This is a major step for investing at an early stage and detecting, preventing as well as taking ameliorative remedial measures which need to be taken with respect to sick and potentially viable companies.

Industrial Estates

In order to help industrial enterprise and to see that more and more industries come up in the area, industrial estates are being established in various parts of the state. These estates provide ready-built work space in a well-laid-out area, with roads and other communication facilities with water and power connections. The Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation has constructed 12 industrial estates in the district. There is a proposal to construct 10 sheds at Peenya Ist Stage, 12 sheds at Peenya IInd Stage and 8 sheds at Peenya IIIrd Stage, 14 sheds at Dyavasandra industrial estate and 14 sheds at Bommasandra industrial estate during the year 1989-90.

The following is the statement showing the industrial estate-wise and category-wise total number of sheds constructed and number of sheds allotted in the district at the end of March 1989 as shown in Table 14.

Name of the estate	Number of sheds constructed							Number of sheds allotted						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	M	Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	M	Total
Rajajinagar	19	30	26	22	-	16	30	143	19	30	26	22	-	16	30	143
Peenya I Stage	79	174	118	10	-	-	20	401	79	173	117	10	-	-	19	398
Peenya II Stage	142	152	90	18	-	-	-	402	142	151	89	18	-	-	-	400
Peenya III Stage	30	40	30	-	-	-	-	100	29	38	30	-	-	-	-	97
H.A.L.	-	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Yelahanka	-	13	12	10	-	-	-	35	-	13	12	10	-	-	-	35
N.G.E.F.	6	6	8	2	-	-	-	22	6	6	8	2	-	-	-	22
Dyavasandra	-	82	20	-	-	-	-	102	-	80	20	-	-	-	-	100
KEONICS	72	36	18	-	-	-	-	126	10	2	4	-	-	-	-	16
Bommasandra	9	22	14	-	-	-	-	45	9	22	13	-	-	-	-	44
Kumbalgod	-	4	8	8	-	-	-	20	-	4	8	8	-	-	-	20
Veerasandra	-	36	28	30	-	-	-	94	-	36	28	28	-	-	-	92
Total	357	605	372	100	-	16	50	1,500	294	565	355	98	-	16	49	1,377

Source: Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation, Bangalore.

The Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board has developed 3,679 acres of land in eight industrial areas in the district and allotted to the entrepreneurs at the rate ranging from Rs. 5 per sq mtr to Rs. 75 per sq mtr. The details of taluk-wise land developed and rate fixed for allotment to the entrepreneurs at the end of February 1989 were as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial area	Taluk in which situated	Extent developed (in acres)	Approximate extent available (in acres)	Rate per sq. mtr. (in Rs.)
1.	Peenya	Bangalore North	1,485.00	10.00	75.00
2.	Doddanekkundi	Bangalore South	175.00	3.00	75.00
3.	Kadugodi-Sadaramangala	Bangalore South	248.00	2.00	75.00
4.	Kumbalgodu	Bangalore South	109.00	7.50	62.50
5.	Bommasandra	Anekal	900.00	20.00	5.00
6.	Veerasandra	Anekal	108.00	1.00	75.00
7.	Jigani	Anekal	339.00	12.00	62,60
8.	Attibele	Anekal	315.00	9.20	62.60

Source: The Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board

The Artisan Training Institute laid emphasis on providing training to the hereditary artisans in the use of improved tools and equipment to improve their efficiency and skill and to enable them to settle in the industries in their own villages. Artisans who take up the occupation of their parents acquire skill at the hands of their elders. But, they have to under-go training to use modern equipments and to adopt themselves to know techniques to serve modern sophisticated industries. The Artisan Training Centres were recognised during 1959-60 and Rural Training Institutes were started in composite Bangalore district. Bangalore Urban district is not having artisan training institutes at present.

The Industrial Training Institutes are imparting training including carpentry, smithy, weaving and spinning, mechanic, electrical works, general electronics, secretarial practice, printing technology, etc. In terms of technical man-power, Bangalore was well equipped. An Engineering School had been set up as early as 1862, and other institutes such as the Sri. Jayachamarajendra Technical Institute (1927), the Jayachmarajendra Occupational Institute (1943) followed, training young people in occupations ranging from automobile engineering to cinematography. At the end of March 1989, there were 21 Industrial Training Institutes in the district, of which two Industrial Training Institutes were under government and remaining 19 were under private management. Both the Government Industrial Training Institutes are in Bangalore; one is on the Tumkur Road, Bangalore, and the other is on the Hosur Road, Bangalore-29. The name and location of the private Industrial Training Institutes in the district at the end of March 1989 were 1) The Ghousia Technical Training Institute, Hosur Road, Bangalore-29, 2) Acharya

Training Institutes are in Bangalore; one is on the Tumkur Road, Bangalore, and the other is on the Hosur Road, Bangalore-29. The name and location of the private Industrial Training Institutes in the district at the end of March 1989 were 1) The Ghousia Technical Training Institute, Hosur Road, Bangalore-29, 2) Acharya Industrial Training Institute, Peenya Industrial Estate, Bangalore-58, 3) Vidyasadana Technical Training Institute, Gandhi Bazar, Bangalore-4, 4) M.R. Jayaram Technical Training Institute Cubbon Road, Bangalore, 5) Association of the Physically Handicapped Industrial Training Institute, Lingarajapuram, Bangalore-84, 6) Sri Srinivasa Industrial Training Institute, Jayanagar, Bangalore-11, 7) K.S.R.T.C. Industrial Training Institute, Shanthinagar, Bangalore-27, 8) R.T.P.I. Industrial Training Institute, Chamarajpet, Bangalore-18, 9) Reddy Janasangha Industrial Training Institute, Koramangala Layout, Bangalore-34, 10) Goodwill International Industrial Training Institute, Nandidurg Road, Bangalore-46, 11) St. Mary's Industrial Training Institute, St. Mary's Town, Bangalore-84, 12) Sadhana Technical Foundation- cum-Production Centre, Banashankari II Stage, Bangalore-70, 13) Sri Manjunatha Industrial Training Institute, Dooravaninagar, Bangalore-16, 14) Muslim Orphanage Industrial Training Institute, Dickenson Road, Bangalore-42, 15) Jeevan Bharathi Vidhyapeeth Industrial Training Institute for Women, Jayanagar, Bangalore-11, 16) Globe Industrial Training Institute, Oblappa Garden, Bangalore-82, 17) St. Patricks Industrial Training Institute, Museum Road, Bangalore-25, 18) Rank Institute Computer Centre, Benson Town, Bangalore-46, and 19) The Electronic Training Centre for Women, Rajajinagar, Bangalore-44.

In addition to these, there are about 10 Engineering Colleges and 41 Polytechnics which impart several courses to the students. Tools Room Centres impart training to the engineers and diploma- holders in the line of Tool Room Technology. The Food Craft Institute in Bangalore city is imparting training of one year course in Restaurant and Counter-service, Reception and Book- keeping, Housekeeping, Bakery and Confectionary and Cookery besides canning and food preservation. Entrepreneurs of the district can utilise the facilities provided by the Small Industries Service Institute and the Technical Consultancy Service Organisation of Karnataka (TECSOK).

Development Prospects

Concentration of large number of giant public sector industries in Bangalore district, requiring many components and sub- assemblies has provided scope for small scale industries as their ancillary units. Essence oils, which are used in the manufacture of soap, perfumes, cosmetics and pharmaceutical industries, can be obtained from *dhavana,* citronella, eucalyptus and lemon grass. The climatic condition of the district is suitable for growing them and welcome the entrepeneurs to start one or two essence oil units in the district. As there is adequate demand

for decorative tiles, ready-made garmets, hosiery, paper bags and envelopes, leather products, plastic products, etc. the entrepreneurs can set up one or two industrial units in each demand-based items in the district. Clay suitable for the manufacture of tiles is available in several parts of the district. Entrepreneurs can make use of this and set up a few units for manufacture of tiles.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Productive activities are mostly represented by agriculture and industry. Organised and unorganised banking and other credit agencies including the government agencies help production by assisting capital formation and its channelisation for various productive activities. At the same time, commerce in general removes the hindrances of place, person and time.

BANKING AND FINANCE

Before the advent of organised modern banking in the beginning of 19th century, as elsewhere in the country, in this district also, money lending was very common without any restriction practised by the affluent who had surplus funds. Absence of tangible security to the creditor lead to the practice of bonded labour system undergone by the debtor out of economic necessity, specially among the lower caste people. In the absence of stringent regulatory measures, creditor exploiting the debtor by dubious ways and usurious practices was very common till the beginning of the 20th century.

As elsewhere in Karnataka, here in this district also, during the ancient and medieval period indigenous banking was practised by the craft and trade guilds collectively and also by the temples which used to accept public deposits. The interest accrued on temple deposits were utilised for temple services. Generally, the traders of those days called Nanadesis, Ubhaya-nanadesis and Vaddavyavaharis had their guilds which engaged themselves in banking. Charging varied rates of interest based on the caste and the credit worthiness of the borrowers were not uncommon according to the customs and usages of the time. The purpose of borrowing and the security offered also influenced the rate. Similarly, interest on deposits also varied according to the purpose for which returns on investment were utilised, the charities carrying higher returns.

In course of time, the periodical famines and other socio- religious commitments forced small agriculturists and others to have a recourse with village money lenders. The prevalence of this tendency for a longer period and the predominance of money lenders in the rural economy had resulted in the oppression of small agriculturists, labourers and craftsmen. Even today, the rural segments of the urban district are predominated by small cultivators and about 26,113 own land less than one hectare in size and agriculture is mainly based on the vagaries of nature. In order to ease this grave situation, the intervention of the governmnet became inevitable.

With the advent of British rule in the state, several economic relief measures were extended to Princely Mysore viz. 1) Takavi Loans Act, 1876, 2) Deccan Peasants Relief Act, 1879, 3) Land Reforms Loan Act, 1883, 4) Peasants Loan Act, 1884 and 5) Mysore Land Improvement Loan Act, 1890, etc. However, the effects of these Acts were very much limited. In the Princely Mysore, under the Land Revenue Code, Amildars, Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners were empowered to sanction Takavi loans upto Rs.250, Rs.500 and Rs.1,000 respectively. The period of repayment of land improvement loans varied from 10 to 30 years based on the purpose of the loan. Another noteworthy relief measure extended by the Maharaja's Government in order to provide institutionalised cheap and easy credit, specially for small holders, was starting of Agricultural Banks as early as in 1894 all over the State, which served upto 1917.

The launching of Co-operative Movement in Mysore in 1905, and Government's active encouragement in promoting agricultural credit societies on large scale etc., further extended relief to the farmers by way of providing term loans for agriculturists on reasonable rates of interest.

Money lending at Bangalore

The existence of very rich money lenders in Bangalore during the 18th century when Haider could borrow huge sums from them is mentioned in the pages of history of the period. Haider had borrowed Rs. four lakhs from the bankers of Bangalore in 1760. After the fall of Tipu in 1799, there was a large scale inflow of professional money lenders from North and South; the Marwadis, Gujarathis, Jains and the Multhani Bankers from the North, and the Chettiyars and others from Tamilnadu became native money lenders in course of time. According to 1951 Census, of the total 6,257 immigrants to Bangalore for the purpose of trade and commerce, 109 from Tamilnadu, 314 from other parts of India and 46 from outside India had taken to money lending business in Bangalore in addition to local money lenders. The concentration of money lenders and pawn brokers in Bangalore from the early decades is mainly due to its growing commercial and industrial importance. By about 1861, in the Cantonment, good number of army officers and their widows were engaged in money lending. The extent of their money lending business was such that there was a demand from them to open a separate Small Causes Court mainly to settle money lending disputes. The "respectable ladies" found it inconvenient to attend existing courts meant for other 'commoners'. Accordingly, in

1863, a separate Small Causes Court was opened for Cantonment to try litigations below Rs.500. Bowring in his Eastern Experiences in 1872, while speaking of Bangalore says "The character of native bankers stands as high as that of any bankers in the world, breach of commercial honesty, as regards the due acceptance and payment of bills, being almost unknown among them". Winston Churchill who was in Bangalore in 1895 as an army officer remarks about the native money lenders of Bangalore Cantonment. The rate of interest charged by the Cantonment native money lenders was two percent per month and they made a quite good living out of it. He describes them as 'gentlemen' and found them most agreeable, "very fat, very urbane, quite honest and mercilessly rapacious. They hardly ever had a bad debt". " A Guide to Bangalore 1905" remarks that "The Sawcar is quite an institution in Bangalore and every Regiment has its own Sawcars, through whose hands very large sum of Govt. money passes. He is veritable, blood-sucker and soon amasses a fortune. Besides being a banker, he is a pawn broker. In St. Johns' Hill, Commercial Street, the Bazaars, Ulsoor, Shooley and nearby at all regimental lines they are to be found ever willing to accommodate on security or otherwise, the needy of all classes". The Book describes them as "Hindu Bankers and Sawcars".

Regulation of money lending

Once totally free from any regulations, the money lending profession later came to be controlled by the government from time to time by enacting series of legislations in order to prevent some usurious practices of money lenders. The Acts enacted were 1) Mysore Usurious Loans Act 1923, 2) Mysore Agriculturist Relief Act 1928, 3) Mysore Debt Conciliation Act 1937 and 4) Mysore Money Lenders Act 1939. The first Act empowered the courts to intervene when the interest charged by the creditor was excessive and the transactions between the parties were unfair. According to the second Act, in case of small farmers whose annual income did not exceed Rs. 1,000 their immoveable properties, which were not covered by mortgage for debt were exempted from sale and repayment of loan was permitted by the courts in instalments, normally upto eight years. This benefit first made applicable to Malnad taluks, was extended to other areas in the State in 1934. The third Act made a provision for establishment of Conciliation Boards for amicable settlement of agricultural debts. The Act of 1939 contemplated the money lenders to keep regular and proper accounts of their dealings. There was a provision to acknowledge the payments made by the debtor and issuing of statement of accounts with particulars showing balance. The interest rates fixed by the Act on secured and unsecured loans were 9 and 12 per cent simple interest respectively. The molestation of debtor was cognisable offence and any infringement of the provisions of the Act was made punishable with fine or imprisonment or both.

After 1956

The Reorganisation of the State envisaged to have unified and more comprehensive Act made applicable to entire state. Accordingly, Karnataka Money Lenders Act 1961 and Karnataka Pawn Brokers Act 1961 were enacted and

brought into force from 1962 and 1966 respectively including Bangalore district. In order to ensure proper vigilance and control over money lending activities, a number of amendments have been made to these Acts. The present rate of lending by the money lenders is 18% on secured loans and 21% unsecured debt. The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies under the control of Sub-division and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies at the district level enforce the above Acts in addition to Chit Funds Act 1982 and Chit Funds (Karnataka) Rules 1983. In addition to registered money lenders, money lending is being practised in the district within the close circles without any licence based on mutual confidence and trust on monthly interest basis varying from 2 to 5% per month with or without security. Organising monthly bid chits is very common. The number of registered money lenders and pawn brokers in the district which was 152 and 1820 respectively as at the end of 1984 had increased to 156 and 1,942 respectively by 1986. By the end of December 1989, the district had 8 individual money lenders 3,272 pawn brokers and 900 Finance Corporations.

Finance Corporations

These corporate finance bodies governed either by the provisions of Indian Partnership Act 1932 or under Co. Act 1956, play very significant role in tapping deposits and financing local trade and commerce. The *modus operandi* of lending activities of these semi-banking institutions are governed by the provisions of the Karnataka Money Lenders Act 1961. Generally, the rates of interest offered on deposits as well as those charged on lending by these organisations are higher than that of commercial banks, co-operative banks and public company deposits. Some of these corporations run chit schemes on commission basis. Some of the corporations registered outside the state have also opened their branches here in Bangalore. The enormous trading and commercial activities of Bangalore city has attracted many finance corporations. The number of finance corporations in Bangalore city by the end of 1984, 1985 and 1986 was 314, 460 and 481 as against 181 and 165 as at the end of 1981 and 1980 respectively. As in Dec. 1989, the city district had a pre-eminent number ie. 900 as against 2,332 finance corporations in the state (1987).

In recent years, Central and State Governments are attempting to mitigate the economic oppressions of poverty-stricken sections in the society through the different poverty alleviation programmes and projects, implemented through commercial banks, D.C.C. banks and R.R. Bs. as a part of national policy and programmes.

D.I.R. Scheme: Differential Interest Rate Scheme (1973) is one of the lending schemes of the banks under anti-poverty programme to the specified weaker sections including SCs. and STs. Under this scheme, both public sector and private sector banks including RRBs. are expected to lend for productive purposes to the identified beneficiaries at 4 % interest. The annual income limits of beneficiaries under this scheme should not exceed Rs. 6,400 in urban and semi-urban centres and Rs.7,200 in metropolitan towns. The total amount of advances under D.I.R. in

the district as at the end of December 1987 and 1988 were accounted to Rs.328 and 401 lakhs respectively.

Advances under 20 Point Programme: Advances by public sector banks for various poverty alleviation schemes coming under 20 Point Economic Programme include such advances like better use of irrigation water, bigger harvest, health for all, justice to the SCs. and STs., equality for women and improvement of slums, etc. The advances of commercial banks in the district under the above programme as in December 1987 and 1988 were accounted to Rs. 1,594 and 2,534 lakhs respectively.

Karnataka Debt Relief Act 1976

This act mainly aimed at relieving those debtors of weaker sections from the clutches of money lenders whose annual income did not exceed Rs. 2,400 (now Rs. 4,800). According to the provisions of the Act, the debt including interest outstanding in respect of the above categories of debtors are not to be recovered and all decrees obtained by the creditors are declared as annulled and goods pledged as security are returnable. However, the debts of the governments, co-operatives and companies do not come under the perview of this Act. Since inception of the scheme upto the end of March 1989, the total number of applications received seeking relief in the district were *2,617* involving an amount of Rs. *27.84* lakhs, the highest number of applications being 1,273 from Anekal tq. involving an amount of Rs.1.13 lakhs. The highest amount of debt relief sought was from Bangalore North tq. involving an amount of Rs. 25.84 lakhs with1,264 applicants. The least number (80) was from Bangalore South involving an amount of Rs. 86,500. The total number of cases disposed off with relief is reported as 1,348 involving an amount of Rs. 19.95 lakhs. The number of SC/ST beneficiaries was 309 and the amount of relief secured was Rs. 4.71 lakhs.

Abolition of Bonded Labour

Karnataka is one of the 12 states in the country reporting the existence of the practice of bonded labour system. This Central legislation of 1976 contemplates the abolishing of the age-old evil practice of bonded labour, much evident in the district not only among the agricultural labourers of lower castes but also in other castes like Vokkaligas, Thigalas, and others in the district engaged in stone cutting, mines and the like. According to the Act, the indebted bonded labourers were deemed to have been freed from the bondage from the date of enforcement of the Act, and the debts payable to the creditors together with interest were deemed to have been discharged. Both the Central and State Governments have launched several rehabilitation measures under the Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan by forming co-operatives for the welfare of released labourers. In order to accelerate the rehabilitation programmes, the Central Government is contributing 50% of the finnancial assistance from 1979-80. The relief is extended by means of providing income generating assets, like milch animals, goats, sheep, bullock- carts, etc. worth Rs. 6,250 (from 1.2.1986) as against Rs.4,000 in the beginning. Loans are

also being granted to released bonded labourers under D.I.R. scheme. The work of identification and rehabilitation of labourers is implemented through Mandal Panchayats and Zilla Parishads. At present, Bangalore is one of the six districts in the state, where rehabilitation programme is to be streamlined.

The practicing of bonded labour and making advances with an intention to make a person a bonded labourer is declared as cognisable offence resulting into a fine of Rs. 2,000 and imprisonment for three years. Since the inception of the scheme upto the end of March 1989, the number of bonded labourers released and rehabilitated in the district was 2,887 and 2,593 respectively. Of the released, 2,193 were reported as belonging to SC and 216 to ST communities. The volume of Central assistance released for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers upto the end of March 1989 was Rs. 129.93 lakhs and the amount expended by the State Govt. for rehabilitation measures amounted to Rs. 121.19 lakhs upto the end of March 1989 as reported by the DRDS., Bangalore.

Rural Indebtedness

In the absence of comprehensive socio-economic survey exclusively meant for urban district, the broad trends of macro-level study indicated for rural district based on the socio-economic survey of three villages viz. Chakrabhavi (Magadi tq), Iggalur (Channapatna tq) and Aralumallige (Dodaballapur tq), by and large hold good for the rural segments of urban district also. This survey was undertaken in 1961 as a part of Census Operations. The common features found in the macro-level survey was that indebtedness generally increased directly in proportion to the increase in the average monthly income of the households. This was probably due to better credit-worthyness of the higher income group who had easy recourse with village money lenders. Out of the total debts, the share of the land owning class was the highest. Regarding the sources of credit supply, village money lenders, mostly without licence had predominance in general over institutional finance. Now, during the course of these three decades, the situations have changed to a greater extent due to network of banks and co-operatives which channelise the required farm credit and inputs with special emphasis on rural poverty. The study has identified the wide variations in the lending rates in the district probably by the unregistered village money lenders. In Dodaballapur area (Aralumallige) it was 12 to 18% on small unsecured amount, while it was from 10 to 12% on the security of landed property. In Channapatna area (Iggalur) lending rates varied from 12% to 75%. Small amounts were advanced only at 75% of interest to be paid every month. In Magadi area, lending rates varied from 12 to 30% per year.

Regarding the purposes of utilisation of loan, it was found that generally more than 50% was expended for non-productive purposes. About the habit of savings, the survey has remarked that "The habit of savings is conspicuous by its absence not because that none can afford to save anything but because the virtue of thrift is not inculcated in the minds of villagers".

In addition to money lending, lending of food-grains, seeds on barter, usually getting double the quantity lent was very common in the rural areas of the district. Most of the rural segments of Bangalore urban district being within the close proximity of urban influence associated with improved infrastructural facilities like banking, marketing, transportation etc., they are economically better off than the rural segments elsewhere in the state.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

The history of modern commercial banking of Karnataka in general and Bangalore city in particular can be traced back to 1863-64 when modern banking practice had just begun elsewhere in the country by promoting joint stock companies. The period of Commissioner's rule (1831-1881) was of great significance in the annals of history of princely Mysore which ushered in an era of modernisation by evolving the British system of administration in the state in all spheres including banking, trade, commerce, industry, etc. The shifting of the state secretariat to Bangalore in 1831 and the establishment of Bangalore Cantonment in 1809 accelerated the commercial and industrial growth of Bangalore. These in turn provided the needed infrastructure for the rapid growth of banking industry in and around Bangalore. The cotton boom of the 1860s and the introduction of limited liability principles in company business from 1857 onwards gave a stimulus for the coming up of new joint stock companies, which combined both banking and trading.

As per the available records, the first commercial bank branch to be opened at Bangalore was the branch of Madras Presidency Bank (1843) on 1st July 1864. In 1868, the branch was shifted to the present site of S.B.I. Regional Office, St. Marks Road, Bangalore. Earlier to this, in 1863, the Bombay Presidency Bank (1840) had opened its branch at Dharwad to promote cotton trade of the place, is said to be the first commercial bank branch established in Karnataka. The earliest native joint stock banks to be registered in Bangalore were Bangalore Bank Ltd. and Mysore Bank Corporation Ltd. both registered in 1868 with a share capital of Rs. 7 Lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs respectively, followed by two more banks in the next year ie. in 1869 viz. Hindu Dravya Shekhara Nidhi and Karnatic Bank Ltd. with a capital of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1.50 lakhs respectively. During the period of two decades (1868 to 1889) the then Bangalore city alone including the Cantonment area witnessed the growth of nearly 32 banking companies with fascinating names associated with religion, caste, personality, cult, etc. The Cantonment area alone had about six banking companies and of them five were functioning at Ulsur with different names during 1868 to 1875. In addition to financing trading and commercial activities, there were some banks financing social commitments like marriages, etc. The Bangalore Taluk Krishnarajapura Sri Kodandaramaswami Prerepita Paraspara Dhana Sahaya Lokamanoranjini Co. Ltd., founded in August 1889 which had a paid-up capital of Rs. 16,860 was one such banking and loan joint stock company which ceased to function by 1895 In the absence of any apex agency to

regulate banking activities and also due to weak capital base and deep involvement in speculative activities, many of these banks found it difficult to survive for a longer period. The list of Banking Companies at work as in 1876 in Bangalore district with their date of registration is given below.

Sl. No.	Name	Year of regis-tration	Amount of capital (Rs.)
1)	Bangalore Bank	1868	7,00,000
2)	Mysore Bank Corporation	1868	2,00,000
3)	Hindu Dravya Shekhara Nidhi	1869	50,000
4)	Karnatic Bank	1869	1,50,000
5)	Hindu Bank	1870	2,00,000
6)	Maharashtra Bank	1871	50,000
7)	Town Bank	1871	50,000
8)	Pete Merchants' Bank	1872	3,00,000
9)	Dhanabhivridhi Bank	1872	25,000
10)	Beli Bank	1872	20,000
11)	Alsur Bank	1873	50,000
12)	Commercial Bank	1873	50,000
13)	Kalyanapuri Bank	1873	1,00,000
14)	Muraharaswami Bank	1874	20,000
15)	Alsur Janopakara Bank	1874	20,000
16)	United Native Bank	1874	50,000
17)	Lakshmi Vilasa Bank	1875	50,000
18)	Alsur Hindu Fund	1875	20,000
19)	Alsur Hindu Dravya Poshini Sangham	1875	40,000
20)	Cantonment Cavalry Road Savings Bank	1875	50,000
21)	Provincial Bank	1875	1,00,000
22)	Dodpete Rajadhani Bank	1875	20,000
23)	Cantonment General Bank	1875	50,000
24)	Krishnarajendra Bank	1876	2,000

The Bangalore Nagartapetta Dravyopakaranidhi, Ltd. registered in 1889 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 4,926 ceased to function by 1895. During the course of two decades ie. 1876-1895, there were a large-scale failures of banks. Consequence of it only the following eight had survived in Bangalore city by 1894-95. Petta Merchants' Bank, Ltd. (Rs. 55,850), Doddapete Rajadhani Bank Ltd. (Rs. 10,833), Srinivasa Nidhi Ltd. (188[illegible] (R[illegible] 5,715), Doddapete Sri Sundara Minakshamman Nidhi Ltd. (1887) (Rs. 2[illegible],025), Dravya Sahaya Nidhi Ltd. (1889) (Rs. 4,212), Varasiddi Vinayaka Prer[illegible] Annyonya Dravya Sahaya Co. Ltd. (1889) (Rs. 115), Manoranjini Bank Ltd. (1[illegible]90) (Rs.47,012), and Suryanarayana Nidhi Ltd. (189[illegible]) (Rs. 526). (Brackets indic[illegible] year of registration and paidup capital).

During the period of five decades (1890-1949), about 12 banking companies were founded in Bangalore city but all did not survive upto 1949 when the first unified and comprehensive Banking Companies Regulation Act was passed in order to regulate and strengthen banking activities in the country. However, the Bangalore Union Bank Ltd. founded in 1890 had the longest service of 50 years before its liquidation in 1940. Some of the pre-1949 banking companies founded in Bangalore other than those mentioned above were Bank of Mysore Ltd. (1913), Manikavelu Banking Corporation (1920; defunct), Mysore Industrial Bank Ltd. (1920), Devanga Bank Ltd. (1926; amalgamated with Vijaya Bank in 1963), The Mysore Oriental Bank Ltd. (1926), Vysya Bank Ltd. (1930), Sriman Madhwa Sidhanta Abhivridhikarini Bank Ltd. (1930; defunct), Kaniyara Bank Ltd. (functioned between 1933-1939), Nataraj Bank Ltd. (1933; defunct), Century Bank Ltd. (1934; defunct), Provincial Bank of India Ltd. (functioned between 1936 and 1941), Bangalore Commercial Bank Ltd., (between 1936 and 1941), Associated Investment and Loan Syndicate Ltd. (1936), India's Ideal Banking Corporation Ltd (1942-defunct) and the Mysore Standard Bank Ltd. (1944) (went into liquidation in 1955). The only surviving banks of pre-Independence today are the present State Bank of Mysore (1913) and the Vysya Bank Ltd. (1930).

State Bank of Mysore: The establishment of present S.B.M. incorporated under Mysore Companies Act 1895 (then called the Bank of Mysore Ltd.) with financial participation by the Maharaja's Government in the form of share capital and deposits and meeting managerial expenses partly in the initial years and other concessions, helped much for the growth of banking in princely Mysore before other banking companies entered into the banking map of princely State. S.B.M. continued to work as the agent of R.B.I. in princely Mysore prior to the establishment of State Bank of India in 1955. In 1957, State Bank of Mysore was considered as the biggest bank in old Mysore. The first branch of the S.B.M. to be opened was the Lady Curzon Road branch in 1922 followed by the Fort branch in 1937. In 1989, it has in all 67 branches in the new district and of them 54 branches are in Bangalore metropolitan area. The aggregate deposits and total advances of the bank in this district as at the end of Sept. 1989 amounted to Rs. 392.28 and 251.06 crores respectively. The D.I.R. advances and advances under 20 point economic programme amounted Rs. 3.55 and 3.35 crores respectively. The bank has adopted 144 villages in the district for their all-round development. As in 1989 it has a staff strength of 2,728 in the district.

In course of time, many more banking companies with Karnataka base and outside also entered into the banking business of the district mainly because of the growing importance of the city's trade and commerce and concentration of industries. The Central Bank of India Ltd. (1911) seems to be the first banking company originating outside the state to have branches in Bangalore as early as in 1939. The Imperial Bank of India (1920) had opened a pay office in 1936 in Bangalore city under the control of its Cantonment branch, which later became a regular branch of Imperial Bank of India in 1943. Among the Dakshina Kannada based institutions, Syndicate Bank was the first to open its Bangalore branch in 1933.

In 1939-40, there were 53 Joint Stock Companies engaged in banking business in the state and a large number of them were located in Bangalore. Besides these, there were a few such companies established outside Mysore State and doing business in Bangalore. Owing to the keen competition among these companies, the cost of banking service was being continuously lowered, particularly as regards auxiliary services like the collection of bills and issue of drafts. General reduction of rates of both interest and discount was prevalent and this had greatly helped the mercantile community to engage in every kind of trade.

By 1952, the Bangalore city had in all 36 branches of commercial banks operated by 20 banking companies including one foreign bank, ie. National Bank of India Ltd. (1862) London (the present Grindlays Bank) which had opened its branch office here in 1951. Of the 20 banking companies, six were Bangalore-based banks, viz. the State Bank of Mysore, Devanga Bank, Manikavelu Bank, Mysore Standard Bank, S.M.S.A. Bank and the Vysya bank. The Banking Companies operating branches here with their base outside Karnataka were the Central Bank of India, Hindu Bank of Karur, Imperial Bank of India, Indian Bank, Palai Central Bank, Punjab National Bank, Salem Bank, Travancore Bank and the United Commercial Bank. The Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank, Corporation Bank and Karnataka Bank, all originating from Dakshin Kannada, had also opened their branches by this time in Bangalore.

Among the 20 banking companies operating in Bangalore in 1952, the State Bank of Mysore had a big share of five branches-three in city and two in civil area, followed by Canara Bank and Punjab National Bank with three branches each, while Syndicate Bank, Central Bank of India, Imperial Bank, Indian Bank and Salem Bank had two branches each and the remaining banking companies had a single branch each.

In 1953, Bangalore office of the Reserve Bank of India was opened in order to function mainly as Bankers' Bank and Bankers to the government and also to manage the issue of notes and coins. The staff strength of Reserve Bank of India, Bangalore was reported as 1,696 as in December 1988.

After the Reorganisation of the State in 1956, and Bangalore being continued as State Capital and its accelerated growth as metropolitan town, attracted many leading commercial banks of other State to have branches here. By 1958 March, the number of branches operating in Bangalore city increased to 45 which further increased to 65 by March 1962.

The establishment of Bangalore Stock Exchange in 1963 further provided the needed basic infra-structure for fostering the growth of banking industry at Bangalore by providing the needed primary and secondary market for shares and debentures of public companies. The share market boom in the 1980s helped the

many bank branches in Bangalore to establish firmly their specialised services like merchant banking, under-writing, etc.

The nationalisation of 14 major commercial banks in 1969 (and another six in 1980), followed by the liberal policy adopted by the Reserve Bank of India in order to have geographical expansion of branches with special emphasis on bringing rural and semi- urban areas under the orbit of banking, gave an impetus to have a network of branches in the rural segments and outgrowths of Bangalore city. The period of post-nationalisation decade, specially till 1985, saw rapid growth of commercial banks in and around Bangalore, mainly to cater to the needs of small scale and other industries, artisans and others situated in Bangalore urban agglomeration limits. By the end of June 1972, there were about 150 commercial bank branches within the corporation limits of Bangalore as against 113 on the eve of nationalisation (19th July 1969). Table given below indicates the growth of banking activities in undivided Bangalore district from 1966 to 1972.

Amount in crores of rupees

Year end of December	Aggregate deposits	Advances	No. of branches
1966	72.14	60.37	109
1967	73.00	68.77	113
1968	82.31	77.47	125
1969	100.84	89.60	150
1970	119.74	117.11	182
1971 (June)	125.03	120.24	192
1972 (June)	146.39	172.95	222

During the period of 8 years from 1968 to 1976, the growth of branches of commercial banks in Bangalore city was more than three time ie. 105 offices in 1968, to 328 in 1976. By 1973, Bangalore was placed sixth among the 50 top metropolitan towns recognised on the basis of number of branches, advances and deposits, others being Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Ahmedabad. Bangalore continues to hold the same position even today. The number of branches of commercial banks in Bangalore city increased from 124 in December 1969 to 208 in June 1973. The deposits and advances also increased from Rs. 97.57 and 84.02 crores (1969) to Rs. 148.10 and 172.35 crores (1973) respectively during the above period. In 1974-75, the city district had 295 branches and of them, 260 were within the corporation limits, while the revenue jurisdictions of Bangalore north tq, Bangalore south tq and Anekal tq had 16, 13 and 6 branches respectively which reveals heavy concentration of banking activities in Bangalore city proper. By the end of 1981, the undivided Bangalore district had the largest number of branches in the state ie. 538 followed by Dakshina Kannada with 373. The population served

per branch office was reported as 9,000 for Bangalore district as against 13,000 for the state.

As in other state metropolitan centres, here in Karnataka too, banking is very much concentrated in Bangalore city because of its localisation of public sector, basic and key industries and of late Bangalore is emerging as a strong base for electronic industries in the country. Now, Bangalore has emerged as one of the main centres for foreign exchange related activity in the country. The per *capita* deposits in Bangalore district in 1981 was highest (Rs.1,582) followed by Dakshina Kannada (Rs. 1,084) which was much higher than all-India average of Rs.557 and the state average of Rs. 523. Regarding the deployment of credit, Bangalore district had the highest per branch credit (Rs. 128 lakhs) followed by Shimoga (Rs. 44 lakhs) as in 1981. The establishment of Kalpatharu Grameena Bank in 1982 accelerated the growth of banking in the district specially in rural segments.

During the period of two years (1983-1985), Grameena bank was able to open as many as 12 branches in the rural segments of the district (Bangalore north, Bangalore south and Anekal taluks) which contributed in large measure specially in catering to the credit requirements of small and marginal farmers, whose number predominates among the agriculturists of the district. Opening of R.R.B. branches in the rural pockets of the district and their lending policy with special emphasis on priority sectors and anti-poverty programmes, etc. have tried to reduce the lopsided banking development and also eased the pressure on commercial banks for agricultural finance.

Though the Bangalore Metropolitan limit has attained more than optimum size of growth in banking, still there is a scope to open new branches in the areas being adjacent to metropolitan city because of influx of small scale and cottage industries in large number and the area has been equipped with necessary infrastructural facilities.

As at the end of December 1988, the total number of branches of commercial banks in the city district was about 615 administered by 50 banking companies of both public and private sector together, with a major share of about 545 branches-being within the metropolitan limits and about 70 branches in rural segments of the district. After taking into account of 12 branches of Kalpatharu Grameena bank, the total number of branches would come to about 627, of which, 82 fall under rural segments. Even in rural segments, uneven distribution of branches can be found because of the development strategy. More concentration of branches is found in Bangalore South followed by Bangalore North and Anekal taluks.

As reported by the R.B.I., the aggregate deposits held by the commercial bank branches working within the metropolitan limits of Bangalore as at the end of June 1989 and Dec. 1988 ammounted to Rs. 2,784.15 and 2,597.24 crores respectively as against Rs. 2,154.63 and 1,935.03 crores as in Dec. 1987 and a year before respectively. The number of reporting branches in June 1989 were 539 as against 530, 511

and 510 in Dec. 1988, 1987 and 1986 respectively. The advances made as in June 1989 and Dec. 1988 is reported as Rs. 2,927.33 and 2,803.52 crores respectively. The corresponding figures of advances as in Dec. 1987 and 1986 amounted to Rs. 2,231.48 and 1,783.37 crores respectively.

Bangalore is the administrative headquarters of leading banks like Canara, Vijaya, State Bank of Mysore and the Vysya Bank in addition to housing Zonal or Regional office of many other banks. The bank-wise distribution of branches of commercial banks in the present Bangalore district and Bangalore Metropolitan city as in December 1989 is as follows: (Plus number indicates the number of branches other than Metropolitan category). The State Bank of Mysore 54 + 13, State Bank of India 63 + 8, Syndicate Bank 45 + 6, Canara Bank 73 + 11, Vijaya Bank 41 + 11, Karnataka Bank Ltd. 23 + 1, Corporation Bank 19 + 1, Central Bank of India 19 + 3, Indian Bank 19 + 1, Vysya Bank 17 + 3, Bank of India 14 + 3, Indian Overseas Bank 13, United Commercial Bank 12 + 2, Union Bank of India 12 + 2, Bank of Baroda 11 + 1, Punjab National Bank 10 + 1, Bank of Maharashtra 9 + 1, Dena Bank 8 + 2, Andhra Bank 8, South Indian Bank Ltd. 7, State Bank of Hyderabad 5, Bank of Madurai Ltd. 5, Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd. 5, State Bank of Travancore 5, Karur Vysya Bank Ltd. 5, Allahabad Bank 3, United Bank of India 3, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur 3, Bank of Thanjavur Ltd. 3, New Bank of India 3, Federal Bank Ltd. 3, Sangli Bank Ltd. 2, Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank Ltd. 2, Punjab and Sind Bank 2, State Bank of Patiala 2, Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd. 2, Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd. 2, Nedungadi Bank Ltd. 2, and a branch of each of the following banks: The Rathnakar Bank Ltd., United Western Bank Ltd., United Industrial Bank Ltd., Bank of Rajasthan Ltd., Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd., Bank of Tamilnadu Ltd., City Union Bank Ltd., Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd., State Bank of Saurashtra, Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd., Bank of Cochin Ltd. and the Grindlays Bank Ltd. (These are the latest figures compiled by the Gazetteer Dept. in Jan. 1990).

Lead Bank Scheme

The lead bank scheme ushered in 1969 contemplates for several remedial steps in order to correct the regional imbalances noticed in respect of availability of banking services from time to time, with an area approach *ie.* District as a unit. The scheme ensures in bridging the credit gaps among the various sectors of development through the active participation of banking and other financial institutions including the government agencies working in the district. The lead bank so appointed will monitor and co-ordinate these lending operations. The Canara Bank which is the lead bank for the Bangalore Rural district functions as the lead bank for the rural segments of this urban district. In order to make 'area approach' scheme more meaningful and result oriented, a village wise service area approach at the grass-root level was adopted in the district in March 1989 and accordingly

banks operating in rural segments of the district (excluding the metropolitan branches) have submitted their plans of action to the lead bank. The annual action plans for the district for 1987 and 1988 were prepared for Rs. 18.09 and 19.84 crores respectively and the achievements were accounted to Rs. 26.16 and 44.74 crores respectively. The sector-wise performance in December 1988 was as follows: Agriculture Rs. 7.94 crores (8.30 crores), small scale industries Rs. 33.56 crores (8.50 crores) and tertiary sector Rs.3.33 crores (3.04 crores). The figures in the brackets indicate the targets fixed for the year. According to the lead bank report, the performance of commercial banks at the end of December 1988 was 95.26 %. Under the service area plan for 1989-90, the total allocation of credit for the rural segments of the district ie. comprising of the taluks like Anekal, Bangalore North and South was Rs. 38.36 crores encompassing 32,805 accounts spread over to 98 branches of different banks (19) and of the total credit Rs. 29.43 crores will be in the form of term loan and the rest *ie.* Rs. 8.93 crores as working capital loan. The talukwise distribution of credit will be Rs. 14.97 crores for Bangalore North, Rs. 12.01 crores for Bangalore South and Rs. 11.35 Crores for Anekal.

Kalpatharu Grameena Bank

This is the sixth R.R.B. organised in the state, sponsored by State Bank of Mysore in 1982 under the R.R.B. Act 1976. The bank with Tumkur as head-quarters covers three districts as its area of operation *viz.* Tumkur, Bangalore Rural and Bangalore Urban. While lending, much emphasis is laid in catering to the credit requirements of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other categories coming under New 20 Point Economic Programme and anti-poverty programmes. During 1983 to 1985, the bank has opened 12 branches in the district, covering four branches each in Bangalore North, South and Anekal taluks. The first two branches opened in the district were at Rajanakunte (Bangalore North) and Bellandur (Bangalore South) on 1st June 1983. The total deposits mobilised and advances made by the bank in the district by the end of December 1987 accounted to Rs. 145.01 lakhs and Rs. 163.02 lakhs as against Rs. 106.24 lakhs and Rs. 112.41 lakhs in the previous year. While the deposits accretion and deployment of credit during 1988-89 were reckoned at Rs. 189.17 lakhs and Rs. 253.39 Lakhs with C.D. ratio of 74.66%. The advances made by the bank under priority sector for 1988-89 covering both urban and rural districts accounted to Rs. 1,349.43 lakhs as against Rs. 1,063.25 lakhs and Rs. 857.10 lakhs by the end of 1987 and 1986 respectively. The credit deployed by the bank under the Loan Mela during 1987 held at Bangalore amounted to Rs. 41.95 lakhs covering 1,798 accounts. The bank has a credit of being pioneer in popularising 3 cmt size biogas plant most suited for Indian rural household as recommended by the National Commission on Biogas and has also introduced students savings schemes through its branches to encourage thrift among rural children.

NABARD

The Regional office of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Bombay, was opened at Bangalore in 1982 extending the jurisdiction all over Karnataka. The main functional activities of the bank include providing refinance and credit limits against bank loans disbursed by commercial banks, RRBs., Co-operative Banks for the activities like agriculture and rural development including Government programmes like IRDP, SFPP, NDPP, MNPA, Anthyodaya, etc. The bank also conducts statutory inspection of RRBs, DCC banks in addition to Monitoring and evaluation of studies on agriculture and other allied activities.

INSURANCE

Karnataka Government Insurance Department

The present Karnataka Government Insurance Department (originally founded in 1891 as the official Insurance Branch of the Maharaja's Government) is also engaged in the insurance business in the district both in life, and vehicles confined only to State Government Servants, including State Government undertakings and organisations. Consequent on the reorganisation and decentralisation of the department in 1976, a separate District Insurance Office was opened for Bangalore Urban district. The Department also administers the Family Benefit Fund Scheme (since 1977) covering the employees of municipalities, local boards and aided educational institutions. During 1987-88, the district office had issued 32,849 insurance policies assuring a sum of Rs. 4971.75 lakhs, yielding an annual premium of Rs. 487.89 lakhs. As in 1989, the total number of Government employees covered under the insurance scheme by the district office is reported as 64,987.

Postal Insurance: In addition to Life Insurance Corporation and Karnataka Government Insurance Departmet, there is also a scheme called Postal Life Insurance initiated in 1883 for the benefit of Post and Telegraph employees and now it also covers employees of the State and the Central Government employees including public undertakings, etc., in respect of which separate district figures are not available.

Life Insurance Business

It was the Government in Princely Mysore State which had taken initiative in extending life insurance benefit to its employees of subordinate public services as early as in 1891 through the department known as Official Insurance Branch. In 1916, insurance benefit was extended to non-official permanent residents of Mysore State only, administered by the department of Public Branch Insurance. This continued to operate till it was taken over by L.I.C and the Official Insurance Branch was reconstituted as Karnataka Government Insurance Department.

In addition to the above schemes, government had also sanctioned Family Pension Scheme (1911), and State Provident Fund (1915) for the benefit of public servants. In addition to above Government Insurance Departments, there were other registered joint stock public companies engaged in insurance business in life and marine etc., operating from Bangalore *viz.* the Mysore Insurance Co. Ltd., Bangalore (1933), Reliance Assurance Co. Ltd., Bangalore (1923), Karnataka and All India Assurance Co. Ltd., Bangalore (1923), Asiatic Government Security Life and the General Assurance Co. Ltd., Bangalore (1913) (earlier started at Mysore as Mysore Government Security Life and Marriage Assurance Co. in 1913). In addition to the above Bangalore based companies, there were the branches of other insurance companies in Bangalore which originated outside the state *viz.* the Bharat Insurance Co., Lahore (1896), General Assurance Society, Ajmere (1919) and the Great Eastern Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Singapore (1924). There were also two Provident Insurance companies operating from Bangalore *viz.* the Mysore Provident Insurance Co., Ltd. (1939) and Bangalore Provident Insurance Corporation Ltd. (1939). All these companies were nationalised in 1956 and thereafter considerable expansion and development has taken place in the insurance business of the district both in life insurance and general insurance due to increasing insurance consciousness in the general public both in rural and urban areas and increasing risks of various types associated with business.

L.I.C. OF INDIA

Prior to the nationalisation of Life Insurance business in India in January 1956, there were seven Insurance Companies in the State with their head offices and branches in big towns engaged in the business. Later, in September 1956, Life Insurance Corporation of India was established. The insurance business of all the amalgamated insurance corporations in the state were then managed by two Divisional offices, one at Bangalore and the other at Udupi. Later in 1970, a new Division at Dharwad was established. At present, Bangalore Division of L.I.C. comprises of four Revenue Districts viz., Bangalore (City), Bangalore Rural, Tumkur and Kolar.

At present (1990) City District has as many as 19 branch offices and of these, the City Branch and Civil Station branch, both opened in 1956 are the earliest followed by branches at Malleswaram and the Residency road in 1957. The branches at White Field and the N.R. Square also cover the business of the rural segments of the District covering the taluks like Hoskote and Anekal respectively.

The table given below indicates progress of L.I.C business in the District during the last three years.

(Amount in crores)

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
No. of policies in force	6,72,614	7,08,949	7,57,803
New business completed	58,213	69,462	78,443
Sum Assured	150.90	196.66	246.58
Premium income	39.56	47.89	56.41
No. of agents	3,540	3,919	4,834
No. of Development officers	123	133	162

Ashakiran ('Ray of Hope')

This is one of the social-security-oriented welfare measures of the State Government introduced in the state from September 1982, covered under the group personal accident insurance for the benefit of un-organised labourers covering as many as 30 distinct categories of labourers covering both rural and urban. The unorganised labourers coming within the purview of the Act are agricultural labourers, fishermen, beedi and cigar workers, toddy tappers, bakers, tailors, rickshaw pullers, handcart pullers, rural craftsmen and others whose family's annual income does not exceed Rs. 7,200 (the earlier income limit was Rs. 5,000). The age limit of a worker for eligibility under the scheme has been raised to 60 years now as against the earlier limit of 55 years so as to extend the benefit to larger sections of unorganised labourers.

The accidents covered under the scheme are rail or road, those caused by snake bite, attack by wild animals, fall from tree, electrocution and radiation, etc. The compensation is not payable in case of death arising or resulting from breach of any law with criminal intent and also for those who are entitled to receive compensation or relief from other agencies or schemes like E.S.I., motor vehicle accident claim, etc. The maximum relief given under the scheme will be Rs. 5,000 in case of death, Rs. 4,000 in case of loss of two limbs/two eyes or one limb and one eye and Rs. 2,500 for loss of one limb or one eye (since 1.1.1985). Since inception of the scheme till the end of December 1988, the number of cases reported from urban district were 43, the break-up being 33 from Bangalore North taluk and five cases each from Bangalore South and Anekal taluks. The taluk-wise compensation paid was Rs. 78,000, Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively.

Central Scheme: A similar Central Scheme called as Personal Accident Insurance Social Security Scheme (PAISSS) was introduced by the Central Government from 15.8.85 covering 10 districts only and later the scheme was modified and extended to remaining 10 districts including Bangalore Urban from 15th August 1988. The object of the scheme is to cover the risk of death by accident in respect of earning members of poor families not covered for compensation under any insurance scheme or any law/statute. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 3,000 will be paid to the dependents of the deceased who dies as a result of accident. Since the introduction of Central Scheme in the state, the liability of the State Government under Ashakiran in case of death will be limited to Rs. 2,000 in each case because Rs. 3,000 is met by the Central Government under PAISSS. Regarding the claims for compensation due to loss of limbs etc. due to accident will however be settled under Ashakiran Scheme. The introduction of Central Scheme in 1988 has also introduced certain relaxations in the scheme so as to extend the benefit to a larger weaker sections of the society.

Insurance for Huts

This Central scheme of insurance introduced from 1.5.1988 mainly aims in providing material relief to the poor village families in case of loss or damage to huts caused by fire. The compensation is payable to the poorest families like small

and marginal farmers, landless labourers and others whose families' annual income does not exceed Rs. 4,800. The relief extended is Rs. 1,000 for loss of hut and another Rs. 500 for loss of goods destroyed in fire excluding those of animals like sheep, goats, chicken, etc. This benefit is not extended for such damages caused due to war, attack by enemies, rioting, theft, strike and fire caused with bad intention, and demolition of huts by the government, etc. The premium under the scheme is paid by the Central Government. The compensation can be claimed within 45 days after registering the cases to the nearest police station or head of the village. In case where compensation payable by the State Government exceeds Rs. 1,500, the scheme is not applicable. Since the benefit under the scheme is confined to rural areas as declared by the State Government, the scheme is not applicable to the urban huts mostly found in slums at present.

Savings Banks

In order to mobilise small savings of the people by inculcating the habit of thrift, the Mysore Government had started its own Savings Banks as early as in 1870, attached to all taluk and district treasuries as well as in the State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore. The minimum amount of deposit acceptable was four annas. By 1873, the provisions of the Government of India Savings Bank Act (1873) were made applicable to Mysore State. Later in April 1882, Post Office Savings Banks were opened in all existing Post Offices to mop up rural savings extensively. Later in 1886, district banks were closed and amalgamated with Post Office Savings Banks. In 1897, the rate of interest on Savings Bank deposits was three and one-eighth per cent.

Feeder Banks (Village Savings Banks)

In order to mobilise small deposits from those villages with more than 300 population without the facility of co-operative society or bank, village savings banks were opened on an experimental basis in selected five districts in December 1915, under the scheme mooted by J.S. Chakravarthy, the then Finance Secretary of the government. Under the scheme, a minimum deposit of one anna was collected and the maximum was upto Rs. 5 per month from individuals. There was a provision to withdraw a small payment upto rupee one per month with a minimum withdrawal of four annas. The agents who were managing the scheme were paid commission by the government. There was an effective system of internal check in operating the system exercised by the taluk treasuries.

The term "Feeder Banks" comprised not only village savings banks of rural areas but also savings associations started in large offices, schools, factories, etc. in towns and cities. Collecting savings banks were opened in district headquarters and other big towns. Of the three collecting savings banks, one was in Bangalore and the other two were at Mysore and Bangarpet (Bowringpet). The scheme of Village Savings Banks was however closed by 1922-23, when most of the Savings Associations also ceased to work.

National Savings Organisation

After independence, much importance was given to mobilise small savings by constituting National Savings Organisation in 1948, by the Government of India. Later, the regional and district units were also opened. The State Government is evincing keen interest to mop up small savings by launching several schemes and drives, under the control of the Directorate of Small Savings and State Lottery. Under the present set up in different schemes, small savings in the district are mobilised through 244 post offices (excluding Anekal taluk), scattered over the district. The number of Savings Bank Accounts opened in the district in the post offices upto 1986-87 were 63,678 and in 1987-88 9,619 new accounts were opened. The amount outstanding in those accounts was reported as Rs. 6,404.43 lakhs in (1986-87) and Rs. 8,836.43 lakhs (1987- 88). The balance outstanding in respect of other accounts ie. post office CTD A/c. during 1986-87 and 1987-88 was of Rs. 340.09 lakhs and Rs. 316.63 lakhs (new accounts were not opened since it was withdrawn). The number of new accounts opened under post office RD A/c. were 25,964 and 38,390 during 1986-87 and 1987-88 and the amount outstanding in those accounts were Rs. 637.74 lakhs and Rs. 722.00 lakhs respectively. The number of new accounts opened under Time Deposit Scheme and the balance outstanding for 1986-87 were 1,100 accounts and Rs. 943.95 lakhs respectively as against 818 accounts and Rs. 328.01 lakhs in the next year. In respect of PPF Account, the number of new accounts opened for 1986-87 were 220 with a balance of Rs. 123 lakhs as against 243 accounts with a balance of Rs. 418.39 lakhs.

Under the Indira Vikas Patra Scheme (started on 19.11.1986), the total collections made in the district during 1986-87 and 1987-88 were Rs. 1,117.84 lakhs and Rs. 1,974.97 lakhs respectively. Under the social security scheme (introduced on 1.6.1982), the amount collected by the post offices in the district for 1987-88 was Rs. 5.80 lakhs. Under National Savings Scheme 1987, the number of accounts opened and amount mobilised during 1987-88 were 2,969 and Rs. 328.80 lakhs. The total investment made in the district under the Monthly Income Scheme (introduced in August 1987), upto the end of March 1988 was Rs. 468.07 lakhs. Under the scheme called Kisan Vikas Patra (introduced in April 1988), the collections made in the district during 1988-89 accounted to Rs. 1,440.33 lakhs. The table given below indicates the details about investments in NSC under different issues.

Amount in lakhs of rupees

Issue	1986-87		1987-88	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
NSC II	71.85	33.19	85.36	70.93
NSC VI	3,586.18	3,244.16	4,131.78	3,204.02
NSC VII	508.17	428.99	472.27	281.28

In order to boost-up small savings collections the State Government have introduced several attractive prize schemes from 1.8.1989.

State Lottery

A good response is evident in Bangalore Urban District specially in Bangalore city to the Karnataka Lottery Scheme started by the State Government in 1970 as one of the means of mobilising savings. The record of sale of lottery tickets in the district is quite encouraging in recent years. The approximate value of tickets sold in the district during the period of last five years ie from 1984-85 to 1988-89 was Ra. 1.75, 2.95, 2.80, 2.90 and 3.53 crores respectively. Due to imposition of Sales Tax on the sales of lottery tickets, there was a set back in the sale during 1986-87.

The lottery tickets of other states and organisations specially of daily draw tickets are in good demand. The number of sub- agents engaged in the sale of tickets in the district was 285 during 1988-89 as against 328 and 635 in the proceeding two years respectively. At present, prize money above Rs. 5,000 is subjected to Income tax (42%) including surcharge (2%) and compulsory investment in National Savings Certificates at the rate of 25% for prize money of Rs. one lakh and above and at 10% for less than Rs. one lakh.

Coinage and currency

In the course of history, with the rise and fall of the ruling dynasties of the region, the system of coinage and currency have undergone many changes in their size, design and contents. The numismatic history of Bangalore region dates back to 1st century A.D. The earliest discovery of Roman coins in Karnataka was made by L.B. Rice in 1891 at the time of laying railway lines in Yeshvantapur where 163 *dinars* (silver) of the Roman Empire dated between 21 BC to 51 AD were traced. Another hoard of Roman coins 256 *dinars* silver were found in HAL airport in 1965. This alluded the trade connections between the region and Rome and these coins being in currency here. The Gangas of Talkadu who exercised their sovereignty over the area from the 4th to 10th century had issued five types of coins in gold and copper with elephant as royal emblem. The gold coins of the Gangas might be *varaha* according to M.H. Krishna. Hoysala coins were also of gold called *gadyanas,* weighing 62 grains. During the Vijayanagar period, standard coins of gold and copper were in wide circulation in denominations like *varaha* or *gadyana* (about 52 grains also called *pagoda* or *honnu*), *pratapa* (*kati* or half *gadyana*), *pana* (1/10 of *gadyana*) *haga, tara, jital* and *kasu*. With advent of Bijapur and the Mughuls, their coins were in currency and Shahji had issued his own copper coins modelled on Bijapur coinage.

The Mysore rulers in their long regality had continued the heritage of Vijayanagar coinage in many respects with some innovations. Kempegowda II, the

founder of Bangalore principality is said to have issued the gold coins under the name of Kunigal hana. Similarly, in 1765 AD, the Palegars of Chikballapura, Dodballapura and Nandidurga had also issued their own coins known as *fanams* (*hana*) which were in circulation in the region. The common coins bearing the inscription in Marathi "Sri Raja Siva Chatrapati" was also in circulation in the region probably issued by Chatrapati Shivaji. Among the Mysore rulers, Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar I (1638-1658) was the first to eastablish a mint (*tanka sale*) at Shrirangapattana and reorganised the currency and coinage. The first coins were struck in Kanthirava's name in 1645 were known as *kanthirayi hana* and *kanthirayi pagoda,* the former being one-tenth of the latter, both impressed with the figure of God Lakshmi Narasimha. This *pagoda* too weighed about 52 grains. Mysore rulers had also issued series of copper coins to serve as token currency. The copper coinage of Mysore had a special feature of its own. Small copper coins later were struck by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III which bore on the obverse the elephant with sun and moon symbols and Nagari characters "Sri Krishnaraja" on the other side known as *ane kasu* (cash). Kanthirayi gold coin (hana) was familiarly known as *agala* (broad) Kanthirayi *hana,* which was distinguished from the well-known *gidda kanthirayi* (small) when issued by Dewan Purnaiya in the 19th century which was for a long time the established currency of Mysore. The mint founded by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III (1799-1868) at Bangalore was minting only *kasu,* a copper coin. Even this was also stopped in 1843 owing to its saturation in curculations, and not revived later on, and later the government began to withdraw all coins except the rupee currency from circulation.

During the infancy of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, Purnaiya had also struck and re-issued Ikkeri *varaha* in the name of *hosaikkeri varaha* weighing 52 grains. Untill 1854, government accounts were kept in *kanthirayi pagodas,* and also from 1855, Company's currency was instituted and payment of tribute was fixed in Company rupees. Before 1855, the Bahaduri (gold) *pagodas* of Hyder's period, and silver rupees of Madras and Surat mints of the East India Company were also in circulation at different rates of exchange. A record of 1855 (Marathi) granting the charity to Manche Someswara of 'Arilipet' (Bangalor city) indicates the use of company rupees in the transaction of a sale of property.

At the time of his rule, Hyder Ali had also issued gold and copper coins imitating the numismatics of Keladi Sadasivanayaka. Tipu (1782-1799), issued coins in 16 denominations in the media of gold, silver and copper by establishing 13 mints in his dominion including the one at Bangalore. He had given fascinating names to mints and each coin was given a name referring to a Muhammadan saint, Khalifa, Imam and also the Arabic or Persian name of the stars. His gold coin of highest value was the four-*pagoda* piece called *ahmadi*, its weight ranging between 210 to 215 grains. He had also issued silver coins of seven denominations with the highest value of the coin being double the rupee called the *haidari* followed by a rupee coin called the *imani*, half rupee called the *abidi* and a quarter rupee the *bakhir,* 1/8 rupee the *jazi,* 1/16 rupee the *kazni* and 1/32 rupee the *kizri,* etc. In the reign of Tipu two distinct series of coins were in use, the *mohurs* and rupees and the old *pagodas* and *panams* of Mysore rulers. His copper coins ranged from double *paisa* to one-eighth *paisa.* There are references of over valuation of a coin in a very arbitrary manner during the time of Tipu. It was only after the establishment of British power and control, a certain uniformity in coinage came into existence. Before the advent of British rule over Mysore, according to Buchanan, in 1801 every coins of India were in circulation in Bangalore. Tipu had a mint here to strike copper coins ranging from *paisa* to eight *paisa.* In 1879, currencies of Madras circle were made legal tender in Bangalore.

According to Article 15 of the Instrument of transfer of 1881 AD., the coinage of Government of India was made a legal tender and the Mysore coinage was abolished. Under the Emergency Regulation XI of 1919, during the World War I, the currency notes of Government of India issued with Madras circle were made legal tender in Mysore State. The coins issued by the Government of India were copper, nickel and silver. The copper coins were in the denominations of *kasu (pie), muru kasu* (quarter *anna*), and *ardha ane* (half *anna*) and the nickel coins in the denominations of one anna, *chavali* (two *annas*), *pavali* (four annas), *ardha rupayi* (half a rupee) and *rupayi* (one rupee). There were silver coins too earlier in the last four denominations.

After 1947, the new emblem of the Government of India was introduced on all legal tender coins and currencies replacing King George VI. The new Indian rupee was divided into 16 *annas* and each *anna* was subdivided into 12 *pies.* Later, in 1957, decimal coinage was introduced.

Bangalore Stock Exchange

Stock exchanges are the important segments of capital market which provide liquidity for shares, debentures and gilt-edged securities by providing organised marketing facilities for exchange of shares and debentures of public issues. Now, Bangalore has emerged as one of the important stock exchanges operating in major financial centres of the country. Bangalore Stock Exchange made its beginning in 1957, as a private limited company, later converted into public limited company in 1963 and was temporarily recognised by the Central Government with a share capital of Rs. 37,500. The functional activities of the exchange are governed in accordance with the provisions of Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act 1956 and Rules thereunder and also by the Companies Act 1956. The speculative trading activities of the stock exchange are undertaken by the members (Bear and Bull) or authorised agents on behalf of the subscribers on commission basis. The number of members of stock exchange now has gone upto 150 as against 11 in the beginning (1963) due to conspicuous increase in the number of investors in corporate finance and floating of new joint stock companies within and outside Karnataka. The number of companies who have officially listed their share with Bangalore

exchange is increasing in recent years, specially after getting the permanent recognition from the Central Government in 1982. The present (1989) number of companies listed with the exchange is 313 as against 217 in 1985 and 160 in 1980. The number of Karnataka based companies listed with this exchange are 166. The category-wise distribution of listed companies with Bangalore Exchange in 1989 was as follows: chemicals and fertilizers 20, engineering 36, cement 10, plantations 21, textiles 25, sugar 8, paper 7, and the rest 161 were classified as miscellaneous. The approximate face value of equity and preference shares and debentures of the listed companies in 1989 was reported as Rs. 1,255 crores, Rs. 35 crores and Rs.4,230 crores respectively. It is reported that Bangalore Stock Exchange ranks 6th in comparison with other major Stock Exchanges in India and the average volume of business transacted per day is around Rs. three crores. The income and expenditure of the exchange during the last three years was as follows. The figures in the brackets indicate the expenditure and the amount is in terms of lakhs of rupees. 1986: 12.00 (9.84), 1987: 22.76 (15.23), 1988-89 (15 months) 34.83 (25.70). The exchange has proposed to open a branch at Mysore in order to promote capital market in growing towns.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Co-operative movement as people's movement initiated by the government, marked its beginning in the princely Mysore by enacting Co-operative Societies Regulation III in June 1905. By and large, the movement in the princely state developed on the pattern of British India. However, the Regulation of Princely State in addition to being more progressive and comprehensive in character than the Central Act of 1904, had also made a provision for the establishment of non-agricultural and non-credit societies to serve non-agricultural members in the urban centres, which came into being in other parts of the country, only after 1912. In 1907, an officer of the Mysore Govt. was specially deputed to London and Europe to study the movement there and its adoption in the state. In the meanwhile, the temporary appointment of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in 1905 was made permanent in 1912 with additional staff to facilitate the work of monitoring of the movement. M. Shama Rao was the first Registrar, described as the founder of the co-operative movement in the state. By 1910, in order to have vertical expansion of the movement with special emphasis on establishing rural co-operatives, the government introduced a scheme by availing the services of retired taluk sheristedars designating them as Honorary Supervisors of Co-operative Societies for each taluk and were paid a pocket expense (one rupee) for each day's co-operative work specially in the rural areas for the supervision and guidance in the establishment of co-operatives.

For tracing out the history of co-operative movement in the district, according to available records, Bangalore city Consumers Co-operative Society registered on 8-12-1905 was the first society to be organised in the former Mysore State as well as for Bangalore district, followed by Bangalore City Co- operative Bank (1907),

Basavanagudi Consumer's Co-operative Society (1908) and Bangalore Co-operative Central Bank (1908). The first house building society in the State then known as Bangalore City Building Co-operative Society was founded at Bangalore in 1909 and is said to be the earliest housing society in the country which is working even now. The Malleswaram Consumer's Co-operative Society was established in 1910.

The Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank was the sole financing bank in the State till the establishment of the Mysore Provincial Bank in 1915 which was later converted into Apex Bank in 1925 which also was functioning as Central Co-operative House Building Society for financing house building societies in the state till the establishment of Karnataka State Co-operative Housing Corporation in 1950. Most of the societies registered in Bangalore city were non-agricultural credit societies catering to the local requirements of the urban middle classes and many of these earlier credit societies later became urban banks. Regarding the earliest agricultural credit societies now falling within the jurisdiction of urban district, a mention can be made of the Gottigere Co-operative Society, Kengeri Co-operative Society, Ramohalli Society and the Varthur Society, all registered in 1910. During the next four years, agricultural credit co-operatives were started in places like Kacharkanahalli, Doddakanahalli, Gunjur, Kadatanamaley, Mannekolalada, Pantoor, Olageri, Agara and Madivala (all in Bangalore taluk). By the end of 1915, Bangalore taluk including Bangalore city had as many as 28 different co-operatives and half of them were in Bangalore proper. The memership and share capital of these (28) societies was 6,820 and Rs.2.77 lakhs respectively. Among the different categories of societies, other than agricultural credit, Bangalore Industrial and Commercial Consumers' Society (1913), Mysore Transport Co-operative Society, Hebbal (1914), Bangalore City Government Press Servants Credit Co-operative Society (1915), Bangalore City Mission Co-operative Society (1915), Gavipura Extension House Building Society (1915), and the Seetharam Mandiram Credit Society, Ulsoorpete (1917) could be mentioned.

Regarding Anekal taluk, now constituting the rural segment of urban district, though the number of registered societies was 18 upto the end of June 1915, only 13 had started working. The earliest to be founded in the taluk was Anekal Sri Lakshmi Nilaya Co-operative Society in August 1911 followed by three agricultural credit societies viz. Gangamba Society, Bukkasagara; Sri Madduramba Society, Huskur (liquidated in 1977) and Kachanayakanahalli Sri Basaweswaraswami Society (all registered in 1912). The first weavers society to be registered in the district was the Anekal Thimmarayaswamy Society in 1914 followed by Sarjapura Silk Handloom Weavers Society in 1919 (since defunct).

The establishment of central financing society ie. Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank which began to issue loans to affiliated primary co-operatives by about 1910 and establishment of unions in 1912-13 to serve as permanent link between individual societies and the central bank placed the movement on strong footing with stability and growth. The movement was further strengthened in the state in general by establishing Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank (1925) in order to serve district co-operative banks and other co-operatives and thereby

three-tier linked system in the *modus operandi* of co-operatives was adopted in channelising agricultural credit. The Regulation of 1905 was replaced by the Regulation VII of 1918 which delegated the powers like conduct of audit or enquiry by the government and sanction of charities out of profit etc., by the societies, contributed for the orderly growth of the movement. The number of societies specially non-agricultural and non-credit in city areas and agricultural credit and other societies in rural areas went on increasing.

According to the Regulation of 1918, There was a provision to organise agricultural credit societies in the rural area on the principles of unlimited liability and those of urban credit societies on limited liability. During 1915-1922, the department paid special attention for the development of non-credit societies such as consumers, marketing, industrial, weaving, house building and employees credit societies. Accordingly, employees credit societies like Municipal Employees Co-operative Society (1914), Bangalore City Government Press Servants Co- operative Society (1915), Gavipuram Extension House Building Society (1915), Bhavasara Kshatriya Bank (1916), Comptrollers Office Co-operative Bank (1916), Bangalore City Chikpet House Building Society (1918), Swakulashali Consumers' Society (1918) (now defunct), Malleswaram Co-operative Bank (1920), Engineering College Consumers' Society (1921), etc. were founded.

Later in about 1924, when the department was reorganised and decentralisation took place by formulating four divisions, each division was placed under the control of Assistant Registrar. Bangalore City which was considered as the centre of the movement in the state was placed under the direct supervision and control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and much stress was laid on developing agricultural and industrial co-operatives. By 1924-25, the number of societies in the then Bangalore district increased to 283 as against 136 in June 1915 and by 1934-35 further increased to 451 societies.

In 1929, the Regulation VII of 1918 was amended which paved the way for the establishment of Land Mortgage Banks in order to cater to the long and medium term credit requirements of the agriculturists and also for helping redemption of old debts. Accordingly, Mysore Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank was founded in 1929 (present K.S.C.A. & R.D. Bank) and later on branches for other taluks were opened viz. Anekal 1938, Bangalore North 1940 etc. During 1928-29, a fresh impetus was given to agricultural credit societies and in consequence of it large number of ordinary credit societies also undertook the work of purchase and distribution of agricultural requisites and other essential commodities named as Large Sized Seva Sahakara Sanghas. Providing better marketing facilities in order to enable the farmers to have remunerative prices for their produce could not be overlooked in order to save the farmers from the exploitation by multiple middle agencies.

Linking of credit with marketing activities were undertaken in the co-operative sector by establishing TAPCMS for Anekal taluk in 1949 which was later extended

to other taluks during 1975-78. In order to streamline the marketing activities at the state level under the co-operative fold, a central marketing agency now known as the Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation was established in 1943 at Bangalore. In the meanwhile, special marketing societies to facilitate marketing of fruits flowers and vegetables, etc. came into being since the area around Bangalore city has a rich potentiality for horticulture crops. Bangalore Grape Growers Marketing and Processing Society (1959) seems to be the earliest special marketing society for the district.

In 1944, several schemes were proposed by the government under the co-operative fold in order to accelerate the economic development of modern Mysore. The schemes proposed in co- operative sector were the establishment of Egg Marketing Society with network of collecting centres, Central Silk Marketing Society and also a Printing Press to cater to the needs of the societies. Later, all these institutions came into being at Bangalore.

In 1945-46, the number of co-operative institutions of all categories together in the present Urban District were 215 with 41,888 members. The working capital of all these institutions together was accounted to Rs. 177.26 lakhs and the total transactions effected was reckoned at Rs. 1,816.62 lakhs. In 1948, the earlier Act of 1918 was amended incorporating several changes in the establishment, management, supervision and control and made the way for establishment of multi-purpose and marketing societies.

In order to strengthen marketing of consumer items' activities at the primary level and to have an apex body at the state level, Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Corporation was incorporated at Bangalore in 1950 (the present Co-operative Consumers' Federation). To mobilise finance, specially for agro-based rural industries launched under rural industrialisation scheme beginning with Bangalore and Kolar district an apex institution called Mysore Central Co-operative Rural Industrial Financing Bank was founded at Bangalore in 1952 (the present Industrial Co- operative Bank) on the advice of Sir M. Visveswaraya.

In order to build up proper infrastructure like co-operative education, training, management and co-ordination between the government and the co-operatives, the Mysore Provincial Co- operative Propagandist Institute was registered in 1924 in Bangalore as an advisory body to guide the movement by providing proper leadership and better management of the co-operatives. (The present state co-operative federation).

During the post-independence period, especially after the launching of successive economic development plans, a new breed of societies were registered in order to cater to the variegated local needs of the community and the region. Prominent among them are house building, both general and for the SCs/STs, consumer societies, employees credit societies, marketing, industrial and milk societies. These were started in large number and many new apex bodies representing distinctive categories of societies came into being and the old apex bodies

earlier confined to old Mysore extended their jurisdiction throughout the new state. All these apex bodies except a few have made Bangalore as their headquarters.

Increased financial participation by the State Government and by the Central Government through NCDC in the form of share capital, managerial grants, subsidy, etc. have stimulated the growth of co-operative movement in the district specially during post- planning period. The policy of the government in the field of agricultural credit continues to be progressive, institutionlisation of agricultural credit under multi agency approach, and commercial banks also continue to play an important role in providing agricultural credit to the farmers. Special emphasis continues to be laid on institutional credit for the weaker sections and small farmers. Availability of credit is made more production-oriented than security oriented. Consequence on it, more number of agricultural families have been brought under the co-operative fold. To have an effective administration, the district administration of the department of co-operation was bifurcated into rural and city district in 1976 with a separate office of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies for urban district which included metropolitan town limits of Bangalore, and revenue taluk limits of Bangalore North and South and Anekal taluks. There are three circles headed by A.R.C.S. in addition to a separate office of A.R.C.S. for money lending under the control of the Deputy Registrar.

By 1973, the district had about 985 co-operatives and of them, 723 were non-credit and 262 credit societies; by 1976, the number increased to 1,178 of which, 895 were non-redit and the rest (283) credit societies. The concentration of non-agricultural and non-credit co-operatives found to be conspicuous in Bangalore North taluk (722) compared to other two taluks viz. Bangalore South (105) and Anekal (68), since major portion of the area of Bangalore Metropolitan limits constitutes North taluk and also it is mainly due to the emergence of non-credit co-operatives like housing, milk, consumers and industrial co-operatives in large number in and around Bangalore city limits in recent decades and also due to employees credit and housing societies which have come up in large numbers in recent decades specially after the Re-organisation of the state. Among the 21 distinct categories of co-operatives, the housing societies predominate. The district had highest number of housing societies in the state (355) during 1986-87, followed by consumer co-operatives (206), also being highest in number in the state. In respect of non-agricultural credit societies like employees credit and other credit societies, the number is the highest in the state, being 285. Similarly, in respect of Urban banks, the district tops when compared to other districts in the state. The district also has the highest number of industrial co-operatives (other than those of weavers societies) in the state, their number being 114. All this is mainly due to rapid urbanisation, industrialisation and commercial growth of Bangalore city. The district has the least number (48) of primary agricultural credit societies in the state as the agrarian area in the district is very limited.

By the end of June 1976, the total credit (short and medium) deployed by the co-operatives in the district accounted to Rs. 38.70 lakhs and the major portion was

in Anekal taluk (Rs. 26.22 lakhs), and the deployment of long term finance was Rs. 94 lakhs and of this, the share of Anekal taluk was Rs. 58 lakhs.

Some of the highlights and special features of cooperative movement of Bangalore city as at the end of June 1979 in comparison to the state as a whole were that the total membership of all types of co-operatives in Bangalore city was 7.07 lakhs which was about 9% of the total membership of the state. The share capital held by the co-operatives including the apex bodies in the city district stood at Rs. 39.17 crores, being 24% of the total amount of the state; and financial participation by the government in the form of share capital was Rs. 14.62 crores, being 25% of the state's total government share capital employed in co-operative sector. The total deposits held by the co- operatives inclusive of the apex bodies in the city district accounted to Rs. 76.18 crores, reporting 32% of the total deposits in the state, while the total borrowings from government stood at Rs. 14.91 crores which worked out to 44% of the total borrowings. Regarding loans and advances, the city district had the highest percentage of advances ie. 25% to the total loans and advances of the state (Rs. 300.45 crores).

By the end of June 1979, the total number of working co- operatives in the district was 1,383 with 7.07 lakh members and had a share capital of Rs. 3,917.00 lakhs including the government share of Rs. 1,442-00 lakhs. The total deposits mobilised by the co-operatives in the district was accounted to Rs. 7,618 lakhs. The number of societies that earned profit was 440, and they together had earned a profit of Rs. 397 lakhs, while the loss suffered by 500 institutions accounted to Rs. 244 lakhs. The table given below indicates the position of the movement in the city district as on 30.6.1979

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	
No. of societies	1,383
Membership (000's)	707
Share capital: total	3,917
of which government share	1,442
Reserve fund	2,166
Deposits	7,618
Borrowings:	
Government	1,491
C.F.A	7,629
Others	15,190
Working capital	37,641
Loans advanced	7,417
Loans recovered	8,039
Loans outstanding	22,307

Loans over-due	3,821
Number of societies under profit	440
Amount of profit	397
Number of societies under loss	500
Amount of loss	244
Total purchases	6,619
Total sales	6,638

(Source: Annual Report of the Dept. of Co-operation).

The table given below indicates the number of working co- operatives in each category and membership as in June 1988 and 1987.

Particulars	June 1988		June 1987	
	No. of Co-ops	Member -ship	No. of Co-ops	Member -ship
P.C.A.R.D. Banks	3	14,969	3	14,517
T.A.P.C.M.Ss.	3	4,070	3	6,141
P.A.C.Ss.	49	85,169	48	88,785
Urban Banks	42	1,64,746	42	1,60,259
Employees Credit C.Ss.	182	1,80,233	150	49,547
Other credit C.Ss.	135	53,142	135	53,142
Primary Cons. C.Ss.	213	1,24,325	206	1,38,223
Wholesale Stores	5	22,956	5	15,321
Housing Societies	351	2,30,586	355	2,29,437
Weavers Co-op. Ss.	41	11,554	45	9,255
Industrial C.Ss.	103	1,856	134	1,254
Students C.Ss.	9	13,306	8	5,998
Industrial Estates	3	240	3	222
Women Co-op. Societies	7	2,094	7	2,000
Milk Supply C.Ss.	135	16,620	111	16,620
Fishermens C.Ss.	3	967	1	664
Labour Co-op. Societies	6	700	5	770
Dist. Co-op. Union	1	92	1	92
Farming Societies	3	250	5	310

(Source: Dy. Register of Co-op societies, Bangalore)

By the end of June 1988, the total number of co-operatives of all categories together excluding the societies under liquidation was 1,885 with 7.53 lakh members. The distribution of societies and the membership was as follows (the figures in the brackets indicate the membership in thousands). Bangalore City 961 (222), Bangalore South 403 (201), Bangalore North 313 (216) and Anekal 208 (114). The

number of societies under liquidation were 484 and their distribution areawise was Bangalore City 266, Bangalore South 102, North 59 and Anekal 57. Of the existing societies, the total number of societies reported as defunct was 357. (Source: Dir. of Economics and Statistics). By the end of June 1989, the total number of societies in the district was 1,963 of them 1,226 were working, 464 were under liquidation and 269 were defunct.

By way of illustration, certain important categories of co- operatives and district level apex co-operatives are dealt in the following paragraphs.

B.D.C.C. Bank.

Bangalore District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Bangalore was established in 1955 as an apex financing agency to cater to the financial needs of affiliated primary co-operatives and other member co-operatives. Now, the bank renders financial assistance for non-farming industrial units also. The area of operation of the bank covers both city as well as rural districts comprising 11 revenue taluks. Since June 1988, the name of the bank has been changed as Bangalore District and Bangalore Rural District Co- operative Central Bank.

By the end of June 1989, the membership of the bank confined to the areas of urban district only was 804 with Rs. 103.97 lakhs as share capital as against 797 members with a share capital of Rs. 81.32 lakhs for 1986-87. The membership of the combined district was 1,421 with share capital of Rs. 236.86 lakhs including the Govt. share of Rs. 21.12 lakhs. The deposit accretion achieved by the bank from city district had increased from Rs. 2,027.13 lakhs during 1986-87 to Rs. 2,750.41 lakhs during 1988-89. The deployment of credit by the bank in the new district during 1988- 89 under different schemes were as follows (The figures in bracket indicate the number of beneficiaries): short term Rs. 201.29 lakhs (3,037), medium term Rs. 32.86 lakhs (499), I.R.D.P. Rs. 12.66 lakhs (249), non-agriculture Rs. 950.44 lakhs and non- farm sector Rs. 83.05 lakhs (38). Under the NABARD refinance scheme the bank lends upto Rs. 50,000. The lending rates of the bank vary from 7.5% (crop loans) to 16.5 % (non-agricultural purpose). At present the bank has 11 branches in the district and the first branch to be opened was at Anekal in 1962 followed by Civil station and Malleswaram branches in 1964. The profit earned by the bank during 88-89 was Rs. 15.33 lakhs as against Rs. 30.91 and 14.61 lakhs in the previous two years respectively. The bank has taken up integrated co-operative development programme covering five taluks of the district including Anekal tq. of the city district sponsored by N.C.D.C. The present head office building of the bank was purchased in 1965 at a cost of Rs. 1.05 lakhs. The staff strength of the bank in urban district is 135.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

The Primary Agricultural Credit Societies working at the grassroot level are expected to play a significant part in the entire spectrum of co-operative movement. These are the basic co- operatives through which co-operative credit and other agricultural requisites are channelised. These institutions are financed by District

Co-operative Central Bank and some are ceded to commercial banks. In 1976, as a state policy these institutions were reorganised by the process of amalgamation and merger in order to make them economically more viable and effective in their services; consequent to it, there was a considerable decrease in the number of these co-operatives. Now, these restructured co-operatives are called Raytara Seva Sahkari Sangh (R.S.S.S.) or Vyavasaya Seva Sahkari Sanghas (V.S.S.S.). Before the reorganisation of these societies in 1976, there were 133 primary agricultural credit societies in the district in 1975-76 with 36,000 members and a share capital of Rs. 13.66 lakhs and of these societies, 50 had earned profit and of these societies, only 100 were active and the rest dormant. The number of borrowing members was 2,000 (5.56%) of the total membership. The average share capital per society and per member during 1975- 76 were Rs. 10,271 and Rs. 38 respectively which were far below the State average of Rs. 30,222 and Rs. 97 respectively. The total of ST and MT loans advanced by these societies during 1975- 76 accounted to Rs. 29.43 lakhs. By 1979-80, the number of active P.A.C.S. excluding F.S.S.S. and L.A.M.P.S. was reduced to 27 due to the process of reorganisation. The membership and share capital of these bodies was 46,000 and Rs. 18.62 lakhs and of them 11 had earned profit. The percentage of borrowing members was only 4.35% (2,000) of the total membership which was least compared to State average ie. 19.12%. The total credit deployed by these societies was Rs. 59.40 lakhs.

By the end of June 1988, City district had 49 such co-operatives including two Sericulture-cum-Farmers Service Societies working at Singahally and Chikkajala (Bangalore North) with a total membership of 85,169. The taluk-wise distribution of these societies was: Bangalore North 20, Bangalore South 15 and Anekal 14. The total paid-up share capital of these co-operatives in the district was Rs. 112.17 lakhs including the government share of Rs. 14.66 lakhs. The total amount of loan advanced by these co- operatives amounted to Rs. 404.79 lakhs the recovery being Rs. 369.47 lakhs. The total purchases and sales of consumer goods effected by these societies accounted to Rs. 194.00 lakhs and Rs. 163.14 lakhs respectively. In respect of farm requisites, the related figures of purchases and sales were worth Rs.41.48 lakhs and Rs. 46.47 lakhs respectively (1987). Of the 49 societies, 30 together had earned a profit of Rs. 39.62 lakhs while 14 had suffered a total loss of Rs. 16.67 lakhs.

Primary Co-op. Agriculture and Rural Development Banks

In order to cater to the long and medium term credit requirements of the agriculturists for the promotion of agriculture by adapting mechanisation and scientific farming and other allied activities, Land Mortgage Banks came into being in the Princely Mysore in the early 1930s beginning with Malnad districts. Since 1985, these banks are renamed as Primary Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks to make these institutions really active catalyst in the process of economic development at the grassroot level by channelising rural credit according to plan priorities for generating income and to build-up earning assets under the direction of NABARD. Now, there is much diversification in their lending to suit the local requirements. Among the three taluks of the district, first bank to be

founded was the one at Anekal in 1938, followed by the one in Bangalore North taluk in 1940. In Bangalore South taluk, this bank was founded in 1967. The total membership and share capital held by these banks by the end of June 1988 were about 15,000 and Rs. 23.47 lakhs including the government share of Rs. 1.66 lakhs and they were able to mobilise deposits of Rs. 15.67 lakhs. Among the three banks, Bangalore South had highest number of memberships 5,839, with a share capital of Rs. 8.59 lakhs followed by Bangalore North with 4,782 members and share capital of Rs. 8.44 lakhs. The total credit deployed by these banks together in the district under different schemes of development accounted to Rs.120.03 lakhs during 1988-89 comprising Rs. 49.35 lakhs for Bangalore South, Rs. 32.06 lakhs for Bangalore North and Rs. 38.62 lakhs for Anekal as against Rs. 33.09 lakhs during 1986-87. Of the total credit, the share of SC/ST members was accounted to Rs.7.19 lakhs during 1988-89, covering 110 members as against Rs. 2.94 lakhs during 1986-87 covering 61 members.

Since 1988, in addition to agriculture and other allied activities, these banks are also lending for non-farming schemes like starting of printing press, purchase of sewing machine, productive ventures like pottery, weaving, brick-making, bakery, etc. at 10% interest. During 1988-89, the total interest subsidy provided by the State Government to the members of these banks in the district was Rs. 3.66 lakhs as against Rs. 2.74 lakhs during 1986-87. In order to have an effective co-ordination, supervision and monitoring of the primary co-operatives working at the taluk level, the district branch office of the State A.R.D. Bank, was opened at Bangalore in 1968 combined for both urban and rural district. For the year 1987-88, if one bank had earned a profit of Rs. 1.93 lakhs, the other two had suffered a total loss of Rs. 29.03 lakhs.

Industrial Co-operative Bank

Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bangalore, reconstituted in 1972 as state-level primary Urban Co-operative Bank sponsored by the State Government is the successor of the erstwhile Mysore Central Co-operative Rural Industrial Financing Bank founded in 1952 to function as Central financing agency in meeting the credit needs of rural industrialisation programme launched by the state under the guidance of Sir M. Visweswaraya. In 1981, the former, the Vysya Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bangalore founded in 1925 merged with this bank with 11 branches, all operating within Bangalore. At present, the bank is having 14 branches in Bangalore city. Under the new set-up, the bank finances the small and cottage industries and extends refinance facilities under the Reserve Bank of India scheme for certain selected industries. By the end of June, 1988, the membership confining to city district was 6,239 with share capital of Rs. 28.30 lakhs as against 6,129 members with a share capital of Rs. 25.46 lakhs in 1987 June. The aggregate deposits held by the bank accounted to Rs. 608.88 lakhs and Rs. 366.65 lakhs by the end of June 1988 and 1987 respectively, mobilised in the city district while the total loans and advance made as on the above period accounted to Rs. 758.44 lakhs and Rs. 468.26 lakhs respectively. During the first nine months of the co-operative year 1988-89, loans issued by the bank to small scale industrial units accounted to

Rs. 282.60 lakhs. The total staff employed by the bank in the district during 1988-89 was 125.

Industrial Co-operatives

Industries under the co-operative ownership are grouped in two categories *viz.* weavers societies and other than those of weavers. The district has large number of silk weaving industrial co-operatives than cotton weaving. Among the weavers societies, Timmaraya swami Weavers Co-operative Society, Anekal happens to be the earlier society in the district registered in June 1914, now defunct. The bulk of industrial co-operatives other than those of weavers mainly include the co-operatives like brick making, stone-cutting, wood craft, village industries, tailoring, agarbatti manufacturing and general engineering. Many womens' co- operatives are engaged in manufacturing and assembling of components to serve as auxiliaries to main industries. Industrial co-operatives of miscellaneous type have emerged after the 1960s on a large number. Some of the earlier weavers co-operatives of the district include *viz.* the Mysore Powerloom Silk Manufacturers Society, Bangalore (1950), Kannamangala Cotton Handloom Weavers Society, Kannamangala, Bangalore South (1950) and Mysore Provincial Silk Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Bangalore (1950) exercising jurisdiction over the whole State are prominent. Amomg the Woollen Handloom Weavers Societies, the Anekal Taluk Woollen Handloom Weavers Society (1956) is the earliest and only one in the category for the whole district. It is reported that as many as 57 industrial co-operatives have become defunct in the district.

By the end of June 1987, the district had 134 industrial and 45 weavers co-operatives with 1,254 and 9,255 members respectively. The paid-up share capital held by the industrial co-operatives was Rs.32.08 lakhs including the government share of Rs. 3.74 lakhs. The corresponding figures in respect of weavers societies were Rs. 21.52 lakhs and Rs. 5.23 lakhs respectively.

By the end of June 1988, the number of industrial co-operatives other than weavers was however reduced to 103 with a total membership of 1,856, and had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 33.36 lakhs and their total borrowings accounted to Rs. 98.99 lakhs. They held a working capital of Rs. 437.88 lakhs. The total loans advanced by these societies during 1987-88 accounted to Rs. 34.13 lakhs with outstanding amounting to Rs. 18.62 lakhs. In addition to industrial co-operatives, the district has three industrial estates working under the co-operative sector. The weavers societies, whose number was also reduced to 41 had a membership of 11,554 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 19.76 lakhs. The total borrowings of the societies accounted to Rs. 100.66 lakhs. The total amount of loan outstanding by these organisations was Rs. 13.08 lakhs.

Marketing Societies (TAPCMS)

Taluka Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies play an important role in linking of credit with marketing. They undertake the supply of fertilizers, agricultural implements, pesticides and quality seeds in addition to

controlled and non- controlled commodities. They also functioned as sub-agents of procurement of levy food grains on behalf of the KSFCS Corporation, Bangalore. The first TAPCMS to be established for the district was at Anekal as early as in 1949. For the remaining two taluks, these societies were started in 1975 (Bangalore North) and 1978 (Bangalore South). These societies are affiliated to the State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Bangalore (1943). In addition to these general marketing societies, there are some special marketing societies promoted in the district to facilitate the marketing of horticultural products like fruits and vegetables in the areas of rural pockets of the city district at the places like Chikkajala, Bagalur, Byatarayanapura, Byatha, Singanayakanahalli and Tavarekere, all founded during 1979 (now under liquidation).

By the end of June 1988, the total membership of three general marketing societies was 4,070 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 7.10 lakhs including the government share capital of Rs. 2.60 lakhs (1987). The total borrowings of these societies accounted to Rs. 121.10 lakhs and the major portion of it (Rs. 119.34 lakhs) was from Central Financing Agency. The profit earned by two societies by the end of June 1987 was Rs. 3.13 lakhs. By way of illustration, a special marketing society is reviewed in the following paragraphs.

H.O.P.C.O.M. Society

The present Horticultural Producers' Co-operative Marketing and Processing Society is the successor of Bangalore Grape Growers Marketing and Processing Society founded in 1959. Among other things, the main objectives of the society are to help the farming community in the process of marketing of their farm produces without any exploitation and to provide necessary infra- structure for the development of horticulture and linking of credit with marketing. The area of operation of the society now comprises the districts like Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya, Mysore and Dakshina Kannada. The membership of the society consists of three categories viz. A class (producers), B class (traders and commission agents) and C class (government). The institution started with 507 members and a share capital of Rs. 12,675 in 1959 has now attained conspicuous progress vertically and horizontally in several spheres of its activities. By the end of March 1989, the organisation had 5,225 members with a share capital of Rs. 24.20 lakhs including the government share of Rs. 19 lakhs. In addition to government the other agencies like APMC, Bangalore City Corporation, S.F.D.A., Bangalore Zilla Parishad and N.C.D.C. have rendered financial assistance to this organisation for its expansion programmes.

At present, the main functional activities of the society include procurement of fruits and vegetables on indent basis from the grower members at reasonable rates and to supply the same to the consumers through its retail outlets opened in Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore and Tumkur cities. So far, the society has opened 156 retail outlets and of them, 107 are located in different localities of Bangalore city. It is reported that the purchase and selling price of the society are almost the same. However, 8 per cent commission is being collected from the growers to meet

the administrative expenses of the society. Mobile sales are also made by the society. Bulk supply of fruits and vegetables to government hospitals, factories, hotels, clubs, etc. in Bangalore and Mysore are also made by the society. The society exports fruits, vegetables and coconuts to the National Dairy Development Board, New Delhi, and imports apples directly from the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation, New Delhi and also from Himachal Pradesh Co-operative Marketing Federation. Standardisation, grading and quality control measures are adopted by the society in order to ensure the supply of good quality products. At present, it has opened procurement centres at Sarjapur and Dodaballapur. Transportation facilities are provided by the society to the members for the movement of their produce to the society. The society has also undertaken preparing juice out of fruits like Bangalore blue grapes, mango, orange, etc. During 1987-88, the total quantity of fruits and vegetables handled by the society accounted to 7,930 and 9,713 tons respectively while the coconut and cauliflowers together handled numbered about 15.75 lakhs in addition to 5.93 lakh eggs. The total value of these above commodities was Rs. 599.77 lakhs. The number of bottles of juice marketed during 1987-88 was 22.01 lakhs as against 11.62 lakh bottles during 1984-85.

The total value of inputs like fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, etc. supplied by the society to the growers during 1987-88 and 1984-85 were worth Rs. 49.47. lakhs and Rs. 5.4 lakhs respectively. It is reported that the Govt. has advanced a term loan of Rs. 18.65 lakhs for fruit growers channelised through this society to 483 members. The society manages two branch offices at Mysore (1969) and Mangalore (1987) and two branches at Vijaya pura and Chikkaballapur for the sale of fertilizers and other farm inputs. The total staff employed by the society is 671 (1990). The table given below indicates the periodical progress of the society for some recent years for a decade 1977-78 to 1987-88.

(amount in lakhs of Rs.)

Particulars	1977-78	1982-83	1987-88
Membership (no.)	1,304	1,392	5,225
Share capital	2.99	3.59	23.97
Reserve and other funds	0.99	4.98	42.40
Working capital	4.38	5.38	52.20
Government assistance	-	-	4.50
Purchases	41.79	111.58	645.23
Sales	43.45	126.85	757.28
Loss (accumulated)	2.35	-	-
Profits	-	4.57	9.90

Milk Supply Co-operatives

The district has considerably good number of milk societies (135) under co-operative sector functioning as business enterprises from the 1950s onwards.

Some of the earliest milk societies falling within the jurisdiction of the present city district are Kengeri Milk Producers Society (1954; now defunct), Ulsoor MPCS., Yedavanahalli MPCS and Handenahalli MPCS (both in Anekal taluk) and Varthur MPCS (now defunct), all founded in 1958. As per the old records, there was a credit society in Bangalore city named Kamadhenu registered in 1928 which switched over to be a milk society in 1938. This appears to be the earliest milk society. During the 1960s and 1980s, these societies increased in number in the district. During the above period, more than 70 milk societies were set up in Bangalore South taluk alone. With the launching of the Karnataka Dairy Development Project by the World Bank, the activities of these societies were stimulated in the district and commercial exploitation of white revolution has been made possible by providing necessary infrastructure for the growth of cattle and dairy industries. Like Bangalore Rural District, the rural segments of city district have rich potentialities for the development of dairy industries. These societies undertake procurement and sale of milk and other allied activities like supply of animal feed, cold storage and veterinary service to the members.

By the end of June 1988, city district had 135 milk supply societies with 16,620 members and share capital of Rs. 4.79 lakhs as against 111 societies with 16,620 members and a share capital of Rs.2.54 lakhs including the government share of Rs. 39,000 as reported in June 1987. The total profit earned by 101 societies accounted to Rs. 32.36 lakhs and five together had suffered a loss of Rs. 5,000. In addition to milk societies, there is a Co- operative Milk Union to which the primary societies are affiliated. The number of defunct and liquidated societies was 27 and 43 respectively by the end of June 1988.

Consumer Societies

The next largest group of co-operatives of the district include more than 200 Consumer Co-operatives. From the beginning, consumer co-operatives have been encouraged here by the urban middle class and also by the employees of the government and other public undertakings and the residents of the new extensions added to Bangalore city in course of time to meet their consumer demands without any exploitation. There are consumer societies started by the employees of the government departments, universities and educational institutions for the benefit of the members. Many womens' organisations are also running consumer societies. Some of the earliest consumer societies to be mentioned are Bangalore city C.S., Chamarajapet (1905), Basavanagudi C.S. (1908), Industrial and Commercial C.S., K.R. Market (1913) and Swakula Sali C.S. (1918). All are working at present. Though these societies are working since long, much emphasis was given to place these societies on sound footing in order to build up a strong and responsive consumer movement during 1962-63 by the Central Government under the Central Sector Scheme for Consurmers Co-operatives by providing cent per cent financial assistance to the State Government till 1969 when the scheme was transferred to State.

Again in 1972, under the Central Scheme, the movement received new impetus and Janatha Bazars (large sized retail outlets) were opened with the Central financial assistance. Accordingly, Karnataka Co-operative Consumers Federation, Bangalore opened a Janatha Bazar (Kempegowda Road) in 1966, the first Janatha Bazar in the State. By the end of June 1988, there were 213 primary consumer co-operatives in the district with 1.24 lakh members as against 206 co-operatives with 1.38 lakh members in the previous year. They had a share capital of Rs. 61.83 lakhs in 1988 as against Rs. 20.61 lakhs during 1987 including the government share of Rs. 13.29 lakhs. The total borrowings of these co- operatives during 1987-88 accounted to Rs. 90.41 lakhs. The total purchases and sales of consumer goods effected by these primaries during 1986-87 were valued at Rs. 753 lakhs and Rs. 894.57 lakhs respectively. For the year 1987-88 if 152 societies together had earned a profit of Rs. 28.91 lakhs, 22 had incurred a total loss of Rs. 99,000. It is generally observed that these stores do well in places where they serve a compact area or have homogeneity in membership. By the end of June 1988, the number of dormant societies under this group was reported as 42 and that of under liquidation as 95.

Whole-sale Stores

In addition to 213 working primary consumers co-operatives, there are five Central Co-operative whole-sale stores functioning in the district to whom the primaries have affiliation. Whole-sale stores undertake whole-sale business in all commodities both controlled and non-controlled, and are affiliated to State Consumers Federation and they too have opened their own Janatha Bazars. The whole-sale stores of the city district are the Basavanagudi CWS., Malleswaram CWS., Rajajinagar, Simpson and Group Employees Store and the Veerashaiva CWS. By the end of June 1988, the above five co-operative whole-sale stores together had a membership of nearly 23,000 with a share capital of Rs. 64.82 lakhs and their total borrowings accounted to Rs. 86.85 lakhs and the total profit earned by all the five stores together accounted to Rs. 8.52 lakhs and sales of consumer goods effected was worth Rs. 453.43 lakhs. By way of illustration, Veerasaiva Co-operative Society has been reviewed under this category.

Veera Saiva Co-operative Society

The society came into being in the year 1943, specially to meet the demands of the community for essential goods in the scarcity conditions caused by the IInd World War. During 1965, the society was recognised as a Central Co-operative Whole-sale Store by the Central as well as State Governments with financial assistance for its expansion. By the end of June 1989, it had a membership of 5,529 including a Government membership. The share capital held by the society was Rs. 13.03 lakhs including the government participation of Rs. 8.91 lakhs and the rest was contributed by the individual members. The total sales turnover of the store

during the last three years accounted to Rs. 700 lakhs, Rs. 792 lakhs and Rs. 775 lakhs for 1988-89, 1987-88 and 1986-87 respectively and the net profit earned for the above years was accounted to Rs. 3.60, 3.88 and 3.74 lakhs respectively. The number of branches managed by the store at present are 34 as against 23 in 1985-86. The total assets owned by the society have increased from Rs. 3.63 lakhs in 1985-86 to Rs. 21.80 lakhs in 1988-89.

K.C.C.F

Karnataka Co-operative Consumers' Federation, Bangalore (1964) (successor of Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Corporation- 1950) mainly aims to co-ordinate and to facilitate the working of the member societies to assist in the organisation, promotion and development of co-operative whole-sale stores and acts as co- ordinating agency on all matters pertaining to consumer co- operative movement. By the end of June 1989, the Federation had a membership of 34 wholesale stores and a share capital of Rs. 75.64 lakhs inclusive of Government share capital of Rs. 66.32 lakhs.

Of the 14 Departmental stores (Janatha Bazaars) managed by the Federation, six are in Bangalore city. It also manages three mini janatha bazaars in Bangalore city.

Among the departmental stores, the one founded at Kempegowda road in 1966 is the earliest. The investment of the Federation in this Bazaar amounted Rs. 24.39 lakhs (1989). On an average, the daily sales of this Bazaar is reported as Rs. 1.56 lakhs during 1988- 89. The total sales effected by this Bazaar during 1987-88 is reported as about Rs. 502.36 lakhs. The profit for 1988-89 was Rs. 4.42 lakhs. The federation also manages four drug counters in city which are open all the 24 hours.

The Bangalore City Co-operative Society

This Co-operative Society has a unique credit of being the earliest and the first Co-operative Society to be registered in the princely Mysore State in general and Bangalore District in particular. This non-agricultural Credit Society was registered as Consumer's Society under the Mysore Co-operative Society's Regulation III of 1905 on 8.12.1905 which heralded the message of co-operation in Bangalore City. It was initiated by the veteran Co-operators like K.S. Chandra Shekar Iyer (former Chief Justice of the Mysore High Court) and M. Shama Rao (who was the first Registrar of Co-operative Societies) said to be one of the founders of Co-operative movement in Mysore State.

The Society started its activities with 213 Members and a Share capital of Rs. 7,931 as in 1906-07, and was able to mobilise deposits of Rs. 975. The total sales effected by the Society and net profit earned during 1906-07 were Rs. 5,755 and Rs. 299 respectively. The Provident Fund Bonds scheme was first introduced by

the Society in 1910 in order to encourage thrift among the members. The earlier proceedings of the Society reveal an interesting account that till 1930, the lady members were not admitted as freely as men "mainly with the objective of obviating legal complications which may arise in transactions with the agents of such of the ladies as may not desire to do their business directly with the society". The society which is primarily a consumer store dealing in provisions, cloth and other house hold articles was also doing some banking business like issuing Mortagage Loans and accepting deposits. The latter activity was discontinued later. By 1954-55, the membership of the Society was increased to 1,953 with a share capital of Rs. 98,308. It was able to mobilise deposits of Rs. 5.27 lakhs and had effected sales of Rs. 8.26 lakhs.

By the end of June 1989, the membership further increased to 2,833 associated with the share capital of Rs. 3.03 lakhs including the Government participation of Rs. 80,000.

In course of time, the society had undertaken many business activities in addition to consumer activities to help the members. The present activities of the society include consumers' activities like dealing in controlled and non-controlled goods, textiles and supply of uniforms at reasonable rates to SC/ST students under 18% fund scheme. It used to manage four branches earlier. At present, the society manages two braches at Shankarmath Road and Jayanagar Ist Block started about 20 years ago. The present main office building in N.T. Pete was constructed in 1958 was valued at Rs. 4.20 lakhs (88-89)

The society had a credit of winning the Government shield for the three successive years viz., 1926, 1927 and 1928 being adjudged as the best worked Urban Society in old Mysore State. The society celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 1955. The staff strength of the society now has been reduced to 9 as against 44 in 1955. The profit earned by the Society during the last three years ie., 1988-89, 1987-88, and 1986-87 were accounted to Rs. 1.14 lakhs, Rs. 1.14 lakhs and Rs. 1.15 lakhs respectively.

The table given below indicates business turnover of the society for 1987-88 and 1988-89.

Amount in lakhs

	1987-88	1988-89
Purchases		
Controlled goods	8.10	5.9
Groceries	1.02	0.8
Textiles	10.40	17.3
Sales		
Controlled goods	6.27	7.0
Groceries	1.12	0.8
Textiles	10.90	16.9

Housing Co-operatives

Bangalore has a unique honour of being the first city in the country to launch house building activities under co-operative fold, as early as in 1909 by organising a society known as the Bangalore House Building Society (now situated in Model House Block, Bangalore-4) followed by Gavipuram Extension H.B.C.S. in 1915, Bangalore City Chickpet H.B.C.S. (1918) and Bangalore City H.B.C.S., Seethapathi Agrahara (1927). Housing Co-operatives are expected to play an important role to ease the growing problem of acute shortage of housing in towns and cities, enabling the urban middle class to have their own houses. Some of the societies in addition to formation and distribution of house-sites to the members also arrange for financial assistance in the form of loan for house building, repairs, extensions, etc. directly or through the Karnataka State Co-operative Housing Corporation Ltd., Bangalore founded in 1950, with the object of co- ordinating, supervising and financing the housing societies with the jurisdiction extending to entire State. The special features of Co-operative Movement of City district is that, over predominance of the number of housing societies being the highest in the district (351) in the State. During 1960-1980, housing co- operatives have emerged in the district specially in the city in large number, promoted mostly by the employees of Government and Public Sector industries and other organised industrial workers including the legislators and others. Recently, the government has banned the promotion of new housing societies in Bangalore and other big cities. The mushroom growth of housing societies in Bangalore has posed several problems to the city planners and to the authorities like Bangalore Development Authority. Among other things, the main reasons for enormous increase in the number of housing co-operatives in Bangalore city is due to ever increasing cost of land and growing demand for house sites attributed by the rapid growth of Bangalore city during the last two decades and increased migration of people from within and outside Karnataka to Bangalore. In recent years, multistoried apartments are also coming up under co-operative fold.

In order to render financial help to the members of co-operatives in the form of loan and subsidy exclusively meant for SC/ST communities, taluk level SC/ST housing societies have been promoted and they are financed by the central agency known as Karnataka State SC/ST Co-operative Housing Corporation, Bangalore (1966). Number of houses have been constructed in the district by availing such facilities of the Corporation. By the end of June 1988, the number of working housing co-operatives in the district was 351 with 2.30 lakh members as against 355 societies with 2.29 lakh members in the previous year. The total share capital held by these societies was Rs. 695.72 lakhs and their total borrowings accounted to Rs. 2,400.38 lakhs and the total advances outstanding were accounted to Rs. 1,594.07 lakhs. Of these societies, if 204 had earned a profit of Rs. 428.07 lakhs, while 121 had suffered a loss of Rs. 261.23 lakhs. The number of SC/ST housing societies reported are not more than 20 out of 351 societies. The number of societies declared as dormant was 69 and number under liquidation was 26 by the end of June 1988.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies

Non-agricultural credit societies as a group of co-operatives comprise three main categories of co-operatives viz. urban co- operative banks, employees credit socieites and general credit societies. The city district has the highest number of these categories of co-operatives. Many of the earlier credit societies have become urban banks in course of time. Employees credit societies have been formed mainly to cater to the credit needs of organised group of salary earners of the government, public sector undertakings, educational institutions and universities, etc. Of the oldest employees' credit societies now functioning, mention may be made of the Bangalore City Municipal Corporation Employees Society (1914), Lakshmi Nilaya Co-operative Credit Society, Anekal (1914), K.G.S. Credit Society, Bangalore (1915) and the Bangalore City Police Credit Society (1920). Among the general credit societies, the earliest are the Seetharam Mandiram C.S., Ulsoorpet (1917) and the S.S.K.C.S., Chikpet (1927). In respect of Urban Co-operative Banks, mention could be made of the Bangalore City Co-operative Bank (1907), Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank (1908), Comptroller's Office Co-operative Bank (1916), Bhavasara Kshatriya Bank (1916), Malleswaram, Co-operative Bank (1920) and the Grain Merchants Bank (1927). By the end of 1988 June, the district had as many as 182 employees credit societies with 1.80 lakh members (including associated) having a share capital of Rs. 506.55 lakhs and they had mobilised deposits of Rs. 1,022.64 lakhs. Their total borrowings accounted to Rs. 249.10 lakhs. The total amount loaned by them during 1987-88 was 1,364.52 lakhs of rupees and of these societies, if 157 together had earned a profit totalling Rs. 95.60 lakhs another 20 together had incurred a loss totalling Rs. 3.82 lakhs. In respect of other general credit societies by the end of June 1988, the district had 135 credit societies with more than 53,000 members and a share capital of Rs. 282.46 lakhs. The deposit accretion made by them was Rs. 27.83 lakhs and they had borrowed Rs. 11.99 lakhs from the CFA and their total outstanding loans at the end of June 1988 accounted to Rs. 116.74 lakhs. The total number of defunct societies both employees credit and general together were 77 and the number under liquidation was 88.

Urban Banks

The district has a credit of promoting highest number of urban banks in the state (42), followed by Belgaum district (41). Like other commercial banks, these co-operatives provide all kinds of banking facilities to their members. These small banks, local in character are found more suitable to serve as guardians of the people of lower middle class. The deposits of these banks are also covered by Deposit Insurance Scheme and they are permitted to pay one per cent more on their deposits than the commercial banks. Except a few, all other urban banks in the district have come under the provisions of B.R. Act 1949. Some of the urban banks of the city district have shown appreciable record of progress in their deposit mobilisation and lending activities including the priority sector advances.

Karnataka ranks third in the country in the urban bank movement and Bangalore has its own contribution for this, since three of the Bangalore based urban banks are included in the list of 100 top urban co-operative banks of India classified on the basis of working capital as in June 1987. These banks include the Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank (1973), Malleswaram Co- operative Bank (1920) and the Amanath Co-operative Bank (1977). The last named is authorised to receive N.R.I. deposits, the only such Bank with this facility in South India. There is also a branch here in Bangalore of the Shama Rao Vittal Co-operative Bank (1975) originating from Bombay (1905). There is also the Mahila Co-operative Bank (1977), Malleshwaram exclusively for ladies. Karnataka is the first State in the country to have a Federation of Urban Banks founded in 1965 to guide and monitor the urban bank movement in the state.

By the end of June 1988, 42 urban banks of the district together had 1.65 lakh membership and a share capital of Rs. 951.00 lakhs and were able to mobilise deposits to the tune of Rs. 10,008.42 lakhs. The loans issued by these banks accounted to Rs. 505.45 lakhs and had outstanding loans of Rs. 149.46 lakhs. Some of these banks have more than one branch in the city but of late restrictions have been placed on such expansion.

Bangalore City Co-operative Bank

This is said to be one of the earliest co-operative institutions in the erstwhile Princely Mysore and also the first urban bank to be started in the Princely Mysore, incorporated in August 1907 as a credit society; it was later reconstituted as urban bank. The humble beginning of the society was made with 156 members with a share capital of Rs. 2,700. It is said that in order to enrol people with small income groups as members, share amount was collected in monthly instalments in the beginning. During these more than 8 decades of service, the bank has achieved a phenomenal growth in all its spheres of activities vertically and horizontally and has won the appreciation as 'Peoples Bank'. By the end of June 1988 it had a membership strength of 8,786 with a share capital of Rs. 51.57 lakhs as against 2,955 members with a share of Rs. 3.68 lakhs in 1955, and 1,422 members with a share capital of Rs. 1.62 lakhs in 1925.

The deposit accretions made by the bank through its several novel deposit schemes in 1988, 1975 and in 1955 accounted to Rs. 709.52 lakhs, Rs. 37.28 lakhs and Rs. 18.61 lakhs respectively, registering the conspicuous step-up in deposits. Similarly, the credit deployed by the bank in the above years accounted to Rs. 484.26 lakhs, Rs. 47.85 lakhs and Rs.17.80 lakhs respectively. The total advances made by the bank for different purposes during 1987-88, 1986-87 and 1985-86 accounted to Rs. 481.80, 415.38 and 344.84 lakhs respectively and the major advance was property loan being Rs. 382.98 lakhs in 1987-88, Rs. 339.78 lakhs and Rs. 278.28 lakhs during the preceding two years respectively, followed by loans on deposits, personal surety and on jewels, etc. The priority sector advances made by the bank out of the total advances during the above period accounted to Rs.

344.78 lakhs, Rs. 234.68 lakhs and Rs. 192.73 lakhs respectively. The profit earned by the bank for the years 1988, 1987 and 1986 accounted to Rs. 15.95 lakhs, Rs. 11.54 lakhs and Rs. 9.81 lakhs respectively. The bank has a credit of being adjudged as the best urban co-operative bank in the Princely State continuously for three years from 1927. The bank has opened four branches at Vijayanagar (1980), Jayanagar (1981), Indiranagar (1983) and a Ladies Branch at Chamarajpet in 1989. The bank has its own majestic building, constructed in 1930. The total staff employed by the bank was 72 in 1989.

Other Co-operatives

The co-operatives under this group which are not categorised elsewhere include the co-operatives like Students Consumer Societies 9, Women's Societies 7, Labour Contract and Construction 6, Fishermen 3, Farming 7, Irrigation Societies 12, Poultry 10, Transport Societies 8, etc. and one Education Society.

Among the present functioning students' consumer co-operatives, mention can be made of R.B.A.N.M. Educational Institute Co- operative Society (1939), Jaya Bharathi Education Co-operative Society Attibele (1951), A.S.B. Junior College Co-operative Society, Anekal (1978), Bishop Cotton Boys School Co-operative Society (1974), Baldwin Boys High School Co-operative Society (1972), Government Boys High School Co-operative Society, Malleswaram (1971) (defunct), Sri Satya Sai Baba College Co- operative Society, Kadugodi, etc.

Among the Women's Co-operatives in the district which are distributed in the categories like consumers and industrial, mention could be made of Women Industrial Co-operative Society, Someswarapuram, Bangalore (1959), Vanitha Udyog Sangha, Dooravaninagar (1973), Women's Consumers Co-operative Society, Yeshwantapur (1980), Mahalakshmi Co-operative Society, Katriguppe (1985), Women's Multi-purpose Co-operative Society, Kadugodi, Indira Mahila Gramodyog Society, Bangalore (1976; defunct), etc.

Labour Contract and Construction Societies were promoted mainly to look after the well being of the unorganised casual or contract labourers who are engaged in stone mines, stone cutting and dressing, etc. Labour societies were also promoted to rehabilitate the released bonded labourers. Among the labour societies, mention could be made of Basavanapura Labour Society, Basavanapura, Bangalore South taluk (1975), Bhovi Bande (Boulder) Labour Contract and Construction Society, B. Narayanapura, Bangalore South tq, Rajajinagar Hamalies Co-operative Society, Bangalore (1982) and Wood Labour Contract Co-operative Society, Bangalore (1985).

The district has about 12 irrigation societies of which, eight are active ones, mostly formed by the small peasants of the SC/ST communities in order to get the benefits of community irrigation facilities at a cheaper rate by pooling their lands. Most of these societies are situated in Bangalore South tq in places like Jun-

nasandra, Maragondanahalli, Girigowdanahalli, Belegere, Devagere, Sulikere, Kaggalipura etc.

The district has seven joint farming co-operatives including about three meant for the SC/ST communities. These are located at Avalahally, Byalakere, Mulegollahally, Pillaganahally, Kadugodi, Bugganadoddi and Boothanahalli (last two are in Anekal tq). Among these seven co-operatives, only three are working at present.

There are eight Fisheries Co-operatives of which, only three are working. The district also has about ten Poultry Farming Co- operatives including one piggery society. Shri Chamaraja Poultry Farming Society, Chamarajpet, Bangalore, established in 1980 is the only society which is working at present. The rest are either defunct or under liquidation. The list also includes eight transport societies; of which, six are defunct and two are under liquidation.

The district had six printers and publishers co-operatives and of them, two are working viz. Karnataka State Printers Society, Avenue Road, Bangalore (1964) and B.E.L. Employees Co-op. Printing Press (1978); the rest are either defunct or under liquidation. There was the Karnataka Co-operative Publishing House Ltd. which was founded in 1962 and subsequently, merged with the Karnataka Co-operative Federation in 1987. The former had published notable works like Jnana Gangotri a seven-volume children's encyclopaedia. There are seven Canteen Societies and of them, three are working viz. Bangalore Medical College Society, R.B.I. Society and Income-tax Department Society, the rest are either defunct or under liquidation. The list also includes two Butchers Co-operative Societies, one Cycle Rickshaw Pullers' Society, one Engineers Agro Service Co-op. Society, Bangalore (1974) and one Airport Service Co-op. Society (1978), all working at present.

Education Society: Among the co-operatives of the district, the society which has taken up promotion of education as its main venture, mention can be made of Basaweswara Education Society, Rajajinagar, founded in 1959 after States Re-organisation in order to provide proper facilities for the education of the children of Government employees who had come from different integrated areas to the State capital. This is the first educational institution managed on co-operative basis in the district (see Chapter XV).

Co-operative Union

Bangalore City District Co-operative Union was registered in 1977 in order to propagate the principles and philosophy of co- operative movement in the district in accordance with the consonance of the State and national policy. It is said to be the monitor and mouth-piece of the movement in formulating policies and programmes in the district. As a part of its educational training programme, regular training classes are conducted by the Union for the benefit of the members, executives and employees of different co-operatives in addition to holding con-

ferences, siminars, co-operative weeks and study circles, etc. The membership of the union has now increased to 92 from 29 in 1977- 78. It is affiliated to the State Co-operative Federation which manages seven co-operative training centres in the state including the one at Bangalore (1959).

Co-operative Training College

The Co-operative Training College, Bangalore (CTCB) is a regional management institute founded in 1962, embarking upon to cater to the growing needs of professionalisation in the management of co- operative enterprises by conducting suitable need-based training programmes for the executives and policy makers of co-operative enterprises in the country. The college also promotes researches and offers consultancy services to the co-operatives. C.T.C.B. offers Diploma training programmes on four major sectors of co- operative movement viz., Diploma in Co-operation, Industrial Co-operation, Consumer and Marketing Co-operation in addition to short-term programmes on different functional areas of management for top executives of co-operative enterprises. Up to the end of March, 1989, the total number of persons that had received training in the college under different faculties was reported as 8,417 including 2,166 government officials and 62 foreigners. For the academic year 1989-90, the institution has a programme for five diploma and 34 short term programmes. The college has 9 faculty and 22 administrative staff.

The well equipped college is housed in a newly built beautiful and spacious complex at Padmanabhanagar covering six acres was opened in 1983. The complex was constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. over one crore with the active support of Government of India, Karnataka and Co-operative institutions of Karnataka.

Apex Co-operatives

Generally in Karnataka the *modus operandi* of the functioning, and the administrative set up of co-operative bodies except in the case of a few categories, the rest of the co-operatives are three-tier linked. Since Bangalore being the State headquarters, except two apex co-operatives, the rest are situated in Bangalore. Some of the apex bodies earlier confined to old Mysore as administrative jurisdiction have now extended their jurisdiction over the State and they have been reorganised and reconstituted. Some of these State apex bodies have affiliation to similar National level apex or federal bodies. The list of state-level apex bodies situated in Bangalore are as follows: 1) The Karnataka State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.,(1915); 2) The Karnataka State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Ltd. (1929); 3) The Karnataka State Co-operative Union (now Mahamandal) Ltd., (1924): 4) The Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd (1943); 5) The Karnataka State Co-operative Housing Federation Ltd (1950) 6) The Karnataka State Scheduled Castes and Tribes Housing Corporation Ltd., (1966); 7) The Karnataka State Cotton Handloom Weavers Co-operative Apex Society Ltd. (1950); 8) The Karnataka State Woollen Handloom Weavers Co-operative Apex Society Ltd., (1955); 9) The Karnataka State Silk Handloom Weavers Co-operative Apex Society Ltd. (1956); 10) The Karnataka Co-operative Consumers' Federation Ltd. (1964); 11) The Karnataka State Co-operative Seeds Federation Ltd.; 12) The Karnataka State Urban Co-operative Banks Federation Ltd. (1965); 13) The Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd. (1952); 14) The Karnataka State Central Coir Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd.; 15) The Karnataka State Co-operative Spinning Mills Federation Ltd. (1974); 16) The Karnataka Co- operative Milk Federation (KMF); 17) The Karnataka Co-operative Oilseeds Growers Federation Ltd.; 18) All India Industrial Co- operative Bank Federation Ltd.; and 19) The Karnataka Co- operative Film Federation Ltd.

Misappropriation

The total number of cases of misappropriation reported from various Co-operatives in the district by the end of June 1989 were 251, involving about Rs. 64.60 lakhs. The amount recovered by the launching of civil and criminal action was about Rs. 2.65 lakhs, as reported by the Dy. Registrar of Co-op. Societies.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

The physical geography of the region of Bangalore district largely covered by vast plains has facilitated good communication system from the earlier centuries which in turn has contributed much for the development of trade and commerce in the district. The numismatic evidences of early Roman period found in Bangalore have authenticated the existence of trans-oceanic trade contacts of this region with the rest of the world through the ports of the West Coast in the beginning of the first century A.D. Many places of the district continued to flourish as trade centres since the days of the Gangas and imperial Cholas dominated by the then merchant classes known as *nanadeshis, ubhayananadeshis and vaddavyavaharis*, etc.

The copper plate inscription of Bangalore (Bn 142) of 1105 A.D. of later Chalukyan period and another Telugu inscription of 1628 found at Ranganatha temple in the Rangaswamy Gudibeedi make mention of the above class of traders who enjoyed the five-fold royal honour (umbrella, palanquin, escort, throne and land given with eight-fold rights of full possession) for the valour exhibited in the battle field. The above inscriptions reveal that these *nanadeshi* and *ubhaya namadeshi* traders used to visit other parts of the country for the purpose of trading and had upheld the high tradition of Ayyavole-500, a famous merchant guild of that time in South India perhaps by being its members. Bangalore could grow in importance only after its development by the Kempegowda family who made it their capital by strengthening it with a fort and providing for various streets meant for the craftsmen and various groups of traders. Chikkadevaraj Wodeyar of Mysore (1672-1704) after getting Bangalore as *jahgir* from Mughals encouraged trading

activity by introducing uniform weights and measures and postal services for the first time. By then, separate markets were built for different trades *viz.* Aralepete for weavers and *sari* merchants, Akkipete for rice merchants, Nagarthapete for goldsmith, Doddapete for wholesale, Chickpet for retail etc. It was his Dalavai, one Malarangayya who was in charge of Bangalore who invited merchants (*shrestis*) and weavers from Andhra and arranged for their settlement here.

Apart from Bangalore, the surrounding areas in the district also had flourishing commercial activities as testified by the inscriptions. A record from Haragadde in Anekal tq of c 1200 (An 67) speaks of the merchants of the place constructing a building. The record speaks of the 'Ainurvar' or the Aihole-500 guild of traders. A record of Chikjala (Dv 63) in the Bangalore North tq mentions the *pattanaswamy* of the place in 1275 to indicate the fact that it was a commercial centre having this officer to supervise the trade and shandy of the place. A weekly shandy was started at Hoody in 1332 and certain grants were made to the *pattanaswamy* of the place (Bn 61). Begur in the outskirts of Bangalore had been a place of importance right from the Ganga times and the existence of Nagareshwara temple there is spoken in the records of 1402 indicating the fact that the devotees of this God, the traders, flourished at the place. The record speaks of other commercial centres which include Anekal, Bagalur and Bangalore.

A shandy was also started at Somagondanahalli in 1412 (An 44) by the administrator of Hirasunadu by appointing two brothers as Pattanaswamis and making them a grant of irrigated land and also apportioning certain taxes. A record from Sarjapur dated 1408 speaks of construction of shandy (*'santeya kattisi'*) at the place (An 4). Another record of 1427, also speaks of starting a shandy at Mastenhally (?) and appointing a *pattanaswamy* to supervise it. The record also speaks of *vadda vyavaharis* and *ubhayananadeshis.* During the early part of the 18th century ("during the former government of Raja's family"), considerable quantity of cloth was exported from Bangalore to Tanjore, Nagapattanam and Southern Carnatic, according to Buchanan. In 1758, the City was conferred as *jahgir* to Haider. During his time and after his death, during Tipu's rule (1782-1799), the city witnesed conspicuous changes in trade and commerce. Tipu's foreign and inland trade policy was remarkable. He followed restricted foreign trade policy prohibiting trade relations with hostile countries due to obvious reasons. He very much encouraged merchantile relations with China, France and the Middle-Eastern countries by offering liberal trade terms. Trading in sandalwood, pepper, cardamom, silk and pearls were the monopoly of the State. In weekly shandis, small duties were levied. He had established 21 principal silk worm breeding stations in the State including a few in Bangalore district for the development of sericulture. Consequence of it Bangalore became famous centre for the silk weaving and manufacturing. In 1785, he had opened 30 Government sales depots in his realm in order to boost state trading including two at Bangalore. Tipu also prohibited export of cotton to

encourage textile industry and weavers from Tamilnadu came and settled here during his period. Growing of sugarcane was specially encouraged, quality sugar and sugar-candy were produced in places around Bangalore like Channapatna, Devanahalli and Chikballapur to cater to the needs of Bangalore market. The travel account of Buchanan who visited Bangalore in 1800 gives a very exhaustive descriptive picture of trading and commercial activities of Bangalore. According to him, apart from Bangalore, the neighbouring villages like Agara, Halasur, Hesaraghatta, Varthur and Kengeri were centres brisk of whole-sale trade dominated by Banajiga Lingayaths and retail trade was undertaken on large scale by the Komatis and weavers. Sarjapur near Anekal was noted for muslin cloth. Saries manufactured at Aralepete were famous throughout the State and were exported to far off places like Mangalore, Bellary, Bombay and other places on sea port. Traders from places like Bellary, Adoni, Hubli, Nargund, Navalgund used to visit the City frequently including the traders from Bengal. According to Buchanan, under Haider Ali the trade of Bangalore was "great" and he also points out that "Tippoo began its misfortune by prohibiting the trade with the dominions of Arcot and Hyderabad". Many traders had left for Madras in 1799 due to the Anglo-Mysore war. When the British occupied and plundered it "the place was deserted". But soon after, the merchants returned to Bangalore. "The people however are now flocking to it from all quarters....the merchants, many of whom have been at Madras and are acquainted with British policy" says Buchanan in 1800. These merchants seem to have gained confidence in the British. Buchanan further points out that trade at Bangalore in 1800 had come down to one-fourth of the quantity that was exported and imported in the most flourishing time of Haider's Government. An informant from the Custom House from Bangalore, informed Buchanan that in one particular year of Haider's rule 1,500 bullock loads of cotton wool, 50 bullock loads of cotton thread, 230 bullock loads of raw silk, 7,000 bullock loads of salt and 300 bullock loads of foreign goods from Madras were imported into Bangalore. From other sources (a missionary's chronicle) it is learnt that in the days of Haider and Tipu in addition to salt, sulphur, indigo, tamarind, caustic soda, alum (borax), zinc, sugar candy, lac, wax, gum, arsenic and other such chemicals were brought from places like Madras. Flower and betel leaves came from Attibele and Balija Naidus traded in it. Betel leaves also came from Mysore and Harihar. Indigo came from Anekal and Dommasandra, *kamblis* (country blankets), from Maranayakanahalli and Kamblipura from Anekal taluk and also cereals like ragi and paddy, oil seeds and dairy products from the same area were brought to Bangalore and also sent to Salem and Madras. Salem and Pondicherry had regular trade connections with Bangalore during 18th century. In the days of Tippu lot of textile products specially silk cloths of superior quality went to Shrirangapattana from Bangalore and after the fall of Tipu the demand for many luxury items from the royal court at Shrirangapattana had totally declined.

Buchanan in 1800 speaks the following main items of trade in Bangalore (1) Betelnut ("principal article of trade at Bangalore") in which there were two kinds: (a) Deshavara had from Nagar (Shimoga area) and Wallagram from Gubbi (place at South of Sira) and also from the north of Madurai. The former was a boiled variety sent eastwards till Madras and the latter was mostly for local consumption; (2) Pepper ('next to betelnut') was the most common article of trade and the best was called *codali* (perhaps coming from Mangalore) and other *boygadi* and both the varieties were sent to Bara mahals and Arcot. "This was one article in which the Sultan traded". (3) Sandalwood was "also a considerable article of commerce" and the best quality came from Nagar and the Western Ghats and an inferior kind from Madurai, Devarayanadurga and Kabbal hill areas. (Tipu had made trade in this item a State monopoly and its billets were taken to China and Middle East as known from other sources). (4) Black blankets (*kamblis*) were "also a considerable article of trade" brought mainly from Goribidanur, Madhugiri, Sira, Chitradurga and Bellary. (5) "The importation of cotton wool to Bangalore is very great", says Buchanan speaking of cotton yarn, and it was imported mostly from Bombay Presidency and Nizam's dominions. It was brought by merchants from Nargund, Navalgund, Savanur, Hubli, Bellary and Adoni. "All the merchants are natives of these places" and "they sell by wholesale to the traders of Bangalore who retail it out in the town and neighbourhood". (6) Trade in drugs and herbs undertaken by 'Gandhaki' (Gandige or Granthika, described as pursued by Banajigas and Ladaru, "a kind of Mussulmans") is the next item of importance according to Buchanan. He gives the long list of such items clubbed under the head and tells us that "None of them are exported", and were brought from rural areas. Some of them are herbal items used for dyeing and also items like wax and lac. (7) "The trade in salt from the lower Carnatic is considerable" and people bringing salt from there took back tamarind, oilseeds and grains.

Next, Buchanan also describes the various places with which Bangalore had commercial connections and items of export and import from them. From Nagar district (Shimoga area) came betelnut, pepper, sandalwood and cardamum and food grains and tobacco, tamarind, blankets, muslin, turbans, coloured textiles, local textiles and paper had from lower Carnatic (Tamilnadu) were taken back. "Three quarters of the returns from Bangalore to Nagar are made in cash". From Shrirangapattana the imports were pepper and sandalwood and cardamum and items taken back were local cloth. From Gubbi came pepper, betelnut and coconut, and turmeric, a local produce and oxen from Hoskote and Kolar were taken in return. From Chitradurga came blankets and local products were taken in return. From Doddaballapur fine red local cloth was brought to Bangalore. From Namagondlu (Kolar district) were brought jaggery, raw sugar and sugar candy. To Kolar and Narasapur betelnut and pepper were taken. Tanjore merchants sold pearls in Bangalore and took back cash. To Mangalore cotton cloth were sent. All kinds of foreign goods brought in by sea were brought by Calicut and coloured clothes were taken back. The trade was "formerly considerable" but was "at a stand"

in 1800. From the areas to the South of the Krishna in Bombay Province and the Nizam's dominions cotton wool, cotton cloths, *dotras* (cotton cloth with silk borders), blankets, wheat, asafoetida, etc., were brought by merchants mostly coming from Bellary, Adoni, Agadi, Dharwad, Hubli, Nargund, Navalgund and Gutti who took mostly cash back, and at times coloured cotton and silk cloth. "Some gossavi merchants from Poonah bring shawls, saffron and musk from Cashmire and Persian pearls from Surat. The returns are made in money and manar pearls". From the Arcot Nawab's territory (Wallajapet being the chief mart), salt, sulphur, tin, lead, zinc, copper, European steel, paints, glue, indigo, nutmegs, cloves, camphor, benzoin, silk cloth (brought from various quarters including Bengal and China, Conjeevaram and Arni), cotton cloth, English wollen cloth, canvas and blankets, gunni cloth and also thread for packing, paper, etc., were brought to Bangalore. Paper, hardware, glassware and mirrors from England were also imported from Wallajpet. In addition to sugarcandy from China, Bengal sugar, dates and almounds were also procured. Formerly, they also brought pearls and red coral. Exports to this area from Bangalore were betelnut, sandalwood, pepper, cardamum, soapnut, tamarind etc. "The balance of money is in general due by the low country merchants" says Buchanan. The Merchants of Salem and Coimbatore area (the Baramahals) sent cotton cloths and took back some articles taken to Wallajpet. "No direct trade has been yet carried on between Bangalore and Company's Jaghire but some Gujrati merchants, now here (Bangalore) are making the necessary arrangements for opening a trade directly with Madras", Buchanan adds. For transport of goods, bullocks were used. Merchants coming from Bombay Presidency area bringing cloth used buffaloes. Food grains and salts were carried by asses. "At Bangalore almost every coin of India is current" Buchanan informs. The Cantonment formed in 1809 to house British troops also continued to grow as big commercial centre. Cantonment markets were noted for sale of European goods. From 1831, after shifting many Government offices to Bangalore, the city continued to be the hub of trade and commerce and industrial activities on modern lines. The Commission appointed by the British Government in 1831 took several steps to develop trade and resources of the district. In 1864, most of the duties levied on articles passing between Mysore State and adjacent districts in British India were removed. The trade was completely liberated from sayer duties. In 1879-80, octroi was introduced replacing sayer duties. Bangalore being the capital city and hub of trading and industrial activity, other taluk headquarter towns continued to grow commerically under its influence, being nearer to Bangalore and serving as its 'hinterland'.

Though the British had introduced judiciary, merchants preferred to settle their disputes through local panchayats than courts. Local Multhani bankers, Marwadis and bankers of Bombay who had come and settled in Bangalore after the fall of Tipu assisted importers and exporters by sale of *hundis* at higher rate of interest. In 1881, it was made compulsory to publish orders of insolvency in the Government Gazette free of cost. After the Rendition there was a significant

improvement in the infrastructure to facilitate trade and commerce in Bangalore in particular and the state in general. During the period of Bowring (1862-67) important roads connecting Bangalore with Kadur, Hassan, Hoskote, Kadapa, Penugonda, Hosur, Bellary etc. were constructed, railway links with Madras (1864) with Channapatna (1881) with Tumkur (1884) upto Harihar in 1889 finally connecting with Bombay promoted rail-road traffic of goods and passengers. Laying of railway lines from Bangalore to Guntakal *via* Hindupur in 1890-93 established links with Andhra Pradesh. Further in 1915, laying of narrow gauge lines between Devanahalli and Yelahanka and Chickballapur facilitated internal trade in the district.

Much earlier to this, in 1839, by constituting Agro Horticultural Society at Lalbagh much encouragement was given to local people engaged in gardening of quality fruits, flowers and vegetables; these were exported to England. The founding of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce in 1916 was a landmark. The Mysore Government also took keen initiative in promotion of hotel industry in Bangalore and also encouraged business promotion tours. In 1916, six leading merchants of the State including two from Bangalore (S.K. Narasimhaiah and P.M. Basappa) were sent to Japan to know more about procurement of paddy and its proper storage. Similar facilities were extended by the Government enabling the private management to establish High Class Indian Hotels in cities like Mysore and Bangalore by extending subsidies and loans. The commencement of Dasahara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Mysore in 1907 promoted the local trade of silk goods, *kamblis,* vessels, fancy goods with places like Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Kashi and Hydarabad.

During 1934-35 sandal wood oil from Bangalore was exported to London, Japan and Australia. By 1934-35, the local tobacco Co. (Tobacco Manufacturers India) used to export cigars valued at Rs. 1½ crores to Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. A record of 1940 reveals that cattle shows were held at Bangalore and prizes were distributed. The Sampangi tank was generally chosen for this purpose. Conducting the annual market shows was a regular feature, where exhibits of good products were appreciated and rewarded. Mutton shows were organised in January every year, at the Russel Market and best quality mutton was duly rewarded. All these were widely patronised by the citizens of Bangalore.

During the course of these more than three decades specially after 1956, since Bangalore became the State capital, an enormous expansion in trade and commerce has taken place and now Bangalore has become the 5th biggest Metropolitan City in India.

Imports and Exports

Imports and exports of the district have changed from time to time specially in respect of industrial commodities due to several factors like rapid industrialisation, change in technology, occupational changes and other factors. During 1914-15, the chief exports from the district comprised as many as 29 items; the amount

of *ragi* exported to Madras was roughly more than 1.25 lakh *khandis* valued at Rs. 18.80 lakhs; paddy sent to Tumkur and Chitradurga was 17,150 *khandis* valued at Rs. 2.57 lakhs; jaggery to Bellary, Dharwad and Belgaum was about 808 tons valued at Rs. 1.72 lakhs, the number of coconuts sent to Madras were 4.45 lakhs valued at Rs. 20,890; hides of 710 tons valued at Rs. 9.60 lakhs was sent to Madras; and yarn weighing 36.04 lakh lbs valued at Rs. 18.88 lakhs was sent to Hassan and Kadur. The imports to the district during 1914-15 consisted of 32 items. The chief imports included ragi weighing 82,915 khandis from Tumkur and Mysore districts valued at Rs. 11.58 lakhs; hides imported from Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Tumkur weighing 1,260 tons valued at Rs. 14.11 lakhs; while yarn imported from Madras and Bombay was 37.72 lakhs lbs valued at Rs. 19.62 lakhs. During the 1930s about 30 different commodities used to be exported from the district to the far off places like Madras (ragi, hides, and til superior), silk to Salem and Kumbhakonam and jaggery to Dharwad, Belgaum and Bellary. The list of imports comprised nearly 32 items including mainly wheat from Bombay and Dharwad, boiled rice from Madras, poppy seeds from Madras and Calcutta, pepper from calicut, tobacco from Mysore and Calicut, yarn from Madras and Bombay, coconut oil from Dharwad and Vellore, silk and silk cloth from Bombay, Kumbhakonam and Salem and the rest within the state.

As revealed by the Taluka Hand Book series of 1939-40, the main exports of Bangalore North Taluk were dry crops, fruits and tiles. Dommasandra of Anekal taluk was a noted weaving centre and there were about 200 families of weavers and good quality clothes were produced. Raw silk was produced in Anekal and Sarjapura and Sarjapur was noted for muslins of various patterns, turbans and small cotton carpets were also made at Sarjapur. The exports of Anekal taluk included silk and cotton goods, carpets and some dry crops.

The present day chief imports and exports according to 1981 Census report are as follows in the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration. *Imports:* food grains, electric components, special steel, watch components, platinum, nickel, silver, iron, steel rods and flats, silk yarn, non-edible oils, ferrous and non- ferrous, raw materials, groceries, skins and hides, industrial raw materials, aluminium, vegetables, drugs and chemicals, lime stone, veterinary medicines and rice etc. *Exports:* machinery and equipments, electronic equipments, vegetables, fruits and flowers, leather, carbon rods, aircrafts, wrist watches, machine tools, telephones and automatic exchanges, machine components, tanned leather, kamblis, wooden boxes and containers, bolts and nuts, silk fabrics, electrical and electronic goods, valves, slaked lime, plastic goods, railway coaches, electric motors, motor tools, carbon dioxide, noodles, silk and cotton textile, transistors, joss sticks, rexine, steel goods, transmission equipments, wrist watch components, iron rounds and flats, tiles and bricks, TV sets, condiments, readymade garments, milk or dairy products etc. Imports at Anekal include foodgrains and raw silk and exports twisted silk yarn, handloom silks, sarees etc. Among the agencies which monitor and facilitate foreign trade at the State-level a mention could be made of the following:

Bangalore Air Cargo Complex: Bangalore is the first inland airport to have an integrated air cargo complex commissioned in 1977 by the Government of India and the State Government. The M.S.I.L. Bangalore, a state-owned undertaking is administering the complex. The main object of the complex is to facilitate exports by air. The complex provides facilities for customs inspection and clearance of export cargo, processing of export and import documents, bonded warehousing facilities etc. During 1978-79, exports totalled 1,012.5 tonnes valued at Rs. 3,253.4 lakhs free- on-board. The imports cleared during this period accounted 2,307 tonnes valued at Rs. 3.369.7 lakhs. The total number of exporters in the State as in 1979 were 697 as revealed by the F.K.C.C.I. Bangalore and the State Export Promotion Advisory Board. There were as many as 31 categories of exporters based on the commodity chiefly exported by them. The leading importers who are using services of air cargo complex are major public sector under- takings and few major computer manufacturing industries in private sector. The air cargo complex of Bangalore, has placed the city on international cargo map operating a freighter service on weekly basis to Bangalore. The revenue of the cargo for 1988- 89 was Rs. 144.24 crores.

Inland Container Depot: The Inland Container Depot, Bangalore, functioning from 10-8-1981 was first to be set up in India to facilitate sea-borne trade of the State. The major items for imports and exports are as follows *Imports:* Electronic components, T.V. Tubes, chemicals, machinaries and un-accompanied baggage. *Exports:* Cotton, read-made garments, pickles, sandlwood dust and chips, agar battis and fish meal etc. The inland container depot is connected to Madras and Cochin ports. The revenue of the depot for 1988-89 was Rs. 25.95 crores. Since November 1989, M/S. Container Corporation of India has been appointed as custodians of I.C.D.

Postal Appraising Department: Since 1970, the postal appraising department has been functioning in Bangalore to appraise gift as well as trade parcels, which have increased considerably in recent years. The department receives around 34,180 LMAS and parcels annually. The revenue for 1988-89 was Rs. 1.17 crores.

Employment in trade

In recent decades, enlarged and growing commercial activities in general have drawn more and more people to engage themselves in trade and commerce as main occupation. According to the available data, in 1971 as per the Census definition, the total number of people found engaged in trade and commerce of the district taking into account only the present areas of city district were 1,82,553 and of them 10,418 were females. The number for rural areas was 4,536. The number of people engaged in trade and commerce within the limits of City Corporation and CITB limits accounted to 1,77,766, including 9,682 females. The distribution of urban population in trade was about 89,100 in Bangalore North taluk and City Corporation plus Trust Board areas together was about 87,300. The taluks like Anekal and

Bangalore south are largely covered by rural segments, of the 3,349 population of Bangalore south taluk found engaged in trade and commerce, the large number ie. 2,377 constituted rural population engaged in trade and commerce. In Anekal taluk of 1,478 people engaged in trade and commerce, 834 were found in rural areas.

Business establishments

According to 1971 Census, Bangalore district (old) had the largest number of business establishments (37,075) in the State and of the total establishments, the number falling within the urban areas of the district was 28,667 which was also highest in the State. The same tempo of increase was being continued even now.

Regarding the distribution of wholesale and retail establishments, the number found in Bangalore district in general and Bangalore City in particular were the largest in the State. The number of wholesale units in Bangalore City in 1971 was 2,312 followed by Hubli-Dharwad (493) and Belgaum (414). The number of retail trade establishments in Bangalore district were 27,252 being 15% of the State's total.

The number of dealers registered under KST and CST in sales tax division of Bangalore City is on an increase. The number of registered dealers under KST and CST were 36,548 and 18,398 respectively by the end of March 1981. During 1984-85, their number increased to 50,403 and 29,304 respectively. During 1988- 89, the number of registered dealers under KST and CST were 48,862 and 32,514 respectively. The tax collected during 1988-89 under KST and CST accounted to Rs. 517.33 crores and Rs. 57.31 crores respectively as against Rs. 244.07 crores and Rs. 29.00 crores during 1984-85 respectively.

Trade Associations

Modern competitive business activities have necessitated the formation of number of trade associations (like guilds of olden days) by different section of traders, manufacturers and those engaged in different vocations and callings etc. to promote and strengthen their business interest by united efforts. Some of these non-statutory and advisory bodies render some useful services to their members on various issues connected to their line of business and create business lobbies to redress their grievances. Some of these associations have affiliations to their federal bodies working at the State and National level. As per some old records, the earliest trade association formed in Bangalore was the Bangalore Trades Association in 1899 which was later registered in 1903. The registered office of this association was in South Parade. The main object of this Association was generally to promote the interest of trading community in Bangalore and membership was opened to those engaged in trade in Bangalore. The Association used to collect the entrance donation of Rs. 5 and a monthly subscription of Rs. 1. During 1902-03 the total membership of the association was 23 consisting mostly the firms registered under the Cos. Act.

The establishment of the present Federation of Karnataka Chamber of Commerce and Industry (1916), Bangalore, gave new impetus to the merchants community in other parts of the district to formulate their own associations. At present, the district has more than 100 trade associations all situated in Bangalore covering various trades and traders registered upto 1987. From the list of association it can be seen that no group or class of trading community has remained without forming an association. There are associations covering the merchants of different localities including Evening Bazar Merchants Association (1970). Among the earliest registered trade associations of the city district, the following may be cited. The Bangalore Grain Merchants Association (1920), Cloth Merchants Association in Mysore, Bangalore (1920), Mysore Silk Association (1927), Bangalore Piece Goods Merchants Association (1931), Mysore State Tanners Association (1931), New Market Merchants Association (1932), Muslim Merchants Association (1940), Mysore Raw Silk Merchants Association (1943), Mysore Film Chamber of Commerce (1944), Mysore State Chemist and Druggist Association (1944), The Bangalore Yarn Merchants Association (1945), The Bangalore Retail Yarn Merchants Association (1946) and Bangalore City Tobacco Whole-Sale Merchants Association (1946), Bangalore Provision Merchants Association (1949), Wine Merchants Association (1949), Sindhi Merchants Association (1949) etc.

F.K.C.C.I.

The present Karnataka Chamber of Commerce and Industry was inaugurated in 1916 with 151 members (1916-17). Dewan Sir M. Visveshwaraya encouraged its foundation, then called as Mysore of Chamber of Commerce. In 1938, it was incorporated as a limited Co. under the Mysore Company's Act 1938. In 1968, it was renamed as Mysore Chamber of Commerce and Industry which subsequently became Karnataka Chamber of Commerce and Industry in 1974. It had a membership of 2,000 during 1978-79. The Chamber has been given due representation in several statutory and advisory bodies of the Government and local organisations. In the early years of its existence, it helped Mysore Government to compile a Merchantile Directory. At present it is acting in liaison with various mercantile bodies, Government organisations and other similar associations in strengthening and furthering the interest of trade and industry in the State in general, Bangalore and Old Mysore areas in particular. The Chamber also conducts studies on the problems of trade and industries at the village level, and also organises seminars etc on topics relating to economics, commerce, taxation, planning etc pertaining to State and India, and also dessiminates information to its members regarding price policies. A consumer cell had also been organised to redress public grievances. A monthly publication "Mysore Commerce" is being published by the Chamber. Recently it has brought out an Export Directory of Karnataka. The Chamber celebrated its Diamond Jubilee in 1976. The present membership strength of the Chamber is 1773 comprising of 447 individuals, 967 firms and about 290 companies and 69 trade associations affiliated to it in addition to 336 mofussil members, spread over Karnataka and other places. This is affiliated to Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.

Regulated Markets

Regulated Markets are expected to ensure competitive and remunerative prices to the producers of agricultural commodities, by avoiding distress sale locally. They facilitate orderly marketing by helping to build up the required infrastructure needed for free and fair marketing and guard the interest of both the growers and consumers. Before the establishment of Regulated Markets, there used to be several types of malpractices like unauthorised and multiple deductions, improper weighing, delay in payments, absence of standardisation and grading, inadequate storage facilities, etc. that used to be impediments for free marketing activities. In order to overcome the above hindrances, as early as in 1935, the former Mysore State had established a separate marketing organisation under the control of the Department of Horticulture, Industries and Commerce. Later in 1939, the Mysore Agricultural Produce Market Act was enacted and was brought into effect with rules after 8 years *i.e.*, in 1947 which marked the beginning of establishment of Regulated Markets for agricultural producers in the State. In the meanwhile, in 1941, a separate Department of Marketing was set up temporarily to deal with the problems of agricultural marketing. In 1948 the Department was placed on permanent footing. Accordingly, Regulated Market Committees were founded at Bangalore and Channapatna in 1955 attached with demarked revenue taluks and later sub-markets attached to each market were opened, extending the marketing area under regulation. After the formation of new State, a more comprehensive and uniform legislation replacing the 1939 Act, the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1966 was enacted and brought into effect in 1968. Under this Act, the Assistant Director of Agricultural Marketing is empowered to administer the provisions of the above Act and other Acts *viz.*, Karnataka Ware-Houses Act 1962, and Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act 1937 (Central Act). In order to ensure more effective administration and implementation of various provisions of the Act, the office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture Marketing was opened at Bangalore in 1967 which exercises the jurisdiction over both the districts,-Bangalore rural and Bangalore.

A.P.M.C. Bangalore

Agriculture Produce Market Committee, Bangalore was first constituted in 1955 in accordance with the provisions of Mysore Agricultural Produce Act 1939 covering the entire district as its area of operation. Later in 1968, it was reconstituted according to the present Act in force and the area of operation was reduced to six taluks of combined Bangalore district *viz.*, Bangalore North and

South, Anekal, Hoskote, Devanahalli and Nelamangala. In the absence of sub-markets elsewhere in the area of operation, A.P.M.C. has opened as many as 12 sub-market yards for different commodities at different convenient places in Bangalore City *viz.*, K.R. Market Yard, Russel Market, Malleswaram Market, Yeshawantapur market (all opened in 1986), Kalasipalyam Market, Bangalore Horticultural Producers Co-operative Marketing Society, Lalbagh (opened in 1988) etc. There are separate Sub-market yards exclusively meant for fruits like mango at Bannerghatta road, near Guttahalli Palace grounds, Sethurao Road etc., (all opened in 1988) in Bangalore City. The Market Committee has notified as many as 22 different commodities. The main imports and exports of these markets are potato, onion, garlic, corriander, rice, groundnut and pulses.

The method of sale employed in the market is open auction in respect of vegetables and mutual negotiations and also by open auction in respect of fruits like mango, lemon etc.

The total amount expended by the Committee out of market funds during the last three years i.e., 1988-89, 87-88, 86-87 for various developmental activities accounted to Rs. 336.89 lakhs, Rs. 115.05 lakhs and Rs. 58.76 lakhs respectively. The developmental works include construction of 10 godowns (1985) at a cost of Rs. 30.31 lakhs, auction platforms, godowns and shops, canteen, water supply and drain etc.

Market Committee has constructed 10 retail outlets during 1987-88 for the sale of vegetables and fruits etc., in different localities of Bangalore to enable the Lalbagh Horticultural Society to have retail outlets, and it has planned to build another 10 outlets. The total amount expended by the Committee on these outlets was accounted to Rs. 8.90 lakhs. The APMC also extends transportation facilities to the small and marginal growers of vegetables and fruits for the quick movement of goods to the market centres.

In order to develop a separate market complex for fruits and vegetables, the Committee has acquired about 33 acres of land near Byatarayanapura on the Bangalore-Bellary road and another seven acres of land near the Binny Mill which is being developed as market complex with all facilities for the growers and buyers. It is desired to have a direct marketing here without commission agents. The proposed cost of the complex is estimated to cost Rs. 146 lakhs.

The details of different market functionaries during 1988-89 were as follows; the figures in the brackets indicate their numbers: Commission agents (772), retail traders (729), temporary traders (2,177), importers (362), exporters (232), processors (29) and weighmen (235). The total staff of the APMC is about 97. Warehousing facilities in the Market Yard are provided by the Central Ware-Housing Corporation since 1977. The total income and expenditure of the Committee for some recent years was as follows. The figures in the brackets indicate the expenditure in terms of lakhs of Rs: 1983-84- 249.39 (69.71); 1984-85-131.27 (42.12); 1985-86-167.08 (72.44); 1986-87-248.15 (81.13); 1987-88- 278.49 (109.50)

The table given below indicates the arrivals and sales value of some important notified commodities of the market for 1986-87 and 1988-89.

(Amount in lakhs)

Name of Commodity	1986-87		1988-89	
	Arrivals in Qtls.	Sales value	Arrival in Qtls.	Sales value
Rice	16,67,401	6,483.69	24,86,746	9,695.45
Ragi	3,54,885	511.53	4,68,586	1,098.04
Groundnut	14,565	60.18	53,437	32.14
Horsegram	7,325	16.10	7,274	8.30
Greengram	29,705	131.92	44,344	143.52
Potato	11,01,695	3,137.97	11,90,987	149.63
Onion	21,45,577	3,247.50	18,03,520	1,967.05
Tamarind	2,17,431	1,213.22	40,017	31.80
Corriander	1,71,084	4,083.27	2,61,538	582.08
Chillies	23,854	191.93	41,767	546.31
Jaggery	12,17,32,210	5,406.36	7,34,491	1,040.11
Garlic	1,88,395	2,325.07	3,22,898	999.02
Avare	3,684	15.51	6,352	9.24
Coconut (No.)	1,86,37,768	-	1,49,48,086	484.37

Source: A.P.M.C., Bangalore

During 1987-88, from among 33 varieties of vegetables sold by the Committee, the largest quantity sold was tomato, 2.04 lakh quintals (Rs. 305.76 lakhs) followed by cabbage 1.19 lakh quintals (Rs. 143.54 lakhs), radish 1.19 lakh quintals (Rs. 7.74 lakhs), ashgourd 1.66 lakh quintals (Rs. 12.81 lakhs).

Marketing Board: There is a State Agricultural Marketing Board, at Bangalore; a provisional body consisting of members representing each district. The main functional activities of the Board include grading and standardisation of agricultural produce, general improvement of marketing, financing loan and other assistance to economically non-viable market committees etc. The Board also conducts publicity and imparts education in marketing and training. The Board has Administrative survey, Research and Market Intelligence wing. The Board has established three training colleges at Mysore, Hubli and Raichur.

Shandies

Since evolution of commerce through several stages, shandies are playing an important role by serving as retail and wholesale outlets for marketing of surplus of a region. These primary markets even now continue to be outlets for local

products of small farmers, artisans and others. They also serve as assembling centres of wholesalers. The distribution of the shandies is quite uneven in the city district. Anekal taluk tops the list with 7 villages, the twin taluks of Bangalore North and South account for two villages each. The percentage of inhabited villages enjoying the weekly market is being highest in Anekal i.e., 3.5%, Bangalore South and North 1.24%. In Anekal taluk 16.43% of the population is covered by shandies and is considered as best served compared to other taluks. The existence of shandies and the maintenance etc., during the historical times has already been mentions the shandies of the following places with particulars like the day of the shandy and the approximate attendance of the people confined to the present area of City district: Krishnarajapura-Tuesday (4,000), Madivala-Thursday (3,000), Hessarghatta-Sunday (2,000), Addiganahally-Friday (2000), Chikkabanavara-Saturday (1,500), Kakola-Wednesday (1,000) and Varthur-Sunday (1,000); *Anekal taluk* Huskur-Wednesday (4,000), Chandrapura-Saturday (5,000), Anekal-Thursday-600). In course of time, the earlier prominent shandy places have lost their prominence due to rapid urbanisation and industrialisation and many small shandies are being held in the district. Shandies are managed by the authorities like APMC, T.D.B. and also by the local civic authorities. The talukwise list of some important present shandies of the district is as given below: *Bangalore North:* Chikbanavara (Saturday), Yeshawanthapura (Sunday), *Bangalore South:* Rajanakunte (Monday); Krishnarajapura (Sunday), and Varthur (Friday). *Anekal:* Attibele (Tuesday); Anekal (Thursday); Bannerghatta (Saturday); Chandrapura (Monday); Ramasandra (Monday); Huskur (Wednesday); Jigani (Sunday), Sarjapur (Tuesday); Bagalur and Chikjala (both on Thursday).

Cattle fairs and markets

At present in addition to cattle fairs held on the occasion of annual local *jatras* at Hennagara (Anekal tq) on the occasion on Yellamma Jatra during January and another special cattle fair at Mugalur of Sarjapur hobli of Anekal tq in January, weekly regular cattle markets are held at Chandrapura, Jigini and Hindignal of Anekal taluk on the day of local shandy. The animals mostly traded are sheep and goats and cattle. These above cattle markets are not regular markets of the A.P.M.C. Bangalore.

The old records of 1940 make a mention of cattle fairs on the occasion of annual *jatras* of Madduramma of Huskur and Thimmarayaswamy of Anekal during Phalguna and Chaitra respectively, when about 10,000 and 1,000 heads used to assemble respectively.

Silk Exchange, Bangalore.

Sericulture continues to be an important primary activity next only to agriculture spread over large areas of Bangalore rural district and rural segments of City district and Bangalore City continues to be an important terminal market both for

raw and twisted silk yarn. Since 1970, all indigenous traders were made to stop transactions in marketing of cocoons and were replaced by Government Cocoon Markets. Since 1979, the transaction of raw silk was also brought under legislation by establishing Silk Exchange which marked the beginning of imposition of regulations on silk marketing and other allied activities.

Bangalore Silk Exchange was established in December 1979. The main functions of silk exchange is to provide the required facilities for both silk yarn reelers and traders. The traders, weavers and twisters are the market functionaries of silk exchange who are licenced and whose activities are controlled by the Silk Exchange Authority. The price is fixed by means of open auction and market fee of one percent is collected from the buyers and the amount so collected is known as Price Stabilisation Fund being utilised for the benefit of reelers as a subsidy on loans for the purchase of reeling equipments and improvement of market facilities meant for silk etc. The exchange provides free transportation facilities to the reelers and buyers and free storage arrangements to buyers and reelers. It is reported that yearly to the tune of Rs. 7 to 8 crores is the collection of Price Stabilisation Fund. Quality control of yarn is also being insisted upon by the exchange according to the approved standards of Central Silk Board.

Since 1987, the business in the exchange has been computerised to a large extent. On an average, daily about 10 to 15 tons of silk yarn valued at Rs. 60 to 80 lakhs is transacted in Bangalore exchange. The total staff employed in the exchange is 119.

Statement showing the transaction of silk yarn at the Silk Exchange during 1980-81, 1983-84, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

Sl. No.	Particulars	1980-81 (1-4-80 to 31-3-81)	1983-84 (1-4-83 to 31-3-84)	1986-87 (1-4-86 to 31-3-87)	1987-88 (1-4-87 to 31-3-88)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1)	No. of lots transacted	59,022	85,941	1,04,434	1,07,222
2)	Qty (in tons)	1,630	2,248	2,888	2,983
3)	Value (in lakh Rs)	4,209	8,580	12,937	15,839
4)	M.F. (in lakhs Rs)	89.4	136.0	129.3	158.4
5)	Purchases made by K.S.M.B.				
	a) Qty in tons	191	424	353	386
	b) Value (in lakh Rs)	508	1,695	1,642	2,238
	c) M.F. (in lakh Rs)	6.8	16.9	16.4	22.4
6)	% of purchase by K.S.M.B.	12%	19%	12.21%	12.94%

1	2		3	4	5	6
7)	Rate prevailed in General (in Rs/kg)					
	a) Filature	Min	140	225	355	340
		Max	450	570	700	1070
		Ave.	302-79	445-62	541-89	636-45
	b) Charaka	Min	071	195	200	200
		Max	343	536	640	880
		Ave.	239-99	377-26	434-25	525-36
	c) Dupion	Min	025	100	111	100
		Max	160	252	360	600
		Ave.	080-86	232-13	280-00	399.43

Source: Silk Exchange, Bangalore

Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd.

The KSMB is the State owned company incorporated in 1979 under the Indian Companies Act 1956. Among other thing, the main functional activities of the board include buying of raw silk from silk exchange in Karnataka and to market the raw and twisted silk throughout the country. This organisation has provided a market both for raw and twisted silk, and said to be the single largest buyer of raw silk in the State. The Company also gets raw silk twisted on job work basis.

The paid-up capital of the Company is Rs. 280 lakhs. The quantity of silk purchased (in tonnes) and its value and the quantity of sales and its value in terms of lakhs of Rs. for some recent years was as follows: *Purchases:* 1988-89-471 tonnes (Rs. 3,346); 1987- 88-424 tonnes (Rs. 2,507); 1986-87-394 tonnes (Rs. 1,872). *Sales:* 1988-89 = 475 tonnes (Rs. 3,579); 1987-88-455 tonnes (Rs.2,737); 1986-87-425 tonnes (Rs. 2,132). If the profit earned by the Company for 1988-89 and 1987-88 accounted to Rs. 45.00 lakhs and Rs. 34.66 lakhs respectively, the loss sustained in 1986-87 was of Rs. 22.15 lakhs. The Company has undertaken a programme to earadicate Uzi fly diseases of silk cocoons with the help of Department of Sericulture.

Mysore Sales International Ltd.

Mysore Sales International was formed in 1966 as a Limited Company promoted by the State Government under the provisions of Companies Act 1956, with the main objectives of facilitating centralised marketing services to the numerous public and private sector enterprises including the State Government Undertakings. The subscribed capital of the Company is Rs. 60 lakhs fully subscribed by K.S.I.I.D.C (Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development

Corporation), a Government of Karnataka Undertaking. The Company deals in mercantiles like consumer products, industrial products, paper, stationery, etc. It has a separate export division started in 1972 and commodities exported are sandalwood oil, soap, talcum powder, agarbathi, silk and leather goods etc., M.S.I.L. is the sole agent for the sale of State lottery tickets since 1969. It also administers the Bangalore Air Cargo Complex near Bangalore Airport since 1971.

The Company has five branch offices within the country at Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and a overseas office in London (U.K.). M.S.I.L. is managed by a team of professional persons headed by the Chairman and Managing Director who is a senior I.A.S. officer appointed by the State Government. The profit earned by the organisation during the last three years 88-89, 87-88 and 86-87 accounted to Rs. 33,000, Rs. 27.56 lakhs and Rs. 41.85 lakhs respectively. The total staff employed by the Company in 1988-89 was 794.

The table given below indicates sales progress of the company during the last three years.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Major items	1988-89	1987-88	1986-87
Consumer Products Division.	571.43	2,771.53	4,030.43
Sandalwood Oil Dvn.	57.55	157.20	214.86
Product Dvn.	329.14	315.35	278.56
Export Division	39.18	347.40	465.21
Note Books/ Stationery	725.20	739.88	634.08
Lottery Divn.	1,540.00	1,370.61	1,212.40
Hire Purchase Divn.	1.37	--	--
Total	3,263.87	6,701.97	6,835.54

Public Distribution

In order to ensure effective implementation of public distribution system, Government have promulgated various orders from time to time *viz.*, Karnataka Sugar Dealers Licensing Order 1962, the Food Grains (Declaration of Stocks) Order 1967, the Karnataka (Edible Oil Dealers Licensing) Order 1977 etc.

The Public distribution system in the State dates back to 1943- 1944 when the statutory rationing was introduced in Bangalore and K.G.F. in the former Mysore State to meet the II World War scarcity conditions. However, it was discontinued in 1948. Again in 1965, informal rationing system was introduced in Bangalore and other big cities. Since 1978 it is made applicable to all the cities and towns in the State with a population 40,000 and above. The towns like Anekal and Yelahanka of City district do not come under the purview of informal rationing system. The

fair price shops are managed by different agencies like KFCSC, Co- operatives, Youth Clubs, Mahila Mandals, SC/ST persons and others.

The total number of ration shops within the Corporation limits of Bangalore by the end of March 1987, 1988 and 1989 were 1,431, 1,424 and 1,415 respectively. For the purpose of effective administration of public distribution system, Bangalore City is divided into 5 divisions under the control of Joint Directors, Food and Civil Supply Department. The total number of ration cards distributed in Bangalore City is reported as 6,48,810 by the end of March 1989. The distribution of fair price shops in the rural segments of urban district taluk-wise by the end of March 1989 and 1988 were as follows (figures in the brackets are for 1988). Bangalore North-103(107), Bangalore South-111 (109) and Anekal-79 (82).

Green cards: Families in the rural areas whose annual income is less than Rs. 3,500 and families residing in Urban centres with not more than 20,000 population and whose annual total income does not exceed Rs. 3,500 are entitled for green cards. Green Card holders are being supplied rice and ragi or wheat at subsidised rated upto certain fixed quantity. The total number of green cards holding families in the district by the end of March 1989 was 76,603. The taluk-wise distribution was, Bangalore South 30,823, North 28,939 and Anekal 16,841.

Procurement: The procurement of levy paddy from farmers has been discontinued since 1980. Now, rice mill owners are required to surrender levy rice at 33 1/3 of the resultant rice after hulling the paddy. The Food Corporation of India is the only agency entrusted with the purchase of levy rice. The target of procurement of levy rice and its achievement in the district during the last three years was as follows: The achievement is given in the brackets: 1986-87-2,000 MT (383 MT), 1987-88: 2,000 MT (452 MT), 1988-89; 1,500 MT (425 MT till Aug 1989).

Weights and Measures

As in the case of coinage and currency, a great variation can be seen in the system of weights and measures employed in trade and commerce in the district from time to time. Chikkadevaraj Wodeyar of Mysore is said to have introduced common weights and measures in his dominion of 84 *gadis* (taluks) during the 17th century by stamping his monogram (*mudre*) on weights and measures which were kept in village *chavadis* for the use in marts and markets. The weight of three Kanthiraya *hanas* was taken as equal to one *duddu* on the basis of which scale of weights were fixed. Accordingly, one *duddu* was equal to one *tola*; 24 *duddu* equalled one *kachchaseer,* 10 *seers* to one *dhadiya,* four *dhadiya* to one *kachcha mana,* and 44-46 seers equalled one *dodda mana.* The measuring instrument also called *seer* or *pakka seer* was formed by mixing equal quantitites of *navadhanyas* equal to the weight of Rs. 84 put into a vessel that exactly contained it when heaped.

Buchanan who visited Bangalore and surrounding places in 1800 remarks that "for almost every town and district weights and measures differed widely, the advantage of which was taken by the local cunning traders". For measuring length, the imperial standard i.e. yard was adopted here in 1894. Earlier, the land measure corresponded with sowing capacity. The wide variation in weights and measures continued upto 1902 when the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation was passed and the rules thereunder were made only in 1912, and the above Act was made applicable to certain selected trading centres and later in 1927 extended to entire princely Mysore.

The standard weights prescribed as per 1902 Act were: The *seer* the weight of which was a mass of metal equal to the weight of Rs. 24 (24 tolas) of British Indian coin, *arapavu* was equal to three tolas or 1/8 seer, *pavu* was equal to six tolas or 1/4 *seer, achchenu* was equal to 12 tolas or 1/2 *seer, pancheru* or *visa* was equal to 5 *seers* while *dhadiya* equalled *10 seers,* and *mana* was equal to 40 seers. For liquid items like oil or milk same measures with *seer* as the standard measure were used. In addition to these standard measures, there were also local measures like *balla* which equalled four *seers* (of 24 tolas) *kolaga* equalled 8 *seers,* and *palla* that tallied to 100 *seers,* while *khandi* was equal to 20 *kolagas* (160 seers).

The Industrial and Commerce Committee of the Economic Conference made several recommendations for improving the system in 1915. Accordingly in 1918, the activities of supplying, testing, stamping etc. of weights and measures were transferred to the Department of Industries and Commerce from the Revenue and Police.

Even before the introduction of metric system of weights and measures, there used to be great variation in weights and measures within the district in different trade centres and outside. If it were 210 *seers* per *khandi* in Bangalore it was 200 *seers* in Channapatna, 180 in Mysore, and 240 in Hassan, 60 in Chintamani, for commodities like grains, pulses, seeds etc. There was a great variation in maunds also. If a maund of copra consisted 31 1/2 lbs in Tiptur and Arsikere, it was 25 lbs in Bangalore, and 24 in Mysore. There were similar variations in respect of groundnut, betelnuts, groundnut oil etc. In case of potatoes if it were to be 52 *seers* of 33 1/5 lbs per maund in Chikballapur it was 48 seers of 29 lbs in Bangalore.

Introduction of Metric System: Based on the Standards of Weights & Measures Act 1956 (Central Act), the Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act was brought into effect in the district in 1958 and rules thereunder in 1959. In 1962, the office of the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures for Bangalore district was opened. In September 1977, Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules were also brought into force. The main functional activities of the Department include the verification and stamping of weighing and measuring instruments used in trade and commerce, bullion trade, Government Departments, industrial establishments including petroleum industry etc., and to enforce the provisions of the above Acts and Rules.

Under the Standards of Weights and Measures (packaged commodities) Rules 1977 (Central Act), which mainly contemplates to protect the interest of consumers insists that every manufacturer or packer of commodities have to print

legibly, boldly and conspicuously certain mandatory declarations like name and address of the manufacturer or packer, net contents, maximum sale price, date of packing etc., on every package from where it is sold or delivered to consumers. According to the amendments made to Rule (6) (2) of the Packaged Commodities Rules 1977, the list of local taxes applicable to the packaged commodities are required to be displayed in the shop and non-display of the list is punishable.

The administrative set up of the Department of Weights and Measures of the City district headed by the Deputy Controller of Weights and Measures, Bangalore, is assissted by three Assistant Controllers of Weights and Measures one each for a circle, and there are 10 Inspectors of Weights and Measures working under them. Since 1989, the Department has been renamed as Department of Legal Metrology-cum-Consumer Protection. The number of traders, industrial establishments, petrol pumps and Government Departments coming under control of annual verification of the Department during 1988-89 were 34,487, 3,117, 278 and 50 respectively. While the number of weights, weighing instruments, measures and measuring instruments examined were accounted to 4.43 lakhs, 73,175, 96,457 and 2,586 respectively. The total service fees collected by the Department in the district for 1988-89 was Rs. 16.65 lakhs as against Rs. 18.40 lakhs and Rs. 15.25 lakhs for the preceding two years respectively. The number of cases detected for contravening the provisions of Weights and Measures Act during the last three years and the fine levied was as follows. The figures in the bracket indicate the number of cases: 1988-89 = Rs. 1.87 lakhs (1656); 1987-88; Rs. 1.09 lakhs (1610); and 1986-87: Rs. 1.05 lakhs (1464). The particulars in respect of violation of the provisions of Packages of Commodities Act were as given below: 1988-89 = Rs. 82,845 (453); 1987-88: Rs. 22,875(304); and 1986-87 = Rs. 21,290 (317).

Consumer Protection

The Government of Karnataka has constituted a Consumer Protection Board in January 1980 in order to imparting education and training to the citizens on general rights of consumers and to cause quality and price awareness of products among the consumers. The Board will also advise the Government regarding the measures to protect the interest of consumers. In order to make the movement more effective by providing statutory base, the State Government in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 9 and 10 of the Consumer Protection Act 1986 (Central Act 68 of 1986) have established State Forum and four District fora including Bangalore (vide *Gazette* notification on 24-8-1989) *viz.* The Karnataka State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission, consisting of three members headed by the retired Judge of the High Court. The State Commission has the jurisdiction to adjudicate on disputes involving claims of Rs. one lakh and above. The headquarters of State Commission is at Bangalore. The Bangalore district forum consisting of three members, headed by retired District Judge will have the jurisdiction over Bangalore Urban and Rural district, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga and Shimoga districts with Bangalore as headquarters.

Ware-housing

To suit the prevailing local conditions and climate, different methods of conserving food grains and other commodities have been adopted specially by the agriculturists. In ancient times, temples used to have common warehouses known as temple *kanaja* or *ugrana* for storage of food grains in villages, when land revenue and other cesses were collected in kind. The concept of public ware- housing is a recent development which ensures scientific storage of food grains and other commodities including raw materials and industrial goods, chemicals and fertilisers etc. without causing any deterioration in quality, quantity, weight, colour etc.

The warehouse receipts can also serve as instruments of credit enabling the depositor to have credit facilities from banks and depositors can wait for better bargaining in the market. Based on the recommendations of All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee (1954) the Public Warehouses were setup both by the Central and State agencies under the provisions of Ware-Housing Corporation Act 1962. Ware-Housing Corporations are expected to build up a large network of godowns in the country, so as to build-up the necessary infrastructure for the development of marketing. Bangalore Urban district has ware-houses managed by both of the Corporations.

The State Warehousing Corporation, Bangalore, altogether manages six ware-houses in the old undivided district and of them, three are situated within the jurisdiction of City district viz., Hongasandra (Anekal tq. 1983), Whitefield (B. North, 1984), and Makali (B. North 1987). All the above godowns being hired their individual storage capacity is reported as 13,490, 2,750 and 5,000 tonnes respectively as in may 1989. Since 23rd July 1988 the ware-house at Makali was closed.

In addition to notified commodities, food grains, pulses, oil seeds, fertilizers, the products of Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation, Sponge iron, empty gas cylinders of I.O.C. etc., were accomodated in the godown at Whitefield. The special items stored at Hongasandra included newsprint reels and hospital equipments of the health department. The Corporation allows 50% rabate on storage charges to agriculturist, 15% to co- operatives and 10% to State Government Departments and undertakings.

The Central Ware-housing Corporation has set up its own warehouses in Regulated Market Yard at Yeshawanthapur, Bangalore (1977) and hired godowns at Peenya, Whitefield and Rajeswarinagar (Mysore road). The total storage capacity of Central ware-houses is reported as 24,177 tonnes. In addition to food grains and notified commodities, warehousing facilities are extended by the Central warehouse to customs-bounded (duty payable) commercial and industrial goods.

All the warehouses both State and Central in addition to storage extend certain auxilary services like disinfestation, to the door steps of farmers, traders, co-operatives, Government etc., The table given below in the addenda indicates the income and expenditure of warehouses for some recent years.

CHAPTER VII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

The new Bangalore founded by Kempegowda had limited area and had narrow cartable lanes besides which were lined shops and houses. Some of the main roads were broad enough as cars or *rathas* passed through them during car festival. The Rangaswamygudi Beedi must have been definitely broader as it was the *ratha beedi* of God Ranganatha. The goods were transported on bullock backs, or as head load across ghat paths. Francis Buchanan mentions roads above the ghats around Bangalore district, where asses were used for carrying luggages. Roads appear to have improved during the reign of Kempegowda when the fort was built. Even for the purpose of trade and military activities roads were improved. With the introduction of 'Anche' by Chikdevaraya, improving the road network got a fillip. The question of making the distant places accessible to the Anche messengers regularly helped the improvement of roads. During the days of Haidar and Tipu roads were further improved for military purposes, specially for the movement of cavalry and guns. Dr. Buchanan mentions about the road he travelled from Malur to Bangalore and from there to Srirangapattana *via* Kengeri, Bidadi, Ramanagaram, Channapatna, Maddur and way back he travelled from Channapatna to Bangalore and then on to Dodaballapur.

It appears that the princes and warriors used horses as the mode of conveyance, while the palanquins were used for transporting nobles, rich persons and other travellers. The professional palanquin bearers were hired by the traders, princely class etc. These bearers were called *Khalihaths* who were maintained by the State on the main road from Palamner to Mysore *via* Bangalore. "Everywhere in Karnata they were of Telinga descent, and in their own families spoke the language of their original country". In the language of Karnataka they were called Bui says Buchanan. The practice of carrying *hasibe* (a shoulder bag) or a kaḍadi (weights tied on ends of pole) was prevalent in this district also as elsewhere in other district. By 1831 a road connecting Naikneri and Mysore passed through

Bangalore, and there was another road connecting Bangalore and Harihar. The latter road was perhaps the only road worth the name according to Col. Green's report. These roads and most of other pedestrain roads were not in good condition and it is said that people moving towards Bangalore were stranded for days along with their luggages due to the bad condition of roads in rainy season. With the growth of the city and also the improvement in trade and commerce the road network gradually improved.

During the direct British rule in Bangalore district, much efforts were made for the improvement of roads to connect Mysore with Bangalore as this was also the road connecting the Nilgiris with Madras. The local self-government bodies which were established in 1862 looked after the upkeep and maintenance of roads. Prior to that in 1856, the Public Works Department, a department to look after the task of road building was formed in the administration of Mysore State, which was formerly called Maramat department. With the formation of the Public Works Department, a methodical classification of all the roads, which were existing and the future roads was attempted. Accordingly the classification was Class I-Metalled (a) with bridges or ferries and drains; (b) partially bridged and drained; Class II-unmetalled (a) with bridges or ferries and drained (b) partially bridged and drained; Class III-Banked and surfaced, but not drained; Class IV-Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged; Class V-cleared and partially bridged and drained; Class VI- cleared only. Generally the Class I (a) roads had avenues of trees planted along. Roads were constructed mostly during famine as a famine relief measure and some times forced labour was also deployed. The cost of road building was made good by road cess and by tolls. During 1831-56, a sum of Rs. 20.75 lakhs was spent on roads in this district. Most of the important headquarter stations were connected to Bangalore during this period and few roads extended to all sides of frontier state. When the revenue by the cess and tolls increased, the maintenance of subordinate lines of road previously maintained by the Public Works Department was looked after by the District Local Fund. Later the roads were reclassified as State Fund Roads or District Fund Roads according to the allotment of funds for construction and maintenance from the State or District Revenue. Those roads were further classified as metal roads or gravelled roads depending on the nature of surface. At this period, in the Bangalore district (composite) there were 345 km of State Fund Road with cost of maintenance of Rs. 84,000 and 728 km of District Fund Roads with the cost of maintenance of Rs. 52,000. On the Bangalore Division the length of roads in various classes maintained was as follows: I Class or Imperial Roads 212 kms; II Class or Provincial Roads 98 kms; III Class or District Roads 70 kms; and IV Class or Cusbah Roads-not known; and the total outlay was Rs. 41,122.

Around 1860-70, the following were some of the roads existing in the district. (1) From Naikneri to Mysore *via* Bangalore (2) From Bangalore to Harihar (3) Bangalore-Magadi Road. By 1900, the following were some of other roads existing

in the district. 1) Bangalore-Nilgiri Road; 2) Bangalore-Mysore (*via* Kanakapura) Road; 3) Bangalore-Honnavar Road; 4) Bangalore Madras Road; 5) Bangalore-Hyderabad and many other roads. By 1920-25, there were 212 miles (239 kms) of Provincial roads, maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 72,500. District roads of a length of 458 miles (732 kms) existed in the District. The following were the provincial and District fund roads (as per the available information). *Provincial Roads*: Madras-Cannanore; Salem-Bellary; Bangalore-Bellary; Bangalore-Cuddappah (Kadapa); Bangalore suburban roads; and Bangalore-Hindupur Road. *District Fund Roads*: Kolar-Somapur *via* Nandi, Melkote-Doddahejjala; Hoskote-Anekal; Kodugodi Railway Feeder Road; Bangalore-Magadi-Huliyardurga road; Bangalore-Mysore *via* Kanakanahalli; Kodihally-Satrur; Iggalur-Anekal-Gummalapur; Bangalore-Dommasandra; Bangalore-Nandidurga; Bangalore Suburban Roads and other roads.

In respect of road development under Nagpur Plan which was perhaps a break through suggested to reclassify the roads as Natioal Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village roads. As in 1956, the length of roads of NH, SH, MDR, ODR and VR in Bangalore District (both Rural and Urban), was 160 km, 163 km, 500 km. 317 km and 166 km respectively. The total road length per 100 sq km area was 35 in 1956. By 1987, in the whole of Bangalore District, the National Highways increased to 197 km (increase of 23.13 per cent), the State Highways increased to 271 km (66.25%), the Major District Roads to 876 km (75.25%), the Other District Roads to 309 km and village roads to 2,567 km (54.64%). The Nagpur Plan envisaged a rationale for the formation of roads laid down that in a highly developed agricultural area no village should be more than 3.2 km away from a road or 8 km away from the main road. Accordingly most of the villages in the district have been connected by roads. Some of the villages have been acquired by the B.D.A. and they come within the City.

The maintenance of roads is undertaken by the Public Works Department ever since its formation. Of late in Bangalore, the other agencies like the Taluk Development Board, Bangalore Development Authority and the Karnataka Electricity Board, are also looking after the maintenance of roads, under their control., The National Highways are maintained by the Chief Engineer, National Highways assisted by Excecutive Engineer and Assistant Executive Engineer. The cost of maintenance of National Highway is further reimbursed by the Central Government from 'Road Funds'. The taluk-wise road length of National Highways in the district are as follows:

Bangalore South 22 km, Bangalore North 22 km, Anekal 14 km, Total 58 km. The length of National Highway as in 1989 was nearly three per cent of the total length of NH in the State. The tables showing the length of roads under different categories from 1956 to 1986 in Bangalore district and taluk-wise figures are given here.

Category-wise and surface-wise road length in Bangalore District (including Rural district) from 1956-1987)

Year	NH	SH	MDR	ODR	VR	TDS	Forest Dept.	Total	Road length per sq.km.
1956	160	168	500	312	-	1649	11	2800	35
1961	160	168	735	356	352	1889	5	2865	35
1966	160	217	751	495	559	1433	5	3530	44
1969	160	217	756	417	624	1495	5	3674	45
1975	197	180	753	417	985	2602	-	5134	54
1980	197	271	699	419	2050	2460	-	6096	41
1985	197	271	877	309	2949	2349	18	7070	88
1987	197	271	877	309	2949	2449	18	7069	88

NH: National Highway; SH: State Highway; MDR: Major Dist. Roads; ODR: Other Dist. Roads; VR: Village Roads and TDB: Taluk Development Board Roads.

Source: Public works Department - Karnataka

Besides roads in the different areas coming under the jurisdiction of Bangalore City Corporation, Bangalore Development Authority and Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board are not included in the table. Further, major Public Sector Undertakings like Hindustn Aeronautics Ltd., Hindustan Mechine Tools, Bharath Earth Movers, Bharath Electronics, Defence Establishments like NAL, DRDO, Military Colonies, MEG Centres etc. have their own colonies and roads under their control.

Taluk-wise road length in Bangalore Urban Districts as in 1987

Name of Taluk	NH	SH	MDR	ODR	VR	Total	CC	BT	WBM	Total
Bangalore South	22	43	80	11	974	1130	16	208	106	3301
Bangalore North	22	18	34	58	350	482	--	212	84	296
Anekal	14	-	97	1	311	423	--	128	98	226
Total	58	61	211	70	1635	2035	16	548	288	852

NH: National Highway, SH: State Highway, MDR: Major District Road, ODR: Other District Road CC: Cement Concrete, BT: Black Top, WBM: Water Bound Maccadum.

Rural Communication Programme.

Bangalore Metropolitan City does not find a place in the rural communication network. But Anekal taluk and other adjoining villages are covered under this programme. This programme was envisaged in 1959-60 with the object of connecting rural areas by fair weather roads. This programme consisted of (1) Construction of rural roads; (2) construction of missing links and (3) construction of cross drainage works with linear water-way of more than 6.10 metres on non-PWD roads. Roads constructed under this programme were provided with only gravel on local soil and these roads were mainly intended for cart traffic. The length of such completed roads under Rural Communication Programme in Bangalore district (including Rural district) as in 1966 was 1,403 km; in 1969-1,432 km; 1974-1,618 km; 1978-2,021km; 1979- 2,046 km; 1982-2,101 km, and the amount spent was Rs. 209.13 lakhs. As in 1982, two villages in Bangalore South, two villages in Bangalore North and four villages in Anekal taluks were not connected by any roads.

The Rural Communication Programme was further widened and programmes such as (1) Minimum Needs Programme-a scheme to provide all-weather roads to villages having a population of 1,000 and above, (2) Halli Heddari scheme-providing approach roads to roadless villages having a population of less than 1000, (3) Sethubandhana-construction of cross drainage work on non.P.W.D. roads, (4) C.D. works-construction of cross drainage works on rural roads, (5) Integrated Comprehensive Rural Communications Road-row formations and improvements to existing ICRC Roads to make them Fair weather roads, (6) Railway safety works, construction of approach embankments to over-bridges and under bridges and conversion of unmanned level crossings, (7) People's participation programme-a scheme for taking up village roads with labour contribution from the villagers and (8) Tribal Sub-Plan providing all weather approach roads to tribal areas.

This programme envisages the connecting of all the villages in the district with accessible roads. Accessiblility of villages is defined as providing all weather roads upto the periphery of the village. In the recent years, an ardent need has been felt to make all the villages accessible by all-weather roads for the all-round development of rural economy and thus to pave the way for the integrated development of rural areas. As in 1985 the accessibility of villages in the district is as shown in the table.

Name of Taluk	No. of villages connected by				Total
	All weather roads.	Fair weather roads.	Katcha roads	Not connected by any roads.	
Bangalore South taluk	68	43	50	-	161
Bangalore North taluk.	25	34	71	1	131
Anekal	58	94	56	1	209
Total	151	171	177	2	501

Traffic Census

Periodical Traffic Census and transport survey are being conducted by the State and also by other agencies in Bangalore with the object of collecting basic data on all aspects of roads. The total quantity of goods and the value in lakhs of rupees carried by lorries on National Highways per day of 24 hours during 1981-82 was 1,29,940 metric tonnes and Rs. 2,410.70 of which food products was 27,107 and 358.65; construction materials, 22,558 and 20,815; petroleum products 11,381 and 105.45; commercial products 49,209 and 7,165.45; and other items 19,685 and 573.

The traffic on National Highways is very much on the increase in view of the immigration and the growth of trade and commerce in Bangalore City. The following table gives the traffic volume intensity on various National Highways in the district in 1981- 82.

National highway	Traffic volume intensity - (vehicles plying per day of 24 hours) in Bangalore			
	Heavy vehicles	Light vehicles	Slow vehicles	Total
	1981-82			
No. 4	18,443	18,138	97	36,678
No. 7	10,109	8,422	209	18,740
No. 48	1,735	832	97	2,664.
	1985-86			
No. 4	59,863	41,181	2,710	1,03,754
No. 7	18,948	22,495	4,168	45,611
No. 48	NA	NA	NA	NA.

It is found that the increase in the traffic intensity in a period of five years is to the extent of 300% on NH 4 and 250% on NH. 7. At a particular point on any one day, the number of vehicles on NH, per minutes was 24 in 1981-82 and rose to 72 in 1985-86.

Statement showing the details of distances of origin and destination of Motor vehicles plying on National Highway per day of 24 hours as observed in the detailed road traffic Census and Road Transport Survey in Bangalore in 1981-82

	ORIGIN				DESTINATION				Total
	Within 50 kms.	50-100 km.	100-300 km	Above 300 km.	Within 50 kms.	50-100 km	100-300 km	Above 300km	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Buses	7562	1014	583	1051	6395	1368	735	1712	10210
Lorries	12425	1642	1436	4301	10821	1985	1740	5208	19804

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Other Vehicles.	24944	1184	601	936	21500	2209	1074	2882	27665
Total	44931	3840	2620	6288	38716	5562	3599	9802	57679

Statement showing the traffic intensity at some important points of intersection in Bangalore City.

	Points of intersection	Vehicles/minute 1981	1982
1.	Malleshwaram Circle	58	66
2.	Basaveshwara Circle	83	114
3.	Orient Building Circle	96	106
4.	Minerva Circle	70	69
5.	Bharath Circle	66	50
6.	Town Hall Circle	91	95
7.	Corporation Circle	109	178
8.	City Market Circle	90	128
9.	Briand Square	49	92
10.	State Bank of Mysore Circle	112	113

Average number of vehicles moving in some selected centres in Bangalore City in three periods in a day ie., morning (9AM-12 noon) afternoon (12 noon-3PM) and evening (4PM to 7 pm) in 1981 and 1982 is given in the following table

AVERAGE NO. OF VEHICLES PER CYCLE OF 3 HOURS.

Points	Morning	After Noon	Evening	Average per day	Morning	After Noon	Evening	Average per day	% increase
			1981				1982		
Malleshwaram Circle	106	101	114	107	112	113	141	122	14.0
Basaveshwara Circle	162	166	123	150	199	203	217	206	35.9
Oriental Bld. Circle	134	128	138	133	132	147	169	149	12.0
Minerva Circle	159	125	187	157	124	125	155	135	-14.0
Bharath Circle	152	118	116	125	92	66	106	88	-32.8
Town Hall Circle	116	118	117	117	168	139	121	143	22.2
Corporation Circle	110	130	160	133	213	121	245	193	45.1
City Market Circle	114	114	133	120	163	165	174	167	39.1
Briand Square	106	91	117	105	123	105	163	130	23.8
State Bank of Mysore Circle	236	236	223	232	345	248	301	298	28.4

Average traffic volume plying per day of 24 hours in Bangalore District.

Type of vehicles	1970-71			1975-76			1981-82			1985-86		
	HV	LV	SV	HV	LV	SV	HV	LV	SV	HV	LV	SV
State Highways	400	542	79	641	556	57	840	1225	64	1846	2342	78
Major Dist. Roads	NA	NA	NA	160	160	59	154	225	53	586	1323	68
Other Dist. Roads.	NA	NA	NA	96	73	91	148	222	64	694	854	186
Village roads	NA	NA	NA	41	34	112	119	79	301	216	250	81
TOTAL				938	823	319	1301	1751	482	3342	4769	413

HV: Heavy vehicles; LV: Light vehicles SV: Slow moving vehicles. (Source: P.W.D. - Karnataka)

In Bangalore City Corporation the road length was around 324 miles (519 km) in 1950 and the approximate number of vehicles using the road was 20,000 and about 50,000 bicycles, besides carts and pedestrains. As per the Traffic Survey in 1961, about 12,000 vehicles (4,000 lorries) entered and left the city everyday. Out of them 40 per cent was through traffic. The daily number of scheduled transport buses arriving in and going out was 680 and the average number of passengers travelling daily by the city services was about 26,000.

The busiest stretch of the road was between the Town Hall and Corporation Offices carrying a total number of 27,000 vehicles including 14,000 bicycles and 11,000 automobiles between 8 A.M. and 8 P.M. on any one particular day (24th and 25th April 1962). During the peak hour the volume of traffic was 3,000 vehicles which included 1,900 bicycles. The following were the centres of intensive traffic activity in the city. (i) The City Railway Station, (ii) The City Market, (iii) The Kempegowda Road, (iv) The Russel Market, (v) The administrative centres containing offices and institutions, and (vii) approaches to the city on the eight traffic roads. The Traffic circulation sub-Committee made recommendations under two categories viz., long range scheme and interim measures for minimising the traffic hazards. The long range schemes that are recommended constituted parts of the overall transportation plan and included the following: Formation of three concentric roads as hereunder: (1) An inner ring road (Sheshadri Road, Nrupatunga Road, Swimming Pool Extension Road, Lalbagh Road, Mavalli Road, Hardinge Road, Albert Victor Road, Chamarajapet III Cross Road, Kemmangundi Road, Dharmambudhi tank road (West) surrounding the most important business centres of the old city and providing convenient means of access to and from any part of this crowded area,(2) An intermediate Ring Road (St. John's Church Road, Kensington Road, Richmond Road, Hosur Road upto Bannerghatta Circle, Jayanagar 22nd Cross Road, Patalamma temple Road, East Anjaneya Temple Road, North Anjaneya Temple Road, Bull Temple Road, Guttahalli Road, Pipe Line Road upto Magadi Road, Outer Chord road Rajajinagar, Inner Chord Road of Rajajinagar, Tumkur Road, Jayamahal and Nandidurg Road and Miller's Road) which was intended to connect the suburbs and other important residential areas with one another and to enable their inhabitants to travel to and from their places of daily or frequent business without traversing the busiest parts of the City. The inner and intermediate ring roads were aligned for the most part along existing roads and only short lengths of new road were required to supply gaps and ensure continuity of the routes;(3) An outer ring road was proposed to connect the several trunk roads at convenient points beyond the city limits so that goods in transit could be diverted to their destination routes without entering the city.

Bangalore City Corporation and Bangalore Development Authority have formed roads in Bangalore City. The road length in the Corporation limits was 480 km 1951, 960 km in 1974, and BDA formed 480 km road and by 1982, the road length in both BDA and BCC was 1,200 km and by 1989 it was 1,820 km. The important and busy roads in the city are the Narasimharaja Road, Goods Shed road, Kempegowda Road, Road from Corporation Office to Town Hall, Kasturba Road, K.R. Road, Double Road, St. John's Church Road, Lady Curzon Road, Queen's Road and many other roads. In some of the areas, the roads were of grid iron model. But of late, asphalted roads are coming. The Different categories of vehicles plying on the roads in the City were two wheelers, three wheelers, cars, jeeps, buses, trucks, tractors, trailors and also jutkas and carts around 1956. The autorikshaws started plying in Bangalore City from 1950, initially ten vehicles secured licence. By 1967, the number of three wheelers including goods carriers was 1,341. Later autorikshaws carrying passengers increased and by 1987 their number was 11,574. Initially only two persons were permitted to travel in this vehicle, but from 1987, three are allowed.

Bridges

Bridges play a vital role in communication. There were only bamboo bridges, rope bridges and other temporary bridges using wooden logs during the reign of Tipu, when the army and artillery had to move . Many of these bridges could not be used in the rainy season. Modern bridges, built on tall piers have provided the facility of using the highways in all seasons. Statement showing the culverts and bridges that existed in Bangalore District as on 1987.

Bridges	Name of taluks			Total
	Bangalore South	Bangalore North	Anekal	
Culverts upto 6 mtrs.	209	272	256	737
Minor bridges, having a linear waterway of				
i) 6 mts-12 mts.	99	38	20	157
ii) 12 mts-18 mts	10	5	8	23
iii) 18 mts-24 mts.	2	-	1	3
iv) 24 mts-30 mts	4	2	2	8
v) 30 mts-60 mts.	-	1	-	1
vi) More than 60 mts.	-	-	-	-
Total	324	318	287	929

Road accidents

With the increase in the number of vehicles on the roads in the district, the number of accidents are also on the increase. The causes for the accidents have been classified as (a) due to human error (b) due to mechanical defects of vehicles (3) due to road situations including bad conditions and poor lighting. The table

showing the number of accidents from 1971-72 to 1982-83 in Bangalore district including urban is given hereunder.

Year	Total No. of road accidents.	Persons killed	Persons injured.	Accidents due to		
				Bad condition of roads.	Mechanical defects	Human errors
1971-72	1634	181	1543	--	--	1634
1972-73	1741	166	1415	--	--	1741
1973-74	2074	176	1722	--	3	2071
1974-75	1721	189	1685	2	20	1699
1975-76	2052	204	1790	1	22	2029
1976-77	2895	201	2616	-	2	2893
1977-78	3682	256	2976	1	15	3666
1978-79	4381	280	4108	-	8	4373
1979-80	4332	314	3221	3	43	4286
1980-81	4311	323	3614	7	10	4294
1981-82	4221	357	3350	175	73	3973
1982-83	4901	521	4125	NA	NA	NA

Statement showing the road accidents in Bangalore City in relation to the accidents in the district and the State from 1971-72 to 1981-82

Year	Bangalore City	As a percentage to the No. of accidents in	
		Bangalore District	Karnataka State
1971-72	1634	84.3	28.25
1972-73	1741	83.86	26.71
1973-74	2074	86.20	30.76
1974-75	1721	82.66	27.33
1975-76	2052	84.96	29.51
1977-78	3682	88.06	36.11
1978-79	4381	89.95	37.76
1979-80	4332	89.19	37.09
1980-81	4311	89.26	38.11
1981-82	4221	85.96	35.57

Table showing the motor vehicles accidents in Bangalore District during recent years.

Year	No. of accidents	No. of persons killed	No. of persons injured
1983-84	616	158	198
1984-85	5203	618	4761
1985-86	5842	655	5445
1986-87	6055	641	5822
1987-88	6459	504	4926

Statement showing the break-up of fatal and non-fatal accidents in 1982, in some important points in Bangalore City.

Important points	Total No. of accidents	Fatal	Non Fatal		
			Serious injury	Slight injury	Collision
Malleshwaram	841	74	23	508	236
Seshadripuram	820	57	35	468	260
Ulsoor	888	74	53	498	263
Ulsoor Gate	695	54	41	399	201
Chikpet	410	30	25	226	129
Central	464	42	57	251	114
Total	4,148	331	234	2,350	1,203

Public Conveyance

As in other parts of the State, in this district also, Public Conveyances were not available till the beginning of 20th centruy. Traders, princely class and rich persons were taking the help of professional planquin bearers and the animal owners for transportation. Later bullock carts, started playing between important places like Bangalore, Mandya, Ramanagaram etc. and they were carrying men and materials. By 1910-20, *jutkas* were plying for carrying passengers from one place to another both within the City of Bangalore and outside. The fare was around 4 annas (25 paise) for a distance of about 5-6 kms. These *jutkas* were mostly used by the passengers arriving at Bangalore by train.

In Bangalore around 1929, conveyance were phaetons, motor cars, governess' carts, rickshaws, motor lorries, omnibusses, bullock carts and *jutkas*. The Municipal tariff rates were-for a first class rubber tyred phaeton 25 paise for the first hour or part of an hour, if engaged before midnight, and 8 annas (50 paise) for

every additional hour. For every hour after midnight 10 annas (62 paise) For 6 consecutive hours Rs. 4 up to midnight, but if engaged for 6 consecutive hours and going beyond 12 pm. Rs. 6. A drop trip not exceeding 3 miles was charged for at 25 paise and for every mile or part of a mile in excess of this limit, 25 paise. If a carriage was engaged only for a drop trip but is detained *enroute* for some reason, an additional charge of 1 anna and 3 pies (8 ps) per quarter hour was made. Some of the Phaetons were exceptionally good, and the coachman used to be in attractive livery. It is no exaggeration to say that the Bangalore phaeton was far superior to the *gharry* obtainable in Calcutta or the Victoria to be had in Bombay. Governess carts or iron tyred phaetons were classified as Second class carriages and could be hired at 20 to 33 1/3 per cent cheaper than a first class phaeton, with the exception of the charge made for the first hour which was the same as that charged for a first class phaeton.

Motor vehicles were seen on the roads of Bangalore after 1901. There were no Municipal Tariff rates for the hire of Motor cars or Motor Lorries. The usual charges for the hire of a motor car were 6 annas (36 paise) a mile plus 12 pies (6 paise) per hour for detention. If engaged by the hour, the rates varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per hour. Motor carts could be even had at 1 rupee for a drop trip not exceeding 3 miles. The charge for hiring a two ton motor lorry was 5 annas (30 paise) per mile each way, and 6 annas (36 paise) per mile for a 21/2 ton motor lorry.

Another form of transit was the rikshw. There were double rikshaw and single rikshaw. The Municipal Tariff rates for a double rikshaw were 12 annas (75 paise) for the first two hours and 6 annas (37 paise) for every additional hour, if engaged during the day. If double rikshaws were engaged in the night the charges were 15 annas (94 paise) for the first two hours, and 7 annas (44 paise) for every subsequent hour.

Omnibuses were plentiful beginning from about 1910, and ran during the whole day as well as a part of the night within the Cantonment limit, and in the city. The fares varied from six paise to 12 paise for a trip within the limits of Bangalore. Omnibuses also plied for hire and ran to distant places in the districts, stopping *enroute* at villages and various towns. The fares were extremely cheap, a trip costing from just a few annas to a couple of rupees or so. Many places and objects of interest in and near Bangalore could be visited by paying a very small sum.

The hire charges for a *jutka* was 8 annas (50 paise) for the first hour or part of an hour and 4 annas (25 paise) for every subsequent hour, if engaged before midnight, and 5 annas (31 paise) for every additional hour after midnight. For a full day the charges were Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 for the half day. The rates were double if the *jutka* was drawn by a pair of ponies. The fare by distance by one was 3 annas (19 paise) a mile.

A bullock cart drawn by one bullock was hired at 5 annas per hour and 2½ annas for every subsequent hour exceeding the first. Should the cart be engaged after midnight, the charges were 4 annas (25 paise) per hour. For a full day the cost was Rs. 1. Four wheeled carts drawn by bullocks cost Rs. 1/2 for the first hour, and 6 annas (36 paise) for every additional hour, if engaged before midnight, and 9 annas (56 paise) for every subsequent hour after midnight. The charges for 24 hours was Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 for 12 hours. The fare by distance was 50 paise for the first 3 miles and 41/2 annas (28 paise) for every additional mile.

Later, some enterpreneurs who started the operation of buses were: M/S. Standard Motor Services from Bangalore to Sathanur; S.L.N. Motors from Bangalore to Kanakapura; KNS Motors and Sukkur Motors towards Mysore; Srinivasa Motor Transport Co., J.M.S. Motor services, Beereshwara Transport Services, M/S. Sreekanteshwara Transport Services etc. from Bangalore to Mysore *via* Channapatna (break services), Nazeema Transports, M/S. Bhagavan Transport, Leo Bus etc., from Bangalore to Hoskote and Kolar. In Bangalore City late C.M. Garudachar made the maiden attempts to introduce buses. This was not received well by the *jutka* owners. Thereafter S.L.N. Rao, Shanmugam Mudaliar, B.K. Rehman and 'Motor' Raghavachar (also connected with Ameteur Dramatic Association) also made efforts to operate bus services on certain specified routes. The depot owned by Garudachar was at Wadia Road with eight vehicles. It is said that the *jutka* owners damaged some vehicles and obstructed the movement of city buses. They also held demonstration in front of the residence of Dewan Mirza. The bus services were mostly from Malleshwaram to Chamarajpet *via* City Market from Cantonment area to other places. The routes were specified by the Government of Mysore and the Collector of Cantonment. Some of the fare structure as prevailed were: One anna (six paise) from Shivajinagar to City Market and half anna (three paise) from Gandhi Bazaar to City Market. Gradually buses became popular and *jutkas* also continued to operate and the *jutkas* were used by rich class and other offices who did not intend to travel by public bus along with passengers. Some of the buses were run on charcoal and some were used as Mail Services also. The Inspector General of Police was the authority to issue licences for the mechanised vehicles. There were very few motor cars and motor cycles owned by Government, other officials and rich people. Mostly motor cycles were owned by Police officials.

In accordance with "The Mysore Motor Vehicles Act XVI of 1928", the annual vehicle tax for various vehicles was as follows: Motor cycles-Rs. 15; motor cars with capacity of 6 + 1-weighing not more than 15 cwts (unladen) Rs. 30; weighing more than 15 cwts unladen Rs. 40; Motor cars with capacity of 7 + 1 Rs. 60; for heavy motor cars exceeding two tons unladen Rs. 100; Motor lorries used solely for agriculture Rs. 60. (These vehicles were exempted from all municipal tolls). Motor lorries without trailors not let or plied for hire or reward fitted with pneumatic tyres in all wheels and whose unladen weight (a) not exceeding 15 cwts-Rs. 30; (b) between 15 and 25 cwts Rs. 50; (c) Between 25 and 30 cwts-Rs. 70; (d) between 30 and 35 cwts-Rs. 90; (e) between 35 and 50 cwts Rs. 112.50 (f) between 50 and 70 cwts Rs. 150; (g) between 70 and 100 cwts Rs. 175; (h) exceeding 100 cwts-Rs. 250. Additional tax payable in respect of such vehicles used for drawing trailors Rs. 60

trailer), and Rs. 125 (for trailers exceeding one ton). Motor Lorries let or plied for hire or reward and used for the carriage of haulage of goods only-one and half times the rate prescribed for each respective class of vehicles. (All the above rates were for one quarter of a year). Later in 1937, the District Magistrate or such other authority as may from time to time be empowered by the Government was the authority to issue licence to drive a motor vehicle in the district as well as in the Mysore State. The fee for granting a licence was Rs. 5 and this licence had to be renewed annuallly with a renewal fee of Rs. 3. With effect from 1st January 1936, the Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Regulation was brought into force and the Traffic Board consisting of officials and non-officials (some elected) was constituted to regulate and control the public motor services in the district and introduce a uniform system of taxation of motor vehicles. A Road Fund was established by pooling all the taxes and tolls collected. The following are some of the samples of the rate of tolls as existed in 1937: 1) On every motor cycle with or without side car 25 paise; 2) On every motor cab with carrying capacity of 6 + 1 persons Re. one; 3) On every four wheeled motor car with carrying capacity of 7 + 1 Rs.two; 4) On every motor bus Rs. two; 5) On every motor lorry Rs. three; 6) Four wheeled carriage 50 paise; 7) Two wheeled carriage (other than jutka) 25 paise; 8) Jutka-one anna (six paise) if unladen and if laden Two annas (twelve paise).

The Mysore Civil Motor Cars Control Order 1945, and the Commercially Imported Transport Motor Vehicles Control Order 1946, were promulgated with a view to regulate the price and distribution of the vehicles in conformity with British Indian Central Orders. The Inspector General of Police was appointed the Motor Transport Controller of the State. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Emergency) Act 1946 was introduced both in the district and in the State with effect from 1st July 1946 making it compulsory for all vehicles to insure against third party risk.

By 1956, a separate Transport Authority was formed in the integrated State of Karnataka with Regional Transport Authorities at each district. The Regional Transport Officer, Bangalore District is the *ex-officio* Sectretary to Regional Transport Authority and is also functioning as Chief Executive Officer of the Region, under the Motor Vehicles Act. Reciprocal agreements were finalised with the neighbouring State Governments of Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh in regard to counter-signature of permits of transport vehicles on inter-state routes. Single point taxation was agreed upon in respect of transport vehicles plying regularly on inter-State routes from Bangalore to Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. In the case of vehicles plying between Bangalore and Bombay single point taxation was confined to stage carriages only and level point taxation was confined to goods vehicles. In respect of vehicles plying to Madras, the taxes were recovered in both the States. Non- transport vehicles of all the neighbouring States having valid tax licence were exempted from taxes in Mysore on a reciprocal basis. Several measures to promote tourism were taken. Rules for the grant of

special tourist permits were framed and notifications exempting tax for tourist vehicles registered in one State and plying in the neighbouring States of Kerala, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Bombay and Orissa were issued by the all the respective Governments on a reciprocal basis. At the time of integration number of different types of vehicles registered in Bangalore District (including Rural district) has been given in the table.

There are five Regional Transport Offices in Bangalore City catering to the needs of the entire Bangalore District including Rural district. The five regional offices are RTO, Bangalore South, RTO Bangalore West, RTO Bangalore East, RTO Bangalore North and RTO Bangalore Central. Besides the Office of the Commissioner for Transport as the apex body for administering the following Acts is in Bangalore: (i) The Motor Vehicles Act 1939 (Central Act 4) and (ii) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1957. The Commissioner for Transport is assisted by (1) The Joint Commissioner for Transport, (2) The Deputy Commissioner for Transport and Secretary, Karnataka State Transport Authority, (3) The Headquarters Assistant to the Commissioner for Transport and Planning and Development Officer, (4) The Law Officer (5) The Financial Assistants-2, (6) Two Asst. Transport Commissioners, (8) The Assistant Director of Statistics, (9) Two Assistant Law Officers and (10) Four Assistant Secretaries. Each of the Regional Office is headed by the Regional Transport Officer and assisted by Assistant Regional Transport Officers, Motor Vehicles Inspectors and other supporting staff. All the Regional Transport Officers at Bangalore and R.T.O. at Kolar and Tumkur are under the administrative control of Deputy Commissioner, Traffic, Bangalore. The Motor Vehicles Department is one of the main sources of revenue to the government. In this district, the revenue realised from 1981-82 to 1986-87 is given hereunder: Rs. in lakhs-1981-82-3181; 1982-83-3280; 1988-1989-10662. This when worked out as percentage to the State Revenue as a whole from this source will be as follows:- 1981-82-57.6; 1982-83-55.32 1983-84-42.4; 1984-85- 57; 1985-86-61.4 1986-87-63.1; 1987-88-63.3 1988-89-67.4

The Regional Transport Authorities are the quasi-judicial authorities exercising the powers vested in them under the Motor Vehicles Act. The permits for the transport vehicles for operations on intra and inter district routes and throughout the State are granted by this authority. The RTO is the taxation authority in respect of motor vehicles registered and kept for use in their respective regions. With effect from 1-4-86, life time tax is being collected for two wheelers as per the schedule below. At the time of registration of new vehicles-vehicles not exceeding 50 cc Rs. 500; vehicles exceeding 50 cc but not exceeding 300 cc-Rs. 850; vehicles exceeding 300 cc. - Rs. 1000 Further the life time tax reduces as the age of vehicle increases.

Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation

The different bus services in the district and also in the State were nationalised in 1948. When the routes were nationalised, initial arrangement was to provide bus

services to Bangalore from all the District Headquarters. Under the provisions of the Central Road Transport Corporation Act 1951, the Karnataka (then Mysore) State Road Transport Corporation was statutorily established on 1st Jan. 1961. Bangalore district is served by the Bangalore Division of the KSRTC. KSRTC buses are plying from Bangalore to all the district headquarters and almost all the taluk headquarters in the State. Besides, buses are also plying from Bangalore to Bombay, Madras, Manthralaya, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Nagarcoil, Vijayawada and other far off places. Buses from other States like Maharashtra, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu are also plying from the above mentioned places on reciprocal basis. The longest route is from Bangalore to Bombay.

Bangalore Transport Service: Bangalore Transport Company Ltd., was started in early forties when the then Government of Mysore invested 10 per cent of the capital and the rest by public with a fleet of 20 vehicles. Due to the non-availability of petrol and also the resistance by *jutka* owners, BTC Ltd. suffered loss in the initial stages. Sometimes the buses were even run on charcoal gas plant. In 1956 the BTC Ltd. was nationalised and later became a wing of the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation in 1961. The routes in the City were nationalised in October 1962. Later this was named as Bangalore Transport Service. As in 1989, the details of the BTS were as follows: The no. of schedules 1,387; service km per day 2.67 lakh km; fleet strength 1,574; no. of routes 609; route kms. 10,668; schedule km per day 3.06 lakhs; average number of passengers carried per day 16 lakhs; earnings per km. Rs. 546.3 ps; revenue per bus on road per day Rs. 1,065; revenue realised per day Rs. 14.60 lakhs. There are three major Bus stations 1) Bangalore Bus Station 2) City Market. 3) Shivajinagar and Minor Bus Stations are at Malleshwaram 18th Cross, Jayanagar, Ulsoor Bus Stand and Kengeri. The Bangalore City Bus Station is one of the unique types of bus stations in Asia. Bangalore perhaps is the only city in India where the City Railway Station, Bus Station and City Bus Stations are situated in one area. In 1958-59, the fares for City services were 6 ps for first mile, 5 ps for 2nd mile 4 ps for 3rd mile and 3 ps per mile for the remaining portion of the jouney. As in 1989 the fare structure was, upto first stage 50 ps. with an increase of 25 ps, for 2 stages to a maximum of Rs. 2.

Statement showing the number of Motor Vehicles in all Metropolitan Cities of India from 1977 to 1983.

Sl. No.	Years as on 31st March.	1977	1979	1981	1982	1983.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Metropolitan Cities (A)						
1.	Ahmedabad	68104	90193	103237	1,18,962	137758
2.	Bangalore	108437	146309	175325	1,90,653	204649
3.	Bombay	244572	265529	306747	3,37,178	372940
4.	Calcutta	147413	155031	172323	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Delhi	389182	458039	536011	5,92,584	668022
6.	Hyderabad	9145	8607	12004	11,327	N.A.
7.	Madras	69390	88730	120047	141184	128091

Statement showing the number of Driving Licences in force (Region-wise) in Bangalore composite district as on 31 st March 1987.

Sl. No.	Name of the Region/ Sub Region	Driving: No. of D.L. valid as on 31-3-86	No. of DLs. issued: Professional: P.S.V.	Professional: Others	Non-Professional	Total No. of New DLs issued.	No. of DLs. valid as on 31-3-87
1.	a) Bangalore Central.	13,768	3,604	-	3,140	6,744	20,512
	b) Bangalore (East)	31,881	3,260	1,225	7,308	11,793	43,674
	c) Bangalore (North)	9,236	989	210	5,183	6,382	15,733
d)	Bangalore (South)	1,53,857	340	1,114	3,422	4,876	1,58,733
e)	Bangalore (West)	17,848	286	194	4,216	4,696	22,544

Statement showing the Payment of Life-Time Tax of two wheeler vehicles in Bangalore composite district as on 31-3-1987

Sl. No.	Name of the Regions and sub-regions.	No. of two wheelered registered and in use as on 31-3-87	LIFE TIME TAX No. of owners paying tax upto 31-3-87	Total amount of tax collected in Rs. in lakhs 31-3-1987
1.	(a) Bangalore (C)	48,524	24,780	135
	(b) Bangalore (E)	54,730	42,320	213
	(c) Bangalore (N)	50,940	7,309	119
	(d) Bangalore (S)	62,972	37,223	178
	(e) Bangalore (W)	50,879	24,011	162
	Total	2,68,045	1,35,643	805

The following are the details of valid permits of various vehicles in Bangalore District as in 1986-87: Antorikshaws 10,816; Public carriers-8,580; Private carriers-1,798; tractors and trailers-860; tempos 1,570.

There are many driving schools in Bangalore City who give training to those intend to learn driving vehicles. Some of them are, Mani Motor Driving Training School, Malnad Motor Driving Training School, K.S.R.T.C. Driving Training School, Deccan Motor Driving School, Sundar Motor Driving Training School, BEN Motor Driving Training School, Principal I.T.I. Motor Driving Training School, R.V. Motor Driving School, Bharani Motor Driving School, Hegde Driving Training School, Prashanth Motor Driving School, Sreedhar Motor Driving School, etc. All these schools are at Bangalore and are recognised by the Government.

Statement of number of Motor vehicles registered and kept for use as at the end of March 1987.

Sl. No.		Bangalore District					
		R.T.O. Central	R.T.O. East	R.T.O. North	R.T.O. South	RTO West	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Motor Cycles;						
	(a) 50 cc and below.	14,761	18,525	16,239	21,256	14,986	85,767
	(b) 51 cc to 300 cc. 300cc.	32,402	34,362	32,380	40,288	34,909	1,74,341
	(c) 301 cc and above.	1,361	1,843	2,321	1,428	984	7,937
2.	Motor car	13,164	9,609	15,086	10,204	13,191	61,254
3.	Invalid carriages	3	5	39	3	4	54
4.	Jeeps	3,544	565	730	347	307	5,493
5.	Motor cabs	303	352	649	276	418	1998
6.	Autorickshaws	3,050	1,929	2,701	1,752	2,042	11,574
7.	Omni buses	884	529	465	409	223	2,510
8.	Station wagons	26	15	142	25	5	313
9.	Stage carriages :						
	a) KSRTC buses	3,301	-	-	-	-	3,301
	b) Private buses	252	13	134	67	121	587
10.	Goods vehicles						
	a) Private carriers.	271	66	-	-	225	562
	b) Public carriers	4,315	1,756	2,574	1,736	2,502	12,883
11.	Tractors	267	366	257	389	102	1,481
12.	Trailors	250	428	290	208	104	1,287
13.	Dumpers	--	7	--	2	-	9
14.	Bulldozers	-	-	-	2	-	2
15.	Road Rollers	--	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Tippers	66	5	8	4	-	83
17.	Rockers	-	-	-	-	12	12
18.	Fire engines	72	-	1	-	2	75
19.	Power tillers.	85	22	9	8	5	129
20.	Delivery vans	309	104	284	583	173	1,453
21.	Abulance vans	72	35	17	8	17	749
22.	Fire fighters.	3	29	1	-	-	33
23.	Tankers.	57	20	12	2	8	99
24.	Others	141	34	232	54	36	497

Railways

Efforts were made to put Bangalore on the railway map in around 1854-55. In his administrative report of 1854-55 to 55-56 Sir Mark Cubbon stated under the heading "Rail Roads" thus: " A branch to connect Mysore with Madras *via* Bangalore and Calicut had been conditionally sanctioned to be undertaken". But in the meantime the Madras Rail Road Company had been invited to undertake the Madras and Bellary line, so that the Bangalore Branch to the Eastern Coast had been "indefinitely postponed". The Madras Bangalore broad-gauge line was opened for traffic in August 1864, which was constructed by the Madras Railway Company. The then Mysore Government provided the land required for the line. In 1863-64 the survey of a railway line (metre gauge) between Bangalore-Tumkur was undertaken. This was opened for traffic in 1884. This construction was completed by raising a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs at five per cent interest. The construction of Bangalore-Mysore railway line was taken up in 1877-78 as a famine relief work. The earth work between Bangalore and Channapatna was completed as a famine relief measure in 1877-78. The complete project was sanctioned by the Government of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 38.32 lakhs. The section from Bangalore to Channapatna was opened for traffic on 1st February 1881, and by 25th March 1881, a further length of 23 miles (37 km) was opened upto Mandya. The entire line was completed in Feb. 1882. Thereafter, there was not much progess in respect of railway construction upto 1910. By 1911, a vigorous railway programme was adopted and a new State Railway Construction was organised in 1912. The Bangalore-Chikballapur light railway was taken up by a private company with the Government guarantee. But this private company could not continue the work and the Government took up the work under an agreement with the Company. The section from Chikballapur to Yelahanka was opened for traffic in 1915 and through running to Bangalore city by means of a third rail between Yelahanka and Yeshawanthapur was established in 1918. In Oct. 1919, the working and maintenance of Bangalore Mysore line was transferred from Southern Mahratta Railway Company to State Railway department. The Bangalore-Chikballapur Railway

Statement showing the number of Motor Vehicles registered and kept for use in Metropolitan City of Bangalore from 1976-77 to 1986-87

Year as on 31st March	All vehicles	Two wheelers	3 Wheeler passenger vehicles	Cars	Jeeps	Taxies	Buses	Trucks	Tractors	Trailors	Others
1976-77	1,08,437	62,199	8,699	21,760	2,048	1,045	3,487	6,081	1,419	1,121	578
1977-78	1,34,326	78,974	10,132	27,810	2,986	964	3,685	6,516	1,454	1,164	641
1978-79	1,46,309	87,753	10,608	29,302	3,179	999	4,000	6,920	1,531	1,236	781
1979-80	58,369	97,110	10,726	30,145	3,396	1,034	4,301	7,575	1,897	1,680	505
1980-81	1,75,325	1,11,750	10,044	31,738	3,554	1,120	4,671	8,236	1,929	1,734	549
1981-82	1,09,653	1,25,600	10,355	32,429	3,570	1,171	5,090	8,545	1,781	1,637	475
1982-83	2,04,649	1,35,536	11,063	33,506	3,726	1,276	5,507	10,020	1,823	1,678	514
1983-84	2,36,045	1,62,206	11,880	36,064	4,043	1,607	5,931	10,686	1,510	1,361	757
1984-85	2,77,650	1,89,619	11,348	47,787	4,995	2,027	6,155	11,106	1,493	1,444	1,676
1985-86	3,06,589	2,16,234	10,446	53,150	4,914	1,756	5,168	11,532	755	671	1,963
1986-87	3,29,255	2,36276	10,524	54,885	5,122	1,717	5,704	11,366	496	446	2,269

was the first railway in the State started by private enterprise under a guarantee from the Government. The following are the dates of opening of the different sections. Yelhanka-Devanahalli Goods Traffic-15th Sep. 1914. Passenger traffic 6th April 1915, Devanahalli to Chikballapur, Goods & Passenger traffic-1st Aug 1915; Yelahanka to Yeshwanthapur Passenger and goods traffic 1st Feb. 1917, and Yeshwanthapur to Bangalore Passenger traffic-7th Jan. 1918.

The capital outlay earnings and other details in respect of certain railways as in 1922 were as follows:-Bangalore-Mysore line-mileage 85, total capital outlay-Rs. 55.48 lakhs, gross earnings Rs. 15.05 lakhs, net earnings Rs. 1.87 lakhs, percentage of net earnings to total outlay-3.2; earnings per mile per week Rs. 337 and proportion of expenses to earnings 81:6. Similar details for Bangalore-Chikballapur lines were mileage-39; total capital outlay Rs. 72.88 lakhs; gross earnings-Rs. 1.87 lakhs; net earnings-Rs. 24 lakhs; percentage of net earnings to total outlay 1.89; earnings per week per mile Rs. 93, and proportion of expenses to earnings-8:7. Among all the sections of the State Railways, in the Bangalore-Mysore Section the proportion of working expenses was less and was fairly comparable to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway system. In 1922-24, the 41 1/2 lbs rails between Bangalore and Mysore were replaced with 60 lbs rails. By 1890, a metre-gauge line from Yeshwanthapur to Hindupur (83 kms) was completed and connected to Guntakal in 1893. This line was converted into broad-gauge and opened for traffic in January 1983. The Bangalore City-Salem Railway Line (metre gauge) was opened for traffic in 1969.

As in 1989, the railway lines in five different directions terminate at Bangalore City Station: 1) Miraj line (metre-gauge) in the North-Western direction; 2) Guntakal line (broad-gauge) towards North; 3) Salem line passing from north-west to south- west. 4) Madras line towards east; and 5) Mysore line (Metre gauge) towards south-west.

1) *The Bangalore-Miraj metre gauge line* : This line starts from City Railway station and passes through Sriramapuram, Malleshwaram, Yeshwanthapur, Rajajinagar industrial area, H.M.T, B.E.L. and other industries towards north-west. Malleshwaram and Yeshwanthapur of Bangalore Urban district are the railway stations located in this line.

2) *The Bangalore-Guntakal broad-guage line*: This line which was formerly a metre-gauge line running parallel to Miraj line upto Yeshwanthapur and thereafter joining Yelahanka. This was converted into broad-gauge in 1983 and now runs upto Krishnarajapuram and passes through Yelahanka. This line serves Cantonment and Kodigenahalli is also located along this line.

3) *The Bangalore-Salem metre-guage line:* The Salem line runs towards the South-East passing through Agricultural University campus and the residential areas of Devara Jeevanahalli and Maruthi Sevanagar. Banaswadi and Ballandur

Road are the two railway stations on this line. This line is designed to accommodate broad-gauge line.

4) *The Bangalore-Madras line* (broad-gauge): Commencing from City Railway Station this line passes through Subashnagar, Madhavanagar, Vasanthanagar, Benson Town, Cleveland Town, Potter Town, Cook Town, Indian Tobacco Company, NGEF, HAL, ITI and White Field Industrial Complex. Krishnarajapuram, Catonment, Bangalore East and Byappanahalli are the stations belonging to Bangalore Urban District along this line.

5) *Bangalore-Mysore (metre-gauge) line:* This line passes through Binnypet, Vidyaranyanagar, Padarayanapura and industrial areas like BHEL, Central Industrial Workshop and Bangalore University Campus; Nayandahalli and Kengeri are also located along this line.

Bangalore City is connected by railway directly to Delhi, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Trivandrum, Hyderabad, Madras, and other important places in the country.

The following are the Railway stations in the district. 1) Bangalore-Mysore Line-Nayandanahalli; (2) Bangalore-Salem Line- Malleshwaram, Yeshwanthapur, Hebbal, Banaswadi, Bellandur Road and Anekal Road; (3) Bangalore-Miraj line-Malleshwaram, Yeshwanthapura, Chikbanavara, Soladevanahalli; (4) Bangalore- Madras Line-Bangalore Cantonment, Bangalore East, Krishnarajapuram, White Field, Devanagondi; (5) Bangalore- Hyderabad line-Bangalore Cantonment, Bangalore East, Chennasandra, Bayyappanahalli, Lottegollahalli, Kodigenahalli, Yelahanka, Rajanakunte and Suradhenupura. Bangalore Cantonment, Krishnarajapura and Yeshwanthpur are considerably big stations. Bangalore City Railway Station is one of the biggest stations in the country. All the trains originate and terminate at this station except the Trivandrum-Ahmedabad trains, which pass through Krishnarajapuram without touching Bangalore City Station. The number of passenger trains originating from Bangalore City are 18 broad-gauge, 18 metre-gauge and 10 narrow-gauge; No. of Mail/Express trains originating are broad-gauge-9 daily, 2 weekly, metre-gauge 11; No. of trains arriving in Bangalore- broad-gauge 14 daily and 2 weekly, metre-gauge 24, and narrow- gauge 10; No. of trains passing through Bangalore: weekly 2 pairs, bi-weekly one pair, triweekly one pair; No. of goods trains originating from Bangalore-broad-gauge 8, metre-gauge 7; Arriving in Bangalore-broad-gauge 9, metre-gauge 7. The goods that are generally being dealt at Bangalore for onward transmission are granite stone, military stores, machinery, casurina poles, military trucks, Food Corporation of India goods, cement (broad-gauge), petroleum, edible oils, empty gas cylinders (metre-gauge).

Bangalore Division: The Bangalore Division of the Southern Railway was carved out with effect from 27-7-1981. The total route km of the Division is 626 km, with total track length of 820 km, of which the broad-gauge is 318 km, metre-gauge 349 km, narrow-gauge 153 km. The jurisdiction of the Bangalore Division is as follows: Bangalore to Dharmavaram; to Tumkur; to Mysore; to Salem; to Jalarpet and to Marikuppam. Bangalore Division is headed by a Divisional Railway Manager assisted by Divisional Commercial Superintendents, Senior Divisional Engineers, Divisional Engineers, Public Relations Officer and other staff.

Rest houses

As Bangalore was one of the biggest cities, there were considerable number of choultries and rest-houses. Small rest houses providing shelter and other facilities to the postal runners were in existence. These facilities were also being used by the travellers. Choultries came into existence in some such centres. Subedar Chatram near the Dharmambudhi tank was famous. Purnaiah Chatra was at Balepet. Gubbi Thotadappa's choultry, Arasoji Rao Dharma Samsthe, Chathras attached to certain *mathas* like, Utharadi Matha, Vyasaraja Matha, Veerashaiva Mathas and boarding homes attached to Christian Missionaries were some of the choultries that were in existence in Bangalore in earlier days. Outside Bangalore, Attibele, Agaram and Krishnarajapuram have old *chatras*. The rulers and philanthropists constructed many rest houses and *annachatras* catering to the needs of pilgrims and tourists. It is said that Venkataramana Swamy temple at Fort area also provided shelter and meals to the pilgrims in the yester-centuries. Murugesha Mudaliar Choultry at Madivala, Choultry at Krishnarajapura, Bandi-Seshamma's choultry, Choultry attached to Sarpabhushana Matha, Uyyale Chathra, Gurikarara Chathra, Choultry at Chamarajapet, Doddanna Shetty Choultry (SLN), Thigalara choultry, Belimatha choultry and Guddanna's choultry, were some of the choultries that existed in earlier days. Some of the hostels were providing boarding and lodging to the students at nominal prices. When the number of visitors and officers visiting Bangalore increased, number of guest houses and rest houses also increased. The Government Guest Houses are General Hostel, Kumara Krupa Guest House, and Annexe to Kumara Krupa Guest house, and Bangalore Guest house. Accommodation was provided to VIP's in Ballabrui and Raj Bhavan also. Presently Ballabrui is used for residential purpose. As in 1982, number of Guest houses were, Kumara Krupa Guest House (Annexure) with 27 rooms, Kumara Krupa Guest House (Main) with 5, and Bangalore Guest House with 3. In General Hostel there were 74 I.B's. There are guest houses belonging to the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Indian Telephone Industries, Bharath Electronics Ltd., National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore City Corporation, KSRTC, K.E.B., BWSSB at Tathaguni and Tippegondanahalli. Various other public sector undertakings and private factories also maintain guest houses. Though they are meant only to their employees and guests in events of emergency accommodation could be provided to others. Ashoka Hotel

managed by the I.T.D.C, Windsor Manor, Holiday Inn, West End, Taj Residency and Hotel Bangalore International, are the hotels wherein luxurious suits are available.

Air Transport

Air transport service appears to have been introduced in Bangalore in around 1937. In 1937, the Government of Mysore made an agreement with the Indian Aviation Development Company for the establishment of air services from Bangalore to Bombay. The approximate expenses were Rs. two lakhs. The joy rider, charter flights increased the revenue. Vaughan Fowler,an experienced Pilot of the Indian Aviation Development Company was granted permission to operate on 'fix-mothi' registered VT-AOZ model Aircraft for joy riding. Tata and Company also negotiated to connect Bangalore with their Karachi-Madras services *via* Tiruchinapally to Colombo five times a week. The estimated cost of operating tri-weekly service was Rs. 45,000 and bi-weekly service was Rs. 25,000 per year. The aircraft was a low wing cabin mono-plane fitted with 200 HP air cooled engine with latest equipments accommodating three passengers. The average speed was 165-175 km/hour. In the early stages they were enjoyed by European population of the Civil and Military stations. By 1946, Deccan Airways-a Company mooted by the then Hyderabad Government operated a flight between Hyderabad and Bangalore. The airlines in India were nationalised and Indian Airlines was formed and since then Bangalore has seen the growth from Dakotas to Skymaster Turboprops, Viscounts, HS 748, and presently Bangalore is connected with jet services and Air Bus Services to Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Coimbatore, Goa, Cochin and other places. Vayudoot services are also available from Bangalore to Mysore, Bellary, Tirupathi and other places. Instrument Landing System, a vital facility which ensures safe and accurate landing of aircraft is likely to be installed at Bangalore Airport. When the system is installed the pilot will receive accurate information regarding 'guide path', information regarding the angle of descent, the distance between the aircraft and the touch down point and the optimum speed for the aircraft to approach it. The information will help the aircraft land safely even in bad weather conditions leading to poor visibility.

The following figures indicate increase in the number of travellers using airways in Bangalore in the course of last one decade, the figures being passengers: 1977-78: 2,39,513; 1978-79: 2,80,079, 1979-80: 2,54,716; 1980-81: 2,77,960; 1981-82-3,61,292: Growth per year has been 12.7%

Airport

The Bangalore Airport was built by the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. for its use and the same is being used by the Director General of Civil Aviation as Civil airport on hire. The technical departments like Aeronautics Communication Station, Aeronautical Inspection Directorate and pilots briefing section are also situated in the airport. Air Bus, Jamboojet and similar types of air-crafts can land in Bangalore Airport both in day and night. Though Bangalore is not an International Airport, during SAARC meeting in 1987, aircrafts from other countries landed in Bangalore Airport.

The Director General of Civil Aviation is the authority to accord permission for airlines services in the country. There are two types of services namely scheduled and non-scheduled services. In respect of non-scheduled services certain companies (both government and private) seek permission from the Director General of Civil Aviation for operating flights. Air India operates only international flights. Indian Airlines has an office in Bangalore where booking of tickets and cargo could be made. Computerised system of booking tickets has also been introduced. There is one off-line office of the Air India at Bangalore from where booking of Cargo and Passenger tickets could be made. Cargo booked at off line offices are transported by road to the nearest airport. Besides there are many travel agents who book passenger tickets of both Inland and foreign flights. Some of them are: Thomas Cook & Co., Ram Mohan Travels, Airways (India) Indiana Pvt. Ltd., Air Canada, Air France, Air Lift, Arafath Travels, British Airways, Cathay Pacific Airways, Kuwait Airways Corporation and Lufthansa German Airlines. There are many courier services also in Bangalore. Some of them are: Air-Fright Pvt. Ltd, Airpak Courier Services, Blaze Flash Couriers Pvt. Ltd, Concorde Express, Elbo Services Pvt. Ltd., Express Couriers Pvt. Ltd., Southern Courier Service, Transworld Shipping Services Ltd., etc.

Flying Training School: Government Flying Training School, Bangalore, was launched in 1948 and was established as a permanent department in 1959. The functions of this department are (1) to make the youth air-minded by providing flying training required to obtain private pilot licence, (2) to train commercial pilots by providing flying training to enable them to qualify for commercial pilot licence (issued by the Government of India) and (3) Providing training to cadets of NCC Air wing.

It was the dynamism and the far-sightedness of the former Mysore State administration that has conferred on Bangalore the distinction of being called the aviation and electronic capital of India by providing facilities for the establishment of Hindustan Aeronautical Complex, the National Aeronautical Laboratory, the Technical Command of the Indian Air Force, the School of Aviation Medicine, Flying Training School and a number of private sector enterprises for the manufacture of parts of aircraft accessories.

Passport Office: A separate Passport office at Bangalore was established on 12th June 1978. Prior to this date, the nearest Passport office was at Madras. The main functions of this office is the administration of Passport Act and Rules 1922. The Passport Office is concerned with the grant of passport facilities to the Citizens of India residing within the territory of Karnataka. Under the partial powers

delegated by the Ministry of Labour, this office grants such as 'Emigration check required' as well as 'Emigration check not required' on Indian passports. For those coming under the category of tourists, businessmen etc., different endorsement regarding suspension of emigration requirement for a stipulated period is given. This office is headed by a Passport Officer with an establishment of about 50.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Posts: Some system of 'Anche' (post) was introduced initially by Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar (1673-1704) in this district. The name *anche* is romantic, literally meaning *hamsa* which had served as carrier of message between Nala and Damayanthi of the Puranic tradition. During the administration of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar a regular postal system was established. There was a news carrier (Anche Harikara) stationed in each revenue division whose duty was to look after the transmission of letters from place to place and also to report matters coming to his knowledge. Of the eighteen departments (Athara Kacheris) established by Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar, one was the Behina Chavadi-the department of intelligence-dealing with the speedy transmission by couriers (Anche Harikara) from the administrative units to the capital and the communication of royal orders (*nirupas*) to the local centres. The messengers were horse-riders or fast runners (to small distances) appointed exclusively for the purpose. It was perhaps used to carry private communication also. Anche Bhakshi was the head of Mysore Anche and there were Gumastas (clerks) assisting him. The Branch Post Masters were Mutsaddis and the runners Begaris. According to Col. Wilks "The post office was not only as in England the passive instrument for conveying intelligence but the active agent for obtaining it". This Anche system was further improved during the period of Haider and Tipu. The East India Company had established in Madras Presidency a regular postal system by opening the Madras G.P.O. on 1-6-1786. As the princely States like Mysore, Hyderabad and Cochin had their own postal system, the post offices opened by the East India Company after 1799 in Mysore State were known as Imperial Post Offices. In 1803, a 'Runner line' was established from Madras to Bombay *via* Bangalore. These services were also made available to public from 1844. The dak postage from Madras to Bangalore (356 km) was nine annas (56 paise). As per the list of post offices subordinate to P.M.G. Madras on 1-12-1837 *vide* Fort. St. George Gazette dated 28-11-1837 there was a post office at Bangalore. The Anche Bakshi was functioning in co-ordination with the Commissioner of the Imperial Post offices. Those offices were located at every taluk headquarter towns and at towns of importance. The establishments of post office clerks, runners etc. though for the most part under-paid, was organised on a complete scale and service was conducted with regularity and efficiency. The letters from Imperial Post Office or those delivered to the Imperial Post Offices were not charged. When there was considerable increase in the bulk of mail, and the runners could not cope up with increased weight, the lines were converted into mail cart lines. When carts were introduced private agencies were entrusted with the task of

carrying mail bags. The mail cart line from Madras to Ooty was *via* Bangalore. When the railway from Madras to Bangalore was completed in 1864, the mail from Madras side was received at Bangalore at 5.30 PM. The local post carried letters, book packets, newspapers etc. Postal stamps were not in use and pre- payment of postage in cash was compulsory. No extra postage was levied by Mysore Anche on letters received for transmission to British territories through British Post Offices or those received for delivery in the State. With effect from 1868-69, all letters etc. despatched by public offices in the State through the British Post Offices were made chargeable. In 1875-76 all judicial processes issuing from Civil and Revenue Courts were exempted from postal charges with certain exceptions. In 1878-79 the charges were changed in accordance with alteration made in the imperial postage. In 1878-80 Hobli School Masters were appointed as Anche Mutsaddis and post cards were introduced. This department was reorganised in Nov. 1822 by reducing the staff and re-organising the Anche lines. Ordinary paid letters and packets, post cards and registered letters posted in British India for Bangalore and other places in Mysore State were delivered free of charge by the Anche Dept. On all articles exchanged between the Imperial Post Offices and Mysore Anche, full postage was charged by Imperial Post Office. Money orders were issued and paid by the State Treasuries and there was an exchange of orders with British India, through the Bangalore Post office. Value payable and insured articles posted in British India for any place in Mysore except the very few stations where there were Imperial Post Offices were detained in Bangalore Post Office until the addressees could make their own arrangements to take delivery from Bangalore. The transfer of Mysore Anche to the Imperial Postal system took place with effect from 1st April 1889, when this amalgamation with the Imperial Post Office took place, one Bombay newspaper wrote "Mysore Anche by which name the post is locally known was organised over 200 years ago, by Chikdevaraja Wodeyar at a time when there were very few regular postal system in existence. Since then many improvements have been made to meet the requirements of Mysore people which it does at the rate which entitles it to be the cheapest in the empire and probably in the world".

The postal charges in Mysore Anche was comparatively less than the Imperial Post. The postal rates depended on the distance and weight of the articles. The registration charges for a letter was 6 pies (3 paise) as against 12 pies (6 paise) in British India. There was an "express post" on payment of one anna (6 paise) a mile which was of great use. The charges for the letters had to be paid in cash in advance. The postage stamps were introduced in 1854 and rates were fixed depending upon the distance. Insuring of postal articles was introduced in 1878 and the charges were 0.25 per cent. In 1898, limit of Rs. 1,000 was fixed as the value of articles to be insured and charges were reduced to one 0.125 per cent. The value payable post was introduced in 1877. Prior to 1880, sums not exceeding Rs. 150 could be remitted by money order from one District Treasury to another with one per cent commission. With effect from 1st Jan. 1880, money order transaction was taken over by the Post Office. In 1884 telegraphic money order was introduced. In 1904, there were

fourteen denominations of stamps, embossed envelopes, post cards and newspaper wrappers. Reply post cards were introduced in 1884. Buchanan mentions about the arrangement existing in Dodballapur area during early nineteenth century. The Gollaru caste people were entrusted with the duty of transporting money belonging to the public and to the individual. He further mentions "It is said that they may be safely entrusted with any sum for each men carrying a certain value they travel in bodies, numerous in proportions to the sum put under their charge and they consider themselves bound in honour to die in defence of their trust, of course they defend vigorously and are armed so that robbers never ventured to attack them".

The Bangalore GPO was opened around 1800. It was the Imperial Post office catering to the needs of the Cantonment area which was under the British. In 1854 Bangalore was a Sudder Post Office (Head Office). In 1855 there was a cart line from Madras to Bangalore and daily *bhangy* services for Ooty was introduced *via* Bangalore and Mysore. Later the cart line was extended to Bellary and daily *bhangy* service was introduced *via* Bangalore and Tumkur. The postage in 1833 from Madras to Bangalore was of nine annas (57 paise) of one tola and Rs. 2/- for a parcel of 50 tolas. In 1870 there were receiving houses at Cantonment area and at City. The Shoolay post office was opened in 1886. The Agram and Cleveland Town offices were opened by 1895 and at Chamarajapet by 1902. By 1903 Sub-post offices were opened at Bangalore City, Chikpet, Cavalry Road, South Parade, Neelasandra and Hebbal camp and Branch post office at Basavanagudi. By 1890 there was a post office at Bangalore Fort and it was a delivery post office for Bangalore City area, and continued upto 1918 and later it was replaced by Bangalore City post office as a delivery office. The old Post Office building was a part of the Residency and the GPO was functioning by about 1862. Residency (Raj Bhavan) and the GPO were the only two buildings around 1862. In order to effect some repairs, the GPO was shifted in 1871. By 1864 there were about 13 delivery peons. They had no uniforms, but they were supplied with leather belts and badges. When the railway from Madras to Bangalore commenced in 1864, the mails from Madras were received by Railway. Mails were received from Madras side at 7.30 A.M. and from Mysore side at 5.30 P.M. In 1880 there were two deliveries the unregistered articles delivery in the morining and account articles delivery at 2 P.M. There was window delivery of the Mysore side mail in the evening. The last clearance was at 6.30 P.M. as the train was leaving at 7.40 P.M. By 1900, there were five deliveries, the last one at 5 p.m. A Mail Agent's office at Cantonment Railway Station was built around 1883. A pillar letter box was placed at City Railway Station in 1887. With effect from 1895, the Bangalore GPO was upgraded and was headed by a Gazetted Officer.

As in 1939-40 there were post office at Hessaraghatta (Branch Office), Yeshwanthapur (B.O.), Chickbanavara (B.O.), Yelahanka (BO), and Indian Institute of Science, Anekal (Post and Telegraph Office), Attibele, Jigani, Sarjapur and Dommasandra and other places in the district. The Karnataka Posts and

Telegraphs Circle was formed in 1960, with headquarters at Bangalore. This circle was headed by a Director of Posts and Telegraphs. This new circle was formed by transferring the areas administered by different circles and One Railway Mail Service Division *viz.*, Q Division with Headquarters at Bangalore. Prior to this Bangalore was included in RMS 'H' Division with Headquarters at Dharwad around 1890. In 1906, there was a Mail Office at Bangalore which was named as 11-50 SMO.

As in 1972-73, there were 535 post offices, 121 Telegraph offices in Bangalore Composite District. The details of the Post offices in Bangalore district (except Anekal) as on 1-4-89 are as follows:- Bangalore South Division-is headed by a Senior Superintendent of Post Offices and is having Head Offices at Basavanagudi and Jayanagar. The Bangalore West Division headed by a Senior Superintendent of Post Offices is having Head Offices at Bangalore City and Rajajinagar. The Bangalore East Division is having under its jurisdiction, HAL II Stage Head Office, and R.T. Nagar Head Office. The Bangalore GPO. The table showing the number of various offices is given in the table.

Table showing the number of various post offices in Bangalore District as on 31-3-1988

Name of Office	Bangalore South Division		East Division		West Division		Total	
	Delivery	No delivery	Delivery	No delivery	Delivery	No delivery	Delivery	No delivery
Head Offices	2	-	--	--	--1	--	--	--
HSG I	1	-	4	--	2	--	3	--
HSG II	3	-	10	2	5	--	7	--
LSG	9	6	25	12	13	3	47	21
I Class (A)	3	7	9	8	2	1	14	16
I Class (B)	4	8	3	16	5	-	12	24
III Class (C)	5	28	8	66	3	32	16	126
EDSO	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	0
EDBO	17	5	42	13	1	5	60	23
Total	46	54	102	117	32	41	180	212

Mobile Post Offices were functioning in Bangalore providing facilities between 5 P.M. to 8.30 P.M. at Rajajinagar, Malleswaram Seshadripuram, M.G. Road, Queen's Road and other places. Presently these Mobile Post Offices are not in use. There are two post offices functioning as night post offices *viz.*, Chikpet and Bangalore (G.P.O.).

Karnataka Postal Circle is headed by Chief Post Master General assisted by Additional Post Master General, Director of Postal Services, Assistant Post Master General, Assistant Directors, and other staff. This Circle has three Railway Mail Service Divisions (1) Bangalore Sorting Division (2) RMS Q Division (3) Bangalore HB Division.

Telegraph : Telegraphic lines appear to have been laid in around 1855 when lines were first laid between Bangalore and Madras around 1855. One of the 13 lines of internal telegraphic communication also passed through Bangalore at this time. By 1883 most of the Post offices were given the telegraph work also. It has been mentioned in the 'Mysore Agreement' of 1913 in respect of Telegraphic lines as under. "The king of Mysore shall give lands free for putting the telegraphic lines by the Governor General, and provide all assistance for doing this work. All the telegraphic lines whether installed by British Government or by the State, to be treated as British Telegraphic lines and the work on these lines are to be executed by British Government unless there is any agreement to the contrary".

The Central Office of the Telegraph Department was situated in the Old Museum Road and was working round the clock. It had a training class where Departmental, Military and Postal Probationers were given training in telegraphy. After the bifurcation of Post and Telegraph Department into separate wings, Bangalore District Telegraph is administered by the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs with other staff.

Number of Post Offices and number of telephones in Bangalore district (excluding Bangalore City) for some years from 1981-82 to 1986-87 are as follows:- 1981-82- Anekal taluk-32, 89; Bangalore South taluk-28, 183; Bangalore North taluk-53, 315; 1982-83-Anekal 37, 90; Bangalore South; 121, 183; Bangalore North 69, 375; 1983-84-Anekal 37, 184; Bangalore South-121, 487; Bangalore North: 69,608; 1984- 85-Anekal-28,670; Bangalore South-34,327; Bangalore North-50,527; 1985-86-Anekal-31,641; Bangalore South 53,672; Bangalore North, 49, 468; 1986-87 Anekal-31,757; Bangalore South 53,672; Bangalore North, 49,468; 1986- 87 Anekal-31,757; Bangalore South 53,950; and Bangalore North-46 and 613.

Telephones : Telephones appear to have been installed in Bangalore Cantonment when it was first introduced in Madras in 1881. In 1896, a line of 11 miles between Hesaraghatta Reservoir to Banavara was laid at a cost of Rs.4,089. Temporary telephone links were laid in Bangalore for use in anti-plague operations in Bangalore in 1898. In 1899, fifty Government offices were provided with permanent lines and as per a Government report on an average there were 122 calls every day. The Bangalore-Mysore line was laid in 1911-12. Initially the telephones in princely Mysore were under the control of Electricity Department. In 1918 there was a total length of 92 miles in Bangalore City. For the introduction of a wireless telephone system between the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, Government of

Mysore consulted the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, New York and the superior Telephone Institute, Rome. The proposal failed as the New York Company was doubtful about the working of the system in Bangalore and suggested the use of Radio line system.

The Automatic Telephone Exchange was installed in 1930. In 1940 there were about 700 Telephone subscribers in the City and 400 additional lines were proposed at a cost of Rs. 3.6 lakhs. During those days, the extension of telephone facilities to the public was an expensive affair. The rate was Rs. one from Bangalore to Mysore. The Telephone system in Bangalore was linked to Government of India Trunk Telephone system. The trunk line between Bangalore and Mysore was also remodelled so as to be connected to all-India system.

The administration of the telephones in the district falls under the Bangalore Telecom District. There is a separate Bangalore Telecom District headed by a General Manager. The Telecommunication services provided are mainly local and trunk telephone services and the telex services. These services are desired over a common telecommunication network, made up of a large number of local telephone exchange or systems, telex exchanges or systems.

The local telephone system at Bangalore was formed after the Reorganisation of States by merger of telephone exchanges in City area, those controlled by the Mysore Power and Light Department with the local and trunk exchange in civil area controlled by Posts and Telegraph Department. The Bangalore Telephones was upgraded into a major Telephone district on 23-7-1976. As on 1-4- 82, there were 55,658 connections. The details in respect of growth of telephones in Bangalore City are as follows: 1955- 3,600; 1956-4,200; 1961-8,500; 1966-13,300; 1969-18,300; 1974- 26,800; 1975-33,700; 1976-37,300; 1977-42,200; 1978-44,800; 1979-49,900; 1982-57,658; 1984-63,200; 1985-72,152; 1986-73,541;1989- 85,475. In a decade from 1978 to 1988, the increase in the number of Telephones is nearly 100 per cent.

As in 1988, there were 12 Exchanges *viz.*, City, Central, Ulsoor I, Ulsoor II, Jayanagar, Shankarapuram I, Shankarapuram II, Krishnarajapura, Vijayanagara, Malleshwaram I and II, Peenya, with a total capacity of 1,17,050. As in Sept in 1989 the details of the telephones in Bangalore are given in the table.

Subscriber Trunk Dialing system has been introduced in the State and Bangalore is linked to about 700 places in India. International Subscriber Dialing has also been introduced and from Bangalore, a subscriber can dial to nearly 180 countries directly. Besides, there is operator assisted Overseas Telephones services. The following are the tariff. The rates charged are for the first three minutes and for each additional minute or fraction and report charges respectively (in rupees). For SAARC countries, 60,20,6; other neighbouring countries, 75,25,6; countries in Africa, Europe, Gulf Asia, Oceania 135, 45, 8; All countries in American continents and other places in Western Hemisphere 165,55,10.

The administrative set-up of the Bangalore Telecom District at in 1989 was as follows:- General Manager, General Manager (Development), Director, Area Managers (2), Chief Public Relations Officer, Public Grievance Officers (2), Commercial Officers (2), Chief Accounts Officer, Accounts Officers (3)- Directory Officers and other staff.

Telex

Telex was first installed in Bangalore in 1963. A subscriber having a telex connection can reach his counter-part within Indian and abroad dialling the appropriate station, zonal and national codes. They are all provided on co-axial or micro-wave medium. Switching zonal centres are at Madras, Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta. As in January 1988, there were 1,612 working connections of telex with a capacity of 2,030 in Bangalore city.

Radio

Akashavani was the first radio transmission station started in Mysore by private initiative in 1935. It was taken over by Central Government and subsequently shifted to Bangalore in November 1955. The high power transmitter was installed in Bangalore in November 1955. Since then, Bangalore station is functioning. Commercial broadcasting was also added later and presently Bangalore station has both regular programmes and 'Vividha Bharathi' programmes. The station is headed by Director, assisted by Assistant Station Directors, Stations Engineer, Assistant Station Engineer, Programme Executives, Librarian and other staff. The high power transmission tower is at Hoskote. A vey powerful radio station at Aralu Mallige, Dodballapur taluk is in the offing. In 1972-73, the number of radio licences issued in Bangalore was 2,39,817 (9,47,180) and in 1978-79 it was 2,90,841 (10,79,921), the figures in the brackets indicating the state figures. As the system of obtaining licence for the possession of radios was abolished, in phases, the present figures are not available.

Television

Doordarshan commenced telecasting programmes for Bangalore with effect from November 1981 as relay station of Madras programme. There were considerable number of TV receiving sets in the city even before this to receive programmes from Madras by using boosters. Later, one hour programme in the evenings was telecast from Bangalore. A new powerful TV tower has been constructed with studio and other infra-structure for starting independent programmes. Presently, Bangalore Doordarshan telecasts evening programmes everyday and morning programmes on Sundays besides relaying Delhi programmes. In 1983-84, there were 61,769 television sets in Bangalore city only. As the licence for possessing a TV receiver has been cancelled, figures in respect of number of TVs is not available. In Bangalore city, there are a few TV manufacturers *viz.*, KEONICS, BPL, BUSH, EIKO etc.

Statement showing the details of Telephones in Bangalore City as on 1.9.89

Particulars	Exchanges												
	City	Central	Ulsoor	Jaya nagar	Shankar puram	K.R. puram	Vijaya nagar	Malle-shram	Peenya	R.T. nagar	Rajaji nagar	Total
Capacity	22,000	13,150	20,700	7,000	18,000	900	10,000	14,900	6,750	4,500	3,650	1,17,050
ECO's	248	147	397	88	289	2	144	178	56	37	42	1,620
Total Working lines	17,945	12,531	19,429	6,903	15,993	685	9,775	13,689	2,221	4,220	3,564	1,06,955
Total Extentions	6,226	8,972	10,271	1,020	2,363	472,	853	4,913	876	980	316	37,262
Total Phones	23,460	20,336	28,745	7,795	18,164	1,064	10,574	18,163	2,932	5,063	3,854	1,40,150

Source: Bangalore Telephones

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Contrary to the distressing condition of most of the traditional craftsmen in other districts, their counterparts in the City district are well placed due to steady demand for their products in the flourishing market. Whether it is a clay pot maker or a goldsmith, they find here, ample work throughout the year.

Decades back, the artisans of Bangalore and Anekal were producing silk sarees of durable texture, gilt bordered sarees and *khanas* (blouse pieces) in attractive designs. Manufacture of durable carpets in excellent designs was the vocation of about 100 workers. The carpets were sent to U.K., U.S.A. and Australia. The Central Jail was an important centre for superior carpet weaving. The blacksmiths were the manufacturers of agricultural implements and ornamental railings; stands for garden seats were rolled out from four iron foundaries. The carpenters were manufacturing coaches, carriages and wooden furniture in British designs. Some quantity of cotton tapes and ropes were made by twenty Muslim families and the bulk of it was consumed by the military.

Old place names like Madivala, Pottery Town (near Benson town), Kumbarapet, Tannery road, Jewellers' Street and similar others are still in vogue and remind the public of their past associations. Over the years, professionals in various skills have migrated to this place and it is a continuing phenomenon. Production of handicrafts in sandal, teak, rosewood, etc. was started after 1954, with the entry of Gudigars (noted for excellent wood carving) from Sagar. Construction boom attracted large number of carpenters, painters, masons and others to this City, from far flung areas of Bijapur, Gulbarga, as well as from Tamilnadu and Kerala States. The Agarabathi or incense stick is a foreign exchange earning commodity, and a good number of workers specially women, are undertaking it as a whole-time or part-time calling. Being the main centre for wholesale and retail trade in fruits, vegetables, flowers and the like, the Bangalore has large number of vendors. The most significant vocation is the jewel craft and there are thousands of highly

specialised craftsmen working in gold and silversmithy and in its allied activities of melting, purifying, wire drawing and polishing. With the modernisation and tremendous growth of the City, many new vocations also emerged on the economic scene. It is endeavoured in this chapter, to throw spotlight on some occupations which are playing important role in the economic development of the State and mitigating the unemployment problem.

Gold and Silversmithy

Among the key jewellery markets in India, Bangalore occupies an important place. In this Cosmopolitan city, buying and selling of gold and silver articles goes on unabated throughout the year. Busiest commercial places of this activity, are the Avenue Road, Chickpet area and Jeweller's street in the old Cantonment area. Depending on the jewel craft are about 3,000 certified goldsmiths, 2,500 certified silversmiths, 1,000 diamond setters and jewellers and about 3,500 jewellery licensed artisans (14 ct. jewel makers). Majority of these highly skilled workers belong to hereditary Vishwakarma community and they speak Kannada, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam and there is a small number of Daivajyna brahmins. The large scale production of gold and silver articles in the city, involves several stages of manufacturing process both manual and machine. They are: stone cutting, wire drawing, sheet making, polishing and purifying. The job of melting is undertaken by about 500 Maharashtrian and North Indian workers settled in the city and polishing is exclusively done by 500 Muslim artisans. Mostly the customers directly approach the jewellery merchants and select the designs from the model gilt ornaments or design books available with them. As per the specifications of the customers, the jewellers entrust the work to the gold or silversmith as the case may be. The jeweller collects labour charge from the customers and pays it to the goldsmith, retaining his commission at the current rate. The goldsmiths also have their permanent customers. To suit the needs of the day, they prepare ornaments to new design or old. The popular ornaments are diamond or precious-stone-studded items, ear rings, nose screws, chains, *mangalasutras*, rings, bangles, bracelets and a host of other varieties. Articles made from silver are, utensils for household use and images of gods and goddesses. Peak season for this vocation is between February and June. Constant work and assured income in gold and silversmithy has attracted a large number of workers from other parts to Bangalore in recent years. S. Subramanyam is an innovative goldsmith and this highly skilled artisan has made a nose screw weighing 3.7 mg of 14 ct gold, studded with single pearl, the first of its kind in the country. A special feature of the nose screw is that it rotates while inhaling and exhaling breath. It took three months to the master goldsmith to complete the nose screw which has many inter-changeable sub-assembled parts for rotation. This artistic work got him national and state awards in 1979.

Sculpture

There are sculptors in stone, metal and wood who produce excellent artistic pieces in Bangalore. One such artistic work of monumental nature was the copper

metal hollow Ashokan capital of four lions (gold plated) that now majestically adorns the top of the Vidhana Soudha. It was wrought by the late Shamchar in 1952-53 at Bangalore. During the same period, he made an impressive brass palanquin for a temple at Yediyur and it was put on public display in the Town Hall of Bangalore for ten days. He also crafted many images and *kalashas* for temples and *mathas*. In recognition of Shamachar's service to the metal sculpture he received State Award. D. Vadiraj is a noted master craftsman in the art of stone and metal carving, besides he is preparing plaster of paris images. In 1965, he secured national award for traditional carving. He has trained many promising craftsmen who include a sculptress Kanaka Murthy. Some of the stone images made by him, have been sent to foreign countries. In ivory work and wood carving, two other craftsmen who won national awards in 1965 were Appukuttan Achar and Parameshawarachar. S. Doreswami is a master craftsman in decorative wood work, paper mache work and traditional painting in Tanjore style. The *yali* (mythical animal) crafted in wood with Tanjore style painting had won him national award in 1985. The national award for stone carving was secured by S.N. Gangadharachary in 1988. He had designed and sculpted stone statues in the Chola, Hoysala and the Pallava styles and they were supplied to many temples. In sheet metal work and metal casting about 200 skilled artisans are involved. They prepare armour of deities, *bagiluvadas* (door frames) and *prabhavalis* (haloes) in gold, silver and brass on orders of the customers. Many of these metal craftsmen are casting images of deities out of *panchaloha*, copper or brass. These images are sold in Bangalore and outside. There are nearly 500 sculptors in Bangalore, most of them Vishwakarmas and Gudigars, but a considerable number of others too have swollen their ranks. Some are engaged by the antique dealers in Bangalore on a regular basis.

Kaushalya, an unique centre for training artisans, was established in 1984 at Bangalore under the auspicious of the KPJ Prabhu Foundation for Employment Promotion and the Canara Bank. The training programmes arranged at Kaushalya under the supervision of master craftsmen are, doll making, wood carving, stone carving, metal carving, terra cotta, sandal and inlay work. The duration of the training period ranges from two months to two years, and the trainees are paid stipend. On completion of the training, financial assistance is being given to them to set up independent units. The craftsmen working in the centre are provided raw materials, financial assistance and marketing facility for their handicrafts through its show room. The Centre's show room is visited by a number of tourists. Ashok Gudigar and Venkataramana Bhat are the master craftsmen who have been trained in this centre and bagged the prestigious Kamala Devi Chattopadhay Vishwakarma award in 1986 and 1987 respectively.

Manufacturing musical instruments

Musical instruments manufacturers in the City, have the distinction of manufacturing high quality instruments. They are *veena*, *tamboora*, harmonium,

mridanga, *tabala* etc., and the main centres of this activity are Balepet and Chickpet (O.T.C. Road). One Magadi Ranganna was the pioneer to start first unit at Sharada Talkies, in about 1940 for manufacturing string musical instruments. Now there are three such units. To make new ones or to repair instruments, the proprietary workers should have a knowledge of classical music and few entrants to this field without such background had to fold up their business. Well known artist in music, A. Veerabhadraiah is running Aruna Musicals and is an expert in making stringed instruments. Sometime back, he introduced fibre glass as a component to the lower portion of the instrument (stand and *burude*), instead of wood. This method not only reduced the weight of the instrument but also worked out cheaper. Initially this change received hostile reaction from the musicians and artists. Later they reconciled, as the use of fibre glass made no difference in the melody of the instruments. The main raw-materials that require in this occupation are the steel strings, seasoned wood, and brass reeds. Of these items, seasoned wood is available locally but brass reeds are obtained from Palitana in Gujarat and fine steel strings are imported from West Germany. Ordinary variety steel strings are purchased from the dealers in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi etc. The price of decorative *veena* is about Rs. 1,050 and *tamboora* Rs. 1,200. The rate of ordinary variety ranges from Rs. 800 to Rs. 900 per piece. Another portable model intended for the foreign buyers may cost Rs. 1,200. Some string instruments are being exported to Malaysia currently. Apart from local buyers, there is a good demand for them at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi.

The *charmavadyas* or *tala vadyas* or percussion instruments (*mridanga*, *tabala*, *khanjira*, *dholak* etc) are the accompanying musical instruments. Manufacturing or repairing them is the vocation of about ten self-employed persons in the City. Items like wood, leather and small steel rods are its chief components and all of them are purchased in Bangalore itself. Now wood like *chigare*, *karimara* and *sihibevinamara* are widely used for the manufacture of *talavadyas*. Depending on its quality, one *mridanga* or a pair of *tabala* may cost Rs. 400 to Rs. 1000. Five establishments are selling and repairing all types of instruments needed for classical music, orchestra and band set. The skilled workers employed in this field are paid wages on piece rate.

Agarbathi rolling

Some *agarabathi* manufacturers of Chintamani in Kolar District were the pioneers to start Agarbathi rolling in the City on experimental basis. Their success emboldened others to follow suit. Over the decades, *bathi* rolling developed considerably and Bangalore is one of the major centres of this activity now. The calling of *bathi* rolling has provided part-time or full time employment to thousands of men and women in their houses itself. Basic raw-materials are being supplied to these workers and after rolling, they are returned to the mother units for further process, packing and marketing. Important raw-materials used for *bathi* manufacture are aromatic chemicals, resinoids and essential oils, bamboo split sticks, charcoal and the binding agent *jigat*. There is a dearth of forest based materials like

bamboo sticks, charcoal and *jigat* in these days. On an average, a worker may earn about Rs. 15 per day. The direct employees of the respective manufacturing units are getting wages, P.F., gratuity and variable dearness allowance. The workers depending on it, are getting employment all through the year. Large quantities of *agarbathi* or incense sticks are finding their way to the markets all over India and in some overseas countries.

Wood carving

At the time of construction of mammoth Vidhana Soudha, the Bangaloreans had the glimpse of traditional artistic touch of Sagar Gudigars in minute wood carving (for example:-sandal wood doors with teak wood frame of the Cabinet meeting hall). Some craftsmen among the 30 Gudigar families, who were brought to Bangalore between 1954 and 1957, to undertake carving in the Vidhana Soudha, saw bright future for these crafts in Bangalore and settled down in the City permanently. They produced and sold handicrafts of rose wood, teak and sandal wood. Growing demand for the handicrafts in the local market, had tempted a number of Andhra and Kerala craftsmen to migrate to city. Their number is more than 40 now. The Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation is the premier supplier of sandal wood to the skilled wood craftsmen, at the rate of 9.50 kgs for each carver and 18 kgs for each turner, per month. But sandal wood supply is not regular, the carvers complain. The carvers' working tools are chisels, carpentry tools, fevicol, sand paper, mansion polish and the like and turners operate lathes. The products of the craftsmen are gods, goddesses, human and animal figures, jewel boxes, fans, miniature figures of deities inserted in the shell, ball pens and pen stands, wall panels etc. For pedestal or base, yellow teak and rose wood are being used. To supplement the income, the Gudigar women prepare sandal garlands, pith (*bendu*) *bashinga* or bridal headgear.

Plaster of paris images

Attractive images made of plaster of paris are put on sale at the Central talkies. The men behind this artistic work are migrant North Indians, camping at Jakkarayanakere area. Pitched tents are their abodes and worksheds and sales outlets too. Making use of plaster of paris, available in the local market, men and women are seen preparing deities and images in different sizes with the aid of moulds. Later half finished deities are carefully etched and painted with colours to make them more impressive. The price of these images varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 75 according to the size of the article. The skilled artists are preparing artistic images, despite ups and downs in marketing.

Selling of old books

Trading in old books has become an occupation since 1950, for some enterprising people in the city. And in all about 150 persons are eking out their livelihood by selling second-hand books. They swing into action every day after

10.30 a.m. at Mysore Bank Circle, Kaveri Bhavan, Avenue Road, Balepet, Commercial Street etc., by spreading old books on the pavements and in front of some shops. Such displayed books pertain to history, science and technology, law, religion and other subjects, for which the reading public, students and teachers are the customers. They bargain and buy the selected books at 50% of the market price or even less. Sometimes rare books would fetch higher profit to the second hand book dealers. By pocketing a net profit of Rs. 30 to 40, the old book sellers wrap up their business in the evening. Second-hand book sellers will replensih their book stocks by purchasing them from the private libraries, individuals and newspaper merchants and the last named are operating at City Market, Indiranagar, Jayanagar, Mathikere and other places. The capital investment in this ploy ranges from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. When academic year starts in June and July, the sale of old books rises steeply. Rainy days will curtail the normal business of the old book sellers as they run their show in open air.

Rattan Craft

Many cane manufacturers exhibit in their shops, a wide range of cane furniture for sale. There is a good demand for these furniture in Bangalore when compared to other production centres in the State. Raw-cane is the basic material and it is procured from private dealers and the Forest Department. To begin with, craftsmen split the raw cane and keep it for some time for seasoning. Thick cane is exclusively used for frames of different types of furniture and is bent to the proper size through heat treatment process. Painting and polishing are also undertaken to make the cane article more attractive. The cane furniture which are marketed are easy chairs, chairs, teapoys, baskets, flower baskets, trays, swings etc. This vocation which employs skilled workers, is not a seasonal one.

Mobile Canteens

Mobile canteens are of recent origin and in a short span of time, they have earned the goodwill of the public, office-goers, lawyers etc. Mobile canteens are being managed by the self- employed persons and some of them possess good educational background. The caterers press into service three wheelers or jeep etc. They have fixed destinations at Cubbon Park, Cauvery Bhavan and other places where government or private offices are loacted. One or two assistants are employed to clean the plates and vessels and to serve. Swift serving, homely food and cheap rates are the plus points of the mobile caterers. Non-vegetarian food is also served by some of them

Mobile mechanics

In several parts of the city, repairing stranded two wheelers on the roads, is the main occupation of some trained young mechanics. These mobile mechanics are equipped with tool kits (tools and spares) and ply on bicycles which are hired or owned. If they spot stranded two wheelers due to mechanical snags, they rush

there to undertake minor repairs like changing clutch wire, flat tyres, cleaning spark plugs, carburators, etc. In the process, per day, they earn about Rs. 25 to Rs. 40. They do well during the rainy season.

Flower selling

Huge quantity of flowers pour into the city daily, from a radius of about 40 kms. and flowers are also brought from Coimbatore, Calicut and Madurai for marketing. They are *kanakambara* (crossandra), *mallige* (jasmine), *sevanthige* (chrysantheum), *gulabi* (rose), *sugandharaja* (tube rose), *chendu huvu* (marygold), *kakada* (jasmine sp) and some others. The K.R. Market is the principle place for the flower trade and the agriculturists bring their flowers to the commission agent's *mandis* (stalls), who in turn sell them to the retail string flower sellers. From the sale proceeds, the commission agent retains his commission of 12 paise per rupee and the balance amount is paid to the grower. There are regular flower stalls in K.R. Market, Russel market and mini-markets which are mostly manned by men. Beautiful garlands and flower strings are made in various sizes and designs. The rates vary from Rs.10 to Rs. 80 per pair. In addition, ready-made plaited *moggina jade* (jasmine plaits) to adorn the plaited hair of women is the speciality of the string flower makers. They are sold at Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per piece. Women workers in hundreds are preparing flower strings in their habitats and sell them in different localities and eke out a living. They have their regular customers who pay them once in a month. The rate of flowers fluctuate from time to time depending on the supply position. On the whole flower selling, as an occupation has provided constant work to hundreds of women. Flower garlands are sold at doors at times by teenagers.

Plying Autorikshaws

In the public transport sector of Bangalore City, about 11,574 (1988) autos are playing a very crucial role in transporting goods and passengers from one end to the other every day. They began plying from 1950, when ten vehicles were issued licences by the City Corporation in that year. This place has the distinction of having highest number of autorikshaws in the State and in the process they have replaced the old horse carts. They are plying in the City, its suburbs and as far as Kengeri, Yelahanka, and Krishnarajapuram townships. The auto plying has provided jobs to more than 15,000 drivers and related workers, who include literates, illiterates and a few graduates. A big chunk of them are owner-cum-drivers. On the other hand, a substantial number of drivers are getting the autorikshaws for hire from the actual owners, on payment of Rs. 50 to Rs.60 hire charges per day. They run autos for fixed hours and themselves meet the expenditure on petrol, oil and minor repairs. The net income of the auto- drivers, may range from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 per day. Week-ends and festivals will bring less cheers to the automen. In these days, more people of lower economic strata are taking up auto plying profession.

Real estate agency

Very few real estate deals are directly settled without middlemen in a vast city like Bangalore. The brokers in the real estate transactions are linking the seller and buyer by acting as go between them. They are mainly instrumental for the sale and purchase of properties worth crores of rupees every year. For securing accommodation for commercial, industrial and residential purpose (on rent as well), the desiring persons have to register their names with the brokers, on payment of certain fee. At the same time they should furnish particulars about the property, locality in which it is required and affordable price, etc. When the deals are finally clinched, the brokers will collect two percent of the property value or the agreed amount as commission from the buyers. An estimated 2,000 brokers are operating in Bangalore, of whom many are reputed and have established regular offices. Agents helping to fix a house for rent charge a fee for every house examined by the party, and take a commission from both renter and rentee after the deal is struck. Estate Agency is a flourishing business.

Lock repairing

Lock repairing engages about 150 full time workers in the city and most of them are Muslims. Lock repairers are mostly found at K.R. Market and Russel Market and others have scattered all over the city. Generally they sit at a fixed place with tool kits. They are experts in repairing all types of locks and shape duplicate keys. For similar work, they visit houses, offices and other establishments and on such occasions charge more. Average daily earnings of the lock repairers may range from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30, and many of them are not working on Sundays. To supplement their income, they repair umbrellas, battery operated torch lights, zips and other such items.

Astrologers

The astrologers play a prominent part in the life of the orthodox. Bangalore has about 1000 persons following astrology as the main avocation, according to a rough estimate. Arranged marriages are mostly finalised only after consulting an astrologer who matches the horoscopes. A new dimension has been added to the age old vocation with the introduction of computers. Among the different categories of astrologers, astro-palmists, astro-medical advisers, *swaranadi* interpreters, numerologists etc., can be mentioned. The way-side fortune tellers collect Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 as remuneration from the customers. Some of those who carry caged parrots or other birds who help picking printed forecast cards. They are called *gini shastradavaru*. They charge one rupee for the customers for each forecast card picked by their parrot. There are about a dozen *nadi jyothishya* Astrologers in the city who claim to read narrate all the details pertaining to a customer from the old palm leafs. They charge a fee of Rs. 25 or some times more for such services. Several

astrologers claiming to be well-versed in the *mantra* and *yantra* branch, are performing *shanti homas* (expiatory rites), *raksha bandhanas* and *yantra bandhanas* for the success of customers in life and to check the influence of hostile plantets. On such occasions, the astrologers are getting remuneration up to Rs.400 and on special cases even more. Some of the computer astrology units are being run by the trained operators. They cast charts (horoscopes) and provide predictions in writing. They also help in match making. Their charges range from Rs. 32 to Rs. 452. There are water diviners helping to locate underground water resources. They charge upto Rs. 500 to fix water points. *Anjana* is a black substance made from herbs, by some professional and this peculiar art is in use to locate lost valuables, missing persons or cattle. It is said that normally children in the age group of twelve and below, not attaining maturity are used as a medium and are asked to stare at the nail or leaf anointed with *anjana* or box to get the clues on the subject. A remuneration ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 is charged for such services. In Bangalore, regular classes are being conducted on astrology at five places. The famous *Astrological Magazine*, monthly, is being published from Bangalore.

Beauty Parlours

One of the recent professions, the legacy of modern life, is the running of the beauty parlours. The beauty parlours are entirely managed and run by experienced women beauticians with good educational background. There are some Chinese women too engaged in this profession. Services provided in the parlours are bridal dressing, hair-do, skin treatment, hair cutting etc. The fee for bridal cosmetics varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. For routine skin treatment Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 and hair cutting Rs. 6 to Rs. 20. About Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 initial capital is required to start a well furnished beauty parlour.

Jalagars

Extracting gold from the dust collected in front of shops of goldsmiths and dealers is the occupation of Jalagars who number about 500 in the city. The Jalagars are the hereditary workers in this vocation hitherto, but in recent years, the scavengers and others too have taken to it. Generally, the Jalagars go to the lanes where goldsmiths and melting units work, sweep in front of their shops to collect dust and also silt from the drains. By adding water to the silt and mud mixture placed in a iron pan, the substance is stirred and muddy water is thrown out. This is repeated several times to see that no dust particle remain in the mineral particles. In the next process, the iron contents are separated from mineral particles with a magnet. The silver and copper contents are burnt in the heating process by nitric acid. Finally, the gold residue is purified by mercury. The Jalagars work in batches and on rotation system. Monthly earning of each worker varies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000. Throughout the year they have work.

Rag Picking

Rag picking is a widely practised occupation in Bangalore engaging more than 2,000 men, women and children. It is a common sight to see rag pickers on the streets, collecting waste paper, old bottles, metal pieces, discarded containers etc. and filling them into the gunny bags. These persons belong to the lower strata of the society and are mostly pavement dwellers and slum dwellers. The rag pickers start their routine in the morning, and move from place to place to collect materials from the dust bins, streets and garbage dumps. Later, they carry waste material load on their back to the nearest retail shop. They get 50 paise per kg of torn paper and earn about five to ten rupees per day. The contribution of rag pickers to the re-cycling of waste paper materials is not small and from it are manufactured packing materials, egg trays and other items. It is estimated that there are more than 300 retail shops and 36 registered wholesale dealers engaged in purchasing waste materials. The rag pickers are more prone to diseases and sores due to unhygenic conditions under which they work. Adding to their woe is the ten to fifteen km walk every day with increasing load on their back. An organisation that has taken up the rehabilitation of rag pickers is REDS (Ragpickers Education and Development Scheme) and it came into being in 1985 at Bangalore. Of the two centres of the REDS, one is providing shelter to 70 boys who are run-away pavement dwelling children and youth. The other centre is acting as a vocational training centre. A majority of the rag pickers are in the age group of 8-20 years.

In addition, considerable numbers follow certain traditional and non-traditional occupations also. They include jurists, journalists, photographers, launderers, dry cleaners, presser (ironing cloth), hair dressers, barbers, maids and other house keeping service workers, *malis* (gardeners), building caretakers, watchmen, sweepers and cleaners, quarrymen, spinners, weavers, knitters, tanners, tailors, dress makers, sewers, upholsterers, shoe-makers and leather goods makers, carpenters, masons, repairers of cycles, blacksmiths, plumbers, sheet metal workers, wall painters, sign board painters, keepers of nursery (selling saplings), dyers, *pan-beeda* makers, repairers of watches and clocks, welders, potters, glass engravers and etchers, rubber and plastic product makers, printers, book binders, photo engravers, repairers of petromax and stoves, sweet meat sellers, butchers, floor mill keepers, tinsmiths, milk sellers, printing ink manufacturers, paper cover makers, newspaper sellers, kerosene hawkers, lottery ticket sellers, tonga pliers, cartmen, lime stone burners, brass and coppersmiths, photo framers, brick makers, physicians and surgeons (in allopathic, Unani, Ayurvedic and homeopathic faculties), tender coconut sellers, bar benders, building workers, cinema house workers, hotel wrkers (cooks, suppliers, cleaners), shop assistants, salesmen sports coaches, sports goods makers, turners, drama equipment hirers, drama make- up men, cinema production technicians, garrage keepers (vehicle repairers), offset technicians, document writers and watch buffers, band masters and players, firewood, charcoal and cow-dung cake makers, well drillers, tool makers, machinery

assemblers, electrical fitters, wireman, electronic workers, architects, surveyors, draftsmen, civil, mechanical and electrical engineers, tourist guides, repairers of radio and T.V., *pani-puri* sellers, ice candy peddlers, interior decorators, circulating library keepers, keepers of library of video cassetts and audio casettes, wet grinders, flour mill keepers, xerox unit keepers, job typists, makers of packing material (agarbathi, saree boxes, jewellery boxes etc.), pandal decorators, contractors for catering (for marriage and other parties), *shamiyana* and furniture hirers, canvasser of consumer products, tiffin carrier deliverers, video cameramen, taximen, travel agents, transport agents, auto consultants, screen printers, computer operators, etc.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Bangalore District has been economically a highly advanced region in Karnataka. The district derives lion's share of its income from secondary and tertiary sectors, agriculture and allied activities being only of minor consequence, excepting in Anekal taluk and a portion of Bangalore South taluk. Likewise, in the district generally, urban population dominates the rural population; similar is the case regarding workers. Bangalore City, the State capital is the major urban centre with all the virtues and vices of urbanisation. The vast growth of the city has created several socio-economic problems. The ecological imbalance due to the increased vehicular traffic, high-raise concrete buildings, polluted atmosphere, the congested habitations and slums have posed a threat to the planners of the city.

WORKERS

The working population of a district exerts a sizeable influence on the production of goods and services while its composition directs the line of production. Though the first census was said to have taken place in 1841, followed by the next in 1851, no figures about the working population in the district are procurable. Like-wise, the quantum of working force in the district during census periods of 1871 to 1891 is also not readily available. However, during 1871-1881, workers of different categories and working in various lines of production particularly under professional, commercial and industrial classes had concentrated in the city of Bangalore. In 1871, out of 2,063 workers in transport sector, 1,187 of them were in Bangalore. Nearly 24,556 workers in the domestic category belonged to the town and Cantonment of Bangalore in 1881. Similarly, workers who were engaged in houses and buildings, work connected with books and chemicals were mostly found in Bangalore. Out of 1,589 bamboo workers in 1881 in the district, 1,335 workers were in Bangalore alone.

The present Bangalore district which was carved out in 1986, of erstwhile Bangalore district comprised of Bangalore South and North taluks and Anekal

taluk. The growth of working pupulation of the district from 1901 to 1981 was phenomenal with the figures in the bracket being the percentage of workers to total population: 1,26,295 (38.97) in 1901, 1,41,706 (33.71) in 1921, 1,98,188 (37.84) in 1931 and 1,88,002 (28.14) in 1941. The working population for 1951 in the district excluding the figures of Anekal taluk was 3,32,828, being 31.01 per cent of the population. In 1961 and 1971 census years, the number of workers and their percentage to total population respectively were 4,86,544 and 34.4 in 1961, 6,31,362 and 30.21 in 1971, and in 1981, the corresponding figures were 10,15,407 and 30.36. The absolute figures have remarkably increased though not being the case of percentage. The taluk-wise number of workers in the district was as follows from 1901 to 1981.

Year	Bangalore city and TBA	Bangalore North	Bangalore South	Anekal	Total
1901	61,857 (38.89)	41,493* (39.52)	- -	22,945 (38.19)	1,26,295 (38.97)
1921	88,797 (37.39)	37,045* (29.99)	- -	15,864 (26.73)	1,41,706 (33.71)
1931	1,07,450 (35.06)	61,990* (41.25)	- -	28,748 (42.92)	1,98,188 (37.84)
1941	1,16,854 (28.73)	24,284 (27.32)	24,563 (25.82)	22,301 (28.87)	1,88,002 (28.14)
1951	2,48,705 (31.93)	45,400 (29.65)	38,723 (27.42)	NA NA	3,32,828 (31.01)
1961	3,51,564 (32.14)	48,961 (39.62)	35,138 (41.32)	50,881 (45.31)	4,86,544 (34.39)
1971	4,52,490 (29.37)	61,281 (33.30)	74,833 (31.73)	42,758 (32.99)	6,31,362 (30.21)
1981	7,34,684 (29.67)	1,02,453 (31.27)	1,21,080 (32.26)	57,190 (34.55)	10,15,407 (30.36)

Note:- a) The figures of 1951 are exclusive of Anekal taluk; b) * indicates the figures of undivided Bangalore taluk; c) Bangalore South and North taluks exclude the newly added hoblies in 1986; d) the figures in the brackets are the percentage of workers to total population of the taluk, and e) TBA means Trust Board Area.

The concept of marginal workers was introduced in 1981 and in addition to the main workers as mentioned in the above table, the district had 23,579 marginal workers of which 14,057 were female workers and 9,522 being male workers. Between 1901 and 1981, workers in the district had increased by 703.9% as against the increase of population by 931.9%. Between 1941 and 1981, the percentage increase of workers as against the percentage increase of population given within

the brackets was 440.1 (400.7) in Bangalore district, 528.72 (508.8) in Bangalore City Corporation and Trust Board Area, 321.9 (268.6) in Bangalore North taluk, 392.9 (294.5) in Bangalore South taluk and 156.4 (114.3) in Anekal taluk.

The working population of the district had been dominated throughout this century by males only, the females constituting a minority. However, the city of Bangalore including the Trust Board area had provided work to a sizeable proportion of female workers in each decade compared with the proportion in any other taluk. In 1901, 58.8 per cent of the total female workers in the district had been working in the city and TBA, the remaining being spread over in other taluks. In the other decadal years, it was 60.0 in 1921, 40.1 in 1931, 63.1 in 1941, 48.3 in 1951, 57.6 in 1961, 70.7 in 1971 and 70.2 in 1981 in the city and Trust Board area. The area-wise rate of work-participation (percentage of workers to total population in each sex) in the district was as follows.

Percentage of Female workers to Female population

Year	Bangalore City and TBA	Bangalore North	Bangalore South	Anekal	District
1901	16.16 (60.75)	10.84* (67.92)	- -	10.53 (66.15)	13.36 (64.05)
1921	14.39 (57.91)	12.75* (46.52)	- -	10.31 (42.86)	13.31 (52.56)
1931	14.00 (54.07)	21.81* (59.77)	- -	20.84 (64.39)	17.17 (56.97)
1941	5.90 (49.25)	4.46 (48.51)	5.42 (45.33)	5.84 (51.08)	5.63 (48.81)
1951	8.21 (52.87)	7.12 (48.46)	9.89 (43.96)	- -	8.29 (51.09)
1961	9.49 (51.98)	18.23 (58.35)	23.76 (57.63)	28.12 (61.68)	12.67 (53.61)
1971	6.85 (49.13)	6.82 (55.84)	8.54 (52.89)	7.95 (56.66)	7.11 (50.60)
1981	8.43 (48.74)	7.65 (51.70)	11.40 (51.25)	12.24 (55.54)	8.88 (49.65)

Note: a) The figures of 1951 are exclusive of Anekal tq; b) * indicates the figures of Bangalore undivided taluk; c) Bangalore South and North taluks exclude the newly added hoblies in 1986; d) The figures in the brackets are the percentages of male workers to male population; and e) TBA means Trust Board Area.

In respect of the urban and rural composition of the working population, the former has exceeded the latter in number in the district. The Bangalore City and Trust Board Area had good majority of the urban workers of the district. In 1901, as much as 61,857 (48.98%) workers lived in the city and Trust Board Area. In the

later census years, the number of workers in the city and TBA were 88,797 (62.66%) in 1921, 1,07,450 (54.22) in 1931, 1,16,854 (62.16) in 1941 and 2,48,705 in 1951. During this period of 50 years (*ie.* 1901-1951), female workers in the city were a minority. Between 1961 and 1981, the urban population as also the urban workers outnumbered the rural population and also the rural workers in the district. Out of 4,86,544 workers in 1961, urban workers were 3,97,100 (81.62%) in number and in 1971 and 1981, their number increased to 4,96,748 (78.68%) and 8,74,736 (86.15%) respectively. This supremacy of urban workers in the district was due to the contribution of Bangalore City and TBA only unlike the taluk figures. The taluk-wise strength of urban and rural workers during 1961 and 1981 in the district was as follows.

Taluk/Area	1961		1971		1981	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Bangalore City & TBA	3,51,564	-	4,52,490	-	7,34,684	-
Bangalore North	30,796	18,165	22,356	38,925	66,273	36,180
Bangalore South	9,231	25,907	16,399	58,434	67,499	53,581
Anekal	5,509	45,372	5,503	37,255	6,280	50,910
District	3,97,100	89,444	4,96,748	1,34,614	8,74,736	1,40,671

Some comparative percentages of workers under rural and urban areas for 1961, 1971 and 1981 in the district are given in table I at the end of chapter.

Migration of Workers:

Migration to the District is mostly confined to the Bangalore agglomeration and it is insignificant in other parts of the District. The total migrant workers in the Bangalore City and Trust Board area were 2,02,548 (Males: 1,74,005 and Females: 28,543) in 1961 forming about 57.6 percent of the total workers. The sex- wise percentage of migrant workers to total respective workers was 57.4% for males and 58.9% for females. Among the migrant workers in the city, 34,466 (17.0%) were born else where in the District, 56,054 (27.7%) were born in other Districts of the state, and 1,07,682 (53.2%) were from other states of the country, the remaining percentage being from other countries. Among the other states, the percentage of migrant workers from Madras (Tamilnadu) was 62.3%, followed by Andhra Pradesh 15.0%, Kerala 14.3%, Rajastan 1.8% etc. (In 1961, place of birth was considered as the criteria)

In 1971, out of the total workers of 4,87,920 in the Bangalore Agglomeration, 2,59,770 (53.2%) of total workers were migrant workers and out of the migrant workers, 2,34,605 (90.3%) were males and 25,165 were females. Out of migrant workers, 46,280 (17.8%) were from within the district, 89,720 (34.5%) from other

districts of the State, 1,21,735 (46.9%) from other states and 2,035 (0.8%) from other countries. Among the states from which the workers migrated, Tamilnadu (58,785) contributed majority, followed by Kerala (19,610), Andhra Pradesh (18,235), Maharashtra (4,795), Rajastan (3,890) etc. (In 1971, the place of last residence was the criteria for a migrant). In 1981, total migrants for the reason of 'employment' to the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration were 2,95,340 males and 32,456 females (total 3,27,796) of which 55,968 (50,787 M + 5,181F) were from with in the district, 1,26,939(1,14,479 M + 12,460F) from other districts of the state, 1,43,482 (1,28,779 M and 14,703 F) from other states of the country and the remaining from other countries. In respect of other states, migrants for this reason from Tamilnadu were 73,636 followed by Kerala: 29,222, Andhra Pradesh: 22,725, Maharashtra: 4,978 and Rajastan: 3,564 etc. Migrants from Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal had also been significant.

Note: M = males, F = females.

LIVELIHOOD CLASSIFICATION

In the early census years prior to 1901, various occupation were existing and were grouped into a) professional, b) domestic, c) commercial, d) agricultural, e) industrial and f) industrial and non-productive classes. During 1901 census, cosiderable changes in the occupational classifications were effected. From 1911 to 1941, twelve sub-classes in the livelihood classification were maintained. The number of workers in the district under each sub- class during 1921 to 1941 is tabulated as under:

Sl. No.	Sub-Class	1921	1931	1941
1)	Exploitation of the surface of earth	42,901	68,157	47,409
2)	Extraction of minerals	4	21	190
3)	Industrial occupation	28,652	43,008	42,540
4)	Transport	4,702	5,738	5,701
5)	Trade	17,616	24,058	25,082
6)	Public force	9,043	7,082	12,597
7)	Public administration	4,725	6,354	7,412
8)	Professions and liberal arts	5,745	6,563	9,322
9)	Persons living on their income	3,234	3,761	6,328
10)	Domestic services	10,987	12,282	8,101
11)	Insufficiently described occupations	12,359	19,141	20,983
12)	Unproductive services	1,738	2,031	2,337
	Total	1,41,706	1,98,196	1,88,002

In the district, workers in the former two categories came mostly from the taluks of Bangalore and Anekal (excluding the Bangalore City and Civil and Military Station) whereas in the City and C&M Station, workers in the above two categories constituted only 11.3% in 1921, 7.2% in 1931 and 9.8% in 1941. Further, major proportion of workers of the sub-classes III to XII were from Bangalore City and C&M Station comprising 84.9% in 1921, 78.9% in 1931 and 79.9% in 1941. The percentage of workers in each sub- class from 1921 to 1941 is given in table II at the end of the chapter.

In the district, Bangalore City and C&M Station (later identified as Bangalore City Corporation and Trust Board Area) has majority of workers of the district belonging to each of the occupational sub-class excepting 'exploitation of animals and vegetation' during the early decades. Likewise, between the South and North Bangalore taluks the North taluk had the majority of workers in each of the sub-classes of livelihood excepting the above mentioned 'exploitation of animals and vegetation' as evidenced in 1941 census. During the decades of the later half of this century, agriculture as an occupational medium had a declining prominence in the district. Between 1961 and 1981, the number of workers under various livelihood classification as per the format of 1981 pattern was as follows:

Classification of workers	Rural/ Urban	1961	1971	1981
Cultivators	Urban	21,867	4,519	8,500
	Rural	57,644	56,567	54,237
Agricultural labourers	Urban	5,350	4,468	8,083
	Rural	11,851	29,364	33,938
Household industries	Urban	18,925	14,809	26,008
	Rural	4,551	2,798	3,338
Others	Urban	3,29,912	4,72,952	8,32,145
	Rural	36,444	45,885	49,158
Total	Urban	3,76,054	4,96,748	8,74,736
	Rural	1,10,490	1,34,614	1,40,671
	Total	4,86,544	6,31,362	10,15,407*

Note: a) * Figures are exclusive of 23,579 marginal workers, and b) above figures do not include the figures of the added four hoblies.

Between 1961 and 1981, agricultural labourers have increased in number. The workers in manufacturing, trade, commerce, etc., have undergone a glaring increase. The taluk wise total workers under each livelihood class as per 1981 census pattern was as given in table III at the end of the chapter.

The percentage of workers in each of the classifications in 1961, 1971 and 1981 respectively was 16.4, 9.6 and 6.2 under cultivators, 3.5, 5.4 and 4.1 under agricultural labourers, 4.8, 2.8 and 2.9 under household industries, and 75.3, 82.2 and 86.8 under 'others' which included such occupations as manufacturing, trade, communication and transport, etc. Majority of the workers of the district lived in urban area following mostly such occupations of manufacturing in industries, trade, communication, transport and other occupations of secondary and tertiary sectors. Only Anekal and Bangalore South taluks had been dominated with workers depending on cultivation and agriculture labour. Workers in each livelihood class under sex-wise bifurcation in urban and rural areas, and also their percentage to respective total sex-wise population in the area within brackets during 1961 to 1981 were as shown under table IV at the end of the chapter.

The taluk-wise number of workers in each livelihood class revealed that the 'Other' category workers had more than doubled over the decades of 1961 to 1981, excepting in Anekal taluk where the increase was not as much. The following table gives the percentage of workers under each category to the total workers of the respective area:

Taluk	Year	Cultivators	Agri. labourers	House-hold industries	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bangalore City & TBA	1961	5.23 (1.68)	1.28 (0.41)	4.35 (1.40)	89.13 (28.65)
	1971	0.51 (0.15)	0.57 (0.17)	2.78 (0.82)	96.14 (28.23)
	1981	0.26 (0.08)	0.16 (0.05)	2.84 (0.84)	96.74 (28.70)
Bangalore North	1961	26.98 (10.69	4.39 (1.74)	4.51 (1.79)	64.12 (25.40)
	1971	23.91 (7.96)	11.94 (3.98)	3.15 (1.05)	61.00 (20.31)
	1981	13.16 (4.12)	8.79 (2.75)	2.32 (0.73)	75.73 (23.68)

continued

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bangalore South	1961	50.42 (20.83)	9.10 (3.76)	4.06 (1.68)	36.42 (15.05)
	1971	29.37 (9.32)	18.52 (5.88)	1.15 (0.36)	50.96 (16.17)
	1981	18.40 (5.94)	14.11 (4.55)	2.10 (0.68)	65.39 (21.09)
Anekal	1961	59.34 (26.89)	14.44 (6.54)	8.91 (4.03)	17.31 (7.84)
	1971	51.83 (17.10)	23.55 (7.77)	5.21 (1.72)	19.41 (6.40)
	1981	43.84 (15.14)	25.83 (8.92)	6.23 (2.15)	24.10 (8.33)

Note:- The figures in the brackets are the percentages to total population of the area/taluk.

Classification of migrant workers under major Industrial Classes

In 1961, out of 2,02,548 migrant workers in the City and T.B.A of Bangalore, 4,180 (1,423 M + 2,757 F) were cultivators, 1,635 (980 M + 655F) were agricultural labourers, 1,645(1,161 M + 484 F) in mining, quarrying, livestock, fishing etc., 7,105 (3,830 M + 3,275 F) in household industries, 55,506 (50,512M +5,094F) in manufacturing, 11,864 (9,697 M + 2,167 F) in construction, 26,699 (24,545 M + 2,154 F) in trade and commerce, 9,772 (9,591 M + 181 F) in transport, storage etc., and 84,042(72,266 M + 11,776F) in others. Out of the total of migrant workers from other states of the country who were 1,07,682 in number, manufacturing was followed by majority being 31,423 and 45,835 in others. Among the migrant workers working in manufacturing, Madras (22,628) topped the list followed by Andhra Pradesh: 4,199, Kerala: 3,592 etc., (In 1961, place of birth was the criteria for a migrant)

In 1971, out of the total migrant workers of 2,59,770, workers under various categories of industrial classification were 1,160 (1,090 M + 70F) under cultivators, 990 (850M + 140F) under Agriculture labourers, 1,695 (1,485 M + 210F) under livestock, forestry, fishing etc., 125 (115 M + 10F) under mining and quarrying, 5,170(4,040M + 1,130F) in household industries, 80,070(74,980 M + 5,090F) in manufacture, 11,180 (9,795 M + 1,385F) in construction, 49,650 (47,200 M + 2,450F) in trade and commerce, 28,540(25,755 M + 2,785F) in transport, storage and communication and the rest in others. Out of the migrant workers from the States of the country, categories of manufactures, transport, storage and communications and other services attracted large numbers. (In 1971, the place of last residence was criteria for a migrant). In 1981, migrant workers on the basis of the Division of N.C.O were compiled taking 20% of the sample enumeration blocks and the following statistics were estimated for the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration. According to this data, the total migrant workers in 1981 were estimated to be 2,82,177 of which 2,66,137 were males and 16,040 were females. According to classification of occupation Division, the following number were estimated.

Division	Details of the Divisions as per N.C.O.	Migrant workers in 1981 Male	Female	Total
01	Professional, Technical and related workers	28,285	3,879	32,164
02	Administrative, Executive and Managerial	21,225	433	21,658
03	Clerical and related	39,439	3,479	42,918
04	Sales workers	24,331	523	24,854
05	Service workers	28,616	2,662	31,278
06	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, loggers etc.	2,090	154	2,244
07 08 09	Production, Transport, Equipment etc., related workers	1,08,998	4,271	1,13,269
10	Workers not classified by occupation	13,153	639	13,792
	Total	2,66,137	16,040	2,82,177

Note: M-male, F= female.

WAGES

Wages influence the demand for goods and services and the increasing wages in recent decades have affected the price-level in general and also the cost of production. The post-war years followed by the economic plan periods have witnessed steep rise of wages in almost all the categories of employment.

Cash payment was in vogue even from the earlier centuries though barter prevailed mostly. During the 13th century, *gadyanas* (Hoysala *gadyanas* were of 62 grain gold) were used to pay the wages. Around 1220, a priest was paid ten *gadyanas* annually and a cook six *gadyanas*. Around 1291, wage had been reduced considerably to some categories of employment in temple services. The rates were six *gadyanas* to a priest, two to a cook, four to an attendant, two to water carriers and ten to twenty *gadyanas* to an officer in charge of the granary in the temples.

Around 1800, Buchanan who travelled in and around Bangalore City observed that wages per month paid in *fanam* were about six to a male labourer and five to a female worker in general. (A *fanam* was equal to 5.2 grains of gold). Bangalore city, at the time of his stay was famous for textile industry and the master weavers

would employ two to five servants who were paid on piece-rate basis. Workmen employed to manufacture cotton cloth with silk borders earned daily about a *fanam* or eight pence. Those who worked on silk entirely earned less than a *fanam* or about 6 d to 6¾ d. Weavers of muslin cloth earned higher wage-rate. A labourer at finer work could gain a *fanam* a day and a worker on coarse work would earn about three pence a day. Weavers of *romals* (turban or head-dress) and hand-kerchiefs were rather poorly paid. They worked on contract basis, usually earning four to five pence a day.

Around the 1850s, the wages got appreciated and particularly steep rise was seen during the 1860s. Between the 1860s and the 1870s the wages had almost doubled. Around 1872-73, in Kengeri taluk higher wage rates were ruling due to its proximity to Bangalore city. In Kengeri and Uttarahalli maganis male coolies would get ten to nineteen paise per day and six to ten paise by female coolies. During these decades, wages were also paid in kind and in which case the market value of the grain would be approximately equal to cash-wages. The hire charges for a plough and a pair of bullocks were Rs. 0.31 per diem, while a bandy with bullocks for agricultural purposes was available for Rs. 0.50 per diem. Around 1882-83, Jala hobli of the present urban district would have almost the same situation as its then taluk headquarters and in that hobli the wage rate for a labourer was about eight paise or four seers of *ragi* during the harvesting period. When a worker was employed for a year, he got four *khandies* of ragi or six rupees. A female worker for weeding work would be paid eight paise per day and ten paise would be paid to a male worker for the same work. The ploughmen would get about 38 paise a day provided they supply plough and bullocks.

Between 1890 and 1895, the average wage rate had gone up from 17 paise to 34 paise per day respectively for the unskilled and from 63 paise to 75 paise per day for the skilled category. However, during the next decade of 1900 to 1905, the wage rate decreased a little from 75 paise to 50 paise for the skilled workers and in the case of the unskilled workers the rates increased from 30 paise to 50 paise almost equalling the wage- rates for the skilled workers.

During the period of economic depression of the 1930s, the wages for agricultural labourers went down to 25 paise at the minimum and ranged upto 50 paise in different areas of the district. Virtually the wages showed a gradual upward trend simultaneously with the price level which began rising from the start of the II World War. After the II World War, the political independence and the economic planning and a host of other factors which were the causes of the rise of prices of essential commodities caused rise in wage rates. During the harvesting period due to greater demand for workers, the labourers would be given a meal in addition to the cash wages. In areas with greater proximity to the Bangalore City, the wage rates were higher than in the villages farther to the city. In respect of non-agricultural workers, the wage rates would be normally more. Between 1930 and 1960, the percentage increase in wage rates was approximately 430 in Anekal and 440 in Bangalore North and South taluks. The annual average wage-rates per day during

the period of the 1930s to 1950s have been given as recorded by the revision settlement officers:

in rupees per day

Year	Agricultural labourers			Non-Agricultural labourers		
	Anekal	Bangalore North	Bangalore South	Anekal	Bangalore North	Bangalore South
1930	0.33	0.37	0.37	0.33	0.50	0.50
1934	0.33	0.50	0.50	0.33	0.63	0.63
1937	0.33	0.75	0.75	0.33	0.75	0.75
1939	0.33	0.75	0.75	0.33	1.00	1.00
1941	0.37	1.00	1.00	0.37	1.25	1.25
1942	0.44	1.00	1.00	0.44	1.25	1.25
1947	0.44	1.25	1.25	0.44	1.50	1.50
1949	0.69	1.25	1.25	0.69	1.50	1.50
1952	0.81	1.25	1.25	0.81	2.00	2.00
1955	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	2.00	2.00
1956	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	2.50	2.50
1958	1.12	2.00	2.00	1.12	3.00	3.00
1960	1.12	2.00	2.00	1.12	3.00	3.00

The above table indicate that the wage rate was always on the upward trend and further, the wages were comparatively higher in the taluks of Bangalore than in Anekal taluk. Around 1960, the farm workers employed on yearly payment basis would get about Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 in cash besides the daily meals, two pairs of knickers and shirts together with some petty allowance to meet their sundry expenses. In subsequent decades to 1960, wages registered upward trend in all fields of work due to rising prices and also consequent rise in the cost of living for various reasons. The general expansion of the economic activities of the State due to execution of plans, huge investments by the government and also by the private sectors magnified the demand for labour with consequent effect to increase the wage rate in general. The trade union movement which gained tremendous momentum during the latter half of the century supported the labour force in protecting them against the exploiting employer which ultimately resulted in agitations and industrial disputes culminating in higher wage rates.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has been collecting annual average wage rates for both agricultural and non- agricultural labourers in the district selecting a few villages in each taluk. Since Bangalore (Urban) district was very recently carved out (in 1986), the average wage rate per day so far collected, related to the erstwhile district of Bangalore. Between 1967 and 1975, the wages for a male field labourer increased from Rs. 2.13 to Rs. 3.93, from Rs. 1.48 to Rs. 3.08 for a female and from Rs. 1.12 to Rs. 1.96 for a child labourer. During the same period, the wages per day of skilled workers increased from Rs. 5.08 to Rs. 6.35 for a blacksmith, Rs. 5.76 to Rs. 7.29 for a carpenter. From 1976 and onwards, wage

rates were collected for different jobs in agricultural operations which were classified as A, B, C and D according to the nature of work. Between 1976 and 1985, the average wages (in rupees) varied from 4.45 to 7.83 for A Class, 3.65 to 7.31 for B Class and 2.00 to 5.55 for C Class on dry lands, from 5.25 to 7.74 for A, 4.50 to 7.76 for B and from 2.20 to 5.52 for C Class on wet lands. The rates varied on garden lands from Rs. 2.20 to Rs. 6.50 in 1976 for A to D Class of work with corresponding increase to Rs. 7.34 and Rs. 9.25 in 1984 for respective classes.

In 1986, the annual average agricultural wages (in rupees) for various jobs in this (urban) district for men (for women in brackets) ranged from 6.00 to 14.12 (5.00 to 8.00) on dry land, from 6.00 to 10.93 (5.00 to 8.00) on wet land and 7.50 to 11.40 (6.50 to 10.33) on garden land for jobs of Class 'A', from 8.00 to 11.00 (6.50 to 9.00) on dry land, 8.00 to 11.20 (6.50 to 9.00) on wet land and 9.50 to 10.00 (8.00 to 9.00) for garden land for jobs of Class 'B' and 5.75 (5.00) for jobs of Class 'C'. In 1988, average wages (Rupees) had increased considerably under corresponding categories. They ranged from 10.00 to 20.00 (8.00 to 10.00) on dry, wet and garden lands for Class 'A' jobs, 15.00 to 20.00 (10.00 to 18.00) on each kind of land for Class B jobs and 7.00 (6.00) for jobs under Class 'C'.

Monthly wages or salary system was in vogue during the last quarter of the 18th century. Under Tipu's new administration, an Amildar's pay was 10 pagodas (52-grain gold coin), five to a Sheristedar and two to a *gumasta* or *munshi*. Similarly in the Asof's (governor) cutchery, the Asof's pay ranged between 50 and 60 pagodas and that of other officials was between 25 and 30 to a Sheristedar, eight to a gumasta, five to a kazi and two to a shorff. Around 1800, a Gowda (village headman) was paid two pagodas a month or 20 fanams. Buchanan during his travel in this tract in 1800, observed that a farm servant was paid 10 fanams a month. (A spinner at the wheel earned as much, he also says). Around 1835, a trooper in Mysore horse was paid a salary of Rs. 20.00 per month. Between 1855 and 1865, the monthly average pay of postal runners and postmen worked out to be Rs. 7.00. Later on in 1870, the pay was increased. By 1904, the pay range was Rs. 9.00 to Rs. 15.00 and between 1905 and 1913, the range of pay was Rs. 10.00 to Rs. 20.00. During 1862-63, Bangalore, Anekal and Kengeri taluks existed in the district of which the first and the last two taluks were respectively considered as first and fifth class taluks. Therefore, the pay of an Amildar of Bangalore taluk was Rs. 250.00 per month and that of the amildar of other taluks was Rs. 100.00. Similarly, the salary of Paishkar was Rs. 75.00 and Rs. 40.00 and that of Sheristedar Rs. 50.00 and Rs. 35.00, that of Munshi Rs. 25.00 and Rs. 20.00 in respective taluks of Bangalore and other two taluks. In respect of Kandachar police also, the pay of officials differed in Bangalore from other taluks. A *killedar* would get Rs. 50.00 and Rs. 30.00, a *daffedar* between Rs. 8.00 and Rs. 7.00 and peons between Rs. 5.00 and Rs. 4.00 in respective taluks. During the early part of the 20th century, several departments came into being. In Police Department, around 1921-22, a Constable's salary was from Rs. 12 to

Rs. 16, a *daffedar*'s salary from Rs. 21 to Rs. 24, Sub-Inspector's salary from Rs. 46 to Rs. 56 and that of Police Inspectors being from Rs. 68 to Rs. 150.

In the Medical department, in 1871, a 'passed medical pupil' was paid Rs. 16.00, who later on was promoted as Hospital Assistant on a pay of Rs. 25.00. Around 1886, a Surgeon and an Assistant Surgeon was paid Rs. 350.00 and Rs. 100.00 respectively. In 1888, a post of Sub-Assistant-Surgeon on Rs. 70.00 with an allowance of Rs. 30.00 was created. In 1897, a S.A.S was paid Rs. 80.00 and Rs. 75.00 to a Lady Doctor. By 1911, the pay range of S.A.S was from Rs. 30.00 to Rs. 60.00. After re-organisation in 1918, a Medical graduate was started on Rs. 80.00 in the scale of Rs. 80- 5-100.

In the education department, prior to 1860, the lowest pay of a village school master was Rs. 5.00. Subsequently, the pay was raised to Rs. 7.00, Rs. 8.00, and Rs. 10.00 in 1900, 1907 and 1908 respectively. After the I World War, the lowest pay was Rs. 15.00 and in 1920, it went up to Rs. 20.00 inclusive of high price allowance. During 1914-15, the teachers in Anglo-Vernacular Schools were paid Rs. 20.00 in the scale of Rs. 20-1-25. Additional teachers when required were appointed on Rs. 30.00 in District places and on Rs. 25.00 in other schools. In 1929-30, a post-graduate was allowed Rs. 50.00 in the scale of Rs. 40-2-50. From 1941, a few primary school teachers were given a graded scale of Rs. 15-1-20 which was extended to all the teachers in 1944. In secondary and lower secondary schools, during 1941, the graduates and non-graduates were allowed the minimum scales of Rs. 35-3-65-5-100 and Rs. 20-1-35 respectively. In 1947, Rs. 60.00 for graduates and Rs. 40 for under-graduates were allowed at the minimum of the scale.

The post-war years of the II World War and the later decades witnessed a series of revisions of pay scales effected by the State Government to its various categories of employees. Prior to the implementation of equated pay scales after Reorganisation, which was made effective from 1.1.1957, a peon earned Rs. 18.00, a primary school teacher Rs. 30.00 per month as their salary. In other categories, the pay was Rs. 40.00 to a II division clerk and Rs. 60.00 to a I division clerk. The following table gives a picture of the movement of minimum basic pay of some common categories of employment periodically:

Basic pay in rupees

Category of employment	As on 1st January					As on
	1957	1961	1970	1977	1982	1.7.86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Peon	25	50	65	250	390	780
Daffedar	30	55	80	280	410	810
Driver	45	70	80	280	450	870
Police Constable	30	65	80	300	490	960
Police Head Constable	40	85	90	400	630	1,190
Primary Teacher	50	80	100	340	550	1,040

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				300	490	960
Typist	55	80	90	300	490	960
Clerk I Division	75	110	130	400	630	1,190
Graduate Assistant	75	130	175	500	750	1,400

Note: In addition to the basic pay, D.A. H.R.A. C.C.A., etc., will be paid in addition.

Minimum Wages

Several issues such as exploitation of workers by employers, seasonal unemployment prevailing in agriculture and manufacturing sectors, barter exchange mostly carried on in rural areas etc., have compelled the Government of India to enact the Minimum Wages Act to ensure security and protection to the wage earners. The State Governments were empowered to fix and revise the minimum wages as and when they found the need. In this district, almost all the employments for which the Act has been made applicable to, have existed in varied degrees of importance. However, a few prominent employments are dealt with briefly.

Agriculture sector has limited importance in the district. The minimum wages as revised from 12.7.1988 for various agricultural operations ranged (in rupees) from 12.00 to 15.20 for work on dry lands, 13.25 to 16.40 on wet lands, 14.50 to 16.40 on garden lands for 'A' Class works, 12.00 for 'B' Class works on all types of lands and 12.60 to 17.65 for 'C' Class of works. The jobs have been classified as A.B.C and D, the details of which could be got from any labour office. The residential labour was fixed at Rs. 227.00 with food and clothing and Rs. 287.00 without them per month. *Film* industry is very prominent particularly in Bangalore City where all the sectors of the industry like production, distribution, exhibition, studio sectors, etc., are covered. With effect from 25.4.84, the minimum wages, in Bangalore City which comes under Zone I, for various categories of employment ranged (in rupees per month) from 268.90 to 467.50 in exhibition sector, 368.95 to 467.50 in production and distribution sectors, and from 381.85 to 467.50 in studio sector. In other places and touring talkies, the wages were fixed from 268.90 to Rs. 397.55 per month. In respect of employment in *residential hotels and eating houses* in Bangalore City (Zone A), the minimum wages had been fixed from Rs. 285.00 to Rs. 425.00 with effect from 14.6.1986 and in other places, the range was from Rs. 247.00 to Rs. 380.00. If food was served, Rs. 90.00 per month in Bangalore City and Rs. 75.00 in other places would be deductible.

Public Motor Transport workers had been fixed the minimum wages from 24.5.1984 ranging from Rs. 390.00 to Rs. 420.00 for operational staff, Rs. 360.00 to Rs. 420.00 for ministerial staff and from Rs. 270.00 to Rs. 430.00 for workers in workshops. *Tiles manufacturing* is a popular industry in the district and its various employments had been fixed minimum wages as revised from 11.3.1987 and at the maximum level, the wages per day fixed were Rs. 22.00, Rs. 20.00 and Rs. 16.00 for the skilled, semi- skilled and the office staff, and for the unskilled respectively. In respect of *Agarbathi industry* which has been widespread in the district as a labour intensive production unit, the minimum wages per day as revised from 5.6.1984 were ranging from Rs. 1.55 to Rs. 3.55 for the bathi rolling, Rs. 8.60 to Rs. 10.95 for packing, piece-work rate of Rs. 1.35 to Rs. 4.90 per maund for case packing and Rs. 9.50 for others. The monthly wages for the office staff ranged from Rs. 243.00 to Rs. 362.00. *Hospitals and Nursing Homes* came under the Act from 26.10.1987 and the minimum wages per month ranged from Rs. 500.00 payable to a scavenger/gate-keeper and Rs. 1,136.00 to doctors with graduate qualification. The *Engineering industry,* excluding the workers in automobile and foundry came under the Act from 18.2.1987 and the daily wage-rate in the industry was fixed (in rupees) at 30.00 and 26.00 for the highly skilled, 21.00 and 16.50 for the skilled, 16.50 and 13.50 for the semi-skilled and 15.00 and 12.50 for the unskilled in Bangalore City and in other places respectively. The workers in the *Recreation Clubs* were covered by the Act from 26.10.87 and the monthly wages of various categories of workers ranged from Rs. 494.00 to Rs. 602.00 and for the manager, it was fixed at Rs. 777.00. *Bakery* was also covered by the Act from 26.10.1987 and the monthly wages fixed were from Rs. 363.00 to Rs. 500.00 in Bangalore City Agglomeration and from Rs. 325.00 to Rs. 450.00 in other places and for the managers, the wages in respective areas were Rs. 600.00 and Rs. 500.00. *Tailoring* in Bangalore City has gained prominence and its workers in the City and other places respectively were allowed the minimum wages (in rupees) of 18.00 and 14.50 to the highly skilled, 17.00 and 14.00 for the skilled, 15.50 and 12.00 for the semi-skilled, 14.00 and 10.50 for the unskilled and the office staff with 14.50 and 11.00 per day.

The above cases of employments are from only a few important industries and the Labour Commissioner in Bangalore can be consulted for details about other industries covered by the Act. Besides the basic minimum wages, cost of living allowances would also be payable to workers at the rates prescribed by the Act. Despite the enforcement of the Act, now-a-days, wages are fixed as per the mutual agreements between the employer and the employee in many cases, or between the management and the trade unions. Frequent revisions are effected based on the mutual agreements to the satisfaction of workers and their demands. The current wages of workers in some establishments in Bangalore City and other places are given in table V at the end of the chapter.

EMPLOYMENT

Men and women would be employed in temples for various services since long ago on monthly or annual remuneration either in cash or kind and both. Even land grants for services rendered in temples had been in vogue. Construction of temples, fortifications, construction and repairs to tanks and tank-bunds involved many skilled and unskilled workers. During the 13th century, several traditional crafts and occupations particularly building activities, quarrying, engraving, jewellery

works, leather works, wood and bamboo works, manufacture of lime and salt, trade and commerce, pottery, brick-making, smithy, toddy tapping, animal husbandry, etc., provided employment to many. Textile industry including *kambli* weaving provided employment to a very large section, being next only to agriculture. Women in every household (except among brahmins) were engaged in spinning and the wages of a day-long spinner was as much as that of a farm labourer, says Buchanan in 1800. Collection of forest products helped considerable rural folk and tribals to earn their livelihood.

Around 1800, Bangalore City was looked upon as an important trade centre with ample scope for employment in various production and service sectors. Transportation of commodities on bullock carts and pack animals like bullocks and asses provided employment to many. Weaving of silk and cotton fabrics and dress making had engaged a large number of the work force and this vocation encouraged several small industrial units in spinning, reeling, twisting, dyeing, cloth-printing, desiging, tailoring, etc. Buchanan estimated that about 5,000 looms existed in the city itself. But due to import of machine made yarn by 1810, hand spinning had to be totally given up, throwing thousands of women into penury. Leather tanning and oil extraction from oilseeds had assumed importance during this period giving employment to many. The weavers also existed in large number in Sarjapur of Anekal taluk.

During the period of Mark Cubbon, after 1834, many employment opportunities were created for the skilled and unskilled workers when several public works between 1831-1856 such as construction of new roads for Bangalore, a few industrial establishments besides agriculture, laying of telegraph lines from 1853 and onwards, improvement of irrigation works, tanks and administrative reforms were implemented. In 1841, the Kamatis who did reparing and services, the *khalihats* who did general services were as a body turned over to the Maramat Department. The years of 1849-50 however proved bad from the point of textile looms since due to the policy of the government, the large number of employees were thrown out of employment as the number of looms decreased from 5,000 in 1800 to about 2,921 in 1849-50. During the administration of L.B. Bowring, several departmental reforms and also the opening of new departments increased white collared employment. Several original works taken up during 1862-63 such as town building, markets, paving and streets, lighting, water supply, sewerage, etc., involving Rs. 16,420.00 in Bangalore petta had benefited several job seekers. The taxes on shops, looms, oilmills around 1860 which amounted to more than Rs. 2.06 lakhs indicated that there had been a large number of establishments involving ample employment potential. Prior to 1872, Sarjapura of Anekal taluk had weavers in great number. Kengeri which was a taluk around 1872 had a flourishing silk factory but due to the out-break of an epidemic attacking the silk worms, the industry dwindled. In the taluk about this period, 70 cloth looms, 80 *kambli* weaving units, 15 iron forges, 40 gold smith shops, 22 oil mills and 199 miscellaneous shops had

employed many labourers. Collection and carrying of fire wood, casual labour and hiring the cart when not engaged in agriculture were the main bread earning jobs to a large proportion of population.

Famine relief works around 1876-78 provided jobs to thousands of workers and many skilled craftsmen sold their looms and tools and joined these public works since wages were regular and assured. The 1891 Census mentioned several employment categories which existed then, a few notable among them being priesthood, temple service, toddy tapping, trading, gold smithy, tailoring, weaving, livestock rearing, pottery, oil pressing, fishing, leather works, stone dressing, etc. The latter half of the 19th century did not witness any brisk or long strides in industrial development. With only a few mills during the end of the century, the number of hands employed in the industrial sector formed only 3% of the industrial population. However, it was only after 1900, Bangalore saw isolated growth spots, due to cropping up of a few more factories, consequent upon the entry of foreign capital and technology. Further, the growth of infrastructure, transport, additional roads, highways, bridges, construction of two railway stations *ie.* city and Cantonment stations in 1892 gave a major thrust to employment sector.

The development of trade and industries together with hydro- electric power in the early decades of this century increased the employment potential particularly in Bangalore. The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co. Ltd. established in 1884, Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. in 1894, Government Industrial Workshop in 1897, Shimoga Manganese Co. Ltd. in 1907, Mysore Chrome Tanning Co. in 1908, Bangalore Printing and Publishing Co. in 1916, the Government Soap Factory in 1918, Mysore Metal Industries in 1919, Mysore Asbestos Products Co. Ltd. in 1920, House Building and Engineering Co. in 1924 and many others created industrial class of employment. The 1930s and later years during the II World War witnessed several industrial establishments coming up in the city. (See chapter V) Besides, a large number of small scale industries and textile looms had made significant contribution to the employment sector.

According to 1941 Census, the City and the Civil and Military Station had about 739 organised industrial establishments employing 21,986 workers in the organised sector in addition to many rural and cottage industries having several thousand workers which existed in the taluks of Bangalore and Anekal.

As per the return of large industrial establishments given by the Department of Industries in 1945 (see chapter V) and in 1947 (the figures of 1947 being given in brackets), the average number of workers employed daily in about 146 (261) perennial establishments was 37,591 (35,717) the break-up being 15,693 (17,813) textiles, 13,813 (8,323) in engineering, 738 (716) in mineral and metals, 362 (1,215) in food, drink and tobacco, 829 (1,001) in chemicals and dyes, 730 (813) in paper and printing, 2,700 (2,445) in processing of wood, stone and glass, 1,007 (1,494) in hides and skin processing and 1,719 (1,897) in miscellaneous establishments.

By about 1950-52, there had been significant increase in the workers' strength in industries of both organised and un- organised sector due to increased number of industrial establishments and expansion of some others. The number of workers in some industrial establishments around the period were as follows: 7,486 in Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co. Ltd., 3,700 in Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., 3,100 in Minerva Mills, 1,400 in Government Electric Factory, 6,400 in Hindustan Aircraft, 526 in Government Porcelain Factory, 400 in Mysore Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., 300 in Mysore Playwood Corporation etc. Besides, a large number of factories had employed workers ranging from 50 to 200. Weaving was a very big industry in the city, providing employment to about 13,000 workers having about 8,000 looms. Besides industrial labour, employment in transport, services and public utilities had been increased in the city and still promised ample scope for future development.

With the advent of planned economy, in the 1950s and onwards, Bangalore (Urban) district had an exclusive advantage of quick expansion in the sectors of industries, trade, transport, communication and other services, with consequent increase in employment potential. Since, out of many industrial establishments that were located in the erstwhile Bangalore district, majority had been in the Bangalore City and its surrounding South and North taluks of Bangalore, the number of employment in the erstwhile Bangalore district and its increase from time to time could be a fair indicator of the growth of employment in the (Urban) Bangalore district as well. In 1957 and 1958, there were more than 504 and 524 perennial factories in the erstwhile district respectively wherein about 64,973 and 65,673 persons were working. In 1959, the daily average number of workers in the factories of erstwhile Bangalore district was 40,220 and about 18,945 workers were in the shops, commercial establishments, restaurants and theatres.

In 1972, the registered factories in the erstwhile district increased to 1,406 with the increase of employment to 1.49 lakhs and in 1975, the respective figures were 1,747 and 1.69 lakhs. In this (urban) district alone, the number employed in the organised sector in 1975-76 and 1976-77 was respectively 3.03 and 2.798 lakhs. The Institute for Social and Economic Change in Bangalore in its study on 'Regional Disparities.....' had mentioned that during 1979-80, the (Urban) district had about 2.16 lakh workers on the role in 6,059 manufacturing units inclusive of 2,912 small scale units.

During the 1980s, a phenomenal growth of employment in the organised sector could be perceivable, and in 1983-84, there were 3,843 registered factories with 3.16 lakhs being employed in them. In subsequent years, the corresponding figures increased to 4,208 registered factories and 3.32 lakh workers in 1985-86, 4,372 and 3.42 lakhs in 1986-87 and 4,480 and 3.52 lakhs in 1987- 88.

Employment of women and also the number of Government servants have increased substantially in the recent years in this (Urban) district. According to the

1980 economic Census, the number of women employment in non-agricultural activities was 1,01,221 in the erstwhile district of Bangalore. The women employees of the erstwhile Bangalore district working in organised sector (both public and private establishments) as on March 1977 was about 39.3 thousands and increased to (thousands) 52.2 in 1981-82, 52.6 in 1982-83, 53.4 in 1983.84, 56.8 in 1984-85, 59.9 in 1985-86 and 59.6 in 1986-87. Major proportion of these employees were from the organisations located in Bangalore City and also surrounding area and out-growths. The recent increase in the number of employees of the fair sex was attributable to the growing urbanisation and technological inventions in the economy and consequent need to support the family economically.

The (Urban) district of Bangalore has employees of State Government in greater number, more particularly in Bangalore City and its out-growths since the former is the seat of the State Government. More than 75% of the State Government employees in the erstwhile district are employed, in general, in the Agglomeration of Bangalore. In 1959, the number of employees in the erstwhile district was 31,290, and in 1961 and 1962, the number of employees in respective years were 33,741 and 33,064. In 1963, the number increased to 35,591 of which, 27,814 were in Bangalore City only. In 1967, the number increased to 41,060 comprising 32,251 employees in the city and in 1968, the employees in the city were 32,850. Between 1980 and 1984, the employees of the State Government pertaining to Bangalore erstwhile district had increased from 57,364 in 1980 to 64,409 in 1984, whereas during the same period, the total number of employment in public sector branches including the Central and State Governments, Quasi- Government and Local Bodies had increased from 2.46 lakhs in 1980 to 2.79 lakhs in 1984.

Employment Exchanges in the city which have the jurisdiction of their activities over the entire erstwhile district and some of them even with State-wide jurisdiction, have assisted the job seekers who have registered in them. These exchanges with the year of the set-up are, a) Sub-Regional Employment Exchange (for S.S.L.C. and above qualification, graduation in 1957), b) District Employment Exchange (General), established in 1960 (for below Matric), c) District Employment Exchange (Technical), bifurcated from the 'b' in 1976, d) Special Employment Exchange in 1963 separately for the Physically Handicapped, e) Professional and Executive Employment Exchange in 1967 and f) State Special Exchange for the SCs and STs in 1976. The last two exchanges have the jurisdiction all over the State. Besides these, two more exchanges, each attached to Bangalore University and Agricultural Sciences University in Bangalore have been giving vocational guidance service. Since the Directorate of Employment and Training in Bangalore and its subordinate offices are not compiling the statistical information, exclusively for the Bangalore (Urban) district, some particulars relating to the erstwhile Bangalore district are furnished. The department is of the opinion, that major proportion of these figures related to the Urban district.

Year	Persons on the live Regi.-ster	Total regd. for the year	Vacancies notified in the year	Place-ments effected in the year	Percent-age of place-ments to no. of vacancies notified
1961	23,643	45,153	5,996	3,967	66.16
1962	29,790	51,924	6,436	4,959	77.05
1963	29,468	53,281	11,417	4,957	43.42
1964	32,940	46,209	6,175	3,448	55.84
1965	38,924	57,337	10,082	5,074	50.33
1966	43,591	56,854	5,739	3,233	56.33
1967	49,839	61,491	5,278	3,543	67.13
1968	57,281	57,053	6,598	4,630	70.17
1969	57,100	59,348	6,501	6,787	104.40
1970	69,825	65,895	8,583	4,582	53.38
1971	72,984	71,033	10,868	5,589	51.43
1972	87,093	67,356	10,843	5,348	49.32
1973	89,970	59,106	12,247	4,211	34.38
1974	90,309	62,591	11,022	5,269	47.80
1975	1,10,845	59,964	6,814	3,079	45.18
1976	1,45,713	61,179	9,695	4,706	48.54
1981	1,99,722	54,139	12,210	5,821	47.67
1982	2,18,087	60,372	14,016	5,123	36.55
1983	2,31,332	68,852	13,412	4,091	30.50
1984	2,45,478	67,528.	11,313	4,352	38.47
1985	2,89,668	61,784	9,070	5,343	58.91
1986	3,34,352	58,366	11,250	3,592	20.82
1987	3,37,688	68,703	9,306	3,163	33.99
1988	3,59,473	64,189	7,615	3,515	46.16
1989*	4,03,822	69,415	6,005	2,681	44.65

*upto October 1989

The registration had gradually increased during the period from 1960-61 to 1988-89 though a little fluctuation was perceivable in intermediate years. It was significant to note that during the same period, the percentage of placements to the vacancies notified had decreased particularly during the 1980s and little improvement in recent years. The annual percentage increase of the number in the live register ranged from less than 1.0 in 1974 to 31.4 in 1976. The percentage rise was comparatively high in 1962 (25.9), 1965 (18.2), 1970 (22.3), 1972 (19.3), 1975 (22.7), 1976 (31.4) and 1985 (18.0) and was comparatively low in 1971 (4.5), 1973

(3.3), 1974 (0.3) and 1987 (1.0). In 1989, even upto October 1989 already a 12.34% increase of persons was on the live register along with 8.1% increase of the registrations over the previous year of 1988.

In 1984, the job seekers who have been on the live register under educational break-up, were about 2.46 lakhs which increased to 3.6 lakhs in 1988 and as at the end of October 1989, the figure went upto 4.04 lakhs in the district of erstwhile Bangalore. The table VI at the end of the chapter gives the number of employment seekers as on the live register under several categories of educational levels from 1984 to Oct. 1989.

Employment particulars about the physically handicapped as given by the Directorate indicated that between 1981 and 1989 (upto October 89) the number in the live register had increased from 2,531 to 4,364 in the corresponding years. The number of physically handicapped employment seekers who were assisted to get employment through the exchange cumulatively from 1981 to 1989 (October 89) was 1,365 as against the cumulative registrations of 7,355 employment seekers in the corresponding period.

PRICES

Buchanan during his stay in Bangalore from 22-6-1800 to 2-7-1800 has given a vivid account of Bangalore as a busy market for innumerable articles of consumption brought from within the State and also from near and far off countries. The average price of certain commodities per hundred weight ruling then at Bangalore was as follows: (price in pounds, shilling, pence). Betelnut (deshavara) 3-0-8¼, sandal wood (I sort) 1-15-1, cardamom (gettadu) 14-11-8, asafoetida (multany) 29-11-4, dates (green I quality) 1-9-2, saffron (cashmere) 350-1-2, nutmegs 29-11-4, cloves 35-1-8, raw silk (white China) 73-8-7¼, camphor (1st sort) 23-6-8, sugar (Madras) 2-18-4, jaggery (best) 0-13-1¼, tin 5-2-1, lead 1-9-2, zinc 2-18-4, copper 7-5-10, quick-silver 23-6-8, honey 0-17-6½, bee's wax 4-7-8½,, stick lac (cleaned) 2-0-10, alum 2-6-8, opium 46-13-4, tamarind 0-4-4½, and coconuts per 100 nuts 0-6-8½. Milk was sold at three seers for a fanam or 2¾ pence an ale quart. In respect of grains the price per bushel was 0-2-6½ for salt, 0-1-2 for ragi, 0-6-5 for rice of best quality and 0-2-9 for coarse rice and 0-5-6 for wheat. Black blankets or *kamblies* brought from Madhugiri, Sira, Chatrakal (Chitradurga), Bellary, etc., were sold in Bangalore and their price varied from four fanams to 15 pagodas or (in pounds) 0-2-9¼ to 3-3-6¾. Most of them were valued less than a pagoda or 0-6-8½, (pounds). While speaking of drawing animals, the bullocks used in cotton trade were the best animals costing 15 to 25 pagodas or 5-0-8½ to 8-7-10¾ pounds. The oxen employed in transporting betelnut, pepper, etc., cost four to five pagodas or 1-6-10¼ to 1-13-7 pounds. An ass cost from 1½, to 2 pagodas or 0-10-¾ to 0-13-5¼ pounds. Weaving and selling of cotton, silk clothes being very prominent in Bangalore, the average price of certain type of clothes manufactured for common

sale at Bangalore had been as follows: (in pound-shilling-pence) from 9- 0-9 to 1-6-10¼ for a saree, 1-13-7 to 0-13-5 for *kirige,* 4-0-7 to 1-3-6 for blouse piece, 3-13-10½ to 1-0-13¾ for dhotra all made of silk, from 2-0-3½ to 0-10-1 for saree, 1-6-10¼ to 0- 8-¾ for *kirige,* 1-13-7 to 0-10-1 for blouse piece all made of cotton mixed with silk with figures pattern, from 1-13-7 to 0-5- 4¼ for saree, 0-13-5 to 0-2-0 for *kirige,* 1-13-7 to 0-5-4¼ for *dhotra,* 1-0-13¾ to 0-3-4¼ for *khana* all made of plain white cotton cloth with silk borders, from 0-13-5 to 0-10-1 for saree, 0-6-8½ to 0-2-0 for *kirige,* 1-0-13¾ to 0-5-4¼ for blouse piece made of coloured cotton cloth with silk border. The price of finer varieties of goods made to order were many times more than the highest price mentioned above and even the clothes manufactured by different weaving communities like the Devangas, Shalay, Shaynagaru, Togataru, Whalliaru, etc., differed in prices and cubits.

During the span of 1845 to 1875, there had been moderate fluctuations in the prices of the staple food grains in Bangalore taluk though after 1864-65, they were more pronounced. However, the communication facilities in the city of Bangalore and the nearby villages helped the prices to be stable and decrease the fluctuations to some extent. The prices of certain common food grains and other commodities for certain years during 1845 to 1870 were as follows in the taluk of Bangalore:

Year	In seers per rupee			Rate per 100	Rupees per maund	
	Rice	Ragi	Kulthi	Coconut	Supari	Jaggery
				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P
1845-46	18	55	31	-	5.88	0.82
1850-51	20	70	51	-	4.25	0.63
1852-53	26	78	53	-	4.50	0.82
1854-55	16	50	40	2.38	4.56	0.88
1858-59	11	23	23	2.94	5.88	1.69
1863-64	11	28	23	3.00	7.56	1.19
1866-67	6	10	10	6.06	9.50	2.25
1869-70	9	31	27	3.50	8.19	2.00

The annual average prices of ragi, rice and jaggery during the latter half of the 19th century (as per Survey and Settlement Report) were almost the same in Yelahanka, Krishnarajpur, Begur and Vartur maganis when compared to strikingly contrasting prices in Kengeri and Uttarahalli maganis. The figures of prices, in the next page are worth noting:

Year	Yelahanka, Krishnarajapura, Begur and Vartur maganis			Kengeri and Uttarahalli maganis		
	Rice	Ragi	Jaggeri	Rice	Ragi	Jaggeri
1852-53	26	78	0.81	64	90	1.00
1854-55	16	50	0.88	40	64	1.00
1857-58	13	40	1.62	42	40	1.50
1859-60	11	22	1.31	28	24	1.44
1863-64	11	27	1.62	30	35	1.25
1864-65	9	30	1.56	22	39	1.63
1866-67	6	10	2.25	15	13	2.28
1869-70	9	31	2.00	30	38	1.64
1872-73	10	47	1.48	31	59	1.37
1875-76*	13	27	1.46	-	-	-

Note:- Ragi and rice: in seers per rupee; Jaggeri: in rupees per maund; *figures refer to Begur and Vartur maganis only.

In respect of Anekal taluk, rice and *ragi* were obtainable at 47 and 90 seers respectively per rupee in 1871-72. Around 1876-77, the price increased and only 22 and 16 seers of rice and *ragi* could be obtained. In later years, these fluctuations were moderate. The number of seers of rice and *ragi* per rupee respectively was 42 and 80 in 1872-73, 22 and 16 in 1876-77, 17 and 18 in 1878-79,29 and 30 in 1881-82, 35 and 48 in 1883-84, 37 and 35 in 1886-87 and 28 and 39 in 1889-90. The highest price ruled during 1877-78 and 1878-79 which were the years of famine. The partial failure of rains during 1875 and 1876, followed by the famine caused the prices to rise high by more than 3 to 6 times the ordinary rates. Between 1873 to 1916, the prices were rising and the rise was 105% for rice. In the case of other commodities, the percentage rise was 24.2 for wheat, 52.1 for jowar, 162.9 for *ragi*, 245.2 for *kadalai* and 45.1 for *turdhal.* The following prices were ruling during those years for certain food grains and commodities of common use:

in rupees per maund of 3,200 tolas

Year	Rice common	Wheat	Jowar	Ragi	Kadalai	Turdhal	Salt
1873	3.03	4.63	1.88	0.97	1.66	4.06	2.88
1876	4.12	4.04	2.25	2.28	2.47	2.66	2.99
1882	3.52	3.45	1.45	1.45	1.24	2.41	3.34
1885	4.11	3.74	1.98	1.50	2.07	3.29	3.35
1888	3.43	3.94	1.68	1.18	3.21	2.50	4.31
1892	5.29	5.36	2.58	2.17	4.48	4.04	3.97
1904	3.60	3.46	NA	1.31	3.54	4.99	3.36
1913	7.27	6.40	4.00	2.95	4.98	6.49	2.30
1916	6.22	5.75	2.86	2.55	5.73	5.89	2.54

* These prices are the annual averages for the erstwhile district of Bangalore. NA: Not available.

During the above period, the highest and the lowest price respectively in rupees per maund of 40 seers were 7.27 in 1913 and 2.80 in 1875 for rice, 6.73 in 1915 and 2.98 in 1895 for wheat, 4.60 in 1877 and 1.39 in 1883 for jowar, 4.74 in 1877 and 0.97 in 1873 for *ragi*, 6.15 in 1915 and 1.11 in 1881 for gram (*kadalai*), 8.73 in 1915 and 2.11 in 1881 for *turdhal* and 4.31 in 1888 and 2.10 in 1908 for salt.

The prices in 1879 were very low in Bangalore, according to the conversations of old pensioners who lived in 1929 as overheard by the author Glen Hicken of the book 'Beautiful Bangalore'. The author mostly refers to the prices of non-vegetarian food stuffs and fruits. Good beef was available at 12 to 16 lbs. a rupee, mutton at 5 to 6 lbs. a rupee, eight to nine measures of rice per rupee and gingelly oil at Rs. 0.37 to 0.50 per lb. Among the fruits, peaches were available at one rupee per 100, best mangoes at Rs. 2.00 per 100 and 16 lbs of straw berries or rasp berries per rupee. There would be happiness and contentment in life it being very simple without any care for the morrow. The post-war years after the I World War had not been much affected regarding the prices of commodities which were considered to be very low even during the last years of the 1920s. The cost of living was said to be cheaper in Bangalore than at any other place in the country.

In 1929, the Russel Market was the Chief market of the City besides the two other markets. Glen Hicken referring to the ruling prices of meat, vegetables, etc., (in rupees and paise per lb) has written as follows: Beef at 0.15 to 0.19, mutton at 0.31 to 0.37, shin at 0.06 to 0.25 each, fish and prawns at 0.31 to 0.44, pork at 0.37 to 0.50, fowls at 0.50 to 0.75 each, ducks at 0.50 to 1.25 each, eggs at 0.50 to 0.56 per dozen, chickens at 0.31 to 0.44 each. In respect of vegetables, the price was as follows (in rupees and paise): Cabbage 0.03 to 0.12 each, beans 0.06 per lb., cauli-flower 0.10 to 0.12 each, green peas 0.12 per lb, onion 0.05 per lb, spring onions 0.02 for a bundle of 5 to 6, turnips 0.06 for a dozen, brinjal 0.12 per lb, potatoes 0.06 per lb, lettuce 0.06 per dozen, carrot and raddish at 0.06 per two dozen, beetroot 0.12 per dozen, and knolkhol 0.06 for nine. Milk was sold at three to four seers a rupee and an ounce of butter could be procured at Rs. 0.14 or one anna and three pies. Fruits were plentiful and available very cheaply during the respective seasons. The price of a few kinds in rupees and paise was: apple at 1.00 to 4.00 per dozen, Australian apple at 6.00 to 12.00 per dozen, bael fruit at 0.12 each, bull's heart (*rama phala*) at 0.37 to 1.00 per dozen, cashewnuts at 0.06 to 0.12 per dozen, custard apple at 0.12 to 0.37 per dozen, jack fruit at 0.19 to 0.50 each, lemons at 0.19 per dozen, *rasapuri* mangoes at 2.00 to 4.00 per 100, *badami* mangoes at 6.00 to 8.00 and mulgoa mangoes at 6.00 to 15.00 per 100, sweet melon at 0.06 to 0.19 each, water melon at 0.25 to 0.50 each, oranges at 0.75 to 1.50 per dozen, pine-apple at 0.12 to 0.19 each and the imported ones at 0.10 to 0.12 a lb, plantains at 0.06 to 0.19 per dozen, pomogranates at 0.75 to 2.00 per dozen, papayas at 0.06 to 0.25 each, straw-berries at 0.75 to 1.50 a lb and rasp-berries at 0.12 a lb. Rice was available at eight to nine measures (seers) a rupee and gingelly oil at Rs. 0.37 to Rs. 0.50 a lb.

The world-wide depression of the 1930s had caused a steep fall in the prices of agricultural commodities even in this district. During 1930 to 1939, a rupee would fetch on an average 21 seers of *ragi*, 12 seers of paddy in Anekal taluk and in subsequent years, the prices began to rise. In Bangalore North taluk, during the same period, the average quantity per rupee was 16.75 seers of *ragi* and 11.19 seers of paddy in the retail transaction. In Bangalore district the average quantity of principal food grains obtainable (in seers per rupee) was 6.80 (6.00) of rice of II sort, 14.70 (18.00) of *ragi*, 12.50 (12.60) of jowar and 6.8 (6.90) of gram in 1939-40 and the figures in the brackets being the quantity available in 1940-41. The average quantity in seers per rupee in Anekal and Bangalore North taluks for *ragi* and paddy were as follows:

in seers per rupee

Years	Anekal tq		Years	Bangalore North	
	Ragi	Paddy		Ragi	Paddy
1930-39	21.00	12.00	1930-41	16.75	11.19
1940-42	16.75	12.00	1942-44	15.00	7.50
1944-52	5.25	6.00	1945-46	10.50	5.56
1953-55	4.31	4.81	1947-50	8.38	4.75
1956	3.50	4.00	1951-53	6.31	3.75
1957-58	3.00	3.13	1954-55	5.25	3.13
1959	2.63	2.75	1956-57	4.19	2.69
1960	2.50	2.50	1958	3.50	2.50
			1959-60	3.13	2.31

With the introduction of rationing, rice, *ragi*, jowar were distributed at controlled rates. Prior to 10.4.1952, quantity fixed per rupee was 2.37 seers of rice (II sort), 2.00 seers of rice (I sort) and 4.5 seers of *ragi* or jowar. From 10.4.1952 and onwards, the quantity per rupee was reduced to 1.75 seers of rice II sort, 1.50 seers of rice I sort and 4.00 seers of *ragi* or jowar. Again from 16.8.1953, the price was increased and the rate per seer was Rs. 0.60 for rice II sort, Rs. 0.65 for rice I sort, and Rs. 0.30 for millets. From 22.3.54, price of rice (II sort) was revised to Rs. 0.47 per seer and that of wheat to Rs. 0.37 per seer. Around 1953-54 and 1954-55, respectively, a rupee fetched 2.09 and 2.35 seers of rice II sort, 3.63 and 4.80 seers of *ragi*, 3.54 and 4.44 seers of jowar and 1.90 and 2.55 seers of bengal gram in the open market indicating that in the latter year, the price-level was a little lower comparatively.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics collected the retail and wholesale prices of agricultural commodities under four categories namely cereals, pulses, oilseeds and others from 1962- 63 selecting a few representative villages of each taluk. The annual average retail prices of certain commodities of common use from

1963 to 1988 as existed in the district (inclusive of the taluks of rural district) are given in the table VII at the end of the chapter to serve as a fair indicator of the price movement.

Wholesale prices

Wholesale prices are considered to be more sensitive to changes in economic factors, changing policies of the government, production level of goods and services and many other factors. In the early days, commodity prices varied mostly due to agricultural and seasonal variations. But from 1905 and onwards, several factors of international importance have influenced them. During last years of the 19th century and particularly in 1897 in the erstwhile Bangalore district, price of 10 maunds of rice and *ragi* was Rs. 53.04 and Rs. 22.62 respectively. By 1904, the same quantity of rice and *ragi* was available for Rs. 35.46 and Rs.13.36 respectively. In respect of other commodities, the average price per 10 maunds (in rupees) in 1897 and 1904 respectively was 31.91 and 16.80 for gram (*kadalai*), 50.8 and 58.05 for gingelly, 409.49 and 342.85 for ghee, 63.23 and 58.04 for gur, 206.46 and 205.71 for cotton, 340.80 and 311.42 (inclusive of octroi of Rs. 103.00) for tobacco leaf, and 73.08 and 39.22 for turmeric. By 1913, the prices increased significantly to Rs. 70.00 for rice of 10 maunds and in respect of other commodities for 10 maunds, the average price (in rupees) was 28.92 for *ragi*, 31.17 for *kadalai*, 77.83 for gingelly, 654.98 for ghee, 342.86 for cotton, 240.0 (including octroi) for tobacco leaf and 154.98 for turmeric.

The economic depression had its impact on the wholesale prices also. A maund (3,200 tolas) of *ragi* and paddy respectively was available at Rs. 2.00 and Rs. 3.40 in 1930 in Anekal taluk on an average. These rates continued upto 1939 in the taluk. In the north taluk of Bangalore, the price of *ragi* was slightly more at Rs. 2.25 per maund, though price of paddy was almost the same. From 1940 and onwards, the price increased gradually and by 1960, the percentage of price-rise was about 590 in the case of *ragi* and 355 in the case of paddy in the taluks of Anekal and in Bangalore North, a rise of 433% for ragi and 400% for paddy was perceivable. The following table gives the trend of rise over the three decades of 1930 to 1960 in Anekal and Bangalore North taluks:

Average annual wholesale prices in rupees per maund (3,200 tolas)

	Anekal			Bangalore North	
	Ragi	Paddy		Ragi	Paddy
1930-39	2.00	3.40	1930-41	2.25	3.40
1940-42	2.25	3.40	1942-44	2.60	5.00
1943-45	7.50	6.80	1945-46	4.00	6.80
1953-55	9.50	8.50	1947-50	4.55	8.50
1956	11.40	10.60	1951-53	6.00	10.50
1957-58	13.30	12.80	1954-55	7.50	12.80
1959	15.20	14.90	1956-57	9.50	14.65
1960	15.50	15.50	1959-60	12.00	17.00

Between 1961 and 1968, there had been a visible appreciation in the price level. Though a shortfall in prices was noticed during 1969-70 and 1976-78, the trend was generally a rising one. As the wholesale prices for the exclusive Bangalore (Urban) district have not been computed, the wholesale prices of some commodities in the erstwhile district of Bangalore for some years were as follows as a general indicator of the trend:

Average wholesale prices in rupees per quintal

Commodity	1963	1971	1975	1976	1980	1986
Rice (coarse)	56.75	126.63	230.83	171.88	188.65	341.21
Ragi	35.08	74.92	156.50	114.88	119.75	188.43
Jowar	41.23	70.13	135.83	106.17	136.00	182.40
Horse gram	33.27	84.71	-	114.08	144.79	230.36
Gur I sort	92.78	144.17	240.21	231.46	337.30	437.20
Coconut/100	234.50	548.13	1023.96	950.63	1027.29	-
Groundnut oil	174.04	409.09	727.66	596.68	1038.57	1896.00
Potatoes	36.44	61.56	-	100.44	143.96	261.60
Onions	23.24	26.15	97.32	56.15	63.67	122.25
Dry chillies	275.94	483.00	1303.75	925.21	742.19	1359.33
Castor oil	184.32	436.82	-	636.79	849.46	1189.58
Tamarind	84.48	196.00	-	346.46	579.38	914.58
Plantains/100	7.06	10.75	-	23.93	16.67	35.29
Wheat	65.75	126.09	220.83	193.75	180.00	-
Bengal gram	52.19	107.73	248.73	178.71	336.75	490.77
Groundnut (unshelled)	58.67	128.83	234.48	213.38	291.88	414.72
Coconut oil	345.25	728.75	1072.50	1124.86	1747.40	-

Commodities in bulk arrive at the regulated market centres where they are either auctioned or sold through tendered quotations. In this district, the only market centre is at Yeshvanthpur and no restriction exists for the growers to take their produces to any market centre. In 1976-77, the annual average farm harvest price as it is so termed, of a few commodities at Yeshvanthpur centre was (in rupees per quintal) 105.00 for paddy, 125.00 for *ragi*, 110.00 for horse gram, 250.00 for groundnut (unshelled), 210 for jaggery, 700.00 for 1,000 coconuts, 280.0 for tamarind, 100.00 for potatoes, 80.00 for onions, 1,000.00 for dry chillies. In 1982-83 and 1987-88 respectively, the annual average farm harvest prices for certain commodities at Yeshvanthpur market (in rupees per quintal) were 360.0 and 438.8 for rice, 180.0 and 224.8 for *ragi*, 195.0 and 82.1 for horsegram, 420.0 and 333.9 for jaggery, 550.0 and 430.3 for tamarind, 270.0 and 187.9 for potato, 176.0 and 132.7 for onion, 1,000.00 and 746.1 for dry chillies and 1,600.0 and 2,750.0 for 1,000 coconuts.

Price stabilisation: During the economic depression of the 1930s, government concentrated on arresting the fall of prices of food and other essential commodities

in order to protect the growers. In the later half of the 1940s, measures to check the upward movement of prices had been taken, such as fixing the prices of essential commodities, setting up price-monitoring committees at the district level, establishment of a separate Department of Civil Supplies in 1942-43, introduction of quota system for distribution of essential food grains, etc. During 1944-45, promulgation of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, introduction of ration system in towns, imposing severe punishments to offenders of statutory Acts, etc., were enforced. Around 1946, decreasing scale of rations, opening free kitchens in scarcity areas, enforcing austerity measures, passing orders to regulate and control the supply and also prices of goods like cloth, paper, jaggery, bread, oil and oilseeds, potato, onion, tamarind, chillies, etc., were some of the important measures. From 1.7.1948, the statutory rationing was removed, but yet informal rationing continued. In 1949, the Department of Food Production was set up to ensure more effective implementation of the "Grow More Food" campaign which had been started in 1942 to discourage the growing of commercial crops in preference to food grains. From 1.1.1950, imported food grains on the basis of pool prices were supplied to the public and in 1950-51, ban on polishing of rice was imposed. The travelling public were prohibited to carry with them even small quantities of food grains. The statutory rationing was again called off from 12.8.1952 and procurement of rice through mill owners was started. From 1956-57, imported rice was supplied through public distribution system under price stabilisation scheme. Even today, there exists controlled supply of food grains, regulations relating to the licencing of dealership, display of prices and stock position of commodities, etc., in order to arrest the abnormal rise of prices. Of late, several fair price depots and janata bazaars are being operated in many places in whom the consumers could be more confident of their interests being safeguarded.

Land value

The value of land just like that of any other commodity has appreciated over these decades particularly during the last quarter of this century. Several factors like increased purchasing power on account of increased income-level, increased land-man ratio causing greater demand for land, industrial and urban development, craze for the status in the society as an owner of landed property, splitting of families into smaller and smaller independent units, have singly and severally caused the appreciation of land value. In a city like Bangalore which has a large area of surrounding out-growth, prices of sites have shot up steeply over recent decades. Similarly, the agricultural lands in the surrounding areas also are being quoted very high price in anticipation of their alienation to non-agricultural purpose.

In 1941, the Census Department conducted an economic survey of selected villages in this district in order to have an idea of the land value in the villages in general among other factors. According to the survey, the average value of dry, wet and garden land per acre in the villages respectively was (in rupees) 177.4, 367.7 and 455.5 in Nagavara, 61.6, 376.2 and 540.3 in Mallattahally and 44.8, 200.9 and

156.7 in Harohally (all of Bangalore North taluk), 156.4,342.6 and 260.0 in Kempapura, 33.7, 280.4 and 70.0 in Thattiguppe, 132.6, 183.7 and 336.2 in Kadugudi, 80.9, 162.7 and 333.3 in Bidarahally and 65.5, 97.2 and 284.0 in Dodderi (all of Bangalore South taluk), 114.5, 248.5 and 306.2 in Manchanahally, 115.8, 333.1 and 319.6 in Dommasandra and 117.4, 317.6 and 275.0 in Noshenur (all of Anekal taluk).

Prior to the II revision settlement around 1961, according to the enquiries made by the Settlement Officer the average sale value per acre of dry, wet and garden land respectively was Rs.753, Rs.2,250 and Rs. 1,400 in Anekal taluk, Rs. 826, Rs. 2,412 and Rs. 3,010 in Bangalore North taluk and Rs. 1,100, Rs. 2,695 and Rs. 4,711 in Bangalore South taluk. The city's proximity happened to be the fundamental factor for the higher averages in Bangalore South and North taluks.

Bangalore Development Authority (erstwhile City Improvement Trust Board) allots house sites, built houses to the general public in the City and Trust Board area. Around 1963, a site of 40' x 60' dimension was rated around Rs. 8.00 per Sq. Yd. In subsequent years, the allotment rates have increased depending on various factors. In 1975, the allotment rate per Sq. Yd. ranged between (in rupees) 14.00 and 22.50 for 20' x 30' sites, 28.00 and 45.00 for 30'x40' sites, 30.00 and 80.00 for 40' x 60' sites and 36.00 to 100.00 for larger sites. Rajamahal Vilas Extension layout had the highest value followed by H.A.L. II stage, the lowest being that of Banashankari II and III Stages. In 1982, the value in rupees per Sq. Yard, had increased to 60.00 for a 30' x 40', 70.00 for a 40' x 60', and 90.00 for higher dimension site. Between 1984 and 1986 respectively, the allotement rates of sites in various layouts per square Metre ranged in rupees from 78.00 to 180.00 for a 30' x 40', from 105.00 to 225.00 for 40' x 60' and from 105.00 to 112.00 in 1984 to 229.00 for a 50' x 80' site. In July 1987, October 1988 and May 1989, sites were allotted at Rs. 25,000/-, Rs. 28,000/-, and Rs. 33,600/- for a 30' x 40', Rs. 55,000/-, Rs. 58,000/- and Rs. 67,200/- for a 40' x 60' and Rs. 90,000/-, Rs. 98,000/- and Rs. 1,12,000/- for a 50' x 80'. The value of stray sites on allotment would be increased by 150 to 175% of the original rate depending on the development of the locality. Usually corner sites and of late middle sites are auctioned in which case a real market rate could be understood. The minimum and maximum bid rate per Sq. Mtr. of the site during the auction were Rs. 1,270/- and Rs. 1,418/- in 1984- 85, Rs. 1,000/- and Rs. 1,130/- in 1985-86, Rs. 507 and Rs. 1,187/-in 1986-87 and Rs. 1,188/- and Rs. 1,435/- in 1987-88. In 1989, the minimum and maximum rates (in rupees per Sq. Mtr.) quoted in the auctions were respectively 1,648/- and 2,879/- in Koramangala, 1,163/- and 2,510/- in HAL III Stage, 2,010/- and 2,948/- in HAL II stage, 1,219/- and 2,509/- in West of Chord Road, 1,456/- and 2,082/- in Banashankari II Stage, 1,450/- and 2,679/- in B.T.M., 1,556/- and 2,909/- in Raja Mahal Vilas, 1,702/- and 2,430/- in R.T. Nagar Layouts. The Bangalore Development Authority had auctioned also shop sites in 1989 and the average rate per Sq. Mtr. was Rs. 3,017/-in Koramangala, Rs. 5,288/-in HAL III Stage, Rs. 2,549/-in R.P.C. Layout and Rs. 4,742/- in R.T. Nagar. In the earlier years of 1984-85 to 1987- 88, the rates of Commercial sites were comparatively less ranging from Rs. 985/-to Rs. 1643/- per Sq. Mtr. in several layouts. B.D.A. paid compensation to land owners after their lands were acquired

for the formation of layouts and in 1988-89, the compensation paid per acre of land varied from Rs. 35,000/- to Rs. 63,000/- for dry, wet and garden land and at Rs. 20,000/-in respect of Kharab lands.

Price trends in Bangalore City

The trend of both the retail and wholesale prices in the City of Bangalore, correspond with the trend in the State as also the country. Further, a similarity in the movement of both retail and wholesale prices can also be perceivable. The wholesale prices of some commodities in 1952-53 was (in rupees per quintal) 30.73 for paddy (fine), 53.97 for rice (fine), 48.57 for rice (medium), 28.23 for wheat, 20.37 for jowar, 21.38 for *ragi*, 70.17 for gram, 52.07 for tur, 61.32 for *moong*, 63.67 for *urd*, 38.57 for *gur* (I sort), 92.00 for sugar, 137.82 for groundnut oil, 153.03 for castor oil, 191.47 for coconut oil, 161.19 for 1,000 coconuts, 15.96 for onions, 36.86 for potatoes 74.39 for turmeric, 44.67 for tamarind and 128.19 for dry chillies. The retail prices would be a little higher by 10 to 20 per cent to cover the marginal charges of profit, transportation, etc. During the 1980s, both the wholesale and retail prices had gone up considerably. The table VIII at the end of the chapter gives the wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities in Bangalore City between 1982 and 1988.

Consumer price index in Bangalore City as an indicator of fluctuations in prices reflects on the purchasing capacity of the consumer. Even the price index that is available indicates the cost of living in general. The following table gives the index for several heads of expenditure on 54 commodities in Bangalore City from 1923-24 to 1947-48:

Period as on July 1	Index					
	Food grain and Pulses	Oils and oil-seeds	Other food articles	Textiles	Others	General average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1924	196	197	180	206	160	183
1925	164	177	176	182	150	168
1926	168	159	181	151	133	159
1927	205	170	170	142	137	163
1928	162	163	176	151	149	161
1929	154	140	160	144	143	149
1930	154	120	141	127	137	136
1931	97	92	112	117	118	108
1932	100	107	113	108	107	108
1933	82	91	106	98	105	98
1934	102	84	106	97	104	100
1935	118	112	99	114	111	109
1936	102	104	98	111	114	105

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1937	103	107	105	117	125	112
1938	108	91	102	97	121	106
1939	112	97	102	106	123	109
1940	112	110	104	112	136	116
1941	125	100	121	149	158	131
1942	175	170	181	163	206	183
1943	284	267	303	296	349	306
1944	312	275	297	293	396	323
1945	318	277	300	293	373	318
1946	435	354	371	245	368	363
1947	522	449	438	210	435	-
1948	605	469	366	319	474	-

The general price index of A) working class and B) non-manual employees in Bangalore were as follows to indicate the continuous price level causing thereby increase in cost of living (as per Labour Bureau-Simla).

A. Price Index of Working Class

Year	Index	Year	Index	Year	Index	Year	Index
1951	344.7	1961	451.8	1971	193.0	1981	492.0
1952	346.2	1962	461.3	1972	206.0	1982*	516.0
1953	343.1	1963	473.1	1973	250.0	1983*	550.0
1954	319.8	1964	501.7	1974	305.0	1984*	632.0
1955	308.0	1965	618.5	1975	338.0	1985*	648.0
1956	342.0	1966	712.0	1976	314.0	1986*	713.0
1957	379.8	1967	169.0	1977	344.0	1987*	758.0
1958	392.9	1968	179.0	1978	337.0	1988*	838.0
1959	419.5	1969	182.4	1979	364.0	1989*	906.0
1960	438.6	1970	184.5	1980	416.0	1989 (Aug)	940.0

Remarks: a) Upto 1966, the base year is 1935-36 = 100, b) From 1967, the base year is 1960 = 100, c) *Reference period is on March of every year

B. Price index of Urban non-manual employees

Year*	Index	Year*	Index	Year*	Index	Year*	Index
1961	105	1968	160	1975	285	1982	450
1962	110	1969	165	1976	282	1983	490
1963	114	1970	172	1977	304	1984	NA
1964	122	1971	178	1978	309	1985	NA
1965	130	1972	189	1979	329	1986	627
1966	142	1973	218	1980	373	1987	682
1967	154	1974	262	1981	417	1988 **	134

Remarks: * base year is 1960 = 100; ** base year is 1984-85 = 100

Rupee value in the City of Bangalore as an indicator of price rise or inflationary trend offers a realistic picture of the common man's living condition. The City of Bangalore happened to be the costliest of the cities of the country when the value of a rupee in the city is considered. From May 1987 to May 1989, the intrinsic value of a rupee in Bangalore City had gone down from 12.84 paise to 10.91 paise ie. by 15.03%. The falling value continued even in December 1989 to 10.45 paise. The following table gives the comparative value of a rupee in Bangalore with other cities on a monthly basis during the years 1986 to 1989, with the base year of 1960 = 100 paise per rupee:

Rupee value in Paise

Month/ year	Bangalore	Bombay	Madras	Hyder-abad	Calcutta	Delhi	Country
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1986	13.78	14.27	14.99	14.74	15.22	14.40	15.13
May 87	12.84	12.92	13.93	13.87	14.56	13.61	14.22
Jun 87	12.65	12.94	13.76	13.78	14.19	13.30	13.99
1987	12.73	12.97	13.62	13.71	14.29	13.08	13.92
Feb 88	11.88	12.27	12.71	12.84	14.03	12.47	13.35
Mar 88	11.93	12.12	12.82	12.79	13.55	12.30	13.28
Apr 88	11.70	11.95	12.77	12.71	13.11	12.30	13.17
May 88	11.63	11.79	12.69	12.71	13.02	12.02	12.97
Jun 88	11.51	11.67	12.52	12.42	12.77	11.95	12.79
Jul 88	11.37	11.58	12.31	12.09	12.59	11.58	12.57
Aug 88	11.43	11.59	12.33	11.86	12.59	11.42	12.50
Sep 88	11.25	11.53	12.21	11.81	12.58	11.49	12.41
Oct 88	11.19	11.27	12.02	11.70	12.14	11.27	12.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nov 88	11.04	11.22	11.79	11.59	12.12	11.24	12.08
Dec 88	11.11	11.56	11.86	11.81	12.33	11.49	12.22
1988	11.48	11.74	12.38	12.26	12.89	11.83	12.73
Jan 89	11.11	11.49	11.86	11.88	12.33	11.49	12.30
Feb 89	11.11	11.49	11.86	12.02	12.33	11.36	12.30
Mar 89	11.04	11.42	11.93	11.95	12.27	11.36	12.22
Apr 89	10.98	11.35	12.00	11.88	12.20	11.30	12.15
May 89	10.91	11.22	11.86	11.66	12.05	11.24	12.00
Jun 89	10.78	11.10	11.79	11.52	12.05	11.24	11.93
Jul 89	10.71	11.10	11.64	11.52	11.92	11.17	11.79
Aug 89	10.64	10.79	11.44	11.45	11.85	11.05	12.73
Sept 89	10.45	10.79	11.31	11.31	11.72	10.88	11.52
Oct 89	10.45	10.85	11.31	11.34	11.52	10.88	11.58
Nov 89	10.52	10.85	11.31	11.31	11.59	10.94	11.52
Dec 89	10.45	10.79	11.31	11.45	11.79	11.05	11.59

In Bangalore City, essential foodgrains are being distributed to ration card holders and also green-card holders at lower prices in fair price shops. The percentage variation of prices of commodities under public distribution during 1980-81 to 1988-89 was 21.2 (coarse rice), 77.9 (fine rice), 64.0 (superfine rice), 76.9 (wheat), 36.8 (coarse grain), 40.3 (kerosene) and 95.7 (palm oil). The issue prices of the commodities in rupees per quintal were as follows:

in rupees per quintal

Year	Rice			Wheat	Coarse grains	Kerosene Rs. per litre	Palm oil Rs. per Kg.
	Common variety	Fine	Super fine				
1980-81	165	177	192	130	106	1.64	N.A.
1981-82	175	187	202	145	117	1.80	N.A.
1982-83	188	220	215	160	118	1.80	9.20
1983-84	208	220	235	132	124	1.85	N.A.
1984-85	217	229	224	172	130	2.25	12.80
1985-86	231	243	258	190	130	2.44	14.00
1986-87	266	251	234	195	132	2.35	14.00
1987-88	200	315	315	220	135	N.A.	15.80
1988-89 (31.12.88)	200	315	315	230	145	2.40	18.00

Silk: Out of the five Silk Exchanges in the State, Bangalore Silk Exchange, Bangalore comes under the jurisdiction of Bangalore (Urban) district. As per the Karnataka Silk Worm Seed Cocoon and Silk Yarn (Regulation of Production, supply, Distribution and Sale) Act 1959, the first sale of silk will be done by auction in the Silk Exchange by the licenced reelers, the bidding being done by the licenced trader. The prices that prevailed in general in the Silk Exchange, Bangalore since 1980-81 to 1988-89 for varieties of silk were as follows:

in rupees per kg.

Year		Filature	Charaka	Dupion
1980-81	Min.	222	175	25
	Max.	350	290	130
	Ave.	307	245	80
1981-82	Min.	270	200	45
	Max.	665	610	381
	Ave.	466	375	181
1982-83	Min.	255	200	71
	Max.	567	486	355
	Ave.	425	359	224
1983-84	Min.	225	200	108
	Max.	570	536	352
	Ave.	444	377	231
1984-85	Min.	285	205	151
	Max.	600	540	351
	Ave.	468	395	278
1985-86	Min.	300	280	150
	Max.	680	595	380
	Ave.	525	438	292
1986-87	Min.	355	200	111
	Max.	700	580	360
	Ave.	541	433	278
1987-88	Min.	340	200	100
	Max.	1,000	825	596
	Ave.	637	524	399
1988-89	Min.	400	190	105
	Max.	1,130	930	615
	Ave.	780	629	446

Electricity, protected water, milk, city transport etc., have become highly essential in the City life and their prices or service charges have increased from time to time.

The B.W.S.S.B. has been supplying protected water to the inhabitants and the charges have been fixed on the basis of slab-system of consumption for domestic, non-domestic, industrial etc., purposes. The rates charged from time to time for domestic purpose have been tabulated as under (in the Corporation area):

* rate in rupees per 1000 litres

Slab in litres of consumption.	W.E.F. 28-11-69	W.E.F. 1-4-74	W.E.F. 1-7-79	W.E.F. 1-11-81	W.E.F. 1-4-85	W.E.F. 1-4-87
a. Upto 25,000	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.35	0.45**
b. 25,000 to 50,000	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.50	0.75
c. 50,000 to 75,000	0.30	0.40	0.45	0.75	1.00	2.00
d. 75,000 to 1,00,000	0.40	0.60	0.70	1.25	1.70	3.00
e. Above 1.00,000	--	0.80	0.92	1.75	2.45	4.00

Note:

* The rates of the slab 'a' relates to the non-assessed connections and in the case of assessed connection water is free upto 25,000 litres.

** The rate refers to the slab of 10,001 to 25,000 litres. For 10,000 and below, rate is Rs. 0.35 per 1,000 litres.

In respect of non-domestic consumption the rates are comparatively higher.

The supply of electricity to the various categories of consumers has been given by the Karnataka Electricity Board, which replaced the previous Government Electric Department. The energy charges for various popular categories of consumers from 1-4-66 till to- day have been tabulated as under:

* rate in rupees per unit.

Category	W.e.f. 1-4-66	w.e.f. 10-4-71	w.e.f. 20-5-74	w.e.f 1-4-78	w.e.f. 1-2-81	w.e.f 24-10-83	w.e.f. 27-9-85	w.e.f. 2-5-87 (current)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Domestic	0.24	0.30	0.30	0.43	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.45
A.E.H.	0.09 0.10	0.12	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.60
Shops (Commercial) Offices etc.,	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.25	1.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Irrigation** (pumpsets)	24.0	36.00	50.0	60.0	50.0	50.0	60.00 to 75.00	75.00 to 100.00
Industrial purposes.	0.045 to 0.02 (wef 1-8-66)	0.05 to 0.03	0.06	0.11	0.225	0.30	0.45	0.80

Note:

* These rates mostly refer to the initial slab of consumption unit and are exclusive of several fixed charges, taxes, Central Excise duty etc.,

** The rates refer to "per annum per horse power".

In respect of Milk supplied by Bangalore Dairy, the rate per litre was Rs. 0.90 during 1965 and it increased to Rs. 2.00 by 1975. The following table gives the revised rates for milk, ghee and butter for certain years:

rate in rupees per litre of milk and per Kg of ghee/butter

Item	1981-82	82-83	83-84	From 18.6.85	From 10.11.86	From 5.10.89
Milk*	2.80	2.80	3.10 and 3.20	3.60 and 4.00	4.00	5.00
Ghee**	34.00	33.00	35.00	34.00	42.00	60.00
Butter***	33.80	35.00	39.00 to 41.00	33.00	40.00	61.00
Curds (per Kg)	3.20	3.30	3.70	4.00	4.50	5.50

*.Milk with 3% and 5% fat

**Ghee in loose form

***Butter in 500 gm. packet.

Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation has been operating its buses in the City and suburbs of Bangalore replacing Bangalore Transport Company buses. On account of the increased operational costs, the fare rates have been revised

several times. The following table gives the periodical revisions of fares in the city and suburb services for a few number of stages of 2 kms and four km. respectively.

*fare in Rupees per stage of 2 km/4km distance.

Fare W.E.F.	I stage	II stage	III stage	IV stage	V stage	VI stage	VII stage
13.1.74	0.15 (0.25)	0.20 (0.30)	0.25 (0.45)	0.30 (0.55)	0.35 (0.70)	0.40 (0.80)	0.45 (0.95)
1.12.75	0.20 (0.30)	0.25 (0.40)	0.30 (0.55)	0.35 (0.65)	0.40 (0.80)	0.45 (0.90)	0.50 (1.05)
15.3.79	0.20 (0.35)	0.30 (0.55)	0.40 (0.75)	0.45 (0.90)	0.50 (1.05)	0.60 (1.20)	0.65 (1.40)
26.12.80	0.30 (0.40)	0.40 (0.60)	0.45 (0.80)	0.50 (1.00)	0.60 (1.20)	0.60 (1.40)	0.65 (1.60)
1.2.84	0.30 (0.50)	0.50 (0.80)	0.60 (1.00)	0.60 (1.20)	0.70 (1.40)	0.70 (1.60)	0.90 (1.80)
12.10.85 current	0.50 (0.75)	0.50 (1.00)	0.75 (1.25)	0.75 (1.50)	1.00 (1.75)	1.00 (2.00)	1.25 (2.25)

* Figures in brackets are the fares charged for suburb services having 4 kms stage.

The rates for express services in the city are a little higher. In respect of Moffusil services, for a stage of 6.5 km, the rates have increased from Rs. 0.35 in 12.5.74 to Rs. 0.75 in 12.10.85 for ordinary buses, from Rs. 0.60 to Rs. 0.94 in semiluxury buses in the corresponding period. In respect of luxury services, the minimum fares have increased from Rs. 0.90 to Rs. 5.00 for the first stage of journey.

SURVEYS AND STUDIES

Several studies and surveys of economic and social importance have been conducted by eminent persons and institutions with particular attention on Bangalore City and its problems which have been the outcome of its growth in recent decades.

Waste Recycling

A study of waste recycling in Bangalore, as related to the urban poor of the city was done by the Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, in 1982, selecting 206 respondents coming from City market area (63), Russel market area (41), Mysore road and Vijayanagar (51) and 51 from Rajajinagar-Yeshvanthpur area. These areas were considered as famous for a good number of informal economic activities of the urban poor particularly the rural migrants to the city. The

study considered the economic activities like hawking, peddling, retailing of consumer goods, working in households, repair shops, carrying headload, pushing carts, plying manual rickshaws, etc., as coming under the perview of informal economic activities and collection of rags, metals, paper, bottles, etc., as the core activities of the waste recycling sector. The study mentioned that 40.34% of the work-force of Bangalore city had been engaging in the informal sector. The process of waste recycling involved four sectors namely, a) waste pickers/ buyers, b) mohalla agent buyers, c) bulk buyers and d) petty manufacturers. The capital used (including the fixed and working) by these sectors was about Rs. 35.0 by 'a', Rs. 5,530.0 by 'b', Rs. 23,118.0 by 'c' and Rs. 5,983.0 by 'd'. The percentage proportion of workers by caste in these activities was highest in Hindus (57.21) followed by Muslims (37.02) and among the Hindus, the Vokkaligas formed the majority (14.9%) followed by the SCs. (12.5%) and the others including many artisan castes. Most of the workers being illiterate (50.49)%, the other educational categories were primary (30.1%), secondary (13.11%), intermediate (2.43%), graduates (1.9%) and about 1.0 per cent being technically qualified. By birth, more than 50 per cent of the workers were in Bangalore and among the migrants, 36.8% were from Tamilnadu, 3.4% from Kerala, 2.0% from Andhra, 0.5% from Maharashtra, 2.0% from other states and 55.4% from other areas of Karnataka. The distribution of migrants by reason for migration was 32.33% due to non-availability of work, 21.05% due to drought conditions, 4.5% due to low wages and poverty, 5.26% due to loss of income-yielding assets, 6.77% to set up business, 7.52% being motivated by friends, relations, etc., 9.02% due to social compulsions like father's migration marriage, etc., 11.28% due to family quarrels and 2.25% for other reasons. The expenditure pattern by these people was that the majority of income being spent on food and fuel (64.11%), the remainder was spent on clothing (4.96%), for house rent (3.93%), on transport and communication (6.79%), on taxes (10.20%), on education (1.38%), on health (1.54%), on social ceremonies (0.70%) and 6.39% on durable goods. The study estimated that about 93,731 workers forming 40.3% of the total workers, were in this informal sector, of which 46.6% were in wholesale and retail trading, 33.9% in indusries (household and other than household) and others in the miscellaneous activities. The estimated number of total enterprises, and the value of out-put respectively in the waste recycling industry under each sector were 808 and Rs. 19.56 lakhs in 'a' sector, 136 and Rs. 15.75 lakhs in 'b' sector, 344 and Rs. 31.95 lakhs in 'c' sector and 112 and Rs. 35.8 lakhs in 'd' sector totalling 1,400 enterprises and Rs. 103.1 lakhs.

Living conditions

A socio-economic survey was conducted in 1973 by ISEC., Bangalore to study the living conditions of the people of different income groups ie. low income (below Rs. 300 pm.), middle (Rs. 300 to Rs. 999) and high (above Rs. 999), in which 24%, 58% and 18% of total respondents (1,742) were covered. The survey observed that the level of satisfaction was a function of income, and the choice of location of the

house largely depended on the availability of other facilities and also the economic capacity of the head of the household. The level of dissatisfaction regarding the overall living condition differed with income levels. The low income people were the most dissatisfied, consistently with all the aspects except the location of the house. All the groups of people had the least dissatisfaction with regard to religious facilities. The sanitary conditions were found to be most unsatisfactory by the low and middle income groups. Greater dissatisfaction was felt by the poorer section than richer section even in relatively better localities. It is very interesting to observe the spatial variation in living conditions in the city. The central areas of the city were ranked higher by low and middle income groups whereas peripheral parts were ranked higher by high income groups. Crowded areas and busy commercial centres such as Commercial Street, Shivajinagar and Majestic areas were more satisfactory to the low and middle income people whereas Jayanagar, Malleswaram, Palace Orchards were found more satisfactory by the high income households. Generally, low rentals were the basic factor for the residential choice and 29% indicated their selection of the residences for this reason. The following table gives the factors affecting residential choices:

percentage of responses

Income groups and respondents	Good neighbourhood	Nearness to place of work	Nearness to shopping facility	Low rentals	Nearness to friends, relatives
Low Income (278)	12.6	24.1	10.1	40.3	12.9
Middle Income (706)	21.9	24.9	12.3	29.5	11.3
High Income (176)	52.3	25.0	8.5	9.6	4.5
All (1,160)	24.3	24.7	11.2	29.0	10.7

The survey also revealed the localities in Bangalore as best or worst according percentage of response:

Locality	percentage of responses	
	as best	as worst
1	2	3
Rajajinagar	8.4	1.4
Yeshvanthpur	0.7	2.7
Malleswaram	9.5	-

1	2	3
Sheshadripuram	2.0	0.6
Srirampuram	-	14.1
Ramachandrapuram	-	4.5
Gandhinagar	3.3	0.2
Chikpet	0.3	2.9
K.R. Market	1.9	7.7
Padarayanapura	-	4.8
Shanthinagar	2.3	0.2
Chamarajapet (West)	3.1	2.2
Basavanagudi	4.1	1.2
Jayanagar	27.7	2.6
Kalasipalya	-	16.9
Palace	13.4	1.9
Munireddypalya	5.2	1.6
Fraser Town	1.7	3.8
Cox Town	0.3	0.9
Shivajinagar	1.5	3.9
Maciver Town	1.7	0.2
Ashoknagar	0.4	0.8

Impact of Colonialism

A study of colonialsim on the economic structure of the Indian Cities, with Bangalore as the subject in this case was made for the period of 1800-1900 when the British had the direct control over the city. The study detailed the stages of production system that existed in 1800 and traced its course during the century. It highlighted the development of the economic activities in Bangalore Cantonment which was decided in 1807 for being opened up. The authors, based on the information written by Buchanan in his book about the conditions of production, importance of productive sectors particularly textile, trade, manufacture of oil and gunny, dyeing and painting, allied sectors of textile industry, tanning, prominent play of export trade, etc., in Bangalore, had said that with the coming of British rule, the export trade dwindled in Bangalore. Another immediate consequence of the coming of British rule was the disappearance of the Mysore Durbar in its old form which also affected adversely the weavers of Bangalore. Thus around 1849, the number of looms in Pettah of Bangalore had reduced to only 2,921 from 5,000 in 1800. In 1807, a settlement directly under the rule of imperial crown, which later came to be known as Civil and Military Station of Bangalore was envisaged and this land of the settlement was given to the British by the Maharaja. This settlement

had been practically isolated that even the traders from Pettah were not allowed to set up shops in the Cantonment, but could sell their ware in wholesale only to the merchants of general or regimental bazaars in the Station. The economic system which had almost collapsed during the 1829-30 was revived due to the introduction of administrative reforms during the period of Mark Cubbon. Payment of labour was enforced in cash instead of in kind and unpaid labour of every description was entirely abolished. An organised and regulated method of dealing with indebtedness was introduced into judicial and administrative system. Several measures like reorganisation of the sayer system, standardisation of weights and measures, breaking of monopolies of tobacco and betelnut held by a section of wealthy merchants through a decree issued for their abolition, etc., were responsible for a change in economic system. The British policy helped the trade to flourish under the direct British patronage, but local cotton and silk industries were much hit due to the abolished sayer on imported European cotton and also unchanged import duty on the foreign silk entering to Mysore. The export duty on silk produce also had an adverse effect on the silk industry. Between 1860 and 1890, industrial development crippled very much due to very little encouragement, though importance to trade continued. Only jail was given support to manufacture utilising the services of the convicts. This enterprise initially started as Government Industrial School in 1862 became a full fledged industry in 1869 where several items were manufactured. Even in Pettah where nearly 34.87% of the population was employed in manufacturing, construction, etc., as against 11.05% in Cantonment, there was no evidence of any flourishing factory system of production upto 1877. It was only with the starting of Bangalore Wollen Factory in 1877 and onwards an industrial atmosphere was set to begin. The plague during the end of the century which was supposed to have taken a toll of about 5,000 in Pettah alone, gave a setback to mills with an adverse impact on labour, due to the mass exodus of about 35,000. The authors concluded that the development of Bangalore in the 19th century was not merely a result of British policy but as the effect of colonialism as a whole.

In an article "The Industrial Sub-system of Bangalore" by Vinod Vyasulu, industrial activities as on 1975 had been highlighted. The article mentioned that before 1926, there were 46 industries in Bangalore (but 42 industries in Bangalore as per the industrial directory of 1975) and by 1975 it had a spurt of growth to 3,612 of which nearly 93.91% belonged to individual proprietors and partners, the remaining percentage being those of companies and miscellaneous like co-operatives, charitable institutions, etc. The industrial units in Bangalore had not evenly spread. Magadi Road had been the most industrialised part of the city, followed in order by Dooravaninagar, Government Electric Factory as the third. The industrial areas in Bangalore had mostly concentrated in north and north-east portion of the city and interestingly enough it was this part of the city which had been serviced by railways. About 70% of the units were individual proprietory concerns mostly being automobile, food and beverage, tobacco, job works, printing

and textiles. Of the remaining, 24.8% and 5% of the units respectively were of partnerships and companies. The employment provided by the proprietory and partnership concerns were respectively 4.6 and 3.9 per cent only, whereas by companies it was 91%. The part played by textiles, electronic, electrical and chemical industries in the companies sector, plastic, printing, food, beverages and tobacco, ferrous and non-ferrous engineering, etc., in partnership and proprietory concerns in generating job opportunities were significant.

Use of fuel: Fire Wood and Charcoal

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore through its Department of Industrial Management published in 1981, an analysis of energy fuel cycle ie. transmission, distribution, production and consumption of a) Firewood and b) Charcoal. The percentage of firewood supplied to Bangalore City came from privately owned forests (50%), private lands (35%), Government forests (6.7%) and Government forests of Goa (8 to 9%) routed through the Forest Department of the State and private contractors. The monthly supplies to the City accounted for 1809 tonnes by the Forest Department and 32,336 tonnes by private contractors, by means of transport like trucks, railways, bullock carts and headloads. The consumers of Bangalore City had been classified into 11 categories namely households, dyeing factories, bakeries, hotels, industries, choultries, hostels, cremation grounds, canteens, road building and soap factories. Under the domestic consumption, 1,000 houses were surveyed. The casual labourers forming nearly 80.9% of the households depended wholly on firewood for both cooking and water heating in contrast to 87.6% of the households with a monthly income of Rs. 1,000 and above, who used other sources like electricity, kerosene, L.P.G., etc., and only 1.1% used fire wood for both tasks. According to locality, the percentage of households, using firewood for cooking and water heating was 42.2 in Mathikere, 10.4 in Yeshvanthpur, 4.4 in Malleswaram and 2.4 in Rajajinagar. The expenditure on firewood as percentage of income, decreased as the income level increased from 17.0% for less than Rs. 100.00 *per capita* monthly income-to 4.6% for *per capita* monthly income range of Rs. 300-349. The survey revealed that the consumption of firewood per day from all consumers was about 1,252 tonnes, the composition of which was (in tonnes) 970 by the domestic sector, 62 by dyeing factories, 55 by bakeries, 48 by hotels of C and D grades, 47.5 by industries, 24 each by choultries and hostels, 10 in cremation grounds, 4.5 by canteens, 4.0 in road building and 3.0 in soap factories. Of this 1,252 tonnes, nearly 530.5 was spent for cooking, 657 for water heating and 64.5 for the process heat. The demand for firewood was calculated to be about 1,760 tonnes per day and about 20% of the State consumption of firewood was done in Bangalore city only. The firewood consumption at present is not put to optimum efficiency by households and when optimum efficiency is achieved in the consumption, only 84 tonnes could be sufficient as against 970 tonnes now used, in household sector. The study concluded that over-all energy consumption for cooking in Bangalore households would be much less if there were

efficiency improvements in the cooking devices used by the poor. Further, there were heavy social costs arising from the poor people having no alternative to firewood for cooking and water heating. At present, firewood is indirectly subsidised since the cost of growing trees has not been included. The poor people would be benefited if highest priority is given to provide them with inexpensive fuel devices for cooking and water heating by the government machinery.

Charcoal comes to Bangalore not only from within the state but also from other states of Tamilnadu and Andhra and it is used by all groups of people. The study estimated that between April 81 to March 1982, nearly 48,441 tonnes of charcoal was transported accounting to be 132.7 tonnes of charcoal per day. The major consumers of charcoal in Bangalore are households, hotels, industries, coffee and tea stalls, sweet stalls, laundries, K.E.B., choultries, blacksmiths, gold and silver smiths. The survey enumerated about 1,000 households at 250 in each of the suburbs viz, Malleswaram, Mathikere, Rajajinagar and Yeshvanthpur. Out of 1,000, the study observed that the percentage of households using charcoal seemed to rise slightly with the rise of income and then decline sharply. The middle income groups used charcoal rather than the poorest or the richest sections. The estimated charcoal consumption for both cooking and water heating was 17,999 tonnes per year of which 13,562 tonnes by households for cooking only and 7,070 tonnes for water heating only. This amounts to 105.8 tonnes of charcoal per day for the domestic sector. The total average consumption of charcoal at Bangalore per day was about 150.35 tonnes of which domestic sector consumed 105.8 tonnes, the rest of the consumption being done by hotels (19.6 tonnes), industries (10.0), coffee and tea stalls (6.21), sweet stalls (3.15), laundries (3.1), K.E.B. (1.6), choultries (0.5), and the smiths sharing the remaining quantity. The purpose-wise consumption per day worked out to be 87.3 tonnes for cooking, 47.9 tonnes for water heating, 8.00 for process heat and 7.1 tonnes for miscellaneous. The study threw light on the impact of charcoal consumption on forests, transport system, energy cost of charcoal supply, foreign exchange costs, etc. It showed that the charcoal consumption per day involved clearance of four hectares of forest per day, use of 19 trucks, and consumption 0.55 million litres of diesel per year. The annual foreign exchange expenditure on diesel for charcoal transportation involved was about Rs. 8.9 lakhs. As per the study, under the then existing trend of growth in population of Bangalore, nearly 208 tonnes of charcoal per day was required involving 5.8 hectares of deforestation per day, in- flow of 27 trucks per day and diesel consumption of 0.81 million litres per year. The study concluded that, since the charcoal was used more for cooking than for water heating, more attention had to be focussed on more efficient devices for cooking and water heating and also for alternative fuels. Greater efficiency in the charcoal production by using volatile by-products was advocated by the study.

Supply of Food Grains

A study about the food grain supply system of Bangalore city was done by Sukumar Muralidharan about 1984-85. The chief food articles under the study were

rice, wheat, wheat products, ragi, jowar, bajra and other cereals. The supply of food grains are effected through the public distribution system, regulated market committees and private organised sector. Around 1981, there were 1,288 fair price depots distributing rations to 36.75 lakh adults and 4.07 lakh child beneficiaries through 6.335 lakh ration cards. The levy prices in 1982-83 season for rice was Rs. 206.75 for super fine, Rs. 202.75 for the fine and Rs.194.75 for the medium per quintal. The retail prices were Rs. 2.45, Rs. 2.10 and Rs. 2.00 per kg of respective rice and in January 1983, these prices were reduced to Rs. 2.10, Rs. 2.00 and Rs. 1.90 per kg respectively. By August 1983, the retail rates per kg were increased to Rs. 2.45, Rs. 2.30 and Rs. 1.90 for the three grades of rice. In November 1983, the levy price was to raise by Rs. 12.0 per quintal of rice across all varieties. The study observed that the intermediaries had enormously increased in the system leading to several leakages as also the increased disgruntlement among the primary producers.

Milk Supply

A study of milk supply, distribution and consumption was done by Thomas P. Benjamin around 1982 based on the survey conducted by the Institute of Marketing and Management, Bangalore. According to the study, the demand for milk had increased from 4.75 lakh litres in 1971 to 8.50 lakh litres in 1981 and it was estimated to double by 2001 assuming 40% increase *in population*. The milk supply to Bangalore city came from the milk shed area and also the city, the former comprising about a radius of 64 km from Bangalore including the districts of Bangalore, Mandya and Kolar. Around 1972, the production of milk in the city met only 5% of the demand for milk in the city whereas 95% ie 3.03 lakh litres were procured in the milk shed area. In 1982, out of 6.2 lakh litres per day of milk supply, the KDDC supplied 2.1 lakh litres and the remaining 4.1 lakh litres came from private organised and unorganised sectors. The distribution of milk in Bangalore is being done through plastic sachets by the KDDC and a few private dairies. The bulk vending machines recently introduced in Bangalore are being used by 15% of the households and about 45% of the households obtained their milk in loose form and about 28% of the households get the milk in sachets. The IMM's survey revealed that if given a choice, 21% of the households would prefer milk in bottles, 32% in plastic bags, 15% in vending machines and only 32% would continue to purchase milk in loose form. The study concluded that the *per capita* milk supply was very inadequate being only 200 ml. as against the requirement of 280 ml. About 41% of the milk was used in beverages, 30% in the form of liquid milk, 20% in the form of curds and the remaining percentage in miscellaneous ways. Since the pattern of consumption depended on the income, the study revealed that should the present level of income of low income groups be doubled, the demand for milk would be trebled. Considering the seasonality of milk production and constant demand for milk, the supply system and the processing sector have to be developed

for optimum supply of milk for all seasons besides evolving a competitive pricing system.

Water Supply

Bangalore city's water supply system was studied by D.K. Subramanian of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore in 1983-84. According to the study, water had been in short supply ever since 1980 against the demand. The supply and the demand for water was assessed to be 435 and 820 mld in 1982, 435 and 1,017.65 mld in 1985 respectively (mld = million litres per day). Besides, the study estimated the supply to be constant at 705 mld from 1990 as against the increasing demand upto 1,354 mld in 1990, 1,691 mld in 1995, 2,025 mld in 2000, and 2,080 mld in 2001. Thus by 2001 A.D.,a deficit of 1,375 mld of water would be likely to arise in the system. In the early years, there had been fluctuations in the quantity supplied. The *per capita* supply (in gallons) per day was 10.6 in 1910, 15 gallons in 1921, 18.0 in 1932, 10.7 in 1951, 13.0 in 1958, 20.0 in 1967 and 16.0 in 1982. Similarly, the water inflow to Bangalore had been slowly increasing from 1.5 mgd (million gallons per day) in 1921 to 11.0 in 1951, 59.08 in 1980, 58.13 in 1981, 65.68 in 1982 and 75.13 in 1983. The pattern of water consumption was estimated to be 54.8 per cent (136.146 mld) for domestic consumption out of the total 248.2 mld of water consumed, the remaining being shared by nondomestic (12.3%), public fountains (taps) (23.3%), industries (7.76%), railways (1.18%), etc. In Bangalore, in all its seven divisions, the length of distribution pipes were 142.5 km of trunk pipes, 290.2 km of feeder pipes, 362.0 km of sub-feeder pipes and 1,062.1 km of distribution pipes totalling about 18,568 km of pipe-line (1983). The consumption of energy involved in this supply system was about 16.17 million units per month in 1984 costing Rs. 69.52 lakhs of which, 30 to 45 lakh units per month were on account of house connections. The study also did some case studies of water consumption in certain industries, supplied by the B.W.S.S.B. The average daily consumption of water in Bangalore Dairy for its various activities was around 7.5 lakh litres, 6,625 litres in Premier Asbestos Cement Products, about 300 litres for cars, 150 litres for two wheelers and 1,800 litres for lorries in a day in a service station, 240 litres a day in a bakery and about 1,500 litres in winter to 9,000 litres in summer per day in the six swimming pools of Bangalore which actually needed about 7.86 lakhs gallons of water. The study revealed that about 57.9 mld (23.3% of water) were used through public fountains (taps). The study observed that with the development of command area, water available for the city has reduced considerably. Since the Cauvery is at a lower level requiring a large amount of power to pump the water to a height of more than 1,500 feet, alternative sources of water such as measures like water conservation and economy, rain water harvesting, water recycling and ground water tapping etc. are inevitable. According to the study, the rain water harvesting with proper collection of rain water and its use would meet nearly 30.8% of the demand for water. The study, lamenting on the decreasing number of tanks in and around the city from 114 in 1931 to only 11 in 1981 and also the deplorable status of some of

those which were in 1931, strongly advocated the banning of conversion of tanks into building sites by BDA or BMRDA. Among the several suggestions, a) pressurising the industries and institutions like HAL, HMT, BEL, Peenya Industrial Estates, IIM, Defence establishments, etc. to start their own rain water harvesting schemes by building reservoirs with drains leading to them so that they can tap the rain water for their industrial and domestic requirement, b) recycling of waste water which would work out to about 756 mld after the III stage of the Cauvery, and which can be again used after treatment, c) distribution of water through rational planning, taking into consideration the existing disparity of 1:6 on water consumption of different localities, d) adopting a dual system of water supply depending on the requirement of the quality of water and the purpose of using it, e) encouraging water conservation through revision of water charges in accordance with price index, taking into consideration the replacement and also the current costs of the supply system, f) establishing a tank maintenance division for regeneration of old tanks and construction of new tanks, g) establishing localised treatment plants of waste water, h) using of underground water by drilling a shaft of a larger diameter in an inclined manner running over a long distance instead of piece-meal efforts by individuals, i) reservation of areas for lakes and sewage treatment systems in the new extensions while preparing the land use plans, etc. were notable. The study observed that 4.8 mld of water were being used after treatment and about 25.16 mld of additional water can be subjected to treatment by 26 industries. The 40 million gallons of water reaching Bellandur tank could be used by industrial areas after treatment.

Firewood Consumption

A survey of the pattern of fuel (firewood) consumption was conducted in March 1985 and in this survey, 115 fire-wood selling depots in Bangalore city were given the questionnaire. In the fuel wood market, sale of casuarina dominated, being 49.8 per cent of the total sale of wood. About 3,228 quintals per month of casuarina species were purchased out of the 6,480 quintals of total wood. The sales of other species were eucalyptus (862 quintals), ficus (478), *jamun* (229), mango (110), pongamia (987) and tamarind (586) per month. The average selling rate per quintal was (in rupees) 56.75 for casuarina, 46.42 for *jamun*, 45.00 for mango, 47.17 for pongamia and 56.25 for tamarind. The study observed that plantations of casuarina and eucalyptus were the main sources of firewood for the city of Bangalore and that the tendency of the depots to under-report the quantity sold cannot be neglected.

Benefits of Welfare Measures

A study of the success of the welfare measures in Bangalore district was done by Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, in 1981, selecting two sample villages of which 'Halli' (Amruthahalli) a village in Bangalore (North) taluk was one. The focus of the study was whether the welfare measures reached the poorest

and also whether it strengthened or weakened the social structure. In this regard, the people's housing scheme popularly known as the Janata Housing Programme was under the evaluation. The criteria to identify the poorest was said to be those who were siteless and landless and earned less than Rs.2,000 per annum. The cost of the house was estimated to be Rs. 2,500 when the scheme was initiated in 1973 which was further revised to Rs. 3,000 in 1979. The village in question had 253 households with a population of 1,407 in 1971. The study revealed that the village being located on the outskirts of Bangalore city and also having several industries in the vicinity was subjected to urban influence. In the village, 132 households owned lands and less than 20 persons were identified as landless agricultural labourers. The urban influence was very much evidenced by the kind of assets owned by the people besides the farming techniques, employment in industries like H.M.T., B.E.L., etc. Though the village happened to be a low investment economy, ample credit facilities were available through landlords, money lenders and a bank which had adopted the village to help the beneficiaries for the improvement of their economic assets. The survey revealed that the poorest could neither afford the initial expenditure of Rs. 500 for laying the foundation, nor the subsequent additional costs and as a result, the application of the criteria of the landless and the siteless could not be strictly followed. Therefore the beneficiaries selected were of assorted type including hoteliers, bangle-sellers, black-smiths, etc., and those owning some sort of land. In the village, 17 beneficiaries were allotted the janata houses, namely eight for agricultural labourers, one for land owner, three for the professionals and five for others, which comprised of a handicapped person, a road worker, a peon, a religious mendicant. The fact that only five persons had spent Rs. 500 each for the incidentals to own the house, showed that more among the poorer categories were selected as beneficiaries. The study concluded that the dominating influence of the T.D.B. Chairman who belonged to this village was instrumental in the choice of the beneficiaries, in providing the required credit and other assistance at every stage of the scheme. The study observed that this scheme was well utilised as an instrument by the Chairman to exercise a social and political control in the village and to reinforce the patron-client relationship. Thus the peoples' housing scheme was an effective step to reinforce the inequalities within the rural structure rather than mitigate them. The study concluded that the index for determining the poorest was defective and also that the net impact of the scheme was to increase the control of the landlords-cum-money lenders over the poor, thwarting the very purpose of the scheme.

Facets of Urbanisation

A comprehensive research study on Bangalore by V.L.S. Prakash Rao and V.K. Tewari during 1973-76, which was based on Urban Frame Survey by National Sample Survey Organisation, provided an insight into the socio-economic and living conditions in the city. It attempted to study the aspects of urbanisation such as employment, income and expenditure levels, savings and borrowings, migration

aspects, and many demographic features. At the time of the survey in 1974, the estimated total population of the city was 1.8 million with 39,780 unemployed persons including 8,840 graduates and 27,710 undergraduates. The estimate of workers under various categories was 4,76,510, the break-up being 54,570 professionals, 24,990 administratives, 78,540 clerical staff, 58,140 in sales category, 2,60,100 in service, production and others. About 71,740 households had an income of less than Rs. 300 p.m., 50,660 households with an income of more than Rs. 1,000 p.m. The estimated households owning the houses were 1,07,270 and the rented residential houses being 1,87,850. The size of the responded households was 1,745 of which 661 were resident households and 1,084 being those of migrants. The occupational category of the respondents was 37.8 per cent in production, 2.0 in farming, 7.8 in service, 11.2 in sales, 13.5 in clerical, 5.9 in administration, 9.9 being professionals, the remaining 11.9 were non-workers. While dealing with the aspects of income, expenditure, onwership of assets, savings, borrowings, employment, unemployment of the households, the study observed that out of 1,733 households responded, 890 had a monthly income of less than Rs. 500, and the range of income varied from Rs. 11 to Rs. 2,902 p.m. The *per capita* income showed that nearly 1/3 of the sample households lived in poverty, taking the poverty line of income as Rs. 60 p.m. The *per capita* income of the head of the household was Rs. 134 with the male as the head of the household and Rs. 104 in case when the head is female. Similarly, *per capita* income of the head of the migrant household was greater, being Rs. 151 than that of the resident household which was Rs. 103 per month. On the basis of the age, the *per capita* income of the household with the members between 15 and 24 years of age was Rs. 148 and it reduced to Rs. 121 for those between the age group 55 to 64 years and the income increased with the age from 65 years to Rs. 158. The sources of income revealed that 21.1 per cent had self-employment, 67.7 per cent earned by wages and salaries, 8.3% having income from properties and the remaining 2.9% had sources from pension, remittances, etc. The average monthly income and expenditure per household were respectively Rs. 657 and Rs. 594 and the average expenditure of the migrant household was more than that of the resident household being respectively Rs. 614.9 and Rs. 559.3. The expenditure on food consumed more than 50% of the income. The composition of expenditure was Rs. 341.6 on food, Rs. 36.5 on fuel, 24.5 on clothing, Rs. 20.6 on education, Rs. 10.1 on medicine, Rs. 42.5 on rent, 13.6 on consumer durables and 104.5 on miscellaneous.

The study on the assets owned by the households revealed that out of 1,541 households, 8.2% did not posses any assets and 46.4% of the households had assets worth below Rs. 10,000, 14.9% between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 24,999, 14.3% between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 49,999, 10.8% between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 99,999 and 5.4% with Rs. one lakh and above. In respect of savings, among the 1,691 households which responded, the mean savings as a percentage of mean income was negative and increased from 21% dis-savings to 18% savings. Similarly, the mean savings as percentage of income increased with age. The average indebtedness increased with

age from Rs. 721 among the household heads below 25 years to Rs. 1,488 among the aged between 55 and 64 years of age though indebtedness decreased after 64 years to Rs. 681. The average size of the debt was Rs. 4,176 and among the households, 69% had no debt, 25% with less than Rs. 5,000, 3.6% between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 9,999, 3.0% above Rs. 10,000. Among the sources of loans, more than 42% of the loans were from friends and relatives, followed by money lenders (16.7%), employers (9.3%), cooperative banks (9.1%), commercial banks (8.2%), L.I.C. (4.2%), Government (3.5%) and the remaining percentage by miscellaneous sources. The city's employment structure dominated only by tertiary and secondary sectors. Out of the 2,799 workers identified in the study, 44.6% were in productive sector, 16.5% in clerical jobs, 8.0% in services sector, 2.0% in primary sector and the others in miscellaneous jobs. The total employed were classified as employee, employer, single worker and the family worker forming 78.2%, 4.2%, 9.9% and 7.7% respectively. Of the unemployed who were 234 in the sample, 83% were in the age group 15-24, 12% in 25-34, and the rest in the age groups of 0-14 and 35-59. The waiting period had been from 12 to 23 months for 30% of the unemployed, from 24 to 35 months for 24.9%, from 36 to 59 months for 19.3%, and from 60 months and above for 5.6% of the job seekers. About 20.2% waited for only 0 to 11 months. Likewise, only 60% of the unemployed had registered their names in the employment exchanges. Among those who had not registered, 19% had no knowledge of it, 11 % were indifferent, 32% did not believe in the usefulness of registration, 15% had registered earlier and had found not worth the trouble and 23% did not do so for various other reasons.

Some aspects of living conditions were dealt with in the study taking 1,745 samples of which 47% of dwelling houses had compound walls, and the rest being outhouses. Regarding the materials used for dwellings, cement had been used for floors in 78% of the houses, mud was used in 15% and stone in 4%. About 3% had mosaic floorings. Cement concrete roofing were applied to 48% of the dwellings, 36% had tiles, 12% with sheets and the thatched, etc., being in 4%. About 33% of the dwellings were owned, 63% were rented and the remaining being free accommodations provided by a relative or employer. With regard to basic amenities, 40% of the sample households had no taps, 26% had no toilets, 25% had no electricity and 12% had no independent kitchen. The core area of the city had the highest proportion of kitchenless (16%) and tapless (50%) households in the sample. Of the 1,095 households living in rented accommodation, 6.7% paid rent upto Rs.10, 50.1% between Rs. 11 and Rs. 50, 25.1% between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, 10.8% between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200, and the rest of 5.7% between Rs. 201 and Rs. 800. Normally, the rent increased with the increasing household income. In respect of the fuel used, no household with income below Rs. 150 used gas or electricity. Only 10% of the households with income between Rs.150-299 and 56% in the income group of Rs. 2,000 and above used LPG and electricity. The use of firewood, kerosene and charcoal decreased and that of LPG and electricity increased among the households as their location varied from the core to the periphery.

Regarding the ownership of selected items, wrist watches/clocks were owned by 78% of the households, radio/transisters by 65%, electric fans, sofa-sets by 22%, record players, mixers, refrigerators, geysers, etc., by 6% and regarding sewing machine, camera, hotplate, and dining table, etc., each item was owned by nearly 15% of the households.

The study attempted to assess the occupational and educational mobility for three generations in respect of the castes like Brahmins, trading castes, agricultural castes, artisans, service castes, scheduled castes, Muslims, Christians, etc. A ranking of the degree of mobility showed that there was a general tendency to move away from the traditional occupation and also from the low educational level to higher level. The ranking of social groups based on the proportion of upward mobility in educational level between father to head of the household showed that Brahmins topped in the scale followed by agricultural castes, trading castes, Christians, artisans and servicing castes, Muslims and Scheduled Castes and between Father's father to father, the scale in the descending order was Brahmins, trading castes, Christians, Muslims, artisans and service castes, agricultural castes and Scheduled castes. Relating to the change of occupation, to professional and related occupation, the proportion of mobility from father to head of the household showed that Brahmins stood first in the ladder followed by trading castes, Christians, artisans and servicing castes, agricultural castes, Muslims and Scheduled Castes and in respect of father's father to father, Brahmins remained in the top of the ladder followed by trading castes, Chritians, agricultural castes, Muslims, artisans and servicing castes and Scheduled Castes.

Lead Bank Survey

Canara Bank being the lead bank of the district, conducted a survey to formulate the credit plan with the aim of meeting the credit needs of the needy people for productive purposes. Ultimately, the scheme also intended to reduce unemployment. With the Bangalore (Urban) district coming into being from 15.8.1986, the annual action plan of 1987 and 1988 was prepared for Rs. 18.09 crores and Rs. 19.84 crores respectively; of which, the performance as at the end of December 1987 and of December 1988 was respectively Rs. 25.16 and Rs. 44.74 crores. The sector-wise target and achievement respectively at the end of December 1988 (with the figures of December 1987 in the brackets) were (in lakhs of rupees) 830.51 (824.0) and 794.45 (987.59) under agriculture, 850.0 (718.1) and 3,356.52 (1,007.34) under small scale industries, and 304.34 (267.52) and 333.87 (521.49) in tertiary sectors. The district credit plan for 1989 and 1990 envisaged an outlay of Rs. 2,115.71 lakhs for 1989 and Rs. 2,257.89 lakhs for 1990. The sector-wise outlay in the plan was (in lakhs of rupees) 935.0 under agriculture and allied activities, 860.0 under small scale industries and 320.71 under tertiary sector in 1989. For 1990, the outlay was increased to Rs. 1051.89 lakhs, Rs. 870.0 lakhs and Rs. 336.0 lakhs under the corresponding sectors.

District Service Area Plan for 1989-90 was introduced in 1989 which also included urban plan excepting in Anekal taluk, and the total credit allocation for the district was Rs. 2,943.07 lakhs, the block-wise break-up being Rs. 1,004.03 lakhs to Anekal, Rs. 1,213.63 lakhs to Bangalore South and Rs. 722.41 lakhs to Bangalore North. Out of the allocation mentioned, the break-up for the priority and non-priority sectors were respectively Rs. 2,597.51 and Rs. 175.76 lakhs under Service Area Plan, and Rs. 66.3 and Rs. 103.5 lakhs to corresponding sectors under urban plan.

Industrial Potential of Anekal Taluk

A survey of industrial potential was undertaken covering Anekal taluk only of the district by the Economic Division of Small Industries Service Institute, Bangalore in 1984-85, at the request of the General Manager of the District Industries Centre at Bangalore. The objective of the survey was to analyse the existing industrial structure and also to identify the scope for setting up industries based on the resources of the district. The taluk had been considered highly suitable for locating small scale industries since about 3,370 acres of land had been allocated exclusively for small scale units. The survey also provided information about the infrastructural development in the taluk like education, roads, power, water, communication, marketing and finance facilities. Anekal had been selected by the Government of Karnataka under Group III area to provide assistance and incentives to encourage the setting up of new industries. The survey indicated that the taluk had 15 factories out of the 40 factories in the erstwhile district of Bangalore (excepting Bangalore South and North taluks and Bangalore City Corporation and Bangalore Development Area). Further the taluk had 169 registered small scale units employing over 1,340 persons besides 258 units of the Khadi and Village Industries. Similarly, 1,564 looms existed in the taluk of which 1,152 were working. The survey unit thought that increased facilities of transport and communication would help to increase production by minimising the problem of absenteeism with consequent loss of production.

Many studies on several useful aspects have been conducted as a part of the programme of *Indian Institute of Management,* Bangalore in relevance to Bangalore City, and some of them are briefly discussed here.

A study of **consumer motivation and behaviour** in respect of the **consumption of butter and ghee** was under-taken in the early part of this decade in order to assess the consumption pattern of butter and ghee. A sample of 300 respondents from nearly 21 stratas of the Bangalore market area were interviewed. Out of 300, 245 consumers used ghee either exclusively or in addition to using butter. The study showed that consumption rate of ghee per family had an increasing trend with the increasing income groups and similar was the case with butter also. Plain butter

was consumed by 86 persons and table butter by 69 persons in addition to ghee, though latter item was more popular with consumers of bread and owners of refrigerators. Seventy-two per cent of the total ghee consumption came from the family with family size of 4, 5, 6 and 7 members. The average consumption rate of ghee was ranging from 0.9 kg to 1.3 kg per month. Bangalore Dairy ghee and butter were known by greater number of persons. Seventy six per cent of respondents were aware of Bangalore Dairy ghee whereas the percentage was 37% for Nilgiris, 11% for Nambisons and 17% for Shree. In respect of butter, 31% of respondents were aware of Bangalore Dairy, 25% of Nilgiris, 20% of Amul and 5% of Nambisons. As regards the use of ghee, out of 245 consumers, 179 used the ghee of Bangalore Dairy, 21 of Nilgiris, 2 of Nambisons, 5 of Shree and 38 of miscellaneous brands. Similarly in respect of butter also, Bangalore dairy product topped the list being consumed by 40 out of 76, the remaining consumers having attached to Nilgiris (19), Amul (11), and Nambison six only. The general opinion was that the Nilgiris ghee was comparable to Bangalore dairy ghee in consistency and all other brands being inferior to that of Bangalore dairy. The survey felt that serious attention should be paid to package system and that ghee in 1/4 kg for small families and introduction of 1 kg. plastic or tin containers would be more suitable.

City Bus Transport and Institutional Transport System:

A study of institutional Buses in the Metropolitan City of Bangalore and certain related aspects compared with B.T.S. buses was made by Mahesh Chand about 1979. The author of the study said the traffic in Bangalore had enormously increased between 1958- 78 as below:

Types of vehicles	1958-59	1965-66	1978 (October)
I. Private (Vehicles)			
a) Cars, Jeeps etc.,	4,740	11,148	31,837
b) Secooters and Motor Cycles	1,753	11,254	84,045
II. Commercial Vehicles			
a) Buses	920	3,228	3,775
b) Taxis	155	761	977
c) Auto-rickshaws	227	1,662	10,549
III. Government Vehicles	1,716	4,799	7,104
IV Other vehicles	134	2,427	3,082
Total	9,645	35,279	1,41,368

(Source: R.T.O. Bangalore)

The peak traffic volume in certain roads

	Morning peak		Evening peak	
	1964	1977	1964	1977
J.C.Road	1,925	4,550	2,221	4,323
M.G.Road	943	2,281	1,048	2,136
Shivajinagar (Opposite road to bus stand)	1,559	2,655	1,621	3,204
Lalbagh Road	964	1,568	1,034	2,003

Among many reasons which motivated the industries, educational institutions, etc., to provide transport for their employees, the important are industrial relations and labour welfare, improvement in productivity, less pressure on housing demand due to distance to the place of work, incapacity of mass transport system, peculiarities of transport demand, etc. The study made a comparison of certain aspects of institutional transport system with that of Bangalore Transport Service. The operational costs are higher in I.T.S. being 280.0 paise per vehicle per km as against 250.3 paise for a B.T.S. vehicle. Similarly the fuel cost was 64.4 paise per km per vehicle of I.T.S. and 39.0 paise for B.T.S. The maintenance charges per vehicle km in B.T.S. was 49.7 paise compared to 64.4 paise for I.T.S. However, the study showed that buses of I.T.S. were better maintained as against the B.T.S. viewed from the rate of break down per lakh vehicle km respectively being 15.0 and 48.6. The rate of accidents per lakh vehicle for I.T.S. and B.T.S. was respectively 0.93 and 0.35. The study observed that the quality of service of I.T.S. as compared to B.T.S. was better, being more regular, dependable and safe and the former buses had a better status in respect of the condition of bus, availability of seats and company of other passengers. While giving a list of merits and demerits of both the systems, the study suggested a partial integration of both B.T.S. and I.T.S. for decreasing the congestion on roads, saving the fuel, better service to the public, low overall transport cost and less subsidisation particularly in I.T.S. buses which have high subsidisation rates. The study suggested certain measures for partial integration such as pooling up of all I.T.S. buses to operate as an independent single system and the spare capacity during certain hours to be sold to B.T.S. at mutually acceptable prices, sparing the service of I.T.S. buses to some selected small industrial undertakings which cannot afford to own a bus, striking an ideal golden mean between I.T.S. and B.T.S. systems in various aspects of general interest to the passengers.

Autorickshaws Transport Service:

A study of autorickshaw transport system in Bangalore City was taken up in Feb. 1979 by Maheshchand, aimed to study its characteristics and to suggest

methods of improvement in the service. The absence of other modes like taxis, cycle-rickshaws, horse-carts, etc. have made this mode of conveyance vital to normal life of the City. At the time of the survey, there were about 25,000 licenced drivers and 50% of these drivers were operating the vehicles on contract basis, the contract rate ranging between Rs. 10 to Rs.15 for a 8-hour shift. The vehicle owners were financed by private financiers and banks, the former charging about 18 to 24% interest for the loan which covered nearly 60% of the cost of the vehicle. The survey questioned 95 drivers and 150 commuters about their problems. Maximum trips were generated by Government and Company officials followed by businessmen. Professionals like the doctors and lawyers used the autorickshaws to the minimum. The reasons for using autorickshaws varied from one income group to another and from persons of different occupations. The people of lower strata had the prime reason as to carry the luggage and goods but no one reported the use of autorickshaw as a status symbol. The earnings of drivers using rented rickshaws and owned rickshaws were respectively Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 per month. Among the problems of commuters created by the drivers were charging excess fare, reaching the destination by circuitous routes, exploiting the passengers during night times due to non-availability of other modes of conveyance, rude behaviours, etc. The study said that nearly 75% of the drivers were self-trained and hence lacked the knowledge of traffic rules. Being brought up under poor socio-economic conditions, frustration in life, etc., had caused them taking to bad habits like drinking and gambling. The drivers' problems were accident risk, bad expenditure pattern, low savings, high family burden, longer driving hours, etc. The survey indicated the increase in autorickshaws from 284 in 1959-60 to 9,307 in 1977-78. The general impression of the commuters was that the autorickshaws were in short supply to demand. The survey gave several suggestions for the betterment of the system of which, booking cases in large numbers for demanding excess fare, supply of fare list on routes between important places, permitting the drivers to charge a comparatively higher fare rate during night service, opening of more driving schools recognised by the Government and that the drivers to be sponsored by these schools for issuing or renewing licences, incentive schemes for good, accident-less drivers, compulsorily carrying complaint books issued by R.T.O. and the commuters to record their experience with the driver in those books and to base the renewal of licences on the general remarks, generous attitudes of banks towards these drivers in granting them loans at a lower interest rate, subsidising the fuel costs and vehicle costs, providing rickshaw stands at places very near to the main traffic generation points or the bus terminals with certain basic facilities of toilet, telephone and shed in order to reduce the period of waiting by the commuters, etc. were of greater relevance.

Hotel feasibility

A study of hotel feasibility in this State was taken up in Nov. 1982 in which the feasibility of additional hotels in the city of Bangalore was dealt with. The survey expressed that the number of foreign tourists visiting this city had increased 5 times in the previous 10 years. It estimated that the inflow of foreign visitors had increased

from 28,082 in 1970 to 93,828 in 1980, and 1,17,698 in 1982, and it projected the inflow in 1989 and 1990 to be 2.42 and 2.66 lakhs. Based on the ratio of 1:9 between foreign and domestic tourists, the domestic tourist inflow in the City was projected to be 8.45 lakhs in 1980 and 23.97 lakhs in 1990 of which (at the rate of 5%) nearly 0.42 lakhs in 1990 were expected to stay in star hotels. The study selected 25 star-hotels of Bangalore City as per the document of the Federation of Hotels and Restaurants Association of India (FHRAI) guide 1982, of which 12 were the approved Hotels by the Department of Tourism. The number of rooms and the beds in these 25 hotels (of which 80% were air conditioned) were respectively 1,645 and 3,118. In most of the new hotels, the estimated investment cost per room varied between Rs. 3.0 to 4.0 lakhs to have a five-star status. The study anticipated that the increased tourist flow would provide a great scope for the expansion of this industry. The projected number of rooms in star hotels required per day by both the foreign and domestic tourists in 1982 would be 676 and as against only 366 available rooms a short fall of 310 rooms had existed. Even after several expansion programme of the industry since 1983, there would be a short fall of 472 rooms in 1990 as the projected demand for rooms would have increased to 1,531, as against the availability of 1,059 rooms only.

Brick Workers

A study was conducted in 1983 (July) to understand the employment and working conditions of brick workers, their problems, their business prospects, etc. The study was conducted in and around Bangalore City, covering an area of about 10 km from the periphery of the City and 27 brick manufacturers were interviewed. Manufacturing the bricks required a set of 3 to 4 persons and the wage rates varied between Rs. 30 to Rs. 36 per block of 2,000 bricks on contract basis. The various jobs in the manufacturing are mud preparation, brick laying and kiln-setting and a total expense of Rs. 125.00 per 2,000 brick would be incurred. The selling price of one lorry load (1500-1800) bricks including the cost of transport was Rs. 600 in 1983. The survey observed that the profit or the returns would be four times the cost incurred. The majority of brick manufacturers were of the Reddy community, mostly being the traditional agriculturists of Andhra Pradesh. The labourers were mostly migrants, about 45% being from other States and 50% being from villages of this State. Besides the wages, (which would be around Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per day for an adult male worker, Rs. 7.00 to Rs. 8.00 for a female adult worker and Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 6.00 for a child labourer), the brick workers would be given some fringe benefits like actual bus fare to and fro work place from their native place, food for two or three days after arriving at Bangalore, a good dinner or lunch at the time of departure and a pair of clothes. The survey observed that the workers were dissatisfied with their present wages and they preferred the daily rated wages at Rs. 25.0 to 30.0 for an adult male worker, Rs 20.0 to 25.0 for female adult worker and Rs 15.0 to Rs 20.0 for child labour, for a regulated work of 8 hours per day as against the existing 12 hours. The study observed that the brick manufacturers through forced labour had become rich by exploiting the labourers who were

extremely poor. The survey suggested the interference of the Government in improving the living conditions and employment relations.

DISTRICT INCOME

District Income reflects the level of production in general as also the sectorial development in generating the income. Since no figures of net domestic product relating to the Bangalore (Urban) district are available, the particulars of income generated in several sectors and also the *per capita* income for the erstwhile district have been dealt with as a trend indicator.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research in Delhi estimated that the district income of erstwhile Bangalore district was about Rs. 467.8 lakhs in 1955-56 and it was around 10.71 per cent of the State Income which was Rs. 4,369.8 lakhs. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics in Karnataka has been working out the estimates of the State as well as the district income figures from 1960-61 and onwards. In 1960-61, the income of the district at current prices was Rs. 6,366 lakhs, being 9.21 per cent of the State income and it ranked first in the State. The district income had increased to Rs. 24,482 lakhs in 1970-71, Rs. 47,915 lakhs in 1975-76, Rs. 99,877 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs. 2,37,234 lakhs in 1986-87 at current prices. Thus, the district ranked first in all these years of reference and this income accounted to about 13.18% in 1970-71, 15.49% in 1975-76, 18.7% in 1980-81 and 21.52% in 1986-87 of the State Income at the current prices. At constant prices with 1970-71 prices as the base, the district income and its percentage (in brackets) to the State Income worked out to be (in lakhs) Rs. 24,482 (13.18) in 1970-71, Rs. 31,154 (14.39) in 1975-76, Rs. 46,680 (18.48) in 1980-81 and Rs. 70,255 (21.02) in 1986-87. The following table gives the sectoral income figures of the district for these years in current prices and also in constant prices within the brackets:

in lakhs of rupees

Sl. no.	Sector	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1986-87
			(all provisional)		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture	4,284	6,846 (5,194)	8,471 (4,768)	18,919 (6,896)
2.	Forestry & logging	65	101 (74)	143 (46)	102 (8)
3.	Fishing	94	204 (137)	330 (124)	450 (125)
4.	Mining & quarrying	3	32 (17)	36 (9)	511 (54)
5.	Manufacturing: Regd.	6,629	13,836 (9,267)	39,587 (18,792)	95,745 (29,652)
	Unregistered.	3,023	4,738 (3,120)	7,876 (3,811)	13,668 (4,081)

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Construction	2,110	3,085 (2,405)	6,051 (2,785)	14,919 (4,397)
7.	Electricity, Gas & Water supply	354	1,134 (546)	2,615 (984)	7,095 (1,536)
8.	Railways	121	175 (139)	228 (169)	751 (222)
9.	Transport by other means & storage	808	1,737 (1,152)	2,821 (1,325)	6,489 (1,730)
10.	Communication	324	398 (314)	1,208 (804)	3,560 (1,447)
11.	Trade, hotels & Restaurants	2,823	5,559 (3,455)	10,522 (4,441)	22,355 (5,336)
12.	Banking & Insurance	1,095	4,217 (1,711)	8,847 (2,993)	26,625 (4,990)
13.	Real estate, ownership of dwellings, business services	411	812 (544)	1,421 (710)	2,136 (926)
14.	Public administration	1,059	2,757 (1,739)	5,629 (3,331)	14,182 (6,621)
15.	Other services	1,279	2,284 (1,340)	4,092 (1,588)	9,727 (2,234)
	Total	24,482	47,915 (31,154)	99,877 (46,680)	2,37,234 (70,255)

Between 1970-71 to 1986-87, the percentage rise of income was 869 in current prices or 51.1 per cent annually. On the other hand, under constant prices, the percentage rise over the period as well as annual rise were respectively 186.9 and 10.99.

The *per capita* income in 1955-56 as estimated by NCAER for the erstwhile district of Bangalore was Rs. 202, only a rupee less than the State *per capita* income. In 1960-61, it increased to Rs. 256.28 as against the State figure of Rs. 295.72 securing the eighth rank. Subsequently, the *per capita* income in 1970-71 to 1986-87 in current prices and the rank in the State were Rs. 735.2 (5th rank) in 1970-71, Rs. 1,106.07 (4th rank) in 1975-76, Rs.2,040.39 (2nd rank) in 1980-81 and Rs. 4,260.13 (2nd rank) in 1986-87. Under the constant prices of 1970-71, the *per capita* income had been Rs. 719.16 (5th rank) in 1975-76, Rs. 953.63 (3rd rank) in 1980-81 and Rs. 1,261.61 (2nd rank) in 1986-87. The percentage increase of *per capita* income between 1970-71 to 1986- 87 was 479.45 (28.2% annually) under current prices and 71.6 (4.2% annually) under constant prices. During the period of 17 years, the *per capita* income of the State had increased from Rs. 641.21 in 1970-71 to Rs. 2,636.49 in 1986-87 registering a percentage increase of 311.1 only and 18.3 annually under current prices as against 24.67 cumulatively and 1.45 annually under the constant prices.

The sector-wise discussion of the district income and *per capita* income would not be appropriate as the treatment for the (urban) district separately are not possible for want of exclusive figures of the (urban) district.

URBANISATION

The growth of urban population as a measure of urbanisation between 1871 to 1981 (a span of 110 years) had been significant being 1,801% and the average annual increase had been 16.37 per cent. However, between 1871 to 1911, the average annual increase was a meagre 0.7% and during the next 40 years *ie.* from 1911 to 1951, the average annual growth rate of urban population was 7.5%. Between 1951-1981, the growth rate was 5.4% during 1951-61, 3.78% during 1961-71 and 7.49% during 1971-81 annually. The increase in 1951-61 was partly due to the inclusion of new towns, namely, Devarajeevanahally, Jalahalli, Jodi-Kempapura, Kadugondanahalli (Kalagondanahalli in 1981), Kethamaranahalli, Yeshwanthpur and H.A. Sanitary Board in addition to the increased urban population in the already existing towns. In 1961-71, a few more localities namely B.E.L. Township, H.A.L., H.M.T., and I.T.I. areas with their inhabitants along with increased population in the already existing urban areas contributed to the urban growth. In 1981, Hebbal, H.M.T. Watch factory, Kadenahalli, Kengeri, Krishnarajapura, Lingarajapura, Baiyyappanahalli including Ramamurthynagar were included on account of demographic and other criteria. The progress of the number of towns in the district from 1901 to 1981 was seven in 1901, four in 1911, five in 1921 till 1941, four in 1951 (due to the merger of Civil and Military Station in the City of Bangalore in 1947-48), 11 in 1961, 12 in 1971 and 18 in 1981 inclusive of the Bangalore City and B.D.A. area. The development of towns in the district were practically confined to Anekal and Bangalore Urban Agglomeration of 1981 Census year, which included the Bangalore City and B.D.A. area. The remaining 16 towns, namely, Devarajeevanahalli, H.A. Sanitary Board, Hebbal, H.M.T. Township, H.M.T. Watch Factory Township, I.T.I. Notified Area, Jalahalli, Kadenahalli, Kalagondanahalli, Kengeri, Krishnarajapura, Lingarajapura, Yelahanka, Baiyappanahalli-Manavartikaval, B.E.L. Township and H.A.L. Township have become the part of the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration.

In addition to the list of 18 towns as stated in 1981, a few others had been existing separately which were either included in the agglomeration or declassifed in subsequent Census years. They are a) Sarjapura (a town from 1901 to 1971 but declassified in 1981), b) Civil and Military Station (independent city from 1901 to 1941 but merged with Bangalore City in 1951), c) Jodi- Kempapura, Kethamaranahalli and Yeshwanthpura (treated as towns in 1961 but merged within the City Corporation in 1971).

Several changes in the class of towns of the district had occurred between 1901 to 1981. The decadal change of class of all the towns from 1901 to 1981 are as follows: Anekal town was a class V town from 1901 to 1951 excepting in 1911 when it was relegated to Class VI. From 1961 to 1981, it continues to have Class IV status.

Bangalore City was Class II between 1901 and 1911 and from 1921 to 1981 it gained Class I status. The Civil and Military Station was Class II in 1901 and from 1911 to 1941, it had the Class I status and thereafter, it was merged with the City Corporation. The status of the other towns was VI for Dommasandra in 1901, for Kengeri in 1901, Sarjapur during 1901 to 1971 and Yelahanka in 1901 and 1921 to 1941. Later, Yelahanka gained the Class V status upto 1961 and IV in 1971. In 1961 Yeshwanthpura became a town of Class IV and from 1971 was merged in the Corporation of Bangalore City. Likewise other towns with their class recognised as such in 1961 were Jodikempapura (V), Kethamaranahalli (III), but were merged in the Corporation of Bangalore City in 1971. Devarajeevanahalli (IV in 1961-1971), H.A. Sanitary Board (III in 1961-1971), Jalahalli (IV in 1961- 1971) and Kadugondanahalli (VI in 1961 and V in 1971), were classified as towns in 1961. In 1971, for the first time, B.E.L. Township (V), H.A.L. Township (IV), H.M.T. Township (IV) and I.T.I. Notified Area (V), were given separate town status. In 1981, Urban status was given to Baiyyappanahalli Manavarthi Kaval, Hebbal, H.M.T. Watch Factory Township, Kalagondanahalli (former Kadugondanahalli) including Ramamurthynagar, Kengeri, Krishnarajapura and Lingarajapura though these towns were not assigned any class based on population but were considered as Class I being added to Bangalore Agglomeration.

The decadal percentages of the population growth of Anekal Town and Bangalore Urban Agglomeration between 1901 to 1981 were respectively - 11.84 and 16.18 for 1901 to 1911, 37.91 and 26.69 (1911 to 1921), -0.30 and 29.05 (1921 to 1931), 11.75 and 32.66 (1931 to 1941), 33.92 and 91.34 (1941-1951), 13.07 and 53.49 (1951-1961), 18.32 and 37.88 (1961 to 1971), and 52.56 and 75.56 (1971-1981). The highest growth rate in Bangalore was between 1941 to 1951 followed by that in 1971-1981. The decadal growth rate (in percentage) of other towns which were included in the Urban Agglomeration of Bangalore in 1961 and in 1971 was 34.6 (1961 to 1971) and 110.3 (1971 to 1981) in Devarajeevanahalli, 19.82 (1961 to 1971) and 44.35 (1971 to 1981) in H.A. Sanitary Board, -6.35 (1961 to 1971) and -35.36 (1971 to 1981) in Jalahalli, 47.19 (1961 to 1971) and 167.59 (1971 to 1981) in Kalagondanahalli, 48.36 (1961 to 1971) and 127.13 (1971 to 1981) in Yelahanka (this town was declassified in 1911), -13.36 in 1971-81 in H.M.T. Township, 3.69 in 1971-81 in H.A.L. Township, 186.43 in 1971-81 in I.T.I. Notified Area and 196.05 in 1971-81 in B.E.L. Township. The remaining towns were included into the Urban Agglomeration of Bangalore in 1981 whose Urban population was 19,955 (Baiyyappanahalli-Manavartikaval), 18,182 (Krishnarajapura), 13,170 (Hebbal), 12,950 (Kengeri, a town in 1901 only), 10,515 (Kadenahalli), 8,561 (Lingarajapura) and 2,351 (H.M.T. Watch Factory Township).

The growth of a town depended on the nature of economic activities. Between 1961 and 1971, Bangalore Urban Agglomeration had remained mono-functional city having only industrial sector as dominating, with service sector growing slowly. More than 40% of the total workers of the Agglomeration had been in the industrial sector and about 30% of the workers in service sector. Similarly, Yelahanka also

was a monofunctional town with more than 42% of its workers engaged only in industrial activities. Sarjapura and Anekal towns were treated as mono and bi-functional towns respectively since the former had more than 59% of its workers in only primary activity and the latter having both industrial and primary activities with equal importance. The above towns have continued to remain unchanged in their functional categories in 1971 also.

LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT

The Planning Commission and the Government of Karnataka ranked the districts on their level of development which was based on the weighted mean ranking system using 14 indicators between 1961 and 1963. Using these 14 indicators, the erstwhile district had secured 5.74 points and was ranked fourth in the State. Later, Planning Department used 22 indicators to assess the composite index of development for ranking the districts and according to the assessment, Bangalore (erstwhile) district had secured the first rank among the districts of the State from 1971-1972 to 1979-80 with composite index of 206.26 in 1971-72, 206.01 in 1974-75, 206.42 in 1976-77 and 198.57 in 1979-80. There had been considerable improvement since 1960-61 when it had secured the second rank. Even in 1985-86, the district ranked first with 172.73 points as composite index. Since the bifurcation of the erstwhile district in 1986, a separate treatment to assess the development have not yet been attempted. Though the erstwhile Bangalore District had received the first rank and considered as highly developed upto 1979-80, still the sectoral picture of development in the district revealed that it was backward in the land utilisation. This was because of large scale non-agricultural use of lands for industries and human habitation.

Around 1980, Anekal taluk was treated as industrially backward and became eligible for investment subsidy and other benefits. Later in 1988, this taluk was grouped under zone II by the State Government for giving special concessions to the new industries that would be set up.

The Rural Economics unit of the Institute of Social and Economic Change in its attempt to identify the backward taluks and also to delineate the homogenous regions of Bangalore district, around July 1980, using the composite index of agriculture in taluks observed that the Bangalore South (70.443), Anekal (69.007) and Bangalore North (65.011) were agriculturally developed. Further the study observed that Bangalore South and Anekal taluks were homogenous in terms of their level of development. Considering the development of taluks in Agriculture, based on the irrigation system, the north and south taluks of the Bangalore were treated as extremely developed compared to Anekal which was highly developed. In all these taluks the development was mostly due to surface water irrigation as against ground water irrigation system. In order to arrive at the general level of development during 1979-80, four sectors namely a) productive sector consisting of agriculture, industry and small scale industries, b) infrastructure (transport, communication and power) (c) Financial institution (banking and co-operation) and d) social institutions namely health, education etc., were taken into account and the study observed that the south and north taluks of Bangalore were exceptionally highly developed and Anekal taluk was backward. The sector-wise development status of these taluks as per the assessment of the Institute was as follows:

Sl. No.	Sectors	Anekal	Bangalore north	Bangalore south.
1.	General Industries	B	PR	HD
2.	Small Scale Industries	B	PR	D
3.	Education	A	EXD	ED
4.	Banking	HB	EXD	A
5.	Co-operative	EB	EB	EB
6.	Transport	A	ED	ED
7.	Communication	HB	EXD	EXD
8.	Health	B	EXD	A
9.	Power	HB	EXD	EXD
10.	Agriculture	HD	ED	ED
	Composite Index	B	EXHD	EXHD
		-1.435	196.120	63.302

Note: EB: extremely backward, HB: highly backward,
B: backward, A: average, D: developed,
HD: highly developed, ED: extremely developed,
EXD: extremely highly developed, P.R: Polarised growth, EXHD: exceptionally highly developed.

The above composite index of development and also sectorwise index in each taluk revealed that even though the two taluks of North and South of Bangalore are highly developed, a great disparity between them could be seen in many sectors. The industrial sectors have polarised growth in North taluk with communication and banking also at the same time. The following factor scores of the sectoral development in each taluk gives the concrete picture:

Sl. No.	Sector	Anekal	Bangalore North	Bangalore South
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture	3.83	8.608	8.913
2.	Industries (General)	-0.249	31.011	8.158
3.	Small Scale Industries	-0.003	29.257	3.561
4.	Education	-0.332	18.467	9.506
5.	Health	-0.413	17.090	0.062

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Transport	0.458	12.757	5.409
7.	Communication	-0.646	47.802	15.220
8.	Banking	-0.822	35.652	0.203
9.	Co-operative	-3.635	-7.420	-5.945
10.	Power	-3.336	29.828	27.574

Remarks: Negative value indicates the degree of backwardness. Positive values indicate the development. Higher the + value, higher the development level.

A few indicators of development in various fields of economic and social facilities have been listed for some years:

Indicator	Year of ref.	Unit	Anekal	Bangalore North	Bangalore South	Bangalore City BDA	Bangalore district
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Urban Population to total population	1971	%	13.4	93.1	25.0	-	80.4
	1981	%	11.6	67.5	58.9	-	87.8
Density	1971	No/ Sq Km	243	2,225	355	11,462	968
	1981		309	592	535	16,382	1,595
Net area sown to total area	1971-2	%	58.4	46.0	49.2	-	51.6
	1981-2	%	50.0	43.2	51.8	-	48.6
	1987-8	%	60.1	39.2	46.1	-	47.1
Gross cropped area to total area.	1971-2	%	65.2	46.3	50.1	-	54.7
	1981-2	%	52.4	47.2	57.0	-	52.6
	1987-8	%	63.3	40.6	49.0	-	49.5
Net area irrigated to net area sown.	1971-2	%	20.5	16.2	16.7	-	18.1
	1981-2	%	20.3	25.0	21.6	-	22.1
	1987-8	%	18.6	19.2	17.6	-	18.5
Area under HYV to net area sown.	1971-2	%	4.8	5.7	6.1	-	5.5
	1981-2	%	53.8	54.1	52.5	-	52.5
	1987-8	%	43.2	53.3	50.9	-	50.9
Villages electrified	1971-2	Nos.	106	69	45	-	220
	1981-2	Nos.	166	89	161	-	416
	1987-8	Nos.	244	208	296	-	748
Pumsets (Irrigation) energised	1971-2	'000	1.1	1.5	2.6	-	5.2
	1981-2	'000	2.6	2.7	4.5	-	9.8
	1987-8	'000	5.0	4.0	6.2	-	15.2
Number of registered factories.	1983-4	Nos.	83	668	1,360	1,732	3,843
	1985-6	Nos.	89	776	1,611	1,732	4,208
	1987-8	Nos.	138	-	4,342 *	-	4,480

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Population served by a health unit.	1971-2	'000	16.50	13.15	22.08	-	13.23
	1981-2	'000	18.39	29.15	40.51	29.48	29.62
	1987-8	'000	23.65	20.40	16.50	18.34	18.21
Literacy level of females	1971	%	18.0	48.9	29.2	-	26.77
	1981 (Census)	%	25.8	36.8	35.9	58.16	51.27
Literacy level of total population	1971	%	27.6	57.1	38.5	-	53.22
	1981 (Census)	%	36.8	48.4	48.2	64.9	59.32
Population served by a Primary School.	1971-2	'000	0.64	1.95	0.83	-	1.53
	1986-7	'000	0.67	0.68	1.21	1.94	1.51
	1987-8	'000	0.71	0.68	1.31	3.11	1.58
Population served by a secondary school.	1971-2	'000	12.96	0.27	13.10	-	9.77
	1986-7	'000	12.73	5.28	9.15	8.37	8.48
	1987-8	'000	12.73	5.28	11.73	7.71	8.17
Total Road length.	1971-2	Km	147	213	213	-	573
	1981-2	Km	354	402	982	-	1,758
	1986-7	Km	482	1130	430	-	2,035
Number of Post and Telegraph offices	1972	Nos.	22	168	36	-	226
	1982	Nos.	32	53	28	210	323
	1987	Nos.	31	53	46	90	220
Number of Telephones	1972	Nos.	16	30,623*	30	-	30,669
	1982	Nos.	89	183	375	54,611	55,258
	1987	Nos.	737	613	950	85,475	87,775
Number of Co-operative and Commercial Banks with branches	1972	Nos.	6	238	1	-	245
	1982	Nos.	11	34	25	425	495
	1988	Nos.	14	41	34	540	629

Note: Wherever the figures for Bangalore City are not given, it is assumed that its figures are included in Bangalore (North) taluk.

* Refers to the entire Bangalore taluks and the city

DEVELOPMENT UNDER PLANS

Planned economic development had been resorted in the State even prior to the First World War. Economic Conferences of 1911 and subsequent occasions were a landmark in this direction. In order to bring back to normalcy the war torn economy after II World War, several reconstruction programmes were initiated. Development scheme were formulated in 1946 with an estimate of Rs. 46.99 crores of which 25 per cent of the amount had been spent by 1950.

After Independence, the First Plan 1951-52 to 1955-56 gave priority to major and medium irrigations and power sector followed by agriculture, transport, communication etc. The Second Plan of 1956-57 to 1960-61 continued the priority to major and medium irrigation programmes, followed by social service, power, agriculture, community development etc. During the III Plan of 1961-62 to 1965-66

power generation was given the top priority followed by social services, agriculture and irrigation, community development etc. The wars of 1962 with China and of 1965 with Pakistan, and the scarcity conditions due to failure of timely rains did not promote the achievements of the targets in many sectors.

After the three Annual Plans from 1-4-1966 to 1-4-1969, the Fourth Plan was taken up from 1969-70 to 1973-74. The position of the district at the end of 1973-74 was as follows in a few sectors: 0.82 lakh ha of total cropped area and 7,052 ha under H.Y. varieties, production of 56,601 tonnes of food grains, 795 tonnes of oil seeds and 32,860 tonnes of sugarcane under agriculture, 12,667 ha irrigated from all sources, 415 villages including hamlets being electrified, 6,015 pumpsets energised under power, existence of 111 large and medium and 2,823 small scale registered units and, 54 cottage industries under industries, 135 hospitals and dispensaries and 53 PHCs and FPC under health sector, 1,271 primary, 233 secondary schools with an enrolment of 2.22 lakhs pupils to I to IV and 0.71 lakhs pupils to V to VII Standards, 47 general, 30 technical and professional education colleges under education, 595 km of surfaced and 400 km of unsurfaced roads, 157 km railways, 241 post offices, 23,349 telephones, under transport and communication, 294 commercial bank offices, 31 co-operative bank offices, 262 credit and 723 non-credit societies under banking and co-operation. Severe drought conditions prevailed in certain parts of the district which could allow the Plan scheme to achieve only partial success.

The Fifth Plan began from 1974-75 under most unfavourable economic conditions such as drought of preceeding years, inflationary circumstances and global crisis. As a result, annual plans were executed for four years from 1974-75 to 1977-78 and at the end of which the, Fifth Plan was treated as concluded. During 1978-79 and 1979-80, mid-term plans were implemented. At the end of 1979-80, the position of the district in some sectors was as follows:- 89,443 ha of total cropped area, 17,384 ha of net irrigated area, 8,611 ha under paddy, 60,897 ha under ragi, 2,927 ha under maize, 10,017 ha under pulses under agriculture, 119 hospitals and dispenseries, 52 PHUs and PHCs and 9,652 beds in hospitals and dispensaries under health, 173 villages and 154 hamlets electrified, 8,905 pumpsets energised under power, 524 nursery, 1,601 primary, 247 secondary, 50 schools for professional and special education, and 68 general and technical education colleges including polytechnics under education, 455 commercial bank offices, 42 urban co-operative banks, 3 P.L.D. banks, 1,399 co-operative societies, 33 agricultural credit co-operative societies under banking and co-operation, 835 km of road length, 282 post offices, 104 telegraph offices, 18 telephone exchanges, 69,484 telephones in use and 2.443 lakhs radios under transport and communication. Nearly 114 fair price depots were engaged under Public Distribution system.

The Sixth Plan (1980-85) succeeded the mid-term plan of 1978-1980 with the primary objectives to increase the gainful employment opportunities. More stress was given to the utilisation of resources and better redistribution of income in

favour of the weaker sections of the Society. The achievements at the end of the Plan *i.e.*, 1984-85 in some sectors were as follows: 71,028 hectares of total cropped area, 1,792 ha of contour bunding in soil conservation programme, 35,401 ha under H.Y. varieties, 15,475 ha under irrigation, production of food grains (in tonnes) being, rice: 17,131, *ragi*: 63,500, total cereals: 87,093, total oil seeds: 4,541, total pulses: 2,186 under agriculture, production of 625 tonnes of fish, 12,096 pump sets energised, 492 inhabited villages electrified, 4.41 lakhs total electric connections so far effected under industrial, agricultural, domestic and other sectors, with a total consumption of 776.416 million KWHS under power, 33 large and medium units, 3,630 small scale units, 2,232 handloom industries, 1,276 cottage industries, 1,328 industrial sheds under industries, 176 hospitals and dispensaries including PHUs and PHCs, 85 FWCs, 76 maternity and child welfare centres, 2.8 lakhs sterilisation performed, existing bed strength of 10,616 under health, 33 veterinary dispensaries including two hospitals and RVDS, 69 milk co-operatives under animal health, 680 nursery, 1,881 primary, 370 secondary, 48 professional and technical education schools, 111 colleges of all categories, enrolment of 3.84 lakhs of pupils to Class I to IV and 1.79 lakhs to V to VII standards, 265 adult education centre under education, 853 km of surfaced and 1,183 km of unsurfaced roads, 321 post offices, 73,576 telephones, 123 telegraph offices, about 2.8 lakhs of registered motor vehicles under transport and communications, 27 co-operative societies, 76 co- operative godowns, 576 commercial bank offices and 109 co- operative banks under co-operation and banking sector and 1,643 fair price shops under Public Distribution System in the district. The weaker section in the district was estimated to be 84,341 persons as per 1981 agriculture census and the study of artisans carried out by Economic Adviser Division in 1975 estimated 11,858 small farmers, 23,344 marginal farmers, 42,021 agricultural labourers and 7,118 artisans. During the Sixth Plan, several measures to benefit weaker sections were implemented. The achievements at the end of 1984-85 in some schemes were as follows: 5,440 tenants benefited under land reforms, 745 bonded labours rehabilitated out of the total estimated number of 2,434 in the district, 2,243 debtors being relieved of indebtedness, employment of 452 stipendiary graduates under the respective scheme, employment provided to 6,558 persons under N.R.E.P. and 2,002 under R.L.E.G.P, 89 subcentres and seven PHCs. set up for rural health, 49,621 children covered under mid-day meals programmes and 1,626 borewells sunk under minimum needs programme. Under several beneficiary schemes, deserving persons were given financial loan and subsidy. In 1984-85, 2,098 persons were assisted under IRDP, 659 under Anthyodaya, 67 under Negilu Bhagya, 75 under 100 wells programme, 179 under S.L.P.P. (calf rearing) scheme and only two persons under S.L.P.P. (Piggery) scheme. Despite the drought condition in the previous years the Seventh Plan was implemented from 1985-86 and it emphasised among many objectives, the reduction of poverty and inequalities of wealth and income by providing greater economic opportunities to the weaker sections of the society and encourage them for self- employment. The position of the district at the end of 1985-86 and 1987-88

respectively during this Plan period was as follows in some major sectors: the total cropped area was 1,04,962 and 1,07,584 ha, 15,714 and 18,928 ha being irrigated, 35,811 and 51,958 ha under high-yielding varieties, 3,552 and 8,185 ha under paddy, 44,900 and 54,824 ha under ragi, 2,004 and 2,115 ha under maize, 953 and 587 ha under groundnut under agriculture, 35 and 41 veterinary institutions under animal health, 714 and 748 villages including hamlets being electrified and 13,074 and 15,204 irrigation pumpsets being energised under power sector, 4,208 and 4,480 registered factories of which 1,357 and 1,367 concerned with textiles, 191 and 202 with chemicals, 996 and 1,031 with engineering, 3.318 and 3.53 lakhs of workers in registered factories, 2.14 lakh tonnes of mineral production valued at Rs. 44.38 lakhs in 1987-88 under industries and minerals, 3.08 and 3.59 (1986-87) lakhs of registered motor vehicles, 75,322 (1985-86) and 87,775 (1986-87) telephones in use under transport and communication, 618 and 628 nurseries, 1,910 and 1,211 primary, 349 and 428 secondary, 48 and 56 teachers training and technical schools, and 132 and 131 colleges of general and technical education under education, 58 and 64 hospitals, 112 and 118 PHUs, 7 and 10 PHCs,47 and 51 FWCs, 10,766 and 10,798 beds in hospitals and dispanseries under health, 923 and 1,885 co-operative societies of all categories, 534 (as on 31-12-84) and 586 commercial bank offices, 39.61 lakhs (1985) and 40.09 lakhs of rupees of loan given by Primary Land Development Banks, Rs. 91.56 lakhs (1984) and Rs. 96.17 lakhs of medium term loans given by Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies under banking and co-operative sector and 1,632 and 1,743 fair price depots working under public distribution system.

Under the benefits to the weaker section many schemes were implemented. The progress in 1985-86 and 1987-88 respectively under a few important schemes were as follows: rehabilitation of 512 and 888 released bonded labourers, 1,283 and 536 houses being distributed to the families coming from weaker section of the Society, 233 (1986-87) and 63 house sites distributed to siteless families.

District sector plans: Since 1978-79 two-tier system of planning namely District sector and State sector planning had been adopted, with a lumpsum allotment exclusively for the district plan. In 1983-84, instead of lumpsum allotment, allocation for each head of scheme/sector was made and freedom to vary the priorities was given and also a separate outlay under district level sub-plan was given to compensate the rigid financial allocations. In Bangalore (Urban) district which is newly created one, Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayats are yet to be constituted. This district had been provided with an outlay of Rs. 959.46 lakhs in 1988-89 as against Rs. 894.73 lakhs in 1987- 88. Out of this outlay for 1988-89, Rs. 514 lakhs formed the State Plan outlay, and the Central share was Rs. 445.46 lakhs. The outlay earmarked for the Special Component Plan was Rs. 97.91 lakhs for 1988-89. The sectoral outlay was (in lakhs rupees) 264.15 for rural development, 141.22 for family welfare, 73.16 for rural water supply, 41.80 for primary and secondary education, 38.70 for Co-operation, 35.32 for Social Welfare and 32.79 for Women and Children

Welfare. In 1989-90, a proposed outlay of Rs. 932.71 lakhs had been earmarked of which Rs. 541.74 lakhs were under State sector and Rs. 390.97 lakhs were under Central sector Plans.

Jayanti villages: A village in every community block was selected as Jayanti village in 1972-73 to mark the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of India's Independence. These villages were selected for being developed fully to make them model villages. In the district of Bangalore (Urban), Kammasandra and Thammanayakanahalli from Anekal taluk, Seetha Kempanahalli of Bangalore North and Horamavu of Bangalore South taluks were selected. Among the development measures to these villages, providing drinking water facilities, housing to the weaker sections, schools, post office, drainages, electrification, human and animal health care units, balavadis, etc. were stressed. Besides, the village youth were to be provided with opportunities to take active part in cultural, sports, folk arts, and other such activities.

Growth Centres

Growth Centres are settlements which have relatively greater importance than other places due to their functional composition, resource potentiality, possession of infrastructural facilities and a overall development status by virtue of which they hold the surrounding area together by offering functions to other places which do not possess them. The District and Regional Planning unit of the State of Karnataka had identified growth centres of graded order namely: lower order (Service Centre), medium order (Market-cum-service centre), higher order (growth centres) and the highest order (growth pole). The identification of the hierarchical centres are based on several aspects like population, amenities available, functional characteristics and administrative status. The functional characteristics were existence of education, health, transport, communication, marketing, finance and other productive sectors in the settlement. In the Bangalore (urban) district, there was identified one growth pole (Bangalore City), one market-cum-service centre (Anekal) and ten service centres namely Yelahanka, Kacharakanahalli, Hebbal, Bagalur, Jarakabandekaval and Hessaraghatta (all from Bangalore North taluk), Krishnarajapura, Begur and Kengeri (all from Bangalore South Taluk) and Sarjapur of Anekal taluk. Besides, the Deputy Director of Town Planning, Bangalore Metropolitan Planning Area had prepared Development plans for villages namely Kannahalli, Bettahalasoor, Chikkajala, Bagalur, Sonnappanahalli, Hesaraghatta and Chikkabanavara (all in Bangalore North Taluk), Doddathogur and Gubbalalu of Bangalore South, Sarjapur and Bannerghatta of Anekal Taluk.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The fundamental aims of economic planning was the growth of economic sectors with social justice, fair redistribution of economic properity in favour of the poor and that the fruits of the planned economy should reach the rural masses. Therefore rural development programme implemented in this district could be

broadly classified as A) Beneficiary oriented, B) Employment oriented and others including 20-point economic programmes etc.

Small Farmers Development agency was taken up in 1970-71 in the district and it implemented many schemes to improve the economic conditions of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers by making them economically viable. The Agency involved many programme like intensive agriculture, multiple cropping, use of HYV seeds, minor irrigation programmes, soil conservation activities, land development with emphasis on dry farming, and water harvesting measures, introduction of dairying, poultry, sheep rearing etc., as subsidiary occupations. The scheme completed its period of operation in 31-3-1976 but was extended for further three years from 1976 and it was merged with Integrated Rural Development Programme from 2-10-1980.

Besides, IRDP, several other schemes are being executed namely, Anthyodaya, Sprinkler irrigation, 100 wells programme, Rehabilitation of released bonded labourers, Bio-gas, ASTRA oven, National Rural Employment programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Special Component (irrigation) Plan, etc. The schematic particulars in brief of the several schemes are as follows: (The financial and physical achievements of the schemes have been given in a table at the end of the section).

a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (a Central and State sector scheme at 50:50 grants) intended to raise the standard of living of the poorer families in rural areas above the poverty line through encouraging self employment. The quantum of subsidy assistance is 25% of the unit cost for smaller farmers, 50% for the Scheduled tribes and 33 1/3% in the case of others under weaker sections subject to the maximum of Rs. 3,000.00. Besides second assistance to old beneficiaries who have not crossed the poverty line will be also given.

b) Anthyodaya (State sector) was implemented besides I.R.D.P. to help the five poorest of the poor families in each village through viable economic programme. This scheme is implemented in the South taluk of Bangalore.

c) Sprinkler Irrigation scheme, a State and Central Sector scheme on 50:50 basis helps to provide sprinkler irrigation facility to small and marginal farmers with subsidy assistance of 25% and 33 1/3% respectively per unit cost.

d) Hundred Wells Programme, a State and Central sector scheme on 50:50 basis helps the small and marginal farmers to increase agricultural production by providing assistance for digging wells, pumpsets etc. The assistance per unit will be 25% of the unit cost as per the assessment by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

e) Rehabilitation of Bonded labourers, a scheme assisted by Centre and State Government on 50: 50 basis helps to rehabilitate the released bonded labourers by giving them income-generating assets worth Rs. 6,250.

f) Integrated Rural Energy Programme, a fully Central assistance scheme intends to distribute the new non-conventional energy sources like wind, solar etc. Energy devices at subsidised rates will be provided in order to stop the degradation of forest fuel resources. This scheme is in Bangalore North taluk only.

g) Biogas development scheme (Central and State sector on 50: 50 basis) intends to harness the bio-energy particularly in rural areas. The beneficiaries are provided with subsidy. (see chapter V).

h) National Programme on Improved Chulhas, a Central and State sector scheme, envisages the use of ASTRA oven designed by the Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore, in place of the traditional fuel ovens. (see chapter V)

i) National Rural employment programme-a State and Central sector scheme, helps to provide employment to the unemployed and under- employed rural people and thereby to create durable productive and community assets which accelerate the growth of the rural economy. Social Forestry Programmes, construction of school buildings, roads, minor irrigation programmes etc., are some of the activities.

j) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, a Central sector programme aimed to provide employment to landless labourers in the rural areas for atleast 100 days in a year and thereby create durable economic assets which eventually increase the growth of the rural economy.

k) Irrigation bore wells under Special Component Plan have been taken up for providing wells for small and marginal farmers of the Scheduled Castes under 100% Central assistance scheme. Under this scheme each of the beneficiary will be provided 75% of the unit cost as assistance grant and 25% as bank loan.

In the year 1989-90, from 1-4-89, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana was implemented in which N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. have been merged and for the implementation of this scheme, the Central grant being 80% the rest of 20% finance is being given by the State Government. Under this scheme an unemployed or under-employed rural worker will be given work for atleast 100 days a year and it is intended to generate durable productive assets, in the economy. Several works like canal and road formation, construction of minor irrigation tanks, school buildings, social forestry, soil conservation, etc., are taken up. The physical and financial achievements under each of the schemes for the year 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 (upto November) are tabulated in the next page.

Twenty Point Economic Programme was started from 1-7-1975 in order to arrest the shooting up of prices on account of inflationary circumstances. In April 1982, the programme was modified with the change of priorities compatible with the altered economic situation. In 1986, the programmes were re- enunciated as attack on rural poverty, strategy for rainfed agriculture, better use of irrigation water, health for all, two-child norm, expansion of education, justice to the SCs and the STs, equality for women, new opportunities for the youth, housing for the people, improvement of slums, new strategy for forestry, protection of the environment, concern for the consumer, energy for the villages and a responsive

Contd. P. 517

Physical and financial achievements: for 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

Financial achievements: in lakhs rupees.

Physical achievements: in no of beneficiaries.

Sl. No.	Schemes	1987-88 Achievements		1988-89 Achievements		1989-90* Achievements	
		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
a)	Integrated Rural Development	42.01	1,901	56.152	2,684	32.975	1,444
b)	Anthyodaya	0.52	27	0.58	45	0.040	4
c)	Sprinkler irrigation	-	-	0.671	2	-	-
d)	100 Wells Programme	6.50	202	10.061	199	2.956	46
e)	Rehabilitation released bonded labourers.	59.75	956	14.375	230	-	-
f)	Integrated Rural Energy Programme	8.521	2,451	8.68	1,252	1.959	500
g)	Bio-gas programme	4.643	147	3.061	130	2.711	115
h)	National Programme on improved chulhas (ASTRA oven)	0.386	342	0.484	1115	0.646	730
i)	National Rural employment Programme	44.607	2.179 (lakh man-days)	76.588	3.140 (lakh man-days)	84.62	2.476 (lakh man days)
j)	Rural landless employment guarantee programme	27.257	1.292 (lakh man-days)	77.246	2.959 (lakh man-days)	-	-
k)	Irrigation tube wells under Special Component Plan.	7.591	21	20.609	75	12.744	58

* upto November 89.

administration. Since January 1983, Karnataka Government initiated and implemented "Karnataka Development Programme" with many additional programmes. The achievements in this district from 1984-85 to 1987-88 under this programme in some of the aspects were as in the table.

	Programme	Unit	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1.	Beneficiaries under IRDP	No.	2,098	2,698	1,915	1,927
2.	Beneficiaries under Anthyodaya	No.	659	314	71	27
3.	Negilu Bhagya	No.	67	35	49	-
4.	100 Wells Programme	No.	75	398	87	181
5.	TRYSEM	No.	-	-	906	370
6.	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	No.	225	512	160	888
7.	N.R.E.P.(Mandays)	No. (In lakhs)	6.44	1.90	2.2	0.47
8.	R.L.E.G.P. (mandays)	No. (In lakhs)	2.01	0.31	0.91	-
9.	Villages provided with drinking water facilites.	No	-	-	113	93
10.	Families receiving house construction assistance in rural areas.	No.	-	-	24,766	489
11.	Rural families with house sites granted	No.	-	-	233	63
12.	Slum improvement scheme (Beneficiaries)	No.	-	-	12,620	-
13.	Distribution of houses to economically weaker section.	No.	860	1,283	672	536
14.	Saplings Planted	No. (in lakhs)	1.75	1.20	18.77	3.08
15.	Bio-gas Plants	No.	37	98	88	77
16.	Sterilisations under Family Welfare Programme.	No. ('000s)	-	-	39.28	36.25
17.	Primary health sub-centres established	No.	-	-	111	-
18.	Fair Price depots opened.	No.	-	-	8	13
19.	Establishment of rural small scale industrial units.	No	-	-	914	799
20.	Establishment of Adult Literary Centre	No	-	-	100	413

Karnataka Land Army Corporation Ltd., has been executing many development works in the district through the Assistant Directors (Urban 1 and 2) who are under the control of a Deputy Director. In 1971, the scheme was initiated by the State Government to tackle the problem of rural unemployment under the Directorate of Land Army and in 1974-75, the Corporation was formed. In April 1988, Bangalore Urban division was formed under a Deputy Director, who controls the activities in Bangalore (Urban) district. So far upto the end of 1987-88 since inception, 150 houses under R.L.E.G.P. Group housing scheme, 182 sanitary latrines of which 109 family based latrines under R.L.E.G.P., a Chawki Rearing Centre for sericulture activities, construction of 100 living-cum-work sheds at Anekal for Karnataka Handicrafts Development Corporation and many items of work have been completed. The value of work turned out by the organisation in the district, was (in lakhs of rupees) 28.485 in 1977-78, 50.886 in 1983-84, 3.05 in 1984-85, 5.665 in 1985-86, 10.362 in 1986-87 and 10.722 in 1987-88. Since inception about 464 works in all were contemplated to be completed though by the end of 1987-88, 400 works had been completed. The organisation has an ambitious work schedule at present having on hand 580 works, estimated to be worth Rs. 468.5 lakhs, relating to several departments of Government, State-sector plan schemes, hostels, dwelling houses under Indira Awas Yojana (III & IV Phase), besides several miscellaneous small works.

Apart from the above-mentioned schemes, the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, Community development programmes, etc. are being executed in the district. (see chapter XVII).

POTENTIALITIES OF DEVELOPMENT

Bangalore Urban district is practically a district with concentration of industries excepting the Anekal taluk, where considerable scope exists for starting medium and small scale units which produce demand-based goods. There has been a hew and cry for the dispersal of industries beyond the urban periphery and thus Anekal taluk and some remote borders of Bangalore south taluk could be selected for setting up new industrial units or for demarcation of industrial areas. The great need for the dispersal of industries arises also on account of the already created urban congestion in the taluks of Bangalore North and some portions of Bangalore South taluk including the City Corporation and B.D.A. area and any further increase in the number of industrial units either small or large will intensify the ecological imbalance rendering the life and living conditions of the inhabitants miserable as if from the frying pan to the fire. Thus the original attributes of the City namely, an air- conditioned city, a garden city and an industrial metropolis should be at all costs maintained.

Avoiding the mal-effects of increasing urbanisation in the Bangalore agglomeration, such as congested habitation, pollution of air and water, degradation

of green vegetation in and around the city, increased hazards of life of the citizens in the city due to unmanageable traffic system etc., and finding rational solution for all the abuses of the present day 'modern' life are the needs of the day. This step becomes all the more imperative due to the growth of the city in all the directions unlike Bombay or Madras which have some natural barriers. Regulation of vehicular traffic and pedestrian movements, widening of roads, construction of fly-overs, fly-unders at the inter-section of railways and roads, circular or ring-roads for city transport system to touch all the important extensions of the city, deviation roads to help uninterrupted movement of inter-state transport vehicles must be given priority. Quicker execution of the scheme of laying a circular railway in the City, making use of the already existing connections between Kengeri and Anekal, Bangalore City and Yelahanka, the railway stations namely Hebbal, Banasawadi, Bellandur Road, Krishnarajapura, Baiyyappanahalli etc., (for details see Chapter VII) and introduction of electric traction particularly in the case of suburban trains which would touch the major extensions of the city, should be given prior consideration in the plan.

Of late, the Bangalore Transport Service division has introduced many routes which connect distant extensions. This Division has to give priority for a rationalised system of plying the schedules so that passenger's waiting period for any route-bus would be as far as possible minimised. Shifting of the present bus terminals (stations) at the Jayanagar, Jayanagar 9th Block, Jayanagar East, Banashankari, Vijayanagar, Marutisevanagar and the like which have been almost reduced to bus stops *en route* for a large number of buses, to a more extensive area or field in the nearby location must be examined as an immediate necessity.

Keeping in view the development of the City and its inherent features of transportation and communication system, width of roads, power supply system, water supply (both quantitative and qualitative) and a host of civic amenities for its inhabitants, the Bangalore Metropolitan Development Authority which has been already formed must leave no stone unturned in preparing a perspective plan which could ideally fit in to the coming hundred years.

In this district, as already explained, the scope of agriculture activities are limited, being restricted only to Anekal taluk and some limited parts of the Bangalore South taluk. The district does not present any bright picture for extensive cultivation as only about 3.97 thousand hectares of land (*i.e.* 1.83 per cent of land area) remained as cultivable waste. Intensive cultivation could be adopted beneficially. Multiple cropping system has ample scope for adopting since the present level of the coverage is only 5% of the net sown area. The scope for irrigation improvement is rather limited in the case of ground water usage, and in respect of tank irrigation about additional 40% of the sown area could be brought under tank irrigation under good rainy conditions. Soil conservation has ample scope in the

district since only about 10% of the land has been covered under contour bunding so far and the about 90% i.e., about 30,000 ha remained to be covered by the method. Since tank irrigation very much depended upon the rainy conditions, dry farming and water harvesting techniques in agriculture should be invaluable for effective agricultural activities.

Horticulture in the district has great scope in view of ideal soil and climatic conditions. Further, the city of Bangalore offers a good market for horticultural produces. Export oriented horticultural farms of All India Scheduled Caste Development Co-operative Society, for vegetables-cum-flowers, have enhanced the scope for growing horticultural produces. This society had been alloted 288 ha of land for growing flowers and vegetables. The district has ample scope for raising kitchen gardens in the extensions/layouts which have been formed of late. Growing of fruits, particularly grapes, papaya, sapota, etc., have been developed through farms in a scientifically organised way and the ever lasting demand for them has created a good market in Bangalore and elsewhere.

The animal wealth of the district promises good scope for the allied industries depending on them. The ever increasing demand for good milk and poultry products has created a bright future for setting up the milk diaries and poultry farms. In view of the existing wealth of livestock, the number of veterinary hospitals particularly in Bangalore City which are only two, are quite insufficient. An immediate action to upgrade some of the veterinary dispensaries in the city to hospitals must be taken so as to provide specialised services and treatment to the sickly animals at the hands highly qualified veterinary surgeons. The upgradation of dispensaries could be done in a phased manner.

Bangalore district has abundant tourist importance with the State capital being included in it. Besides, the City has been widely acclaimed as an important place of visit by all sections of the society as it caters to the desires and aspirations of the people of heterogenous dispositions. The City attracts experts from several fields of life like historians, pilgrims, educationists, scientists, businessmen, artists, industrialists, etc., by viture of it being a treasure house of all faculties of knowledge. In a sense, the City is a gateway to the State being the centre from which emanate roads and rail transport to several other places of interest in the State. A great scope exists for facilities of board and lodge to visitors since people from outside belonging to middle rank of the economic strata may find the city costlier than other cities of the country.

Table-I showing some comparative percentages of workers under rural and urban areas for 1961, 1971 and 1981

Particulars	1961		1971		1981	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I. Rural male/female workers:						
a) as % to total workers	12.55	5.84	18.78	2.54	11.45	2.40
b) as % to total male/female workers	15.17	33.75	21.11	23.03	13.29	17.34
c) as % to total rural workers	68.26	31.74	88.08	11.92	82.68	17.32
II. Urban male/female workers:						
a) as % to total workers	70.16	11.46	70.18	8.50	74.70	11.44
b) as % to total male/female workers	84.83	66.25	78.89	76.97	86.71	82.66
c) as % to total urban workers	85.96	14.04	89.20	10.80	86.72	13.28
III. Workers in relation to population:						
a) Male/femal workers as % of respective population	53.61	12.67	50.60	7.11	49.65	8.88
b) Rural male/rural female workers as % of respective population	61.72	30.16	55.57	8.22	54.80	12.54
c) Urban male/urban female workers as % of respective population	52.38	9.78	49.42	6.83	48.94	8.37

Table-II showing the taluk-wise percentage of workers in each Sub-class from 1921 to 1914 in the district

Sl. no.	Sub-class	Bangalore City and Civil & Military Stn.			Bangalore Taluk			Anekal Taluk		
		1921	1931	1941	1921	1931	1941	1921	1931	1941
I.	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	11.3	7.2	9.8	62.4	60.3	56.8	26.3	32.5	33.4
II.	Exploitation of minerals	100.0	9.5	20.5	-	90.5	55.3	-	-	24.2
III.	Industry	82.9	79.1	76.7	9.5	14.1	17.6	7.6	6.8	5.7
IV.	Transport	88.3	84.9	91.9	10.7	12.2	5.8	1.0	3.8	2.3
V.	Trade	77.8	74.8	79.8	15.7	18.2	14.6	6.5	7.0	5.6
VI.	Public force	91.8	84.2	87.1	7.5	14.9	12.3	0.7	0.9	0.6
VII.	Public administration	78.6	82.6	69.3	13.0	11.4	21.0	8.4	6.0	9.7
VIII.	Professions and liberal arts	86.2	87.4	85.8	8.4	7.9	9.3	5.4	4.7	4.9
IX.	Persons living on their income	94.7	96.1	95.4	4.4	3.2	3.5	0.9	0.7	1.1
X.	Domestic service	92.7	88.8	91.4	6.7	10.2	6.8	0.6	1.0	1.8
XI.	Insufficiently described occupations	89.5	67.1	70.5	10.1	29.5	25.3	0.4	3.4	4.2
XII.	Unproductive	61.7	69.8	83.0	21.6	20.5	10.8	16.7	9.7	6.2

Table III shows the talukwise total workers under each livelihood-class as per 1981 Census

Livelihood class	Census year	Bangalore City & T.B.A.	Bangalore North	Bangalore South	Anekal	Total
Cultivators	1961	18,393	13,208	17,716	30,194	79,511
	1971	2,296	14,649	21,981	22,160	61,086
	1981 *	1,903	13,488	22,275	25,071	62,737
Agricultural labourers	1961	4,506	2,149	3,197	7,349	17,201
	1971	2,586	7,318	13,858	10,070	33,832
	1981 *	1,158	9,002	17,087	14,774	42,021
Household industries	1961	15,309	2,208	1,428	4,531	23,476
	1971	12,585	1,931	861	2,230	17,607
	1981 *	20,856	2,379	2,548	3,563	29,346
Others	1961	3,13,356	31,396	12,797	8,807	3,66,356
	1971	4,35,023	37,383	38,133	8,298	5,18,837
	1981 *	7,10,767	77,584	79,170	13,782	8,81,303
Total	1961	3,51,564	48,961	35,138	50,881	4,86,544
	1971	4,52,490	61,281	74,833	42,758	6,31,362
	1981 *	7,34,684	1,02,453	1,21,080	57,190	10,15,407

Note-* refers to main workers only

Table IV shows the workers in each livelihood class under sex- wise bifurcation in urban and rural areas and their percentage to respective population in the area is given within brackets during 1961 to 1981 in the district

Year	Urban/ Rural	Cultivators		Agril. labourers		Household industries		Others	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1961	Urban	16,158	5,709	3,826	1,524	11,647	7,278	3,09,731	41,227
		(2.48)	(1.00)	(0.59)	(0.27)	(1.79)	(1.28)	(47.53)	(7.23)
	Rural	39,735	17,909	7,093	4,758	2,808	1,743	11,416	3,982
		(40.17)	(19.02)	(7.17)	(5.05)	(2.84)	(1.85)	(11.54)	(4.23)
1971	Urban	4,287	232	3,666	802	11,997	2,812	4,23,159	49,793
		(0.48)	(0.03)	(0.41)	(0.10)	(1.34)	(0.36)	(47.19)	(6.34)
	Rural	52,582	3,985	22,273	7,091	2,535	263	41,176	4,709
		(24.64)	(2.04)	(10.44)	(3.63)	(1.19)	(0.13)	(19.30)	(2.41)
1981	Urban	7,846	654	6,160	1,923	19,403	6,605	7,25,139	1,07,006
		(0.51)	(0.05)	(0.40)	(0.14)	(1.25)	(0.48)	(46.78)	(7.71)
	Rural	49,733	4,504	21,665	12,273	2,697	641	42,209	6,949
		(23.43)	(2.32)	(10.21)	(6.31)	(1.27)	(0.33)	(19.89)	(3.57)

Table V shows the current wages of workers in some establishments in Bangalore City and other places in the district

Sl. No.	Name of the establishment	Unskilled		Skilled		Clerical lower grade		Wages with allowances at the maximum level				Wages with effect from
		Min. basic wage	Min. wage with allowances	Min. basic wage	Min. wage with allowances	Min. basic wage	Min. wage with allowances	Un-skilled	Skilled	Clerical grade lower		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	UB-MEC Batteries Ltd. Bg	150.0	1,448	240	1,538	130	1,428	1,808	2,138	1,628		Current
2.	Kirloskar Elec. Co. Ltd. Bg.	500	1,827	545	1,972	645	1,942	2,077	2,462	2,412		1.1.1987
3.	Karnataka Vidyuth Karkhane Ltd., Bangalore.	780	1,147	1,190	1,776	1,190	1,776	1,590	3,203	3,203		1.9.1987
4.	John Flowler (India) Ltd. Bg.	410	1,531	505	1,626	445	1,566	1,701	1,996	1,846		1.1.1987
5.	Ingersoll-Rand, B'lore.	435	1,455	506	1,634	463	1,483	2,175	2,791	2,275		1.1.1985
6.	Kar Mobiles Ltd., B'lore.	250	1,710	530	1,990	400	1,820	1,995	2,340	1,955		1.7.1987
7.	Bengal Lamps Ltd., B'lore.	375	1,436	420	1,481	375	1,436	1,621	1,746	1,621		1.1.1985
8.	Mafatlal Plywood Industries Ltd., Bangalore.	420	1,015	440	1,035	456	1,051	1,160	1,240	1,256		1.4.1986
9.	Graphite India Ltd., Bg.	960	1,749	1,040	1,837	1,040	1,837	1,886	2,007	2,002		1.1.1987
10.	Tillers, Tractors Ltd., Bg.	376	1,425	420	1,469	397	1,446	1,485	1,559	1,518		4.3.1988
11.	Elgin Electric Flour Mills, Bangalore.	260	831	360	875	390	905	1,168	1,474	1,184		1.4.1989
12.	Yuken India Ltd., B'lore.	275	1,402	410	1,727	400	1,722	1,937	2,332	3,072		1.1.1989

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Krishna Flour Mills (Bangalore) Ltd., B'lore.	387	814	640	1,180	514	982	1,488	1,665	1,845	1.1.1987
14.	*Best & Crompton Eng., Ltd., Bangalore.	1,576	1,683	1,625	1,732	1,606@	1,646	2,118	2,415	2,516	1.1.1987
15.	Karnataka Consumer Products Ltd., Bangalore.	380	1,453	450	1,523	450	1,666	1,514	1,722	2,061	1.4.1988
16.	Shetron Metals Ltd., Bg.	350	625	676	951	1,200	1,370	634	1,217	1,880	1.5.1986
17.	Kap Steel Ltd., Bangalore.	345	1,187	630	1,554	810	1,352	1,378	1,895	1,472	1.10.1989
18.	Welcast Steels Ltd., Bg.	343	1,453	354	1,464	150	1,120	-	1,690	1,356	1.1.1987

Note:-

a) * The basic wages includes the D.A. of Rs. 1,526 for all categories of workers.

b) The wages are rounded off to nearest rupee.

c) Besides the wages several incentives such as reimbursement of school fee to children, free or subsidised canteen, conveyance, medical allowances, foodgrains free of cost, performance incentive, attendance bonus and many other allowances are paid depending on the agreement.

d) '@' the wages are effective from 1.10.87.

Table VI shows the number of employment seekers as on the live registers under several categories of educational levels

Sl. No.	Category	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 as at the end of Octo.
I.	Graduates:						
a)	Arts	7,233	8,122	8,956	9,360	9,847	10,369
b)	Science	4,631	5,368	5,890	6,211	6,498	6,624
c)	Commerce	3,692	4,450	5,197	5,829	6,405	6,820
d)	Engineering	3,273	4,616	6,420	7,341	8,260	10,195
e)	Medicine	1,773	1,097	1,080	680	712	740
f)	Agriculture	778	578	522	663	682	765
g)	Horticulture	84	18	26	35	48	47
h)	Veterinary	65	65	96	112	124	131
i)	Law	179	240	308	306	288	318
j)	Education	5,803	10,487	13,639	12,671	14,233	16,399
k)	Others	543	706	828	874	1,089	1,253
II.	Post-Graduates:						
a)	Arts	4,365	4,447	4,717	3,914	4,184	4,958
b)	Science	2,274	1,951	2,185	2,024	2,228	2,695
c)	Commerce	434	467	581	384	540	764
d)	Engineering	22	24	29	42	79	104
e)	Medicine	41	30	33	22	20	34
f)	Agriculture	40	40	41	38	30	32
g)	Veterinary	3	3	3	2	6	6
h)	Education	63	154	209	201	213	222
i)	Others	243	335	477	453	433	453
III.	Diploma holders	4,646	6,099	6,942	8,246	10,208	12,165
IV.	ITI/ATS/Other Certificate holders	6,530	7,809	9,169	12,537	12,514	13,834
V.	Matriculates (in lakhs)	1.095	1.313	1.531	1.506	1.678	1.875
VI.	Below Matric	45,908	50,361	54,390	56,204	55,938	59,560
VII.	Literates, illiterates, etc.	43,394	50,973	59,556	58,931	57,081	67,869
	Grand total (in lakhs)	2.455	2.897	3.344	3.377	3.595	4.038

Table VII shows the average annual retail prices of commodities of common use from 1963 to 1988 as existed in the district (inclusive of the taluks of Rural district) in Rs. per kg.

Commodities	1963	1969	1973	1976	1980	1983	1985	1986	1987	1988
Rice coarse	0.62	1.42	1.90	1.92	2.63	3.19	3.48	3.90	4.18	4.83
Ragi	0.39	0.89	1.31	1.26	1.35	1.95	1.95	2.08	2.15	2.52
Turdal	0.61*	1.37	1.92*	1.52*	4.90	7.13	7.08	7.83	11.57	12.83
Uriddal	0.81*	1.62	2.88*	2.50*	4.49	6.76	8.17	8.28	8.34	10.04
Moongdal	0.73*	1.85	2.88*	2.34*	5.14	6.08	7.95	8.02	8.10	9.98
Gramdal	0.61*	1.58	1.95*	2.00*	4.19	4.70	7.33	7.29	7.36	8.37
Potato	0.45	0.82	1.14	1.20	1.79	2.26	2.03	3.22	3.21	3.81
Onion	0.31	0.50	0.76	0.82	0.94	1.81	1.54	2.03	3.32	3.25
Groundnut oil	1.85	4.42	7.35	6.21	10.56	15.90	15.84	19.00	25.16	24.59
Castor oil	2.08	4.20	7.73	6.75	8.86	13.88	13.86	11.33	18.38	20.30
Dry chillies	3.33	4.27	5.76	11.31	9.67	12.72	20.28	18.05	20.00	21.50
Gur II sort	1.22@	1.48@	1.98@	2.41@	4.27@	3.80	4.46	4.66	5.36	5.76
Coconut oil	3.85	6.71	10.74	11.96	18.05	25.52	33.67	28.38	39.66	43.16
Tamarind	0.99	2.17	3.74	4.00	7.46	7.00	9.81	10.45	11.25	12.28
Coconut each	-	-	-	1.15	1.37	1.99	2.43	2.26	3.00	3.25
Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	4.98	6.40	6.58	6.73	7.04
Salt	-	-	-	-	-	0.42	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.70

Note:- 1) * refers to the price of whole-grains 2) @ refers to the price of *Gur* I sort 3) the figures of 1983 to 1988 refer to the B'lore (Urban) Dt.

Table VIII shows the wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities in Bangalore City between 1982 and 1988

(Wholesale prices are given in brackets in rupees per quintal and retail prices in Rs. per kg)

Commodities	1982 March	1983 March	1984 March	1985 March	1986 March	1987 March	1988 March	1988 December
Rice (medium)	3.35 (307.5)	3.60 (302.5)	4.50 (395.0)	3.80 (427.5)	4.74 (396.7)	4.43 (365.0)	5.30 (383.8)	6.40 (526.3)
Rice (coarse)	2.65 (260.0)	3.15 (277.5)	3.90 (298.8)	3.33 (300.0)	3.89 (307.5)	3.75 (300.0)	4.40 (308.75)	4.73 (413.5)
Ragi	1.85 (140.0)	1.81 (161.3)	1.75 (156.3)	1.85 (162.5)	2.19 (180.0)	2.18 (181.3)	2.20 (173.3)	3.34 (267.5)
Jowar	1.56 (130.0)	1.78 (140.0)	1.85 (152.5)	1.90 (172.5)	2.37 (188.8)	2.30 (197.5)	2.13 (155.0)	3.15 (210.0)
Wheat	2.75 (233.8)	2.93 (255.0)	3.10 (270.0)	2.70 (255.0)	3.98 (363.0)	3.60 (342.5)	4.40 (350.8)	4.83 (422.5)
Gramdall	4.23 (321.3)	4.13 (346.3)	5.25 (495.0)	6.70 (604.0)	7.12 (641.3)	6.25 (477.5)	7.15 (645.0)	11.75 (1,025.0)
Moongdall	4.27 (402.5)	4.85 (405.0)	6.40 (628.8)	8.10 (740.0)	7.15 (617.5)	7.08 (697.5)	12.50 (1,162.5)	12.50 (875.0)
Uriddall	- -	5.90 (412.5)	7.33 (700.0)	8.25 (740.0)	7.59 (711.3)	7.98 (735.0)	8.50 (750.0)	11.75 (1,000.0)
Turdall-	- -	5.92 (541.3)	7.64 (661.3)	6.24 (572.2)	6.73 (563.8)	10.13 (965.0)	12.50 (1,142.5)	12.50 (1,037.5)
Sugar (open Market)	5.60 (537.0)	4.67 (466.3)	4.70 (449.8)	5.80 (553.5)	6.80 (662.5)	6.55 (600.0)	6.60 (620.3)	6.55 (625.0)
Gur I sort	2.78 (232.0)	3.03 (220.0)	4.50 (402.5)	4.30 (370.0)	4.44 (380.0)	5.23 (340.0)	5.32 (452.5)	6.08 (405.0)
Groundnut oil	13.15 (1,272.5)	13.58 (1,337.5)	15.70 (1,545.0)	15.50 (1,510.0)	15.95 (1,530.0)	21.50 (2,025.0)	23.50 (1,653.8)	20.75 (1,970.0)
Coconut oil	16.75 (1,600.0)	21.63 (1,825.0)	36.00 (3,350.0)	33.50 (3,000.0)	22.50 (2,075.0)	36.75 (3,250.0)	40.50 (3,700.0)	43.50 (4,200.0)
Potato	1.40 (100.0)	1.68 (142.5)	1.90 (160.0)	1.35 (102.1)	2.80 (205.0)	1.80 (140.0)	1.80 (125.0)	2.15 (315.0)
Onion	1.14 (80.0)	1.08 (85.0)	1.20 (83.8)	1.15 (76.0)	1.45 (90.0)	1.38 (112.5)	2.23 (140.0)	3.70 (270.0)
Dry chillies	13.25 (762.5)	11.00 (675.0)	11.00 (812.5)	18.50 (1,450.0)	16.75 (1,612.5)	13.60 (925.0)	19.75 (1,435.0)	44.50 (3,300.0)

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Many present administrative institutions including the nomenclatures of various administrative posts or taxes have come down to us from the remote past. Even to-day, the institution of the village accountant continues and he has been successor of the *karnam* of *senabova* of yore. Land revenue and house tax have been sources of State revenue from very early times. These concepts had been laid down by authorities like Manu, Kautalya, Shukra and others. The Gangas who ruled over this region and from whose times we have recorded history claim to have followed these authorities in administration, and this claim has been verified by scholars, who have studied the administrative institutions with the help of inscriptional evidence. Following the injunctions of Kautalya, they had divided the realm with administrative divisions of 10 or 100 or 1000 villages. Thus we hear their whole trritory being called Gangawadi-96,000, Ganga-6,000 and smaller units like Bempuru-12 etc. The various administrative units mentioned in the traditional texts like *mandala* (province), *vishaya* (district), *bhoga* all Sanskrit nomenclatures, were used. We come acorss terms like Paru *vishaya* or Prati *bhoga* in a Ganga record. The Cholas used the word *mandala* as in the case of Vikrama Chola *mandala* or Jayagonda Chola *mandala*. Nadu was a Dravidian term used by the Gangas, Cholas and other rulers, and *seeme* was another such term used for administrative units. Under Mudigonda Chola Mandala was Rajendra Chola *valanadu*; under Karikala Chola *mandala* were Sannenadu, Kukkanurunadu, Mannenadu and under Nigirili Cholamandala were Ilaipakkanadu (Yalahankanadu), Veppurunadu (Begurunadu) etc. Morasunadu is mentioned in a record from Varthur village (820 AD) and it was a part of Ganga-6000. Moruru Kundadi and Ereyappa Mangala were also the villages under Morasunadu. One record dated 1245 of Hulahalli in Anekal taluk calls the region as Morashunadu. Other two records from Iggalur (1330) and Begur (1110) mentions that Morashunadu was under Rajendra Cholavalanadu. The Begur record of the Gangas refers to several villages like

Thovaguru (Toguru), Poovinapulla Mangala (Hulimangala), Iggaluru, Kudal, etc. which were a part of Bempuru-12. Begur accordingly was the headquarters of a major sub-division in Gangawadi. The record dated 750 A.D. from Dasarahalli mention Kukkara Palikkalaranadu also called Kukkalanadu. Domlur was in Illaipakkanadu under Rajaraja Chola Valanadu as mentioned in a record dated 1200 A.D. from the same place.

Under the Hoysalas the same arrangements continued more or less and many *nadus* whose names were not mentioned in earlier records are mentioned here. The Gunjur record of 1301 of Vishwanatha among others, speak of *nadus* like Masandi, Murasa, Veppuru (Beppur or Beguru), Kaivara and Ilaipakka connected with this district (Bn 51). Mannenadu (1115), Sannainadu, Siyala (1150) or Sigalanadu (1119) are some other units from this region. Under the Hoysalas, we come across the term Nadagaunda (of Kukkaurnad in Hoysala time in 1029 (Nl 1) and also Nalgaunda of Sannenadu. He wielded military and police powers. Similarly there was Nadasenabova or revenue official of a *nadu* in 1307 (Bn 133), in 1342 (Bn 134) and as late as in 1689 (Bn 136). The orders of the king and local officers were communicated through *harikaras* or couriers.

During the Vijayanagar administration, the nomenclature of divisions and their size also changed though for sometime the divisions of the Chola times which had been continued under the Hoysalas also further continued as in the case of Jayagonda Chola Mandala, but later Toraivalinadu continued in 1433, but the concept of the *mandala* was given up. Words like *seeme*, *valitha*, *chavadi*, *sthala*, *venthe* and *hobli* (the last term standing for a group of villages, continuing even now) Shivasamudra *seeme* came into vogue. Ilitore village for instance was in Yelahanka *nadu* (the old unit continuing) and Halasuru *sthala* (Dv 81 of 1425). Another place (Hesaraghatta) in the same *seeme* and *nadu* was in Kakolu *sthala* and Cheluru Chavadi in 1533 (Nl 31). Similarly *sthala* appears to be synonymous to *hobli* standing for a smaller unit above a village. *Chavadi* appears to be the office both at a revenue village level (under a revenue village there can be many hamlets or settlements) and at hobli level, the word stood for revenue offices. But nothing can be said for certain as many a times these terms indicating administrative units were also used loosely, though they have continued till the emergence of modern division after the advent of the British such as hobli, taluk, sub-division, district and division. This statement is made in view of the fact that a record of 1763 reads thus: "Manchanahalli village of Kambalu *hobli* under Shuragiri *sthala* which is in the Pattanada *hobli seeme* (?) and in Vicharada *chavadi valitha*". Similarly in 1764, a place in Anekal tq is described as in Bangalore *valitha* and Jigani *hobli*.

Of the officers, we hear of Mandalaswamy, Mahaprabhu over a *nadu*, *gavunda* or *gauda* the village headman, and also the *senabova*. The *senabova* was earlier called *srikarna* in Chola records (*MAR* 1942, No.17) and also *kanakkan*. A record dated 1586 mentions the *parupatyagara* of a *seeme* and *gauda* and the *senabova* of the village and *sunkada manegara*, agent or superior connected with tolls. The

sunkada adikari of Morasunadu is mentioned in a record dated 1382 (Dv 58). There were also revenue officials called *nada senabova* over a *nadu* (at Yelahanka under Hoysala Ballala, Bn 31; or over Sannenadu, Bn 41) as noted above. Similarly there was a *gavunda* over a *nadu*.

With the conquests of Ranadulla Khan, the Bijapur General, Paraganas had been formed. He arranged the subordinate divisions of *sammats*, *tarafs*, *mauje*, *majure* of each *paragana*, and appointed Jamadars or Collectors. The Marathas introduced different offices of *deshpande*, *deshkulkarni*, *samadgauda*, *deshmukhs* and *kanungo*, by whom accounts of the country were kept. They also appointed Sheristedars to all the Paraganas.

When the Mughuls formed the *Subha* of Sira, 12 *paraganas* were annexed to it. After the advent of the Mughuls in the South, impact of their rule was evidenced in administration. In the growing kingdom of Mysore in about 1701, Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar, it is stated, distributed the State business of the Central Government into 18 *kutcheries* or departments which later became popular as 'Athara Kutcheri'. "Though the main framework was borrowed from the Mughul practice and procedure, the details worked out by Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar were essentially indigenous," says C. Hayavadana Rao. The Central administrative set-up initiated by the king so far reaching in effect that under the Commissioner's rule (1831-81), the Central Secretariat continued to be called Athara Kutcheri. He called the taluks as *gadis*.

Haider and Tipu had divided the realm into *asofis* or provinces (districts) being looked after by one *asof* and a deputy asof or Faujdar. *Asofi* was divided into *paraganas* and *amils* or taluks, looked after by an *amildar* (Tahsildar). *Simpt* was a further sub- division equivalent to a modern *hobli*. Tipu further divided the *asofis* into *tukadis* (taluks) each under an Amildar, Sheristedar, *gumasthas* (clerks), *tarafdars*, *athavane* peons, one *golla* (or headman), one shroff and one *munshi*. Over 20 or 30 *tukadis* were combined to form one *asofi*. After the fall of Shrirangapattana the office of the Asof was abolished but that of the Faujdar continued and he came to have revenue powers also.

Under Krishnaraja Wodeyar III Bangalore was the headquarters of a Faujadari under the charge of a Faujdar. From 1831 to 1881, the British administered Mysore State directly by appointing Commissioners, and in 1834 the six Faujdaris were reconstituted into four Divisions and Bangalore was the headquarters of a Division. As earlier, these Divisions were under an European Superintendent with revenue as well as judicial powers. The judicial and police functions of the Amildars were restricted and defined. In civil disputes the powers of the Amildars and Panchayats were defined. The period between 1834-1861 witnessed a thorough revamping of the general administration. Under Sir Mark Cubbon, the then Commissioner, the Superintendents of divisions were invested with wide powers. The Amildars who were in charge of taluks functioned under the direct control of the Superintendent, but were allowed to communicate directly with the

Commissioner. Cubbon was responsible for the establishment of several departments to work independently of the Secretariat, but subject to the control of the Commissioner. Another important change was that the Dewan's office was amalgamated with that of the Commissioner. An officer with the designation of the Huzur Head Sheristedar was placed in charge of the Revenue Department.

Lewin Bowring (1862-1870) who succeeded Mark Cubbon further regularised the administration in lines resembling that of the British Indian Provinces. He reduced the number of divisions from four to three. In 1869, the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore was created and the Superintendents of the Divisions came to be styled as Deputy Commissioners. The Assistant Superintendents were relieved of many judicial responsibilities and Munsiffs were appointed. In 1879 when the Commission was once again re-organised in view of the future Rendition, the posts of Commissioners of Divisions were abolished. At the district level there were Deputy Commissioners. Under them were Assistant Commissioners to whom the Amildars or Tahsildars were subordinates. Hence the present administrative set-up dates back to 1879, since when there has been little change in the pattern.

The former district of Bangalore was created in 1863, which was till then a part of the Bangalore Faujdari in which Kolar district was also included by the Mysore administration in 1799. In 1809 the British took over Bangalore Cantonment area and it was under their direct control. The administration of the Cantonment was carried on by the Resident who was assisted by the Collector. Three Revenue villages from the Hosur Taluk in the then Salem district of the Madras Presidency were transferred to the erstwhile Mysore State in 1950 and thus became a part of the Bangalore district. The Cantonment also became a part of Bangalore city. In the present Bangalore district, which was created in 1986, Begur had been a taluk in 1855 and Yelahanka had been a taluk till its abolition in 1871. Sarjapur and Kengeri were taluks till 1873. Anekal became a taluk hq and Kengeri a part of Bangalore tq. The old Bangalore taluk was divided into South and North taluks on 1st July 1939, with Bangalore being the common headquarters for both the taluks. After 1956, the administration of the State in general and district, in particular came to be uniformly revamped. The new State was divided into four divisions and Bangalore being the State capital also became the headquarters of both Division as well as District. In addition to this, it is now also the headquarters of the Bangalore Rural district. The Divisional Administration is under the charge of the Divisional Commissioner and the district is under the Deputy Commissioner. The Bangalore district is having only one Sub-Division at Bangalore under the charge of an assistant commissioner. The Taluks are under the charge of Tahsildars. Besides the Revenue Offices Bangalore is the pivotal place of the State Administration with the Governor, State Legislature, Council of Ministers and Government

Secretariat all situated in the City. Bangalore urban district has no Zilla Parishads under the new arrangement and Taluk Boards continue in this district.

State-level Establishments

The Governor is the Constitutional head of the State and the Government should be carried on in his name and he is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years. There is a separate Secretariat of the Governor at the Raj Bhavan headed by a Secretary who is in charge of the Governor's establishment.

The Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the Head, to aid and advise the Governor in exercise of his functions. The Council of Ministers consists of the Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. The Chief Minister has an establishment to support him, headed by a Secretary. Every Minister has a Private Secretary and other staff to assist him, and all these offices are housed in the Vidhana Soudha.

The Secretariat is housed in the Vidhana Soudha and other annexed buildings. In 1881, there were four Departmental Secretaries, *viz.* the Chief Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Department, the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, the Secretary to Government in the Education Department and the Military Secretary to the Maharaja. The Muzrai Secretariat was formed in 1891. Later the Maharaja reconstituted the Executive Council in 1895 and the Secretariat was reorganised by bifurcating the General and Revenue Departments into two, the Revenue Department under the Chief Secretary and the General Department under the General Secretary. In 1895 the office of the Chief Secretary was abolished and another post of the Revenue Secretary was created. The post of the Chief Secretary was later revived in 1923-24.

After States Reorganisation, the Secretariat Administration came to be throughly restructured and it is the nucleus around which the entire Government machinery is functioning.

Secretariat: The Secretariat is broadly classified into various administrative departments. The hierarchical set-up of the State Secretariat is headed by the Chief Secretary, Additional Chief Secretary and the Development Commissioner followed by the rest of the Secretaries and their respective Departments. The Chief Secretary and the Additional Chief Secretary are assisted by Secretaries to Government, who in turn have under them the Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries. The Secretary to Government is the executive head of that particular department. The Secretary is also at times assisted by Additional Secretaries, Special Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries and Special Officers. An attempt is made here to briefly introduce the various Secretariat Departments and the different departments allotted to them.

The Finance Department is headed by a Secretary or Commissioner and Secretary II. The Departments now under the control of the Finance Department

are Karnataka Government Insurance Department (KGID), State Accounts Department, Small Savings and State Lotteries, Director of Treasuries and Commissioner of Commercial Taxes. The Education Department is headed by two Secretaries. The Departments now under the purview of the Education Department are Commissioner of Public Instructions, Director of Collegiate Education Director Technical Education, Director of Adult Education, Director of Libraries, Director of Vocational Education, Director of Pre-University Board, Dept. of Reseach and Training and Director of Printing, Stationary and Book Depot.

The Revenue Department is under the charge of Revenue Secretary or Revenue Commissioner and Secretary II. All the Revenue Divisions headed by Divisional Commissioners and officers under them like Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars and offices like Karnataka Revenue Appellate Tribunal, Karnataka Land Survey and Land Records, Stamps and Registration and Charitable and Endowment Commission are under the control of the Revenue Secretariat. The Public Works, CADA and Irrigation Secretariat Department is headed by two Secretaies. The Departments in Bangalore now under the control of the Public Works Department are Chief Engineer, National Highways, Bangalore, Water Resources Development Organisation (WRDO), Bangalore, Chief Engineer, Central Machinery Centre, Bangalore, Government Chief Architect, Chief Engineer Small Irrigation, Bangalore and K.E.B. and K.P.C.

The Department of Industries and Commerce is headed by two Secretaries. The Departments under the control of the Industries and Commerce Department are Directorate of Sericulture, Directorate of Mines and Geology, Directorate of Industries and Commerce and Stores Purchase Dept. The Department of Agriculture and Horticulture is headed by a Secretary. The Departments under the control of this department are Directorate of Agriculture and Directorate of Horticulture. The Department of Forests, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry is headed by Secretary. The Departments of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences, Director of Fisheries and Chief Conservator of Forests function under the purview of this Department. The Home Department is headed by one Commissioner or Secretary. The Departments under the control of the Home Department are Director General of Police, Police Department, Inspector General of Prisons, Director General of Home Guards, Director General of Fire Services, Commissioner for Excise and Sainik Welfare and Resettlement. The Department of Food and Transports is headed by one Secretary. The Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies and Transport Commissioner function under the purview of the Food and Transport Department. The Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs is headed by Secretary. The Director of Translations and Director of Prosecutions and Government Litigations function under the control of this department. The Department of Institutional Finance and Statistics is headed by one Commissioner and Secretary. The only department under the control of this Department is the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. The Department of Personnel and Ad-

ministrative Reforms functions directly under the control of the Chief Secretary to Government and there is a Secretary to look after the Cabinet Affairs. The Chief Secretary will be assisted by one Additional Chief Secretary in dealing with matters concerning Personnel and Administrative Reforms. The Chief Electoral Officer and Ex- officio Secretary to Government will also function under the purview of the Chief Secretary.

The Secretariat, Department of Health and Family Welfare is headed by one Secretary. The departments functioning under the Health and Family Welfare Secretariat are the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Director, Medical Education, Director, Indian Medicinal System, Controller of Drugs and the Directorate of Indian Population Project. The Co-operation Department is headed by a Secretary. The Departments functioning under the Control of this Department are Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Director, Agricultural Marketing, Legal and Metrology-cum-Consumer Protection, Director, Co-operative Society Auditing and Directorate of Sugar. The Department of Social Welfare and Labour is headed by a Secretary. The departments that function under the control of Social Welfare and Labour Department are Directorate of Social Welfare, Labour, State Labour Insurance, Chief Inspector of factories and Boilers, Directorate of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Directorate of Employment and Training, Directorate of Women and Child Welfare and Director, Backward Classes and Minorities.

The Department of Information, Toursim and Youth Services is headed by a Secretary. The Departments functioning under the purview of Information, Tourism and Youth Services in Bangalore are the Directorate of Kannada and Culture, Directorate of Youth Services and Sports, Directorate of Tourism, Directorate of Information and Publicity, Karnataka State Archives, NCC, Government Flying School and Karnataka Gazetteer Department. The Sahitya Academy, Sangeetha Nrithya Academy, Lalithakala Academy, Natak Academy, the Patrike Academy, Urdu Academy and the Janapada and Yakshagana Academy, come under this Secretariat. Each Academy is headed by a chairman, assisted by a Registrar. The Department of Housing and Urban Development is headed by the Secretary. The Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj is headed by the Development Commissioner and ex-officio Agricultural Production Commissioner and Planning. The Departments functioning directly under the purview of the Rural Development and Panchayath Raj are the Zilla Parishaths, Block Development Offices and Public Health Engineering. The Department of Science and Technology, Ecology and Environment is headed by two Secretaries one for the Science and Technology and the other for the Ecology and Environment. The Secretariat Training Institute, which functions under the purview of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms imparts job-oriented refresher training for the clerical staff regularly in order to improve the efficiency of the Secretariat.

The General Administration of the Bangalore District is under the charge of Deputy Commissioner, Sub-Division is under Assistant Commissioner and Taluks under a Tahsildar. Bangalore is also the headquarters of the Revenue Division under the charge of the Divisional Commissioner.

Divisional Commissioner

The Divisional Commissioner (earlier called Faujdar) was called Superintendent till 1861. Later, in 1869 when the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore was created and the Superintendent of Division came to be styled Commissioner. After 1956, the post of the Commissioner was redesignated as Divisional Commissioner. The Divisional Commissioner is the highest executive authority in the Division to organise and supervise the administrative machinery for implementing the policies and programmes of the Government. He is directly responsible for the administration of revenue and maintenance of law and order. He is the inspecting authority of all departments directly under his charge, to ensure that work is being carried out in accordance with law and standing orders of the Government. He exercises administrative control over police force, only with regard to the maintenance of law and order of the Division.

The Divisional Commissioner is head of the Revenue administration. He is also the chief co-ordinating authority for all Departments at the Divisional level. As the head of the division he will consider recommendations made regarding the Revenue administration by the Deputy Commissioners. When natural calamities like floods and droughts occur, the Divisional Commissioner has to be vigilant and bestow his attention in organising relief measures and also whenever there is a rise in prices and scarcity of food-grains and other essential consumer goods. Though the developmental functions of the Divisional Commissioner were transferred to the Zilla Parishads with effect from 1st April 1987, the Bangalore (Urban) district continues with the old system as there is no Zilla Parishad here. The Divisional, Commissioner is the Joint Development Commissioner who personally supervises all the development departments by periodical review. He also exercises over all supervision of the local bodies within his jurisdiction.

The Divisional Commissioner is the main channel through whom the Deputy Commissioner has to send all proposals pertaining to revenue matters, Community Development Programmes, etc., to the State Government. As the administrative head of the Division he is responsible for distributing and re-appropriating budget grants for lower offices. The Divisional Commissioner is the appellate authority above the Deputy Commissioner in matters of revenue administration both in regard to revenue laws and disciplinary proceedings relating to the revenue staff. The main functions of the Divisional Commissioner are: supervision over the maintenance of Record of Rights, recovery of land revenue and all other kinds of Government dues, conducting of Jamabandi every year, maintenance of law and

order, administrative control over the districts, supervision of elections to Parliament, State Legislature and Local Authority constituencies, conducting of Census, boosting of collections under National Savings etc., in the districts under him. In a nutshell, it may be said that these functions are supervisory, controlling, co-ordinating and appellate.

Deputy Commissioner

Deputy Superintendents for the districts were appointed in 1862 when districts were created in the days of Commissioner's rule. In 1869, when the Commissioner was designated as the Chief Commissioner, the Deputy Superintendents at the district came to be styled as Deputy Commissioners. The district being the principal administrative unit below the State level, the Deputy Commissioner plays a pivotal role particularly after 1956. The district is a unit of administration not only for the Revenue Department but also for almost all the Departments of Government. As the study team on District Administration rightly point out that "The District is the most convenient geographical unit where the total apparatus of public administration can be concentrated and when it comes into direct contact with the people. Most departments of the State Government outside the Secretariat have external services which are located in the district. The sum total of the Central Government together constitute the administrative machinery in the district". The Deputy Commissioner is the custodian of State property in the district.

Revenue Functions: The assessment of land revenue is generally of three kinds *viz.*, (a) agricultural assessment (b) non- agricultural assessment and (c) miscellaneous. The power of collecting and accounting of all such revenues vests with the Deputy Commissioner who has to see that the revenue dues to the Government is recovered regularly without much coercion and that all such collections are properly credited and accounted for. The Deputy Commissioner has been invested with wide powers under the Land Revenue Act and Rules. In addition to the duties relating to land revenue, the Deputy Commissioner is responsible for collection of fees and taxes under various other enactments like stamps and registration, water rate, in respect of irrigation etc. The Deputy Commissioner exercises various powers under several Acts and Rules, such as the Land Reforms Act, Land Acquisition Act, Religious and Charitale Endowments Act, Irrigation Act, Excise Act, Public Health Act, Essential Commodities Act, etc. and rules thereunder, the Old Age Pension Rules, Freedom Fighters Welfare Rules, Government Servants Welfare Rules and so on. While disposing of revenue disputes, he would exercise quasi-judicial functions. The Deputy Commissioner is the custodian of all Muzrai Institutions in the district and he is also concerned with the Small Savings Scheme. Recently he has been invested with powers to inspect all Government offices except Judicial and Police Offices in the district.

Judicial Functions: The Deputy Commissioner, being the District Magistrate, is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. But, consequent to the separation of the judiciary from the executive, the District Magistrate would not deal with dispensation of justice in the trial process. As he is also the head of all Executive Magistrates in the district, he has extensive powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure and Karnataka Police Act, for the maintenance of law and order. The Deputy Commissioner in his capacity as the District Magistrate directly controls the police force at times of protecting public peace. He has also supervisory powers over the administration of Jails and Lock-ups in the district. He is empowered to maintain law and order through the Police and by regulatory and penal actions; he has special powers to make use of preventive detention or get persons bound in the interest of public safety. Being the head of the executive machinery in the district, he issues licences and permits under the Indian Arms Act, Indian Explosives Act, etc., with powers to supervise the general administration of these Acts. He is also authorised to issue licences under the Cinematographs Act and exercise powers vested with regard to the Prevention of Untouchability Act and the like. He should also look after proper implementation of various instructions of the Government given from time to time under the Foreigner's Act, in respect of issuing visas, passports etc.,

Development functions: The Deputy Commissioner is also the Deputy Development Commissioner, who has to coordinate the efforts of several departments in the district and to supervise personally the execution of all the development programmes of the Government. He being in charge of all development blocks, reviews various developmental programmes. He is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the district developmental activities of several departments in the district and also of the Taluk Development Boards, which help in the development of the Community Development Programmes. The Deputy Commissioner has to discharge the responsibility of successful implementation of the scheme taken up under the Five Year Plans and also Social Welfare Scheme. He is also the District Registrar in which capacity he has to supervise the working of the various Sub-registry offices. The Deputy Commissioner is the head of several bodies in his capacity as Chairman, Regional Transport Authority, Family Welfare Action Committee, District Library Authority etc.,

Co-ordination Committee: The District Co-ordination Committee at the taluk level have been formed in order to help implementing various programmes. The Deputy Commissioner has to work for the alround development of the district through the co-ordinated efforts. Steps have to be taken to stimulate production, to speed up procurement and to streamline the distribution of essential commodities.

The Deputy Commissioner is assisted by one Headquarters Assistant, who is of the rank of an Assistant Commissioner, and he also functions as the Additional Magistrate. He will assist the Deputy Commissioner in all matters of administration and also supervise the proper functioning of the entire Deputy Commissioner's Office. The Deputy Commissioner is also assisted by one District Development

Assistant and a Food and Civil Supplies Assistant. There is a Gazetted Officer called Office Assistant in the rank of a Tahsildar for supervising the subordinate staff of the office and District Planning Officer to assist in Planning matters. There are eight sections in the establishment of the Deputy Commissioner. In the Revenue section there is one Headquarters Assistant, one Office Assistant, Four Sheristedars, one Rent Control Inspector and other subordinate staff. In the NSS organisation there are one Assistant Director, one Development Officer for the one Sub-division. The Registration Section has one Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar and other staff. The Food Section has one Food Assistant, one Food Tahsildar, one Accounts Superintendent and other staff. In the Planning section there is one District Planning Officer, one Assistant Director of Planning, one Assistant Statistical Officer and other necessary staff. In the section of Social Welfare for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there are one District Officer, and other necessary staff. The section of Backward Classes and Minorities has one Development Inspector, one Backward Classes Inspector and other staff. The section of Social Welfare comprises one Assistant Director of Social Welfare one Social Welfare Officer, one Office Superintendent, two Social Nutritition Programme Inspectors and other staff.

Special Deputy Commissioner: There are at present two Special Deputy Commissioners functioning in the Bangalore dt., one dealing with revenue matters and the other incharge of Development. The latter is also the *ex-officio* Project Director, District Rural Development Society. (Other district do not have this arrangement as Zilla Parishads look after its functions). The office of the Special Deputy Commissioner (Development) has three specialists drawn from the Department of Animal Husbandry, Co- operation and Agriculture. There is one Gazetted Manager, two Accounts Superintendents and other necessary staff. The main functions of the District Rural Development Society is to function as the nodal agency to implement the various development programmes sponsored by both the Central and State Governments. The major schemes handled by the District Rural Development Society are: NREP, RLEGP, REGS, IRDP, Anthyodaya, Negilu Bhagya, 100 wells, Bio-Gas, Special Component Plan etc. The important purpose of DRDS functioning is its two phased attempt in area development and target group development. In the area development scheme implemented by DRDS, an effort is made to create community assets which would give the necessary infrastructure. Among the new schemes taken up by the DRDS, Bangalore, are percolation tanks, smokeless (ASTRA) ovens, rabbit farming, sprinkler irrigation and micro-hydel projects.

Assistant Commissioner

The Revenue Sub-division is under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner, who is responsible to the Deputy Commissioner. The Assistant Commissioner is the immediate superior authority over the Tahsildars. He should exercise effective supervision over the whole office establishment, systematise and co-ordinate the office administration and guard against delay in official procedure. He supervises both Revenue and Development works. The Assistant Commissioner is in charge of the sub-division has been vested with powers of the Deputy Commissioner under many sections of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act (1964) and also other State laws. He is the first appellate authority in respect of revenue matters and he is also the authority at the lowest level, at which powers of revision under Section 56 of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act (1964) are vested. The Assistant Commissioner is the Land Acquisition Officer and Betterment Levy Officer. He is the Chairman of the Tribunals constituted under Karnataka Land Reforms Act (1961) for the taluks in his sub-division. In respect of development, he is the immediate official superior to the Block Development Officer. He is also the Returning Officer for one or more of the Assembly constituencies in his sub-division.

Magisterial powers: Being the head of the General Administration of the sub-division, the Assistant Commissioner also discharges several Magisterial powers. He has been designated as the Sub- divisional Magistrate. He investigates cases on his own initiative and also cases referred to him by the Deputy and the Divisional Commissioners. At the taluk level, he is the Presiding Authority of several committees at the district level. The Assistant Commissioner is generally assisted by a Manager (Deputy Tahsildar), four First Division Assistants, four Second Division Assistants and other necessary staff.

Tahsildar

The Tahsildar (formerly known as Amildar) is incharge of the taluk. The Tahsildar is responsible to the Assistant Commissioner of his sub-division and through him to the Deputy Commissioner. He has also to execute the orders passed by them. He is the representative of the Government at the taluk level. He has to accept mutations, hear and pass orders in disputed cases, test the Record of Rights and crops in respect of the village sites. He has to pay special attention to the removal of encroachments on Government lands. The Tahsildar has to initiate action on breach of Land Reforms Act and to inspect works for which the land improvement loans have been sanctioned or are to be sanctioned. Collection of land revenue and other Government dues such as recovery of *tagai* loans, irrigation charges, *pot-hissa* measurement fees and the like are the responsibilities of the Tahsildar. The Tahsildar has to discharge duties and responsibilities vested in him under the Land Reforms Act and such other Acts and Rules relating to the administration of the taluk. He being the taluk head, has to supervise the procurement of food grains, and its proper distribution through the fair price shops. Further, the Tahsildar has to effect levy of paddy and other food grains and has to personally supervise the government stock of food grains held by different owners. Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies (TAPCMS) and such other agencies. He has been vested with several powers as per the orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act and Rules thereunder. The Tahsildar has been authorised to sanction old age pensions. He is the Taluk Magistrate in

which capacity he exercises certain magisterial powers for the maintenance of law and order in his territorial jurisdiction. As the Electoral Registration Officer, he is responsible for the preparation and maintenance of the electoral rolls. He heads the election machinery at the taluk level in the capacity of Assistant Returning Officer. The Tahsildar is assisted by Sheristedars (Deputy Tahsildars), Revenue Inspectors, Special Revenue Inspectors, Record Keepers and other staff. There had been Special Tahsildars for the purpose of effecting Land Reforms, Twenty Point Economic Programme etc.

Block Development Officers

The Block Development Officer also functions at the taluk level, each taluk being regarded as a Community Development Block. He has to look after the development activities of the taluk, besides discharging duties as the Chief Executive Officer of the Taluk Development Board. He has to draft development programmes for the taluk and co-ordinate their implementation after securing approval. He supervises the work of Extension Officers and other officers connected with various schemes. In his capacity as the Secretary of Taluk Development Board, he has to implement its resolutions. He has several statutory powers to exercise under the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959. The Block Development Officer is assisted by one Manager, seven Extension Officers, First and Second Division Assistants and other necessary staff.

Revenue Inspector

The taluks are further divided into *hoblis* or revenue circles and the Revenue Inspector is in charge of each one of them. The Bangalore District consists of 17 *hoblis* or revenue circles. In the administration of revenue matters, the Revenue Inspector is directly responsible to the Tahsildar. He has to attend to the work like recovery of land revenue, betterment levy, water rates and other Government dues, loans and advances, procurement and distribution of food-grains, etc. He is the main field revenue official who will be instrumental in the proper execution of the orders of the Government in revenue matters. The Revenue Inspector has to supervise the work of the Village Accountants in charge of the villages and also has to inspect the boundary marks, Government lands and encroachments thereon. Building up records of land grants, land acquisitions and other revenue matters, old age pensions etc. are other functions of the Revenue Inspector. Besides, he attends to such other various works as entrusted to him by the Tahsildar from time to time.

Nad Kacheris

With a view to decentralise the revenue administration and ease the pressure of work on the taluk offices, whose powers and functions have increased enormously, Nad Kacheris or hobli level offices have been opened from the 15th August 1986. The Nad Kacheri is headed by one Deputy Tahsildar and the necessary staff. Out

of the 21 revenue functions of the Tahsildar, nine have been delegated to this office at present. These Nad Kacheris are functioning in all the taluks of Bangalore Urban District. In 1986, to begin, with Nad Kacheris were opened at Hesaraghatta, Uttarahalli and Sarjapura on experimental basis. Again, in August 1988 three more Nad Kacheris were opened at Dasanapura, Bidarahalli and Attibele. Six such offices are functioning in the district at present.

Village Officers

The village administration was earlier entrusted to the hereditary village officers under the provisions of the Old Bara Baluti system (see also Chapter XIV). According to this system, every village was looking like a separate community, the *gauda* or *patel* being the judge and magistrate; the *shanbhog* the registrar, the *talari* or the *toti* being severally called the watchmen of the village and of the crops; the *nirganti* the distributor of water of the streams or tanks in just proportion to the several fields etc. The *totis* were required to act as guides to Government officers and travellers of any importance and in the absence of *talari* they had to perform the duties of that official too in addition to their own work. In all disputes about boundaries of fields, the evidence of *toti* was considered to be most essential. The *talari* can be described as scout of the village. He was responsible for tracing robbers and thieves, watching the movements of suspicious strangers and was in fact, the police peon.

In the villages where there were no *talaris*, these duties were performed by the *totis*. With the abolition of the hereditary *shanbhogs* as per the provisions of the 1970 rules, the village administration is entrusted to the Village Accountant. He is the lowest revenue functionary working at the village level. The Village Accountant is the last link in the administrative chain, being the custodian of village revenue records and collector of revenues. He has been functioning as the Secretary of smaller village Panchayats. He represents the powers of the former Shanbhog or Karnam. The Grama Sahayak assists him in survey work and serving as a messenger, taking the place of the *toti* or *talari*.

District Training Institute

The District Training Institute is functioning at Bangalore since 6-2-1975 under the control of the Director Administrative Training Institute, Mysore. The main objectives of the Training Institute is to impart training to the ministerial staff and village accountants and other staff of various government offices of the Bangalore district in matters like office procedure, accounts and to develop appropriate professional skills to make the administration more effective. The Institute is headed by a Principal and is assisted by one Vice-Principal, three Instructors and other staff. The Training Institute offers courses such as job course training for ministerial staff, job course training for Village Accountants, Kannada workshop, Supervisory level officials training, Group D officials Training, workshop to finalise Applied Nutrition programme, workshop for Tahsildars, for

training of Village Accountants etc. The Institute also conducts special refresher and capsule courses like refresher courses for all Departments except Judiciary and Secretariat like capsule course for Supervisory officials, for office discipline and official procedure, etc. The taluks now included in the Bangalore Rural district have been detached from this.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

There was no uniform system of land revenue throughout India and almost each unit (region or State) had a different system, though they were influenced by the injunction of the Hindu texts on polity by Manu, Shukra, Kautalya and others. Each system of land administration is the result of a gradual process of evolution from indigenous practice and they have been moulded into their present shape by the Britishers to suit local circumstances in different areas. The present land revenue system of the State was first developed during the administration of Mysore by a British commission and the policy adopted was considerably influenced by the Bombay system of survey and settlement.

According to the description given by Manu of the fiscal administration of an ancient Hindu State, the main source of the state revenue was a share of the gross produce of all land varying according to the soil, irrigation facility and the labour necessary to cultivate it. In normal times the share varied between one-twelfth and one-sixth but was liable to rise even to one-fourth in times of war or other public calamity. The revenue was collected not from individual cultivators but from the community represented by the headman. Between the village headman and the king was a chain of civil officers consisting of the heads of single villages, and heads of units like the present hobli, taluk (*nadu*) and district. These were responsible for the collection of revenue for which they were remunerated in kind.

One-sixth of the crop has always been regarded by Hindu law- givers as the rightful share of the sovereign. This was subsequently converted into money payment, especially after Vijayanagara times. Fixed rules were established for such conversion based on the extent of land, the requisite seed and the value of the grain. The gross produce was distributed as follows: half for the expenses of agriculture and the maintenance of the farmer's family, 1/4 for the proprietor of the land, 1/6th for the king, 1/20 for the brahamanas and 1/30 for the gods. The shares payable to

brahmanas and gods were received by the sovereign and distributed by him so that the share actually received by the sovereign was equal to the share of the proprietor.

The system of administration further developed; revenues were first reduced to a regular form, regulated by ordinances and a system of accounts and management was introduced, calculated to improve the revenues gradually year after year without distressing the inhabitants. In respect of lands in parts other than woodland areas, regulations were framed to improve the revenue and Rayarekhas were published fixing the revenues, boundaries and duties and customs. Land marks on stones inscribed with writings or with symbols were erected on the boundaries of every village. They were called Linga Mudreya Kallu or Vamana Mudreya Kallu. A beautiful and huge representation of the latter is seen at the Huskur village of Anekal tq. Divisions and sub- divisions of territories who made a nomenclature to denote them was adopted for administrative purposes. The system of Barabaluti or Ayagars was established in all towns and villages and officers were appointed for the divisions and sub-divisions.

The extent of land was determined by the quantity of seed sown, and for land sown with one *kolaga* of seed the rent was fixed at rate varying from 3 to 10 kantirayi pagodas (one Kantiraya pagoda = Rs. 3) according to the nature of the soil. Land watered by *kapiles* was let for a money rent. With a view to encourage cultivation waste lands were let out first for small sums called *kala gutta* (term lease) for a term of years according to agreement, after the expiry of which they were located in the same way as cultivated lands. Gardens were considered as *niravari* or wet lands and the rent was collected in some cases from the soil and in other cases from a share of the produce. Lands were granted on the *kaul* on progressive system.

During the reign of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar, a secure and prosperous State had been established. A number of financial changes were introduced with the object of increasing the revenue. A tax of two gold *fanams* per *kudu* was levied upon dry cultivation, while the produce of wet and garden lands was divided between the *raiyats* and the *sarkar*. The king appears to have fixed *kandayam* on lands and newly initiated several taxes called *bajebab*.

Haider Ali who was engrossed in wars and conquests followed generally the regulations formerly established and the peculiar customs and laws of the different provinces. A considerable check was exercised both on oppression and on defalcation of revenue by the appointment of Harikars in every taluk whose duty was to hear and report upon the complaints in revenue matters and also to report on waste lands. But Tipu Sultan, not approving of the old regulations introduced a new system. He divided the territory into *tukadis* (district) of 5,000 pagodas each and appointed officers for each *tukadi* for the collection, custody and management of revenue. Twenty or thirty tukadis were under an *asof*. The imposition of extra cesses and *pattis* were resorted to, both by Haider and Tipu to increase the revenue as much as possible. The system of farming out villages to the highest bidder was also

in vogue. Peasants were given kaul or security at the beginning of the year to encourage them to cultivate their lands.

Krishnaraja Wodeyar III's new administration commenced its proceedings by proclaiming an unqualified remission of all balances of revenue and the restoration of the Hindu rate of assessment on lands. The general tenure of land consisted in the right of a tenant and his heirs to cultivate a field as long as they paid the customary rent, the tenant having no right to alienate the land. When he ceased to cultivate it, the government was free to confer the land upon another. One of the steps taken by Dewan Purniah to systematise land revenue administration was a general *paimayish* or measurement of fields. The cultivators of dry lands paid a fixed assessment in cash, about 1/3 of the gross produce, and those of wet or rice lands made a payment nominally in kind, about one half of the crop. The system of renting out villages to the highest bidder was given up completely. The whole of the revenue was under *amani* management *i.e.*, under the direct management of the Government. There were the Subahdars (A provincial Governor) under whose control the Amils conducted the administration of the taluks. The taluks were divided into hoblis and each hobli was under a *parupathegar* who was assisted by *manegars* (accountants). The sytem inaugurated by Dewan Purniah was continued by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. During the early days of the Commission, the Land revenue system was brought back as far as possible to the State in which it was left by Purniah. Money rents were lowered in all cases when they were fixed too high a rate; payments were made to the ryots by abandoning the system of exacting the *khist* before the crops were gathered and receiving it in five instalments fixed in the first instance by the ryots themselves at the time of the harvest. Batayi was converted into money payment. The result of these arrangements was that the revenue was collected without the least difficulty. These arrangements were in force until they were superceded by the new system introduced after survey and settlement.

No general revenue survey of lands appears to have been made prior to 1799; but immediately after the termination of the wars with Tipu, a general topographical survey was made by Col. Mackenzie, subsequently Surveyor General of India. The *pymayish* (measurement of land) taken by Purnaiah was very imperfect and with the lapse of time the records had become extremely defective. Though the value of a thoroughly scientific Revenue Survey and Assessment was realised even during the days of the Commission, a decision to introduce survey and settlement was finally taken in 1862. To quote 'Mysore Gazetteer' by Lewis Rice-- "In one taluk of the late Bangalore Division, there were reported to be 596 rates of assessment on dry land per *kudu* (land measure) for wet and garden lands, in one case the number of rates being 81 and in the other 451 on the *kudu* of 500 square yards of garden land".

In consequence of such capricious and intricate system of assessment all real power had passed into the hands of *shanbhogs* or hereditary village accountants, the recognised custodians of the records relating to the measurement and assess-

ment of lands. In addition to the discrepancies in the rate of assessments, the prevalence of the *batayi* system, unsatisfactory Inam holdings etc., it was well known that from the absence of any adequate check on unauthorised occupancy extensive frauds had been practised. To overcome these ills, L.B. Bowring, the then Commissioner after careful study chose to introduce the Bombay method of survey and settlement.

Original Survey and Settlement

Survey and Settlement work in the area was conducted during 1871- 78. The actual assessment of each place of land was the result of three distinct operations. Firstly, lands were divided into fields and classified into dry, wet and garden. Secondly, the total demand for the area under settlement was fixed after an examination of the revenue and economic history of the tract. Thirdly, the aggregate demand was distributed over the individual survey numbers according to the soil classification value. For this purpose every variety of soil was grouped under one of the nine classes. In the case of irrigated wet and garden lands, in addition to soil classification, water supply was also taken into consideration-the soil and water class conjointly afforded an index to the value of the field. When all the fields into which each village was divided has been classified, the taluk was ready for settlement. The maximum assessment to be levied on each class of cultivation in a group was then fixed. After determining the total assessment for the group of villages, the maximum assessment for each class of cultivation was calculated by converting all land into the equivalent extent of the 16 anna land. Once the maximum rate was fixed, the rates for individual fields were calculated having regard to their value in the anna scale. This system was popularly known as the empirical system as the determination of assessment was based to a large extent on the subjective impression of the settlement officer. The rate of assessment fixed as a result of the survey and settlement were guranteed for a period of thirty years and only wet and garden lands were reclassified during the revision survey. These principles of settlement were incorporated in the Mysore Revenue Code of 1888.

There were numerous land tenures that were prevailing since the commencement of the nineteenth century. However the general system of land tenure in the district was Ryotwari under which small individual holdings were held by the *ryots* direct from the Government. All cultivated lands were usually classed as either dry (*kushki*), wet (*tari*) or garden (*bagayat*). The revenue paid by the cultivator was determined by the class of soil and the kind of cultivations.

It may be noted that at the time of the original settlement and even when the first settlement took place, Bangalore taluk stood as a unit which was afterwards bifurcated into taluks of Bangalore North and Bangalore South with the addition of some villages from the neighbouring taluks. Anekal taluk as it stands today covers the old jurisdiction of Sarjapur tq and the newly added 13 villages from Hoskote taluk. Over and above some enclave villages from Hosur taluk of Salem district of Madras State are transferred to it under the exchange-Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order 1950.

At the time of the first Revision settlement operations, the territorial coverage more or less remained the same. Bangalore taluk consisted of 325 villages including 10 villages of the military and civil station area for which a separate revision report in 1906 had been prepared. Out of these villages only 291 villages remained in Bangalore taluk and the remaining were transferred to the neighbouring taluk (17 to Channapatna, 12 to Magadi, 4 to Nelamangala and 2 to Hoskote). The maximum rates fixed for dry, wet and garden crops and the group-wise number of villages determined at the time of the original settlement is given in the adjoining table.

Original settlement of Bangalore Dt.

Taluk	No. of villages	Groups	Year	Maximum rate (in Rs) per acre.		
				Dry	Wet	Garden crops.
Anekal	184	I	1891-92	2.50	8.00	12.00
						8.00
		II		2.25	8.00	12.00
						8.00
Bangalore	323	I	1872-77	2.75	9.00	16.00
		II		2.50	9.00	16.00

Revision settlement of 1964

After Reorganisation (1956), the Mysore Land Revenue Act and Rules were brought into force on 1st April 1964. The Government under Section 114, directed for revision settlement of land revenue in various areas of the State. The new system differed from the old system in several aspects. The unit of measurement which was previously a taluk was enlarged into a Zone, which is a local area comprising of a taluk, or a group of taluks of one or more districts, contiguous and homogenous in respect of physical configuration, climate and rainfall, principal crops grown and soil characteristics. Each zone was further divided into groups on the basis of configuration, climate, principal crops,soil characteristics and also the yield and price of principal crops.

Classification of land is an important aspect of survey settlement where each field is accurately measured. In case of dry class of land, only the quality and depth of soil is the important factor to decide the fertility of this type of land; for wet and garden lands both the fertility of soil, facility of water (irrigation or rain), location with reference to markets and communication and standard of husbandry is taken into consideration. A maximum assessment which is called a 'standard rate' is fixed for each class of cultivation in a group. Likewise each field within the group is, then assessed on the basis of the relative factor mentioned above.

The present procedure is, lands that are in receipt of water from a source which is the property of the State Government have been asessed at dry rate of assessment and in addition water rates applicable to crops are being levied under the Karnataka Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rates) Act, 1957. The lands where the wet or garden crops are being grown with the help of water which is not the property of the State Government are being levied at consolidated wet or garden rate of assessment equivalent to 4% of cash value of average yield of crop grown on them.

Section 118 of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act lays down that the Settlement Officer shall submit to the Deputy Commissioner the settlement report containing the proposals for the settlement. The Deputy Commissioner shall cause such reports to be published in the Official Gazette. He shall also publish in each village concerned a notice stating for each class of land in the village the existing standard rates and the extent of any increase or decrease made therein by the settlement officer. The aggrieved persons may submit to the Deputy Commissioner their objection in writing to the proposals contained in the settlement report within three months from the date of such notice. After taking into consideration such objections, the Deputy Commissioner shall forward to the Government the settlement report with the statement of objections and their remarks thereon.

The settlement report together with the objection received thereon has to be laid before each house of the legislature and after both houses approve the report, the State Government pass orders in conformity with the resolution made by both the Houses and this is not to be called into question in any court.

Thereafter the standard rate for each of the several groups in the zone shall be published in the official gazette specifying the date from which land revenue based on these standard rates shall be levied. Such notification shall also be published in the *chavadi* of each village indicating the standard rate applicable to such village and the date from which land revenue shall be levied at such rate.

Standard Rates

Under the Land Revenue Act of 1964, standard rate is the value of four per cent of the average yield of crops per acre on that class of land which has a hundred percent soil classification value. While arriving at the standard rates, the exact share of the gross yield of a particular zone, developments in communications, standard of husbandary, livestock position, rainfall data for the last thirty years, crop cutting experiments of the principal crops during the first ten years etc., is taken into consideration. The standard rates so arrived at by the Settlement officers does not exceed four per cent of the average gross yield of the principal crops. These rates along with the settlement reports with the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of the district are forwarded to the Government through the Commissioner for Settlement for approval.

The standard rate for dry, wet and garden crops in the district (as per 1964 report) are detailed in the statement.

Name of the Taluk	Zone	Group	No. of villages in each group	Standard Rule		
				Dry Rs. P.	Wet Rs. P.	Garden Rs. P.
Bangalore North	IX	I	241	3.36	9.73	10.24
Bangalore South	IX	I	244	3.36	9.73	10.24
Anekal	IX	I	224	3.36	9.73	10.24

Water rates

At the time of the Reorganization, each of the merging areas had its own set of irrigation rules. Though the uniform Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate) Act was introduced in 1957, the Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Water Rate) rules came into being only in 1965. The Government irrigation sources are canals from 1) Government Works ii) Government tanks (iii) Other sources under the control of Government like pick-ups, jungle streams, ponds, *talapariges* (natural springs) etc. Water rates are leviable on lands irrigated by all the Government sources of irrigations as well as lands irrigated by private canals drawing their water from Government source. The present position is that water rate is leviable on the water used for the purposes of irrigation or any other purpose from any work belonging to or constructed by or on behalf of the Government and on the use of water from any such work either by direct flow or by percolation. The schedule of rates prescribed under the Water rate rules is graded according to the crop grown. Two schedules of water rates were previously prescribed one for land falling under irrigation projects with a command of less than 100 acres and the other for irrigation projects with a command of more than 100 acres, the latter being higher.

Rules relating to water rates issued in 1965 are expected to cover the cost of the maintenance of the irrigation project and if possible reimburse to the Government debt charge and overhead expenses. The rules of water rates were given effect to from 1965 with an enhanced water rate of 33 1/3 per cent. Various amendments were issued between 1972 and 1981 and the rates fixed were as follows (in Rs. per acre): Sugarcane (12 months) 150, sugarcane-(13 to 18 months) 225, paddy-48, wheat-24, jowar 24, groundnut 24, cotton 48, maize, *ragi, navane, sajje*, greengram, sweet potato, tobacco and coriander 24, pulses 18, manurial crops 9 and garden crops 50.

Land Revenue Accounts

On completion of the settlement operations, the Survey and Settlement department prepares a register called the Settlement Register showing the area

and assessment of each survey number, uncultivated area together with the name of the registered occupant of such survey number known as the *pahni sud*. It also prepares another register of survey numbers showing the total area under each head - arable and unarable, dry, wet and garden land in detail, its rate per acre, assessment of each land and the total assessment fixed on the entire survey number. This is known as *akarband*. On receipt of this the village accountants are expected to prepare the *khetwar* or Index of land.

On the basis of the *khetwar* register, the village accountant proceeds every year to record the actual state of all lands in the village. It is an important revenue record as it contains all possible data relating to the land held, area, assessment, classification of land, water rate, nature of tenants rights, details of crop grown etc. It is a combined document of rights, tenancy and crops. All changes in the rights are incorporated in the register after they are reported and scrutinized by the competent officer. The original record of tenancy and crops is rewritten once in five years. The *khatha* register which is a basic record containing entries with reference to the RTC khirdi (day book) and receipt book and the debit entries relating to the land holder with liabilities to pay land revenue, upset price or conversion fine and other fines, is opened on the first of July every year. The Village Accountant has to acknowledge all the amounts realised by him in the receipt book in the authorised forms. He has to prepare a monthly demand, collection and balance statement in the prescribed form and submit it to the taluk office on the first of every month. The register of demand and collection of land revenue, miscellaneous revenue or cesses etc., has to be closed at the end of the year (*i.e.*, on 30th June) and on the basis of this register, the annual accounts of the village under each item of revenue should be finalised.

Jamabandi

The system of Jamabandi, the main object of which was to review the Revenue Administration of each village were in vogue in all the areas of the State. Its prime object was to tone up the administration at the Government level, monitor the progress of development schemes aimed at uplifting the weaker sections of the society etc. Jamabandis are of two types-Dittum Jamabandi and Huzur Jamabandi.

Dittum Jamabandi: Dittum Jamabandi which is conducted by the Tahsildar consists of the preliminary exercise done by the Taluk Office staff *i.e.*, reconciliation of accounts, when the DCB for the preceding year is thoroughly scrutinised and balance arrived at and preparation of annual statements after a detailed scrutiny of the village and taluk register and accounts. The Tahsildar will check and certify the correctness of the accounts and of the registers and will also look into matters of socio-economic programmes in the taluk.

Huzur Jamabandi: The annual jamabandi settlement is the most important revenue work conducted by the Deputy Commissioner or the Assistant

Commissioner or any other officer appointed for the purpose between October and December to verify and settle the village accounts of the previous year and to determine the land revenue and other dues for the current revenue year. It is more or less an audit of the accounts of the previous year and partly an inspection to see whether the accounts of the current year are up-to-date. The ryots are apprised of the date of the Jamabandi so that they can avail themselves of the opportunity to make representations if any to the Jamabandi officer who can dispose off the cases and redress grievances of the public then and there. A copy of the report so made by the Jamabandi officer should be forwarded to the Government (Revenue Department) within fifteen days of the Jamabandi.

Realisation of Land Revenue

Payment of Land Revenue was a paramount charge on the land and every holder of land was liable to pay it according to the Land Revenue Act of 1964. In the case of unalienated land, the occupant and in the case of an alienated land, the superior holder shall be primarily liable to the Government for the payment of land revenue including all arrears. The collection of land revenue and other dues commence from the 1st of January and conclude on the 30th of June every year. The period is called the *kist* period or the collection season. Land revenue is payable in four equal instalments from January to April of each year and it should be paid by the 20th of each month. Any instalment of land revenue or part thereof which is not paid on the date prescribed shall become an arrear of land revenue and the person, a defaulter. A certificate of account certified by the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner at the time of the Huzur Jamabandi shall be conclusive evidence of the areas of land revenue of its amount and the person who is the defaulter.

The process of recovery begins with the issue of demand notice by the Village Accountant during the month of January each year which will be served on the defaulter. If after seven days the amount is not realised, the matter will be brought to the notice of the Tahsildar to obtain orders to attach the defaulter's moveable property as prescribed in the Karnataka Land Revenue Rules 1966. If the proceeds of the transaction is insufficient for the recovery of an arrear, the Tahsildar, may in addition cause any immoveable property to be attached and sold.

All rents, royalties, water rates, cesses, fees charges, premia, penalties and fines due to the State Government for use or occupation of land, water or any produce of land constitute the public demands and shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue. The legal sanctions available for recovery of land revenue were practically the same throughout the State even before integration when the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879 was operative in the area.

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of revenue in the district including loan due.

Taluk-wise DCB for the year 1988-89 of Bangalore District.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Taluk	Demand	Collection	Balance.
Bangalore North	11.91	6.10	5.81
Bangalore South	11.95	9.05	2.90
Anekal	54.73	24.21	30.52
Total	78.59	39.36	39.23

District Total of DCB for the years 1986-87 to 1988-89

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Demand	Collection	Balance.
1986-87	167.78	114.49	53.29
1987-88	1117.30	393.14	724.16
1988-89	1340.27	729.95	610.2

(These include land revenue, irrigation and maintenance cesses, loans and other dues under miscellaneous heads).

Remissions

There were no specific rules for suspension and remission of land revenue prior to the 20th century except when the royalty or the administration was convinced about the failure of crops and the ryots inability to pay. This was mostly discretionary. Under the British too, it was considered unnecessary to provide for relief when crops fail or the yield is low. But on the recommendation of the Famine Commissioner in 1901, some provision was made for suspension of remissions. The recovery of suspended land revenue depended on the character of the seasons following that in which the assessment has been suspended. Accordingly, remission of suspended assessments in excess of two years revenue was ordinarily remitted by the Deputy Commissioner in certain proportions prescribed under the Land Revenue Rules when there was a partial or total failure or destruction of crops throughout any tract on account of drought or any other cause, the relief, was by way of suspension in the first instance. The full amount of land revenue was suspended when the estimated yield was less than 25% and only half the land revenue was suspended when the estimated yield was less than 37½%. No relief was given when the estimated yield is more than 50%. The suspended arrears were collected in full when in one of the three succeeding years the crops were good and

valued at more than 75%; half the suspended amount was collected in such of these succeeding years in which the yield is more than 50% but less than 75%. No collection of suspended amount of the previous years was made in a season for which the estimated yield was less than 50%.

LAND REFORMS

At the time of the formation of the new Mysore State in 1956, different tenancy acts were in force in the various areas. In order to have a comprehensive legislation for the whole of the State, a new law called the Mysore Land Reforms Act 1961 was enacted. This Act which came into force on 2.10.1965 introduced common tenancy and ceiling law throughout the State. It underwent drastic changes and the amended Act came into force from 1st March 1974. The Karnataka Land Reforms is a major policy decision designed to give reality to the slogan 'Land to the Tiller'. It is considered to be the most revolutionary measure in the history of agrarian reforms. It has put a ceiling limit on the land to be held by each family. It has also reduced the size of the family by redefining the term. Persons with an annual income exceeding Rs. 12,000 from non-agricultural sources, companies, associations and co-operative societies are barred from acquiring lands in future except under specified conditions. Under the emended law popular Court or People's Courts (Tribunal) were created for each taluk during 1975. Land (Revenue) Tenure cases pending under the various Inam Abolition Acts were disposed off. Further, no tenancy could be terminated merely on the ground that its duration whether by agreement or otherwise has expired. Tenants who were cultivating the lands prior to 10th September 1957 but who had also been dispossessed either by surrender or eviction were entitled for restoration or possession. Lands in excess of 27 standard acres in the case of existing holdings were to be treated as surplus lands and vested with the Government. The ceiling for future holdings was limited to 18 standard acres. The Karnataka Land Reforms Act of 1961 also provides for conferment of occupancy rights even on homestead dwellers who have occupied bits of private land for residential purposes. A separate Cell to assist tenants legally and financially has also been created wherein a Special Officer goes round the taluks; hears grievances, collects applications, processes them and entrusts them to the advocates for legal remedy.

While the Land Tribunals constituted under the Land Reforms Act were also entrusted with the work of deciding the claims of tenants under the Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Act 1954, the Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inams Abolition Act 1977. The Land Reforms Cell in the Revenue Department deals exclusively with the writ petitions filed against the orders of the Land Tribunal orders and writ petitions against the order of the authorities under the Inams Abolition and Hereditary Village Officers Act. Land Reforms Writ Petitions Cell has made arrangements for defending the interest of the State as well as Land Tribunals in most of the cases. In addition wherever the interest of the State is affected, the State itself has *suo-moto* filed writ petition.

Abolition of Tenancy

All leasing of agricultural lands have been abolished except in cases of soldiers and seamen who are eligible to resume land under certain circumstances. The Land Reforms Act applies only to agricultural lands and does not apply to lands classified as non- agricultural as defined therein. The law permits land to be held by those who are carrying on personal cultivation *i.e.*, to cultivate on his own account, by one's own labour and paying the wages in cash or kind but not by crop sharing and supervision. If any person contravenes the provisions of law, he stands to lose the land by forfeiture to Government without any compensation. The resumption of lands by the land lord have been completely eliminated.

Consolidation of Holdings: To rectify the effects of excessive fragmentation of lands which has taken place on account of the law of succession on economic necessities, a uniform measure to evolve methodical consolidation and for the prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1964 was adopted. As per the provisions of this Act, a holding of lesser extent than the appropriate standard area determined under Section (3) of the Act which is not profitable for cultivation is considered a fragment. The unit of standard minimum area varies from half an acre to four acres according to the classification of the lands. Also, any unit of land which is not profitable for cultivation is regarded as a fragment. No person can dispose of such a fragment to any one other than the contiguous holder. It cannot be even divided or partitioned. In addition, the Act provides for consolidation of scattered bits in a holding. In the scheme of consolidation, there is no provision for compensation to the owner. Every person to whom a holding is allotted according to the consolidation scheme gets a certificate without any stamp duty or registration fee.

Land Tribunals

Section 48 of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 provides for consitution of land Tribunals one each for every taluk consisting of four members nominated by Government plus the Assistant Commissioner as the Chairman and the Tahsildar concerned as the Secretary of the Tribunal. Section 48-A provides for the enquiry of the application filed by persons within the specified time of six months from 1st March 1974, claiming occupancy rights. Cases are decided by a majority vote and the quorum is a minimum of three but there will be no quorum without the Chairman. The law declared that the order of the Tribunal was final and initially no legal practitioner was allowed to appear in any of the Tribunal's proceedings. The Land Tribunals are to make necessary verification or hold an enquiry and pass orders in cases relating to registration of a tenant as occupant, to decide whether a person is a tenant or not, to grant surplus land, other than plantations, and to perform such other duties imposed on them under the provisions of this Act. Presently Land Reforms Appellate Authority has been formed in each district of the State with effect from 26th May 1986 under Section 116(A) of the Land Reforms

Amendment Act 1986. All cases that were previously pending in the High Court have been transferred to this Authority.

LAND TRIBUNALS IN BANGALORE DISTRICT
(Position as on January 1990)

Particulars		Anekal Taluk	Bangalore North	Bangalore South
1. No. of cases admitted to the land Tribunal		4,450	3,884	5,600
2. No. of cases settled in favour of	a) tenants	2,106	1,137	1,772
	b) Landlords	2,344	2,747	3,828
	c) Rejected	-	-	-
3. No. of cases referred to High Court by	-			
	a) Land Tribunal	-		51
	b) Tenants	146		218
	c) Land Lords	259		233
4. No. of cases pending in the High Court		210	216	180
5. Total area of land allotted to Tenants		3,864 ac. 9 g.	4,093.0 ac.	3,388.09 g
6. Land allotted to	a) S.Cs	separately NA	separately NA	1,031 ac. NA
	b) S.Ts	"	"	"
7. Surplus land available for distribution		Nil	-	-
8. No. of receipients of land	a) SCs & ST	1,348	91	-
	b) others	808	88	-
9. Extent of land made available		1,450 ac. 29 g.	492 ac.	507 ac.

District Land Reforms Appellate Authority

In the Karnataka Land Reforms Act 1961, there was no provisions for preferring an appeal against the order passed by the Land Tribunals. The High Court of Karnataka therefore observed that the disposal of cases by the Land Tribunal is not satisfactory and to facilitate proper adjudication of dispute, a provision in the Act for preferring an appeal is desirable. In view of the High Court's decision, the Government felt it necessary to amend the Act and accordingly the Karnataka Land Reforms Amendment Act 1986 was introduced from 6-12-1985. Subsequently Land Reforms Appellate Authorities have been constituted in all the districts of the State including Bangalore district comprising of a Civil Judge called as Judicial Member and an officer in the cadre of Deputy Commissioner as Revenue Member. The Appellate Authority has jurisdiction over Bangalore North taluk, Bangalore South taluk and Anekal taluk. On every decision or order passed by the Land Tribunal, under the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, after the commencement of this Amendment Act 1986, an appeal shall lie to the Appellate Authority

relating to tenancy issue only. This Appellate Authority has no jurisdiction to entertain appeals against the order of the Land Tribunal passed before 5-12-1985. Both the Judicial Member and Revenue Member shall hear the cases and dispose of the appeals. In case of any difference of opinion, among the members or any matter in an appeal, the judicial member will place the papers before the Principal Civil Judge having jurisdiction over the area and he shall hear on that point only. Such point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority including those who first heard it. A revision lies to High Court against the judgement of Appellate Authority.

The main object of the function of the Appellate Authority is to set right the wrong or illegal decisions regarding tenancy matters of the Land Tribunals and to see that proper justice is administered in accordance with the object of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act.

Statement showing the number of cases referred, decided and balance as on 30-4-1989 in the District Land Reforms Appellate Authority, Bangalore District, Bangalore.

No. of cases transferred from the High Court: 664; No. of appeals filed before this Authority upto the end of April. 81: 351 Total No. of appeals disposed off by this Autho-upto April 1981: 296; and Balance as on 30-4-89: 719.

Land Acquisition

Whenever it appears to the Government that land in any locality is likely to be needed for any public purpose, a notification to that effect shall be published in the Official Gazette and the Deputy Commissioner of the district shall cause public notice of the substance of such notification to be given at convenient places in the said locality. The Karnataka Land Acquisition Act (Central Act I of 1894) as extended to Karnataka under the Land Acquisition (Karnataka Extension and Amendment) Act, 1961 is the basic law governing acquisition of land by Government for a public purpose. The Deputy Commissioner shall therefore cause the land to be marked out, measured and a plan also to be made. Claims for compensation for interest in such lands may be made to him. Such notice shall state the particulars of the land so needed and shall require all persons interested in the land to appear personally or through an agent before the Deputy Commissioner at a time and place therein mentioned and to state the nature of the respective interest in the land, the amount and particulars of the claims to compensation for such interests and their objections to the measurements made etc.

After scrutiny and hearing the aggrieved, the Deputy Commissioner under Section 11 may pass an award and take possession of the land which shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government free from all encumbrances. Any objector who has not accepted the award made may by written application to the Deputy Commissioner require that the matter be referred by the Deputy Commissioner for the determination of the Civil Judges Court (Reference Court) whether his

objection to the measurement of the land, amount of compensation, the person to whom it is payable, the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested etc. Against the award of the Civil Judge, appeal lies to the higher courts. The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act 1984 has introduced a provision regarding approval of awards in the Land Acquisition Act 1984. The monetary limits to approve awards now are, the Deputy Commissioner Rs. 10.00 lakhs, Divisional Commissioner upto Rs. 20.00 lakhs and State Government above Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

Disposal of Government Lands

Before Independence there was no definite land grant policy as such. Large tracts of land used to be vacant and uncultivated land was given away as reward for some service and also lands used to be given by way of public auctions. Extension of cultivation was the sole objective. After Independence, there was recognition that social justice should be one of the objectives governing the disposal of Government lands. Land Grant Rules in the various areas were amended from time to time to ensure social justice and weaker sections, landless persons and insufficient holders began to get preference. In 1960, an attempt was made to introduce a common pattern of land grants throughout the State of Karnataka. In 1968 Land Grant Rules were framed and enforced replacing the 1960 Rules, but these were quickly replaced again in 1969. The new 'Karnataka Land Grant Rules, 1969' were framed under Section 197 of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964. These rules came into force with effect from 3-6-1969. After 1977, the Karnataka Land Grant Rules 1969, have been amended several times. Accordingly, Tahsildars are entrusted with the responsibility of preparing the list of lands available for disposal and reservations fixed in the following proportions. Ex. Servicemen 10%, SC & ST 50%, political sufferes 10% and others 30%. Order of priority for granting lands are-landless persons, insufficient holders, landless persons in the neighbouring villages and others. Lands granted for agricultural purposes shall not be alienated for 15 years and shall be brought under cultivation within three years of taking possession. Grantees shall personally cultivate the land granted and it shall be used only for the purpose for which it is granted. Tahsildars are responsible for receipt of land grant application, their scrutiny, enquiry and then grant of land or submission to the concerned higher authority.

Religious and Charitable Institutions

The Department of Religious and Charitable Endowments has been established after the formation of the State of Karnataka from 1- 11-1956. There are three types of institutions-major muzrai institution, minor muzrai institution and the village institution. Muzrai establishment fund contributions are collected from major and minor muzrai institutions at the rate of 8% and 5% respectively on their income.

As per the provisions of the Mysore (Religious & Charitiable) Inams Abolition Act 1955, all donated Inam lands of the temple are vested with the Government

with effect from 1-7-1970. Having lost the Inam lands the institutions are entitled to an allowance called 'Tasdik' which is paid taking into account the average of five years annual income. The number of institutions entitled for Tasdik in Bangalore District is 3,113. Under the Act of 1974 the Religious and Charitable Institutions which have lost their lands under the provisions of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act of 1961 are being paid annuity in place of land lost by them. The annuity amount is being fixed at ten times the land revenue plus water rate. This amount will be paid annually to the Institution whose number is about 203 in Bangalore district. This provision has been omitted in 1979. Revenue collection under Religious and Charitable Institutions in Bangalore District-for the years from 1984-85 to 1988-89. 1984-85-Rs. 1,04,323.00; 85-86-Rs. 1,17,534.00; 86-87-Rs. 1,50,746.00; 87-88-Rs. 3,00,742.00; and 88-89-Rs. 3,24,961.00

TAXES OTHER THAN LAND REVENUE

The principal instruments of direct taxations were land revenue and Agricultural Income Tax. The Land Revenue which was once a major source of revenue for the Government has now lost its weight in the State taxes. Land revenue as it appears now does not reflect current productivity. Agricultural Income Tax also in the district has not been enough to match the relative increase in revenue from other State taxes. Due to important structural changes in the pattern of State tax revenues, indirect taxes occupy an important place. Chief among them are discussed hereunder.

Commercial Taxes

The Commercial Taxes Department is a major contributor to the State under the state tax revenues. It administers as many as eight taxes coming under the various Acts. They are: 1) Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957; 2) Central Sales Tax Act, 1956; 3) Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958; 4) Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957; 5) Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1976; 6) Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) Act, 1979; and 7) Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, use or sale therein.

Sales Tax: Two enactments cover sales taxation in the State of Karnataka. They are, Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957 and Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. The second enactment authorises the States to collect and retain tax on sale or purchase of goods within their respective jurisdiction, in the course of inter-state trade or commerce. The scheme of sales tax now prevailing is a combination of single point and multi-point taxation. Single point levy is payable on specified items, on all other items except those which have been specifically exempted is levied a multi-point tax. A single point levy is imposed at only one specified stage which may be first sale, first purchase or last purchase. The dealers at intermediary stages are not taxable. The rate of single point tax ranges from 1% to 200%. All goods which have not been subjected to single point tax and which have not been exempted

specifically are subjected to multi-point levy *i.e.*, tax is levied at every stage at which it passes through the hands of a dealer liable to tax. In addition to sales tax, be it multi-point or single point, surcharge at 10% of sales tax and turn-over tax at 1/2% of the turn-over of a dealer where total turnover exceeds Rs. one lakh in a year are leviable. Under the Act w.e.f. 1st April 1984 a dealer whose annual turn-over was Rs. 50,000 and more was required to register himself by paying a registration fee of Rs. 200 and taxable minimum was fixed at Rs. one lakh and the dealers whose total turn-over in a year was Rs. one lakh or more were liable to tax on their taxable turn-over. The turn-over limit for liability for registration and the registration fee were enhanced to Rs. 75,000/- per annum and Rs. 250 per annum respectively with effect from 1st August 1985 and the date fixed for payment of advance tax was preponed to 20th of each month instead of 25th as previously practised.

The dealers whose total turn-over did not exceed Rs. 1.50 lakhs and who were not dealing with goods as first sellers or who were not registered under CST Act 1956 were allowed to pay tax at their option at slab rates specified in Section 17 of the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957. As per the separate composition scheme which is made available to the hoteliers they were allowed to pay tax at slab rates specified therein. The limit of total turnover which was upto Rs. 2.50 lakhs per annum with effect from 1 st April 1983 for exercising option under the composition scheme for hoteliers was subsequently raised upto 7.50 lakhs per annum with effect from 18th November, 1983, for dealers other than hoteliers the limit for the composition scheme was enhanced upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs per annum.

A surcharge on sales tax at 10% was introduced from 27th March 1979. A new levy of 10 per cent Rural Development Cess on the basic rates of sales tax was introduced from 1st April 1984. But from 1st August 1985, development cess at 30 per cent on basic sales tax was levied merging surcharge and Rural Development Cess. Revised basic tax rates ranging from 3 per cent to 200 per cent were levied merging development cess from 1st April 1986. Transfer of property in goods whether as goods or in any other form involved in works contracts, hire purchase and leases was brought under the levy of sales tax from 1st April 1986. Lottery tickets too were brought under levy of sales tax at 10 percent at the first sale point on the same date.

2) *Entertainment Tax:* Entertainment tax was first introduced in the State under the Mysore Amusements Act of 1932. Initially the word entertainment included all items like dance, music, circus, magic shows, sports events, horse racing, exhibition apart from Cinematographic shows. In 1958, a uniform Mysore Entertainments Tax Act was introduced to cover the entire State after Reorganisaton. The Department of Commercial Taxes took over the administration of this Act from 1st January 1959. Both the Act of 1932 and the Act of 1958 levied tax on all forms of entertainment except dramatic performances. From 1966 onwards coverage was restricted to cinema shows and horse races. In addition to Enteraintment Tax which is based on the price of the ticket, there is a show tax at a flat rate

per show. A surcharge of 25% on Entertainment Tax and show tax was introduced in 1962. In 1966 this surcharge on Entertainment Tax was raised to 50%. The surcharge on show tax was incorporated in the show tax itself when the rates were raised in 1966. From 1st July 1982, the tax on admissions was enhanced by abolishing additional tax and the rates of tax levied under this Act ranged between 30% to 50%. A surcharge of 100% of the entertainment tax was also levied. Show tax as applicable to theatres paying tax as per the composition scheme ranged between Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per show.

The scheme of composition available to cinema theatres was revised during 1982-83 and the rates of tax required to be paid under the revised scheme are-a) theatres located in places having a population upto 15,000 it is 15% of the gross collection capacity and b) theatres located in places having a population between 15,000 and 25,000-it is 25 per cent of the gross collection capacity on the basis of the actual number of shows conducted with effect from 15th February 1986. Further categorization was made and the percentage of the gross collection ranged from 20 per cent to 35 per cent. Films made in Kannada, Kodava, Konkani and Tulu produced both inside and outside the State were exempted from entertainment tax upto 50% from 1st January 1983.

As per Section 4-B of the Act, those conducting video shows have to pay tax at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per month irrespective of the number of shows are conducted. Entertainment tax which was levied on certain specified games like Cricket, Tennis and Hockey was deleted from 1st April 1984.

3) *Agricultural Income Tax:* No amount is realised from the district from this tax.

4) *The Karnataka Tax on Profession, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1976:* State Governments derive the powers to levy a tax on professions, Trades, Callings and Employments in accordance with entry 60 of the State list. Until 1976, Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments was being levied and collected by the local authorities. Under the Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trade Callings and Employments Act, 1976, the State assumed the power to levy this tax. Assessees are classified into salary and wage earners and self-employed persons engaged in various professions, dealers as defined in the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, Partnerships etc. In the case of salary and wage earners, tax is levied on persons with basic salary/ wages of Rs. 1,200 per month and above from 1-4-1983 and it is deducted at source every month. From Professionals like medical practitioners, legal practitioners, technincal consultants it is levied on the basis of their standing and place of practising their professions; for the registered dealers registered under the Karnataka Sales Tax Act it is according to their annual turnover. Tax has to be paid by them at the rates fixed annually before 30th April.

With effect from 1st August, 1985, the dealers registered or liable to be registered under the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957 whose turnover is not less than Rs. 75,000 are required to pay profession tax of Rs. 250 per *annum*. Besides, the

following have been brought under the net of Profession Tax Act from 1-8-1985 and they are required to pay profession tax at the rate of Rs. 250 per *annum*. Photo laboratories, film processing laboratories, photo studios, nursing homes x-ray clinics, pathologists, testing laboratories and hospitals not run by the State or Central Government, beauty parlours, dry cleaners, interior decorators, films distributors, travel agents, journalists etc.

5) *The Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging House) Act 1979:* This act came into force from 1st June 1979. The law provides for levy of tax in respect of any luxuries provided in the hotels to any persons at the following rates-a) Where the charge for lodging a person per day are Rs. 30 or more but does not exceed Rs. 50 it is 5% of such charges; b) between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100, it is 7½% of such charges; c) where it exceeds Rs. 100 it is 10% of such charges. From 1st August 85 these rates were revised as follows: a) Where the lodging charges per room per day is between Rs. 50 to Rs. 150-tax levied is 10% of such charges; b) between Rs. 150 and Rs. 250-15% of such charges. c) if it is more than Rs. 250 per room per day, 20% of such charge is collected as tax.

6) *Entry Tax:* Octroi had been the main source of revenue for the local authorities. There were octroi check posts at the outskirts or at the limits of the various municipalities to check the incoming vehicles carrying the goods liable for octroi. Octroi was collected at the various check posts on the goods entering the local areas. Octroi levy was abolished in Karnataka from 1st April 1979 due to overwhelming resentment among traders and transporters. To compensate the loss of revenue to the local bodies, the Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale therein Act, 1979 was introduced. It included a levy of 10 per cent surcharge on KST, levy of entry tax ranging from 1 to 2 % on cotton textiles, tobacco, and its products and sugar as these commodities were subjected to only additional excise duties instead of sales tax and levy of surcharge on Motor Vehicles Tax. During the year 1982-83, this levy was extended to 13 more items. The rate of tax was also increased from 1 to 2% in respect of tobacco and its products and sugar. Textiles and non-levy sugar was raised from 1% to 2%. From 1st April 1983, some 10 commodities as listed in the Act were subjected to levy of Entry Tax. From 1st August 1985 the turnover limit for registration under the Entry Tax Act is the same as that precsribed for registration under Karnataka Sales Tax Act. The dealers registered under KST Act are exempted from payment of registration of renewal fee under this Act

Betting tax: Under the present law there are two taxes on betting-1) Book makers tax and 2) Totalizator tax. Betting tax is levied on all bets laid with book makers by the punters at the rates fixed by the Government from time to time and paid by the punters to the book makers. The book makers are liable to collect the betting tax at the prescribed rates and remit the collections thus made to the Turf Club. Totalizator tax is levied on bets with totalizators at the rates fixed by the Government and the price of the totalizator ticket is inclusive of the tax. Tax is

deemed to have been paid by the punters when they purchase the ticket. The Turf Club collects the tax on behalf of the Government.

The Mysore Betting Tax Act 1932, administered by the department with effect from 14-1-1982 was being administered by the Revenue Department previously. From 1st April 1987, common totalizator and betting tax were brought into force at the rate of 15% on on- course meetings, 10% on off-course meetings and 15% on Gymkhana races. Both the above taxes are being levied not only on races held in Bangalore but also on bets accepted in Bangalore on races held at Bombay, Poona, Madras, Ooty, Calcutta and Hyderabad.

Statement showing the revenue realised by way of gate collections and other taxes for the past five years.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1. Entertainment Tax (Racing)	21.96	21.27	21.73	19.10	21.55
2. Tote. Tax	89.27	78.40	68.41	91.59	95.48
3. Betting Tax	378.91	349.80	347.68	535.35	581.30
4. Licence fee	116.42	76.49	99.95	140.00	130.97
5. Lease Rent	6.00	7.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total	612.56	532.96	546.77	795.04	838.30

Collection figures of taxes for the last five years in Bangalore District (Urban) under the following categories:

SALES TAX

Years	No. of Registered dealers		Tax Collected (in crores)			Total
	KST	CST	KST	CST	Misc	
1984-85	50,403	25,304	244.07	29.00	0.15	273.22
1985-86	50,308	27,367	310.97	39.36	0.27	350.60
1986-87	50,332	30,259	331.76	43.71	0.19	375.66
1987-88	49,721	31,227	412.87	47.53	0.21	460.61
1988-89	48,862	32,514	517.33	57.31	0.43	575.07

(The total for Karnataka in 1988-89 had been Rs. 1,101.00 crores).

Entertainment Tax.

	No. of Theatres		Tax Collected (Rs. in Crores)		
	Perma-nent	Temporary	Entertain-ment tax	Show Tax	Total
1984-85	91	25	9.08	0.48	9.56
1985-86	88	19	9.80	0.49	10.29
1986-87	84	19	9.98	0.53	10.51
1987-88	83	19	10.44	0.85	11.29
1988-89	84	19	10.94	0.64	11.58

Profession Tax collected from the District for some recent years with number of assessees given in brackets is as follows, annual total being in crores of Rs.-1984-85 (1,34,257) 2.04; 1985-86 (155,974) 2.57; 1986-87 (1,70,743) 3.05; 1987-88 (2,26,697) 4.69; and 1988-89 (2,91,686) 6.04.

Revenue collection under Entry Tax and Luxury Tax for some recent years, totalling in crores, the figures in bracket being for Luxury Tax, is given below: 1984-85: 10.47(0.73); 1985-86: 14.54 (1.58); 1986-87: 18.41 (2.58); 1987-88: 25.97 (2.03); and 1988-89 28.00 (2.35).

(Source: Commissioner of Commercial Tax)

Stamps and Registration

Under the Karnataka Stamp Act, about fifty five different types of documents are subject to stamp duty. These documents can broadly be categorised into two groups. The first group of document is charged with *ad valorem* duty and the second group with fixed duty. The documents which are subjected to *ad valorem* duty are again classified as conveyance documents and bond rate documents. The conveyance rate is levied on the documents which are transferred with full rights and interests *viz.*, sale, gift, exchange etc. The documents which create limited interest over properties are charged with bond rate namely mortgage without possession, partition deed, security bond etc. The conveyance rate has been revised four times since 1957. The bond-rate which was left untouched since 1962 underwent an enhancement by one third in 1979.

Documents like agreements, affidavits, adoption deeds and articles of association are charged with fixed duty. Apart from the categorisation of the documents based on the rights they create, documents are also categorised as judicial and non-judicial. Stamp duty on judicial documents is regulated under the Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Act, 1958. The instruments falling under the Schedules of the Indian Stamps Act and Karnataka Stamp Act have to be written on Non-Judicial papers as prescribed by law.

There are twelve sub-registrars offices in Bangalore Urban district (since 1-6-89). The State Government has bifurcated the Bangalore North and the Bangalore South Sub-Register's Office in a move to streamline their working. These 12 Sub-Registrar's offices are situated in Rajajinagar, Jayanagar,

Basavanagudi, Srirampuram, Shivajinagar, Gandhinagar, Bangalore North, Bangalore South, Kengeri, Yelahanka, K.R. Puram and Anekal. The Bangalore North Taluk SRO will henceforth register documents in respect of Yeswanthapur, Kasaba and Dasanapura hobli. The Yelahanks SRO covers Yelahanka, Hessarghatta and Jalahalli. The Bangalore South office covers Begur and Varthur hoblies and the new Kengeri Office will cover Kengeri, Uttarahalli and Tavarekere and K.R. Puram will cover K.R. Puram and Bidarahalli areas.

Undervaluation: Evasion of stamp duty by undervaluation of properties was widespread. The State Government had issued in 1975 some guidelines for the fixation of market value to all the registering officers to overcome the loss of revenue. The Registering Officer while, registering any instrument of conveyance, exchange or gift, if he has reason to believe that the market value of the property concerned has not been truly set forth, he may after registering the document, refer the same to the Special Deputy Commissioner for detection of Undervaluation of Stamps for determination of the market value and the proper duty thereon. The party is required to furnish at the time of registration, a statement showing the market value of each property covered by the instrument. The Special Deputy Commissioner after detailed enquiry shall determine by order the market value of the properties and duty payable thereon.

The Deputy Commissioner may also *suo moto* within two years from the date of registration of any instrument which has not been referred to him call for and examine the instrument as to the correctness of the market value of the properties concerned. If in his opinion market value is not set-forth truly he may after an enquiry pass an order determining the market value and duty thereon. The person effected will have to pay the amount of difference in duty. Similarly any person aggrieved by the order of the Special Deputy Commissioner may appeal before a District Judge. The District Judge on such appeal is required to hear both the Deputy Commissioner and the aggrieved party, call for the records and then if he thinks fit, re-determine the market value and duty thereon. The order passed by the District Judge shall be mailed to the Deputy Commissioner concerned. There are two Special Deputy Commissioners for under-valuation-one at Basavanagudi with jurisdiction over Sriramapuram, Rajajinagar and Basavanagudi and the other at Shivajinagar covering Jayanagar and Gandhinagar areas.

Revenue realised by way of fines, penalties etc., for the last five years from the undervaluation of documents.

Year	Special Deputy Commissioner for detection of Undervaluation of Stamps. (figures in lakhs)	
	Basavanagudi	Shivajinagar
1984-85	9.20	29.82
1985-86	13.20	26.78
1986-87	11.79	22.23
1987-88	25.43	28.60
1988-89	40.46	48.82

Excise Duty

The Excise Department which is the second largest revenue earning department of the State comes under the administrative control of the Home Department. The Department exercises control over the Distilleries and Breweries, Bonded warehouses, liquor shops and bars and alcohol based Pharmaceutical and Chemical Units etc., in the matter relating to the production, manufacture, possession, import, export and transport, purchase and sale of alcohol, spirits, liquors and intoxicating drugs. It also levies Excise Duty on various excisable articles. The Karnataka Excise Act, 1965 which replaced the various Excise Laws in force in the integrated areas of Karnataka forms the nexus of the entire excise structure. The rate of excise duty, litre fee and export duty are specific in all cases. In the case of brandy, whisky, rum, gin, punch and other Indian Made Foreign Liquor, the rates relate to the proof strength of the alcohol. In the case of beer and arrack there is a uniform rate per bulk litre. Penalties are provided for illegel manufacture, transport, export and import, misconduct of licencees, illegal tapping or bottling, rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption, illegal possession and for contravention of any of the rules framed under the Excise Act. The Excise Department enforces the following Acts, Rules and Orders etc: i) State Acts, Rules: (a) The Karnataka Excise Act 1965; (b) The Karnataka Prohibition Act, 1961; (c) The Rules framed under the above Acts; and (d) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotiopic substance (Karnataka) Rules, 1985.

(ii) Central Acts, Rules Etc:- (a) The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1985 Rules, 1956; (b) Narcotic and Psychotiopic Substances Act, 1985 (Central Act 162 of 1985); (c) Molasses Control Order of 1961; and (d) Ethyl Alcohol (Price Control) Order of 1971.

Excise Revenue realised under various heads for the years 1986-87 to 88-89 in Bangalore District.

(figures in crores of Rs.).

Particulars	1986-87 Rs.	1987-88 Rs.	1988-89 Rs.
1	2	3	4
Arrack Shop rent	16.20	16.65	16.65
Toddy shop rent	4.63	6.02	6.00
Fines, Confiscation Etc.	0.12	0.36	0.34
Duty on arrack	3.40	3.78	4.13
Price	1.74	1.55	-
Bar Duty	6.90	6.18	7.42
Beer Licence fee	0.02	0.07	0.10
IML Duty	15.76	15.81	24.11
IMFL	3.86	5.04	4.79
Rectified Spirit	0.25	0.14	0.13

1	2	3	4
Denatured Spirit	0.09	0.01	0.007
Duty on M & TP	1.13	2.01	2.09
Receipts from Distilleries.	0.22	0.79	0.56
Est. Charges	0.22	0.41	0.53
Addl. Licence Fee	-	-	0.08
Interest	0.52	0.46	0.79
Grand Total	54.37	59.27	67.76

(The figures here have been rounded off after two decimal points).

Arrack shops, Toddy shops and Liquor shops licensed for the last three years in Bangalore District.

Particulars	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Arrack hops	313	346	342
Toddy shops	290	306	304
Liquor shops	739	736	734
Bars	673	642	656
Wholesale	146	146	115
Military Canteen	28	31	30
Clubs	23	28	28
Boarding & Lodging	10	9	10
Beer Licences	35	59	82
Arrack Depots	11	12	2

Motor Vehicles Tax: Motor Vehicles Tax was being levied in the state as early as from 1924. The levy took the form of a fee for registration which varied with the nature of the vehicle and its horse-power. From 1925 motor buses and taxi-cabs were subjected to an additional levy of a permit fee which varied with the distance covered in the case of buses. Concurrently with this levy, the municipalities imposed a tax on vehicles housed in their jurisdiction. Tolls were also levied by municipalities and District Boards. The exploitation of motor vehicles tax revenues was related to the expenditure on road development. The rates of tax were substantially enhanced in the Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Act, 1935 and the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1944. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Taxation and Tolls Act enacted in 1951 once again substantially raised the rates of motor vehicles taxes. In 1953, the maximum permissible rates were also raised. At the time of the formation of the new state of Mysore in 1956 a mileage cess was levied on stage carriages and contract carriages. This mileage cess was collected on the basis

Statement showing the year-wise particulars of revenue and other details of the District Registrar's Office.

(of amount in crores of Rs.)

Particulars.	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
No. of Registry offices	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
No. of Registrations.	41,662	61,933	41,761	36,769	40,701	36,844	29,496	34,584	40,319	51,069
a) Immovable property.	8,012	14,574	8,027	7,772	8,626	8,184	6,220	8,798	12,487	17,214
i) Compulsory	35,226	53,112	36,471	30,881	30,496	31,448	25,152	26,246	28,286	34,851
ii) Optional	1,304	1,916	2,654	1,115	578	606	486	478	630	557
b) Moveable property.	3,046	2,648	3,216	2,290	1,916	1,405	1,652	1,828	2,072	2,320
c) Wills and authorities to adopt	780	1,093	1,021	1,105	1,004	1,363	1,450	1,593	1,741	2,068
Total of A,B&C	48,368	73,343	51,389	43,203	42,620	43,606	34,960	38,943	90,091	57,010
Aggregate value of registered documents	78.26	70.00	207.89	819.74	107.48	146.23	161.29	187.83	244.16	293.29
Total receipts	0.66	0.77	0.97	1.06	1.09	1.49	1.59	3.56	4.69	6.2

of the number of miles which the vehicle was likely to travel and the rate varied depending upon the surface of the road *i.e.,* whether the surface was tar or metal. In certain areas local bodies were prohibited from levying taxes and tolls and were paid compensation for the loss of such income. The Mysore Motor Vehicles Act of 1957 was introduced in order to provide a uniform law governing the taxation of motor vehicles in the new state of Mysore. The main category of vehicles taxed are motor cycles, goods vehicles, contract carriages, stage carriages, omni buses, vehicles used for haulage and special categories like fire engines and motor cars. The basis of taxation of each category is different: motor cycles are classified on the basis of unladen weight and horse power; goods vehicles on the basis of registered laden weight; passenger vehicles carrying more than six passengers are classified on the basis of seating capacity; vehicles used for haulage on the basis of laden weight, etc. Additional tax is levied in respect of trailers and side cars attached to the vehicles. Three-wheelers and motor cars are generally used for non-commercial purposes except in the case of autorikshaws and taxis. In the case of stage carriages, a distinction has also been made between buses plying within metropolitan areas and those plying outside area. Similarly taxes on autorikshaws and taxis are also linked to the number of seats.

Collection figures of taxes under motor vehicles for the last five years in the district (Rs. in lakhs) are 1983-84: 3,878; 1984-85: 4,537; 1985-86: 5,982; 1986-87: 8,518 and 1987-88 Rs. 8,782.

Electricity Duty: A tax on consumption of electrical energy in the state was first introduced in June 1950 at the rate of 10% on the tariff rates on electrical installations covering street lights, flour mills, photographic studios and other industries, cinema installations, textile mills and other industries having separate tariff rates for night and day supply and power supply to major industries under special agreements.

This tax was subsequently raised to 20% subject to a maximum of four pies (1/3 of anna) per unit of power with effect from 1st April 1954. There was no tax in Mysore on domestic lights, fans and appliances. A uniform rate schedule in replacement of the varying rates of tax in the different integrated areas was introduced in accordance with provisions of the Mysore Electricity (Taxation of Consumption) Act, 1959. The Act provides for levy of tax not exceeding 6 paise per unit of energy. By virtue of notifications issued under the Act, different rates are levied on different classes of consumers. The Act also provides that where the units of energy supplied to a consumer for non- domestic purposes are not determined by a meter but on the basis of any formula adopted by the licencee, the tax shall be levied and paid on the units of energy determined on the basis of such formula. Where flat rates are charged by the licencee for the supply of any energy to any consumer, the electricity tax shall be levied and paid according to a rate schedule given in the Act.

Electricity tax is collected and paid to Government by the licencee. Licencee has been defined under the Act to mean the State Electricity Board or any person licensed under the Indian Electricity Act to supply energy including the State Government when it is engaged in the business of supplying energy. The Karnataka Electricity Board is the only licencee in the district which collects electricity duty. Tax is collected on the units of energy supplied to the consumers as prescribed under the Act. Interest not exceeding 12% per annum is charged on arrears of electricity duty. These arrears may be recovered through a civil court or as arrears of land revenue. Penalties upto Rs. 500 can be imposed on persons who fail to keep books of accounts or fail to file returns as prescribed in the Act or who violate any rules made under the Act. The following categories of consumers/categories are exempted from tax: (i) Irrigation pumpsets of 10 H.P. and below; (ii) Street lights; and (iii) Small scale Industries for the first five years from the commencement of their date of production.

Electricity Duty collected for Bangalore District for the following years in lakhs of Rs. is 1983-84: 517.30; 1984-85: 1,108.46; 1985-86: Rs. 1,328.05; 1986-87: Rs. 1,392.21; 1987-88: Rs. 1,441.50 and 1988-89 : Rs. 1,551-09.

Forest Development Tax: The main activities of the Forest Department are management of the forest, conservation of wild life, re-forestation of degraded forest, afforestation of barren areas, social forestry, creation and maintenance of Nature Parks, meeting the demands of the population in respect of their requirements of timber, firewood and minor forest produce, meeting the needs of the forest based industries, defence, railways and other nation building activities.

The Karnataka Forest Act 1963 issued with effect from 24-12-1975 has been constituted for the state of Karnataka for the creation of the fund called 'Karnataka Forest Development Fund' which is utilised for the development of forest plantation. The tax levied and collected under this Act shall be credited to the consolidated fund of the State. Forest Development Tax is collected in respect of Forest produce disposed off by auction sale, retail sale and sale by selection by Railways, Defence Department etc., at fixed prices. Prior to 1956, Forest Department Tax was not levied, after 1975 tax has been collected at various rates ranging from 5% to 12%. The revenue collection in the district for the past six years were: 1983-84-Rs. 1,14,802.00; 1984-85-Rs. 9,312.00; 1985-86-Rs. 57,036.00; 1986- 87-Rs. 2,04,276.00; 1987-88-Rs.2,11,029-00; and 1988-89- Rs.17,452.00.

CENTRAL TAXES

Central Excise

Excise duty either in the form of a toll or tax has been collected in India from ancient times. In 1870 salt alone was subject to excise duty. In 1894 a duty of excise was levied on cotton yarn and finer counts. Two years later this was replaced by a duty on Indian mill woven cloth. In 1917 duty was levied on motor spirit followed

by a duty on kerosene and several other commodities. Immediately before Independance excise duties were being levied on motor spirit, kerosene, sugar, steel ingots, matches, mechanical lighters, tyres, manufactured tobacco, cigars and cheroots, vegetable products, coffee and tea. Over the years more and more commodities were added to the Excise Tariff schedule. Central excise as an indirect tax is levied by the centre on commodities manufactured in the country. Being an indirect tax, it is paid by the manufacturer who passes its incidence on to the consumers. Liquors and permissible narcotics are excluded from its purview being, covered by state excise. Upto 1975 there were 67 commodities groups which were covered by Central Excise. The introduction of tariff item 68 which covered "goods not otherwise specified", broadened the scope of excise duties. To begin with, these items carried a rate of 1% *ad valorem* which was increased in stages and reached 12% *ad valorem*. In 1986 a new tariff based on international classification namely-Harmonised system was introduced as the basis of levy on the lines of customs tariff. Another reform carried out in the same year related to the scheme of modified value added tax (MODVAT). In the past three years the coverage of MODVAT has been widened and by this measure industries were able to avail of credit of duty paid on raw materials and semi manufacturers and adjust the same towards payment of duty on the final product, thereby minimising the cascading effect of Central Excise taxation.

The various Acts administred by the Department are (1) The Gold Control Act, 1968 (2) Customs Act 1962, (3) Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1947, (4) Export and Import Control Act, 1955 (5) Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958 (6) Mineral Products (Additional duties of Excise and Customs) Act 1958 (7) Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development Additional Excise duty on Cloth Act, 1953, (8) Produce Cess Act, 1966, (9) Duties (Additional Excise Duty) Act 1957, (10) Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special importance) Act, 1957, (11) Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1957 (COFEPOSA).

In exercising the above Acts, the department of Central Excise has collected in 1989-90 Rs. 783.41 crores and itemwise figures are as below: (The revenue figures given in the statement is for five districts inclusive of Bangalore District as separate figures for Bangalore District only is not maintained by the department). Revenue Realised during 1988-89 (in '000s) 1. Dairy products 1899; 2. Coffee and Tea 15,027; 3. Resins 1,736; 4. Vegetable Oil 6,147; 5. Sugar & Confectionery 91,129; 6. Preparations of Starch & Milk 32,638; 7. Preparations of Vegetables & Fruits 749; 8. Misc. Edible preparation 22,969; 9. Beverages & Vineger 13,436; 10. Tobacco 26,34,900; 11.Cement 94,454; 12. Mineral Fuels 4,99,050; 13. Inorganic Chemicals 14,283; 14. Organic Chemicals 18,593; 15. Pharmaceuticals 1,11,161; 16. Rints & Varnishs 11,670; 17. Essential Oils 12,226; 18. Soaps & Starches, etc. 47,049; 19. Albuminoidal substances, modified starches etc., 1,259; 20. Matches 314; 21. Photographic & Cinematographic films 2,277; 22. Misc. Chemicals products 13,325; 23. Rubber & Articles thereof 5,71,881; 24. Plastic & Articles thereof

34,213; 25. Articles of Leather 429; 26. Wood & Articles of Wood 31,473; 27. Paper & Paper boards 40,379; 28. Cotton Yarn 49,703; 29. Man made filaments 30,402; 30. Man made staple fibers 22,190; 31. Special yarns twine 7,524; 32. Special woven febrics 1,195; 33. Textile fabrics suitable for Inds. 7,073; 34. Other made up textile articles 15,562; 35. Footwear 10,050; 36. Articles of stone, asbestose etc. 6,663; 37. Ceremic products 18,853; 38. Glass and Glass ware 57,196; 39. Iron & Steel 62,401; 40. Articles of Iron & Steel 71,705; 41. Copper & Articles thereof 5,241; 42. Nickel 330; 43. Aluminium & Articles thereof 82,056; 44. Tin & Articles thereof 319; 45. Other Base metal 4,295; 46. Tools implements Cuttlery 66,508; 47. Misc. Articles of base metal 1,08,864; 48. Machinery & Machanical appliance 8,06,974; 49. Electrical Machinery 17,29,122; 50. Railway or Tramway locomotive 60,809; 51. Vehicles other than railway 1,73,854; 52. Aircraft & Parts thereof 4,538; 53. Optical Photographic etc. 44,211; 54. Clocks & Watches. 17,454; 55. Arms & Aramunitions 350 56. Furniture bedding, etc. 2,765; 57. Toys 131; 58. Misc. Manufactured articles 2,364; 59. Miscellaneous & Cesses. 38,723 Total: 783.41

Customs

Customs duties have been levied in one form or the other from ancient times. Tariff schedules have been undergoing changes over the years. The schedule contained in the Indian Tariff Act 1934 underwent changes in 1976 and again in 1986. The revenue from custom duties have increased sizeably during the last four decades. Bulk of the revenue was derived from machinery, crude oil, chemicals, metals, vegetable oils, plastics and baggage. Customs duties have been used both as a measure of raising revenue and as a measure of protecting the indigeneous industry. In the last few years, customs duties have been used as a means of promoting export oriented industries and a number of reliefs have been given for such thrust industries.

Numerous industrial establishments in and around Bangalore were availing the facility of warehousing (both public and private) under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 for the storage of imported raw materials, consumables, peripheral devices, engineering and electronic components etc. Owing to the substantial increase in the quantum and nature of Imports and Exports, a strong need was felt to functionally centralise the control over Bonded Warehouses with a view to facilitate prompt and speedy clearance of warehouse goods. Hence, the Karnataka Customs Collectorate was formed on 16th May 1983 whose jurisdiction extends to the whole of the state. The work relating to administration, personnel and establishment, accounting of revenue receipts etc. of the customs collectorate is being looked after by the Collector of Central Excise, Bangalore. The Customs Collectorate consists of the following formations: (1) Air Cargo Complex, Bangalore, (2) Inland Container Depot, Bangalore, (3) Postal Appraising Department. Bangalore, and (4) Customs Division, Bangalore.

Year-wise Customs Revenue with Break-up for the last five years. (in Bangalore Division)

(Rs. in '000)

Year	Net-Total customs revenue	Net Import Duty	Net Export Duty	Cess on Export Rs. in '000)	Other Receipts (including Fines & Penalties.
1984-85	12,17,154	9,52,385	2,42,658	7,729	12,355
1985-86	16,36,056	13,88,727	2,12,595	8,386	26,348
1986-87	21,87,470	18,02,183	3,49,906	10,585	24,796
1987-88	25,17,638	23,53,284	92,741	10,990	60,623
1988-89	35,22,569	34,03,999	33,233	17,600	67,737

Details on seizure of smuggled items in Bangalore Division are given here, the first figure being the year, the second figure being the cases (in brackets) and the third value of seizures in crores of Rs.:1984-85 (648)1.39; 1985-86 (353) 2.26; 1986-87 (219) 3.94; 1987-88 (336) 3.45; and 1988-89 (371) 27.01.

Income Tax

Direct taxation existed in India even prior to the British rule. The first Act for taxing income was passed in 1860. This was restructured in 1886 and it remained till 1918. Later the Income Tax of 1922 was introduced to overcome the shortcomings of the earlier Act which was amended several times. Till 1950, Income Tax in Karnataka was being levied by the State Government. In 1950, Income Tax administration came into force and levying work was taken over by the Centre. In 1955, 1957 and 1958, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax laws were brought into force and the recovery of tax arrears was being entrusted to the State Government till 1969 under the Revenue Recovery Act. Thereafter the Income Tax Department took over the recovery work.

The Income Tax Act of 1961 was introduced with effect from 1.4.1962 on the recommendations of the Law Commission and the Tyagi Committee. Subsequently the Boothalingam Committee in 1967, Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee in 1971, and the Choksi Committee in 1977 were appointed for rationalisation and simplification of the tax structure. The latest amendment to the Act is the Direct Taxes Amendment Bill of 1987 which proposes to amend the Income Tax Act 1961, Wealth Tax Act 1957 and Gift Tax Act 1958.

Income Tax is levied on the total income of a person. The Income chargeable are income from salaries, income from house property, capital gains, income from profits and gains of business or profession and income from other sources. The rates of Income Tax are different for different categories of assessees. Tax rates are provided in the relevant Finance Act.

The Karnataka and Goa charges of Income-tax department is administered by one Chief Commissioner and four Commissioners in collecting a budget target of about 400 crores under Income Tax and eight crores under Wealth tax. In addition, Gift tax, Expenditure Tax, Estate Duty and Interest Tax are also collected. Most of the public sector undertakings like HAL, HMT, BEL, BEML, ITI and banks like SBM, Canara Bank, Vijaya Bank etc., and some of the private companies like M/S. Khoday Distilleries, Eskayeff, Kirloskar Electric Company, Jindal Aluminium, United Breweries etc., are all assessed for Income Tax in Bangalore. The total number of tax payers are about 3.5 lakhs out of which 50% of tax payers are assessed in Bangalore and 60% of the charge budget ie., about Rs. 240/-crores is collected in Bangalore City.

Wealth Tax: The Wealth Tax Act of 1957 was introduced from 1-4- 1957. It is levied on the net wealth of a person. Persons chargeable under this Act are individuals, Hindu undivided families and closely held companies. Certain assets are outside the purview of the Act and certain assets are fully or partly exempt. Wealth Tax is chargeable on liabilities in respect of assets.

Gift Tax: The Gift tax Act 1958 which was introduced from 1.4.1958 covers individuals, Hindu undivided families, companies and certain other persons. The term gift has a wider meaning than the definition under the transfer of property Act. The Act covers certain transactions under deemed provisions. Earlier the Act provided exemption to a specified limit in respect of gifts made to wife or relatives. At present the exemption from gift tax is limited.

Following are details on collection of Income, Wealth and Gift taxes and the Estate Duty in Bangalore (Urban) District for some recent years:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Business cases	Salary cases	Total	Amount collected (Net collection)
A. Income Tax				
1988-89	157661	2920	160581	23927
1987-88	135701	3019	138720	18528
1986-87	9752	2920	12672	12281
B. Wealth Tax:				
1988-89			19490	389
1987-88			18131	299
1986-87			16973	438
C. Gift Tax:				
1988-89			1530	19
1987-88			1903	22
1986-87			1734	31
D. Estate Duty				
1988-89			131	67
1987-88			567	59
1986-87			423	81

(Source: Income Tax Dept.)

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Maintenance of law and order in the kingdom was a primary duty of the erstwhile kings and chiefs who ruled in the past. Justice was administered either by the state or the local bodies. In 1693 A.D., there was a quarrel between Settis and merchants on one side and all other people belonging to the *phanas* on the other in two *petes* of Anekal on the question of procession of the Goddess Kalika in the Nagarapete and the procession of Nandi Kolu. This quarrel was settled by one Venkatacharya by making two groups to agree that the Nandi Kolu procession should pass through Deshadapete and Kalika's procession through Nagarapete. The then ruler Mummadi Chikka Raya Tammegowdarayya granted Sri Venkatacharya land and other annual grants (Ht 105).

Details about the number and type of offences as are available for the years 1861-62 and 62-63 in Nandidurga Division and in the jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner, Bangalore are given hereunder: The number of persons convicted for various offences in the jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner, Bangalore in 1861-62 and 1862-63 respectively are as follows:-murder 35, 19; Manslaughter 2,11; Gang robbery 0, 4; Highway robbery 8, 17; other offences against persons 20, 2; Burglary 15, 10.

There were riots against the Europeans in the fort area and the Cantonment in 1832. (See also Chapter II). The labour unrest in the Binny Mill resulted in a firing incident of 1926. In July 1928, there was a notable disturbance in Bangalore City called Ganapathi Galate in which school boys and labourers took a prominent part. They created disturbances over a wide areas including the public offices, the Central jail, and the main entrance to the City. This culminated in a riot between Hindus and Muslims. The riot was of very short duration and the disorders were quelled with the aid of the Military before midnight but a considerable amount of panic prevailed among the City population throughout the night and the following day. Similar disturbance was evidenced in 1929 also. Political awakening caused

Nariman Galate in 1938 when former Bombay Mayor Nariman was arrested. The Quit India Movement caused unprecedented scenes of public disturbances in Aug. 1942. There were instances of agitation for religious causes, political causes, student unrest etc. In the City Market area, there were differences of opinion between two caste groups called Nine Phanas and Eighteen Phanas in respect of procession or festival etc, and there were instances of looting, fire etc. during temple processions of either of the Phanas in the 1940's and 50's. When Soviet Premier Khruschev visited Bangalore (1955) a function was arranged in Lalbagh, and in the night some miscreants switched off the light creating great panic in Lalbagh and it appeared that cases of molestation, kidnapping of girls etc. occurred.

Over the question of not declaring holidays to colleges during the youth festival held at Mysore in 1959, there was student unrest. There was Anti-Hindi Agitation led by students in 1968 and Expo-70 Agitation over alleged favouritism shown by the Government in sending a delegation of students to Japan to Expo Exhibition in 1970. There was also an agitation when one of the then Ministers made some remarks about Kannada literature and law and order situation was affected in the City in 1974.

When the former Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi was arrested in Delhi (1978) demonstrations were held in Bangalore causing injury to few persons. In Chamarajapet, there was a dispute over a Idgah maidan between the Hindus and the Muslims resulting in Police resorting to severe action in 1981. When the matinee idol Rajkumar met with an accident at Ooty there was lawlessness in Bangalore in 1984. In December 1986, when a short story described as derogatory to Prophet Mohamed was published in a Bangalore newspaper, Muslims of Bangalore went on a procession, held demonstration and miscreants pelted stones, resulting in police resorting to firing and bursting of tear gas. Besides there were Rail Roko and Rasta Roko agitations by the Kannada Chaluvali activists.

The general condition of law and order in Bangalore City during the previous decade was by and large satisfactory. The incidents affecting general law and order situations were few and the city was under control though police had to tackle sporadic incidents of violence, riots, communal incidents, unrest caused by strikes by employees of factories, students agitations for and against the Gokak Committee Report over the status of Kannada in the school curricula, call for Bangalore Bundh on 18-1-84 to press the Government to ensure primacy for Kannada, incidence of a particular fans' association' members turning violent when they heard news about the alleged pulling down of a huge cutout of a 'matinee idol' on 17-5-86 and about 20 such incidences in 1988.

Labour strikes:- The number of strikes, hunger strikes, processions, tool-down strikes, go-slow strikes, stay out strikes, *dharnas* etc. in the city from 1982 have been given in the table.

Labour agitations	Years 1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Strikes	1	50	51	71	64	21	65
Hunger strikes	4	15	10	14	9	4	16
Processions	1	25	72	68	36	46	88
Tool-down strike	2	10	7	08	7	10	3
Go-slow strikes	3	3	1	05	5	8	3
Total	11	103	141	166	121	89	175

Communal Riots:-1982: There were no major communal incidents in the city. However ten minor communal incidents and 36 cases under the PCR Act were registered. 1983: On 1st March 83, there was an altercation between an autorikshaw driver belonging to Muslim community, and a Christian bullock cart driver at Periyarnagar which led to some tension. But again on 2-3-83, people belonging to both the communities indulged in acts of violence and set fire to an autorickshaw and a firewood depot. One more communal disturbance was on 16-3-83. On 22-5-83, at St. Mary's Church, Shivajinagar, when the Kannada Christians insisted that church rites should be held only in Kannada, the Tamil speaking Christians objected. Violence followed and police resorted to lathi charge. 1984: No major communal incidents took place, only four minor incidents were reported. 1985-86: No communal incidents reported. 1987: Communal clashes between the Hindus and the Muslims on ten occasions. 1988: On 29-2-88, there was a clash between Kannada Christians and Tamil Christians.

Police firing: Police had to resort to firing on two occasions, one in connection with the implementation of Gokak Committee Report in 1982 and the other in connection with the demolition of a temporary prayer hall belonging to Muslim community at Neelasandra, which resulted in the death of two civilians. There was one incident near MICO factory and there were no casualities in 1983 and 1984. When some persons were committing theft of steel articles from the steel yard near Channasandra, police fired two rounds on 20-7-1985. Police had to open fire eight times in 1986, one occassion being when an English daily office was attacked.

Operation Tiger: During 1983-84 instances of chain snatching by two people riding on a motor bike were reported repeatedly. They had committed 37 offences of this nature in which ornaments worth nearly Rs. 3 lakhs were stolen. On one occassion four offences in about two hours duration were committed by this duo. In order to detect this, Police devised a plan of action "Operation Tiger". On 23-10-1984 the desperado motor cycle duo were nabbed by the Ulsoor Traffic Zone Sub Inspector.

Other details about the various offences including dacoities, murders, accidents, and offences under various Acts are given in the following tables for the period between 1979 and 1988.

Statement showing the various offences reported in Bangalore City from 1979 to 1988.

Types of offences.	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Murder	60	81	63	65	68	84	91	86	108	97
Dacoity	45	22	19	15	11	15	14	41	13	10
House Breaking Theft	2832	2374	2440	1902	2000	1788	1516	1538	1744	1756
Robbery	317	204	252	92	135	140	133	196	211	137
Ordinary theft	8077	7640	6205	600	5769	5244	5154	5476	5275	5159
Cheating & Breach of Trust.	972	996	993	747	596	777	944	1080	1109	829
Counterfeiting of Coins & Notes	42	147	126	97	74	115	203	185	173	-
Chain snatching	14	85	162	127	150	109	58	53	35	18
Molestation	30	34	40	44	84	89	100	109	120	96
Rape	7	13	16	23	24	21	20	32	46	28
Dowry death	-	-	-	-	1	11	22	22	33	9
Dowry Harassment	1	-	5	3	6	48	118	178	231	184
Kidnapping & abduction	81	91	115	73	83	94	101	122	88	47
Miscellaneous IPC. Cases	2552	2777	2171	1892	2049	1988	2448	1721	2299	2307
Cr. P.C. Cases	2044	2319	2404	2885	2089	2163	1553	1471	3704	2955.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deaths due to										
Accidental drowning	156	190	180	133	166	111	99	110	118	118
Suicidal drowning	98	200	107	96	110	109	84	86	117	109
Suicidal hanging	55	122	109	86	157	169	217	231	238	241
Snake bite	-	2	6	4	8	10	-	6	7	7
Suicidal burning	80	173	355	371	202	487	306	358	449	415
Electric shock	-	-	-	-	-	30	23	19	38	26
Lightning strokes	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying Accidents.	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-
Deaths due to motor accidents.	299	196	347	275	359	419	419	397	419	253
Fall from height	11	25	92	86	3	99	85	116	96	106
Crushed by weight	-	4	-	6	132	2	3	-	-	-
Poisoning	180	104	651	277	135	238	259	319	177	277
Other Causes	132	135	130	483	744	417	453	526	286	258

Statement showing the different offences reported under various Acts and other offences in Bangalore City from 1979 to 1988.

Acts	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Arms Act	3	5	-	-	-	3	11	7	2	4
Cow Slaughters Act	1	1	3	9	1	-	7	13	15	11
Animal Sacrifice Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S.I.T. Act.	590	307	238	223	370	302	174	129	156	524
Anti-Beggary Act	-	2	-	3	-	-	2	1	6	-
Illicit Distillation	213	106	167	219	166	180	115	124	59	96
Wrongful possession	918	434	478	620	525	417	432	359	362	327
Opium Act	1	-	1	4	2	6	3	1	13	20
Other Special & Local Laws.	2152	2303	1724	1277	1273	1016	764	1002	1312	6000
P.C.R. Act	20	29	49	35	44	31	46	52	37	37
	3898	3187	2660	2390	2381	1955	1554	1688	1948	7101

Statement showing the different types of offences in Bangalore City from 1980 to 1989.

Class of offences.	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Offences against the State Tranquility safety and justice.	597	662	737	428	715	434	541	369	500
Serious offences against persons.	3503	3273	3569	3448	3084	3154	3953	4194	3359
Serious offences against persons and property or property alone.	2707	2886	2225	2311	2147	1785	1815	2008	1973
Minor offences against persons.	2839	2920	2784	3049	3396	3497	3192	3427	3347
Minor offences against property.	11531	10180	9321	8998	8733	8823	9147	8620	8729
Other offences	2016	2445	1680	2182	2115	2721	2563	3199	4090
Total	23193	22366	20316	20416	20390	20414	21211	21817	21998

Statement showing the motive behind the murders in Bangalore City from the year 1980 to 1988:

Motives	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Gain	9	9	2	3	4	3	10	5	16
Property dispute	2	1	1	4	4	3	3	5	16
Personal vendetta	7	1	10	9	9	29	16	17	11
Sexual causes	2	-	7	3	7	12	2	6	7
Sudden provocation	10	2	10	6	10	13	12	10	11
Lunacy	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
Other causes	51	50	35	43	49	32	43	64	52

No. of warrants received, executed in Bangalore City from 1983 to 1988:

Year	No. of warrants received.	No. of warrants executed.	No. of warrants returned un-executed	No. of warrants pending execution
1983	47,252	18,792	25,706	2,754
1984	54,499	18,514	33,148	2,837
1985	65,166	22,587	38,509	4,070
1986	59,068	22,135	35,171	1,762
1987	71,335	25,165	42,512	3,390
1988	79,049	30,642	46,284	2,123

Statement showing the Motor Vehicle offences in Bangalore City:

Nature of offences	1980	1982	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Over speeding	4608	7900	9826	9526	5974	8751	8165
Dazzling High-Lights	1649	4284	1585	2336	2411	2620	3557
Violation of Traffic Signs	194	3466	5605	39421	4806	8055	61794
Defective vehicles	149	14586	20299	54219	20985	NA	268
Route Permit violations	824	941	422	927	1455	438	206
Driving without Driving Licence	5861	11674	11888	7618	9380	10766	11383

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The administration of justice was to a considerable extent similar to that in other places under the Gangas, the first dynasty on whose rule over the district definite records exist. In this district also as elsewhere in Old Mysore or in India, the administration of justice was according to the *rajadharma* (the law which laid down the powers and duties of the kings). One of the fundamental obligatory functions of king was to properly administer justice. The five sacred duties (*yajnas*) entrusted to king was punishing the wicked, protecting the good, enriching the treasury by lawful methods, rendering impartial justice to the litigants and protecting the kingdom. *Dharma* in this context refer to *vyavahara dharma, rajadharma* evolved by the society through the age which is binding both on the king (Ruler) and the *prajas* (the Ruled). *Rajadharma* conferred power on the king to enforce obedience to *vyavahara dharma* through the might of the State. The power of the king to enforce law or to punish the wrong-doer was recognised as the force (sanction) behind the law which could compel implicit obedience to the law. Under the Gangas, the king was the chief administrator of justice and was assisted by Dharmadhyaksha or Rajyadhyaksha. The revenue disputes were decided with the assistance of Dharmadhikarana or Dharmakaranika. Most of the disputes were decided in *gramasabha* or *nagara sabha* (the local assemblies). If the disputes in respect of lands were of serious nature, the evidences obtained by citizens and other village chiefs were taken and decided. Royal officers at the *nadu* level also decided cases. In disputes where evidences were not available, the *divya pramanas* (ordeals) were also resorted to. The ordeals were to put the bare hand in a pot of boiling ghee or holding a red hot iron rod bare handed etc. Those *divyas* had to be performed in the temple premises. The chief judge was placing the charge sheet (the letter of charges) on the head of the accused and thereafter he had to perform the *divya* to prove that he is not guilty. He was awarded the *jayapathras* or judgment on winning in the *divya pramana*. But these were resorted to only when clear evidence lacked, and not always.

There was not much change in judicial set-up till the advent of the British. Haider and Tipu also continued the traditional system which the Mysore rulers had inherited from ancient times. The revenue officers were entrusted with judicial functions. The Amildar or Tahsildars were also investigating the criminal cases. A Sadar (chief) Court was established at the capital for administration of justice in accordance with the Mohammadan law. *Kazis* in some places were empowered to act as judges in respect of suits only among Muslims. In disputes wherein one of the parties was a Muslim, the Muslim tribunal claimed exclusive jurisdiction. During the Non-Regulation period, Mysore State was governed by one Commissioner and four European Superintendents for the administration of justice both criminal and civil. The British felt the necessity to reorganise the judicial system in view of the legal needs of the country and in accordance with the rules contained in the "Memorandum of the System of Judicature" as contained in the General

Memorandum of Mysore, an order was passed in 1834. The salient features of which were as follows: The courts of original jurisdiction were (1) The Amil's courts (2) the Town Munsiff's Courts. The courts of original jurisdiction and appeal were: 1) The Principal Sadar Munsiff's Court and (2) the Courts of European Superintendents. The Huzur Adalat and the Courts of Commission were the only courts of appeal. The Superintendent, Munsiffs and Amils were assisted by the group of Panchayatdars who were the most respectable and intelligent inhabitants competent to perform the duties of judge. When the preliminary papers were filed, five persons (by rotation) were nominated by the Court. These Panchayats sat in open court and had all facilities for conducting the proceedings. Excepting in cases of glaring injustice, gross partiality or corruption, it was not deemed advisable to set aside the opinion of the majority of the 'Panchayat'. A new trial could be ordered only under special circumstances. The following were the judicial powers of the judicial officers:

Amildar: They had power to decide without record all claims not exceeding Rs. 20, with a record of proceedings, suits not in excess of Rs. 100, and when assisted by a Panchayat, all suits not exceeding Rs. 500.

Munsiff: The Bangalore Town Munsiff in addition to the powers of an Amildar had authority to decide, with a record of proceedings all suits for real property not exceeding Rs. 500, and for personal property not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

Principal/Sadar Munsiff: There were two in Bangalore Division who decided all original suits for real property above Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and for personal property above Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 5,000. They also decided all suits in appeal from the Amils, their decision was final except in cases of landed property or corruption or gross partiality. They had authority to try all cases referred to them by the Superintendents of their respective Divisions.

Superintendents: All original suits involving real property for value above Rs. 1,000, for personal property above Rs. 5,000, were decided by Superintendents who had also authority to investigate all appeals whatsoever from the lower courts of their Divisions. Under Commissioner's special instructions, the Superintendents exercised control over the Munisffs and all subordinate judicial authorities, within the limits of their Division.

Huzur Adalat: This was a Court attached to the Commissioner's office and had three Indian Judges in it. It had powers to take cognisance of, and to pass a decision upon all appeals from the subordinate native courts. This Court did not make the original jurisdiction excepting when suits were specially referred to it for investigation by the Commissioner.

Commissioner: The Commissioner received appeals from the decisions of the Superintendents and of the Huzur Adalat either on appeal direct or by simple petition through Firiad Department of his office. No original suits were filed in the Commissioner's office. However, on any representation to him, he had powers to

take notice of it in the way he deemed fit. During the period 1856-62, the judicial system was reorganised by the introduction of the Codes. The following were the judicial officers holding Courts: Judicial Commissioner (replacing the Commissioner), Superintendents of Divisions, Deputy Superintendents of districts, Judges of Small Causes Court, European Assistant Superintendents, Indian Assistant Superintendents and the Amildars. The Huzur Adalat and the Munsiff's Courts were abolished. During the period 1863-81, the Judicial Assistants replaced Assistant Superintendents and Munsiffs were appointed. Accordingly the following were the judicial officers: Judicial Commissioner, Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Judge of Small Causes Court, Judicial Assistants and Munsiffs. During 1881-1924, further reorganisation took place and civil courts were as follows: The Chief Court of Mysore (3 Judges), District Judges Courts, Sub Judge's Court, Munsiff Courts and Village Courts. The Bangalore Court of Small Causes was abolished in 1881. The Chief Court was the highest court of appeal and had the power of superintendence and control over all other courts in the state. The District Judge's Court at Bangalore was one of the three courts existed. This had jurisdiction over the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur. This court exercised unlimited original civil jurisdiction within their territorial limits. Their normal original jurisdiction extended to suits exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value and exercised exclusive jurisdiction over Probate, Administration, land acquisition and Minor's cases. They had general control over all the Civil Courts within the territorial limits. They heard appeals from Munsiffs and subordinate judges and inspected the courts. The subordinate Judge's court at Bangalore had the jurisdiction similar to that of District Court. The pecuniary jurisdiction of this court was between Rs. 200 and Rs. 10,000 in value and Small Cause jurisdiction in respect of money suits was upto Rs. 300.

In respect of Munsiff at Bangalore the original jurisdiction was Rs. 2,500 (prior to 1899 it was Rs. 1,000). In accordance with the Village Court Regulation VII of 1913, Village Courts were established and there were few such Courts in Bangalore district. These Courts were presided over by Village Munsiff, selected from among the residents of the villlage, and appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. This Court exercised exclusive jurisdiction in respect of certain classes of suits upto a certain limit of Rs. 20 and upto Rs. 200 with consent in writing of both parties.

Criminal Justice

Till 1854, the administration of both Civil and Criminal justice was the heirarchy of judicial officers as described earlier. During 1856-62 also there was no change in the set-up in respect of the criminal justice. In 1892, the criminal procedure code was introduced in the district. The Peshkars and the Amildars possessed magisterial powers over the taluks. In 1880, the Munsiffs were made the Taluk Magistrates. Between 1881 and 1924 modifications took place (as per decision to separate judiciary from the executive) in the administration of criminal justice, and the following were the classes of Magistrates or Judges presiding over

the criminal courts. Sessions Judges, Assistant Sessions Judge, District Magistrates, First Class Magistrates, Second Class Magistrates and Third Class Magistrates.

There was a Sessions Court at Bangalore which was abolished and reintroduced many times. It had jurisdiction over the Revenue districts of Kolar, Bangalore and Tumkur. Whenever it was abolished the original criminal jurisdiction was transferred to the Chief Court in Bangalore. The Assistant Sessions Judge at Bangalore tried the Sessions cases transferred to them by the respective Sessions Judge. In 1917 the system of trial by jury was introduced into the Chief Court for the trial of Sessions cases in respect of certain heinous offences. In 1917 this system was also introduced in Bangalore District Sessions Court. The District Magistrate at Bangalore heard appeals also. The First Class City Magistrate at Bangalore also heard appeals against the orders of subordinate Magistrates. In 1907, an attempt was made to separate the Executive and Judicial functions and the Amildar at Bangalore was relieved of Magisterial duties. These duties were assigned to City Magistrates. In 1919, in order to streamline the administration of criminal justice a separate scheme for providing a separate agency for the disposal of original criminal work was sanctioned. Accordingly, three classes of special Magistrates *viz.*, First Class Magistrates exercising appellate powers, Second Class Magistrates, exercising second class powers and Appellate powers and Third Class Magistrates exercising other powers existed. Assistant Commissioners, Amildars and Deputy Amildars were *ex-officio* Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates were also appointed in Bangalore in 1910. No major changes were introduced after this till 1956.

After the formation of new-Karnataka State, the Karnataka Civil Courts Act (1951) was implemented and at the district level a District Court, Civil Judge's Court and at the Taluk level Court of the Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class were established. The District Court was the highest court in the district. When the Karnataka Civil Courts Act was brought into force with effect from Oct 1964, uniform cadres of judicial officers were created. The judicial officers in the district including Bangalore City as in 1990 (Jan) are as follows: Principal City Civil and Sessions Judge; 21 Additional City Civil and Sessions Judges (designated as I Additional City Civil and Sessions Judge, II Additional City Civil and Sessions Judge, etc); Chief Metropolitan Magistrate and Six Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrates (designated as I Additional, II Additional, etc.). Presiding Officer, Special Court for Economic Offences, Metropolitan Magistrate II Court, Metropolitan Magistrate III Court, Metropolitan Magistrate IV Court, Metropolitan Magistrate V Court, Metropolitan Magistrate VI Court, Metropolitan Magistrate Traffic Court II, Metropolitan Magistrate, Traffic Court III, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes and 20 Additional Judges, Court of Small Causes (designated as I Additional Judge, II Additional Judge etc.,). In total there are 56 courts in Bangalore City only besides Court at Anekal. The Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Anekal comes under the jurisdiction of Bangalore Rural District in so far as the judicial administration is concerned. In Bangalore

City there are two Registrars and two Deputy Registrars assisted by Ministerial staff and other staff for all the courts. The Principal City Civil and Sessions Judge is the administrative head of judiciary in the district and he supervises the work of all subordinate courts and he is the appointing authority for all the posts upto and including Sheristedar.

High Court, Bangalore.

The Chief Court of Mysore was constituted under the Chief Court Regulations 1884 and it started functioning from 28-5-1884. Later it was redesignated as High Court Mysore, by the Act 12 of 1930. At the time of commencement, there were three judges. With effect from 4th August 1947, the jurisdiction of the High Court was extended over the Civil and Military Station area which was under the jurisdiction of the British Crown Representative. The Chief Court was the highest court of appeal in the erstwhile Mysore State. It was also exercising powers of Superintendence and control over all subordinate courts. From 1884 to 1934 the number of Judges was three, except for a period of one year from 5th Dec 1908 when there were four judges. In 1935 the strength was increased to four and later to six. Subsequently the number increased and presently the number is 25.

Details about the Civil Cases and Criminal Cases in Bangalore City in 1987-88 were as follows: *Original Suits*: The total number of suits pending at the City Civil Court, Bangalore at the beginning of the year was 18,899. During the year, 6,551 suits were filed and 20 suits were refiled making a total of 25,470 suits for disposal. Of these, 3,879 suits were disposed of, leaving 21,591 suits pending at the end of the year. The pendency increased from 18,899 to 21,591 suits. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits disposed of was 1,257.50 days and 766.75 days respectively. *Small Cause Suits*: Small Cause Court, Bangalore-6,360 suits were pending at the beginning of the year. During the year, 10,059 suits were filed and 99 suits were refiled making a total of 16,518 suits for disposal. Of these, 9,600 suits were disposed of, leaving 6,918 suits pending at the end of the year. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits disposed of was 978 days and 375.50 days respectively. *Miscellaneous cases*: City Civil Court, Bangalore: There were 18,453 cases pending at the beginning of the year. During the year, 4,901 cases were filed and 60 cases were refiled making a total of 23,414 cases; of which 945 cases were transferred and thus there were 23,469 cases for disposal. Of these, 3,699 cases were disposed of, leaving 18,770 cases pending at the end of the year. The pendency of cases was increased from 18,453 to 18,770. The average duration of 2,293 contested cases disposed of was 803.50 days and that of 1,406 uncontested cases disposed of was 772.25 days.

Small Cause Court, Bangalore: A total of 9,419 cases were pending at the beginning of 87-88. Subsequently, 5,437 cases were filed and 105 cases were refiled making a total of 14,961 cases for disposal. During the year, 5,484 cases were disposed of, leaving 9,477 cases pending at the end of the year. The pendency was

increased by 58 cases. The average duration of contested and uncontested cases disposed of was 820.25 days and 305 days respectively. *Execution cases*: A total of 1,466 cases were filed in City Civil Court, Bangalore during 1987-88. Including 3,176 cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 4,642 cases for disposal. Of these, 1,542 cases were disposed of, leaving 3,100 cases pending at the end of the year. The pendency decreased by 76 cases; 1,942 cases were pending over one year.

Small Cause Court, Bangalore: The total number of execution cases for disposal was 11,898. During 1987-88, 5,962 cases were disposed of, leaving 5,936 cases pending at the end of the year. The pendency of cases has increased from 5,213 to 5,936; 1,544 cases were pending over one year.

Insolvency petitions: Thirty-two insolvency petitions were filed at the City Civil Court, Bangalore during 1987-88. Including 78 petitions pending at the beginning of the year, there were 110 petitions for disposal. Of these, 8 petitions were disposed of, leaving 102 petitions pending at the end of the year. The pendency was increased by 24 petitions.

Regular Appeals: The total number of Regular Appeals at the City Civil Court, Bangalore for disposal during 1987-88, was 79. Out of them 30 Appeals were disposed of, leaving 59 appeals pending at the end of the year. The pendency of the appeals was increased from 45 to 59. The average duration of 20 Appeals disposed of was 1,741.75 days. *Miscellaneous Appeals*: A total of 1,079 Appeals were pending in City Civil Court, Bangalore at the beginning of year 1987-88. During the year, 280 appeals were filed and 26 appeals were refiled making a total of 1385 Appeals; of which 26 Appeals were transferred and thus 1,359 Appeals remained for disposal. Of these, 570 appeals were disposed of, leaving 789 appeals pending at the end of the year. The pendency of appeals decreased from 1,079 to 789. The average duration of 570 appeals disposed of was 993.80 days.

Criminal Justice

Sessions Cases: A total of 124 Sessions cases involving 163 persons were pending at the City Civil and Sessions Court, Bangalore at the beginning of 1987-88. During the year, 154 cases involving 319 persons were filed making a total of 279 cases involving 502 persons. Of these, 5 cases involving 44 persons were transferred and thus 273 cases involving 458 persons remained for disposal. Of these, 102 cases involving 210 persons were disposed of, leaving 171 cases involving 248 persons pending at the end of the year. The average duration of 102 cases disposed of was 343.75 days.

Special Cases: A total of 55 cases involving 130 persons were filed in City Civil and Sessions Court, Bangalore during 1987-88. Including 198 cases involving 201 persons pending at the beginning of the year, there were 253 cases involving 331 persons for disposal. During the year, 59 cases involving 68 persons were disposed of, leaving 194 cases involving 263 persons pending at the end of the year. 295

witnesses were examined during theyear. The average duration of 59 cases disposed of was 298.25 days.

Criminal cases: A total of 2,13,861 cases involving 2,43,587 persons were pending at the Metropolitan Magistrate Courts, Bangalore at the beginning of 1987-88. During the year, 1,39,718 cases involving 1,63,974 persons were filed making a total of 3,53,579 cases involving 4,07,561 persons, of which 1,400 cases involving 1,710 persons were transferred and thus 3,52,179 cases involving 4,06,851 persons remained for disposal. Of these, 1,11,917 cases involving 1,36,496 persons were disposed of leaving 2,40,342 cases involving 2,69,355 persons pending at the end of the year. Witnesses examined during the year were 17,283. The average duration of 1,11,837 cases disposed of was 157.50 days.

At the City Civil and Sessions Court, Bangalore and Metropolitan Magistrate Courts, Bangalore 2,57,040 offences were reported during 1987-88. Including the persons awaiting trial at the beginning of the year, 4,09,394 persons were brought to trial; of these the cases in respect of 1,38,529 persons were disposed of. The number of persons convicted was 1,22,298 and persons acquitted or discharged was 13,445. The number of persons against whom the cases were pending at the end of the year was 2,69,866.

The number of persons brought to trial under offences punishable under Special and Local Laws was 3,37,719. Of these, the cases in respect of 1,11,924 persons were disposed of, of which 1,07,525 persons were convicted. The total number of offenders dealt with under the "Probation of Offenders Act" at the Metropolitan Magistrate Courts, Bangalore was 179. Of these, 189 offenders were released on Admonition; 74 offenders were released on Probation without supervision; 10 offenders were released on Probation on furnishing surety or incharge of a Probation Officer specially appointed by the Court; 6 offenders were released on Probation and placed under the Supervision of Probation Officer. Of the total number of offenders dealt with during the year 1987-88, 9 offenders were below 21 years and the rest *i.e.*, 270 offenders were above 21 years.

A total of 1087 criminal miscellaneous cases were filed at City Civil and Sessions Court, Bangalore during 1987-88. Including 32 cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 1,119 cases for disposal. Of these, 1,085 cases were disposed of, leaving 34 cases pending at the end of the year. The average duration of 1,085 cases disposed of was 19 days.

A total of 818 cases were filed at the Metropolitan Magistrate Courts, Bangalore during 1987-88, including 1,794 cases pending at the beginning of the year. There were 2,612 cases for disposal. Of these, 1,018 cases were disposed of, leaving 1,594 cases pending at the end of the year. The average duration of 1,018 cases disposed of was 161.50 days. The pendency decreased by 200 cases.

A total of 47 appeals involving 48 persons were pending at the City Civil and Sessions Court, Bangalore at the beginning 1987-88. During the year, 165 Appeals

involving 180 persons were filed making a total of 212 appeals involving 228 persons for disposal. Of these, 118 appeals involving 118 persons were disposed of, leaving 94 Appeals involving 110 persons pending at the end of the year. The pendency of Appeals was increased from 47 to 94. The average duration of 118 appeals disposed of was 22 days.

A total of 67 cases of Revision petitions were pending at the beginning of 1987-88 at the City Civil and Sessions Courts, Bangalore. During the year, 168 cases were filed making a total of 235 cases for disposal. Of these, 140 cases were disposed of, leaving 95 cases pending at the end of the year. The average duration of 140 cases disposed of was 26 days. The pendency increased by 36 cases.

Karnataka Administrative Tribunal

Tribunals for adjudication of disputes in specified subject were felt necessary to reduce the mounting arrears in High Courts and secure speedy disposal of cases relating to those subjects. Under the provisions of the Administrative Tribunals Act of 1985, Karnataka Administrative Tribunal was constituted with effect from 6th October, 1986. The Tribunal consists of Chairman, Vice- Chairman, Administrative Member and Judicial member. The benches of the Tribunal normally consists of Judicial member and an Administrative member. Presently the Chairman is a High Court Judge (Judicial) and the Vice-Chairman (Administrative).

On the constitution of the Tribunal 9,611 Writ Petitions which were pending in the High Court of Karnataka and 163 cases which were pending before the other Courts stood statutorily transferred to the Tribunal. Between 6-10-86 and 31-12-86, 385 Regular Applications were filed in the Tribunal. During 1987 and 1988, 4,341 and 5,553 Regular applications were filed in the Tribunal respectively. During 1989, upto 22-9-89, 5,100 applications were filed. The total number of applications filed was 25,153 of which 22,202 regular applications were disposed. The number of applications pending as on 22-9-89 was 2,951. The following statement shows the No. of cases instituted, disposed of as on 22-9-89 in the Karnataka Administrative Tribunal, Bangalore. There are five Group A, 13 Group B and 159 Group C and D officials in the Tribunal.

Year	Receipts				Disposal			
	Regular Application	Contempt Application	Review Application	Total	Regular application	Contempt Application	Review Application	Total
1986	10,159	--	--	10,159	10,090	-	-	10,090
1987	4,341	119	115	4,575	4,286	116	109	4,511
1988	5,553	289	243	6,085	5,182	279	225	5,686
1989 (Upto Sept)	5,100	439	313	5,852	2,644	245	180	3,069
Total	25,159	847	671	26,671	22,202	640	514	23,356

Karnataka Appellate Tribunal

The Karnataka Appellate Tribunal was constituted on 1st January 1976 by KAT Act 1976, by amalgamating the erstwhile KRAT, KCAT and KSTAT. It is headed by a Chairman and has the jurisdiction over the entire state. The main functions of the Tribunal are to exercise appellate powers vested in it by different statues namely the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, etc. As in March 1989, there were one Chairman, two Revenue members, two co- operative members, two Commercial Taxes Members, eight members (District Judges), one Secretary and three Assistant Secretaries assisted by other staff.

Central Administrative Tribunal

The Central Administrative Tribunal started functioning from 1st November 1985, for dealing with disputes relating to the service matters of persons appointed in Central Government or authorities, Boards, etc., under the control of the Government of India. In Bangalore, a Bench was constituted on 3-3-1986 with jurisdiction over the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. With effect from 30-6-1986, Bangalore Bench has the jurisdiction over Karnataka only as the Hyderabad Bench was constituted. The Bangalore Bench is presided over by a Vice-Chairman (a High Court Judge) and consists of other three members. Besides there are one Registrar, two Deputy Registrars and 71 other staff. The following table shows the number of cases instituted, disposed from 1985 to 1990 (as on 28th February).

Statement showing the number of cases instituted, disposed, in Central Administrative Tribunal. Bangalore, from 1985-1990.

Class of Application	Number of Cases as in Feb 28th									
	1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed	Instituted	Disposed
Original application	704	704	1036	1035	2018	1929	1177	532	163	12
Transferred application	1349	1349	59	59	41	40	14	12	1	-
Civil Contempt Petition.	8	8	56	56	442	441	95	82	7	2
Review Application	33	33	160	160	133	133	118	118	22	-
Miscellaneous Petition.	2094	2094	1312	1311	2638	2547	1404	744	193	14

One Civil Appeal was disposed off in 1988.

Table showing the details of criminal cases in Bangalore City from 1981-82 to 1988-89

Year		Sessions cases		Criminal cases.		Criminal Misc cases.		Criminal appeals		Criminal Revision case.	
		I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D.
1981-82	A	166	80	72	17	176	164	231	164	78	52
	B			1,99,210	1,16,494	1,935	898	-	-	-	-
1982-83	A	202	92	76	1	229	194	200	117	-	-
	B			2,19,827	95,405	1,954	580	-	-	-	-
1983-84	A	200	89	135	33	665	645	207	128	-	-
	B			2,91,177	1,14,457	2,349	720	-	-	-	-
1984-85	A	250	82	-	-	619	599	149	89	114	55
	B	-	-	3,54,214	1,45,217	2,449	709	-	-	-	-
1985-86	A	290	153	-	-	315	791	141	67	187	100
	B	-	-	3,64,659	1,00,996	2,799	719	-	-	-	-
1986-87	A	244	120	252	55	935	903	179	132	178	111
	B			3,93,015	1,69,154	2,972	1,178	-	-	-	-
1987-88	A	278	107	252	59	1,119	1,085	212	118	235	140
	B	-	-	2,53,579	1,13,237	2,612	1,018	-	-	-	-
1988-89	A	318	112	314	81	946	906	236	135	220	129
	B	-	-	3,99,815	1,43,225	2,732	445	-	-	-	-
	C	-	-	-	-	1,185	403	-	-	-	-

A: City Civil Sessions Court C - Family Court - Bangalore
B: Magistrates Courts.

Table showing the number of Civil cases instituted and disposed off in Bangalore City from 1981-82 to 1988-89

Year		Original suits		Small Causes Suits.		Miscellaneous cases.		Insolvency petitions.		Regular Appeals		Miscellaneous Appeals.	
		I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D
1981-82	A:	14,803	3,051	-	-	2,728	19,858	102	18	910	286	463	167
	B:	-	-	19,318	12,206	8,499	2,510	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982-83	A:	16,186	2,848	-	-	2,764	20,703	103	30	633	162	399	94
	B: -	-	13,268	8,846	8,926	2,103	-	-	-	-	-		
1983-84	A:	4,758	3,253	-	-	3,663	3,552	29	9	-	260	250	75
	B:	-	-	6,473	7,322	5,671	6,194	-	-	--	-	-	
1984-85	A:	5,264	3,706	-	-	3,249	3,733	15	40	-	114	518	94
	B:	-	-	6,940	6,270	5,163	4,981	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985-86	A:	5,671	4,646	-	-	1,701	1,219	15	16	-	64	259	246
	B:	-	-	6,878	6,662	6,771	5,885	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986-87	A:	6403	5093	-	-	4,455	4,766	24	13	-	19	304	154
	B:	-	-	9,663	7,835	6,852	6,093	--	--	--	--	--	--
1987-88	A:	6,521	3,879	-	-	4,901	3,679	32	8	-	20	280	570
	B:	-	-	10,059	9,600	5,437	5,484	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988-89	A:	7,715	5,766	-	-	4,778	3,795	33	17	-	28	741	946
	B:	-	-	10,078	9,401	5,004	5,506	-	-	-	-	-	-

A: City Civil Court. B: Small Causes Court
T: Total

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Maintenance of law and order was one of the functions of the erstwhile kings and this was mostly done by the army and the local militia. At the village level, the village servants namely, (1) Talavaras, Totis and Kavalgaras the usual village servants, (2) Cut badli peons or watchmen of public duty, (3) Hale paiki (ancient footmen), 4) Hoblidars, whose duty was to provide constant and successive watch and protect all properties within their limits, 5) Amargars, the inam holders for the performance of police duties (6) Ankamala or watchman of Bedar caste and 7) Kalla Koramas whose services were used in the detection of cases were performing the police duties. This system of police administration in the district was similar to that prevailining in other parts of the Mysore State also. This system was continued in the days of Haider, Tipu and Dewan Purniah. Further the Gauda, was the village headman whose function was to maintain law and order and to prevent theft and robbery. He was later called Patel. His position was hereditary. He was assisted by the Village militia or the Talavars. At the town level there were another body of men doing police functions called Kandachar peons who were in addition to their duties expected to guard the forts of walled villages, being ready to obey the calls of the officers of the Government. Kandachara was one of the wings of administration. This system was headed by Dalavayi. The Officers of the Mysore Commission availed themselves largely of the Kandachar and Village police system. During the reign of Wodeyars the police system was well organised. There were Thanedaras in charge of stations, Hoblidaras taking care of police affairs in a hobli, Olekaras or messengers, Danguradavaru or drummers announcing state orders etc., under this system. These servants were granted either inam lands or shares of grain during harvest, being recognised as Amaragars. Tipu reduced the number of Patels, Umblidars and Amargars. Dewan Purnaiah further reduced the number of Patels and introduced Kandachar peons. Their duties were mainly apprehension of offenders, their custody, their protection in jails, the guardianship of forts, the conveyance of the palanquins and letter bags.

From an order of 1832 it is learnt that the Police duties were under the Patels, the Shekdars in their turn being required to visit the villages constantly to see that the Patels performed their duties properly, the Amildars extracting work from Shekdars and in their turn being subordinate to Fauzdars.

Later in 1834, with the issuing of Police Hukamnama the duties of Kandachar peons were redefined and they became exclusively police peons. Their officers were Daffedars and Hoblidars subject to the control of the killedars, all of them being considered subordinates of Amildars, who were thereby declared the Head of the Taluk Police and held responsible for all the police duties. The Kandachar peons were employed for performing police duties in taluks, guarding taluk treasuries and jails, procuring essential supplies to troops, superintending cultivation and assisting the revenue servants in the collection of revenue. The men of the Barr Infantry and Silledar Horse were employed at the District Treasury and as

jail guards, frontier police and as town and office guards at sadar stations. By 1859 the Military Finance Commissioner of the Government of India proposed to form a Civil Police Corps to relieve the Regular Infantry of Army from some of the duties such as escorting treasury, furnishing guards to Jails and District Treasuries.

In 1856, the office of the Judicial Commissioner was first established and this authority was the *ex-officio* Inspector General of Police. The Deputy Commissioner was the *ex-officio* head of the police in the district. In 1874 the Assistant Commissioner was designated as the Police Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner for all the police functions were under the control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police who was the quasi-secretary to the Judicial Commissioner, who in turn was the ex-officio Inspector General of Police. In 1880 the post of Police Assistant Commissioner was abolished and the Deputy Commissioner was empowered to employ any of the Assistant Commissioners for the general management of the police duties of the district and the police branch of the district office. The Headquarter Inspector of Police was the Deputy Commissioner's Sheristedar in the Police Department. In 1885 the post of Deputy Inspector General of Police was created in the Police Administration. This Deputy Inspector General of Police had to look after Forest Plantation, Statistical Department and Agricultural Department in addition to police administration.

In the administration report of 1862-63 in respect of the Police administration it has been stated thus: "Except in the Cantonment of Bangalore, a regularly organised police or force was unknown in Mysore. From the Amildars, the recognised Head of Police in the taluk down to the lowest talook peon, the officials have been hitherto employed promiscuously as Police in serving judicial processes, in supplying the wants of the travellers and in revenue duties of all kinds.

66 The police which was found an old Kandachar or armed military of the country, and closely identified with the agricultural population have always been strictly localised, and as the men were, rarely removed from the vicinity of their own village, and under more nominal supervision, they were as a necessary consequence, entirely devoid of discipline and training. The police generally are now confined to their legitimate duties, a separation having been made between the Revenue and Police peons. The Bangalore Cantonment Police has been improved and is now in a very satisfactory state and Special Police Establishments have been formed for the Bangalore Town instead of detaching men in rotation from the talooks or from a separate establishment attached to the Division Headquarters.

"The inefficiency, and want of education in the superior grades will probably be found to be one of the greatest difficulties in carrying out a systematic reform of police in Mysore". The strength of Police from 1923-24 to 45-56 in Bangalore City was three Superintendents and Asst. Superintendents, six Inspectors, 16 Sub Inspectors, 78 Head Constables, Jamadars and Sergeants, 555 Constables, totalling 617. Besides the strength in the Chief Office, Reserve and Railway Police, C.I.D., P.T.S., Special Branch, Bangalore and Mysore was-two I.G.P. and Dy. I.G.P., eight

Superintendents and Asst. Superintendents, 17 Inspectors, 15 Sub- Inspectors, 284 Head Constables, Jamadars and Sergeants, and 1,708 constables, totalling 2,034.

In 1935, the Police Department had the responsibility of collection of tax and registration of motor vehicles and in view of this Police personnel were given bus warrant facilities and cycles.

As in 1950 the Bangalore City excluding Civil Station and North Taluk was under the charge of District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore North, and Civil Station and Bangalore South Taluk under the charge of District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore South. Anekal was under D.S.P. Bangalore District. The Department was headed by Inspector General of Police, assisted by Two Dy. IGPs. The jurisdiction and distribution of work was as follows: Of these Dy. IGP (Bangalore City) was in charge Police Administration of Bangalore North and South, and South Taluks of Bangalore District, C.I.D. Provincial Reserve Police and Fire Brigade and HAL Security. Later the posts of the DIG of Police, Bangalore City and D.I.G. of Police, CID were combined into one unit.

After integration with a view to remove the diversity of Police administration in the new State a common police Act was enacted. A common *Police Manual* was also compiled. The State was divided into three Police Ranges which was increased to four and then to five in 80(July) and later to six in (September) and Banaglore District coming under Central Range in all the above Ranges. In 1963, Bangalore City was constituted into a Commissioner's City on the line of major cities in India. Consequent on this re-organisation an officer of the rank of D.I.G. of Police was appointed as Commissioner of Police, Bangalore City, assisted by four Deputy Commissioners of Police each incharge of four branches viz., Crime, Law & Order, Armed Reserve and Traffic. The First Commissioner of Police Sri Chandy reported on 4-7-1963. In 1981, the Head of Police Department was redesignated as Director General and Inspector General of Police with Headquarters, Bangalore.

As in 1989, the Police Department was headed by the Director General and Inspector General of Police, assisted by Inspector General of Police, KSRP, Police Housing and Welfare, Inspector General of Police Administration, Inspector General of Police Law & Order, Dy. Inspector General of Police, Headquarters, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Planning, Research and Special Units, Special Officer of Enquiries (Rank of D.I.G.), two Asst. Inspector General of Police of the rank of Superintendents of Police, Superintendent of Police, Motor Transport, Deputy Controller (Finance), Assistant Controller (Finance), two Deputy Superintendents of Police, Law & Order and Gazetted Head-quarters Assistant and other supporting staff all at Bangalore. Besides, the Director General of Police, Crime and Training, the Commissioner of Police, the Range Dy. Inspector General of Police, the Superintendent of Police of the District and the Officers working in various Special unit including the Deputy Inspector General of Police (Railways) are also functioning in Bangalore.

Organisational set up of Bangalore City Police

The Commissionerate of Police, Bangalore City (Agglomeration) came into existence in July 1963, when the population was about 16 lakhs and there were 34 police stations with 4,761 police personnel. This was one police station for a population of 41,176 persons and one police personnel for 336 population. As in 1988, the number of police stations including outposts was 82 and the number of police personnel including civil, traffic and Armed police was 10,134. This works out to be one police station for 48,780 population (assuming the population of Bangalore City to be about 40 lakhs as in 1988) and one police personnel for 394 population. The entire police unit in Bangalore City is headed by the Commissioner of Police assisted by one Additional Commissioner of Police. There are eight Deputy Commissioners of Police with jurisdiction as hereunder:- 1) *Deputy Commissioner of Police (West) Law and Order*: Incharge of Law and Order in West division and the City Control Room consisting of 5 Divisions, 11 sub Divisions, 35 Police stations, and 50 outposts; (2) *Deputy Commissioner of Police (East) Law and Order*: Incharge of Law and Order matters in East Division consisting of 5 Divisions, 10 Sub- Divisions, 42 police stations; (3) *Deputy Commissioner of Police, Intelligence*: Incharge of Special Branch, VIP Section, Foreigners Registration, Collection of Intelligence and allied matters; (4) *Deputy Commissioner of Police-Traffic*: Incharge of 3 Traffic Zones, 17 Traffic Sub-Zones, TTI and TTP and records; (5) *Deputy Commissioner of Police-Crime*: Incharge of all Crime Branch matters with 10 divisions, 21 sub divisions, 77 police stations, 5 out-posts, incharge of Central Crime Branch, Central Crime Record Section; (6) *Deputy Commissioner of Police, Headquarters*: Incharge of all administrative matters of City Police and also supervision of Ministerial staff; 7) *Deputy Commissioner of Police, City Armed Reserve Police Headquarters*: In charge of all administrative and financial matters of City Armed Reserve Police and Supervision of ministerial staff of CARP, including 8 companies, Arms Squad, State Armoury, CAR Armoury, Re-Boaring Centre, T.G. Squads, M.T. Section of the City Armed Police Unit. 8) *Deputy Commissioner of Police, City Armed Reserve (South)*: In charge of 5 companies and Dog Squad.

The Commissioner of Police, Bangalore City is the Executive magistrate of the City and the Additional Commissioner of Police is the Executive Magistrate of the Metropolitan area and he is competant to exercise the powers conferred by Sub Section (1) of Sec 20 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1973 (Central-Act of 1974).

As in Jan 90, the strength of police force in Bangalore City was as follows: Commissioner of Police-1, Additional Commissioner of Police of Police-1; Deputy Commissioners of Police-8 (5 Civil, 1 Traffic, 2 Armed); Asst. Commissioners of Police 27 (15 Civil, 2 Traffic, 10 Armed); Police Inspectors 69 (39 Civil, 11 Traffic, 19 Armed); Police Sub-Inspectors-423 (328 Civil, 37 Traffic, 58 Armed); Asst. Police Sub-Inspectors: 361 (260 Civil, 20 Traffic, 81 Armed); Head Constables 2,076 (1303 Civil, 187 Traffic, 586 Armed); Police Constables 8,168 (4,716 Civil, 763 Traffic, 2,689 Armed); and PSI. Artist. 1; Total 10,134. There were 226 ministerial staff (148 Civil, 20 Traffic and 48 Armed) attached to the Police wing in the City.

Motor Vehicles: As in 1979-80 there were 315 vehicle in the Police Department in City, for 6,224 Police personnel which was one vehicle for 19 police personnel, and the number of vehicles as in 1989-90 was 531 for 10,134 police personnel which works out to be one vehicle for 19 police personnel.

Following is the list of Police Stations in Bangalore City Agglomeration:

East Division: Ulsoorgate, S.J. Park, S.R. Nagar (Sampangirama Nagara), Ashoka Nagar, Wilson Garden, Madivala, Koramangala, Adugodi, Mico Layout, Basavanagudi, Siddapura, Tilaknagar, Thyagaraja Nagar, Jayanagar, Banashankari, Jayaprakash Narayana Nagar, Subramanyapura, Ulsoor, Vivekanagar, H.A.L., Airport Police Station, Indiranagara, Byappanahalli, Krishnarajapuram, Mahadevapura, Jeevanbhima Nagar, Frazer Town, Kadugondanahalli, Banasawadi, Devarajeevanahalli, Commercial Street, Bharathi Nagar, Shivajinagar, Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital, Central, Victoria Hospital Police Station, New Tharagupet, Shankarapuram, Chamarajapet, Hanumantha Nagara, Gavipuram Guttahalli, Girinagar. (Total 42 Police Stations).

West Division: Malleshwaram, Srirampuram, Sadashivanagara, Rajajinagar, Mahalakshmi Layout, Subrahmanyanagara, Rajagopala Nagara, Yeshwanthapur, Jalahalli, Soladevanahalli, Peenya, R.M.C. Yard, Ganagammanagudi, Jayachamarajendra Nagara, Hebbal, Yelahanka, Ravindranath Tagore Nagar, Sheshadripuram, Vyalikaval, Cubbon Park, High Grounds, Vidhana Soudha, Visveswaraiah Kendra Sub-Police Station, Legislature Home Sub-Police Station, Multistoreyed Building Out-post, Chickpet, Upparapet, K.S.R.T.C. Bus Station Sub-Police Station, City Market, Kalasipalyam, Kengerigate, Magadi Road, Jagajivan Ram Nagar, Byatarayanapura, Jnana Bharathi, Kengeri, Vijayanagara, West of Chord Road, Kamakshipalya (Total 35 + 5 = 40 Police Stations).

Traffic Police: There is a separate Deputy Commissioner of Police-Traffic in Bangalore City. A propaganda Unit has been attached to the Traffic Police, which has a van fitted with Public address system. The Circle Inspectors of Traffic Police have been provided with jeeps fitted with Public Address system. Batches of Police Constables and Head constables have been trained in road safety education and they are deployed at important junctions to impart road safety education to the road users during peak hours. Traffic Branch of Police has 27 films both Indian and foreign on road traffic. They are screened in schools and also in some public places. There is a Traffic Training Institute at Bangalore which was established in 1975. An Assistant Commissioner of Police heads the Institute assisted by 3 Police Inspectors and 3 Sub-Inspectors. Knowledge of Traffic regulation, enforcement and road traffic engineering, signalling etc. are being imparted. Training has been given to 48 Police Sub-Inspectors, three Asst. Sub-Inspectors, 23 Head Constables,

196 Police Constables, 326 Heavy Traffic Vehicle Drivers, 30 Traffic Wardens and 360 students in this Institute as in 1988.

There are two accident relief vans with two Police Sub-Inspectors and three Male nurses attached to them to speedily shift the road accident victims to the hospitals. This vehicle is stationed at Police Control Room and has been provided with a Wireless Unit. The performance of this relief unit in 1988 are as follows: No. of Calls-349, shifting of dead bodies to hospital mortuaries-211, shifting of seriously injured persons to hospitals for treatment- 166. Four Doppler Radars have been provided to the Traffic Branch for detecting over speeding. In 1988, 5,570 cases of over- speeding were detected by enforcement officers using dopplar radars. There were six wheel immobilisers used to lock the wheels of cars parked in 'No Parking area'. As in 1988, there was a recovery vehicle attached to the Traffic Branch which was used for towing away wrongly parked vehicles, for removing the vehicle involved in accidents etc. In 1988, 615 vehicles were towed away for offences coming under Wrong Parking and a sum of Rs. 29,000 was collected as towing charges. Crash course classes were conducted in 1988 in four batches to provide training in regulation, enforcement and traffic engineering. This course was of 40 days duration conducted for officers only. Further four basic courses for Head Constable were also conducted imparting training to 23 Head constables and 19 police constables. Short term courses were also conducted for KSRTC/BTS Drivers (326 persons) imparting knowledge about road safety measures, defensive driving, road safety and traffic control demonstration. Demonstrations for school children were also conducted, and 10,363 boys and girls were trained by adopting several schools. During 1988, a sum of Rs. 70.32 lakhs was collected by Traffic police by compounding traffic offences. The following are the Zones and Sub-Zone in the Traffic unit in Bangalore City.

Malleswaram Zone :	Malleshwaram, Yeshavanthapura, Rajajinagar, Malleshwaram Traffic Investigation Squads (Sub Zones).
Central Zone :	Central, Chamarajpet, Central Traffic Investigation Squads.
Ulsoorgate Zone :	Ulsoorgate, Basavanagudi, Jayanagar, Ulsoorgate Traffic Investigation Squad.
Chikpet Zone :	Chikpet, Market, Kengeri Gate, Chikpet Traffic Investigation Squads.
Ulsoor Zone :	Ulsoor Zone, Ashoknagar, Frazer Town Traffic Investigation squads.
Seshadripuram Zone :	Seshadripuram, Cubbon Park, Commercial Street, Sheshadripuram Traffic Investigation Squads.
Traffic Mobile Zone :	Vidhana Soudha sub-zones.

Police Welfare:

A Police Benevolent Fund has been created for the welfare of the Police personnel in accordance with the regulations enumerated in Karnataka Police Benevolent Fund Rules 1975. The objects of the fund are to provide relief in various ways to both the police personnel and also their dependents in the form of educational aid (financial assistance for payments of fee and purchase of books to the children of police); Medical aid (family welfare); Police health centre (a Police hospital at City Armed Reserve Headquarters); Death relief, training in knitting (manufacture of socks) and laundry, conducting typewriting and shorthand classes, conducting tailoring classes, providing Children's park (at Magadi Road and CAR lines), running Nursery and Primary schools in Police colonies, supplying newspapers to welfare centres at Blackpalli, CAR(HQ), CAR(South) etc., providing mid-day meals to school going children, providing television sets at CAR (HQ), and South, Yelahanka, maintenance of Guest House at Briand Square and dormitary for constabulory out of the Benevolent Fund, providing a open air theatre at CAR (HQ), etc. The Benevolent Fund had a cash balance of Rs. 71.40 lakhs as in 1988.

Statement showing the number of different vehicles plying in Bangalore City (Agglomeration) from 1986 to 1988 as per census conducted by the Police Dept.

Type of vehicles	1986	1987	1988
Motor Cars	59,380	64,965	66,731
Buses	6,203	4,111	7,360
Lorries	13,133	16,307	15,515
Taxies	2,034	1,930	2,112
Scooters/Two wheelers	2,56,249	2,96,587	3,44,588
Autorikshaws	11,079	11,798	15,348
Light vehicles	5,406	1,554	6,188
Other vehicles	3,905	11,364	4,513
Jatkas	1,081	1,017	645
Single Bullock Carts	993	1,331	759
Double Bullock Carts	371	494	192
Cycle Rikshaws	196	364	186
Hand carts	6,925	9,691	5,712
Tricycles	NA	NA	394

Strength of Police in Bangalore City Agglomeration from 1980 to 1988. except the Armed Police)

Year	C.P. or Addl. C.P.	DCP.	ACP.	CI.	PSI WPSI	ASI	HC WHC	PC WPC.
1980	1	5	17	46	293	210	1060	4320
1981	1	5	16	48	317	240	1170	4483
1982	1+1	6	17	48	342	257	1328	4738
1983	1+1	6	17	48	348	257	1328	4738
1984	1+1	6	17	48	345	258	1373	4932
1985	1+1	10	17	48	355	262	1412	5100
1986	1+1	6	17	48	371	272	1478	5342
1987	1+1	6	17	48	383	273	1484	5362
1988	1+1	6	17	48	383	273	1484	5362

Statement showing the value of property lost and value of property recovered in Bangalore City from 1979 too 1988.

Year	Value of Property lost. Rs. in lakhs.	Value of property recovered (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of recovery
1979	197	65	33
1980	293	105	36
1981	403	134	35
1982	228	103	46
1983	282	113	40
1984	334	148	44
1985	317	118	37
1986	293	134	46
1987	406	180	44
1988	526	275	52

Riots and disturbances: The number of cases in respect of riots, disturbances and unlawful assembly reported from the years 1980 to 1989 were as follows: 1980-440; 1981-534; 1982-638; 1983-347; 1984-600; 1985-217; 1986-949; 1987-194 and 1988-238 cases. This shows during the years 1982, and 1984 the number of riots and disturbances were more which came down in 1988. *Infanticide*: The number of cases of exposure of infants for concealment of birth- reported from 1980-1988 were as follows: 1980-16; 1981-17; 1982- 5; 1983-26; 1984-4, 1985-11, 1986-13; 1987-23 and 1988-15. *Culpable homicide*: The number of cases reported were as follows. 1980-nil; 1981-2; 1982-7; 1983-2; 1984-2; 1985-6; 1986-3; 1987-3 and 1988-3.

The Police department files cases under I.P.C. and after the cases are heard, convictions are made. The number of cases reported and convicted, and the percentage of convictions in Bangalore City from 1982 to 1988 are as follows: 1982-20,316, 3,508, 17%; 1983-20,416, 3,660, 18%; 1984-20,390, 2,651, 13%; 1985-20,414, 3,830, 19%; 1986-21,211, 2,581, 13%; 1987-21,817, 4,249, 24%; 1988-21,998, 5,130, 40%.

Home Guards

Home Guards are the voluntary bodies assisting the police in maintaining law and order. The Civilians who are desirous of joining are admitted to this voluntary body subject to the medical fitness and other factors.The services of these Home Guards will be utilised as and when the occasion arises. The functions of the Home Guards are (1) to act as anciliary to police, (2) to help the community during natural and unnatural calamities such as flood, fire, draughts, earth quake, etc, through rescue, rehabilitation and welfare, (3) to act as functional units maintaining essential services such as water, electricity and maintaining hospitals. With a view to maintain uninterrupted supply of essential services at times of breakdown due to strikes and calamities, and (4) to assist the Government and the authorities in implementing socio-economic developmental programmes. They are provided training in squad drill, fire- fighting, weapons training, training and use of fire arms, first aid and reserve operations, communication, manning of essential services like electricity, water supply etc. In Bangalore, there were 24 units as in 1989. The following were the staff in Bangalore including officers of all ranks. One Second in Command, one Senior Divisional Commander, three Divisional Commander, One Adjutant, One District Quarter Master, three staff officers three Company Commanders, three Senior Platoon Commanders, 11 Platoon Commanders, 4 Company Sergeant Majors, 19 Platoon Sergeants, 54 Section Leaders and 53 Assistant Section Leaders. Some of the notable deeds that the Home Guards undertook during the two decades are: (1) Helping to observe Black-out at Bangalore in 1964 & 1971; (2) helping to maintain law and order during Railway Employees strike in 1975, (3) helping to remove dead bodies and to maintain law and order during the cracker fire accident in 1979, circus fire accident in 1982 and illicit liquor tragedy in 1982 (all at Bangalore): (4) helping to remove debris when the Gangaram building collapsed in 1983, (5) helping to move injured persons when Brindavan Express derailed near Cantonment Railway station in 1988, etc. The expenditure of the department during the years from 1985-86 to 88-89 was as follows: 1985-86 Rs. 5.98 lakhs; 1986-87, Rs. 8.85 lakhs; 1987-88, Rs. 9.70 lakhs; and 1988-89-Rs. 11.5 lakhs.

Railway Police

Maintenance of law and order, guarding the railway property and guarding the passenger and their property are the main functions of the Railway police. The Railway police was one of the wings of Police Department since the beginning of this century. In 1913- 14 the strength of the Railway Police in the princely Mysore

State was 10 officers and 78 other staff. The Railway Police is referred to as Government Railway Police by the Railways. As per the Constitution of India, maintenance of law and order, prevention and detection of crimes is the State subject. As the State Police work for the railways the expenditure is shared by State and Central Government in the ratio of 1:1.

Presently (1989) the Railway Police in the State is headed by an officer of the rank of Director General of Police, Railways, who is also the Director of Home Guards Civil Defence and Fire Force. A Deputy Inspector General of Police heads the Railway Police exclusively. Bangalore District is under the administrative control of Bangalore Division. In the district there are three Railway Police Stations, *viz.*, Bangalore City Railway Police Station, Bangalore Cantonment Railway Police Station and Byappanahally Railway Police Station. The Superintendent of Railway Police Bangalore is assisted by one Head Quarter Assistant, two Section Superintendents and other staff.

Bangalore City Railway Police Station has a strength of four police Sub-Inspectors, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, 18 Head Constables, and 73 Police Constables. Two more Sub-Inspectors regulate the Traffic in the Railway Station premises. Bangalore Cantonment Railway Station has two Sub-Inspectors, four Head Constables and 26 Constables. Byappanahalli Railway Police Station has one Sub-Inspector, one Asst. Sub-Inspector, six Head Constables and 20 Police Constables. Since Byappanahalli has a railway transhipment yard, alround vigil by the Police is maintained by the Railway Police. The Railway Police have detected cases of suit case snatching, possession of brown sugar, theft of passengers' goods in trains, etc.

JAILS

Jails were in existence during the historical period and they were used to detain criminals, people charged with sedition and prisoners of war. There is a portion described as the dungeon of Tipu's times in the Bangalore fort. The Bangalore Central Jail was constructed in 1863; it is said that this jail not only served as a model to other prisons in the State, but was widely known as the best in India. The accommodation was for 1,000 during the last century. Between 1883-1913 the Central Jail in Bangalore was one among the three such jails in the State. This jail was controlled by the Chief Judge of Mysore under the designation 'Inspector General of Prisons' till 30-9-1887.

Thereafter the administration of jails and lock-ups were transferred to the Senior Surgeon. Prior to 1882, the prisoners were not sent and were kept in Central Jail, Bangalore. By special arrangements, prisoners sentenced by the courts of the Civil and military Station, including those who were under-trial and Civil Prisoners were confined in the Central Jail, Bangalore. But such of the prisoners among them sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment were, after disposal of their

appeal or on expiry of the appeal time, were transferred to the Central Jail, Vellore. Arrangements were also made for giving instructions to the inmates of Bangalore jail on religions and moral values. By 1910-11, the Theosophical Society, Ramakrishna Mission and the Central Mohammedan Association arranged discourses on religions and moral subjects to the convicts in Bangalore jail. The chief industries in the Bangalore Central jail were carpentry and *kumbli* making, cloth weaving, tent repairing, gunny and coir work, smithy, pottery, rattan work and basket making, etc. It is said that the carpets manufactured in the Central jail during the 19th Century were considered as prized possession. The Prisoners Aid Societies formed, to assist the released convicts in finding sutiable employment for earning their livelihood at Bangalore received patronage from the Municipalities and the Government.

Karnataka Legal Aid Board

The State, in order to provide legal aid to weaker sections, formed a Legal Aid Board in 1976. The Board with headquarters at Bangalore consists of 20 members both official and non-officials. At the District level, the District Legal Aid Committee at Bangalore started functioning with effect from 1-12-1983. Legal Aid consists of legal aid in Civil and Criminal cases before all the Courts and Tribunal, free legal advice, spreading legal literacy and settlement of disputes outside the Court. The total number of applications received during the years from 1984 to 1989 was 6,794 of them 3,473 were disposed off. Janatha Nyayalaya camps were conducted in this district from 1986 and the number of cases settled year-wise were as follows: 1986-1 camp, 35 Motor vehicle cases; 1987-5 camps, 358 Motor vehicle cases; 1988-5 Camps, 324 Motor Vehicles cases; 1989-4 camps 624 Motor Vehicle cases, 120 criminal cases 6 labour cases and 8 family disputes. The amount of compensation paid in M.V. Cases from 1986 were as follows: 1986 - Rs. 8,56,750; 1987 - Rs. 78,21,700; 1988 - Rs. 79,45,150; and 1989 - Rs. 1,61,85,850.

A panel of advocates of the District Legal Aid Committee pay regular visits to the Central Prison to render free legal advice and free legal aid to prisoners. The Board is also conducting Seminars on human rights, atrocities on women etc and propoaganda through television, radio etc, on Special Lok Adalats to settle Family disputes and in High Court matters. The Board officials also visit Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Accident Relief Hospital to educate patients about the compensation available on accidents and the procedures involved in the availing free legal aid. Upto end of Dec.89, 584 persons were benefited.

At the District level, the following are the staff: Secretary-1, Administrative Assistant-2, Assistant-1, and other staff. At the State level, there are the Secretary, one Additional Secretary, 2 Asst. Secretaries and other staff who are at Bangalore.

Directorate of Prosecutions: The Directorate or Prosecutions was constituted in 1973, for effective conduct of prosecution in heinous cases. At the District level, as in 1989 the following were the staff functioning under the Directorate. The

Deputy Director of Prosecutions, Public Prosecutors 6, Assistant Director of Prosecutions 4, Senior Asst. Public Prosecutors 16, Superintendents 3 and other staff; total 94.

Besides there are Land Tribunals (See Chapter XI) Labour Courts (See Chapter XVII), Lokayuktha, Karnataka State Consumers Dispute Redressal Commission and District Committee (See Chapter VI), Telephone Adalat and Pension Adalat. The last two have no judicial powers.

Civil Rights Enforcement Cell: There is a separate cell for collecting intelligence and investigate and report to government instances of 1) violations of Government Orders pertaining to reservation of posts to SCs and STs, 2) violation of Government Orders pertaining to earmarking and utilisation of 18% of the funds of the local bodies to be spent exclusively on schemes aimed at the socio-economic betterment of the SCs and STs, 3) violation of provisions of Karnataka Land Grant Rules pertaining to reservation of 50 per cent of the Government lands, surplus lands and excess gomal lands to the SCs and STs, 4) violation of directions of Government relating to eviction of the marginal and insufficient land holders and landless people belonging to the SCs and STs, 5) cases of production of false certificates by people belonging to other communities claiming the benefits of SCs and STs and various atrocities on SCs and STs and other similar cases infringing on their constitutional and Civil Rights etc. The Deputy Inspector General of Police (CID, CRE cell) at Bangalore heads the Department. In Bangalore City the number of cases pertaining to the Civil Rights Enforcement Act from 1982 to 1988 are as follows: 1982-37; 1983-48; 1984-35; 1985-44; 1986-24. Number of cases of Attrocities on SCs and STs from 1982 to 1988 are:- 1982 and 1983-nil; 1984-2; 1985-1; 1986- nil.

Advocates Association, Bangalore

It was on 28th July 1900, the Law Association, Bangalore was formed. However an association of lawyers had been formed in 1879 with the object of maintaining a library of law books and a reading room for lawyers. The Law Association was formed (1900) with its membership open to all members of the legal profession. The first President of Association was S.Ramaswamy Iyer. On 28th Oct 1905, the Government permitted the Association to depute a member annually to the Representative Assembly. Accordingly till 1923 a member of the Association was deputed. The Association was housed in two rooms in the District Office building, alongwith the Bangalore Literary Union. This Association was registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act 1903 on 12th June. There were 50 members in the Association when it was started which increased to 310 in 1951, 458 (including 4 lady advocates) in 1961, and presently (1990) it is 5,000 including 300 lady advocates. The Advocates Association was instrumental in forming The Bangalore Lawyer's Benevolent Fund (1954), Endowment Lecture Fund (donation by Gopivallabha Iyengar), The Bangalore Bar Association Mutual Benefit Scheme, Legal Aid Society and other such associations.

Bar Council:- There is a unit of the Bar Council of India in Bangalore. Prior to 1956, advocates were registered in High Court and from 1956 all advocates have to register heir names in the Bar Council.

Civilian Rifle Training: A Civilian Rifle Training Centre is at CAR Headquarters, Bangalore providing training relating to handling of weapons. Bangalore District Rifle Association, and Karnataka State Rifle Association sponsor the training programme. The training is imparted under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police (CAR) Bangalore. In 1958, 108 persons were imparted training in 5 batches. In 1987, 112 persons were trained in 6 batches and in 1958, 254 persons in six batches, and upto June 89, 14 persons were imparted training.

CHAPTER-XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS.

The phenomenal changes in the administrative set-up of the Government, both at the Central and State level, implementation of the five year plans and extension of State activities in various spheres like agriculture, industry, transport and communication, welfare measures, etc., have resulted in creation of new Departments, Boards and Corporations. The main functions of some of the important administrative and development departments in the district are dealt with in some earlier and later chapters of this volume. The general activities and their achievements of some of the departments have received attention in the relevant chapters. In this chapter, brief accounts and administrative set-up of the various other State and Central Government Departments and Boards and Corporations are described. Most of the Government offices, Boards and Corporations which have their administrative jurisdiction over southern region, state, division as well as the district are having their headquarters in Bangalore. Separate lists of the remaining offices of the State and Central Governments, Boards and Corporations which have administrative jurisdiction over the district are also appended.

Agriculture

The genesis of the Department of Agriculture can be traced to the year 1899, when the post of an Agricultural Chemist was created. The Agricultural Laboratory was commissioned in 1901 where the present Directorate of Agriculture is situated. In 1905 the post of an Entomologist-cum-Mycologist was created. In 1913 the first Director of Agriculture was appointed. The Department was expanded by the creation of posts of Asst. Chemist, Asst. Botanist, Asst. Mycologist, Asst. Entamologist, etc. The Scientific sections were under the control of Specialists of concerned sections. In the early years activities like Co- operation, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Sericulture, Statistics, Horticulture, Forestry, Bee-keeping, Fishery etc., formed part of the Agricultural Department. As the

activities expanded separate Department for each one of the above activities were formed.

In 1956, the Department was reorganised and regional offices were created. In 1963, Horticultural-schemes were transferred to the Horticultural Department, and in 1970 the Agricultural Engineering Section of the Department was transferred to the State Agro-Industries Corporation. The reorganised set up provides for the department offices at State, Divisional, District and Sub-Divisional levels. The Director of Agriculture is the administrative and Technical head of the Department. He is assisted at the Headquarters by six Joint Directors, looking after sections like Development, Soil Conservation, Training, Engineering, Pulses and Sugarcane. The state was divided into six Divisions and Bangalore Division is also under the control of a Joint Director. He is incharge of all the agricultural programmes in the Division, except Soil Conservation Schemes.

Until the end of 1966, all agricultural development and extension activities in the composite Bangalore district were being looked after by a District Agricultural Officer. From January 1967, Deputy Director of Agriculture was placed at the head of the department in each District. Consequent on implementation of Agricultural Extension Project in 1979-80, the Principal Agricultural Officer heads the districts. Bangalore District is having three Sub-Divisions *viz.*, Anekal, Bangalore North and Bangalore South, headed by Asst. Director of Agriculture in each Sub-Division.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

An office of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, having the administrative jurisdiction over the composite Bangalore district, with Assistant Director as its head and Bangalore as its headquarters was setup in 1956. Consequent on the bifurcation of the composite Bangalore district, the district office of Bangalore district having the administrative jurisdiction over revenue district with Deputy Director as its head, was opened on 1st August 1986. The main activities of this office are to supervise all the animal husbandry activities besides the implementation of Government schemes, orders, rules and regulations. It imparts training to farmers in various livestock and poultry activities. Under the administrative control of the Deputy Director there were two veterinary officers and other staff working in the district office at the end of March 1989. There were three veterinary hospitals and 25 veterinary dispensaries besides Regional Laboratory at Anekal working as subordinate offices in the district. There were 14 Veterinary Officers, 31 Surgeons, one Superintendent and others, working under the administrative control of the Deputy Director at the end of March 1989. The Joint Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, stationed in Bangalore is the immediate superior officer.

Apiculture

Apiculture was separated from Agriculture Department and merged with the Department of Industries and Commerce in the year 1968. The Eastern Zonal

Office of the Apiculture having the administrative jurisdiction over 12 districts *viz.*, Bangalore (composite), Tumkur, Kolar, Chitradurga, Bellary, Dharwad, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Bidar, Bijapur, Raichur and Mandya with Apiculturist as its head and Bangalore as its headquarters was opened in 1968. The post of Apiculturist was redesignated as Apiculture Development Officer with effect from 26th September 1984. The Apiculture Development Officer is the technical adviser in all apicultural matters to the Director of Industries and Commerce, General Managers of District Industries Centres and the respective Zilla Parishads. He assists the district authorities for survey and assessing apicultural potentialities available in the districts for taking up apiculture development programmes; formulating apiculture schemes under different plans; procurement inspection and distribution of modern bee-boxes and bee- appliances; arranging infrastructure facilities for development of bee-keeping such as bee-nurseries, demonstration units, training centres, honey and wax processing and packing; imparting of training on modern scientific bee-keeping to the rural youths; prevention and control of bee-diseases and enemies of bees; keeping vigilance on quality control of honey and bee-equipments; formation of bee-keepers societies; arranging marketing for apiculture products; conducting of exhibitions, filmshows, conferences, seminars and summer-classes on bee-keeping; arranging and conducting of refresher courses to the bee-keeping field staff, etc. The officials assisting the Apiculture Development Officer in the Eastern Zonal Office at the end of March 1989 were one Bee-keeping Organiser, 19 Bee-keeping Demonstrators, 45 Bee-keeping Attenders and others. The Additional Director (DIC), Central Cell of Industries and Commerce Department, Bangalore, is the immediate superior officer.

Central Mechanical Organisation

The Central Mechanical Organisation, having the administrative jurisdiction over Karnataka State, with superintending Engineer as its head, was established in Bangalore in 1963. The post of the head of the department *viz.*, Superintending Engineer has been upgraded as Chief Engineer with effect from 1st November 1984. Under the control of Central Mechanical Organisation, one circle office, four divisional offices and seventeen sub-divisional offices are functioning in the State. The main functions of the organisation are to purchase machineries and to provide them for construction and irrigation purposes in the State and to shift machineries to the required places, etc. The officials assisting the Chief Engineer in the Central Mechanical Organisation, at the end of March 1989 were one Executive Engineer, three Assistant Executive Engineers, 12 Assistant Engineers, two Junior Engineers, one Registrar, one Superintendent, one Accounts Superintendent and others. The Secretary-2 of Public Works Department, Government of Karnataka is the immediate superior officer.

Commercial Taxes

The Divisional office of Commercial Taxes, having the administrative jurisdiction over Bangalore (composite), Kolar, Tumkur and Chitradurga districts with Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes as its head, was opened in Bangalore

in 1960. The main functions of the office are to enforce the Karnataka Sales Tax Act 1957, the Karnataka Entertainment Act 1958, and the Central Sales Tax Act 1956, etc. Under the administrative control of this office four subordinate offices *viz*, Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Assessments I), Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Assessments II), Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Audit) and Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Appeals), Seven circle offices headed by Commercial Tax Officers, two circle offices headed by Assistant Commercial Tax Officers in Bangalore South Taluk and two circle offices headed by Asst. Commercial Tax Officers in Bangalore North Taluk, (five circle offices headed by Asst. Commercial Tax Officers in Bangalore Rural District), one Assistant Profession Tax Officer one Agricultural Income Tax Officer and others were working in Bangalore at the end of March 1989.

Co-operative Audit

An office of Co-operative Audit, headed by Deputy Director having the administrative jurisdiction over composite Bangalore district, was opened in 1982. Prior to 1977 the Department of Co-operative Audit was merged with the Department of Co-operation. The composite co-operation department has been bifurcated in the year 1977 into Co-operation Department and Co-operative Audit Department. The former Department looks after the administration of Co-operative Societies and Co-operative Audit Department was entrusted with the duties of auditing the accounts of the co-operative societies. The officials assisting the Deputy Director in the district office at the end of March 1989 were one Senior Auditor, two Auditors and others. In addition to this, there were two sub-divisional offices *viz.*, Bangalore Ist Circle and Bangalore IInd Circle headed by Assistant Directors, functioning under the administrative control of the Deputy Director. There were 17 Senior Auditors, 34 Auditors, two KDDC Auditors and others working in the Circle Offices. The Joint Director of Co-operative Audit stationed in Bangalore is the immediate superior officer.

Directorate of Prosecutions

An office of Deputy Director of Prosecutions, Bangalore division, having the administrative jurisdiction over Bangalore (composite), Tumkur and Kolar districts, was establised in Bangalore in 1976, with a view to give opinion for judgment of criminal cases for further appeal and guide the Police enquiry officers. The officials assisting the Deputy Director of Prosecutions in the Divisional Office at the end of March 1989 were two superintendents, two Ist Division Assistants, three Stenographers and others. The district offices of Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar are headed by Government Prosecutors and assisted by Assistant prosecutors and others. The Director of Prosecution and Government Litigations, stationed in Bangalore is the immediate superior officer.

Employment Exchange (CNV Act)

The Office of the Assistant Director, Employment Exchange (CNV Act) Employment Unit, a Divisional Office was established in Bangalore on 24-1-1971, with a view to enforce C.N.V. (Compulsory Notification of Vacancy) Act 1959 with the help of various schemes. The office is headed by the Assistant Director, assisted by one Employment Officer and subordinates with Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban and Kolar districts as its jurisdiction. The main activities of the Office are to issue direction to the recruiting authorities to notify the vacancies of their respective organisation; to insist on them to send quarterly vacancy position report; to inspect and instruct the employers to implement the Act. The immediate superior officer to Assistant Director is the Director of Employment and Training with headquarters at Bangalore.

Forests (Green-belt)

The Green Belt Division of the Forest Department was established in Bangalore on 1st October 1982 with a view to improve the ecological and environmental conditions in and around Bangalore upto a radius of 50 km by taking up extensive planting in the lands of Forest Department, C and D Class of land transferred to the Forest Department, the lands incharge of Public sector undertakings like Hindustan Aircrafts Limited, Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, New Government Electrical Factory Limited, etc., and taking up road-side planting works on roads which are incharge of Bangalore City Corporation and Bangalore Development Authority, and at Parks, Government Schools and Public Institutions, etc. Consequent on bifurcation of the District, the Green-belt Division, having the jurisdiction over Bangalore South, Bangalore North and Anekal Taluk with Deputy Conservator of Forests as its head, was opened on 1st April 1987. Under the administrative control of this office there were three Range Offices, headed by Range Forest Officers, functioning at Anekal, Bangalore and Kaggalipura. The officials assisting the Deputy Director at the end of March 1989 were 10 Range Forest Officers, 20 Foresters, 67 Guards, one Surveyor D'man, one Superintendent and others. The Conservator of Forests, Bangalore Circle, Bangalore is the immediate superior officer.

Forest Utilisation Division

An Office of Forest Utilisation Division, headed by Deputy Conservator of Forests was established in 1975, with a view to undertake research and utilisation of forest products, biomass experiments, information and guidance to the public, etc. The officials assisting the Deputy Conservator of Forests in the divisional office at the end of March 1989 were three Range Forest Officers, one Superintendent, three Foresters and others. The Conservator of Forests, Forest Research and Utilisation Circle, Bangalore, is the immediate superior officer.

Job Development and Improved Services

The Office of the Assistant Director, Job Development and Improved Services, started functioning in the district form 25-9-1972 with an objective of providing employment to unemployed, job seeking candidates through Employment Exchange and to serve as a link between the employer and the Employment Exchange by way of collecting information about vacancies of different organisations. Assistant Director is the head of the office and he is assisted by one Employment Officer and the other necessary staff. The immediate superior officer is the Director of Employment and Training, stationed in Bangalore.

Market Development Project

The Divisional Office of the Market Development Project, headed by Executive Engineer, was established in 1973, with a view to prepare plans and estimates for the works undertaken by the Market Committee, to offer technical guidelines to market committees and to supervise the developmental works taken up by the Market Committees in the market yards. It enforces the K.A.P.M. (R) Act and Rules framed thereunder. The officials assisting the Executive Engineer in the divisional office at the end of March 1989 were two Assistant Engineers, one Junior Engineer, one Accounts Superintendent and others. In addition to this two Assistant Executive Engineers, 11 Assistant Engineers, six Junior Engineers and others were working in Special Technical Sub-division, Bangalore and No. 1 Sub-Division, Bangalore. The Superintending Engineer, Stationed in Bangalore is the immediate superior officer.

Silk Market

The Silk Market called Silk Exchange, headed by Joint Director of Sericulture and Silk Market Officer was established in 1979 in Bangalore with a view to provide facilities for both Silk Yarn Reelers and Traders for transaction of Silk Yarn as per the provisions made in the Karnataka Silkworm Seed and Silk Yarn (Regulation of Production, Supply, Distribution and Sale) Act, 1959. Under the administrative control of the Silk Market Officer, the officials working in the Silk Exchange at the end of March 1989 were four Assistant Directors of Sericulture, one Economist, three Sericultural Extension Officers, one Assistant Statistical Officer, one Office Superintendent, 20 Senior Sericultural Inspectors, 22 Sericultural Inspectors and others. The Commissioner for Sericultural Development and Director of Sericulture, Bangalore, is the immediate superior officer (See also Chapter VI).

State Accounts

An Office of Assistant Controller of Local Audit Circle was opened in Bangalore on 10th November 1950 with a view to audit local bodies such as municipalities, mandalpanchayats, muzari institutions and other local bodies, and to collect audit fees and remit them to the State Treasury. The officials assisting the Assistant Controller in the Circle Office at the end of March 1989 were five

Auditors, 16 First Division Assistants, one Second Division Assistant and others. The Controller of State Accounts is the immediate superior officer.

Statistical

The District Statistical Office, having the administrative jurisdiction over composite Bangalore district with District Statistical Officer as its head, was opened on Ist November 1957 in Bangalore with a view to collect and compile the statistical data relating to the various facts of the economy of the district. After bifurcation of the district on 15th August 1986, the administrative jurisdiction of the previous District Statistical Office was also bifurcated and each district had the District Statistical Officer as its head. The district Statistical Office of Bangalore district has no subordinate office in the district, but has its officals in each taluk office and taluk panchayat committee. The officals assisting the District Statistical Officer in the District office at the end of March 1989 were two Assistant Statistical Officers, one Statistical Inspector, one Office Superintendent and others. The Director of Economics and Statistics is the immediate superior officer.

Urban Land Ceiling

The Office of the Special Deputy Commissioner, Urban Land Ceiling, started functioning in the District in 1976 with an objective of acquiring the excess land of the urban area and to distribute it to various Government Departments. The Office is headed by the Special Deputy Commissioner assisted by three officers with 50 other staff at the end of March 1989. The immediate superior officer is the Special District Officer stationed in Bangalore.

Well Boring Division

The Well Boring Division, having jurisdiction over Bangalore (Composite), Tumkur, Shimoga and Kolar districts with Executive Engineer as its head and Bangalore as its headquarters, was established in 1971. Prior to that it was functioning as Controller of Central Stores and procured materials such as lorries, jeeps, tractors, steel, cement, etc., required for the P.W.D. and Irrigation Divisions of the State. Now it is looking after the work of drilling borewells. It identifies borewell points in rural areas and provides safe and protective drinking water to the people of the rural areas by sinking borewells under the guidance of the Zilla Parishad. It is having five sub- divisions viz., No. 1 Well Boring Sub-Division, Bangalore., No. 2 Well Boring Sub-Division, Chitradurga, No. 3 Well Boring Sub- Division, Bangalore, Mechanical Sub-Division, Shimoga (P.H.E.) and P & D Unit Sub-Division, Kolar. No. 3 Well Boring Sub- division of Bangalore is a workshop Sub-division which is having equipment and personnel to carry out repairs of rigs and departmental vehicles. Under the administrative control of the Executive Engineer, the officials working in the division at the end of March 1989 were one T.A.

to Executive Engineer, 5 Assistant Executive Engineers, 10 Assistant Engineers, six fast drillers, seven Assistant Geologists, two Assistant Geophysists and others. The Superintending Engineer, PHE Circle, Bangalore is the immediate superior officer.

The Other State Government Offices and the Heads, having jurisdiction over the District and Division with Headquarters in Bangalore as on 31st March 1989 are as follows:

Directorate of Backward Classes and Minorities.	Deputy Director
Directorate of Kannada and Culture	Assistant Director
Directorate of Women & Children Welfare	Asst. Director.
Directorate of Youth Services and Sports.	Dist. Youth Service & Sports Officer.
Drugs Control	Deputy Drugs Controller.
Employment and Training	Dist. Employment Officer.
Food and Civil Supplies	Tahasildar.
Forest	Deputy Conservator of Forest.
Health and Family Welfare Services	Dist. Health Officer.
Industries and Commerce (D.I.C.)	General Manager.
Information and Publicity	Dist. Publicity Officer.
Legal Metrology-cum-Consumer Protection	Deputy Director.
Marketing.	Deputy Director.
Mines and Geology	Deputy Director
Motor Vehicles	Regional Transport Officer
Police	Dt Superintendent & Commissioner for city
Public Instruction.	Deputy Director.
Minor Irrigation	Executive Engineer.
Public Health Engineering	Superintending Engineer.
National Highways.	Executive Engineer.
Sericulture	Deputy Director
Survey, Settlement and Land Records	Deputy Director
Town Planning	Deputy Director
Treasury	Dist. Treasury Officer.

STATE-LEVEL OFFICES

Following state-level Offices and their subordinate offices are located in Bangalore. The designation of the head of each office is also mentioned.

Finance

Government Insurance Department	Director
State Accounts Department	Controller
Small Savings and State Lottery	Director
Treasury Department	Director
Department of Commercial Taxes	Commissioner

Education

Department of Public Instruction	Commissioner
Directorate of Collegiate Education	Director
Department of Technical Education	Director
Department of Vocational Education	Director
Department of Public Libraries	Director
Department of Adult Education	Director
Department of Pre-University Education	Director
Department of Research and Training	Director
Department of Printing, Stationery & Publications	Director

Revenue

Divisional Commissioners Office	Divisional Commissioner
Karnataka Appellate Tribunal	Chairman
Survey Settlement & Land Records	Director
Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps	Director (Inspector General)
Endowment Commission	Commissioner

Public Works Department

Public Works Department (Communication & Construction) (South)	Chief Engineer
National Highways	Chief Engineer
Council of Water Resource Development (Organisation)	Chief Engineer
Central Mechanical Organisation	Chief Engineer
Small Irrigation	Chief Engineer
Inspectorate of Electricity	Chief Inspector

Commerce and Industries

Sericulture	Director
Mines and Geology	Director
Industries and Commerce	Director
Stores Purchase Department	Director

Agriculture & Horticulture

Agriculture	Director
Horticulture	Director

Animal Husbandry, Fisheries & Forestry

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services	Director
Fisheries	Director
Conservator of Forests	Chief Conservator

Food and Transport

Food and Civil Supplies	Director
Transport Commission	Commissioner

Home

Police	Director General
Department of Jails & Prisons	Inspector General
Home Guards	Director General
Fire Force	Director General
Excise (State)	Commissioner
Department of Sainik Welfare & Resettlement	Director

Law and Parliamentary Affairs

Department of Translation	Director
Directorate of Prosecution and Government Litigations	Director

Bureau of Economics & Statistics & Institutional Finance

Directorate of Economics and Statistics	Director

Dept. of Personnel & administrative Reforms

Karnataka Govt. Secretariat Training Institute	Deputy Director
Karnataka Lokayukta	Registrar
Election Commission	Chief Election Commissioner

Health and Family Welfare

Health & Family Welfare	Director
Medical Education	Director
Indian Medicine	Director
Drugs Control	Controller
Directorate of India Population Project	Director

Co-operation

Department of Co-operation	Registrar
Agricultural Marketing Department	Director
Dept. of Co-operative Audit	Director
Directorate of Sugar	Director

Social Welfare & Labour

Social Welfare Department	Director
Labour Department	Commissioner
Employees State Insurance Department	Director
Inspectorate of Factories & Boilers	Chief Inspector
SC/ST Welfare Department	Director
Directorate of Employment & Training	Director
Women and Children Welfare Department	Director
Dept. of Backward Classes & Minorities	Director

Information, Tourism and Youth Services

Kannada and Culture	Director
Youth Services and Sports	Director
Department of Tourism	Director
Information & Publicity	Director
Department of Archaeology & Museum:	Director
Bangalore Museum	Curator
State Archives	Director
National Cadet Corps	Director
Govt. Flying Training Institute	Principal
Karnataka Gazetteer	Chief Editor

Housing & Urban Development

Town Planning	Director
Directorate of Municipal Administration	Director

Rural Development & Panchayat Raj

Public Health Engineering	Chief Engineer.

BOARDS AND CORPORATIONS

Bangalore District Consumer's Forum: The Bangalore District Consurmer's Forum was established in 1988 and started functioning from 21.9.89 with jurisdiction over Bangalore Revenue Division. The main functions of this Forum are to settle complaints made by consumers for unfair trade practice by a trader, supply of defective goods, deficiency in services and overcharging of goods etc., The Office is headed by the President (District Judge Grade) assisted by a Sheristedar with the other supporting staff.

Jungle Lodges and Resorts Limited: The Jungle Lodges and Resorts Limited was incorporated in 1980 with a share capital of Rs. 10 lakhs by the Government of Karnataka and Tiger Tops (India) Private Limited respectively, with the main object of promotions of Wild Life Tourism and Adventure Tourism in the State of Karnataka. Managing Director is the head of the Company and his immediate superior officer is the Secretary to Government, Information, Tourism and Youth Service Department, Bangalore.

Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals: The Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited was established in Bangalore in 1981. The Managing Director is looking after the administrative matter of the office under direction of the Board of Directors. The objective of the company is to increase the public sector share of the drugs formulations capacity which is hardly 7 percent of the total formulations carried out in the country and thus ensure easy availability quality drugs to meet the health needs of the people at reasonable prices.

Karnataka Compost Development Corporation: The Karnataka Compost Development Corporation was established on the recommendation report of the Central Committee, on 26th August 1975 in Bangalore. The compost plant is set up to use hygienic disposal of solid wastes of Bangalore City and obtain the end product for crop production. It is headed by the Managing Director.

Karnataka Consumer Products: For manufacturing and dealing the coir and coir products besides other activities, Karnataka Consumer Products, a public limited company headed by the Managing Director was opened in 1962 in Bangalore.

Karnataka Forest Development Corporation: The Karnataka Forest Development Corporation, Ltd., previously known as Mysore State Corporation Limited, having the administrative jurisdiction over Karnataka State with Managing Director as its head was established on 25th January 1971 in Bangalore. Subsequently its original name was changed as Karnataka Forest Plantations Corporation Limited with effect from 4th December 1973 and Karnataka Forest Development Corporation Limited, from 25th June 1987. The designation of the Head of the Corporation

was also changed as Vice-Chairman and Managing Director from January 1987. The main objectives of the Corporation are to develop forest by raising plantations like eucalyptus, bamboo, rubber, casurina, etc., for the purpose of development of industries based on these produce. It also develops wild life sanctuary to attract tourists.

Karnataka Land Army Corporation: The Karnataka Land Army Corporation Limited, having the administrative jurisdiction over the entire Karnataka State, with General Manager as its head and Bangalore as its Headquarter, was established during the year 1970-71. The main functions of the Corporation are to provide employment to rural poor and to channelise the implementation of various schemes and programmes meant for poor rural folk and depressed classes in the society; to eliminate middleman in implementing various schemes; to achieve economy and good quality by executing the entrusted work in time; to create permanent assets in the rural areas for generation of socio-economic activities; to provide job training in Engineering trades to the rural poor.

Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation Ltd: The Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation Ltd. started functioning in 1976 with its head office in Bangalore with the main objects of Development of Leather Industries in Karnataka and to cater to the needs of small entrepreneurs and to impart the much needed training for the overall improvement of the industry. The Managing Director is the head of the Corporation.

Karnataka Slum Clearance Board: The Karnataka Slum Clearance Board was constituted in 1975 under Section 33 of the Karnataka Slum Areas Imporvement and Clearance Act, 1974. The main objectives of the board are to take environmental improvement, clearance and redevelopment of slums to enable the slum dweller to live in hygienic condition, to conduct socio-economic survey of the slums and to prevent the slum dwellers from eviction by the landlords and further growth of new slums. The Secretary is the head of the Board.

Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation: The Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. (KEONICS) was established, with the primary objective of development of electronic industries in Bangalore, in 1976. It promotes joint venture companies by the participating in the equity along with the private entrepreneurs. Hybrid Micro Circuit Project, Electronic push button telephones, Mini Computer Project, Pulse Code Modulation Equpments, Control Instrumentation Project, Printed Circuit Boards Project, Monochrome T.V. Picture Tube Project, Telephone Connectors Project, Semi-Conductors Project, etc., are being promoted by KEONICS. The investment mobilised in the joint sector since 1983 is Rs. 42.74 crores and spent Rs. 27.30 crocs for commercial production (See Chapter V also).

Karnataka State Financial Corporation: The Karnataka State Financial Corporation was established during the year 1959, under the SFCs. Act, 1951 for

industrialisation of the State by promotion of new projects or expansion/diversification of existing projects. The Corporation offers long and medium term loans for acquisition of land and building, plant and machinery, etc. It also offers special benefits under the schemes viz., technicians, women entrepreneurs, composite loan, disabled, SC/ST/BC educated unemployed, ex-servicemen, etc. It is acting as an agent of Central and State Government, IFCI, IDBI and other financial institutions in providing financial assistance.

Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd: The Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation was established in 1964 with the objectives of preserving traditional art and craft, to train craftsmen and to take up developmental activities like craft complexes, rural marketing and service centres besides manufacture, sell and deal in different kinds of handicrafts. There are 15 sales emporia popularly known as Cauvery Art and Crafts Emporium both within and outside the State. The head of the Corporation is the Chief Personnel-cum-Administrative Manager stationed in Bangalore and his immediate superior is the Secretary to Government, Commerce and Industries Department, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd: The KSIIDC was established in the year 1964 as a Government company, incorporated under the Companies Act of 1956 and is managed by the Board of Directors. The main objects of Corporation are identifying industrial investment opportunities for implemention in Karnataka State, encouraging new entrepreneurship, promoting industries in private and joint sector, thereby achieving rapid industrial and economic development of the State. The head office, situated in Bangalore, covers the entire State. The Chairman and Managing Director is the head of the Company. The Corporation is coming under the administrative control of the Commerce and Industries Department in the Government.

Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation: The Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., a prime tourism promoting organisation in the State was established on 6th February, 1971 in Bangalore, under the Companies Act. The Board is headed by the Chairman. The main objectives of the Corporation are: to provide services such as boarding and lodging facilities, conveyance and transport facilities, arrangements for excursions and sight seeing trips, other facilities such as guide, insurance, medical, banking, recreation, etc; to take over, develop and manage places of tourist interest in the State and elsewhere; to promote tourism by all ways and means to attract tourists in large number; to acquire and take over the tourist homes, bungalows, cottages, canteens, etc., to carry on the business as tourist agents and contractors; to establish art galleries for the exhibition of paintings, engravings, jewellery and other works of art, to buy and sell the works of art of all kinds, and to conduct publicity on tourism and tourist facilities.

OTHER BOARDS AND CORPORATIONS

There are some other Boards, Corporations and Public enterprises with Bangalore as their headquarters. Karnataka Implements and Machineries Company Limited established in 1975 engaged in construction of bus bodies, heavy duty trailers, etc., functioning under a works Manager; Karnataka Truck Terminals Limited established in 1980 with an object of establishment of truck terminals in the State has yet to start its work; The Bangalore Animal Food Corporation Limited established in 1974 functioning under a Managing Director is producing and marketing high quality Animal food; The Karnataka State Coir Development Corporation Limited established in 1985 engaged in production and marketing activity of coir and allied products under a Managing Director; The Government Electric Factory and the New Government Electric Factory (See Chapter V); the Karnataka Road Transport Corporation also controlling Bangalore Transport Services (See Chapter. VII); The Karnataka Urban Water Supply Board; The Karnataka Electficity Board; Karnataka Power Corporation; The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board; The Sheep and the Sheep Products Development Board (1975); The Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation; The Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation 1967; The Karnataka Milk Federation (replacing the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation).

The remaining Boards and Corporations with the heads having the headquarters in Bangalore as on 31st March 1989 are as follows:

Bangalore Development Authority	Commissioner
Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation	Managing Director
Karnataka Ayurvedic & Unani Practioners Board	Registrar
Karnataka backward Classes & Minorities Development Corporation.	Managing Director
Karnataka Co-operative consumers Federation	Managing Director
Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producers Federation	Managing Director
Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation	Managing Director
Karnataka Electricity Board	Chief Engineer (Genl.)
Karnataka Film Industry Development Corporation	Managing Director
Karnataka Food & Civil Supplies Corporation	Managing Director
Karnataka Forest Industries Corporation	Managing Director
Karnataka Forest Plantation Corporation	Managing Director
Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation	Managing Director
Karnataka Housing Board	Chief Engineer

Karnataka Industrial Area Development Corporation	Chief Development Officer
Karnataka Legal Aid & Advice Board	Secretary
Karnataka Power Corporation	Managing Director
Karnataka Secondary Education Board	Secretary
Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation	Managing Director
Karnataka Silk Marketing Board	Managing Director
Karnataka Small Industries Marketing Corporation	Managing Director
Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board	Administrative Officer
Karnataka State Agro Corporation Products Ltd.	Managing Director.
Karnataka State Coir Development Corporation	Managing Director
Karnataka State Construction Corporation	Managing Director
Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation	Managing Director
Karnataka State Handloom Development Corporation	Managing Director
Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Board	Chief Executive Office
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board	Chairman
Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation	Managing Director
Karnataka State Seed Corporation	Managing Director
Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation	Managing Director
Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation	Managing Director
Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board.	Managing Director.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Accountant General: The Accountant General Office having the administrative jurisdiction over Karnataka State with Bangalore as its headquarters and Accountant General as its head was opened as a field office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, New Delhi. Consequent on reconstructing in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department into two distinct and separate cadres viz., Audit and Accounts, the Accountant General Office, Bangalore, was also bifurcated as the Accountant General (Audit) I and (Audit) II with effect from Ist March 1984. The Accountant General (Audit), audits expenditure of the State Government except the Public Works and Forest Departments, State Government

companies, Corporation, Departmental Commercial undertakings and Autonomous bodies.

Accountant General (Audit) II, audits the expenditure of Public Works Department and Forest Department and audits revenue receipts of the State as well as the Union Government of Karnataka (Revenue Receipts comprise Income Tax, Central Excise, State Excise, Agricultural Income Tax, Motor Vehicles Tax, Land Revenue, etc.).

Central Biological Control Station: The Central Biological Control Station, Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Government of India, having the administrative jurisdiction over Karnataka State with Director (Entomology) as its head, was established in Bangalore in 1976 with a view to develop indigenous and exotic parasites and predators for the biological control of insect pests and weeds and to avoid adverse side effects of pesticides. The parasite multiplication unit, headed by Deputy Director (Entomology) was opened in Bangalore in 1983 with an object of mass multiplication of natural enemies and supply them to various biological centres in India.

Central Excise: The Collectorate of Central Excise and Customs of Mysore State, having the administrative jurisdiction over Mysore State was established on 18th July 1957 in Bangalore. Thereafter its name was changed to Karnataka Customs and Central Excise Collectorate. For the purpose of administrative convenience, the Karnataka Customs and Central Excise Collectorate was trifurcated into Bangalore Central Excise Collectorate, Belgaum Central Excise Collectorate and Karnataka Customs Collectorate. Bangalore Central Excise Collectorate, headed by the Collector has its jurisdiction over six districts *viz.*, Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural, Mysore, Mandya, Tumkur and Kolar. The divisions are headed by the Assistant Collectors Group-A, and the Ranges are headed by the Superintendents of Central Excise Group-B. The forward sectors are under the control of Inspector of Central Excise.

The Central Excise Department administered several Acts and Rules. The most important among them are: (1) Central Excise and Salt Act 1944 and the Central Excise Rules, 1944, (2) Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duties) Act, (3) Cotton Fabrics Additional Duty Act, 1957, (4) Gold Control Act, 1968, (5) Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance Act, 1957), (6) Produce Cess Act, 1966, (7) Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, (8) Additional Duties of Excise (Textile and Textile Articles) Act, 1978 and (9) Customs Act, 1962.

Central Government Health Scheme: An office of the Central Government Health Scheme, with Deputy Director as its administrative head and Chief Medical Officer as its technical head, was established in 1976 in Bangalore with a view to avoid cumbersome medical reimbursement procedure which was in existence earlier and to provide comprehensive medical facilities to the Central Government

Employees and members of their families and Central Government Pensioners and member of their families through the dispensaries located in different areas in Bangalore City.

Central Ground Water Board: The Central Ground Water Board, Karnataka Unit, was established in 1969 in Bangalore with the Director as its head with a view to carry out investigations concerning ground water development which include delineation of ground water worthy areas and suggesting recommendations for development and management of ground water resources on a macro scale. It was upgraded to South Western Regional Office in 1982. The Chief Hydrogeologist and Member Central Ground Water Board, New Delhi (and Faridabad) is the immediate superior officer.

Central Machine Tools Institute: The Central Machine Tools Institute, an industry oriented research and development unit, was set up by the Government of India in 1962 in Bangalore. It commenced its technical activities in 1965. During the initial period, the Government of Czechoslovakia provided technical assistance through 'VUOSO' the Research Institute for Machine Tools and Machining, Prague, and a gift of machinery and services. The institute is registered as a Government of India Society and is governed by a Council. The main objective of the Institute are to render technical assistance to machine tool and other engineering industries in design and development of machine tools and accessories, to undertake research and investigation in machine tool problems, to plan the development of tools and toolings, and to design develop and make consultancy services in numerical control technology.

Civil Aviation Department: The Civil Aviation Department with Controller of Airworthiness as its head, was established in the year 1946 in Bangalore with a view to supervise and guide the operators who handle civil registered aircraft as per the Central Government rules and regulations.

Coconut Development Board: The Coconut Development Board started functioning in 1987 under the administrative control of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, under the Coconut Development Act, 1979. The Regional office at Bangalore was established in 1982 to co-ordinate the activities in Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The Director is the head of the office at Bangalore. The Board extends financial help for strengthening the Government Coconut Nurseries in the State, for marketing of coconut products, a sales counter has been opened at the Regional Office, Bangalore. The immediate superior officer is the Chairman with his headquarters in Cochin.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research: The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research-Polytechnology Transfer Centre, a State-level agency, headed by the Project Officer, having the administrative jurisdiction over Karnataka State, was set up jointly by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi and Karnataka Government in 1976 in Bangalore. The Polytechnology Transfer Centre is the focal point for industries, industrial associations and the industrial

promotional agencies of the State for identification of technical problems and technologies. It is working under the guidance of an Advisory Committee chaired by the Secretary to Government of Karnataka and Commissioner of Industries and Commerce. It offers technical assistance for selection of product, prodct improvement, capacity utilisation, diversification, modernisation of rural industries, etc. There were three officials assisting the project officer at the end of March 1988.

Post and Telegraphs (Audit): An Office of the Deputy Director of Audit and Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs, was opened in Bangalore in 1971. Consequent on bifurcation of Audit and Accounts in March 1976, the Accounts Wing of the office was transferred to the Post Master General, Karnataka Circle, Bangalore, and the Audit Wing was retained with the Audit Officer Incharge, Post and Telecommunications Audit Office. The main functions of the Audit Office are reserved with responsibility of auditing of all the accounting transactions of Department of Posts and Department of Telecommunications offices situated in Karnataka Circle. It is also responsible for conducting audit of appropriation accounts and Finance Accounts besides conduct of propriety Audit and efficiency-cum-performance Audit of major projects executed by the Department of Posts and Department of Telecommunication offices in Karnataka. The Deputy Director of Audit, Posts and Telecommunications, stationed in Madras, is the immediate superior officer.

Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity: The Regional office (South) of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, having the administrative jurisdiction over southern states viz., Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamilnadu and Pondichery, with Deputy Director as its head and Bangalore as its headquarters was established in 1982. Subsequently the Deputy Director post has been upgraded as Joint Director. This office is supervising the publicity activities of the southern region.

Directorate of Marketing and Inspection: The Sub-office of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, having the administrative jurisdiction over entire Karnataka State with Senior Marketing Officer as its head, was established in Bangalore in 1961. Its Laboratory was opened in 1969. It is enforcing the quality control on 41 notified agricultural commodities like spices, tobacco, essential oils, ghee, honey, etc., for export and internal consumption, and the grade specifications have been framed for 144 commodities. The grade specification is its another important function. It is conducting survey on agricultural commodities and granting Central assistance to the State Government for development of secondary markets and Rural Primary markets. It is also conducting various training programmes for those who are engaged in agricultural marketing.

Directorate of Revenue Intelligence: The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence Zonal Unit, having the administrative jurisdiction over Karnataka and Kerala with Deputy Director as its head was established in 1985 in Bangalore. It carries out wide range of work to prevent smuggling and contain malpractices in imports and

exports. It works for combating economic offences which have serious repercussions in impairing the economy of the nation.

Electronics Test and Development Centre: The Electronics Test and Development Centre, with Director as its head, was established in Bangalore in 1983 with a view to improve quality of electronic products. The main functions of the Department are testing, calibration and quality advisory services in the field of electronics of small, medium and large scale industries. It is one of the 15 State level Test and Development Centres operating under the standardisation, testing and quality control programme of the Department of Electronics, Government of India. The Director General, S.T.D.C. stationed in New Delhi is the immediate superior officer.

Employees' State Insurance Corporation: The Regional Office of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, headed by Regional Director, was established in Bangalore in 1958, as a social security organisation for the benefit of insured persons covered under the ESI Act, 1948, and their family members.

Enforcement Directorate: The Enforcement Directorate having the administrative jurisdiction over entire Karnataka State with Enforcement Officer as its head was established in Bangalore in 1964. At present it is headed by an Assistant Director. It is engaged in the task of enforcing the Foreign Exchange Act which aims to conserve foreign exchange.

Food and Nutrition Extension Centre: The Food and Nutrition Extension Centre, headed by Extension Officer, was established in Bangalore in 1969. It is helping the public in the preparation of fruits and vegetable products like jams, squashes, syrups, *chutney*, pickles, etc., by taking nominal charges for the supply of chemicals and consumption of gas. It is conducting five days training class on the preservation of fruits and vegetables alongwith nutrition education. It is conducting lecture-cum- demonstration and film shows on nutrition in the villages, mahila mandals, schools, colleges and tribal areas to impart awareness on nutrition and over its deficiency diseases. It is also organising Integrated Nutrition Education Camps and Exhibition at taluk level in co-ordination with State Government like Women and Children Welfare Department for the benefit of field functionaries.

Food Corporation of India: The Regional Office of the Food Corporation of India, having the administrative jurisdiction over entire State of Karnataka, with Regional Manager as its head, was opened in the year 1965 in Bangalore. Intially it was engaged with the work of paddy procurement, storage, milling and distribution of rice in addition to supply of wheat and wheat products. It has its food storage depots in various places in the state having about 2.1 lakh tonnes of storage capacity. The main functions of the Corporation at present are procurement, buffer storage and preservation, imports and distribution of food grains mainly wheat, rice and sugar. The Zonal Manager of the Zonal Office, having the administrative jurisdiction over Southern States with Madras as his headquarters is the immediate superior officer.

Foreman Training Institute: The Foreman Training Institute was started in Bangalore with Madras as its headquarter in 1971. It was set up with the assistance of State of Baden, Wurttemberg, West Germany with a view to train middle Management officers from various institutes/industries, diploma holders, Industrial Training Institute students in the supervisory level. The Director is the head of Training, D.G.E.T., Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, is the immediate superior officer.

Geological Survey of India: The Circle office of the Geological Survey of India, having the administrative jurisdiction over Karnataka and Goa states with Bangalore as its headquarters, was set up by the Ministry of Steel and Mines, Government of India, in 1961. Consequent on increasing work load of the circle office, it was bifurcated into two Directorates *viz.*, Karnataka (North) and Karnataka (South) in 1970. In the year 1979 another Directorate *viz.*, Special Mineral Project was formed for carrying-out certain specific mineral investigations. The Karnataka Circle was recognised under four Directorates *viz.*, Karnataka Circle, Karnataka (South) Project, Karnataka (North) and Goa Project and Karnataka Special Mineral Project. In 1984 the Southern Region office was elevated with Deputy Director General as the operational head, under whom five Directorates were formed to look after geological mapping in North Karnataka and South Karnataka. The mineral investigations were looked after by three Directorates.

Indian Institute of Horticultural Research: The Experiment Station of the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, with administrative headquarter in Bangalore and Director as its head, was established at Hessaraghatta about 25 km. from Bangalore City on Ist February 1988. (See Chapter. IV).

Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre: The Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre was set up in Bangalore in 1964 with a view to provide information needs of technologists, industrial entrepreneurs, R & D institutions, universities, Government Departments, etc. The major activities of the Centre are to provide on request, photo copies of published information in the field of science and technology; translation of scientific and technological literature from foreign languages to English; preparation of bibliographies on specific scientific topics; reprographic service for microfilming, slide making etc., and off-set printing support for production of technical reports, conference proceedings, etc. The Director, Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi is the immediate superior officer to the Officer-in-charge of Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, Bangalore.

Karnataka Naval Unit, N.C.C.: The National Cadet Corps Directorate, Ministry of Defence, Government of India, New Delhi has opened 27 Mysore Naval Unit NCC headed by Command Officer in Bangalore in 1961 to impart Naval Training to NCC cadets. In the beginning this unit has started two Naval Senior Divisions which comprised of one NCC Officer and 50 Cadets each at Vijaya College and National College. After reorganisation of the NCC at all-India level, the Bangalore Unit was reorganised as 2 Mysore Unit NCC with effect from 1st June 1964. Subsequently it was re- designated as 2 Karnataka Naval Unit NCC on 1st November 1973 and as 1 Karnataka Naval Unit NCC in January 1988. The Group Commander, NCC GP HQ. in Bangalore is the immediate superior officer.

Labour: An Office of Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) was started functioning since 1965 in Bangalore. The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) was created and has been functioning with effect from 22nd March 1982. The main functions of this office are to enforce various enactments under Labour Laws *viz.*, Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Payment of Bonus Act 1965, Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, Inter-State Migrant (Regulation and Employment Service Conditions) Act 1979, Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, Hours of Employment Regulations, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, etc. The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) and the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) are declared as appellate authorities. Under Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 they are dealing with gratuity cases as quasi- judicial authorities and are declared as conciliation officers under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi is the immediate superior officer.

Market Intelligence Unit: The Market Intelligence Unit, Department of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, having the administrative jurisdiction over Karnataka State, with Market Intelligence officer as its head and Bangalore as its Headquarter, was established in 1965. The main functions of this office are to supervise the work of price reporting agents of the State Government and collection of data on area, productivity and weather conditions and to frame estimates of area and production of agricultural commodities in the State. It also studies the price spread to arrive at the producer's share in consumer rupees. The Research Officer is the administrative head of this unit.

National Cooperative Development Corporation: The Regional office of the National Co-operative Development Corporation, having the administrative jurisdiction over the States of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu and the Union Territories of Pondicherry and Lakshadweep, with Regional Director as its head and Bangalore as its headquarter, was established in 1969. The main functions of this office among other things are: Sanction of financial assistance for rural godowns and consumer projects of lead societies; Pre-sanction appraisal of projects involving block cost of Rs. 10 lakhs and less, and recommending the same to NCDC head office; examining the proposals of projects involving block cost of Rs. 10 lakhs and more, and furnishing comments on the proposals to NCDC head office; monitoring of projects sanctioned by NCDC; and evaluation of impact of projects taken up with NCDC assistance.

National Council of Educational Research and Training: An Office of the Field Adviser, NCERT, was opened in Bangalore during the year 1973-74 with a view to

supervise the Centrally-sponsored schemes in the State; to organise inservice training to the administrators and teachers of School education; to extend academic expertise to the Department of Education, educational institutions and volume organizations; to assist the State in conducting NTS Examination and holding Science Fairs/Exhibition periodically; to coordinate the work of establishing Navodaya Vidyalayas in the State and conducting NVAT every year, and also recruitment of the principals and staff for Navodaya Vidyalaya Schools; to arrange for the supply of NCERT publications through recognised agency, etc.

National Productivity Council: The Regional Office of the National Productivity Council having jurisdiction over Karnataka and Kerala States, with Regional Director as its head, was established in Bangalore in 1959. The National Productivity Council is a non-profit-making autonomous body, registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. The Council has 75 members and the Union Minister of Industry is its president. The main objectives of the Council are to create productivity consciousness in the country, to provide specialist services to industries to increase their operational and managerial efficiency and to discriminate productivity information. To promote local talent and activities the National Productivity Council has encouraged the establishment of local productivity councils. The major activities of the National Productivity Council are productivity training programmes, consultancy services, two-year industrial engineering course leading to the award of post-graduate diploma, supervisory development through self-study and self-coaching leading to the award of national certificate in supervision, productivity programmes for trade union leaders and workers, productivity research, industry-wise productivity boards, publication programmes, promotional work, etc.

National Sample Survey Organisation: The Regional Office of the National Sample Survey Organisation, a major instrument of the Government of India for collecting, variety of data on social and economic aspects of the population, having the administrative jurisdiction over Karnataka State with Superintendent as its head was opened in 1950 in Bangalore. From 1975 onwards, the administrative jurisdiction was bifurcated into two regions *viz.*, Karnataka (South) Region and Karnataka (North) Region with administrative office at Hubli. The National Sample Survey Organisation is attached with the Zonal Training Centre located in Bangalore with effect from 1st September 1975 for imparting the training to the field staff of the organisation in Southern States *viz.*, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Goa under the Deputy Director until May 1988 and from June 1988 under the Joint Director.

The National Sample Survey Organisation, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Government of India, came into existence in 1950 with four divisions *viz.*, Survey Design and Research, Field Organisations, Data Processing and Economic Analysis and the Chief Executive Officer is its head. The organisation carries out the sample survey on different topics such as population, births and

deaths, employment and unemployment, consumer expenditure, assets, debt and investment, agricultural holdings and livestock, etc. that are covered in the Socio-economic surveys. It also undertakes the field work of Annual Survey of Industries, and carries out sample check of area and yield of crops to improve the quality of estimates of agricultural production prepared by the State.

National Savings Organisation: The Regional Office of the National Savings Organisation, having the administrative jurisdiction over Karnataka State with Regional Director as its head, was established in Bangalore in 1956 with a view to promote savings in the region. The officials assisting the Regional Director, in the Regional Office at the end of March 1988 were one Deputy Regional Director (Administration), two Deputy Regional Directors (Hqr.), two D.S.Os. and others.

National Service Scheme Regional Centre: The Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India, has set up NSS Regional Centre in Bangalore in 1972 with a view to maintain liaison with State Government, Universities and Training Institutions for effective implementation of the programme. In addition to this, it has the responsibility for implementing various other programmes including youth work by voluntary agencies, promotion of adventure programmes, national integration programmes, inter- state travel, Nehru Yuva Kendras, etc. The Assistant Programme Adviser is the head of the Centre at Bangalore. The Director (Youth Services), Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, New Delhi is the immediate superior officer.

Project Evalution: The Project Evaluation office of the Programme Evaluation Organisation, having the administrative jurisdiction over Mandya district, with Evaluation officer as its head and Mandya as its headquarters, was established in 1953. Subsequently the Headquarters of the project Evaluation office was shifted from Mandya to Bangalore in 1968. At present under the administrative control of the Deputy Advisor, Regional Evaluation office, Hyderabad, there are two project Evaluation Offices functioning at Bangalore and Dharwad in Karnataka State. The jurisdiction of the Project Evaluation Office, Bangalore is confined to southern districts of Karnataka. The Project Evaluation Office takes up evaluation studies of Centrally-sponsored schemes by conducting surveys in its jurisdiction, recording the quantitative observations in the structured schedules and observation of quantitative nature are brought in the course of reporting.

Regional Design and Technical Development Centre: The Regional Design and Technical Development Centre (Design Wing), having the jurisdiction over Southern States *viz.*, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu and Laccadive Islands, with Bangalore as its headquarter and Deputy Director as its head, was opened in 1956 with a view to revive and revitalise age-old, traditional and hereditary crafts. "The Design being the artery of a craft" the centre takes up the work of creating new designs that may have a popular appeal. This Centre concentrates on the development of crafts like wood carving, Ivory carvings, stone carvings, pottery, inlaywork, lacquer turning, costume jewellery with metal ware as

the major crafts. The Regional Director, Officer of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Madras, is the immediate superior officer.

Regional Power Survey: The Regional Survey Office, Central Electroicity Authority, having the administrative jurisdiction over the Southern States of India, with Bangalore as its headquarter and the Deputy Director as its head was established in the year 1957 with a view to conduct power survey work of Southern states. The Director, Annual Power Survey Directorate, Central Electricity Authority, New Delhi, is the immediate superior officer.

Regional Vocational Training Institute for Women: The Government of India through the Directorate General of Employment and Training under the Ministry of Labour have been entrusted with the task of vocational training schemes. The existing vocational training facilities under the craftsmen training and the apprenticeship training schemes are very limited for women as compared to those for men. The Regional Vocational Training Institute for Women, headed by the Deputy Director of Training and principal was opened in Bangalore in 1977.

Save Grain Campaign: The Regional office of the Save Grain Campaign, Department of Food, Government of India, having the administrative jurisdiction over Karnataka, Kerala and Lakshadweep Islands, headed by Deputy Director (Storage and Research), was established in 1978 in Bangalore. Realising the present day heavy losses of foodgrains from insects, rodents, birds, moisture, fungi, etc., the Government of India has launched a country-wide programme called the Save Grain Campaign in 1968. The Save Grain Campaign Office in Bangalore, is one among 17 such offices located in different states in India. The main objective of this scheme is to educate and motivate the farmers for adopting the scientific techniques of grain storage, so that the losses during storage can be brought down to the minimum.

Sena Seva Corps Abhilekh: The Sena Seva Corps Abilekh (purti) was established in Ferozepur, prior to partition with a view to provide help for postings, promotion, documentation, pay and allowances, retirement, pension and gratuity of all servicing and retired personnel of Sena. After partition, this office was shifted to Bangalore from Ferozepur in 1948. The Administrative officer of commanding is the head of the unit.

Small Industries Service Institute: The Small Industries Service Institute was opened in Bangalore in 1959 with a view to promote and develop small scale industries in Karnataka. The functions of SISI are in the nature of industrial extension service to small scale industries and include common facility services, technical, consultancy service, economic information services, managerial services, marketing services, export promotion services, training, ancillary development, modernisation, revival of sick units and sub-contract exchange services. This office, headed by Director is having the administrative jurisdiction over Bangalore (both rural and urban), Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Kodagu, Mandya, Mysore, Dakshina Kannada and Bellary districts. The remaining

districts of the State come under Small Industries Service Institute, Hubli. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi is the immediate superior officer.

Soil Survey Office: An Office of the Soil Survey Officer, All India Soil and Land Use Survey, having the administrative jurisdiction over the states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Goa and, a portion of Maharashtra, with Bangalore as its headquarter, was opened on 1st April 1989 with a view to undertake detailed soil survey and prepare a comprehensive plan for taking Centrally- sponsored soil conservation measures in the river valley project areas. It has no subordinate office in Karnataka.

Southern Regional Production Centre, Film Division: An Office of the Director of Southern Regional Production Centre, Film Division, was established in Bangalore in 1982 with a view to produce 16 mm. colour featurette films in Kannada, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam. It produces films specially intended for rural audience on subjects like family planning, prohibition, health and hygiene, untouchability, etc.

Telecommunications: The Telecommunication Office, headed by Deputy General Manager, was established in Bangalore in 1978. The Deputy General Manager's post has been redesignated as Director, Quality Assurance, since the beginning of the year 1984. The main functions of this office are the quality assurance of telecommunication products manufactured by I.T.I. and other telecom products manufacturing units in and around Bangalore besides telecom products Evaluation of new products all over the country. The Chief General Manager, Telecom Quality Assurance, stationed in Bangalore is an immediate superior officer.

Trade Development Authority: The Regional Office of the Trade Development Authority, having the administrative jurisdiction over the States of Karnataka, Andra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Kerala, with Regional Manager as its head, was established in 1976 in Bangalore. The Trade Development Authority is an autonomous body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India. The top policy making and governing body of the Trade Development Authority is its Steering Committee.

Visvesvaraya Industrial and Techonological Museum: The Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum was established in Bangalore in 1962. At present it is headed by the Director. It is collecting, restoring and preserving important historical objects which represent landmarks in the development of science, technology and industry. It is portraying the growth of science and technology and their application in industry and human welfare. It is popularing science for awakening the rural sector to the need of science and its services to the society. It is supplementing science education being imparted in schools and colleges. It is improving scientific teaching aids with a view to furthering science education. It is rendering assistance to universities, technical institutions, schools and colleges in planning science museums and also in the training of personnels for museum profession.

Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Handicapped: The Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Handicapped, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, has opened the vocational Rehabilitation centre for the Handicapped, having the administrative jurisdiction over Karnataka State with Superintendent as its head and Bangalore as its headquarter in 1980. The aims and objectives of this office are to evaluate the residual capacity of the handicapped persons; to guide them towards securing and holding gainful employment; to demonstrate that the handicapped are also capable of competing for open employment; to develop community awareness and response for rehabilitation programmes and to promote rehabilitation services. The handicapped who are eligible for admission into vocational rehabilitation centre are: blind, deaf-mute, orthopaedically handicapped with or without educational qualifications and with or without previous work experience. Employable age of the handicapped is between 16 and 45 years.

Workers' Education Centre: The Regional Office of the Workers' Education Centre (Central Board for Workers' Education) having the administrative jurisdiction over Bangalore, Kolar, Mandya, Tumkur and Chitradurga districts with Regional Director as its head was established in 1958 in Bangalore. The aims and objectives of the Board are to strengthen among all sections of the working class including rural workers a sense of patriotism, national integrity, unity, amity, communal harmony, secularism and pride in being an Indian; to equip all sections of worker including rural workers, for their intelligent participation in social and economic development of the nation in accordance with its declared objectives; to develop among workers a greater understanding of the problems of their social and economic environment, their responsibilities towards family members and their rights and obligations as citizens, as workers in industry, as members and officials of their trade union, to develop leadership from among the rank and file of workers themselves, to develop strong, united and more responsible trade unions through more enlightened members and better trained officials; to strengthen democratic processes and traditions in the trade union movement; to enable trade unions themselves to take over ultimately the functions of workers education.

The other Central Government Offices and Central Government Boards and Corporations (excluding defence) and the heads having the administrative jurisdiction over Karnataka State, Southern Region as well as all-India jurisdiction with Bangalore as their headquarters as on 31st March 1989 were as follows: The Central Silk Board and the Coffee Board have their all-India headquarters in Bangalore.

All India Co-ordinated Aronomic Research Project	Project Director
All India Handicraft Board	....
All India Handloom Board	....
All India Institute of Mental Health	Director
All India Radio	Director

Archaeological survey of India	Superintending Archaeologist
Atomic Energy (Southern Region)	Regional Director
Audit Board	Audit Officer
Census Department	Director
Central Board of Film Certification	Regional Officer
Central Board of Workers Education Scheme	Regional Director
Central Bureau of Investigation	Superintendent of Police
Central Customs.	Collector.
Central Food Technological Research Institute.	Liaison Officer.
Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants.	Scientist
Central Silk Board.	Director
Central Warehousing Corporation	Regional Officer
Coaching-cum-Guidance for SC/ST.	Sub Regional Employment Officer.
Coffee Board.	Managing Director.
Community Canning & Preservation	Food and Nutrition Extension Officer
Directorate of Economics & Statistics	Research Officer.
Directorate of Field Publicity	Regional Officer
Doordarshana Kendra	Director
Employees Provident Fund	Commissioner
Forest Survey of India	Joint Director
General Post Office	Post Master General
Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation	Director
Health and Family Welfare	Regional Officer
Imports and Exports	Joint Chief Controller
Income Tax	Chief Commissioner.
Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	Judicial Member
Indian Bureau of Mines	Controller
Indian Institute of Astro-physics	Director
Indian Meteorological Department	Director
Indian space Research Organization	Director
Indian Standard Institution	Director
Indian Veterinary Research Institute	Joint Director

Khadi and Village Industries Commission	Director
Land Plan Co-ordinating	Land Plan Coordinator
National Aeronautical Laboratory	Director
National Bureau of Soil and Land Use Planning.	Regional Survey Officer.
National Cadet Corps Directorate.	Director
National Council of Science Museum	Director
National Dairy Development Board	Director
National Institute of Public Co-ordination and Child Development.	Regional Director
Poly Technology Transfer Centre	Project Officer.
Railway Recruitment Board	Secretary
Regional Office of Statistics Authority	Regional Assistant Director.
Sales and Publications.	Director
Southern Regional Electricity Board	Secretary
Welfare Organisation	Welfare Commissioner.

Madras-600 008.

CHAPTER XIV.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

It is evident that through the ages Karnataka had evolved admirable local self-government institutions. In the olden days, these institutions were traditionally formulated by common consent of the local people without any super imposition from the higher authority or Government which by convention safe guarded the rights and privileges of these institutions. They enjoyed considerable autonomy in their structure and *modus operandi* even during the rule of centralised monarchy, having jurisdiction over local administration, covering socio-economic and judicial issues within the region.

The basic or nucleus elements of local body was denoted by its number of *muligaru* or *okkalu* (founding fathers) who were basically husbandmen in agricultural settlements. The congregation of village assembly, the *grama sabha* was called *ura hadinentu jaati* or *hadinentu samaya* (the 18 castes of villages), or *ura samastaru*, *ura-okkalu, ele-makkal, eleme,* etc. In many inscriptions of the Ganga period of the 6th century A.D. found in Bangalore region, references of these assemblies are made which consisted mostly of the heads of families drawn from all castes who used to assemble periodically to review all local public issues. The executives of village assemblies were known as *gavundas* whose number varied according to the extent of jurisdiction and they were entrusted with all responsibilities of governing villages including the power to try petty criminal cases. These assemblies continued to exist in the district under the Hoysalas and the Vijayanagar empire.

The following inscriptional evidences can be quoted to endorse the existence of village, town and regional assemblies in the region of Bangalore district from historical period. As early as in 820 Nagondanahalli had an assembly of 92 (*om-badimbaru*) who gave permission to the raising of a temple and grant of land to the temple (Bn 42). Similarly, a record from Ganigarahalli speaks of all the *prajes* (residents) and *gavundas* of the place. These stray records convince the existence of local assembly as they did in the neighbouring district. Similarly, the *nadus* of

the district also had assemblies. A record dated 1332 speaks of all the *prajes* and *gavundas* of Toravalinadu (Bn 61). Similarly, a record of 1352 mentions *prajes* and *gavundas* of Yelahanka Nadu (Nl 32). The grant of the village Nallur for some charity was approved by the *'samasta praje gavundugalu'* of Yelahanka Nadu and some others. Taking care of local public issues, looking after the temples, irrigation facilities like tanks or canals, settling petty disputes etc., were the main duties of these local assemblies; in addition to these, there used to be ward assemblies in big towns. Caste assemblies and professional guilds also looked after many matters within their jurisdiction.

Agrahara Villages: The district had many *agraharas* (settlement of scholarly brahmins) founded and fostered from the beginning of the Ganga rule till that of the Wodeyars of Mysore. The *urodeya*, in an *agrahara*, was exercising similar functions as that of *gavunda* or headman of the village who generally were nominated by the Government. There are number of places in the district in and around Bangalore having associated with place names as *agraharas* now having lost their distinctive identity in the course of history by the influence of rapid urbanisation. An inscription of 1533 A.D. mentions Hessarghatta otherwise called Siva Samudra *agrahara* of the Yelahanka Nadu. The present Bangalore City area had several *agraharas* like Kempapura Agrahara founded in 1597, Vibhuthipura, Ulsoor, etc. The representatives of the *agrahara* assemblies were known as *mahajans*.

Nadu and Mahanadus: By about 10th century, *nadu* assemblies covering the larger area of operation comparable to the modern institutions like the Taluk Development Boards and the Mandal Panchayats vested with the responsibility of providing irrigation facilities, administration of justice and imposition of taxes, etc., came into being and were headed by *nadagouda* or *nadaprabhu* or *nadpergade*. These larger assemblies used to serve as a liaison between the provincial and the Central Government and were capable of influencing the administration and enactment of regulation in the interest of the people of the region. In 1290 A.D., the inhabitants of Ilaippakka nadu (Yelahanka near Bangalore) found that, the provision for maintenance of a temple at Tombalur (Domlur) was inadequate, and as such, their representation to the king Ramanath Deva enabled them to get the remittance of ten *pons* out of the amount being paid by the villagers. The *nadu* assemblies had autonomous power to dispose of its land, to raise loans without the consent of any higher authority. Accordingly, in A.D. 1038, the inhabitants and *gavundas* of Kukkanurnadu near Bangalore (Binnamangala) granted 500 *kuli* (a measure of land) for the Goddess Chamundeswari as revealed in an inscription (Nl 7a). When a *nadu* assembly made a *shasana* or regulation it was to be endorssed by five *mannigas* or local cultivators (land holders) as witnesses.

The meetings of *nadu* assemblies were attended by the representatives of all inhabitants (*prajes*). The inscriptions of the 11th, 12th and the 13th centuries also

indicate the existence of local bodies on a much wider perspective of the time, mentioned as *mahanadus* which were guild assemblies of federal character comparable to Zilla Parishads of Modern times.

Town assemblies

Inscriptional evidences found in the region speak about several incentives and concessions bestowed on those who took initiative in transforming villages into towns by means of arranging shandies or fairs etc. The initiative of converting village settlements into towns was some times taken by villagers and their leaders collectively. Such town assemblies had representation from all sections of the town, though merchant guilds dominated mercantile towns headed by the *pattana shetty* or *pattana swamy* who, used to be founders of the town in many cases. This position was both acquired or hereditary. Some town assemblies were also called *halaru, nagara* or *mahanagara*.

Separate settlements of erudite Brahmins in towns were called *brahmapuris* and in such town assemblies both the Brahmins and other dwellers combined. The practice of rewarding an enterprising founder of a town, with an office of the headship of the town besides *inam* lands which was in vogue in medieval times continued right upto Maratha times. The town assembly used to exempt the payment of house tax (*manevana*) for school masters and temple managers. Tax on shops were also collected. For drinking water, smaller towns depended upon wells or tanks and land was donated either by the town assembly or government or individuals for their maintenance.

Barabaluti (Ayagars)

Barabaluti services are generally recognised as *Aya Paddhati* and the various functionaries of the system are also called as *kaivadadavaru* or *aadadeyavaru*. It is a mutual arrangement of division of labour in order to provide basic services of professionals to every village community so that socio-economic life in villages could be a self-reliant.

The *Aya Paddhati* is even now in vogue in rural segments of the district where agriculture predominates and the system has lost its traditional importance and influence. Though the tradition speaks of 12 *ayagars*, the number of vocations have changed from time to time, influenced by local conditions. Soon after the harvest is over, each *baluti* is paid in kind for the value of their services including special remuneration for special services on the occasions like marriage, funeral, etc. The 12 Ayagars included *gavunda* (*gouda*), *shanbhoga* (*karanika*) and *talari*. The other professionals are the boat man, the barika (*bariker*) or watchman, the *totiga* or (inferior village servant), the stone mason, the blacksmith, the goldsmith, the carpenter, the barber and the astrologer. Growing industrialisation, machanisation in agriculture, changing socio-economic structure of rural society etc. have caused

the decline of *aya paddhati*. *The Mysore Revenue Manual* of 1910, makes a mention of 12 categories of *ayagars* comprising hereditary office holders and craftsmen in a village and of them only first five categories were recognised by the Government for the purpose of village services and they enjoyed land grants or *inams*. The list as in 1910 was as follows: (1) Gowda (2) Shanubhoga (3) Kulvadi *alias* Toti, the watchmen of the village (4) Talari or Policeman, (5) Niraganti, a regulator of water to the fields (6) Madiga or shoe maker, (7) Agasa or washerman (8) Nayinda or barber (9) Kumbhara or pot maker (10) Kammara or Kabbinadava (black smith) (II) Badagi or carpenter and (12) Agasala or goldsmith.

Modern Period

It was during the period of Commissioner's rule (1831-1881) in Princely Mysore which brought several changes and ushered in a new era that also saw the beginning of local self-governing institutions of modern times constituted in accordance with the Government of India Act XXVI of 1850 (The Improvement of Towns Act) which was made applicable to Mysore State. Accordingly, on an experimental basis for the first time, Municipal Boards were constituted in 1862 for chief towns like Mysore and Bangalore.

For Bangalore, two Municipal Boards were constituted one for the Cantonment area and another for the old Bangalore City. The Cantonment was formed here in 1809 to house the British army. It was officially known as the Civil and Military Station. During 1862-63, the revenue of Bangalore town Municipal board was Rs. 21,981 and that of the Cantonment municipal board Rs. 37,509. By about 1870, municipal committees were first constituted for smaller towns in the then district which included Channapatna, Devanahalli, Vadigenahalli (Vijayapura), Kankanhalli (Kanakapura), Dodballapur, Closepet (Ramanagaram), Thyamagondlu, Hoskote, Magadi, Nelamangala, Sarjapura, Anekal, Yelahanka, Dommasandra and Kengeri. The last five places mentioned above now fall within the revenue jurisdiction of city district. In March 1871, Bangalore Town Municipal Regulation was enacted and came into force on 1st April 1871 enabling the Municipal authority to levy certain taxes, tolls, etc. and had imposed certain obligatory duties like conservancy and improvement of town and provision for maintaining police etc. Under the 1871 Regulation, following were the taxes authorised to be levied by the Regulation Municipalities *viz.*, (1) Octroi (2) tax on houses, buildings and lands (3) tax on profession and trade (4) Tax on carriages and carts (5) Toll on carriages and carts (6) Ferries (7) Licence fees (8) Tax on bricks and tiles. House tax was introduced as a substitute for *octroi* where the collection of the latter was not encouraging, *sayer* collection (transit duties, miscellaneous revenues) and *mohatarfa* (tax levied on looms, houses, oil mills and shops etc.) were the main sources of municipal income.

Later in 1881, Municipal Boards were reconstituted as Bangalore City Municipality for old Bangalore town and Bangalore Civil and Military Station Municipality for the Cantonment areas. Civil & Military Station Municipal Commission was governed under the provisions of the Madras Municipal Act 1887. The Commission had a strength of 32 members (of them 22 were elected) including the President who was the District Magistrate of the Civil Station. The elections were held on restricted franchise and the constituencies were allotted on the basis of religions like Hindus, Muslims, Europeans and Eurasians etc. Cantonment area was 'a State within the State' because it was a British administered area in the Mysore State and the British resident was head of the administration. The extent of municipal limits of C and M Station civic body was over 13 sq miles in the beginning and there was a common full time President for both the municipalities.

In 1891, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District was the President of Bangalore Municipality and Deputy Commissioners continued to be the Presidents till 1913. The system of election was introduced in Bangalore in 1892 and only those who paid property tax were allowed to vote and contest for the election. The Regulation of 1883 had conferred voting rights on women also.

Though the experiment in civic administration through these bodies proved successful for nearly four decades, it was only in 1902 and in 1906 that these civic bodies were placed on statutory footings by enacting two comprehensive Regulations called Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 as applicable to rural areas (initiated by able Diwans like Rangacharlu and Seshadri Iyer who prepared and submitted the draft of the bill during 1883-85) based on the Local Boards Act of Central Provinces and the Mysore Regulation VI of 1906, for Municipalities based on the Bombay District Municipalities Act of 1901. After the enactment of 1906, Municipal Regulation, some of the earlier temporarily constituted municipalities were declared as Regulation Municipalities and Anekal was one of them and the rest continued as non-regulation municipalities.

The Municipalities governed under 1906 Regulation generally comprised 15 councillors and of them one-third used to be *ex-officio* and the rest being nominated and elected on restricted franchise. If the Regulated Municipalities were to be headed by the Amildars of the taluk, the Chairman of the temporary municipalities were appointed by the Government on the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioners. By 1904, the un- divided Bangalore district had 13 municipalities including Bangalore City, Sarjapur and Anekal of the present district. By this time, the earlier constituted temporary municipalities of Yelahanka, Kengeri, Sulibele and Dommasandra of the present district were reduced to the status of unions (group village panchayats).

The Table given below indicates the income and expenditure of the Municipalities of the present district for 1892-93, 1893-94 and 1894-95 (all figures in Rs.).

	Name of the Municipality	1892-93		1893-94		1894-95	
		Inocme	Expendi-ture	Inocme	Expendi-ture	Inocme	Expendi-ture
1.	Bangalore City Municipality	1,09,971	1,01,555	1,32,579	1,31,035	1,40,489	1,29,246
2.	Anekal	2,336	4,687	2,001	3,659	4,065	3,770
3.	Dommasandra	451	685	329	682	686	1,275
4.	Kengeri	441	1,035	444	932	895	1,521
5.	Sarjapur	653	1,217	607	1,329	1,193	2,771
6.	Yelahanka	502	1,443	527	452	1,049	1,082

The tenure of office of the Municipal Councillors was three years, extendable by the Government for a further term of not exceeding one year. The Municipal Act of 1906 was further amended in 1911, 1918 and in 1923 embodying several changes to make them effective institutions to cater to the civic needs. The Mysore City Municipalities Act of 1933 fixed the tenure of office of the President and Vice-President as one year.

In the meanwhile, in 1914, to improve the working of L.S.G. bodies, two committees were constituted by the Government *viz.*, (1) Local Self-Government Committee with M. Kantharaj Urs as Chairman and (2) Local Finance Committee headed by C. Srinivas Iyengar in order to streamline the functioning of these bodies. The result was that a separate legislation for local self- government bodies of rural areas *i.e.*, Local Boards and Village Panchayat Act VI of 1918 was issued.

During 1914-15, the Octroi was collected in the district at the rate of 2% of the value of goods on following commodities like fresh coconuts, betel leaves, jaggery, sheep and goats, oil, tobacco, piece goods and clothes, etc., and later many more goods were brought under the purview of octroi. In 1918, major changes were introduced in the Municipal administration. Accordingly, a provision was made for abolition of non-viable municipalities that were constituted under the executive orders. In 1920, municipalities were given the right to elect their own Presidents. The amendment made to the 1906 Act, in 1923 made a provision for the appointment of Municipal Commissioner which deprived the president, vice-president and the managing committee of executive powers and functions. Another Regulation of 1928-29, removed the earlier disqualification of women from being the members of Municipal Council. The Act of 1906 was repealed in 1933 and three separate Acts namely the Mysore City Municipalities Act, The Mysore Town Municipalities

Act and the Mysore Minor Municipalities Act, (all the three enacted in 1933) were substituted and came into force from 1st August 1933. Under the above Acts, municipalities were classified into three categories on the basis of population of the area and its importance. The major break through after 1933 was introduction of elected majority in the City Municipalities and increased proportion of elected members in other categories of Municipalities. Under the Act of 1933, there was a provision authorising the Municipal Council to constitute a committee styled as the City Improvement Committee. Accordingly, in 1945, the Bangalore City Improvement Trust Act (Act V of 1945) was passed in order to make a provision for the improvement and further expansion of the City of Bangalore. In order to ensure the development of certain specified industrial areas situated in the outskirts of Bangalore City, special civic bodies like NAC for Indian Telephone Industries (I.T.I), Krishnarajapur and H.A.L. Sanitary Board were constituted in 1940.

Table indicating the income and expenditure of the Bangalore City Municipality and the Town Municipal Councils in the district for 1921-22, 1930-31 and 1940-41 is as follows:

(Amount in Rs.)

Name of the T.M.C.	1921-22		1930-31		1940-41	
	Income	Expendi-ture	Income	Expendi-ture	Income	Expendi-ture
Bangalore City	11,35,879	10,36,551	9,95,891	10,17,464	27,53,950	26,84,923
Anekal	5,233	4,995	5,884	7,461	9,145	9,118
Yelahanka	2,656	1,310	4,422	4,524	7,627	7,037
Sarjapur	2,797	2,596	2,075	3,143	2,705	2,733

After 1947

During the post-independence period, concerted efforts were made to revitalise the Panchayat Raj system by adopting several changes in the structure, constitution and *modus operandi* of these institutions so as to enable them to cater to the basic needs of the people of the area. In July 1947, the jurisdiction over the civil station area out of the Bangalore C & M station and the Railway lands and the areas of the Indian Institute of Science were transferred to the Maharaja of Mysore and appropriate amendments were made in Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897 and subject to those amendments, the law of 1897 continued to be in force in the Civil Station area till it was repealed in 1949.

Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949

In 1949, the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act (Act LXIX of 1949) was passed, the Bangalore City and the Civil Station, the area retroceded out of the Civil and Military station were formed into a single corporation for the purpose

of Municipal administration on 8th Dec. 1949. According to 1949 Corporation Act, the Office of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor were introduced, the city was divided into 50 divisions. The responsibility of carrying out the provisions of the Act was vested in the Corporation Council, standing committees and the Municipal Commissioner. The Corporation was to consist of 64 councillors of whom 50 were elected. There was a provision for reservation of seats for depressed class, women and members from trade and commerce organisation. There was also a provision empowering the Govt. to appoint a person or persons having any special knowledge or experience of any subject relating to Municipal administration. Later in 1951, the Mysore Town Municipalities Act was enacted in the place of 1933 Act, which was in force in Mysore State before the States Reorganisation. This Act removed the earlier distinction of major and minor municipalities. The privilege of electing the President and Vice- President was extended to all town municipalities. The 1951 Act was in force in old Mysore area till 1964 Act was passed.

Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964

After the Re-organisation of the State there was a need for a more comprehensive, codified and uniform legislation to govern municipal bodies in the State replacing all other earlier statues of integrated areas and of Mysore. The new Act came into force from 1st April 1964. According to this present Act, there is a provision for the election of 15 Councillors when the population of the town does not exceed 20,000 with a provision for an increase of four members for every 10,000 population in excess of 20,000 and the term of office of the Councillors at present is five years. According to the amendments made to the existing Act, since 1983, voting age under adult franchise was lowered to 18 from 21, Karnataka is said to be the first state in the country to bring this radical change in voting age. There is a provision in this Act for reservation of 20% of the total seats for women. The Municipalities are also entrusted with the task of carrying out various anti-poverty programmes of the Government within their areas. Every Civic authority is expected to allocate and spend 18% of its annual budget exclusively for various ameliorative measures of the SC/ST communities.

Karnataka Municipal Corporation Act, 1976

This is the first, unified and comprehensive legislation made applicable to all Municipal Corporation in the State, enacted for the first time in 1976 which repealed the Bangalore Municipal Corporations Act of 1949. A City Corporation can be formed for a population of not less than two lakhs.

The Act envisages a council for each Corporation with a minimum of 50 and maximum of 100 Councillors directly elected for five years. Seats are reserved for the SCs/STs, women and industrial labourers. The members of the Legislative Assembly representing a part or whole of the city may participate in the meetings without a right to vote. A Mayor and a Deputy Mayor are to be elected from among the members for a period of one year. Each Corporation has three standing

committees (1) The committee for Taxation and Finance (2) Public Health and (3) Public Works. Each Committee consists of seven members elected from among the Councillors for a period of one year, and a Chairman is elected from among the members of each committee. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor are *ex- officio* members. A Commissioner is the administrative officer. Bangalore is the earliest and the first Corporation to be constituted in the State, while the rest (5) were constituted between 1962 and 1981. The present Act governing the civic body enumerates in comprehensive manner the functions to be accomplished by the Corporation. Among other things, the obligatory duties to be performed by the Corporations include maintenance of cleanliness and sanitation, lighting of streets, upkeeping of burial and burning grounds, construction and maintenance of markets, slaughter houses, laying of new public roads and foot paths, matters relating to public health and sanitation including control of epidemics, and activities like providing public parks, gardens, etc.

In view of the introduction of the Karnataka Zilla Parishad, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayat Act, 1983, brought into effect from August 1985, the earlier Town Municipal Councils *viz.,* Devara Jeevanahalli and Sarjapur were reduced to the status of Town Panchayaths while Kengeri was declared as a Mandal Panchayat.

Abolition of Octroi

Karnataka is one of the 16 States in the country to abolish Octroi since April 1979 and before that Octroi used to contribute major share of revenue to Municipal income. As a compensatory measure, Tax on Entry for Goods in Local Area for Consumption, Use or Sales, Therein Act 1979 was introduced and Octroi grant is released by the Government to the Municipalities in addition to other grants. The total amount of Entry Tax collected in the district during 1988-89 was Rs. 28.00 crores as against Rs. 18.41 and Rs. 10.47 crores in 1986-87 and 1984-85 respectively. It was Rs. 25.97 crores in 1987-88.

In addition to the Municipal Corporation at present (1990), the City district has the following Town Municipalities, Kengeri, Anekal, Yelahanka and special urban civic bodies exclusively meant for certain notified areas like (N.A.C.) for I.T.I. (Krishnarajapura) and Sanitary Board for H.A.L.

During 1980-81, the *per capita* income and expenditure of all Town Municipal Councils (four) together in the district was reported as Rs. 32.21 and Rs. 20.60 respectively. The corresponding figures for 1982-83 increased to Rs. 37.53 and Rs. 23.67 respectively. The above figures also include *per capita* grants. Regarding the Corporation area, *per capita* income was Rs. 123.90 (which included *per capita* grant of Rs. 66.25) in 1980-81 was however reduced to Rs. 113.43 by 1982-83 (which included *per capita* Government grant of Rs. 45.44). The *per capita* expenditure worked out for the above years accounted to Rs. 76.89 and Rs. 97.57 respectively. (Source: Report on Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka State by Local Finance Commission.) As illustrations, working of Bangalore City Corporation and Town Municipal Councils of Anekal and Yelahanka are reviewed here in brief.

Bangalore City Corporation

The evolutionary history of Municipal Administration of the modern period of the princely Mysore in general and Bangalore City in particular begins with the formation of Municipal Boards for cities like Mysore and Bangalore as early as in March 1862, when nine leading citizens of Bangalore formed a Municipal board for old Bangalore City on 27th March 1862. The Amildar of Bangalore Taluk was the Chief Executive Officer. A separate Board was formed for the Cantonment area, legally called as Civil and Military Station. By 1881, according to the instrument of transfer, the Assigned Tract forming the C & M Station municipality came under the management of the British Resident. When the cantonment was formed in 1809, it was enlarged at the expenses of 13 villages, and was developed as a kind of City State. The composition and *modus operandi* of these twin Municipal Boards have undergone many changes since the enactment of Bangalore Municipal Regulation 1871 to 1949 when a single Muncipal Corporation was formed. The Cantonment Municipality was divided into six wards extending over 13 sq miles. The six divisions were (1) Ulsoor, (2) Southern, (3) East General Bazar, (4) West General Bazar, (5) Cleveland Town and (6) High Ground while the limits of the old town formed in three wards. Both the boards were headed by a common full time president. In the beginning he was paid Rs. 700 p.m. and it was shared by both the Municipalities *ie.*, C & M Station and City in the ratio of 2/3 and 1/3 respectively. Under 1871 Regulation, two persons were nominated from each of these divisions by the Government known as Municipal Commissioners along with six *ex-officio* members for each one of the Municipal Board.

In 1881, when the administration of Mysore was restored to Mysore Royal family, it resulted in the separation of the Municipal boards into Bangalore City Municipality and the Bangalore Civil and Military Station Municipalities. The fort which was a part of Cantonment was included under the jurisdiction of C & M station Municipality, but later in 1888 it became the part of the City Municipality. The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore district became the *ex-officio* president of the City Municipality while the C & M station Municipality was headed by the Collector. The Bangalore City or Peta Municipality had its office in the district office building. In 1881, C & M Station Municipality was headed by the Medical Officer (in place of district magistrate) appointed by the Resident. The term of office of the Commissioner either elected or appointed was three years.

In 1892, the City Municipality was given the right of electing one half of its Municipal Councillors. Thereafter was enacted the Municipal Regulation VII of 1906. In 1913, the provision was made for the appointment of honorary President, but the right of electing president was granted only in 1920.

In the C & M Station Municipality, under the provisions of Bangalore Municipal Law 1897 besides the Collector who was *ex- officio* President and the chief executive officer, the municipality composed of *ex-officio* members and non-official Municipal Commissioners who were appointed or elected to represent

the Europeans, the Eurasians, the Hindus and the Muslims and other communities on equitable basis. The Municipalities had liberty to adopt certain bye-laws to suit the local conditions and requirements. In the municipal areas of C & M Station riding, driving or proceeding on public road in chase of bullocks which may be wearing bells or other noisy trappings was an offence punishable with a fine of Rs. 5. The income and expenditure of C & M Station Municipality for some earlier years before it merged with Bangalore City Municipality were as follows. The figures in the bracket indicate expenditure. The amount is in lakhs of rupees: 1880-81: Rs. 1.44 (1.33): 1890-91: 1.84 (1.85); 1910-11: 5.52 (4.94); 1930-31: 9.96 (9.92); and 1941-42: 15.15 (13.71).

In 1923, for the first time, a Municipal Commissioner was appointed for Bangalore City Municipality.

In 1949, both the Municipalities were merged to form the Bangalore City Muncipal Corporation under the Bangalore City Corporation Act, 1949. Under the first Corporation Act (1949) elections were held in 1951 and elected council came into being in 1951. Since 1976, the Corporation is governed in accordance with the provisions of Karnataka Muncipal Corporations Act as applicable to the (six) Corporation in the State.

In 1949, the Muncipal limits of City Corporation was just 69 sq kms. With the inclusion of new revenue villages and developed B.D.A. layouts within the Muncipal limits from time to time, the area was expanded to nearly 135 sq. km in 1969 and by 1981, area came to cover 152 sq. km. out of the Metropolitan area of 272 sq kms.

In 1985, as many as 64 B.D.A. layouts were transferred to Corporation. The population coming within the Corporation limits plus the limits of the B.D.A. in 1981 was 24.76 lakhs; of which the population with the Corporation limits was 22.90 lakhs. By October 1987, the population of Bangalore City including the B.D.A. limits was 32.26 lakhs. The density of population is reported as 20,682 per sq. km. The number of residential houses as enumerated by the Corporation in 1988 was about 2.17 lakhs as against 1.87 lakhs in 1981 and 2.08 lakhs in 1987. In 1901, it is reported that, the Municipal limits was 11 sq. miles and the number of occupied residential houses was 14,810. The number of rate payers in 1988, 1987 and in 1981 were accounted to 2.37 lakhs 2.27 lakhs and 1.87 lakhs respectively.

The old City of Bangalore comprised mainly of Doddapet running from the Yelahanka gate (present SBM square) on the North and the Fort on the South and Taluk Cutchery road and Chikpet running from Ulsoor gate on the East to the Sondekoppa on the West. "The roads of the old City were narrow and irregular and dwellings, insanitary and over crowded, a result of unregulated and undirected growth". The Town Planning Committee was constituted in 1889 which was entrusted with the task of developing the western and northern extensions of Bangalore City. Accordingly, Chamarajpet and Seshadripuram Extensions were formulated respectively and were brought within the jurisdiction of City

Municipality in 1892. It is reported that these two extensions together had an area of about 300 acres and contained about 1,600 sites for houses. The estimated expenditure on these extensions was accounted to Rs. 7 lakhs. Before the formation of extensions Chamarajpet area was a burial ground. Basavanagudi and Malleshwaram extensions were formulated in 1898, after the visit of plague (1898-99).

Basavanagudi extension covered an area of 703 acres and had 1,862 building sites. It was developed at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. Malleswaram extension earlier known as Mallapura (as found in the inscription of 17th century) was formed covering an area of 304 acres at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs and had 620 building sites. The Government was giving financial and other assistance to the Municipality for the formation and development of these extensions. In course of time, many more extensions came into being. Some of the earlier extensions of Bangalore City are as given below: Shankarapura (1908), Gavipuram (1915) and Sriramapuram (1916), Visweswarapuram (1918). During 1921-31, other extensions like Venkatarangapuram, Kalasipalyam and new extensions south of Central Jail were laid out. Among the extensions which have come up after the formation of the (CITB) Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board (Present B.D.A.) the Jayanagar extension is the largest covering an area of 1,600 acres formed at an estimated cost of Rs. 125 lakhs. The number of house sites included were 6,000 and the scheme was formed in 1948. Kumara Park extension was formed in 1947 covering 45 acres and the Wilson garden extension in the same year. The Vyalikaval (1948), Sunkenahalli (1948), Jayamahal (1949) and Rajajinagar (1949) were later extensions.

Water Supply

Before the commencement of the scheme of protected water (filtered) supply to the town in 1896 initiated by Dewan K. Seshadri Iyer, unfiltered raw water was supplied with the *Karanjee* system from a number of tanks such as the Dharmambudhi (near Railway Station), Sampangi, Ulsoor and the Sankey etc. supplemented by wells and stepped ponds. There were a number of people in city whose occupation was to supply a few pots of drinking water every day to the houses of well-to-do people. In order to find out a comprehensive source of water to the town various water supply schemes were prepared by engineers and administrators, since 1847. During the 1890s Bangalore City and C and M Stations were looking for a new source of water supply. Major Grant worked at four sources-(i) Maligal valley, (ii) Hebbal, (iii) Rachenahalli and (iv) Hessarghatta. The Chief Engineer of Mysore (Mr. M.C. Hutchin) preferred Hessarghatta scheme because of economy and long term availability and purity of the water. The Municipal Commission imposed a water tax at the rate of 6% per year on the annual rental valuation of buildings and lands in C & M Station from Jan. 1, 1900. Buildings and lands used for Military purpose, places of worship and charitable institutions were exempted from water tax in 1903, whereas in Bangalore City water tax was levied at 3 to 4% of annual rental value of a building.

General Sankey's project which was carried out at a cost of Rs. 5.50 lakhs resulted in a failure (1897). In order to provide suitable source of pure water for the troops, the Govt. of Madras had offered a reward of Rs. 1000 for the best essay outlining a water supply in 1886. Earlier to this, General Fischer and J.W. Flayees, Municipal Commissioners of C & M Station had prepared the outline of Hebbal scheme, supplying water from the Arkavathi at a cost of Rs.6 lakhs in 1888. During 1881, Sampangi and three Millers tanks were the chief sources of water for the C & M stations. The Millers tank was constructed in 1854 which was the first improvement to meet the demand for water of the growing C & M station. The management of water supply which was found to be defective under the P.W.D. and was handed over to Municipality in 1898 when water pipes were first laid, beginning with those areas which were the sources for spread of epidemic diseases.

Later on, Hessarghatta tank built across the Arkavathi, about 20 km. to the N.W. of Bangalore which was supplemented by the Kakol and the Byatha tanks, 27 km. away from city. Additional water supply was from Yele Mallappa Shetty tank, 18 km. away from Bangalore. The Hessarghatta water supply scheme is known as Chamarajendra water works, started in 1894 and was designed for the population of 2.5 lakhs at the rate of 55 litres *per capita* per day. Water was pumped into the City for the first time on 23rd June 1896. The total cost of the project when completed was Rs. 20.78 lakhs.

The cost of distribution of water per 1,000 gallons was 12 annas and nine pies (about 80 paise) in 1896. The number of private taps were about 1,000. Every house connection was having a meter and household was entitled for free allowance of 160 gallons per rupee rental value per month subject to the minimum of 4,000 gallons and excess of water drawn over and above the free allowance was charged at the rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons. Consumption of water for the entire city per day ranged between 1.5 lakhs to 2 lakh gallons during the rainy season and the summer respectively. The contribution by the municipality to the water works department was Rs. 30,000 per year. The Government of Mysore had the responsibility of supplying water to Civil and Military Stations under the agreement of 1897 and both the municipalities had equal rights in obtaining water.

Since the well water in the town was mostly brackish, the protected water of the Arkavathi was known in popular parlance as 'Sheshadri Coffee' in Bangalore. Hessarghatta scheme was a joint enterprise of the Government of Mysore and the Government of India. In course of time, the growing city began to experience scarcity of water specially when the supply was divided between the military station and city as per the agreement.

In 1922, Hessarghatta reservoir completely dried up. Bangaloreans experienced severe shortage of water in the early thirties., and the Hessarghatta was the only major source of water to the City for the last 50 years. The *per capita* potential availability of drinking water touched all-time low level of less than 45 litres a day.

By 1925, in order to meet the scarcity problem by introducing new source of water, the Government appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Sir M. Visvesvaraya (1926). The Committee recommended for the construction of a reservoir at Thippagondanahalli across the Arkavathi about 28 km. from Bangalore and the reservoir was put into service from 15th March 1933. This scheme was completely developed by the Government of Mysore. The total cost of the Thippagondanahalli project was Rs. 53.55 lakhs. By the commissioning of this scheme, average consumption of water per day was raised to 3 million gallons from 2 million prior to 1933. The annual working expenses of the project for both City and Civil and Military Station came to about Rs. 7 lakhs.

The rapid growth of the City industrially and also horizontally due to the coming up of new extensions specially after States Reorganisation (1956) again caused water supply problem. It was only after the formation of BWSSB (1965) that a long-term solutions to meet ever growing water demand was planned and the Cauvery was tapped by taking up Cauvery Ist stage project in 1969, which was completed in about 5 years and Bangalore got Cauvery water from Jan. 1974. The cost of the project of Ist stage was Rs. 35 crores. Again in 1979, the work of Cauvery IInd Stage was taken up and completed in 1982 at a cost of Rs. 76 crores. The total potential created from Cauvery stage I and II was 270 M.L.D. The average unit of cost of water which was Rs. 1.70 per thousand litres after completing Cauvery Stage I, was increased to Rs. 2.70 when Stage II was completed. Again after the proposed investment of Rs. 240 crores on Cauvery III Stage, the average unit will cost more, to Rs. 4.63.

By 1986, category-wise different tap connections in Bangalore were as follows:- The figures in the brackets are meant for 1985. Domestic 1,74,601 (1,67,500), Non-domestic 10,532 (9,857), Public taps: 4,536 (4,382). In 1986, per day consumption of water in M.L. under different categories and *per capita* consumption were as follows: The figures in the brackets indicate average consumption per day per connection-Domestic: 124.25 ML. (712 litres), Non-domestic: 48.61 (4,615), Public taps: 33.72 (7,439).

Public Health and Sanitation

Before the introduction of Municipal regulation in 1871, the then Municipal Board was imposing a Sanitary tax *kachara terige* of four *annas* for every 40 square feet (*ankana*) of built area. Inspite of the bye-laws insisting on daily conservancy, privy pits were not cleared daily and it was not uncommon for the people to let the excreta to accumulate for months and then sell the same as manure. But some kind of modern drainage system was planned in 1898-99 after the visit of plague when many congested areas were cleared, roads broadened and open drains and major sewage carrier lines were laid. The new extensions like Basavanagudi and Malleshwaram created during this period were provided with conservancy roads a good network of drains.

For the first time, a complete scheme for the City drainage project was prepared by D. Cruz in 1917 for old town and extensions at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.08 lakhs. In 1927, an important work was carried out by covering the main drain in the market. As per the advice of Sir M. Visveswaraya it was decided to dispose off sewages from several valleys in their respective out falls.

It was in 1940, that after the completion of Thippagondanahalli reservoir assuring adequate water supply, the extension of under- ground scheme was taken up. Accordingly, a comprehensive drainage scheme for the whole city of Bangalore and extensions was prepared by a special officer of the city drainage division at an estimated cost of Rs. 41.25 lakhs.

At present nearly 90% of the city municipal area and 75% of the Cantonment area are covered by a network of sewerages. A number of layouts formed at the fringe of the Corporation area by the B.D.A. are also provided with U.G.D. system. The Vrishabhavathi valley and Challaghatta valley are the main basins to which the sewage of the City is ultimately drained. The extent of area covered by the underground drainage at present is 260 sq. km.

The capital expenditure made by the B.W.S.S.B. towards U.G.D. during the last three years i.e., 1986-87, 1985-86, and 1984-85 accounted to Rs. 26.02 lakhs, Rs. 17.76 lakhs and Rs. 10.01 lakhs respectively. The extent of length of open surface drains maintained by the B.C.C. is reported as 80 km. It is reported that at present Bangalore is having well designed and regularly maintained under-ground sewerage system. The total length of sewerage lines laid at the end of Dec. 1985 was around 15.40 lakh RMT under maintenance and 53.35 lakhs RMT under project. In order to facilitate easy cleaning of sewer lines adequate number of man-holes are provided. In 1986, the number of man-holes were 68,292.

The work relating to Public Health and Sanitation within the Corporation limits is looked after by the health department of the Corporation, headed by the Health Officer, assisted by Deputy Medical Officers (3), Divisional Health Officers (14), Senior Health Inspectors (46), Junior Health Inspectors (135), Sanitary daffedars (157) and Poura Karmikas numbering 6,671. Corporation also maintains maternity hospitals (28), allopathic (20), Ayurvedic (one), unani (one) and mobile hospitals (3) in addition to a referral hospital. Mobile hospitals cater to the needs of slum dwellers. It is reported that the total garbage collection and disposal in the city is accounted to be 1,800 tonnes per day.

Other Amenities : Bangalore was electrified in August 1905 beginning with 310 street lights of 15 watts and from January 1908 the area of C & M station Municipality was electrified with installation of 250 street lights. There used to be an agreements entered into between the Mysore Darbar and the British Commission in sharing the cost of electric lighting of streets in C & M station. These agreements were renewed and revised from time to time. Accordingly, the Government of Mysore, agreed for the supply of electricity to C & M station and City Municipality on condition that each Municipality will contribute Rs. 25,000

annually in return for the services of electricity when electricity was first supplied. The total number of lamps in the C & M Station by the end of September 1926 stood at 1,220. In 1931 Sir Mirza Ismail took keen interest in making the city beautiful by installing five way cluster lights in important places like City Market, Russel Market, Hudson Circle, etc. which still continue. Until 1960-61, the Corporation was paying electricity consumption charges and reimbursing the cost of replacement and new fittings. Since 1970-71, a street light division was created under the control of K.E.B. which will help the Corporation to improve street light system in a planned way.

By 1949, the total number of street lights in Bangalore Corporation limits was 8,000 which was increased to 36,682 by 1973. The expenditure of the Corporation on street lights in the above years accounted to Rs. 1.50 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs respectively. By the end of March 1988, the total number of street lights of all categories together accounted to 55,711. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Corporation in 1988 accounted to 1,880 km and of them 1600 km was tar roads and 200 km of cement road.

The number of gardens or parks of all sizes together maintained by the civic authority was 225 and of them, Bommanahalli Nursery covering about 40 acres is the biggest. The total annual expenditure incurred by the Corporation for the maintenance of gardens was Rs. 152.36 lakhs during 1988. The Corporation maintains several educational institutions like nursery schools (74), Primary schools (8) and 27 High schools including 10 Junior Colleges. The expenditure incurred by the Council on educational institutions during the last three years accounted to Rs. 287.87 lakhs (1987-88), Rs. 223.00 lakhs (1986-87) and Rs. 187.53 lakhs for 1985-86. The total annual grant released by the Corporation for the institutions engaged in the promotion of socio-cultural activities in the city accounted to Rs. 3.60 lakhs for 1989-90 and Rs. 30.34 lakhs and Rs. 17.54 lakhs during 1988-89 and 1987- 88 respectively.

The total amount expended by the Council for various ameliorative measures for the SC/ST communities out of the 18% reserved budget during the last three years ie., 1988-89, 1987-88 and a year before accounted to Rs. 344.99 lakhs, Rs. 246.47 lakhs and Rs. 260.26 lakhs respectively.

The Corporation also maintains 23 cemeteries, four electric crematoria, 8 dhobi ghats and two cattle pounds, a guest house and a planetarium (1988). It also maintains six community centres, 11 milk centres and 9 creches.

Finance: In the beginning (1862), in addition to *kachara terige* (conservancy tax) the Municipal finance used to consist of *sunka* (octroi) on tobacco, a sayer duty, *undige* on country piece goods and local tax on nuts, betel leaves and pepper etc. The income of the Bangalore Town Municipal Board and the Cantonment Municipal Board during 1862-63 were accounted to Rs. 21,981 and Rs. 37,509 respectively. During the next decade (1871-72) the corresponding figures accounted to Rs. 43,010 and Rs. 92,617 respectively. By 1881 if the Revenue of the

Cantonment Municipality accounted to Rs. 1.44, the revenue of Bangalore Town Municipality was not even half of that, it was Rs. 60,000. By 1930-31 when Bangalore was declared as City Municipality the revenue receipts were raised to Rs. 9.95 lakhs while that of the C & M station Municipality were accounted to Rs. 6.77 lakhs.

Among all other sources of income, property tax continues to be the main source of income to the Corporation. As per old records, the property tax of Rs. 21.98 lakhs in 1950-51, became more than double (Rs. 47.45 lakhs) during the next decade (1960-61). By 1970-71, the property tax realised was nearly four times more than that of (1960-61) being Rs. 172.41 lakhs. In 1972-73, the above tax realised was accounted to Rs. 262 lakhs. Similarly, the collection derived from Octroi, tolls and storage etc., reported for 1950-51, 1960-61, and 1970-71 were accounted to Rs. 16.66 lakhs, Rs. 50.45 lakhs and Rs. 226.38 lakhs respectively.

Before its abolition, the octroi used to fetch an annual income ranging between Rs. 9 to 11 crores to the Corporation during 1976-77 to 1978-79. The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Corporation during the last three years i.e., 1988-89, 1987-88 and 1986-87 accounted to Rs. 2,394.75 lakhs, Rs. 1,503.16 lakhs and Rs. 981.71 lakhs respectively. During 1988-89, the total amount of grant and subsidy received by the Corporation accounted to Rs. 1067.82 lakhs and of this the major portion (Rs. 524.94 lakhs) was meant for National Malaria Eradication Programme, Rs. 419.80 lakhs for Flood relief and the rest was for family welfare and other schemes. The main revenue yielding assets of the Corporation include 1,538 Municipal quarters, 106 shopping complexes, 5,769 shops, 109 school buildings, etc.

The present Corporation office building was constructed in 1936 at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. The comparative percentage of expenditure inccurred by the Corporation in relation to its total income under different heads during 1978-79 and 1988-89 were as follows: (The figures in the brackets indicate the expenses for 1978-79). Public Health and Sanitation-0.81% (1.23%); Public Works executed-14.49 (5.84); Water Supply 5.09 (4.68); Roads and lights 5.09 (11.21); Drains and control of epidemics 2.50 (0.88); Establishment 28.58 (28.19); and miscellaneous 43.44 (48.17).

Among the sources of Municipal income, property tax is very conspicuous. During 1987-88, 1986-87 and 1985-86, the property tax collected by the Corporation was as follows: (The figures in the brackets indicate the demand) 17.09 crores (31.82), 11.78 crores (20.52), and 11.70 crores (17.51) respectively. The income from the markets during the above years accounted to Rs. 1.66 crores (1987-88), Rs. 1.84 crores (1986-87) and Rs. 1.39 crores (1985- 86). During 1987-88, the property tax was collected on 2.14 lakhs buildings and about 20,000 vacant sites. The total staff employed by the Corporation in 1988 was 14,741 including 6,671 Pourakarmikas.

The income and expenditure of the Corporation for some recent years during 1979-80 to 1988-89 in lakhs of rupees are as follows: (The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure): 1979-80: 1,965.22 (2,176.89); 1981-82: 4,769.59

(3,817.13); 1983- 84: 4,085.24 (5,060.80); 1985-86: 5,456.81 (5,024.13); 1987-88: 5,885.02 (5,797.12); and 1988-89: 9,290.44 (9,461.78).

Town Municipal Council, Anekal.

The municipal history of Anekal town dates back to 1870, when a temporary Municipal committee was constituted with nine nominated members headed by the Amildar of the taluk. The latest elections to the Council were held in 1983 in accordance with the provisions of Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964, from three wards and was reconstituted with 15 councillors including one seat reserved for SC/ST communities.

During 1939-40, the town had 1,268 houses with 1,468 rate payers and incidence of taxation per head was one rupee six paise. The income and expenditure of the Council during 1939-40 were Rs. 8,450 and Rs. 8,257 respectively as against Rs. 2,639 and Rs. 2,285 respectively during 1891-92. The number of councillors were 21 in 1939-40.

In 1981, it had a population of 19,267 within the municipal limits of 1.25 sq.km. and had about 3,000 residential houses. By 1988, the Municipal limit was doubled and number of houses increased to 4,670. The *per capita* incidence of tax was Rs. 5.97 in 1981 it increased to Rs. 14.20 by 1988. Since 1973, protected tap water is being supplied to the town drawn from bore wells. The protected water supply scheme commenced in 1973 was completed in 1977 at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.92 lakhs financed by the State grants. In order to cater to the growing demand for water supply, an augmentation scheme taken up in 1983 was commissioned in 1989 at an expense of Rs. 35.29 lakhs. The above schemes were taken up by the K.U.W.S. and D Board, Bangalore. The number of private and public taps reported in 1983 were 1,278 and 82 respectively. The number further increased to 1,518 and 90 respectively by 1988. On an average, daily about 8 to 10 litres of water is being supplied per head.

There is no U.G.D. system and only open surface drains are in existence. The sanitary work of the town is looked after by a health inspector assisted by 29 Pourakarmikas. Three slums have been reported from the town known as AK, AD and Bhovi Colonies, covering about 200 houses and a population of 3,000. The slum is being improved by the State Slum Board. Total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council in 1988 was about 65 kms mainly comprising of 35 km of mud roads. The town was electrified by about 1946. At present, there were 3,758 domestic connections, 403 street lights and about 625 commercial installations. The amount expended by the Council towards the development of new extensions during 88-89 was Rs. 11,500. The total amount expended by the Council for various ameliorative measures of SC/ST Communities out of the 18% reserved budget amounted to Rs. 15,160 (86-87) and Rs. 33,065 (88-89). The above amount was expended for the purposes like electrification of the houses of SC/ST members, supply of uniforms to SC/ST students, water supply and furniture etc. for the SC/ST hostels.

The octroi compensation availed by the Council during the last three years (1986-87 to 1988-89) was at the rate of Rs. 1.32 lakhs each year, in addition to being Rs. 50,000 as development grant and Rs. 3.28 lakhs being motor vehicle tax subsidy (for 1988-89 only). There is a considerable variation in the expenditure incurred by the Council on different heads during the last decade based on the priorities of civic amenities. The actual expenses incurred by the Council during 1988-89 under different heads were as given below. The figures in the brackets indicate the expenses for 1978-79: Public Health and Sanitation Rs. 44,272 (Rs. 880); Public works executed by T.M.C.: Rs. 50,818 (41,099); Water Supply: Rs. 26,440 (42,472); Maintenance of roads and lights: Rs. 18,360 (47,230); Establishment: Rs. 8.19 lakhs (2.24 lakhs); Miscellaneous: Rs. 1.20 lakhs (88,000).

The present office building of the Town Municipal Council was constructed in 1962 at an expense of Rs. 45,000. In 1985, four shopping complexes were constructed at the expense of Rs. 52,000. By the end of March 1989, the assets and liabilities held by the Council accounted to Rs. 9.66 lakhs and Rs. 3.86 lakhs respectively. The income and expenditure of the Council for some recent years were as follows: The figures in brackets represent expenditure and the amount is in lakhs. 1979-80: 6.56 (3.80); 1981-82: 8.86 (8.15); 1983-84: 7.67 (7.86); 1985-86: 9.19 (8.98); 1986-87: 9.87 (8.08); 1987-88: 9.90 (9.40); and 1988-89: 10.62 (10.79).

Town Municipal Council, Yelahanka

The evolutionary history of Municipal administration of Yelahanka town (being developed as a satellite town of Bangalore, situated about 14 km from Bangalore) dates back to as early as 1870 when a temporary municipal committee was constituted under an administrative order. However, by 1904, it was reduced to the status of union (group panchayat). In 1918, it was again up-graded as a minor municipality and now is being continued as Town Municipal Council under the present Municipal Act. The latest elections to the Council were held in 1983 for 15 Councillors, including five seats reserved, three for women, two for the SC/ST communities. The population of the town in 1981 was 16,003 with 2,618 residential houses. By 1988, the number of houses increased to 3,118. Since 1971, there is no change in municipal limits, that being 4.80 sq.km. The number of tax payers and incidence of taxation in 1988 was 3,118 and Rs. 109.69 respectively. The corresponding figures for 1981 accounted to 2,618 and Rs. 51.94 respectively. During the period of two decades *i.e.* 1960-1980, five extensions have been added to old city covering an area of about 62 acres, 9,200 population and about 1,124 residential houses. The amount expended by the Council for the development of these extensions during the last five years accounted to Rs. 1.50 lakhs by the Council.

Since 1962, protected tap water drawn from bore wells is being supplied to the town. The scheme started in 1953-54 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.57 lakhs was completed in 1962. The present total storage capacity of overhead tank and a ground level reservior is 60,000 gallons. In order to meet the growing demand for

water an augmentation scheme was taken up by the BWSSB in 1986-87 at an estimated cost of Rs. 27 lakhs. The financial participation made by the Town Municipal Council to this water supply scheme is Rs. 7 lakhs. Under the scheme, the Cauvery water is being supplied to the town as additional source in addition to existing bore-wells. The scheme is in progress. On an average, daily about 4,000 gallons water is being distributed to the town which works out to three gallons *per capita* per day. The number of private and public tap connections during 1988-89 were 966 and 35 respectively. In the absence of UGD, there are only open surface drains. The annual expenditure incurred by the Council towards the construction and maintenance of open surface drains is about Rs. 30,000. The sanitary work is attended by about 18 Pourakarmikas under the supervision of Conservancy Daffedar headed by the health inspector.

Within the town limits, the total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council is 13 km. Electricity was installed in the town in 1912 for street lights. During 1988-89, category-wise electric installations were as follows: domestic connections 2,500, street-lights 901, commercial 58, and industrial 8. The Municipal high school maintained by the T.M.C. since 1952, was handed over to the Government in 1970. Since 1942, a nursery school is being maintained by the Council, with an yearly expenditure of Rs. 32,000. The grant-in-aid extended by the Council to the institutions for promotion of sports and cultural activities in the town during 1988-89 accounted to Rs. 5,600.

There are two slums reported from the town known as AD and AK Colonies spread over in an area of two acres, covering 180 houses. The State Slum Board and the T.M.C. together have extended certain basic amenities to these slum dwellers. The expenditure for several ameliorative measures like providing electricity, repair of houses, construction of hostels, supply of books and uniforms to SC/ST students are met out by the Town Municipal Council out of the 18% reserved budget meant for the purpose. The expenditure incurred by the Town Municipal Council for the above purpose during the last three years accounted to Rs. 1.16 lakhs (88-89), Rs. 28,568 (87-88) and Rs. 27,138 (86- 87).

The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council during the last three years accounted to Rs. 87,345, Rs. 18,577 and Rs. 16,322 for 1988-89, 1987-88 and 1986-87 respectively. The developmental grant availed in 1986-87 was Rs. 15,000. The Municipal Office building was constructed in 1912 at an expenses of Rs. 1,000. Other revenue yielding assets of the Council include 13 vegetable shops constructed in 1960 at an expenses of Rs. 10,000 and 8 commercial shops. The vegetable market was constructed in 1980 at an expenditure of Rs. 6,000. The present annual rent derived from Municipal property accounted to Rs. 98,950. The comparative figures of expenditures incurred by the Town Municipal Council in proportion to its income under different heads during 1988-89 and 1978-79 were as given below. The figures in the brackets indicate the percentage of expenditure for 1978-79. Public health and sanitation: 28.04 (11.78); Public works executed by TMC: 3.25 (23.47); Water supply: 9.39 (10.74); Roads and lights: 10.24 (17.78); Establishment 9.65 (16.17); Miscellaneous 27.25 (21.60). The total income and expenditure of the

Town Municipal Council for some recent years in terms of lakhs of Rs. are as given below: The figures in the bracket indicates the expenditure: 1979-80: 4.50 (4.64); 1981-82: 3.31 (3.41); 1983-84: 7.32 (7.28); 1985-86: 11.23 (7.87); 1986-87: 6.89 (13.14); 1987-88: 8.15 (8.50); and 1988-89 12.02 (10.56).

Town Municipal Council, Kengeri.

The civic administration of the place began as early as in 1904 when Kengeri was declared as a Union under the then District Board regulations and thereafter in 1918 it became a minor municipality. It was declared as a Town Municipality in 1973 according to Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964 and was reconstituted. The latest elections to the Council were held in 1983 for 15 representatives including six seats reserved, three for SC/ST and three for women.

The population of this satellite town in 1981 was 16,500 with 881 residential houses. The Municipal limits of Kengeri in 1981 extended to 12.31 sq.km. The number of residential houses increased to 1,379. The total demand of tax for 1988-89 was reported as Rs. 1.78 lakhs. The town has two extensions spread over an area of six acres. The amount spent by the TMC for development of these extensions so far accounted to Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

Since 1970, protected tap water is being supplied to the town. At present, seven bore wells dug by PHE serve as main sources of water to the town. Protected water supply scheme started in 1965 was completed in 1968 at an estimated expenditure of Rs. one lakh. The storage capacity of a over-head tank is 10,000 gallons. The number of private and public taps in 1989 was 375 and 12 respectively as against 130 and 8 in 1983. On an average, total distribution of water and *per capita* is reported as 60,000 gallons and 20 litres respectively. It is reported that at present, protected water is being supplied on alternative days. Kengeri was electrified in 1950. In 1988, there were 3,210 domestic connections, 78 street lights and 25 industrial installations within its municipal limits. One slum (Gandhinagar) covering about 260 huts spread over in an area of 2 sq.km. and 400 population is reported from the town. The octroi compensation grants availed by the Town Municipal Council is reported at Rs. 28,000 annually. The income and expenditure of the Town Municipal Council in terms of lakhs of Rs. for some recent years were as follows: The bracket figures indicate expenditure: 1977-78: 00.83 (00.80): 1979-80 2.29 (2.86); 1981-82: 1.00 (1.13); 1983-84: 6.46 (8.72); 1985-86: 4.50 (3.86); 1987-88: 00.69 (00.59); and 1988-89: 6.72 (6.45).

Slum Clearance

Slums are the outcome of rapid industrialisation and urbanisation. Bangalore City is having the largest number of slums in the State. The number of slums has been increasing in recent years not only in Bangalore City but also in smaller towns like Anekal, Kengeri, Yelahanka and other places of the City district, being in close contact with Bangalore City and industrialisation of those areas found in urban agglomeration.

In order to streamline its activities, the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, Bangalore, opened the Divisional and Sub- Divisional offices in Bangalore in 1980. The total number of slums identified in Bangalore City upto the end of March 1988 were 401 under the control of different agencies viz., BDA control (64), City Corporation (64), on Private and State Government lands under the control of KSCB (165) and on Railway, Muzrai and KSRTC lands 108. The total population of slum dwellers in City is about 3.65 lakhs. Out of 165 slums under the control of the board, 98 slums have been provided with basic amenities at an expense of Rs. 120.36 lakhs, covering about 1.03 lakh population in Bangalore City. So far, the board has demolished 4,319 huts spread over in 55 places covering about 4,319 families and of these 4,262 have been rehabilitated by providing transit sheds at Laggere, Lalbagh-Siddapur and Madhavan Park. Upto the end of March 1988, Slum Clearance Board has constructed 1,933 houses (1,753 tenements) and 180 tenements with HUDCO assistance in Bangalore City by spending about Rs. 275.11 lakhs out of which 974 houses were distributed to the original slum dwellers of Bangalore City district.

The grants provided, the expenditure incurred for clearance of slums (for construction of EWS houses) during the last three years were as follows: The figures in the brackets indicate the actual expenditure. The amount is in lakhs of rupees. 1986-87: 53.01 (46.77); 1987-88: 47.06 (23.94); and 1988-89: (Upto Jan. 1989): 39.40 (29.78).

Town Planning

The Department of Town Planning was created only on 3-11-1959. A full time director of town planning was appointed in 1964 and the office of the Town Planning Officer, Bangalore Metropolitan Planning area was sanctioned in 1961, headed by the Town Planning Officer. In 1979, when the department was reorganised town planning officer was redesignated as Deputy Director Town Planning, and the name of the office was changed as Office of the Deputy Director Town Planning, Bangalore Metropolitan Region Unit.

After the constitution of B.D.A. in 1976, the Planning functions of City Planning authority and the development functions of the former C.I.T.B. were merged with the B.D.A. The statutory functions under the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act were transferred to the B.D.A.

Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority was constituted under the Act enacted in 1985 for the establishment of the authority for the purpose of planning, co-ordinating and supervising the orderly development of the areas within the B.M.P.R. comprising the Bangalore districts (Urban and Rural) and the Malur taluk of Kolar district. The authority has come into effect from 1-10-1986.

Bangalore Metropolitan Planning area has prepared development plan in respect of Anekal, Sarjapur, Kannahalli (BN), Bannerghatta, Bettahalasoor, Chikkajala (BN), Bagalur (BN), Doddatogur (B.S), Gubbalalu (BS), Sonnappanahalli (BN), Hessaraghatta (BN) and Chikkabanavar (BN) of the City District.

In addition to above, the office had prepared many layouts for residential, industrial and commercial development plans of several Government bodies and institutions.

H.A. Sanitary Board

In order to provide basic civic amenities to the specified industrial area *i.e.*, Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. a special urban body known as Hindustan Aircraft Sanitary Board was constituted in 1944. The area is located on the eastern part of Bangalore and on the southern side of old Madras road. H.A.S. Board area is a part of Bangalore Urban Agglomeration and has a separate local authority to govern it in accordance with the provisions of sections 349 to 354 relating to the notified areas in Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964.

The Board constituted in 1944 was having a jurisdiction over an area of 26.05 sq.kms. which included 21 villages. The H.A.L. Township is having a population of 15,718 (1981), which is a part of the H.A. Sanitary Board. The population of Sanitary Board excluding the H.A.L. Township is 39,599. The area coming within the jurisdiction of the H.A. Sanitary Board is situated just adjacent to the Corporation limits and partly within B.D.A. executed schemes of H.A.L. II and III Stage.

The Board is headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore district as an *ex-officio* President and Assistant Commissioner Bangalore Sub Division as an *ex-officio* Vice-President. The Board also comprises official members like Executive Engineer Bangalore Division, District Health Officer, two representative from H.A.L. factory and two members representing the rural areas under the jurisdiction of the board. The area of the board has been exempted from the operation of Karnataka Village Panchayaths and Local Boards Act, 1959.

The main sources of income of the board are levy of assessment on building, land tax, tax on vehicles, shops, licence fees on hotels and sale of manure dumps etc. in addition to apportionment of Entertainment Tax. A high school named after Sir M. Visveswaraiah was started by the board at Konena Agrahara.

The Factorie's contribution to the board Rs. 25,000 annually in 1944 was raised subsequently. The board was receiving a sum of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 5,920 from 1952-53 as grants from the HAL and the BEML respectively in lieu of tax per year. The permanent staff employed by the board is 56 including 33 Poura Karmikas. The income and expenditure of the board during 1961-62 was Rs. 1.52 lakhs and Rs. 1.13 lakhs respectively. The income and expenditure of the board for some recent years was as follows: The figures in the brackets indicate the expenditure and amount is in lakhs of Rs. 1978-79: 5.09 (5.63); 1980-81: 4.98 (5.00); 1982-83: 8.98 (8.06); 1984-85: 19.29 (18.22); 1986-87: 17.34 (20.40); and 1987-88: 27.40 (22.38).

N.A.C. Krishnarajapuram

In order to cope up with increasing demand for better civic amenities, a Notified Area Committee was constituted for Krishnarajapura in October 1980 replacing the Village Panchayath of K.R. Puram in accordance with the provisions of Section 349 (4) of Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964. This NAC was specially constituted in order to facilitate the development of industrial area of Indian Telephone Industries and other industries of K.R. Puram. The area of operation of NAC is about 10 sq.km comprising of 10 villages like K.R. Puram, Kowdenahalli, Devasandra, Basavanapura, Seegehalli, Sonuathammanahalli etc. with a total population of 27,830. The number of residential houses in K.R. Puram in 1981 was 3,999 and house tax payable was 6.43 lakhs.

Elections are not held to N.A.C. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore City District is the present Administrator. Earlier to the appointment of the Administrator, the Secretary, B.D.A. used to be the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee. The Committee also consists of one representative from I.T.I. factory, the local M.L.A. and two non-official nominated members.

Among other things *mohatarfa* tax is the main source of income to the Committee. Since the formation of N.A.C., protected tap water is being supplied to the town drawn from borewells. An augmentation scheme was taken up in 1988-89 at an expense of Rs. 8 lakhs. At present, daily about 60,000 gallons of water is being distributed which works out to 20 gallons per house per day. During 1988, there were 481 private and 20 public taps as against 300 and 35 respectively in 1983. There are 27 Poura Karmikas for the upkeep of the town. The total length of roads managed by the N.A.C. was 95 km in 1989 and major portion being mud roads of 70 km. Electricity was supplied in the area by about 1957. There were about 3,900 domestic and 870 street light connections in 1989.

The area also has five slums, covering about 1,300 huts spread over in an area of four sq.km. Of these slums one has been cleared by the Slum Board. The actual expenditure made by the civic authority on several welfare oriented schemes for the SC/ST communites out of the 18% reserved budget, accounted to Rs. 1.02 lakhs, Rs. 99,973 and Rs. 84,583 for the years 1988-89, 1987-88 and 1986-87 respectively.

The developmental expenditure incurred by the N.A.C. on some major heads during 1988-89 and 1985-86 were as follows (The figures in the bracket are meant for 1985-86) Public Works: 1.50 lakhs (1.49); Water Supply: 2.30 (00.92); Sanitation: 00.54 (00.13); Lighting: 2.02 (1.29); and Establishment: 7.20 (3.37). N.A.C. was sanctioned a grant of Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 25,000 during 1984-85 and 1985-86 for the purpose of town development works. The entertainment tax apportionment availed by the N.A.C. for 1986-87 and 1987-88 accounted to Rs. 1.22 and 1.21 lakhs respectively. The income and expenditure of the N.A.C. for some recent years in terms lakhs of Rs. is as given below: (The figures in the brackets reveal expenditure). 1980-81: 2.87 (1.05); 1982-83: 16.87 (12.08); 1984-85: 22.57 (19.45); 1986-87: 8.27 (8.16); 1987-88: 30.58 (30.00); and 1988-89: 30.65 (29.01).

Bangalore Development Authority

The erstwhile City Improvement Trust Board constituted for Bangalore City in accordance with the provisions of the City of Bangalore Improvement Act 1945, was reconstituted and re- organised as Bangalore Development Authority on the models of Delhi Development Authority (DDA), under the B.D.A. Act 1976, with effect from 17-1-1976 with the twin objectives of proper planning and development of Bangalore Metropolitan Area. When the C.I.T.B. was formed it consisted of eleven members and of them seven were appointed by the Government including the Chairman and the remaining four were elected from the Bangalore City Municipal Council. The tenure of office of the members was for a period of three years. The City drainage work which were under the administrative control of the director of public health were transferred to C.I.T.B. An outlay of Rs. 2.14 lakhs was incurred on underground drainage work in the City.

The first housing scheme to be taken up by the C.I.T.B. was at Kumara Park West Extension, where about 103 houses for low income group were constructed. The cost of each house ranged between Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 12,000 including the cost of the site (1945-46). Similarly, the first industrial suburb to be inaugurated was Rajajinagar in july 1949. Increased developmental activities of the Board also resulted in the increase of income and expenditure of the board both revenue and capital. The income and expenditure of the board accounted to Rs. 33.76 lakhs and Rs. 27.77 lakhs respectively during 1948-49 and it increased to Rs. 206.77 lakhs and Rs. 215.35 lakhs respectively during 1966-67. The B.D.A. is expected to ensure the development of Bangalore Metropolitan Area in an orderly manner by preventing unhealthy and unregulated growth and also to provide basic civic amenities to the citizens. The authority works on the basis of no profit and no loss. Among other things, the main functional activities of B.D.A. are the acquisition of land, planning and development of layouts with construction of roads, bridges, surface drains, extension of civic amenities like parks, open spaces, water supply, U.G.D., street lights, and to extend other amenities like markets, hospitals, schools, etc., in the areas under its control as extended by any other municipality. The present authority comprises the Chairman with three whole time members *viz.*, Engineer Member, the Town Planner Member and Finance Member, in addition to 16 part-time members including official and non- official member. The Commissioner is the Chief executive officer of the authority.

Some of the on-going layout development schemes undertaken by the B.D.A. are as follows: Sarakki Layout approved in 1969 for Rs. 399.50 lakhs which envisaged the acquisition of 741 acres of land to form about 4,049 sites. Till 1985-86, 5,693 sites were formed. BSK II Stage was approved in 1964 for Rs. 144.88 lakhs with a provision for acquiring 580 acres to form about 4,185 sites. The layout formation is mostly completed. Raja Mahal Vilas II Stage was sanctioned during 1978, at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.40 crores. In addition to general sites, about 547 sites for NRI were formed here under Dollar scheme. The Kumaraswamy Layout (1978) covers an area of 274 acres and about 4,220 sites have been formed.

The other layouts taken up for development include the extensions like Timber Yard II Stage (1980), B.T.M. (1703 acres), Nagarbhavi Stage I (1984) covering 610 acres, Nagarbhavi Stage II, Nandini Layout, (1978) covering 786 acres, Chandra Layout, Old Madras Road-Banaswadi Road layout (1974), Hennur Road-Banaswadi Road (1978), East of NGEF covering 875 acres, etc. Banashankari III Stage was formed during 1985 covering an area of 1305 acres, where about 4,839 sites were formed. The on-going schemes also include further extension of old layouts like Mahalakshmi Layout, Matadahalli, etc.

The total number of house sites distributed by the B.D.A. during the decade 1978-79 to 1988-89 were accounted to 40,028 (except for the years 1980-81). The highest number was during 1987-88 i.e., 16,485 sites, followed by 1984-85 (5,836 sites). The number distributed during 1988-89 was 4,655. During 1988-89, the works relating to as many as 14 new layouts were sanctioned by the Government, covering an area of 10,583 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 49,079.79 lakhs. The total number of house sites proposed in the above (14) approved extensions was 1,03,576.

Houses are also constructed and allotted by the B.D.A. under different schemes. So far, the number of houses constructed and allotted by the B.D.A. under the HUDCO norms were 4,845 and 4,772 respectively while the number under self-financing housing scheme (S.F.H.S. Rules) were 2,636 and 2,607 respectively. The houses under S.F.H.S. are located at Rajmahal Vilas, Nandini Layout and B.T.M. layout. B.D.A. has constructed six commercial complexes at Indiranagar (estimated cost Rs. 118.60 lakhs), Koramangala (estimated cost 61 lakhs), Austin Town (Rs.20 lakhs), BSK. II (Rs. 36.30 lakhs), Magadi Road Chord Road (Rs. 21.34 lakhs) and R.T. Nagar (Rs. 25 lakhs) and two complexes are under construction at Kallahalli (Rs.17 lakhs) and Domlur (27 lakhs).

To ease the traffic congestion within the city limits, the authority has taken up the construction of Ring roads of 100' width outside the city limits connecting all major roads. This project has been undertaken by the B.D.A. as self-financing project. The length of outer ring road will be about 62.1 km. out of this 20 km. length have been completed in Southern part of the City passing through BSK. II, Sarakki, Koramangala, Indiranagar upto old Madras Road., another 15.22 km. is under progress. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 80 crores.

During 1988-89, as many as 45 slums were under the supervision of the B.D.A. where basic civic amenities like street lights, water supply connection and public toilets have been provided. In many slum areas community halls have also been constructed out of 18% reserved budget meant for ameliorative measures of the SC/ST communities. During 1988-89 the budget allotted for these measures was Rs. 100 lakhs as against 62 lakhs in the previous year. During 1988-89, the number of sites allotted to weaker sections at 50% of the usual rates were 823 and another 1,150 were meant for the economically weaker sections whose annual income did not exceed Rs. 6,000. In the same year, another 2,000 sites of smaller dimension (20' x 30') were notified (second instalment) to mark the birth centenary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. These sites were allotted at 25% of the sital value and another 1,401 were allotted to the slum dwellers.

The B.D.A. provides electric street lights in respect of 48 layouts. The total number of street light points of all categories provided in 1988-89 accounted to 5,940. During the year 1988-89, the number of corner and intermediate stray sites were auctioned by the B.D.A. realising an amount of Rs. 18.59 crores.

The B.D.A. is also the planning authority for Bangalore Metropolitan area and the town planning section of the B.D.A. is entrusted with the main functions like preparation of Development plan of Bangalore Metropolitan area, preparation of BDA extensions/schemes for residential, commercial and industrial uses, allotment of C.A. sites, allotment of bulk lands, conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purpose etc., in addition to approval of private layouts, issue of trade licences etc.

The comprehensive Development Plan prepared by BDA upto 2001 A.D. for an estimated population of 70 lakhs was approved by the Government in 1984. The area for which comprehensive development has been drawn up totals to 1279 sq.km. and a major part of this area has been ear marked for Green Belt which measures about 839.72 sq.km. or 65.39% of the total extent. According to the plan, the lands in green Belt area are to be used only for agriculture, gardens, orchards, nurseries and forest. The plan also includes six Regional Parks, covering a total area of 1,500 hectares. The Regional Parks proposed are (1) The east of Ideal Home Colony park (2) Hebbal Tank park (3) HMT-BEL Area Park, (4) Madiwala Tank Park (5) White Field Industrial area and (6) South of J.P. Nagar Park. BDA has introduced several incentive schemes for voluntary surrender of lands by the land owners. It is reported that unauthorised construction on the land acquired by BDA for its schemes have become serious problem for the BDA. It is reported that as on 1-4-1989, out of 19,743 acres of land notified for acquisition by BDA, only 12,428 acres have been acquired and the remaining could not be acquired because of growing unauthorised constructions.

HOUSING

Like other Metropolitan towns, Bangalore is also facing the serious problem of growing scarcity of housing inspite of the efforts of number of agencies engaged to ease the housing problem. The agencies engaged to ease the housing problem are the Government, Co-operative Housing Societies, Corporation, the Bangalore Development Authority, and the Housing Board, Public Companies like HUDCO, H.D.F.C. and Canfin Home programme launched by the Canara Bank, etc. Some of the public sector undertakings like the H.M.T., B.E.L., I.T.I., H.A.L., etc., have provided quarters to their employees to a certain extent. Bangalore City Corporation has also provided certain quarters to its Poura Karmikas and other employees. The Government Departments like the P & T., L.I.C., R.B.I., Police, KSRTC., Health, etc., have also provided quarters to their employees in addition to the

quarters provided by the State Government. The State Government has also constructed about 1849 quarters so far at different places in Bangalore City for its employees/officers.

The location of Government Quarters is as follows. Jeevanbhimanagar 732 quarters (1976), KGS Quarters at Thimmenahalli 54 (1977), M.S. Quarters at Lalbagh-Siddapur 60 (1975-76), Jayanagar 18 (1976). In 1970 for the purpose of Class IV employees 360 Multistoreyed quarters were built at Wilson Garden. The number of Government quarters built at Vasanthanagar and Jayamahal are 59 and 53 respectively. At Rajajinagar under RHS 216 'D' type quarters were built. Yelahanka new Township has 170 Government quarters built for economically weaker section and low income group during 1978-79. The number of quarters for the VIPS and other dignitaries are reported as 127 which also include the Government Guest houses viz., Kumara Krupa, Sudarshan etc.

Housing Board

The Karnataka State Housing Board established in 1956 is the successor of Labour Housing Corporation. The Board undertakes various housing schemes both in the Urban and Rural areas of the district under the State Plan Scheme with the financial assistance from the HUDCO. Since inception (1956), upto the end of March 1970, the total number of houses constructed by the Board under different categories of income and housing schemes were 14,522 comprising of 5,146 houses under subsidised industrial housing scheme under State Sector and 3,924 houses for employers' Sector. The number of houses built by the Board during the above period under subsidised rental housing scheme, low income group and middle income group were accounted to 2,460, 2,365 and 627 respectively within the limits of the Metropolitan region.

At Present, K.H.B., No.1 Metropolitan Division Yelahanka formed in 1984 exercises the control over the areas of City district with a number of Sub-divisions formed at different places to streamline the construction activities. Board's activities in City district are mostly concentrated at Yelahanka where massive house building and other construction activities are undertaken by the board by opening its three sub-divisions in the new township. The board has opened a sub-division at Koramangala to build about 480 quarters for the police. There is one more sub-division at Agrahara Dasarahalli. The Board's activities undertaken at Yelahanka-mainly include development works of new township, construction of shopping complex, construction of 117 HIG (high income group), 66 MIG, formation of layout for construction of 208 HIG houses under-self finance system, completion of 314 LIG, 99 MIG, 12 HIG and 234 Economically Weaker Sections' houses, etc. at the Metropolitan area. In addition to 480 police quarters at Koramangala, the board has constructed 49 HIG, 20 MIG houses at Agrahara Dasarahalli, 35 HIG and 13 HIG houses were constructed at Kengeri and Koramangala respectively. The total number of houses constructed in Bangalore, Metropolitan area from its inception upto March 1985 were 12,572 buildings.

A survey conducted by the Government of Mysore from the Department of Economic Development and Planning, Bangalore, 1946, reveals an interesting account about the housing problems of Bangalore City and conditions of dwelling. According to the survey out of 48,606 families in Bangalore, 19,732 were living in the houses in an area less than 100 sq. feet and another 17,261 families were living in an area between 100 and 300 sq.feet. Only about 4,000 families had a floor area between 300 to 500 sq. feet. Most of the families reside in ill built, ill-ventilated and back-to-back houses under condition which was not conducive to healthy living. The reasons attributed by the survey for this unhealthy living condition is due to migration of people to Banglore in large number specially after the II World War. A survey also quotes that the dwelling condition in places like C & M station and in other cities like Mysore and K.G.F. were far better because of their limited growth when compared to Bangalore. It is also revealed that the C & M station embarked upon regular programme building Municipal houses over two decades ago for letting out to the poor at very low rents. In order to improve housing and Town Planning a special Committee was appointed and designs of houses were prepared. According to the suggestion of the Committee, a seperate area was earmarked for locating Industrial establishments outside the heart of the City. Accordingly, a number of industrial suburbs were sanctioned.

Experimental-cum-Demonstration of House building

In order to ease the problem of rural housing by reducing the cost of construction by adopting innovative techniques in the use of building materials, labour finance and management, etc. Government of India established five rural housing wings in five centres including Bangalore for the purpose of research, investigation, training demonstration and extension work etc. in 1958.

The Bangalore Wing which functions in collaboration with the State Governments of Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Pondicherry is located in the University Visveswaraya College of Engineering. The main objectives of the institution are to train the personnel engaged in rural housing scheme and conduct research on indigenous materials of construction and to construct experimental-cum-demonstration houses as extension techniques. The Ministry of Housing, Government of India will finance for construction of experimental houses in selected villages served by the wing. Bangalore Wing has so far constructed 15 experimental-cum-demonstration houses in different villages *viz.*, (1) Suradhenupura, (2) Sondekoppa, (3) K. Narayanapura and (4) Marenahalli. The cost of construction of these houses in 1962 was Rs. 2,375 per house with the plinth area of 500 sq.ft. constructed at Suradhenupura village. By 1973, the cost of each house ranged between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,700 with the built area ranging between 351 sq.ft. to 485 sq.ft. respectively, constructed at Sondekoppa village.

Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board

Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board was constituted in 1964 by the State Government under the State legislation. Among other things, the main functional activities of the Board are to provide water supply and to make arrangements for the sewerage and disposal of sewage in the existing and developing region of the Bangalore Metropolitan area. The Board can also undertake investigation of water source, preparation and implementation of plans and schemes of water for domestic purpose within the Metropolitan limits. The board is expected to function on the principles of no loss and no profit basis. The area of operation of the board 70 sq.km. in 1964 and it now covers 500 sq.km. of Metropolitan region.

Before the formation of the Board, the City Corporation was responsible for the supply of water. In the Cantonment area water supply was maintained by the Corporation and in the city area it was maintained by the P.W.D. But, the cost of maintenance was charged to the Corporation which was purchasing water in bulk from the P.W.D. The headwork was under the control of Government. From 1961 August, the entire system of distribution excepting the headwork was transferred to Bangalore City Corporation and this was handed over to B.W.S.S.B. in 1964.

The Board is authorised by the Government to enforce the Bangalore Water Supply Regulation 1965 and the Bangalore Sewerage Regulation 1974. There are as many as 57 Regulations in respect of Water supply, and 19 Regulations in respect of Sewerage. The above Regulations have come into force from 1-4-1965 and 1-5-1974 respectively. The Bangalore water supply and Sewerage Rules 1964 and Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Regulation 1965 are the two principal Regulations enforced by the Board.

After successfully completing the Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage I and II, it has now taken up augmentation scheme Stage III. The financial assistance to Cauvery Water supply scheme by the State Government was of Rs. 2,629 lakhs (1964-65 to 1975-76) and the loan assistance from L.I.C. was Rs. 700 lakhs. The financial assistance of the State Government for the II Stage was of Rs. 1,975 lakhs and that of L.I.C. being Rs. 4,288 lakhs.

The III Stage is taken up at the cost of Rs. 240 crores., which is expected to bring additional 270 MLD (million litre per day) of water from the Cauvery source, which is pumped to Bangalore from Torekadanahalli which is about 98 km. from Bangalore. Even after completing stage III of Cauvery Water Supply Scheme the standard supply of 200 LPCD cannot be met due to the fast growth rate of Bangalore in recent decades. It is proposed to augment the supply by another 540 MLD of water by tapping the Cauvery by taking up IV stage at an estimated cost of Rs. 490 crores. There are as many as 30 ground level reservoirs and 31 over-head tanks with a total storage capacity of 104.42 M.G. as in 1988 as against 39 reservoirs (19 ground level and 20 O.H.T) with storage capacity of 60.22 M.G. upto 1978. In 1988, on an average, quantity of water supply per day was 98 M.G.D. which worked out to 70 LPCD (Litre per day per capita). The corresponding figures for 1981 were 60 M.G.D. and 102 LPCD.

In 1988, the number of domestic tap connections within the Bangalore Metropolitan region were 1.89 lakhs as against 1.18 lakhs in 1981. The number of public taps was 4,685 (1988). In addition to public taps, the board has also drilled 1414 borewells during 1982 to 1986. The revenue receipts and expenditure of the board during 1986-87 were accounted to Rs. 2,280.69 lakhs and Rs. 3,059.93 lakhs respectively. The corresponding figures for 1980-81 were Rs. 1,229.00 lakhs and Rs. 1,360.00 lakhs respectively. The amount of water supply charges paid to the Board by the agencies like Municipal Corporation, Government and Public Sector undertakings together was accounted to Rs. 66.75 lakhs (1987-88).

In order to have an effective control and better service, the administrative jurisdiction of the board is further divided into 8 water supply sub-divisions, 32 water supply service stations, four sanitary sub divisions and 26 sanitary service stations. Under the Cauvery water supply scheme stage III water is conveyed through pipe lines of 1750 mm. diametre for a distance of 80 km and to a height of nearly 500 metres by pumping in three stages, the pumping stations being located at Torekadanahalli, Harohalli and Tataguni. The water is pumped to height of 160 to 170 mtrs. at each pumping station. Action is also being taken by the board for providing U.G.D. The extent of area covered under U.G.D. at present is about 260 sq km.

The board consists of five official members and two non-official members including Chairman. The tenure of office of the members is three years. There are technical and consultative committees to guide the board. The total staff employed by the board was 3,340 in 1988. The administrative complex (Cauvery Bhavan) Stage I (ground plus five storeys) of the board was constructed in 1973 at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 lakhs. Stage II of the complex- construction of four floors-was completed in 1980 at an estimated cost of Rs. 42.50 lakhs. The income (revenue receipts) and expenditure (Revenue expenditure) of the Board for some recent years was as follows: The figures are in crores and the figures in the brackets indicate the expenditure. 1977-78: 8.33 (7.81); 1979-80: 12.48 (9.45); 1981-82: 12.19 (13.59); 1983-84: 16.66 (21.44); 1985-86: 21.27 (26.82); and 1986-87: 22.80 (30.56).

B.M.R.D.A.

With a view to planning, co-ordinating and supervising the orderly development of the areas within the Bangalore Metropolitan Region (comprising of Bangalore Rural and Urban districts and Malur Taluk of Kolar District) Bangalore Metropolitan Regional Development Authority, a high power advisory authority was legally constituted in December 1987 in accordance with the provisions of B.M.R.D. Authority Act 1985.

Among other things, the main functional activities of the authority as mentioned in sections 9 and 10 of the Act, include carrying out the survey of the area, preparation of structure plan and its implementation and co-ordinating the

activities among the different agencies, like the B.D.A., City Corporation, BWSSB, KSCB, KEB, KSTRC etc., being the constitutents of the authority who are expected to streamline and co-ordinate the various Urban Development Schemes. So far, BMRDA has taken up the works/projects like preparation of the structure plan, which defines the broad conceptualisation of growth areas to be developed, study on Metropolitan Management, and Bangalore Urban Transport Project (expected to cost Rs.200 crores) to be taken up under the World Bank assistance). A budget of Rs. 200 lakhs were earmarked to BMRDA during the 7th Plan out of which Rs. 25 lakhs was provided for the year 1989-90 for administrative expenses. The Authority headed by the State Chief Minister as Chairman, and Minister in charge of Urban Development as Vice-Chairman comprises in all 19 members representing various public utility service agencies like BWSSB, KEB, Housing Board, Slum Clearance Boad, KSRTC and Town Planning, and the Metropolitan Commissioner acts as Member Secretary.

LOCAL BOARDS

In the princely Mysore, local boards for areas other than municipal limits were constituted as early as in 1862, together with the municipal bodies for the urban areas. They were entrusted with the task of undertaking various developmental works specially in providing rural communication, health and sanitation, education facilities, etc. These institutions before getting a statutory footing in 1902 under the provisions of Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902, were called as Local Fund Circles constituted for each revenue district presided over by Chief Revenue Officer of the district. They comprised seven non-official members (six land owners and one Inamdar) and officials like Senior Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer, Civil Surgeon and all Amildars of the taluks. In the beginning Local Fund Circle had limited powers to spend upto Rs. 500 for village roads. The main sources of revenue of the District Fund Circles in 1871-72 were plough tax, local cess at the rate of one anna in a rupee of the land assessment in a settled taluk and half anna in unsettled taluks as well as half anna upon the collection realised from Sayer, Abkari, forest produce, coffee halat, salt pan, etc.

Of the total collections, 24% were appropriated to education for support of village schools and 76% were credited to Local Fund Account of the district for other general developmental expenses. The incidence of taxation of land revenue in Bangalore district for 1871-72 was 0.94% which was raised to 1.47% by 1901.02. The Act of 1902 was the first Local Boards Act which replaced the Local Fund Circles that functioned under the executive orders for the period of nearly four decades (1862-1902). The new Act (1902) had also made a provision for constituting Taluk Boards on the lines of District Boards for each revenue taluk. Accordingly, 10 Taluk Boards and the District Board were constituted for Bangalore district. The District Boards headed by the Deputy Commissioners comprised senior district officers of the departments of Revenue, Medical Relief, Engineering and Education in addition to many non-official members appointed by the Government. The Taluk Boards had 12 members each. The main sources of income of the District Board remained the same as in the case of Local Fund Circles and some taxes were newly added to match the resources for growing developmental activities and were performing the same functions of Local Fund Circles with liberal powers to spend for developmental activities. The term of office of non-official members of the Board was three years and they used to meet not less than four times a year. During 1911-12, action was taken to amend Local Boards Regulations to empower the district boards including Bangalore to impose Railway Cess to facilitate the development of Mysore Railways. In 1915, when Bangalore District Board was reconstituted, it had 25 members and of them, seven were *ex-officios*, 10 non-officials elected from Taluk Development Boards and the remaining eight were government nominees. The total income and expenditure of the board for 1914- 15 amounted to Rs. 1.18 lakhs and Rs. 1.21 lakhs respectively. Of the major portion Rs. 69,250 was cess on land revenue at the rate of one *anna* per rupee.

In 1918, major changes were introduced in the structure and the *modus operandi* of Local Boards in view of the government accepting the recommendations of separate committees of 1914-15 headed by M. Kantharaj Urs and C. Srinivas Iyengar so as to make these institutions more successful and active. According to Local Boards Act of 1918, the establishment of Village Panchayats with more powers was made possible and representation was given to important communities on District and Taluk Boards. In the meanwhile, in 1916, government had sanctioned a scheme for holding annual conferences at the district and taluk levels to discuss the priorities of development of the area to streamline the functioning of these boards. After 1918, the resources of the district boards improved considerably by additional allotment from local cess and assignment of *mohatarfa* collected in non- panchayat areas. Under the 1918 regulations, local boards were also entrusted with certain non-obligatory functions like irrigation, drinking water, industrialisation and promotion of agriculture.

In 1919, as a part of National Policy, control of government on local boards was further relaxed. In 1919-20, the strength of Bangalore district board was raised to 45, and of them, 2/3 were elected by Taluk Boards, selected Municipal Councils, Inamdars and recognised associations in the district. The Deputy Commissioner continued as an *ex-officio* President of the Board and the Vice-President was to be an elected *non-official*. From 1924 onwards, Presidents of the Boards used to be an elected non- officials. The income and expenditure of the Bangalore Local Board from 1918-19 to 1922-23 were as follows. The figures in the brackets indicate the expenditure. 1918-19; Rs. 59,699 (Rs. 8,780); 1919-20: Rs. 80,673 (Rs. 41,200); 1920-21: Rs. 90,303 (Rs. 52,457); 1921-22: Rs. 65,130 (Rs. 22,600); and 1922-23 Rs. 87,235(Rs. 36,601).

Abolition of Taluk Boards

The Regulation of 1927 abolished Taluk Boards enabling the District Boards to devote their attention to the development of larger local interest in the district

and the Panchayats too lost their control of supervision from District Boards and were brought under control of Taluk Amildars. During 1928-29, the franchise and right of contesting elections was extended to women, while under 1918 Regulation, there was a provision for nomination of women in each of the district board.

After passing of the Elementary Education Act in 1930, the management control and financing of elementary education was entrusted to Local Boards from July 1931. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer who was subordinate to Deputy Commissioner was responsible for the administration of sanitation in the district. Of the 2,479 villagers in the then district, 1,546 had been brought under village sanitation rules in 1930. By 1924, the Boards were allowed to have elected Presidents and Vice- Presidents. The term of office of the Board members was four years. During 1940-1950, further developments were marked by the greater efforts to place rural local bodies in particular on sound footing, more democratic and closely associated with developmental works like hobli drive (1942), training of rural workers (Gramasevakas) etc. were introduced through the executive orders. During the post-Independence period conserted efforts were made through the legislative processes to make these bodies more dynamic and responding to the local needs. Accordingly, in 1949-50 and in 1953-54, two important committees were set up headed by V. Venkatappa and D.H. Chandrashekaraiah respectively to suggest improvement upon the organisational structure of local self-government bodies. The recommendations of Venkatappa Committee were embodied in Mysore Village Panchayats and District Board Act 1952 which had suggested for two-tier rural-oriented District Boards comprising of members indirectly elected by Panchayats, but no action was taken to conduct elections and the District Boards of earlier set up ceased to function from 1st March 1954, after having served for nearly more than five decades (1902-1954).

D.H. Chandrashekaraiah Committee of 1953 was asked to examine the question of desirability or otherwise of continuing District Boards with new structure as suggested by Venkatappa Committee and the question of re-starting of Taluk Boards abolished in 1927 and other related issues. The Committee in its report (1954) though had recommended for continuation of District Boards and Taluk Boards, had suggested the different ratios of elected members in the board from different constituent units like Taluk Development Boards, Village Panchayats and Town Municipal Councils. The special feature of the recommendation was that a three-tier linked District Board involving the urban bodies also as constituents of the District Board. But these recommendations could not be implemented in view of the State Reorganisation in 1956.

After 1956

The Reorganisation of the State compelled the need for enactment of codified, uniform and more comprehensive new legislation to govern local self-government institutions to serve more effectively with the launching of socio-economic developmental programmes both by the State and the Central Governments during the post-planning period. Accordingly, three-tier linked socio- economic development-oriented local self-government bodies comprising of Village Panchayats, Taluk Boards and District Development Council were ushered in by an enactment known as Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959 with effect from 1st November 1960, replacing all other earlier legislations of different integrated areas of Karnataka. During 1959-60, the income and expenditure of the out-going Bangalore District Board under the administrative control were accounted to Rs. 13.77 lakhs and Rs. 20.82 lakhs respectively.

The District Development Council

The District Development Council for Bangalore district was first constituted in 1960, in the place of former District Board in accordance with the provisions of K.V.P. and L.B. Act of 1959. It was an advisory body at the district level under the new set-up headed by the Deputy Commissioner. The main functions of the District Development Council were of supervision, guidance and co-ordination of developmental activities implemented by the Taluk Boards, Town Panchayats and the Village Panchayats. This body comprised the Presidents of Taluk Development Boards, offical members of various development departments in the district including the Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Legislative Council and some nominated members. But in respect of Bangalore City District there is an organisation, the DRDS headed by the Special Deputy Commissioner (Development) which started functioning in October 1986, to monitor all developmental schemes since there is no Zilla Parishad for the City district. (Now, the District Development Councils are replaced by the Zilla Parishads in other districts).

Taluk Development Boards

Taluk Development Boards as subordinate institutions, endowed with rural developmental activities first came into being in Princely Mysore in 1902 on similar lines with District Boards, for each revenue taluk or sub-taluk and were headed by the Assistant Commissioners. These boards had 12 members, of whom four used to be ex-officios, five elected and the rest nominated. These boards were expected to meet atleast six times in a year. According to Village Panchayat and Local Boards Act of 1918 which replaced the 1902 Act, the proportion of elected members in these boards increased considerably, giving representation to important communities and independent powers were given to Taluk Development Boards. In 1918-19, the strength of each taluk board (10) viz., Bangalore, Hoskote, Anekal, Dodballapur, Devanahalli, Nelamangala, Channapatna, Closepet (sub-taluk), Kankanhalli and Magadi with the exception of Bangalore taluk was raised to 16 and in the case of Bangalore taluk, it was 20 and half the number of members were elected, the electorates being land-holders, Inamdars and selected village

Panchayats. The Presidents in the case of Bangalore and Closepet taluk boards were Assistant Commissioners and in case of other taluks Amildars, who were assisted by the elected non-official Vice-Presidents, whereas in the case of Bangalore Taluk Board, the Amildar used to be Vice- President. Consequent on the government accepting the recommendations of the Second Local Self-Government Conference held in 1923, Taluk Boards were abolished in 1927. However, there was a provision to appoint taluk committee by District Local Boards whenever it was found necessary.

Revival of Taluk Boards

After a lapse of 33 years, Taluk Boards were once again revived by the new State in 1960 by enacting the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959 under three-tier linked Panchayat Raj Institutions. According to 1959 Act, eleven Taluk Development Boards, one each for a revenue taluk were constituted in 1960 covering the area excluding the municipal limits. The number of elected members of each board was fixed to be between 15 and 19 on the basis of population *i.e.* less than one lakh and one lakh and above, respectively with a provision for reservation of seats for women and SC/ST sections. The legislators elected from the taluk were to be *ex-officio* members of the Board. The Block Development Officers functioned as the Chief Executive Officers. Since their inception in 1960 and thereafter, three elections were held to these bodies and the latest was in 1978 and thereafter from 1983 they were administered by the Administrators. All the Taluk Development Boards in the district together had 152 members including 49 reserved seats. They were abolished in 1983 in view of introduction of Zilla Parishads, Mandal Panchayats and Taluk Panchayat Samithis.

Taluk Development Boards were empowered to supervise and guide the functions of Town Panchayats and Village Panchayats under their control. Among other things, the main functional activities entrusted to Boards were formation of roads, sinking of drinking water wells, minor irrigation works, providing civic amenities, etc. including implementation of economic development programmes of the State and Central Governments. The Taluk Development Boards were eligible for annual grant of an amount equal to 50% of the land revenue collection of the taluk concerned in addition to Government assingning an amount equal to 10% of the land revenue collection for spending for special purposes. Boards were also empowered to levy certain specified duties. All the proceeds of land revenue collections of the area were divided between Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats at the ratio of 60 : 40 respectively. Since 1987, Taluk Development Boards have been replaced by Taluk Panchayat Samithis. Tables indicating the taluk-wise income and expenditures of the Taluk Development Boards for 1986-87 are appended at the end of the Chapter. For the purpose of illustration, T.D.B. Anekal has been reviewed in the following paragraphs.

T.D.B. Anekal

In accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, the Taluk Development Board for Anekal Taluk was constituted in 1960. In 1981, the area coming under the administrative jurisdiction of the T.D.B. excluding the Municipal limits of Anekal was 535 sq.km. with a population of 1,46,273. The number of residential houses in the taluk excluding Anekal Municipal limits was 28,905. The number of village panchayats functioning under the control of T.D.B. were 50, and of them three were independent panchayats *viz.*, Attibele, Jigani and Dommasandra and the rest (47) were group panchayats. The total number of V.P. members were 665 including 189 reserved seats meant for SC/ST groups and women. The number of habited villages in the taluk are 209. The latest elections to the T.D.B. were held in 1978 and it was reconstituted for the period of five years with 19 members including eight seats reserved, six for SC/ST groups and two for women. In 1983, the tenure of office of the elected body ceased and thereafter it is being administered by the administrator.

In view of the introduction of the Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats all over the State, the former TDBs were replaced by Taluk Panchayat Samithis, but in the City district former TDBs continue to function since Zilla Parishad is not constituted for the City district and the boards continue to exist under the control of the administrator without an elected body. The developmental expenditure incurred by the board (consolidated) during the period of five years 1978-79 to 1982-83 (during the period of elected body) under different heads were as follows: maintenance and construction of roads (1979-80 and 1981-82): Rs. 65,160; Public Health and Sanitation: 6,042; sinking of drinking water wells: 1,35,554; Minor Irrigation (repair of tanks): 11,435; Development of Agriculture: 11,287; Family Welfare: 25,704; while the expenditure made on the programme of the distribution of Janatha houses and house sites, and the amount expended for various ameliorative measures for the SC/ST Communities under the 18% reserved budget accounted to Rs. 20,381 and 2.35 lakhs respectively.

The developmental expenditure incurred by the board in recent years *i.e.*, 1987-88 under different heads were as follows: The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure for 1986-87: Maintenance of roads-Rs. 7,873 (33,137); Public Health and Sanitation-13,335 (86-87); Development of agriculture-19,837; Welfare of SC/ST under 18% reserved budget: 28,934 (75,833); Family Welfare-58,000 (13,000). The total length of roads maintained by the Board at present is 260.80 km. The board also maintains a child and women welfare centre at Muthanallur for the benefit of SC/ST communities out of 18% reserved budget. To improve its resources, the board has constructed shopping complexes at Sarjapur and Bannerughatta (during 1984-85 to 1986- 87) at an expenses of Rs. 43,000 and Rs. 67,786 respectively.

Since inception of the scheme (1973-74), upto the end of the scheme (1978-1979), the number of Janatha houses constructed by the T.D.B. were 580 at a cost of Rs. 111.60 lakhs; while the number of houses constructed with bank assistance scheme (1980- 81-82) were 184 at an expenditure of Rs. 5.08 lakhs. The number of houses constructed under low cost housing scheme (during 1976- 77 to 1987-88) were 811, expending Rs. 13.98 lakhs. Under the HUDCO scheme, the number of houses completed by the Board (during 1978-79 to 1987-88) were 2,413 at an expense of Rs. 74.58 lakhs. It is reported that the number of house sites distributed in Anekal taluk upto the end of March 1989 were 12,954. The income and expenditure of the 50 Village Panchayaths of the taluk during 1987-88 accounted to Rs. 5.48 lakhs and Rs. 4.80 lakhs respectively. During the next year, 1988-89, there was an increase in both income and expenditures, being Rs. 6.17 lakhs and Rs. 5.80 lakhs respectively.

The income and expenditure of the T.D.B. for some years during the last decade were as follows: The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure. The amount is in term of Rs. in lakhs.

1976-77: 6.54 (6.22); 1978-79: 8.72 (6.14); 1980-81: 6.79(6.65); 1982-83: 7.61 (7.96); 1984-85: 9.24 (6.62); 1986-87: 18.02 (15.16), 1987-88: 17.06 (7.22); 1988-89: 10.03 (15.53).

Village Panchayats

Much before the introduction of Village Panchayats as a basic unit of self-governing body at the grassroot level in the modern period, the sanitation aspect of villages was looked after by the health department under Village Sanitation Regulation of 1898 as applicable to the erstwhile Mysore State. After the introduction of Local Boards and Taluk Boards in 1902, the cluster of smaller villages with a population of 100 and above together were formed as Panchayats, also known as Unions under the District Boards Regulation No. 23. In 1914-15, Bangalore district had 23 such unions including Yelahanka, Kengeri, Begur, Jigani, Attibele, Sondekoppa and Tavarekere.

The introduction of Village Panchayat and Local Board Regulation of 1918 marked the beginning of constitution of regular village Panchayats on statutory footing. Accordingly, VPs. or group of villages with separate resources and a nominated Chairman were constituted. Some selected panchayats were endowed with powers to try some petty cases under the Village Courts, in addition to entrusting the work of forest panchayats, tank panchayats and also supervision over village elementary schools. Later in 1927, when Taluk Development Board was abolished, VPs, were placed under the direct control of Tahsildars who were given powers of control, inspection and supervision. Before the reorganisation of the State and thereafter till 1959, Village Panchayats in the district were governed according to the provisions of Mysore Village Panchayat and Local Board Act of 1952. During 1958-59, income and expenditure of all the VPs in the undivided

district were accounted to Rs. 74.57 lakhs and Rs. 25.73 lakhs respectively, the corresponding figures for the next year (1959- 60) were accounted to Rs. 67.23 lakhs and Rs. 24.63 lakhs respectively.

According to the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 which was in force till 1985, VPs were to be constituted for every revenue village or group of villages comprising a population of not less than 1,500 but not more than 10,000, with not less than 11 and not more than 19 directly elected members for the period of five years, with due reservation of seats for SC/ST communities and women. Every Village panchayat was expected to meet atleast once in every month. There was a provision for constituting four committees by election to have effective co- ordination in the administration. The Act had enlisted both obligatory and discretionary functions covering broad range of developmental activities. Under the 1959 Act, Village Panchayats were allotted 30% of the land revenue collections of the constituent villages and 10% of the same as discretionary grants for special purposes. These bodies were empowered to levy taxes on vacant lands, buildings, professions, trade, callings, etc. In case of Panchayats, having an annual income of more than Rs. 12,000 a separate Panchayat Secretary was to be appointed. In respect of other villages, village accountants were acting as secretaries. The latest elections to these village panchayats were held in 1978. As in March 1988, the City district had in all 187 Village Panchayats and their taluk-wise break-up was, Bangalore South 72, Bangalore North 65 and Anekal 50.

The Taluk-wise income and expenditure of the Village Panchayats in the District for the year 1988-89, were as given below. The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure. The amount is in terms of lakhs of rupees. Anekal : 6.17 (5.80); Bangalore North 42.55 (38.46); Bangalore South 48.10 (31.94)

Statement showing the Income of Taluk Development Boards in Bangalore District (Urban) for 1988-89.

Name of the Taluk Development Board.	Land Revenue assigned by Government	Rates and Taxes	Revenue derived from TDB properties and other sources.	Miscellaneous	Grants and Contributions	Debt head
Anekal	-	1,75,726	1,59,170	7,02,618	-	-
Bangalore South Taluk	1,35,000	75,10,000	10,70,000	44,250	75,000	33,45,000
Bangalore North Taluk	4,70,642	2,05,43,801	1,36,897	46,035	12,25,206	6,00,285

Statement showing the Expenditure of Taluk Development Boards in Bangalore District (Urban) for 1988-89.

Name of the Taluk Development Board.	General Administration. Sanitation	Public Works executed.	Public Health and	Civic amenities	Education.	Contributions and grants sanctioned.	Miscellaneous.	Debt head.
Anekal	1,90,500	6,66,883	12,000	39,889	5,500	-	4,38,905	2,00,000
Banashankari (Bangalore South Taluk)	4,83,600	67,31,000	28,000	1,99,500	5,000	2,93,500	2,83,500	14,86,000
Yelahanka (Bangalore North Taluk).	11,89,870	2,47,52,459	2,27,820	1,93,214	-	10,74,562	38,74,562	5,67,875

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Bangalore has grown to be one of the most notable centres of education, learning and cultural and literary activities in South India. Though only a centre of trade and industry at the beginning of this century, its importance as a centre of learning and culture has increased by leaps and bounds during the last four or five decades. The relegation of Mysore to the background in its importance as a cultural centre after the decline of royalty, Bangalore becoming the State capital of United Karnataka, the founding of centres of learning like the Indian Institute of Science, the Bangalore University and other such bodies and the opening of many Central Government Industries and Laboratories has attracted men and women of talent and erudition to this city not only from places far and near within Karnataka, but also from the nooks and corners of India. Quite a few great men and women from many parts of the World have stayed in Bangalore permanently (to mention one notable example, the great artist of Russian origin Dr. Svetoslav Roerich) or visited the place and stayed here for some months or years enriching its academic and cultural life. The local, the traditional, the modern or the modernist, the North Indian, the far Eastern or the Western, whether in learning or fine arts are flourishing in Bangalore. In music, the folk, the Carnatic, the Hindustani, the Western or the Pop has been nurtured by the city. In art, the traditional, the modern, the realist or the surrealist have their own patrons. In dance, not only the folk and the traditional, but also Manipuri, Odissi, Kuchipudi or Karnatak Schools have their own protagonists. Whether it is traditional learning in religion, philosophy, astrology or astronomy or in modern subjects like sociology, economics, astro-physics or aeronautics, the city has reckonable names claiming to be authoritative in the field. Literary activity in Sanskrit, Kannada, Telugu, Hindi, Urdu, English and even foreign languages like French or Persian flourish in Bangalore. This Chapter makes an effort to introduce the bright mosaic of the District's academic and cultural achievements. During the 20th Century, Bangalore

became a great centre of learning by having not only colleges in Arts, Science, Commerce, etc., but also in Agriculture, Engineering, Medicine and languages.

EDUCATION

Bangalore District region had many centres of learning right from the Ganga times. Of the many *agraharas* founded and scholars patronised by them, mention can be made of Ganga Sripurusha granting Attigundur to one scholar Rudrasharma Somayaji in 750 AD. (Nl 33). (*Agraharas* were settlements of scholarly brahmins). Begur (Bempur) also must have been an *agrahara* in Ganga times when its importance as a religious centre in those days is taken into account. Domlur in Bangalore city had an *agrahara* founded either by the Cholas or the Hoysalas. The Hoysalas founded *agraharas* at Jala (Vishnuvardhana Chaturvedi Mangala; Dv 59), Talegatur Shivanapura in 1292 (Bn 114 and 115), Halehalli in 1274 (An 46), Haradanahalli in 1265 (granted to 12 scholars; An 41), Jigani (already an *agrahara* in 1302; An 80), Shinginayakanahalli in 1305 (Bn 24), and Iggalur in c 1330 (An 62). Vijayanagara rulers also founded many such centres of learning such as Irumbiliyur (Ibbalur, mentioned in 1346 record of Dodda Kanale), Dyavasandra in 1376 (Bn 132), Hesaraghatta or Shivasamudra in 1532 (founded in the days of Emperor Achutaraya (Nl 31) or Turahalli in 1578 (Bn 16). The last named was founded by one Bammanayaka. The famous Kempapura Agrahara was founded by a prince of the Kempegowda family, Kempegowda II in 1597 in Bangalore itself. Bangalore city area subsequently came to have many *agraharas* patronising scholarly brahmins. It is difficult to know the date of their establishment and some of them were founded even during the later part of the 19th century and early part of the 20th century. They include Vibhutipura, Ulsoor, Seethapati Agrahara in Chamarajapet, Nanjamba Agrahara, Appajappa Agrahara, Ramachandra Agrahara, etc. The Kempapura Agrahara founded by Kempegowda II was by a land donation to 48 scholars and of whom one was a Vokkaliga called Veeresha, also a scholar.

Numerous places in this District have place names with the suffix *agrahara* to indicate they were once *agraharas,* but the date of their establishment cannot be ascertained in most of the cases. Thus Anekal taluk has Kannayakana Agrahara, Channena Agrahara, Marasuru Agrahara, Singena Agrahara, Harohalli (Village of Brahmins') etc. Bangalore North taluk similarly has villages called Agrahara, Agrahara Timmasandra, Gavi Agrahara, Medi Agrahara, etc., and Bangalore South Taluk Agara, Kalena Agrahara, Konnappana Agrahara, Rupena Agrahara, Sarakki Agrahara and Horamavu Agrahara. This list is made only on the basis of the name 'Agrahara'. Existing towns and villages too had Brahmapuris or streets of settlements of scholarly Brahmins.

The scholars in the *agraharas* were expected to engage themselves in *shatkarmas* or six fold duties, *viz., yajnya* (performing sacrifice), *yajana* (officiating as priests at such rites), *adhyayana* (engaging oneself in studies), *adhyapana* (teaching), *dana* (making gifts) and *prateegraha* (accepting gifts). What is important is that engaging oneself in studies required them to qualify themselves in 14 *vidyas* including the Vedas, Vedangas, literature, sciences and other branches of learning. Every *agrahara* ran schools and free hostels. The Veerashaiva Mathas also engaged themselves in academic pursuits by opening schools and free boarding houses. The rich and well-to-do engaged scholars to educate their children in their families. Some villages had scholars running private schools to teach three R's to the village children, collecting fees annually, especially at the time of the harvest. In many villages, the village school teacher was one of the 12 Ayagars during the 19th century. Tipu had encouraged opening of *maqtabs* for religious learning at the mosques wherever they were. The rich and the noble engaged teachers for their female children, and they were also taught music and dance. But the girls from poor families were married early, and had no chance of schooling.

Prior to the advent of the British, there were private village schools, run by Pantojis, and also Kooli Mathas. They taught Kannada and Marathi. These private schools were called pial schools. By and large, the Brahmins, traders and some craftsmen alone could care or afford to educate their children. A majority of peasants and craftsmen wished their children to assist them in their work.

Literacy

As per the 1901 census, the percentage of literacy in the Bangalore Civil and Military Stations was 31 among males and nine among females. In Bangalore city, it was 34% among males and four per cent among females. Compared to the 1891 census, there was a fall in the percentage of male literates by 29% and rise by 2½% of illiterates. In case of females, while the percentage fell of both illiterates and literates, the latter decreased in a greater proportion. This variation was due to the havoc of plague, forcing people to flee from their places. According to 1931 census, the percentage of literacy in the undivided district was 15% among males and 2.8% among females. The total literacy percentage in the Bangalore city was 30.8% and in Bangalore Civil and Military Stations it was 27.6%.

The census of 1941 showed that in Bangalore North taluk, for a total population of 88,897 persons, 11,653 (13%) were literates. The rate of male literacy was 21% and female literacy was 4.4%. Bangalore South taluk had a total of 8,104 (8.5%) literates for a total population of 95,118. Male literacy was 13.8% and female literacy was 2.5%. Anekal tq had a total population of 77,243 and out of that, 7,421 or 9.6% were total literates (15.9% males and 3.05% females). Bangalore city had a total population of 2,48,334; out of which 96,070 were literates. The total percentage of literacy was 38.6 (50.5% males and 25.4% females. There were 1,58,426 persons in Bangalore Civil and Military Stations; out of which, 60,142 or 37.8% were literates-among whom were 48.7% males and 26.1% females.

As per the details available from the 1951 census, Bangalore North taluk had a total of 41,344 literates for a total population of 1,60,273. The total literacy

percentage was 25.8 (37.8% males and 11.44% females). In Bangalore South taluk, 22,427 were total literates for a population of 1,44,437. Total literacy percentage was 15.9 (24.8% males and 6.3% females). Anekal taluk had a total population of 98,271 and total literates were 16,548 or 16.8%-of which, male literacy was 26.0% and female literacy was 7.4%. The taluk-wise percentage of literates in the district for three decades from 1961 to 1981 is given in the table (See addenda) ·

Beginning of Modern Education

Before the British system of education came into being, primary education was imparted by indigenous schools that were not administered by the Department of Education. Such schools were generally established under the patronage of some influential persons of a village and were held in places like verandahs of big houses, in village temples and *mantapas*. At the end of the course of one year, students were expected to learn recital of verses from *Jaimini Bharata* and *Amara kosha*, reading and writing of ordinary letters, tables of multiplication, money tables, weights and measures and simple rules of arithmetic. The government extended grants to these schools by 1895 and called them *Grama Pathashalas* or village elementay schools.

Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854 marked the era of systematic activity in the field of modern education. Based on this, the Judicial Commissioner Hon. Deveraux prepared a scheme of education for the Mysore State which was approved by the Government of India in 1857. The education department became a separate unit in 1866, headed by the Director of Public Instruction. The Rendition of 1881 brought in several changes in the Department of Education. The head-quarters of education was changed from Bangalore to Mysore in 1891. The post of Inspector General of Education was created in place of the Director of Public Instruction in 1895. Again in 1927, the head was redesignated as Director of Public Instruction. A Royal Ordinance passed in 1911 made primary education free. Primary education was transferred to local bodies like District Boards and Municipalities. It was resumed by the government in 1941. The Education Integration Advisory Committee constituted in 1957 evolved a uniform system of education for the whole state.

Pre-Primary Education

The scheme of Kindergarten was introduced into schools of general education in 1906 for which, Miss L.R. Latter, the Assistant Superintendent of the London School Board was appointed to train teachers in Kindergarten Principles and methods, nature study and school gardening. She commenced her work in 1907 at the Government Girls' School, Bangalore. But due to her sudden death in November 1907, Miss A. Williams, Lady Superintendent of the Siddicutta Mission Girls' School, Bangalore continued her work. Miss Z.R. Hart of Kolar Mission Girls' School also contributed a lot for the Kindergarten methods. A Model Infant School on Kindergarten lines was opened in Bangalore City in 1912. It was under the City

Municipality which met half its cost, the other half being recovered from school fees. In addition, regular Kindergarten instruction was imparted in the Arya Balika Patashala, Government Girls' School and the Wesleyan Mission Normal School for Girls, all in Bangalore. Generally, all Anglo- Vernacular Schools, Taluk Vernacular Schools and Large Village Elementary Schools attempted this system.

A Commission was appointed by the government in 1936 to go into the details of nursery education in the state. Regular formal training was imparted to nursery teachers. From the Third Five Year Plan, impetus was given to start Pre-Primary Schools on a grant-in-aid basis. The government provides aid to a tune of 70 per cent for rural nursery schools and 50 per cent for the urban nursery schools. During 1988-89, there were 590 nursery schools in the district and the following table gives the taluk-wise break up of such schools and scholars for the year 1988-89.

Taluk	Total no. of schools	Total no. of children		Total no. of SC children		Total no. of ST children	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Bangalore South	242	9,598	9,632	829	678	239	203
Bangalore North	338	10,037	11,935	1,431	1,381	171	154
Anekal	10	315	273	147	125	15	03
Total	590	19,950	21,840	2,407	2,184	425	360

There are three patterns of Pre-Primary schooling in the city: i) State Pattern, ii) Central Board of Secondary Education Pattern and iii) Indian Council of Secondary Education Pattern. There are seven Kendriya Vidyalayas in the city (dealt with separately further) that follow the Central Board of Secondary Education Scheme in addition to 12 private institutions that follow the same syllabi. Several bodies like the government, corporation, aided and un-aided managements run Pre-Primary schools that are generally attached to primary schools.

Primary Education

Although learning was highly esteemed, the state under the former Indian Rulers did not consider education as its duty. It was left to voluntary agencies, mostly religious leaders and priests.

During 1824, in the town, Fort and the Cantonment areas of Bangalore, there were a total of 35 Hindu Schools of which, seven were Telugu, 21 Canarese, four Marathi and three Tamil schools with 100, 300, 100 and 60 scholars in them respectively. Of them, 3/4 were drop-outs and only 1/4 continued learning. The

school hours were from 6 to 10 in the morning and 3 to 6 or 7 in the evening. Pupils were made to learn alphabets by tracing them on sand spread before them by repeating the letters loudly. Likewise, vowels, consonants, numerals and the multiplication tables were learnt. They were made to repeat in chorus, cycle of years, months, days of week, planets, signs of zodaic and constellations.

Missionary Activities

The London Mission started its educational activities in Bangalore in 1820 for which Rev. W. Campbell actively worked from 1827. After him, Rev. B. Rice laboured in all branches of academic activity. The first Kannada Day School for girls was established in 1840 in the city by Mrs. Sewell. Mrs. Jane Rice, wife of Rev. B. Rice founded the London Mission Girls Boarding School in 1842. After her death in 1864, her daughter Miss Harret Muller, along with Mrs. Catherine Rice took charge of this and the other schools in the city. The subjects taught were: reading and writing Kannada and English, elementary instructions in geography and arithmetic. Much attention was paid to the teaching of the Bible. Girls were taught to make their own clothes, to knit, to crochet and to spin. They were also trained in cooking and taking care of children. Singing as a subject was given much importance. In 1902, the High School section (Fourth Form) was opened. This was the only High School for Indian Girls in the whole of Bangalore city then. The Mission maintained a Collegiate High School for Boys, an incomplete Middle School, two Primary Schools for Girls and one Primary School for Boys. In Anekal, it maintained a complete Middle School and a Primary School for Boys.

The Wesleyan Mission also commenced its work in 1820 with Bangalore as its headquarters. An English School was started by Joshua Hudson in 1834 in Bangalore Cantonment. In the Civil and Military Stations, it had six boys' schools with 740 scholars and five girls' schools with 670 scholars. In the city (peta), it maintained the Mission High School, three boys' schools, five girls' schools, a girls' boarding school, a women's normal school and a reserve home. In 1832, an English school known as The Ordance School was established in the Fort, Bangalore. During this period, the Roman Catholic Association also started several schools and got the Tamil text books translated into English.

Till the estalishment of the Education Department in 1857, a number of educational institutions had been started by the Missionaries and the Hindu and the Muslim Societies. There were: Ordance School (1832), Sardar Veda Sidhantha Sabha School (1842), The London Mission Boarding Home for Girls (1842), London Mission Institution (1847), Native Education Institution (1851), London Mission Cantonment School, St. Mary's Catholic School, St. Marks Ragged School, St. John's English Infant School for Girls, Convent of Good Shepherd for Girls, Hindu Female School (all established in 1854), London Mission Girls School and St. John District School (both established in 1856).

Statistics of different educational institutions and scholars for 1881-82, Bangalore District (undivided)

Institutions (aided)	1881-82			
	For Boys		For Girls	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils
Arts colleges	1	10	nil	nil
Secondary schools	14	291	7	91
Primary schools	23	1,884	15	877
Special schools	1	91	nil	nil
Unaided schools	52	1,537	14	592

In 1924-25 the composite district had 1,383 schools with 56,853 pupils including 12,522 girls. The institutions (1383) included one Oriental College, eight high schools (of which two were only for girls), 105 middles schools, 1816 primary schools, 15 special schqols and 68 village indigenous schools. In addition, the Civil and Military Station had 99 institutions including one Arts College, 16 high schools, 75 primary schools and six special schools. The total strength in these institutions was 12,355 including 4,624 girls. In addition there were 20 unaided schools with 723 pupils including 117 girls.

Indigenous Schools

Indigenous schools were established under the patronage of some influential persons of the village and were of various kinds. An agreement was made with a teacher for a certain period (2 or 3 years) within which time, he undertook a teach upto a certain standard. An advance of salary agreed upon was made to the teacher. At the end of the course, pupils were expected to read or write an ordinary letter, to know all tables of multiplication, addition of integers and fractions, money tables, weights and measures and be able to recite verses from *Jaimini Bharata, Bhakti Sara* or *Amarakosha*. Religious books of separate castes were taught by their own teachers. Every village had an Indigenous School and large towns had eight or ten. The strength varied from six to 35 pupils in each school.

Several demerits led to the unpopularity and decline of these schools. The child was made to commit to memory everything with little or no explanation. The mode of punishment was severe and harsh. There was no uniformity either in the quantum of knowledge imparted or the subjects taught. Though regular statistics of these schools are not available, the Administration Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1890-91 says that in Bangalore (composite) district there were two Arabic and Persian Schools with 29 children, 2 Sanskrit Schools with 35 children, 94 Vernacular Schools with 1,239 children, two Koran Schools with 37 children and 111 others with 2,168 children in them. These schools came under grant-in-aid from 1895.

Hobli Schools

The Scheme of 'Hobli School System' was prepared by Lewis Rice, the then Director of Public Instruction in 1868, with the main intention of providing a school for each hobli and to provide a comprehensive scheme of primary education for the masses. The supervising agency consisted of eight Sub-Deputy Inspectors who had to inspect each school at least three times a year. These schools were housed in buildings provided by the villagers in need of schools for their village. The instruction was imparted entirely in Canarese and the subjects were the three R's and geography. Night classes were arranged for those who could not attend day classes. A fee was levied in consideration of the demand by masters. By 1874, there were an average of 50 pupils in each school.

When the value of these hobli schools was realised by the villages, they started sending their daughters also for instruction here, so that by 1879, there were 328 girls attending such schools in the (composite) district, along with boys. As incentives for teachers, provision was made for their promotion in 1873, and they were also permitted to take up employment as Sub-Registrars and Post Masters.

Bangalore district (Composite) had 99 Hobli Schools during 1899- 1900. In addition to these, there were the English Primary Schools teaching English, the Taluk Kannada Schools, meant generally for low castes located in taluk stations and the Taluk Branch Schools (branches of Taluk Schools) located in villages (later converted as Hobli Schools). It is interesting to note that there were primary classes in colleges together with middle and high school sections. Thus, by 1900, there was one primary school for every 7 sq. miles in Bangalore district. Primary education gained a great popularity because of the abolition of fees and enhancement of pay for school masters. There was an appreciable increase in the number of institutions as well as pupils.

To provide for the progressive expansion of primary education, Mysore Elementary Education Regulation was passed in 1930. As per this, all Government primary schools, village aided schools, Panchayat schools, adult night schools, etc. were transferred to twelve Local Education Authorities one for each of the 8 districts and one for each of the four Municipalities-Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar and Tumkur. Thus in Bangalore district a total of 793 schools were transferred to District Boards, while the number of such schools in Bangalore City alone was 53.

Compulsory Primary Education

The princely State of Mysore was the second in the country (the first being Baroda) to introduce the Compulsory Primary Education in 1913. The Mysore Elementary Education Regulation of 1913 provided for universal compulsory free primary education. Children between the age group of five years 10 months and seven years were to be brought under the Act. Age limit was to be extended to 10 years so that finally, all children between six to ten years would be covered. This was later followed by the Elementary Education Amendment Act of 1944. Compulsory attendance scheme was introduced for the first time in 1945-46, but was discontinued from 1950-51.

With effect from 1st June 1923, primary schools were bifurcated completely from middle schools and remodelled on a four year basis having classes from I to IV Standard. In 1926, the control of Compulsory Education in Bangalore was transferred to the city Municipality. (Primary education was already made over in 1923). As per the Elementary Education Act of 1941, Government resumed control of Primary Education in 1941. A Bill to amend the Act was passed in 1944 (as stated earlier) as per which, it was obligatory on the part of parents or guardians to keep their wards in the school till the end of the course or till the age of 12. After this, there were no primary schools under local bodies till the retrocession of the Civil Area, Bangalore, to the State. The 35 primary schools in the Civil Area which were controlled by the Municipality were also taken over by the government in 1949. Bangalore City had 489, primary schools in 1948 with a total strength of 63,469 of which 19,822 were girls. Source: Bangalore (A Socio-Ecological Study).

After 1956

The term Primary Education underwent a change in its connotation during 1955-56. The four years of primary school and four years of middle school were combined to form an integrated course of eight years, from standard I to VIII, the first four years being junior primary and the next four years, senior primary. This was later divided into five years of lower elementary and three years of higher elementary. But the Education Integration Advisory Committee recommended that primary education should be an integrated course of seven years. This was given effect to in stages, starting from 1959-60 to 1962-63.

From the academic year 1959-60, primary education was made free in all grades of primary schools run by the government and local boards. By 1962-63, a uniform scheme of education was in force throughout the State. Private primary schools are governed by the new uniform Grant-in-Aid Code from 1969, according to which, in addition to the entire salary of teachers being paid by the department, schools are provided with grants for equipment, library, laboratory, buildings, etc. as per rules.

Bangalore District had a total of 2,288 Primary Schools during 1989-90 with a total of 16,737 teachers in them (4,212 men and 12,525 women). There were 2,117 SC teachers (802 men and 1,315 women) and 370 ST teachers (154 men and 216 women). The following table gives the taluk-wise break up.

Name of the taluk	No. of teachers		No. of SC Teachers		No. of ST teachers	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Anekal	399	255	65	45	8	6
Bangalore North	1,509	6,451	238	802	59	127
Bangalore South	2,304	5,819	499	468	87	83

During 1989-90 there were a total of 6,91,922 pupils in primary schools of the District (3,60,130 boys and 3,31,792 girls). There were 2,98,000 pupils in Bangalore North Taluk, 3,60,121 in Bangalore South Taluk and 33,801 in Anekal Taluk. The Class-wise break-up of the same from Std. I to VII is given in the table that follows:

Class-wise distribution of students from Standard I to VII in Bangalore Urban District for 1989-90.

Standard	Bangalore North		Bangalore South		Anekal	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
I	28,436	25,913	34,021	31,859	2,839	3,943
II	26,004	22,773	30,514	29,978	3,579	3,115
III	20,022	19,503	28,839	29,076	3,330	2,605
IV	19,892	16,040	28,706	26,189	2,308	2,208
V	22,851	21,379	22,107	20,504	2,048	1,573
VI	21,612	19,186	21,959	19,977	1,821	1,417
VII	18,691	15,698	18,701	17,691	1,850	1,165

Considerable number of boys leave the schools in the middle, and the taluk-wise details of drop-outs from 1987-88 to 1989-90 in Bangalore District is given below:

Name of the taluk	Total no. of drop-outs					
	87-88		88-89		89-90	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Anekal taluk	1,144	1,041	1,084	991	1,034	941
Bangalore North tq.	9,211	9,156	10,155	10,453	10,732	10,101
Bangalore South tq.	3,436	3,162	3,146	3,020	2,974	2,764

Of these, out of the figures for 1989-90, there were 2,195 SC boys and 2,561 SC girls and 543 ST boys and 481 ST girls.

Single Teacher Schools

Most of the Primary Schools were run by single teachers because several of them, due to their strength, did not warrant a second teacher. Many of them generally had only the infant classes with only 15 or 20 pupils and the average

strength of a school ranged between 30 and 40. After 1950, it went upto 60. These schools were the major cause for stagnation at the primary stage of education. About 50 per cent of schools were of this type and after the passing of the Elementary Education Act, the number went up further. Some Primary Schools had V and VI Classes also, which were called upper primary classes and such schools were called Upper Primary Schools. These were converted in 1942 into New Type Middle Schools having Classes from I to VIII. During 1989-90 there were a total of 716 such schools in the district (93 in Anekal tq. 131 in Bangalore South tq and 492 in Bangalore North tq) with a total strength of 8,716 children in them.

Administrative set-up: Bangalore district at present comes under Bangalore Division headed by a Joint Director of Public Instruction assisted by two Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, one each for Bangalore North District and Bangalore South District in which Anekal taluk also is included. In each of these two districts there are three Educational Officers, five Subject Inspectors, one Deputy Superintendent for Physical Education and one Gazetted Assistant supported by ministerial and menial staff. In each of these two districts there are three ranges and there is an Assistant Educational Officer for each of these ranges and an Assistant Educational Officer in Anekal taluk.

Education of depressed classes

The work of education among depressed classes was left entirely to Missionary enterprise till the government started a school for them in 1889 at Huskur in Anekal taluk. There was another school maintained by the London Mission at Anekal, attended by 27 children. A Panchama Boarding School was opened at Bangalore in 1921 which had a recurrring expenditure of Rs. 2,820 and a non- recurring expenditure of Rs. 500 for equipment. The number of students was limited to 12. It was managed by a committee. Most of these schools had suitable school houses. Uniform dress, books and slates were provided free of cost. Religious and moral instruction was imparted through *bhajans* and lectures.

Boarding Homes: The Narasimharaja Free Hostel at Bangalore for the depressed classes was opened in June 1923 with 11 boarders. Provision was made here for physical instruction, games, scouting, moral instruction and gardening. Regular medical inspection was conducted and sick cases were treated by visiting doctors. A free boarding home for girls also was started by the government in 1932.

In view of large number of depressed class girls completing primary course, a boarding middle school was established by the government in 1929 at Bangalore under a managing committee. Weaving was taught as an optional subject in VI, VII and VIII Standards. As the sentiment against the admission of these communities to general schools weakened, the number of separate schools for them also reduced.

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians

Separate aided schools existed for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians though these students attended general schools also. During 1879-80, the total number of such schools was 14; out of which, eight were for boys and six for girls. Except the one at Mysore, all were located in Bangalore Cantonment. The total student strength was 1,003. The Bishop Cotton Boys School at Bangalore had a College Department which prepared candidates for the Madras University F.A. and B.A. Examinations. There was one aided English School at Fort, Bangalore that met the needs of the Europeans and Anglo-Indians in and around the Fort. The M and S.M. Railway School was started at Bangalore in 1903-04 which had 26 boys and 42 girls in it. The Aided Fort English School was closed in 1921-22, because there were no Europeans or Anglo- Indians on rolls. In June 1938, the Department of Public Instruction took over the Railway School, from the M. and S.M. Railway Company. By 1947, there were 18 Schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the Civil Area, controlled by the Director of Public Instruction. These schools followed a curriculum different from the general schools. The academic year was from January to December.

Education of Girls

The education of girls in early times was entirely domestic and vocational. The daughters of kings and wealthy persons received some education either from their family members or the family priests. Systematic activity in the field of women's education began in 1840 with the establishment of a separate Kannada School for Girls, by the Hindus, which was the first of its kind for girls. Till then, they were attending schools meant for boys. In the same year, the London Mission Boarding School was started at Bangalore by Mrs. Sewell. Between 1842 and 1868, 23 girls schools were started in the state; out of which, 16 were in Bangalore. Of of these, the London Mission accounted for nine and the Wesleyan Mission seven. The government also opened three girls schools in the state in 1868; of which, one was at Bangalore (the present Vanivilas Institution). Girls who attended schools were between five and eleven years of age. The three R's and geography were the subjects taught. The great disadvantage that these schools faced was the want of female teachers. Arya Balika Pathasala started in 1856 at Laxmanaswamy Mudaliar Street was a pioneering institution for girls. By 1886, it had a strength of 170 girls. It was unaided. No fee was charged and expenditure was met out of public subscriptions. About 70 per cent of students were brahmins. The institution was taken over by government in 1890. Arunachala Mudaliar started an A.V. School for Girls at Narayana Pillai Street in 1844 which continued for four decades. The Ulsoor branch of the Brahma Samaj in 1877 published books in Telugu about women's education. A Superintendent for Girls Schools was appointed in 1890.

As a step towards improvement of women's education, Government Girls School, Bangalore was raised to the standard of Kannada High School by addition of Upper Secondary Class. A Similar provision was made in Arya Balika Pathasala, Chamarajpet Girls School and Malleswaram Girls School. The administrative control of all girls, schools vested with the District Educational Officer.

Compulsory education was introduced in Bangalore city in 1917. The V Form was opened in Government Girls High School and it was renamed as the Vani Vilas Institute in that year. Intermediate College for Women was opened in this Institute in 1927. By 1919, there were three high schools for girls in Bangalore (peta area), 1) The Vani Vilas Institute (English), 2) The Vani Vilas Institute (Kannada) and 3) The London Mission Girls High School (English).

Women's Colleges

The degree courses from the Mysore Maharani's College were transferred to the Intermediate College for Women at the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore in 1939. This was the beginning of the Maharani's College, Bangalore. The student strength that was 55 in 1938-39 went upto 198 in 1939-40. By then, the Maharani's College and the Intermediate College were the only two Colleges in Bangalore. They were merged into one later. The Mount Carmel College was started in 1948. By 1956, a total of 2,356 girls were studying in the said three colleges. In addition, some girls were studying in Boys' Colleges also.

Teacher Education for Women

The first training school for women in Bangalore was the Wesleyan Mission Normal School, started in 1904, with nine students. It trained Mistresses for lower secondary grade. The next training college was the sacred Heart Training College in the Civil Area, Bangalore, started in 1941. It prepared candidates for T.C. lower. St. Theresa's Training College was started in Bangalore in 1944 and it prepared students for T.C. Higher only.

Home Educational Classes

Owing to social conditions, several adult ladies could not attend schools. Any instruction was to be given at their very doors. To achieve this end, Home Educational Classes were started. A retired teacher or an educated lady was put in charge of such classes in an approved locality, under the control of a committee comprising a few educated ladies. The course consisted of subjects like the three R's, hygiene, drawing, rattan, knitting and needle work. A grant-in-aid was sanctioned to the teacher at the rate of Rs.10 for a pupil of I and II standards and Rs. 12 for pupil of III Standard. The Mahila Seva Samaja, Bangalore that came into existence in 1913 as an unaided institution maintained Home Educational classes. It was subsequently made an aided institution. It turned out very good work under an efficient committee of ladies.

Middle School Education

Before Rendition, there were two types of middle schools-the Inferior A.V. Schools and Vernacular Schools. The former type of schools were situated in the district and taluk headquarters, and provided elementary instruction in English and the vernacular. The latter were located in the Kasaba town or any chief town of the taluk. Aid was extended to private agencies to start such schools. Thus, during

1971-72, there were a total of 45 such schools in the composite district with a total strength of 3,157 pupils. Of them, 15 were government schools with 731 pupils, and 30 were aided ones with a total of 2,426 pupils. Some of them were exclusively for girls (the statistics of which are not available). The government amalgamated the English schools with the vernacular schools in 1894 and called them Anglo-Vernacular schools. From then on, two types of middle schools were there, 1) The A.V. schools and 2) Vernacular schools. Because of the facility of instruction in English, the A.V. schools attracted more students. By 1900, there were a total of 19 A.V. schools in the composite district which consisted of 16 Kannada boys schools, two Kannada girls schools and one Hindustani boys school. There were 16 vernacular schools in total with six Kannada boys schools, three Kannada girls schools and one Hindustani girls school. In 1919, all fees in middle schools were abolished and education below high school grade was made absolutely free.

Mysore Lower Secondary Examination

The Mysore Lower Secondary Examination was instituted in December 1891. It was the final test at the end of the middle school course. After this, the Madras Middle School Examination and the Mysore Local Examination which were existent till then were abolished. It was compulsory only for those who wanted to carry on their studies in the IV Form of high schools. The holder of an L.S. Certificate was considered to have received a sound education. The name of this examination was changed to Middle School Examination from 1928. Bangalore City had 79 middle schools with a total strength of 22,816 of which were 7,591 girls in 1948. Source: Bangalore (A Socio-Ecological Study). The Middle School Examination was abolished in 1954.

Secondary Education

There were three high schools in Bangalore district by 1860-the Bangalore High School (in the present Central College) which was the only institution in the state to send a candidate for the Madras Matriculation for the first time in 1863, the London Mission High School and the Wesleyan Mission High School. The Bishop Cotton Boys and Girls School was started in 1865, and from 1871 boys appeared for matric examination of the Madras University. Separate girls school was started in 1910 by this institution. The Baldwin Boys High School was founded in 1860 by Bishop Oldham at Richmond Town and similarly, the Baldwin Girls High School was founded in 1879. The R.B.A.N.M. High School was founded in 1873 and Bipin Chandra Pal was its Principal for one year. The high school section of the Central College was separated in January 1909 and housed in the local A.V. School as an independent institution. This was the largest high school in the state with 339 pupils on rolls. It was shifted to the new building constructed near the District Offices in 1912. In the Government Girls Middle School, IV Form was opened in 1916-17 and V Form in 1918. Its high school classes were shifted to the newly constructed building in 1918 and was named Vani Vilas Institute. On public

demand, the government opened four new high schools in 1923 in the state and one of them was the Government High School for Boys, Malleswaram. The Central High School was established in the city in 1932 (the Central Junior College closed recently). In the same year, the London Mission High School and the Wesleyan Mission High School were amalgamated into one institution and was called the United Mission High School. The National High School was started by the efforts of some Theosophists in 1917. The Anglo-Vernacular School (1905) became Fort High School in 1928. The S.L.N. High School (1935), Arya Vidya Shala High School (1942), Bangalore High School (1942) etc. were some of the new secondary institutions in the city started prior to Independence, in addition to the Municipal High Schools, the opening of which was permitted in 1947. Bangalore city had 41 high schools in 1948 with total strength of 19,155 students of which 7,020 were girls.

There were a total of 212 high schools in the district during 1988-89 in which 35 were government high schools, 13 were private aided high schools for boys, one unaided, 30 were private aided high schools for girls, three unaided, 48 were private aided co- educational institutions, 73 were private unaided high schools and there were nine private aided and unaided high schools in Anekal taluk. In addition to this, there are high schools run by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghatan and the City Corporation that are dealt with separately.

Govt. High Schools: 1) Government High School (GHS) for Girls, Link Road, Sheshadripuram; 2) GHS, II Block, Rajajinagar; 3) GHS, Police Colony, Magadi Road; 4) GHS, Pottery Town; 5) GHS, Palace Guttahalli; 6) GHS, Jalahalli; 7) GHS, Peenya Dasarahalli; 8) GHS, Kakolu, Bangalore N; 9) GHS, Kodigehalli Bangalore N; 10) GHS, Kethamaranahalli, Rajajinagar; 11) GHS, Shivanahalli; 12) GHS, Hebbal, Bangalore N; 13) GHS, Jooaganahalli; 14) GHS, Chikka Banavara, Bangalore; 15) GHS, Kambalposh Dargah, Shivajinagar; 16) GHS, Makali; 17) GHS, Bagalur; 18) GHS, Jayanagar; 19) GHS, Kengeri; 20) GHS, K. Gollahalli, Bangalore; 21) GHS, Sarakki, Bangalore; 22) GHS, Guddahalli, Bangalore S; 23) GHS, Super Talkies Division, Bangalore S; 24) GHS, Sampangiramanagar, Bangalore S; 25) GHS, Chickpet; 26) GHS, Aralepet; 27) GHS, Immadihalli, Bangalore; 28) GHS, Domlur, Bangalore S; 29) GHS, Jeevan Bima Nagar, Bangalore S; 30) GHS for Girls, Adugodi, Bangalore S; 31) GHS, B. Narayanapura, Bangalore S; 32) GHS, Madiwala, Bangalore; 33) GHS, Krishnarajapuram; 34) GHS, Kugur, Anekal tq; and 35) GHS, Huskur, Anekal tq.

Private Aided High Schools for Boys: 1) Acharya Pathashala HS, N.R. Colony, 2) Bangalore HS, (Branch), Jayanagar, 3) Bangalore HS, (Main), Bull Temple Road, 4) Dyananda HS, Kanakapura Road, 5) Dhanray Phoolchand Hindi HS, Agram, 6) Hombegowda HS, Wilson Garden, 7) Kamala Nehru HS, Basavanagudi, 8) Lourds HS, Ulsoorpet 9) National HS, Basavanagudi, 10) Rashtreeya Vidyalaya HS, Visveswarapuram, 11) Sacred Heart HS, Ashoknagar, 12) St. Joseph's HS Briand Square, 13) St. Patricks HS, Brigade Road.

Private Aided High Schools for Girls: 1) Acharya Pathashala HS, N.R. Colony, 2) Bharatiya Vidya Niketan HS, Visveswarapuram, 3) Bharatiya Samskriti Vidya Peeta HS, Magadi, Chord Road, 4) Bharatamata Vidya Mandir HS, Hanumanthanagar, 5) Dayananda HS, Kanakapura Road, 6) Smt. Gangamma Hobegowda HS, Wilson Garden, 7) Indira Priyadarshini HS, Jayanagar, 8) Kamala Nehru Makkala Mandira HS, South End Road, 9) Sri Madhava Krishnaiah HS, Chamarajpet, 10) Sri Vasavi Vidya Niketan HS, Visveswarapuram, 11) Mitralaya HS, Mission Road, 12) Our Lady of Bon Succour HS, Austin Town, 13) Padmavathi HS, Adugodi, 14) Putalibai Luniya Kanya Hindi HS, Rangaswamy Temple street, 15) Rani Sarala Devi HS, Jayanagar, 16) Sacred Heart HS, Jayabharatnagar, 17) Rashtriya Vidyalaya HS, Jayanagar, 18) Sri Sharada Stri Samaja HS, Chamarajpet, 20) Sri Saraswathi Vidya Mandir HS, Visveswarapuram, 21) St. Theresa HS, Chamarajpet, 22) St Annes HS, Ulsoor, 23) Sri Sharada HS, Byatarayanapura, 24) St. Euphrasias HS, Museum Road, 25) Udaya HS, Kilari Road, 26) Mahila Seva Samaja, Visveswarapuram, 27) Karnataka Vidya Vardhaka HS, Vijayanagar, 28) Radhakrishna HS, Srinagar, 29) Nehru Smaraka Vidya Kendra HS, Jayanagar, 30) Bharathi HS, Anekal.

Private Aided Co-Education High Schools: 1) Acharya Pathashala HS, Somanahalli, 2) Bharathi Vidyashala HS, Chikpet, 3) Central Muslim Association HS, Arcot Srinivasachar Street, 4) Bharathi Vidya Niketan HS, Devasandra, 5) The Community Centre HS, Jayanagar, 6) Jayanagar HS, Jayanagar 7) Kairalee Nilayam HS, Vimanapura, 8) Kalburgi HS, BVK Iyengar Road, 9) Kumaraswamy Vidyamandira HS, Hanumanthanagar, 10) Mahadeva HS, Bapujinagar, 11) Manjunatha HS, Magadi Road, 12) MES HS, Jayanagar, 13) Model HS, Chamarajpet, 14) Kempegowda HS, Jayanagar, 15) Nehru Smaraka Vidya Kendra HS, Jayanagar, 16) Panduranga HS, Balepet, 17) RKS HS, Cottonpet, 18) RS HS, Madiwala, 19) Sangameshwara Vidya Kendra HS, Hosahalli, 20) SLN HS, Fort, 21) Sri Rajeshwari Vidyashala HS, Kenchenahalli, 22) Sri Vishveshwara Swamy HS, Sulikere, 23) Swami Vivekananda HS, Shanthinagar, 24) Vijaya HS, Jayanagar, 25) Sree Vinayaka HS, Cubbonpet, 26) Women's Peace League HS, Shankar Mutt Road, 27) Swamy Vivekananda HS, Hanumanthanagar, 28) JSS HS, Konanakunte, 29) Binny HS, Binnypet, 30) Siddhartha Residential HS, Bapujinagar, 31) Crescent HS, Basavanagudi, 32) Yuvaka Vikasa HS. Marathahalli, 34) MECWA HS, T.R. Nagar, 35) Lourds HS, Cubbonpet, 36) Vimanapura HS, HAL, 37) Panchajanya HS, Malatha Halli, 38) Navajyothi HS, Thattaguppe, 39) Holy Christ HS, Jayanagar, 40) Gnanamitra HS, Srinagar, 41) Arundathi Education Society HS, Valmikinagar, 42) Vishveshwara Swamy HS, Sattellite Town, Kengeri, 43) National HS, Subramanyapura, 44) Oxford Kannada HS, 45) Janatha HS, Chamarajpet, 46) Siddhaganga Mutt Education Society HS. Raghuvanahally, 47) Loyola High School, Kalena Agrahara, 48) Venkateshwara Chindal Kumaran HS, Thygarajanagar.

Private Un-aided Co-education High Schools: 1) Sri Aurobindo HS, Bhanashankari, 2) Gurukula Vidyalaya HS, Hosahalli, 3) East West HS, Basavanagudi, 4) Divine Light HS for Blind, Whitefied, 5) East Wood HS, Ulsoor, 6) Cathedral HS, Richmond Road, 7) Kumaran Children's HS, Tata Silk Farm, 8) Lowry Memorial HS, Dooravani Nagar, 9) St. Meera's HS, Usloor, 10) Bangalore Montessorie HS, Ulsoor, 11) Sri Yogeshwarananda Education Trust HS, Ulsoor, 12) Raja Rajeshwari Vidyamandir HS, Bhanashankari, 13) Sudarshan Vidya Mandir HS, Jayanagar, 14) Ujvala Vidyalaya HS, Whitefield, 15) New Public HS, Hosahalli, 16) Cambridge English HS, Vijayanagar, 17) Devanga Sangha HS, Shanthinagar, 18) Vidya HS, Bhanashankari, 19) Byrasandra Muslim Education Society HS, Jayanagar, 20) Oxford English Medium HS, J.P. Nagar, 21) Vijayanagar Education Trust St. John's HS, Vijayanagar, 22) Udaya HS, Chord Road, 23) S.M. English HS, Magadi Road, 24) New Horizon HS, Indiranagar, 25) Al-Ameen HS, Shanthinagar, 26) Miranda HS, Indiranagar, 27) Sarvagna HS, Vijayanagar, 28) Ramakrishana HS, Ulsoor, 29) Kamala Nehru Pathashala HS, Jayanagar, 30) Oxford English and Kannada High School, Opposite Shantala Theatre, 31) Jayanthi Education Society HS, Hanumanthanagar, 32) Prasanna Anjaneya Vidyashala HS, Jayanagar, 33) Kannada Jyothi Vidyamandira, Lakkasandra, 34) Indira Gandhi Education Society HS, Ulsoor, 35) Saichandmal Mechan HS, Arcot Srinivasachar Street, 36) Veerabhadraswamy Vidyalaya HS, Vibhutipur Mutt, 37) Sarvagna Education Society HS, Vijayanagar, 38) Venkateshwara Education Society HS, Bhanashankari II Stage, 39) Reddy Janasangh HS, Koramangala, 40) Bala Yesu Christian HS, Viveknagar, 41) Sridhara Sikshana Samithi HS, Wilson Gardens, 42) VET HS, J.P. Nagar, 43) Shanthiniketan HS, Viveknagar, 44) BES HS, Jayanagar, 45) Madakarinayaka HS, Marathahalli, 46) Vinayaka Education Society HS, Vinayakanagar, 47) Navachetana Vidya Mandir HS, Magadi Road, 48) Bapuji Teachers' Association HS, Magadi Road, 49) Vishwachetana HS, RPC Layout, 50) STI Education Association HS, Park Road, Cubbonpet, 51) Laxminarasimha HS, Athiguppe, 52) Ursaline Francis HS, Kengeri, 53) Guru Shantananda HS, Mysore Road, 54) Flora Education Society HS, Mavalli, 55) Carmel Convent HS, Jayanagar, 56) St. Theresian HS, Begur, 57) Rubia Convent HS, Koramangala, 58) BNM HS, Bhanashankari II Stage, 59) Webster HS, Hanumanthanagar, 60) Jyothi Education Society HS, Hanumanthanagar, 61) Raghavendra Education Society HS, Lakkasandra, 62) Ambedkar Vidyanikethan HS, Thataguni, 63) Udaya Kannada Medium HS, Vijayanagar, 64) AV Education Society HS, J.P. Nagar, 65) Sri Sudha Bhame HS, Indiranagar, 66) Annappa Seva Samithi HS, J.P. Nagar, 67) Karnataka Vidya Shala HS, Austin Town, 68) Holy Shepherd HS, Indiranagar, 69) Vimanapura HS, HAL, 70) Sangamitra Mahila Vasathi HS, Vijayanagar, 71) Panchamukhi Ganapathi HS, Tavarekere, 72) Dodda Aladamara HS, Chunchanakuppe, 73) Janaseva Vidya Kendra HS, Channenahalli.

Unaided High Schools for Boys: 515 Army Base Workshop Unit HS, Ulsoor.

Unaided High Schools for Girls: 1) Mary Immaculate HS, Wilson Gardens; 2) Jayanagar Parents' Association HS, Jayanagar; 3) Nirmala HS, Shantinagar.

Aided High Schools of Anekal Taluk: 1) Dharma Sagara HS, Dommasandra; 2) Swamy Vivekananda HS, Chandapura; 3) Jayabharathi Co-operative HS, Attibele; 4) Sri Nityananda Swamy HS, Jigani; 5) Netaji HS, Muttanallur; 6) Sardar Vallabhbai Patel HS, Sarjapura; 7) Vidhatha HS, Anekal; 8) Srii Sharada HS, Thippasandra and 9) Sree Champakadhamaswamy HS, Bannerghatta.

Bangalore City Corporation Educational Institutions

In addition to several educational institutions run by the government and private bodies, the Corporation of the City of Bangalore runs several Nursery, Primary, High Schools and also Junior Colleges in the Corporation areas. The first primary school was started in 1947 and the first high school also was started in the same year. There are 72 nursery schools, seven primary schools, nine boys high schools, eight girls high school, 10 composite junior colleges run by the Corporation. The following table gives the detailed strength of all its institutions from 1986-87 to 1988-89.

Year		Nursery		Primary		High Schools		Junior Colleges	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1986-87:	Total	2,758	2,850	2,190	2,176	4,471	6,328	735	858
	SC & ST	nil	nil	1,395	1,124	2,427	2,321	293	511
1987-88:	Total	2,740	3,199	2,096	2,630	5,401	6,944	1,060	698
	SC & ST	nil	nil	1,031	1,234	2,443	2,113	548	379
1988-99:	Total	3,110	3,371	1,740	2,023	4,755	6,847	1,505	866
	SC & ST	nil	nil	1,366	1,129	2,079	2,319	633	411

As per the Administrative Report of 1986-87, these were the officers in charge of the several Corporation institutions: one Assistant Educational Officer, one Physical Education Officer, five Subject Inspectors, nine Principals, 93 Lecturers, 22 Head Masters, 402 Assistant Masters, eight Language Pandits, five Head Masters of Primary Schools, 187 Assistant Masters of Primary Schools and 145 Nursery Teachers. All institutions have buildings of their own and are equipped with libraries, laboratories and necessary teaching aids.

Results: During 1984-85, 2,852 students appeared for the SSLC Examination from the Corporation high schools out of which, 598 passed; during 1985-86, out of 2,520, 519 passed and during 1986-87, out of 2,151, 580 passed. The corresponding numbers of passes in the PUC examinations for the above three years are 111 out of 465, 132 out of 458 and 161 out of 639.

During 1986-87, the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in all Corporation institutions was 7,523; out of which, a total of 6,183 students of primary and high schools were given free note books at a cost of Rs. 1,11,600 and free text books and uniforms costing Rs. 1,41,909.

Kendriya Vidyalayas

The Scheme of the Kendriya Vidyalayas was initiated during 1962 to meet the educational needs of transferable Central Government employees, by providing a common programme of education, done in collaboration with the NCERT and CBSE. Education in these schools is free from Standard I to VIII after which, a fee is levied till the XII Class which is equivalent to PUC. Students are prepared for All India Secondary School and All-India Senior Certificate Examinations conducted by the CBSE, New Delhi.

There are seven such institutions in the district, all located in Bangalore. The one at Jalahalli was started as Regimental Air Force School in 1953 and was taken over by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghathan in 1964. It had a total of 1,696 students during 1989- 90 in which, 927 were boys and 769, girls. Out of this were 107 Scheduled Caste boys, 64 Scheduled Caste girls, 19 Scheduled Tribe boys, five Scheduled Tribe girls. The Kendriya Vidyalaya, Malleswaram was started in 1966 and for the academic year 1989-90 had a total of 1,331 students-716 boys and 615 girls. There were 96 Scheduled Caste boys, 73 Scheduled Caste girls, 10 Scheduled Tribe boys and nine Scheduled Tribe girls. It had a total of 73 staff members-27 men and 46 women. The Kendriya Vidyalaya, Yelahanka was started in 1981 and during 1989-90 had 713 students in total-415 boys and 298 girls. There were a total of 113 Scheduled Caste and eight Scheduled Tribes students in it. It had a staff strength of 48-20 men and 28 women. There are four more such schools located at Rajamahal, Indian Institute of Science, M.E.G. Centre and W.A.P. Yelahanka. The New National English High School is run at the West of Chord Road and at Indiranagar with the syllabii of the C.B.S.C. and is privately managed. There is a Rishi Valley School on the Kanakapura Road run by J. Krishnamurthy Foundation. There is one more high school run by the Aurobindo Memorial Trust at Banashankari.

Teachers Education

Steps had been taken as early as 1860 in the Princely State of Mysore for training of teachers. With the introduction of Hobli School System, Normal Schools were established for their training.

General Normal School, Bangalore was established in 1861 by the Government with English and Kannada branches. All Taluk Teachers were trained here. In the beginning, Teachers were appointed on the mere recommendations of the Head Master of the school. No text books or examinations existed till 1866, when both were introduced and an entrance test also came to be conducted to avoid insufficiently educated men joining as students. During 1870-71, a Hindustani section was opened here with the object of improving Hindustani schools. By 1872, the required

number of teachers for A.V. and taluk schools had completed their training and hence the government closed the English and Kannada sections of the school in 1872. Hindustani section was given more attention and a practising section of Muslim boys was started. In 1874, an elementary knowledge of Kannada was made compulsory for them. In spite of this, the strength of the school that stood at 35 during 1872-73, came down to five in 1878-79 and the institution was closed.

During 1900-01, the London Mission opened a training school for teachers of the Mission in Bangalore. It was aided by the government. But it ceased to exist from the very next year. The Wesleyan Mission also started a Normal School in 1904 which in addition to the prescribed curriculum taught practical cookery and sewing. It existed till 1942.

Government Teachers Centre, Vidyanagar was started as a special Teachers' Training Centre by the Government of Mysore in 1949. It was converted into a Basic Training Centre (BTC) in 1952. The normal school that existed at Malleswaram, Bangalore was transferred to this place in 1957 and was named the Basic Training Institute. From then on, it started training untrained primary school teachers deputed from the Department of Education. Annually about 600 teachers received training here. In addition to the academic curriculum, vocational training was also imparted in subjects like spinning, pottery, drawing, carpentry, agriculture, horticulture and weaving. Till 1976, the centre held administrative control over 18 primary schools of the villages around. It was later shifted under the control of the A.E.O., Devanahalli. A New Type Middle School was started here in 1956 and was converted to a Model Primary School in 1965 which continues even now. Later, the government merged the BTC and BTI and called it Government Teachers' Centre in 1976. The Centre trains about 1,600 teachers of Bangalore district (Urban and Rural) and Kolar district in a variety of subjects. Presently, the centre is under the administrative control of the Department of Youth Services and Sports. The *Orientation Training Centre* and the English Language Training Centre located at Dodballapur were shifted to this place in 1989. In addition to the above two, the Government Teachers Centre and a Model Primary School are being run here.

Basic Education: As a first step at the introduction of Basic Education, a training centre for Teachers was established at Huttanahalli (Vidyanagar) in Bangalore district in April 1947. The first batch of teachers who completed their training were absorbed in 12 Basic Schools of the Jala Hobli, which were general primary schools. Admission was restricted to Non-SSLC trained Teachers. It was limited to 150 Teachers per year. Cotton spinning and gardening were the subjects first introduced which were practised for three hours a day. Other subjects like music, drawing, art, physical education and drill were added later. Health education was a special feature of these schools. Excursion was an essential part of the weekly time table. During the training of 10 months, instruction was given in basic education and child psychology. When posted to Basic schools after training, these teachers were given an extra craft allowance of Rs. 5 per month from 1953-54. During 1954-55, there were 149 trainees in the centre that inclued 17 women.

Special Teacher Training Centre was opened at Vidyanagar during 1948-49 which had provision for training 300 primary schools teachers. It provided a one year course consisting of the tutorial system with practice of teaching in rural schools. In addition, training in crafts, gardening, social service and labour camps was imparted. In was first sanctioned for a period of three years but extended till 1954-55 when it was closed.

Training of Graduates

There was no facility in the State to train graduate teachers earlier. They were sent to Saidapet, Madras for an L.T. Course from 1891-92. Since the Teachers College, Madras discontinued the facility for Mysoreans, a graduate training section was opened in Men's Training College, Mysore in 1914, that offered the B.T. Course. Government deputed graduate teachers from municipal schools also for training here.

For the first time during 1954-55, the government permitted private agencies to open Teachers Colleges for preparing candidates for the B.Ed. degree. Thus, the Rashtriya Vidyalaya Teachers College was started which was the only private teachers college in the state at the time of Reorganisation. During 1955- 56, St. Theresa Training College for Women was begun with 31 girl students and the Rashtriya Vidyalaya started a TTI with 108 students. The next year, Sacred Heart TTI was started with 26 girl students.

By the end of 1989, there were four aided B.Ed. colleges, six un- aided B.Ed. colleges, one Government Primary Teachers Training Institute, eight aided TTIs, 14 un-aided TTIs and 11 Pre-Primary TTIs, the list of which is given below: The Rashtriya Vidyalaya Teachers College, Vijaya Teachers College, BES College of Education, MES College of Education, New Horizon College of Education, MVJ College of Education, Sarvajna College of Education, Sanjay Gandhi College of Education, Ambedkar College of Education and Thigalara Sangha College of Education; Government TTI, Rashtriya Vidyalaya TTI, Sacred Heart TTI, St. Theresa's TTI, SLN TTI, Al-Khatib TTI, My Institute TTI, Fathima TTI, Lowry Memorial TTI, Venkatesh TTI, Jayendra TTI, Annai Fathima TTI, Oxford TTI, Nehru Smaraka TTI, GKM TTI, Gandhi Vidyashala TTI, Balachandra TTI, East-West TTI, Shantini TTI and Mahaboobi Education Trust TTI; Al-Khatib PPTTI, Central Muslim Association PPTTI, Nehru Smaraka PPTTI, Vishveshwaraiah PPTTI, Oxford PPTTI, Venkatesh PPTTI, Jayendra PPTTI, Himamshu PPTTI, Malleswaram PPTTI and Saraswathi Education Society PPTTI.

Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board

A Board for awarding a School Leaving Certificate at the end of the Secondary School Course was constituted in 1912 with the Inspector General of Education as its *ex-officio* President, six officers of the Education Department, six others and a Secretary. Till then, the students appeared for the examination of the Madras

S.S.L.C. Board. At the end of the VI Form (11th standard) students were given certificates by the Board. Results were given under two categories: 1) Eligible for Public Service and 2) Eligible for College Course. But from 1915, certificates came to be marked as-EPS (Eligible for Public Service) or ECPS (Eligible for College or Public Service). From 1926, a revised SSLC scheme came into being. Other than SSLC, the Board conducts examinations like Commerce, Drawing (Junior, Senior and Diploma), TCH, C.P.Ed., Kannada Pandit and Minor Language Examinations like Urdu Munshi, Arabic, Sanskrit, Hindi Shikshak and Hindi Vidwan. It also conducts music Junior, Senior and Vidwan examination.

The following table gives the results of the SSLC Examination conducted by the Board during April 1989 in the district.

Taluk	Total appeared	Total passed	Percentage
From Government Schools:			
Bangalore North	5,210	1,062	20.38
Bangalore South*	4,511	920	20.39
From Private Schools:			
Bangalore North	25,047	13,096	52.29
Bangalore South	27,570	12,896	46.78

Results as per Class obtained for April 1989:

	Total appeared	I Class	II Class	III Class
Bangalore North	30,257	4,534	3,314	6,310
Bangalore South	32,081	4,501	3,535	5,780

*Bangalore North and South are district units of the Education Dept, South includes Anekal tq.

From the two Schools of Art-Ken School of Art and Kala Mandir School of Art, Bangalore, a total of 112 students appeared for the diploma examination in drawing during April 1989 out of which, 58 passed. The total SC and ST candidates that appeared were 10 and total passes were four.

Pre-University Education

The Pre-University Course of study was introduced in 1956-57, when the two year Intermediate Course was abolished by the government. Selected high schools were converted into higher secondary schools with the addition of the XI Standard. The Director of Public Instruction was the administrative head. In addition to this, one year Pre-University education was also provided in the erstwhile Intermediate Colleges attached to First Grade Colleges. It was under the administrative control of the University for some time and later under the Department of Collegiate Education when it was established. As per the National Education Policy, government introduced the two year Pre- University Course from the academic year 1971-72.

Board of Pre-University Education was constituted in 1970 by the government. It was headed by the Vice-Chanceller of one of the Universities in the state by turns initially. For sometime, a full-time chairman was appointed. It is not a statutory body but is advisory in nature. It is an autonomous body as far as academic and examination matters are concerned. It maintains uniformity in syllabus, text books and examinations of the +2 level. The junior colleges (pre-university colleges) come under the administrative control of different authorities. The composite junior colleges (attached to high schools) are controlled by the Commissioner for Public Instruction, the independent junior colleges are controlled by the Pre-University Board and those attached to I Grade colleges are controlled by the Director of Collegiate Education. At the end of both the I and the II year Pre-University Course, the Board used to conduct public examinations but from the academic year 1978-79, the public examination for the I year was converted into a class examination.

There are about 94 colleges in the district (20 government, nine Corporation and 65 private) offering Pre-University education in arts, commerce and science for whom the Board of Pre-University Education conducts the public examination. The table that follows gives details of II year PUC examination conducted by the Board for three years from 1986-88.

Year		Total	Boys	Girls	SCs	STs
Apr. 86	Appeared	30,215	18,763	11,452	3,119	506
	Passed	13,229	7,043	6,186	795	153
	%age	43.78	37.53	54.01	25.48	30.23
Sep. 86	Appeared					
	Passed %age	.....	.....	N.A.	.....	.....
Apr. 87	Appeared	30,203	18,407	11,796	3,065	570
	Passed	13,060	6,746	6,314	852	159
	%age	43.24	36.64	53.52	27.79	27.89
Sep. 87	Appeared	14,522	10,026	4,496	1,931	340
	Passed	2,436	1,477	959	229	59
	%age	16.77	14.73	21.33	11.85	17.35
Apr. 88	Appeared	30,178	18,529	11,649	2,956	1,123
	Passed	13,618	7,214	6,404	769	289
	%age	45.12	38.93	54.97	26.01	25.73
Sep. 88	Appeared	13,838	9,645	4,193	1,794	691
	Passed	4,080	2,627	1,453	369	155
	%age	29.84	27.23	34.65	20.56	22.43

Commerce Education

Commerce education in the state can be said to have made its beginning with the starting of commercial classes in Bangalore during April 1897 by C.G. Laxminarayana, who was employed in the Resident's Office. Correspondence, Book-keeping and Short-hand were taught till 1901. Commercial geography and banking were introduced in 1902. The classes were held from 6 to 8 pm. in the London Mission School, Bangalore for three days in a week. When the strength went up to 41 in the year 1903, classes were held every evening. In the same year, the government extended a grant of Rs. 20 to this school. A new class of five pupils was started in 1903 with PWD Accounts as the teaching subject. Later, Arithmetic, Mensuration and Typewriting were added. By then, it had provision to teach all subjects required for Madras Dip-in- Commerce Examination. From 1904, classes were conducted for 4 hours in a day both in the morning and evening.

During 1906-07, Bangalore was made a centre for Commerce Examinations. A commercial school was formed in Bangalore in 1911 with nine pupils that taught Book-keeping, Banking and Correspondence in Kannada. An unaided commercial school, called the Friends Commercial School was started at Siddikatte (near City Market) in 1912 with 15 students. The government established a commercial school in 1913 at Bangalore in the Government High School building. An Elementary Course of one year in commercial subjects was conducted in English and Kannada. A Secondary Course of one year in English was also conducted. Book-keeping and typewriting were added in 1915. A Public Examination in commercial subjects was conducted by the government in 1913-14 for the first time. A Board for Commercial Education and Examinations was constituted in 1919. During July 1930, the Government Commerce Institute, Bangalore was organised into a Central Institute for Commerce Education with the nomenclature, "The Government Institute of Commerce and Accountancy", affiliated to Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay. It was shifted from the Intermediate College to a building in the YMCA, taken on rental basis. Here, a course for training bank clerks was opened in 1932.

When the High School curricula was revised in 1934, commercial subjects like Accountancy, Banking and Commerce were added. This became a very popular group of subjects. In 1937, the Government Institute of Commerce and Accountancy was transferred to the control of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction,Bangalore and the classes came to be conducted in the Government Central High School, Bangalore. For want of students, it was closed in 1942. After that, all commerce institutes were run by private agencies.

Diploma in Commerce (L.Com.)

This Post-Secondary Course was introduced by the government in 1936 for which, successful candidates in the group B and C of the SSLC Examination were eligible. It was a three year course, followed by a practical training of six months. The first year classes were started in June 1940 in Central College with 100 students. The first final examination was held in 1944 for which 46 students appeared; out of which, 36 passed. When the government sanctioned the opening of the B.Com. degree in the Central College, in 1944 which was a four year course after SSLC., the L.Com. course was abolished. This remained as a Department of the Central College till 1948 when it was set up as a separate college and moved to a separate building constructed out of donations and named Ram Narayan Chellaram College of Commerce (1948).

There are about 304 commerce institutes in the district offering instruction in Typewriting (Junior, Senior and Proficiency grades) and Shorthand (Junior, Inter, Senior and Proficiency grades). From all the institutes, a total of 24,165 candidates appeared for different examinations for the May 1989 session; out of which, 12,020 passed. For the November 1989 session, a total of 20,785 candidates appeared and 8,812 passed.

Technical Education

Technical education was mostly hereditary in nature because craftsmen imparted training to their own children. The *agraharas* imparted theoritical education in various aspects of study by teaching texts on *Shilpa Shastra,* metallurgy and other technical subjects. Certain tools used by craftsmen have been mentioned in some inscriptions and some have been engraved on these slabs. Tools like scissors, razors, etc., used by barbers, hammers, faggot, crucible, forceps and anvil used by blacksmiths engraved on inscriptions give an idea of the technical attainments of the times. Imparting of technical education as a part of the curriculum began in the latter part of 19th century, when the first technical institute, the School of Engineering was established in Bangalore in 1860. In the Civil and Military Station, Rai Bahadur Arcot Narayanaswamy Mudaliar (RBANM) established a technical school in 1873 which trained students for the lower service of Public Works Department.

Industrial Schools

An industrial class was opened in the Bishop Cotton Boys School, Bangalore in 1880 for preparing boys for the Telegraph Department, who were mostly from Cantonment Orphanage, Eurasian Association and Aglo-Indian Association. The Bangalore Industrial School was opened in 1890 with the object of preparing students for upper secondary examination in technical subjects like carpentry, drawing, engraving, carving, surveying and levelling. It was an unaided institution and the statistics of the school are not available. The administration of these schools vested with in Inspector General of Education but was transferred to the Director of Industries and Commerce from 1.7.1922. The academic work was systematised when the syllabus of these schools was approved by the government in 1926, after which, students were given certificates at the end of the course. Workshops were opened for each subject of the industry. The duration of the course was enanced from two to three years. Each school was placed under an Advisory Committee for regulation of funds and to secure orders for supply of finished goods. Gradually, these schools were either converted to Junior Technical Schools (some of which still exist) or were closed.

164644.
V 2131

For co-ordination ot work, a Council of Technical Education and a Syllabus Board were constituted in 1952 that formulated the syllabi for several courses and the syllabus of diploma course was raised to the standard prescribed by the All India Council of Technical Education. In order to centralise the work, a Board of Technical Education for the state was constituted in 1952, with the Director of Technical Education as the Chairman.

The Engineering School, Bangalore was established in 1860 in Bangalore to provide native educated subordinates for the PWD. It was conducted as a branch of the Bangalore High School (then run in the Central College premises). It prepared candidates for Assistant Surveyor's certificate course and Assistant Engineers and Overseers test, all of two years duration. Till 1868, no candidate passed the Assistant Engineers Test, though some did the other two. When the strength began to dwindle, ten scholarships worth Rs. 8 per month for I Year and Rs. 10 for II year, were founded, out of which, two were assigned to Bangalore division. With the establishment of the School of Engineering and Natural Sciences, this school was closed.

The School of Engineering and Natural Sciences was established in 1875 and was attached to the Bangalore High School (Central College). It had two divisions-upper and lower that provided a two year course. Students had to possess a pass in the F.A. for admission to upper division and a pass in the matric for the lower. Age limit was from 17 to 22 years. The first half of the course had subjects commonly required by all departments of service, like mathematics, mensuration, estimate making, surveying and levelling, construction engineering, architectural and topographical drawing, botany, chemistry, geology and meteorology. During 1875-76, there were 14 students (eight in the upper division and six in the lower), 24 during the next year (12 in each division), 10 during 1878-79 (four and six in each) and 10 during 1879-80 (four and six in each). As the progress was not satisfactory, the Assistant Engineers and Assistant Conservators course was abolished in 1880. After the abolition of the collegiate standard of the Engineering School due to the heavy cost involved, it provided instruction only upto standard required for over-sees of PWD and Revenue Departments. Admission was open to Matric passed students. The school was abolished in 1884.

The Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore was begun in 1913 in Bangalore and was temporarily housed in the Sheshadri Iyer Memorial Hall. Later, it was transferred to a building near Bangalore High School. Here, instruction was imparted in i) Railway Signallers and Traffic Men, ii) Industrial School Teachers, iii) Permanent Way Inspectors, iv) Motor Drivers. Evening classes were held for those who could not attend day classes. The subjects taught were drawing, electrical wiring and motor mechanics. The period of training varied from two to 3 years. In 1915, Signallers and Permanent Way Inspectors classes were transferred to the Railway Department. The strength of the school that was 130 in 1916 went to 173 in 1917 and in 1921, it was 160. The school was shifted to a building in Fort, formerly

occupied by Reserve Police in 1929. With effect from 1934, students passing out of the school were awarded L.M.E. and L.E.E. diplomas. For administrative and other reasons, this school was merged with the College of Engineering on the 1st May 1939. But in 1943, it was removed from the control of the University and placed directly under the Vice-Chancellor. It continued to have the same courses-Diploma in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Certificate courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

The Government Weaving Institute was started in Bangalore in 1912 as 'Government Weaving Factory' that trained weavers in the use of improved applicances and adoption of improved methods and new designs. Since the factory had to work on commercial lines also, systematic practical training could not be imparted. A training section was tentatively organised in 1928 and placed under a Weaving Demonstrator. In 1930, the government closed the factory and made it a training school. The nomenclature was changed from Government Weaving Factory to Government Weaving Institute in 1931. Two courses-1) two years certificate course for those studied upto V Form and ii) Artisan course of one year for those who had passed L.S. were offered. Subjects on all branches of weaving and dyeing -both theoritical and practical were taught. When the Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute was opened in Mysore in 1938, this institute was amalgamated with it.

University Vishveshwaraya College of Engineering

To make industrial training more systematic and thorough and to prepare a comprehensive programme of instruction at the graduates level, the government appointed a committee in 1910 under the Chairmanship of Sir M. Vishveshwaraya, the Chief Engineer of Mysore on the recommendations of which, government sanctioned the establishment of the Engineering College in 1917 as a constituent college of the University of Mysore with only two branches-Civil and mechanical with a total strength of 40. It was housed in the Mechanical Engineering School. Worshops and laboratories were established for it in 1921. As the electrification of the state progressed, dearth of Electrical Engineers was felt which necessitated the establishement of the Department of Electrical Engineering in the college in 1925. The total strength of the college in 1939 was 200. When war broke out, the college undertook to train war technicians for which workshops and laboratories were remodelled. Though Chemical Engineering course was opened in 1945, it was soon closed. The Engineering course was of four years, eligibility for admission to which was a pass in the University Entrance examination. It was later changed as pass in the intermediate exam with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics as subjects. It was transferred to the Bangalore University in 1964 and was named University Visvesvaraya College of Engineering. The B.M.S. Engineering College was started in 1946.

Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubliee Technological Institute was established in 1932 as an All-State Memorial to commemorate the Silver Jubliee of the reign of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV. By 1939, scientific and commericial training in all branches of textiles (cotton, silk and wool) manufacture-weaving, hosiery, dyeing and bleaching, printing and finishing of textile fabrics were imparted in the institute. Course leading to B.Sc. Textiles was started in 1946, which was for three years, followed by a practical training of six months in mills. The minimum qualification was a pass in intermediate.

Following is the list of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics in Bangalore district as in August 1989: (1) University Vishveshwarya College of Engineering (UVCE), (2) UVCE (Evening), (3) K.R. Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, (4) B.M. Srinivasaiah College of Engg., (5) BM Srinivasaiah College of Engg. (Evening), (6) MS Ramaiah Institute of Technology, (7) RV College of Engg., (8) Dáyanandasagar College of Engg., (9) Bangalore Institute of Technology, (10) Islamia Institute of Technology, (11) Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Technology, (12) Ghousia College of Engg., (13) MVJ College of Engg., and (14) Sir MV Engg. College. (1) Sri Jayachamarajendra Government Polytechnic (Day and Evening) (2) Govt. Polytechnic for Women, (3) GR Instt. of Commercial Practice (Day and Evening), (4) Instt of Hotel Management, (5) School of Printing Technology, (6) SRC Instt., of Business Management, (7) Instt of Textile Technology, (8) APS Polytechnic, Somanahalli, (9) MEI Polytechnic (Day and Evening), (10) Polytechnic for Horological Engg., (11) Dayanandasagar Polytechnic, (12) PES Polytechnic, (13) Impact Polytechnic, (14) Al-Khateeb Polytechnic, (15) Reddy Janasangh Polytechnic, (16) Mahatma Gandhi Polytechnic, (17) Venkataraju Instt of Technology Polytechnic, (18) VET Polytechnic, (19) Adarsha Education Trust Polytchnic, (20) MVJ Polytechnic, (21) Sri Venkateshwara Polytechnic, (22) Jayachamarajendra Education Society's Polytechnic, (23) IR Polytechnic, (24) Nadgir Polytechnic (Day and Evening), (25) KIET Polytechnic, (26) Oxford Polytechnic, (27) HEA Polytechnic, (28) Ghousia Polytechnic, (29) Mahmood Shariff Polytechnic, (30)MN Polytechnic, (31) Acharya Polytechnic, (32) SGR Polytechnic,(33) BTL Polytechnic (34) RVP Polytechnic, (35) Raman Polytechnic and (36) Kamalabai Polytechnic.

Agricultural Education

There was no provision for imparting instruction in Agriculture in the state in separate schools till 1913. It was done in general schools. As per the recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction, books on agriculture were got written in Kannada and agriculture was introduced as an optional subject for L.S. from 1893-1894. Some of the Industrial Schools also had agriculture and farming as subjects. Special subjects on agriculture like i) different methods of cultivation ii) distinguishing feature of insects on crops and iii) insect pests and crop diseases. The first examination in Agriculture was held in 1909.

Agricultural School, Hebbal

As per the proposal of Dr. L.C. Coleman, the then Director of Agriculture, the Agricultural School, Hebbal was started with 15 students in May 1912 with the object of training sons of landlords in supervising cultivation. The qualifications for admission was possessing of land within the state by the parents and a pass in SSLC (ECPS) for students. It was managed by the Agricultural Department. It offered a two year course. Subjects like blacksmithy, carpentry, handling of engines, elements of dairying and veterinary science were also added later. The medium of instruction was English. Laboratory work was done in the Agricultural Chemist's Office. There were no scholarships and the cost was met out of the District Committee of the Economic Conference. It was made a three-year course in 1920 at the end of which candidates were given L. Agri degree. Veterinary science was replaced by Animal Husbandry in 1937. The Hebbal campus became the nucleus of the Agriculture College founded in 1946 and also for the University of Agricultural Sciences founded in 1964. Now, the Agricultural School is not functioning.

Vernacular Agricultural School: There were three Kannada Agricultural Schools in the state during 1931-32, one of which was the Ramakrishna Krishi Shale, located at Ramakrishanpura, Anekal tq started in 1929 under the endowment of Venkatarmaiah where free boarding and lodging were provided. It provided a one year course aimed at turning out practical farmers. It continues even to-day.

The University of Agricultural Sciences

The University of Agricultural Sciences was established in 1964 with the objectives of bringing about significant improvement in every phase of rural life, by much needed change in the methods of production, by influencing the whole outlook of the rural community and rural home, by giving them a new vision and new hope. The Governor of Karnataka is the Chancellor of the University and the Agriculture Minister is the Pro-Chancellor. It is headed by a Vice-Chancellor and governed by a Board of Regents with the Vice-Chancellor as its Chairman. The representatives of the State Government, Legislative Assembly and Council of Registered Graduates and nominees of the Chancellor and the State Government are its members.

There are two campuses of the University, one at Hebbal and the other at Gandhi Krishi Vignana Kendra (GKVK) near Jakkur (both on Bangalore-Bellary road), where graduate and Post-graduate degrees in Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Forestry, Dairy Technology, Veterinary Science and post-graduate degree and diploma in Sericulture are awarded.

The colleges that come under the hold of the University are, College of Basic Science and Humanities, GKVK, College of Agriculture, GKVK, Veterinary College, Hebbal, and the College of Fisheries, Mangalore. For the academic year

1985-86, there were a total of 315, 1,348, 647 and 166 students respectively in the above colleges. Recently, the Dairy Science College is established in the old Agriculture College building. Till 1987, all colleges of Agriculture and allied sciences in the State were controlled by University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, when a separate University at Dharwad was established for colleges in the North Karnataka region. The University maintains two libraries-one at the Hebbal campus and the other at the GKVK campus. During 1985-86, there was a total of 1,22,969 volumes including pamphlets, dissertations, reports, micro-films and maps.

Medical Education

Medical School, Bangalore, a Government institution was started in January 1881 at Bangalore Peta Hospital by Dr. D.A. Choksi of the Grant Medical College, Bombay. It provided a three year course to qualify for the lower grades of medical subordinates. The minimum qualification for admission was Metric pass or the Metric course. It was under the control of a Surgeon to the Commissioner who made periodic inspection, directed examinations, exercised control over teachers and students. The age limit for admission was between 17 and 18 years and every year 20 to 24 students were admittend. During 1881, there were 14 students on rolls. The school had a short span of life and was abolished in 1836 after which, there was no provision in the State for Medical Education till 1917, when students were sent to Madras and Bombay for Medical Education, at college and school levels respectively. For higher studies in medicine, students were deputed to foreign countries.

The Medical School, Bangalore: Another Medical School was started in Bangalore on the 1st July 1917 for training Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Private Medical Practitioners. It provided a course of four years and the first batch had 16 students. The Medical Officer of the Victoria Hospital was it principal. In addition to subjects on Medicine, Physics, Chemistry and Biology were taught. When the Medical College was started (1924) at Bangalore, the School went under the control of Mysore University. Most of the teachers were from the State Medical Department. It offered the L.M.P. Diploma of four years recognised all over India. When the Medical College was transferred to Mysore in July 1930, this School became an independent Unit to be continued under the University. The strength of the School was 16 in 1917, and 214 in 1941. As a policy decision to have only degree courses in Medical Education, this School was closed in 1956, when it had a strength of 612 students.

Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore was established by the Government of Karnataka in 1963 under the administrative control of the Drugs Control Department. Under Central aid, post-graduate courses in Pharmaceutical Sciences were introduced in 1978. The college has also implemented refresher course for inservice Pharmacists, deputed by the Directorate of Health Services. It is affiliated to the Bangalore University and offers Diploma course of two years (D. Pharma), graduation course of four years (B. Pharma) and post-graduation (M. Pharma) of two years in Pharmaceuticals.

Pharmacy Colleges: There are 17 Pharmacy colleges in the district all located in Bangalore city. Some of them offer diplomas and degrees in Pharmacy and others, only diplomas. Out of these, only the Government College of Pharmacy offers the post-graduate course also, in addition to the above two. A chronological list of all institutions is given hereunder. KLE Society's School of Pharmacy, Rajajinagar (1976), SJRE Society's School of Pharmacy, Anandarao Circle (1977), Vishveshwarapuram Institute of Pharmacy (1980), PES Institute of Pharmacy, Hanumanthanagar (1982), Al- Ameen College of Pharmacy (1982), St. John's Pharmacy College (1983), Milind Institute of Pharmacy (1983), BES Institute of Pharmacy, Jayanagar (1984), Dayanandasagar College of Pharmacy, Kanakapura road (1984), Vivekananda Institute of Pharmacy (1984), Seshadripuram College of Pharmacy (1984), Kripanidhi College of Pharmacy. Koramangala (1985), GKM College of Pharmacy, Jaraganahalli (1985), Raman College of Pharmacy, RPC Layout (1985), Goutham College of Pharmacy, RT Nagar (1986), Anupama College of Pharmacy, West of Chord road (1989). D. Pharma examination is a State-level one conducted by the State Board. B. Pharma is a university examination.

Medical College, Bangalore

The present Govt. Medical College was started in Bangalore on 24.6.1955 by the Mysore Medical Education Society founded by a band of doctors with 99 students on rolls, of which were 84 men and 15 women. It is conducting the undergraduate MBBS course since its inception and from 1962, post-graduate courses in Medicine, Surgery and Post-graduate Diploma in Optholmology were started. In the subsequent years, more post-graduate and Diploma courses were started. Presently, there are 24 post-graduate courses including five Super Specialists' courses and 15 post- graduate Diploma courses. It is affiliated to the Bangalore University and is recognised by the Medical Council of India. The five major government hospitals of Bangalore-Victorial, Vanivilas, Minto, Bowring and Lady Curzon and the S.K. Sanatorium, with a total bed strength of 2,719 are attached to the college for Practical Training. It has a good Dissection Theatre, well-equipped laboratories both in the pre-clinical and para-clinical Departments. It has 33 Departments under various specialities each headed by the Senior-most Professor of the concerned discipline. There is a library with 20,993 books. Three hostels were started in 1956 separately for under-graduates, post-graduates and lady students.

The following table gives the student strength of the college for 1989-90 in different classes.

Class/Course	Total strength		SC students		ST students	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Under-graduates:						
I MBBS	235	128	40	15	3	5
II MBBS	181	136	21	23	5	2
Final MBBS	185	86	24	11	4	2
Total	601	350	85	49	12	9
Post-graduates:						
Degree	87	17	20	9	3	1
Diploma	53	32	18	5	4	2

Other than Bangalore Medical College, the following were the Medical, Dental and Nursing Colleges in the district. St. John's Medical College (1963), M.S. Ramaiah Medical College (1979), Kempegowda Institute of Medical Science (1980), Dr. Ambedkar Medical College (1981), Government Dental College (1958), Ambedkar Dental College (1981), Vokkaligara Sangha Dental College (1986), College of Nursing, Fort, Nursing School, Victoria Hospital; Nursing School, Bowring Hospital, and the five Nursing Schools attached to St. Martha's Hospital, St. John's Hospital, ESI Hospital, St. Philomina's Hospital and Air Force Command Hospital.

The Jayachamaraja College of Indian Medicine

The Jayachamaraja College of Indian Medicine was founded in 1967 by the Government of Karnataka. It offers a 5½ years course called BAMS (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery). A three year Post-graduate course is also being offered from 1974 in two subjects Dravyaguna and Shalyatantra. The total intake is 50 per year and for the year 1989-90, the student strength was 181 including 110 girls and of these 14 students belong to SC and ST Communities.

In the Post-graduate classes, there were five students for each of the academic years from 1987-88 to 1989-90. They were taught by 26 teachers (19 males and seven females). The college has a library of about 6,700 books. It also maintains a herb garden and a 200 bed hospital.

Government College of Unani Medicine

The Government College of Unani Medicine was established in 1974 and it offers a 5½ years course leading to the BUMS (Bachelor of Uani Medicine and Surgery) degree. It has a total intake of 50 students per year and for post-graduate studies, students are sent to the Government Nizamia Tibia College, Hyderabad. For 1989-90, the college had a total of 103 students (54 boys and 49 girls). There were no Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe students.

Legal Education

The Government of Mysore started a Law College near Central College in 1948 that offered a two years course in Law-the first year leading to F.L. and the second year to B.L. degree. This went on till 1968 when the two years course was converted into one of three years duration throughout the state, leading to the L.L.B. degree. The Government Law College, Bangalore had provision for the M.L. course and it was handed over to the Bangalore University in 1976. It also had the L.L.M. and Ph.D. courses. During 1981-82, there were 408 students for L.L.B., 12 for L.L.M. and two for Ph.D. the BMS Law College (1963) had the M.L. Course and also a one year course in Taxation Law. Sri Jagadguru Renukacharya College of Law (1964) conducted a post-graduate Diploma course in Company Law and Labour Law for graduates in addition to regular L.L.B. course. It is also a centre for promoting the cause of legal education to practising advocates and others involved in law. In addition to the above three colleges, eight more private agencies have been running day and evening courses leading to L.L.B. degree. They were Dayanandasagar College of Law, Vivekananda College of Law, Islamia Law College, Ram Manohar Lohia Law College, Havanur Law College, KLE Society's Law College and Sheshadripuram Educational Society's Law College.

For maintaining uniformity in Legal Education all over the country and to place it at par with Medical and Engineering education, a new scheme has been introduced from the academic year 1984-85 as per which, the duration of the L.L.B. course has been enhanced from three to five years and the eligibility for admission changed from a pass in degree to a pass in PUC. After the five year course, practical training of six months has been made compulsory during which period, students have to visit courts, study documents, attend to pleading work at Lawyers' Chambers, etc. Of the five years the first two are a preparatory period in which subjects like Sociology, Political Science, Economics, English, History of Courts and Legal language are taught. Administrative Law, Public International Law, Law and Property, Revenue Law, Rural Development and Local Self- government are the new optional subjects introduced in the new course.

The National Law School of India University (NLSIU) was started in 1987 offering a five year degree course in the premises of the Central College. It is a Central Government sponsored institution.

COLLEGIATE AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Bangalore High School was started by the Government in 1858. It had a collegiate section in it. In addition, there were two aided institutions under the category of A.V. Schools of the higher class-the London Mission Institution, Bangalore (1847) and the Native Educational Institution of the Wesleyan Mission, Bangalore (1851) that prepared students for the Matriculation of the Madras University. The first student to pass the above examination was a candidate from the Bangalore High School in 1863. In 1868, this school had the highest strength of 509 in the state. Two more such private institutions-the Bishop Cotton School and St. Andrew's School were started in Bangalore in 1865.

The college department of the Bangalore High School had provision for preparing candidates for F.A. and B.A. examinations of the Madras University. During 1870, it had nine students in the B.A. Class, 15 for F.A. and 26 for Matriculation. During the next year, it was nine, 15 and 35 respectively in the above classes.

The Bangalore High School became a I grade College and was designated as 'Central College' in June 1875, with the existing High School attached. Mr. Garret was its first principal. B.L. Rice was its Principal between 1860 and 65, H.J. Babha was its Vice-principal from 1876. It was a prestigious centre of learning. The college section had 136 students in 1875. Two High Schools of Mysore and Shimoga were affiliated to it. Schools teaching upto F.A. were classified as Second Grade Colleges, instead of Collegiate High Schools. Institutions preparing pupils for degree courses were designated as colleges. The title of Principal was given only to the head of such colleges. Schools that taught upto Matriculation were classified under high schools. During 1878-79, there were eight such high schools in the state out of which, three were attached to the three high schools in Bangalore. In addition, there were six aided high schools in the state; out of which, five were in Bangalore, the other being in Mysore and one girls' high school-the Bishop Cotton's, Bangalore. The Jesuits started the St. Joseph's College for Boys in 1882 in the Cantonment which was affiliated to Madras University even after the starting of Mysore University in 1916, till Independence. Many students from Madras Presidency including those from the Ceded Districts attended it.

In 1916, the academic courses of study were reorganised. The four year post-S.S.L.C. course was split into 1 + 3-one year of intermediate and three years of degree, instead of the previous 2 + 2. This went on till 1971 when it was changed into 2 + 3-two years of intermediate and three years of degree. The Honours Course that till then existed in some of the city colleges including the Central College was abolished in 1974. The Intermediate College and the Maharanis, both run by the government and Jagadguru Renukacharya College (1946), Vijaya College and

National College were other colleges founded in Bangalore before independence. The Mt. Carmel College was started in 1948. When the Bangalore University was started in 1964, it had 30 colleges in the city affliated to it including medical and engineering colleges.

There were a total of 55 I Grade Colleges in the district during 1988-89 in which eight were government colleges, 34 were aided colleges and 13 unaided colleges and they are enlisted hereunder: (1) Government Arts College, (2) Government Science College, (3) Maharani's Arts College for Women, (4) Maharani's Science College for Women, (5) Government R.C. College of Commerce, (6) VHD Institute of Home Science, (7) Government I Grade College, Anekal, (8) Government I Grade College, Vijayanagar, Bangalore. *Aided*: (1) Acharya Patashala Science College, (2) Acharya Patashala Arts and Commerce College, (3) V.V.Puram College of Science, (4) V.V. Puram College of Arts and Commerce, (5) BMS College for Women, (6) Jyothinivas College, (7) Mount Carmel College, (8) MES College of Arts, Science and Commerce, (9) National College, Basavanagudi, (10) National College, Jayanagar, (11) SLN College of Arts and Commerce, (12) SJR College of Arts, Science and Commerce, (13) Nijalingappa College, (14) St. Joseph's College of Commerce, (15) St. Joseph's Science College, (16) Al-Ameen College of Arts Science and Commerce, (17) Vijaya College, (18) Christ College, (19) BES College of Arts and Commerce, (20) Dr. Ambedkar College, (21) BNM College, (22) Sheshadripuram College, (23) NMKRV I Grade College for Women, (24) Maharani Laxmi Ammanni College for Women, (25) APS Evening College, (26) Hasnath College for Women, (27) VVS I Grade College, (28) Dayananda College of Arts Science and Commerce, (29) Central Muslim Association's Abbas Khan I Grade College, (30) St. Joseph's Evening College. In addition following are the *unaided* colleges: (1) New Horizon Education Trust, (2) HKES I Grade College, (3) Shivananda Memorial I Grade College, (4) PES College, (5) BSVP College of Arts and Commerce for Women, (6) Basaveshwara Commerce College, (7) Vivekananda I Grade College, (8) Dayananda Evening College of Arts and Commerce, (9) Vijaya Evening College, (10) Sheshadripuram Evening College, (11) MES Evening College, (12) VV Puram Evening College, (13) Dr. Ambedkar I Grade Evening College.

The Central College in Bangalore was one of the two main colleges in the Mysore University when the University was founded in 1916, mainly being a centre for teaching science subjects. St. Joseph's and other such institutions in the Civil and Military Station areas continued to be under the Madras University till 1947. Later, when Bangalore University was started in 1964, Central College was its nucleus having most of the post-graduate departments also running honours courses, which included arts faculties like English, Kannada, Economics, History, Sociology, etc. in addition to the science faculties. The administrative office of the

Bangalore University was also housed in the Central College campus for long. The Central College Hostel was started in 1901 and the college has a very vast cricket ground.

Bangalore University

The Bangalore University set up in 1964 under the Karnataka State University Act had jurisdiction over educational institutions of higher learning, located in the Metropolitan city of Bangalore. It's jurisdiction was limited only to the city area. Now it has the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur under its jurisdiction. The two premier colleges of the city, the Central College and the University Vishveshwaraiah College of Engineering (UVCE), became the University Colleges of the new University. In 1976, the Government College of Physical Education and the Government Law College were also transferred to the control of this University. A new campus, the *Jnana Bharathi* was set up on the Bangalore- Mysore road in 1975, spread over an area of 1,100 acres and a large number of departments are functioning in this campus. In the same year, its jurisdiction was extended to Bangalore mofussil area, Kolar and Tumkur district also.

The University presently has under its jurisdiction, 181 affiliated colleges out of which 87 are co-education colleges and 17 women's colleges. There are 19 colleges of education, 26 under the medical faculty, 16 engineering colleges, 12 colleges of law. Four are directly managed by the University. There are 30 post-graduate departments run and maintained by the university. It's total student strength of all the colleges exceeds 90,000 (in the three districts) out of which, nearly 2,500 are post-graduate students. It has attracted of late, a large number of foreign students to its professional colleges and has about 300 foreign students on rolls. It has an academic council responsible for maintenance of academic standards as well as course of study and scheme of examination. It has taken up, under change oriented policies, steps to involve industries in academics by which senior personnel from the HMT work in the university and senior professors from the university in the HMT. It is planning to have intensive dialogue with other industrial establishments for a wider coverage of mutual benefits in terms of colaborative research.

A special training programme for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities to train them for competitive examinations has been vigorously implemented. The university is a member of the Association of Indian Universities and also Commonwealth Universities. It has its own publication centre, Prasaranga which has till now published about 500 books. It publishes - a quarterly, *Sadhane*, two yearlies *Vidya Bharathi* and *Vignana Bharathi* and a monthly *Janapriya Vignana*. Of late, another yearly called *Bhasha Bharathi* has been added.

The tables that follow give the faculty-wise distribution of students in the affiliated colleges and the same in the different university departments for the year 1987-88.

Statement showing faculty-wise distribution of students for 1987- 88 in the affiliated colleges of Bangalore University.

Sl. No.	Faculty	No. of students					
		Total		SC		ST	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. i)	Arts	6,498	5,489	725	384	88	163
ii)	Fine Arts	9,464	64	10	nil	nil	nil
2.	Science	4,688	5,223	201	181	41	20
3.	Commerce	8,966	5,876	508	193	74	29
4.	Education:						
i)	General Edn.	578	683	37	10	4	nil
ii)	Physical Edn.	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
5.	Engineering	12,586	1,314	328	54	61	12
6.	Medicine:						
i)	General Med.	2,749	1,505	260	178	36	33
ii)	Ayurvedic	114	182	1	2	2	1
iii)	Unani	46	51	nil	nil	nil	nil
iv)	Homeopathic	18	26	nil	nil	nil	nil
v)	Dental	170	165	5	13	1	nil
vi)	Pharmacy	355	141	8	1	2	nil
vii)	Nursing	40	142	3	10	1	1
7.	Mental Health & Neuro Sciences	72	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
8.	Law	5,048	406	302	26	27	3
9.	Technology	112	20	12	4	3	nil
10.	Communication	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

Statement showing number of students, faculty-wise in the University Departments for 1987-88.

Sl. No.	Faculty	Number of students						
		Total			SC		ST	
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Arts	1,024	488	1,512	132	26	19	6
2.	Science	524	332	856	73	22	17	4
3.	Commerce	324	58	382	59	3	5	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Education:								
i)	General	30	21	51	4	1	1	nil
ii)	Physical	74	7	81	6	nil	4	nil
5. Engineering		1,388	418	1,806	250	25	nil	nil
6. Law		304	102	406	87	5	20	2
7. Communication		22	21	43	12	1	nil	nil
8. Performing Arts (Dance, Drama & Music)		2	59	61	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total of all Faculties		3,692	1,506	5,198	623	83	86	14

Items No. 1,2 and 3 give only post-graduate strength; others show both under degree and post-graduate courses.

Adult Education

The origin of Adult Education can be traced back to the times of the Hobli School System started in (1868) when night classes were arranged for those who could not attend day classes. It was during this year that Adult Education was started in the 'Jail Schools' also. About 700 adult convicts in Bangalore Central Jail were given half-an-hour's schooling every evening after the day's work. This attempt yielded good results and this scheme was extended to other jails also. Indian History and Geography formed the two subjects. During 1880-81, 387 males and 25 females were educated in the Bangalore Central Jail.

There were nine night schools in Bangalore district (Urban and Rural) with 222 students during 1900-01. By 1914, the number of schools went upto 26. The village schools had only one class for teaching the three R's and the taluk schools had two classes - one for teaching the three R's and the other to impart higher instruction.

In 1941, when Laubach of the World Literary Movement visited Mysore with the slogan 'each one teach one', there was a general awakening throughout the country with regard to Adult Education. Various organisations and individuals devised several ways to promote literacy. Devudu Narasimha Shastry conducted classes in several villages in and around Bangalore and Mysore. The University Settlement, Bangalore also conducted classes. "The Mysore Literacy Council" was started in 1941. This Council aimed at functional literacy than teaching mere reading and writing. It's main objectives were 1) Organisation of literacy classes 2) Organisation of Adult Education Centres, 3) Publication of graded books for literacy classes and libraries and 4) Research in Literacy and Adult Education methods. The Mysore State Adult Education Council was set up in 1949 and was in charge of the old Adult Night Schools. The Council started a Vidyapeetha in

1955 with 17 students at Vidyanagar, Bangalore North tq. The Council published text books for adults, a weekly called Belaku and a monthly Pustaka Prapancha.

Private Adult Education Classes: There was an aided Adult Night School in the Civil Station, Bangalore called 'Gokhale Memorial Labourers' Free Night School' established by the RBANM's Trust in 1909 intended only for artisans who were free at night. Teachers of the Civil Area conducted the school. Instruction was given in Kannada, Tamil and Urdu. English and Elementary Mathematics were also taught. There were five classes, from I to V. A boy could attend any class in any subject, depending on his needs - that is, he could learn English in the I Class, Mathematics in the III and Vernacular in V. The strength never went below 100. Now the school has about 60 adult labourers undergoing free education.

The Literacy Movement began in the state in 1912 under the guidance of Sir M. Vishveshwaraya. The Directorate of Adult Education was started in 1979. The Central Government sanctioned 300 Rural Creative Literacy Programme Centres for Bangalore district under the Adult Education Programme, the activities of which were begun in Bangalore South Taluk during 1982-83 and in North Taluk during 1983-84. In Anekal Taluk, 30 such Centres were started during 1986-87.

Adult Literacy Plan is a 12 month programme with two sessions of eight and four months. During the first session of eight months, basic education - like teaching the three R's and creation of awareness is given and the next four months are devoted to teach them the application of what is learnt. As a sequel to this and mainly for the benefit of illiterate Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Akshara Sena Centres were established in 1987, in all taluks of the district. This is a short term course of five months, held during one financial year and the syllabus comprises the three R's. The details of beneficiaries under different Adult Education programmes in the district can be seen from the table that is given on the next page.

The Adult Education Commission established in May 1988 has taken up a time-bound programme of eradicating illiteracy. Under this scheme, it has started Jana Shikshana Nilayas at the rate of one for a population of 5,000 to 6,000, for literate turned illiterates to continue their education. A Mass Literacy Drive is also arranged by the Directorate of Adult Education to improve the literacy rate of the country. In Karnataka, it is called Karnataka Experiment 1989. At "Fedina Jana Vidyalaya", Sarjapur, Anekal taluk, a Voluntary Social Organisation conducted this drive. The main feature of the programme was that, the volunteers went to the very doors of illiterates for spread of literacy.

The District Adult Education Committee has a total of 100 Adult Education Centres in Bangalore North taluk (which were run previously in the Kanakapura tq.) 60 for ladies and 40 for gents. As in January 1990, the total number of adults being trained was 3,000 out of which, were 930 Scheduled Castes, 330 Scheduled Tribes, 30 from minority classes and 1,710 others.

Name of the Programme	Anekal taluk beneficiaries								Bangalore North taluk beneficiaries								Bangalore South taluk beneficiaries							
	SC		ST		others				SC		ST		others				SC		ST		others			
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
1986-87																								
Rural creative literacy programme	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	930	870	360	341	117	70	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nill	nil	nil	nil
State Plan	1,450	450	251	251	11	33	nil	nil	nilnil	nil	nil	nil	390	510	280	311	40	52						
1987-88																								
Rural creative literacy programme	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	2,065	1,535	805	428	241	229	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Akshara Sena	1,980	1,020	450	230	42	4	420	240	112	79	40	nil	900	900	120	115	84	3						
Akshara Sena Spl. Unit	1,410	390	1,410	390	nil	nil	1,530	1,920	1,530	1,920	nil	nil	2,010	1,560	2,010	1,560	nil	nil						
1988-89																								
Rural creative literacy programme	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1,260	1,980	500	713	122	290	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Akshara Sena	1,110	690	30	nil	nil	nil	420	1,380	65	150	22	52	780	1,020	38	58	65	50						
Akshara Sena Spl. Unit	1,500	480	1,500	480	nil	nil	930	1,050	930	1,050	nil	nil	1,050	780	1,050	780	nil	nil						

Sanskrit Education

Sanskrit was being taught in a number of Pathashalas distributed all over the State. Some of them received government aid which was their only source of income. They were mostly conducted in *chatrams* or temples. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III maintained several *pandits* well-versed in Sanskrit. After the demise of their patron, for want of occupation, many of them settled in their native towns and started *pathashalas* there. They asked for recognition and support from the Department of Public Instruction. Students were started with *Amarakosha, Bhasha Manjari,* taken through *Kumara Sambhava,* to abridged versions of the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata.* From 1868, Arithmetic and Algebra were also taught. New Sanskrit schools were started that gave general instruction and the pure Sanskrit schools introduced general instruction. A committee headed by H.V. Nanjundayya in 1915 recommended that an elementary course of Sanskrit should be made compulsory in the IV and V Forms for Hindu students and as optional subject in the VI Form. A board was constituted in 1917 to conduct Sanskrit examinations. Sanskrit of Primary and Secondary level was taught in two types of Pathashalas - 1) Sanskrit Pathashalas aided by the Education Department and 2) Veda Pathashalas aided by the Muzrai Department. Some of the Pathashalas run by Lingayats provided board and lodging facilities also. Some Pathashalas trained candidates for *kavya* and *champu* examinations. Engalish was an obligatory language under *kavya*. In 1937, *Puranas* substituted English since teaching facilities for English were not available.

Following is the list of Sanskrit Pathashalas in the district for the year 1989-90 and the total student strength for the said year is found in brackets: KEC Society Sanskrit Pahashala, Kumara Park West (209), Bharatiya Janatha Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Kumara Park West (370), Jagajyothi Basaveshwara Sanskrit Pathashala, Rajajinagar (69), Sri Vaishnava Sabha Sanskrit Pathashala, Rajajinagar (156), Vidyanivedita Sanskrit Pathashala, Manjunathanagar (96), Sri Sidhartha Sanskrit Pathashala, Kottanur (160), Ambuja Sanskrit Pathashala, Yeshwanthpur (82), Sri Laxmi Venkateshwara Sanskrit Pathashale, Gayathrinagar (63), BSVP Sanskrit Pathashale, Chamrajpet (166), Vikhanasacharya Samskrita Pathashale, Nagarthpet (64), Sri Manonmani Sanskrit Pathashale, Basavanagudi (98), Bharathiya Samskrita Pathashale, Hanumanthanagar (103), Sujatha Samskrita Pathashale, Sound End (107), JSS Sanskrit Pathashale, Jayanagar (85), Samskrita Pathashale, Vibhutipura (HAL) (88) and Shankara Samskrita Pathashale, Anekal (85).

In addition to the above 16 institutions that received grants, there are seven more institutions in the district, the strength of which is not available. They are, Sri. Beereshwaraswamy Samskrita Pathashala, Chamarajpet, General Education Centre Samskrit Pathashala, Cottonpet, Siddharudhashrama Sanskrit Pathashala, Chamarajpet, Sri. Rajarajeshwari Sanskrit Pathashale, Kenchenahalli, Vedavignana Vidyapeetha Sanskrit Pathashale, Jayanagar, BSVP Sanskrit Pathashale,

Vijayanagar, Veeravidyapeetha Samskrita Pathashale, Vijayanagar, Sri Basaveshwara Vidyapeetha Samskrita Pathashale, Ulsoor and Vasavi Samskrita Pathashale, Jayanagar.

Some of the above institutions offer a three year *Prathama* Course, some, a two year *Kavya* Course in addition to the former and some, a three year *Sahitya* Course equivalent to SSLC in addition to the above two. They are under the administrative control of the Commissioner for Public Instruction. Some private agencies like Sri Surasaraswathi Sabha of Sri Sringeri Matha and the Bharathiya Vidya Bhavan of Bangalore are also conducting different grades of Sanskrit examinations independently. There is also the Karanikara Veda Pathashala at Basavanagudi training *purohits,* being supervised by the Muzrai Department.

Sri Chamarajendra Veda Mahapathashala: Consequent upon the reorganisation of the Sanskrit College in 1925, *Veda* and *Prayoga* classes were taken over under the control of the Muzrai Department. It was made an independent institution where, instruction in Sanskrit of the collegiate level was imparted. The curricula of studies included *Rigveda, Yajurveda, Shukla-Yajurveda* and their respective *Prayogas*. *Samaveda* and its *Prayoga* were started in 1942. Provision for award of a large number of scholarships and prizes existed and students were given boarding and lodging facilities. It was merged with Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore in 1953.

Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College

Prior to 1870, some local Pandits of Bangalore maintained private schools where they taught *kavya* to Brahmin boys. These were amalgamated into one Pathashala in 1885 for which a grant-in-aid of Rs.20 was given by the education department. It was taken over by the Bangalore City Municipality in 1886 and the name was changed to Vani Vidya Pathashala and *Alankara, Veda* and *Yoga* were added as subjects of study. In 1889, the *Shastra* and *Kavya* departments were combined and the institution came to be called 'Sanskrit College, Bangalore'. Arrangements were made to impart instruction in Kanarese, mathematics, history, geography, agriculture and hygiene. It was housed in the old Arsenal building in the Fort till 1896 and shifted to the new building in the same year when it was designated as Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College. The government grant was raised to Rs.100 per month. In addition, the Sringeri Matha granted Rs.30 per month and the Municipality Rs. 50 per month. The college was transferred to the Muzrai Department in 1917 and in 1924, it came under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. Admission was thrown open to all communities during this year.The course of studies was revised in 1925 and the institution was divided into Secondary and College departments, each with a course of five years. English was included as one of the subjects in the Secondary department and Sanskrit was the main subject in the College department. An examination Board was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Director of Public Instruction. The Secondary

course was made one of six years and a Primary course of 3 years to feed the Secondary course was started in 1926. Thus there were three courses in the college Primary (3 years), Secondary (6 years) and college (5 years). During 1955-56, there were 23 students (20 boys and three girls), 48 students (44 boys and four girls) and 103 students (95 boys and eight girls) respectively in the above three courses.

Poornaprajna Vidyapeetha, Bangalore, was established in 1956 by Sri Vishveshwara Teertha Swamiji of Pejawar Matha, Udupi. It was a *Vedantha Gurukula* (residential school) to start with and had 12 students. The subjects taught were *Nyaya* and *Vedantha.* In the spacious three acres of land are housed the students' hostel, class-rooms, library and auditorium. A Sanskrit College was established in 1976 which offers instruction in *Dwaita Vedantha, Vedas, Jyotishya, Paurohitya* and the *Dharmashastras.* It also has provision for teaching Sanskrit language courses like *Prathama* (3 years) Kavya (2 years) Sahitya (3 years) and Vidwat Madhyama (3 years) and Vidwath Uttama (2 years). Vidwat courses in *Naveena Nyaya* and *Alankara Shastra* are also offered. It had a total student strength of about 200 boys for the year 1989-90 and a staff strength of 11 (five in the school section and six in the college section). The Vidyapeetha is under the administrative control of a Committee of 20 members for which the founder is the Chairman.

Sanskrit is an optional subject at the high school and college level and the Bangalore University has a post-graduate department of sanskrit.

Hindi Education

In accordance with the Three Language Formula, Hindi as a subject is being taught from the Primary level of education. As a subject of study, it is compulsory from VI to X Standards and it is a second language subject in high schools and colleges. From the Pre-University level, it can be studied as an elective subject. The Bangalore University has a post-graduate department in Hindi. There is a special officer for Hindi Education attached to the Commissioner for Public Instruction. The Department of Public Instruction organises training for Hindi Teachers. Hindi Vidwan course of four years equivalent to B.A. and Hindi Shikshak course of one year, equivalent to B.Ed. are also conducted by the department.

In addition, several voluntary organisations have been doing commendable service for the cause of Hindi. The Karnataka Branch of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha was started in 1935 at Bangalore and was later shifted to Dharwar. It conducts classes and holds examinations privately. Similarly Karnataka Hindi Prachara Samithi, previously called Mysore Riyasath Prachara Samithi was established in 1939 at Bangalore with the aim of promoting Hindi in the state. The samithi also organises Hindi classes and Hindi examinations. Mysore Hindi Prachara Parishat came into being in 1943 for propogation of Hindi and Kannada languages for the non-Kannada speaking people. It conducts several examinations like Prathama, Madhyama, Pravesha, Uttama (Part I and II), Ratna (Parts I, II, and III) - the last equivalent to B.A. In addition, the Parishat also conducts Kannada

examinations. These are conducted twice a year - during February and September. Typewriting and Shorthand classes in Hindi are also run. Karnataka Mahila Hindi Seva Samithi was established in 1953 in Bangalore. Various examinations like Subodha, Prathama, Madhayama, Uttama, Bhasha Bhushan and Bhasha Praveen are conducted by the Samithi.

Dar-ul-uloom Sabeelur Rashad (Arabic College) was established in 1960. It is a residential institution and conducts the Moulvi course of eight years and Hafiz course of three years. Students are mainly from Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala and also from several other parts of India. Examinations are conducted for students being taught at Gulbarga, Mysore, Mandya and Bijapur. For the academic year 1989-90, it had a total of 350 students and 10 staff members at Bangalore. It has a library of 20,000 books on Arabic, Persian, Urdu and other languages. A primary school is also run here established in 1972 and has classes from I to VII Standards. This school is recognised by the Government of Karnataka. For 1989-90, it had a total of 300 students in all classes taught by nine teachers. A beautiful mosque is also attached to this institution at Kadugondanahalli in the outskirts of the corporation limits.

The Indian Institute of Science

The Indian Institute of Science that came into being on the 27th May 1909 with a handful of departments having hardly 20 students, has today more than 30 departments and centres, 350 members and about 1,400 students including research scholars. Jemshedji Nusserwanji Tata constituted a committee to prepare a scheme for setting up of the institute as early as 1898 that submitted a draft to Lord Curzon, the Viceroy Designate. On the initiative of Dewan Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, the Mysore Government offered 372 acres of land, free of cost at Bangalore, and also a building grant of Rs. five lakhs with an additional annual grant of Rs.30,000 which was later raised to Rs. 50,000.

The first batch of students were admitted in 1911 to the departments of general and applied chemistry under Norman Rudolf and electro-technology under Alfred Hay. The department of organic chemistry was opened within two months. By 1911, there were just 24 students and six faculty members but by 1919, the number of students had gone upto 73. By its golden jubilee time in 1959, there were 434 full time students, 127 part-time ones with 157 faculty members. Sir C.V. Raman became the first Indian Director of the Institute in 1933. From 1938 to 1947, Sir M. Vishveshwaraiah was the President of its Court. Great names in Indian Science as Vikram Sarabhai, Homi Bhabha and J.C. Ghosh, only to mention a few are as much a part of the Institute as Sir C.V. Raman. The Institute has the status of a University and has many publications on various branches of Science to its credit.

It has pioneered many fields of activity like aero-space communications, electronics, electrical, metallurgical and chemical engineering, automation, bio-chemistry and bio-physics, material science, solid state and structural chemistry, and has acted as a reservoir of leadership and man power in the field of science and technology. The Council of the institute confers Honourary Fellowship on eminent scholars and scientists. It also offers short-term educational and training programmes to scientists and technologists in service. Nearly 1,000 students avail this opportunity every year. It has supplied technical and scientific guidance to industrial units, and has also been busy thinking in terms of technical needs of the rural areas. ASTRA oven, for example, was evolved by the efforts of the scientists in the Institute. It's library, the biggest scientific library in the country has more than 2,10,000 volumes of books, periodicals and other publications like technical reports, as well as about 2,100 current scientific periodicals.

Indian Institute of Management

The Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore (IIMB) was established by the Government of India in co-operation with the Government of Karnataka in 1973 with the objectives of strengthening the managerial competence in business and industry including public sector ones. It is the third in the series of the four national Institutes of Management and the only one in southern India. It is an autonomous body registered as a society and governed by a Board of Governors consisting of a Chairman appointed by the Government of India and 25 members drawn from several fields like industry, academia, management and administration. The academic and administrative head of the institute is the Director assisted by three Deans, Faculty Co- ordinators and a Chief Administrative Officer. It has a staff of 60 teachers drawn from major streams of management practice.

The Institute offers two year Post Graduate Diploma in Management (equivalent to MBA). Fellow Programme in Management (equivalent to Ph.D.), Management Development Programme (MDP), besides studies in research and consultancy, finance and control, marketing, industrial relations, agricultural and rural development, education management, human settlements and environment, energy management, transportation, etc, The Institute also has centres for computer aided management, international management, small business management and public enterprise management.

Institute for Social and Economic Change

Established in 1972 by Dr. VKRV Rao, the Institute for Social and Economic Change is an All India Institute for inter-disciplinary Research and Training in Social Sciences. The administrative head is the Director who is assisted by the Registrar. The overall governance vests with the Board of Directors. It has several units like economics, sociology, rural economics, ecology economics, education, development administration, agricultural development and rural transformation, population Research Centre and Social Service Management. The Institute is recognised as a centre for Doctoral Research by the Universities of Mysore, Bangalore, Karnataka and Mangalore. It advertises for fellowship programmes, of three years both full time and part time. Students are selected on an all India basis.

The Institute is funded by the Government of Karnataka and the Government of India provides matching contribution. In addition, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare respectively finance the two units - Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation and Population Research Centre. The Social Service Management is supported by the Reserve Bank of India. The staff for 1988-89 consisted of 12 Professors, five honourary visiting Fellows, 10 Associate Professors and 10 Assistant Professors. There is a library with 64,448 volumes including documents, back volumes of periodicals, serials and reference books. It also has 383 titles of periodicals, journals and bulletins on social sciences.

The Indian Institute of English was started in 1963 as Regional Institute of English with the objective of improving English Language Education in the four southern states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, by organising in-service training programme for the benefit of practising teachers in English. It was shifted to its new building in the University Jnanabharathi Campus in 1986. A four months certificate course in the teaching of English is conducted by the Institute twice a year for the Secondary School Teachers of Government and aided institutions, deputed by the Directorates of Education of the four States. The intake capacity is 25 per state. A stipend is paid to the trainees by the Institute together with provision for hostel facilities. During the two sessions of 1986-87, the Institute trained a total of 145 teachers (119 men and 26 women), 148 during 1987-88 (127 men and 21 women), 146 during 1988-89 (125 men and 21 women), and 145 during 1989-90 (113 men and 32 women). There were a total of 14 staff members during 1989-90. The Institute conducts an Intensive Course of 15 days exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes teachers in between the two sessions of the regular course and a total of 52 Scheduled Caste and Schedule Teachers underwent this course conducted during 1989. In addition, the institute conducts correspondence- cum-contact course for M.A. in English, Diploma in Phonetics, Diploma in teaching English, General Proficiency in English and Proficiency in spoken English. It has a library with 24,500 volumes on different branches of English language and also a language laboratory for conducting other linguistic activities.

The Vishveshwaraiah Industrial and Technological Museum was established in 1960 by the Vishveshwaraiah Industrial Museum Society with the aims of stimulating interest in and portray the application of science and technology in industry and human welfare and to encourage creative talents in children. It was offered to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India in 1962 for setting up an Industrial and Technological Museum. Its first gallery 'Electrotechnic' came up in 1965, on 'Motive Power' in 1967 and on 'Popular Science' in 1969. It has a Mobile Science Exhibition Unit started in 1970 that cater to the needs of rural children by arranging exhibitions on popular science subjects. Its hobby

centre has trained several hundred students from all over the state to engage themselves in scientific hobbies. The museum also arranges science quiz, science fairs, industrial technique demonstrations and creative craft competitions for students. Its Teacher Training Workshops arranged periodically train teachers on the latest science subjects. Film shows on scientific and technological subjects are held in the museum auditorium on four days in a week. 16 mm films are lent to educational institutions on request. It has a library meant for its staff with about 8,700 books on a variety of subjects.

Department of State Educational Research and Training was formed in 1975 to initiate carefully planned action to improve the quality of school education. The major areas in which the Department is playing a notable role are preservice training of pre-primary, primary and secondary school teachers; clearance of backlog of untrained primary and secondary school teachers; production of essential literature, etc. The Department also undertakes aids, promotes and co-ordinates research in education; organises pre-service and in-service training, extension service evaluates educational programmes; undertakes projects, investigations and surveys relating to educational matters. The seven wings working under the department are discussed hereunder.

(i) The State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance was established in 1964 when electives were introduced. Preparation of test materials, analysis of question papers, publications, etc. are the other activities of the Bureau. It also organises workshops, career conferences and career exhibitions for secondary school teachers.

(ii) The State Institute of Science was started in 1964 under a Centrally-sponsored scheme with the object of improving science teaching in schools. It also conducts orientation courses to primary school teachers by showing experiments in science classes with locally available inexpensive materials. With the help of the UNICEF, it has built up its own sophisticated science kits which are supplied to educational institutions. It organises science fairs, workshops training classes for method masters of teachers training institutes and secondary school teachers.

(iii) The State Institute of Education was begun in 1964 under a Centrally-sponsored scheme at Dharwad and was shifted to Bangalore later, with the broad object of qualitative improvement of education by undertaking inservice training programmes and action-oriented research publications and extension work.

(iv) Audio-Visual Education formed a part of educational programme even prior to Re-organisation. A section was established in the office of the Director of Public Instruction in 1953 to develop teaching aids, maps, charts, and models. A library of instructional material in Audio-visual education was developed, which during 1968-69 contained 1,674 16 mm films and 400 film strips. During 1980-81, 150 institutions were permitted to purchase audio-visual equipments worth Rs. 4.3 lakhs, by this unit. It arranges training for teachers, secondary teacher educators

and school inspectors in Audio-visual education. It circulates educational films among schools.

(v) The Teacher Education Unit deals with the administration of various teachers training institutions from pre-primary to B.Ed. Colleges. Teacher centres are maintained by this unit at Vidyanagar to provide training to primary school teachers in teaching science, mathematics, Kannada, social studies, etc. The unit also develops instructional materials with regard to moral education and workshop experience.

(vi) The State Educational Evaluation Unit was started in 1963 with the aim of bringing about qualitative improvement in education at Primary and Secondary stages. It arranges workshops for preparation of sample question papers in different languages for lower primary schools and diagnostic tests in the school subjects for headmasters, subject inspectors and superintendents of teacher training institutes.

(vii) The Education Technology Cell was created in 1975 to stimulate education at all levels to make primary education more interesting through audio-visual material. The cell works as a liaison between All India Radio and Schools with the object of developing infra-structure for educational broadcasts. It has a cassette library in which talks by experts in the field are recorded. It is also associated with Satellite Instructional Television Experiment Programme (SITE) and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

The Raman Research Institute was founded by Sir C.V. Raman in 1943 at Bangalore under the aegis of the Indian Academy of Science. He was its first Director and it is named after him. He donated his personal estate to the Institute. The State Government donated eleven acres of land in which it stands today. It is aided by the Central Government and carries on research in basic sciences and in specialised fields like Liquid Crystals, Radio Astronomy, Theoritical Physics and Astrophysics.

The National Aeronautical Laboratory (NAL) was established in 1960 at Bangalore by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Central Government with the objective of studying and investigating problems of flying an aircraft, so that such knowledge would help in designing and constructing aircrafts better.

Indian Institute of Astro-physics was established by the East India Company in 1792 at Madras. Its headquarters was shifted to Bangalore in 1976. It is wholly financed by the Central Government. It has made many notable observations during the total and annual eclipses of the 19th century. In fact a new branch of physics - solar physics saw its birth due to the observations made by the Institute at the time of total solar eclipse on the 18th April 1868. In addition to its laboratories with modern equipment, it has a library with latest publications on the subject.

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) was established by the Department of Atomic Energy to plan, manage and execute India's Space Programmes. The headquarters of ISRO, located at Bangalore provides overall direction and co-ordination of technical and administrative functions of the four ISRO Centres located at Ahmedabad (Space Application Centre), Bangalore (Satellite Centre), Trivandrum (Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre) and Sri Harikota in Andhra Pradesh (SHAR Centre).

Indian Statistical Institute: The Bangalore branch of the Indian Statistical Institute was started in 1978. Its head office located at Calcutta was begun in 1932. It has its objectives of i) promoting the study and dissemination of knowledge of statistics to develop statistical theory and methods and their use in research and practical applications, ii) undertaking research in various fields of natural and social sciences with the view of their mutual development and iii) to provide for and undertake collection of information, investigations, projects and operational research for purposes of planning and improvement of efficiency of management and production. The Institute awards degrees and diplomas to its candidates. The Bangalore centre offers courses like Associateship in Documentation and Information Science (of two years duration), evening course in Statistical Quality Control (of six months duration) and Junior and Senior Research Fellowship of two and 2½ years respectively. Candidates to the above courses are admitted on merit, after a selection test. During 1988-89, there were a total of 93 students in the Institute of which, 70 were boys and 23 were girls. The Institute also maintains hostels for boys and girls.

The Power Systems Training Institute, Bangalore was started in 1972 under the name Load Despatch Training Institute. It was redesignated in 1975. It trains men in power systems, conducts periodic courses to train personnel for Electricity Industry.

The Regional Vocational Training Institute for Women was set up by the Directorate of Employment and Training, Government of India in 1977, in collaboration with the Swedish International Development Agency and the International Labour Organisation. It trains women in basic and higher skills through courses in mechanics, general electronics (two years), secretarial practice (one year) and instrument mechanics (two years). The students are to be sponsored by the industries (private and government) in which they are employed. On completion, a certificate is issued by the National Council of Training in Vocational Trades.

Institute of Engineers: The Karnataka branch of the above institute was established in Bangalore in 1934 to provide technical assistance and service to the government industries and academic institutions and individuals. The centre is one of the 18 centres in India and is one for the AMIE Examination for which about 1,000 candidates appear. It had about 3,500 regular members and about 3,000 non-corporate members during 1989.

The Indian Institute of Socio Economic Studies was founded at Bangalore in 1965 to undertake Socio-Economic research and investigations and to solve the problems of producers and consumers; to undertake short-term training course in Management; to build up reference libraries in socio-economics and allied subjects; to hold refresher courses, seminars and the like on research methodology to serve as a post-graduate institution for advanced teaching and research. A monthly Kannada magazine, *Krishi Varthe* is published by the Institute.

Indian Institute of World Culture was established in August 1945 by B.P. Wadia a student of Theosophy and Sophia Wadia. L.S. Doraiswamy, a close associate of B.P. Wadia was its first Secretary. It conducts about 12 lectures and programmes on religious, cultural and scientific subjects every month and had 2,100 members by the end of 1989. The number of books in its library was 35,000. It conducts drawing classes, music classes, *yoga* classes and many such academic and cultural programmes. It also sponsors the Centre for the History and Philosophy of Science. It has a separate children's library established in 1950 which had 8,000 books of special interest for children. The Institute conducts summer camps for children and arranges film shows regularly.

The Foreman Training Institute established in 1971 at Bangalore is the only institute in India that provides a comprehensive training for supervisory personnel at junior and middle management levels. It was established by the Government of India in collaboration with Federal Republic of Germany, under the Directorate of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour. It mainly trains personnel in skill and technical ability in dealing with people to become successful foremen. About 25 short term programmes are conducted in a year in the Institute in addition to the National Foremanship course of one and two years. Several public sector industries have already availed this training facility.

The Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore started in 1960 conducts investigations and takes up applied research on field problems associated with electrical utilisation and electricity undertakings. It is controlled by the Central Water and Power Commissioner of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Government of India. It is assisted by the United Nations Special Fund and has the UNESCO as the executive agency.

The Hotline Training Centre was started in 1975 at Bangalore by the Central Electricity Authority, Government of India to impart training in 'Live Line Maintenance Techniques' to the personnel of the electricity boards and other supply undertakings. The first training course on live line technique by hot stick method was conducted from August to November 1975.

The Kannada Sahitya Parishat was founded in 1915 by the efforts of literary figures like Alur Venkatrao, B.M. Srikantiah, D.V. Gundappa and by the support of the Government and blessings of Dewan Visveswaraiah. It was to serve as a forum for all Kannada writers. It held annual literary conferences, published periodicals like *Kannada Nudi* and *Kannda Sahitya Parishat Patrike,* brought out hundred of publications including the prestigious *Kannada Nighantu* (Kannada dictionary) and has built up a good Kannada library. It is running Kannada short hand classes, Gamaka classes, holding literary and language exams., lectures on literary and cultural subjects etc. It has a wide membership and almost all writers of Kannada are associated with it. It has also started a research wing in 1974 and is conducting classes in epigraphy.

The Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Bangalore Centre, was started in 1965. It has a Chairman assisted by the members of the committee nominated by the President, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay. The Bhavan is engaged in conducting the following educational and cultural activities. i) A college of communication and management (that had 200 students and 25 staff members 1989), ii) classes in the Bhagavath Gita, the Upanishads, and the Brahmasutras, iii) classes in Sitar and Veena, iv) conversational classes in English and Kannada (held in 4 sessions of 3 months duration in a year), v) a school of dance and Bharatanatyam and vi) a certificate course in Interioror Decorations, Sarala Samskrita and Yoga. The Centre has a library that contains all Bhavan's publications and a good collection of books on other subjects also. A reading room attached to the library is open to public.

The Basava Bhavana is an academic body conducting lectures, music classes and other programmes. It has a library and it publishes Basava Patha and Basava Journal (See chapter III for details.)

The Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs was started in 1915 in the name of Mysore Social Service League to spiritualise public life. In the early days, it organised day and night schools, and rendered social service. The objectives of the institute were defined in 1945 and they were, promoting the systematic and scientific study of all questions pertaining to the well being and progress of people and to facilitate free, well informed conscientiousness of democratic citizenship. It was registered as the Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, in 1945. The activities of the Institute include organisation of study groups, formation of study circle of young men, organising Sanskrit classes, public education and cultural programmes. Eminent names like Dr. D.V. Gundappa, prof. K.S. Sampathgiri Rao and Nittur Srinivasa Rao are connected with the Institute. It has a good library which at the end of 1985 had 57,958 books besides official reports, Parliamentary debate volumes, journals, etc. The institute arranges lectures, Gamaka Vachanas, Music recitals, symposia and other such educative and cultural programmes. It maintains a register for public grievances where complaints from public are registered and taken up with government departments.

The Mythic Society ranks among the many pioneering institutions of India, striving to reconstruct India's past. It took birth in 1909 due to the earnest efforts of F.J. Richards, the then Collector of Bangalore Cantonment District. Dr. Moris Travers was its first President. His Highness the Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar was the first patron of the society and Stuart Fraser, the Resident of Mysore was

the Hon. President. Rev. Father A.M. Tabard, a Frenchman and Prof. S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar (the only Indian member of the first Managing Committee) were the two pillars of the society. Its library is the most valuable asset of the society, containing valuable original source material for research in history, literature, religion, philosophy , fine arts, and a host of other subjects. The total number of volumes for 1989-90 stood at 20,231. It runs a reading room too. *The Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society* (QJMS) brought international reputation to the Society. It organises lectures and seminars on subjects like history and culture and also a certificate course in Karnatak History. It has also published many books on the history and culture of India.

The Karnataka Rajya Vignana Parishat, located in the Indian Institute of Science campus was started in the year 1980 with aims of propagating the knowledge of science and to develop scientific temper among the people. It is financed by the Department of Science and Technology of both the State and the Central Governments. In different parts of the state, about 450 science units and 42 small scale science centres of the above organisation are functioning. Besides, three large scale science units are also functioning at Belgaum, Mysore and Tumkur.

Libraries

The various *mathas, madrasas* and individual scholars had their own libraries, mostly containing palm leaf or paper manuscript volumes in the city. But libraries with printed books came into existence only during the 19th century, perhaps the first such public institute being the Bangalore Library founded in 1818. The schools and colleges founded during the 19th century and the clubs also came to have their libraries. *Bangalore United Service Library* (Year of Establishment not known) existed before 1905. It was situated on South Parade Road, behind Gymkhana Pavilion and adjoining Mayo Hall. It had about 6000 books. It was managed by a Committee of six members. *Mysore Educational Library* was located in Government Central Press, Bangalore. Government Educational Officers of all grades could become members. It was controlled by the Inspector General of Education. *Pensioners' Reading Room* was located at the crossing of old Poor House and Thimmaiah Road. It was a resort for European Pensioners. It was controlled by the Wesleyan Mission. *St. John's Church Institute & Library* was one of the oldest institutions of its kind in Bangalore founded in 1858 for the benefit of a large number of pensioners who after the Mutiny had settled at St. John's Hill.

The Public Library movement received a fillip after States Reorganisation when Public Libraries Act came to be passed in 1965, and by which State Library Authority, District Library Authority and City Library Authority came into existence and provision was made for levy of library cess.

In addition to the libraries under the City Library Authority, the Bangalore University, the colleges attached to it, the high schools, the educational bodies like

the U.A.S. or Indian Institute of Science, academic associations like the Mythic Society, the Gokhale Institute or Gandhi Sahitya Sangha, the Kannada Sahitya Parishat, many industrial institutions and laboratories and government departments and the High Court have their own separate libraries. In the Vidhana Soudha itself, there is the Secretariat library, the Legislature library and the Library of the State Archives.

Presently under the Department of Public Libraries, there are three District Libraries located in the city-one at Sheshadripuram that is the Head Office of the Bangalore Urban District, the other at Vijayanagar which is Head Office for Rural district and the third at South End Circle which serves as the Head Office of the Public libraries in the city. In addition, there are 21 Taluk Libraries in the district-five in Anekal tq, 10 in Bangalore South tq and six in Bangalore north tq. There are five grant-in-aid libraries also under the Department of Public Libraries-Public Library and Vachanalaya (HAL), Gandhi Smaraka Granthalaya, Karnataka Sangha (Jalahalli), Works- incharge, R.R. Library and Bapuji Harijana Grama Abhivriddhi Sangha (Bhadrahalli).

The Bangalore Library started in 1818 and reconstituted in 1860 was situated on the South Parade (present Mahatma Gandhi Road). It was replete with books received from the Times Book Club, London. Its reading room had the Principal daily newspapers published in India as well as illustrated English and American monthlies and periodicals.

Srinivasa Mandiram Library was established in Bangalore in 1888 for collection of the oriental works. It received grants from the Municipality earlier and from 1894, the government started giving grants of Rs. 600 per year.

The Public Library, Bangalore was opened on 1st May 1915 under the direct control of the government at Sir Sheshadri Iyer Memorial Hall built of public subscriptions of over a lakh of rupees. Membership was open on payment of a fee. It had an attached reading room, open to non-members also. Till 1920, it remained a government institution. It was converted into an aided library in 1920 and handed over to a society comprising 15 members. It had 4,750 volumes to start with and had 215 members. The same in 1921 was 8,419 and 452. For 1931-32, there were 18,768 books and 9,384 members. By 1943, the number of books went up to 24,056. It received a grant of Rs. 7,000 from the government, municipal grants of Rs. 600 and Rs. 500 from the city and Civil and Military Station Municipalities respectively. After the passage of the Library Act, the Government took it over in Dec. 1966 and made it the State Central Library. Books published in the state will have to be submitted here for Copy Right registration.

The Department of Public Instruction started a Library Training School in 1962 to give a short-term course of three months for working librarians and high school teachers. Presently, it is taken over by the Department of Libraries. The Universites have started Diplomas, Degrees and Master Degrees in Library Science. The Women's Polytechnic, Bangalore runs a 18 months Library Science Course for PUC passed students.

The Lal Bagh Library was founded in 1858 by the then Superintendent of the Lal Bagh Botanical Gardens, William New in his official residence which was his office also. It remained there for over a quarter century. It grew in size with the addition of invaluable and rare scientific books and journals, representing all branches of horticulture and today, it is one of the largest libraries on the subject in the entire country. Presently, it is housed in the 'Lal Bagh House'. It has 5,292 volumes on Botanical subjects and about 4,000 issues of *Lal Bagh Journals*. Besides, there are 4,000 books on horticulture and agriculture published from different countries.

The Bangalore University Library was started originally in 1882 during the Principalship of Cook as the Central College Library with a small almirah of books and it received an annual grant of Rs. 200. The post of a librarian was sanctioned only in 1891 and liberal grants were given for purchase of books. In addition to this, different departments of the college came to have their own libraries with the latest periodicals. Presently, the library is housed in the Centenary building in the Central College premises. A part of it is shifted to the Jnana Bharathi Campus where almost all departments are working. After being taken over by the University, it is getting grants from the University Grants Commission. The total number of books as on 31.3.1987 were 2,53,677. During 1988-89, the total number of journals subscribed was 588 out of which, 100 were received as gift and 488 were received at a cost of Rs. 8,75,209.

The Muslim Library (Shivaji Nagar) was estalished in May 1912 by nine Muslim intellectuals in a rented building in Bangalore. It was maintained on contributions from its members and philanthropists. A new building was constructed for the library in 1958. The library that was started with 500 books, has today, more than 14,000 titles on Islamic history, philosophy and poetry. Any one can avail of the facility by paying 25 paise per visit. Besides subscribing to all leading Urdu magazines and newspapers, it periodically buys Urdu books, both fiction and non-fiction. Old Urdu journals are also available for reference.

Karnataka State Education Library: As per its order dated 21st August 1891, the Government of Mysore established a library with a contribution of Rs. 1,000. It was called the 'Educational Library and Museum'. The Karnataka State Education Library contains several old records and documents but it is not clear whether it is the renewed form of the former. Previously housed in the office of the Commissioner for Public Instruction, the library was given the nomenclature 'Karnataka State Education Library' in 1958 and was shifted to a rented building in Sheshadripuram. Presently, it exists in a building of its own, built in 1970 out of public funds and the major share of Rs. 2,00,000 was given by the Teachers Welfare Fund. It is the first of its kind in the country and has the objectives of providing the latest academic volumes to teachers, arranging lectures by eminent personalities, inculcating reading habit among children of all ages, thereby help the growth of literacy. It is under the administrative control of a committee of 17 members

comprising academicians, headmasters and well-known public figures for which the Commissioner of Public Instruction is the Chairman. It is in charge of a librarian assisted by the necessary staff. It has four branches in the city which are in charge of four assistant librarians. Teachers from all institutions can become members without any fee. Institutions that contribute 10% of their library fund can borrow books in bulk ranging from 50 to 100. The number of regular members is about 1,500. Out-station visitors have lodging facilities at the library.

Hostels

Hostels are a great asset for spread of education among students coming from rural and mofussil areas. Several hostels were run in Bangalore which can be divided into two groups-Government hostels and community hostels. In some of the community hostels, boys of other communities were also admitted, but they did not enjoy all the privileges and concessions of the particular community students for whom the hostel was meant.

Government hostels are generally attached to government educational institutions and admission to them is open only to students of these institutions. The University hostels existing separately for boys and girls, the Maharani's College Hostel (the oldest for girls), the Medical College Hostel (separately for boys and girls), the Government College Hostel and the Hostel for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the examples of this kind. The Engineering College Hostel which was started in 1920 exclusively for the students of the engineering colleges now accommodates students from other government colleges also.

Community Hostels: With the growth of consciousness among various communities of the need of spreading education among its members, communal hostels were started. In order to encourage students of the respective communities these hostels came to be started by community associations. Many of them followed the dividing system by which the total monthly expenditure was distributed among all inmates equally. Some hostels provide free accommodation or food, or both at subsidised rates. The following is the list of such community hostels in Bangalore: Vokkaligara Sangha Hostel (1906), Visveswarapuram; Babbur Kamme (Brahmins) Hostel, Seshadri road; Vyshya Hostel, Avenue road; Vyshya Hostel, Seshadri road; B.K. Mariyappa Hostel, Chamarajpet; B.T. Thimme Gowda Hostel, Race Course road; Ulucha Kamme (Brahmins) Hostel, Wilson Gardens; Jayadeva Hostel (Veerashaiva), Gandhinagar; Devanga Sangha Hostel, Sampangiramanagara; Gubbi Thotadappa Hostel (near Railway Station); Tulasivanam Free Hostel (for Srivaishnava Brahmins), Tulasitota; Madhwa Sangha Brahmins' Hostel, K.R. Road; Shroff Gopalasetty Hostel, Avenue road (1932-now extinct); Arya Idigara Sangha Hostel (1943), Seshadripuram; Padmashali Sangha, Kalasipalyam (1926); Parakalamatha Brahmins' Hostel; Venkatamunaiah Setty Hostel, Chikpet, T.C. Gowramma Hostel, Chikpet; Jain Boarding Home (1930), Rangaswamy Temple Street; Malkala Hostel, Avenue road; Vishwakarma Hostel,

Seshadripuram; Korachara Sangha Hostel; SLN Hostel (for boys of the Ganiga community 1905), Kalasipalyam; Kuruhinasetty Hostel, Visveshwarapuram; Hallikar Sangha Hostel, Jayanagar; S.R. Sampannappa Dharma Sansthe Hostel (for the Nagarthas) (1943); Yadava Sangha Hostel, O.T.C. road; Devatha Hostel, K.R. Road., Kurubara Sangha Hostel, Gandhinagar, etc.

LITERATURE AND CULTURE

An effort to survey the main trends of literary and cultural activities in the district is made in this chapter. The effort aims at introducing the currents and cross-currents in the various fields of creative activity. It is by no means exhaustive and mentioning every activity and personality from every field is physically impossible in the limited space. Gazetteer does not claim to specialise in such a survey.

Early Writers

The early writers from the Bangalore District from the 16th to 19th centuries are known for their works on the themes of the Srivaishnava and Veerashaiva religions. It is worth mentioning that Lakkanna Dandesha's *Shivatattva Chintamani* (c 1430 A.D.) and Gubbi Mallannarya's *Veerashaivamrita Purana* (1530 A.D.) have referred to a person or a scholar named 'Bengaluru' Mallanna. The Yelahanka Nadaprabhu, Kempegauda I (c 1510 A.D.) was said to be a scholar in different languages and composed a Telugu Yakshagana entitled *Ganga-Gauri Sallapamu (Ganga-Gauri Vilasamu). Kempegaudana Jayastuti,* a short poetical Kannada work by Guru Nanjesha (Nanjedevappaiah), eulogises Kempegauda II. The author has praised in his work the Doddabasaveshwara of Basavanagudi in Bangalore. This work has been edited and published by the late Karlamangalam Srikanthaiah in 1961 under the title *Kempegaudana Jayaprashasti.* Mummadi Tamma or Tammagauda (c 1600-1669 A.D.), chief of the Sugatur and Anekal, was himself a scholar and poet, and he was capable of composing poetry in three languages. His Kannada *Shankara Samhite* deals with different *vratas.* Works like *Rajendra Chola Charite, Kumararjuniya* and *Saundaresha Charite* in Telugu, *Kaumudi Vyakhyana, Rasika Manoranjana* in Sanskrit, etc. are ascribed to him. He is also said to have composed a Yakshagana. 'Sakkada Kannadada Kaviteya Chatura' Sejjeya Siddhalingarya, the author of *Maleyarajana Charitre (Kavikamabhushana)* in Vardhaka Shatpadi metre was the contemporary of this Anekal prince. This work is edited and published by Dr. Siddaiah Puranik of Bangalore. *Veerabhadra Vijaya* is a Sanskrit *Champu* in commemoration of Virabhadra by Ekambra Dikshita, a scholar and poet in the court of Kempegauda III of Magadi. This work also refers to the fight between Kempegauda and Shahji Bhonsle. Shahji, the Jahgirdar of Bangalore during the 17th century was a patron of literature and culture. Sanskrit poet Jayaram Pindya in his *Radhamadhava Vilasa Champu* gives a vivid description of Shahji's court at Bangalore, where many poets and scholars were entertained. 'Pumbhava Bharathi' or 'Gandu Sharade' and 'Kannada Kavindrabharana' Lakshma Kavi, son of 'Gurudeshikottama' Ramachandra, a Srivaishnava at Haragadde in Anekal taluk, has composed *Bharata (Lakshma Bharata)* and *Rukmangada Charitre* (1723 A.D.) in Vardhaka Shatpadi by the names 'Chennigaraya' or 'Khagapuri Chenna'.

He has also composed *Chennana Neeti Kanda (Khagapuri Chenna Neeti)* in *kanda* metre, and of his 14 works only these three have come to light. The Mysore University has published *Rukmangada Charitre,* which is edited by K.R. Sheshagiri. 'Kavita Vichakshana' Timmamatya, another Srivaishnava poet, who composed *Ramabhyudaya Kathakusuma Manjari (Kannada Ananda Ramayana,* c 1750 A.D.) in *bhamini shatpadi* in praise of God Timmarayaswamy, lived at Sahadevapura (Sadanahalli) in the same taluk.

Early Modern Writers

Siddhanti Velanad Subrahmanya Shastry of Jigani in Anekal taluk, who served as a Kannada pandit at the Presidency College, Madras, published works on literature, medicine, astrology, etc. He published literary works like *Nala Charitre,* etc. and also revised the *kavya* works like Nijaguna Shivayogi's *Viveka Chintamani* (1863) and Nidugallu Channappadeva's *Sharana Leelamrita* (1871). His son Siddhanti Shivashankara Shastry wrote eight works, among which *Karnataka Nalopakhyana, Abhinava Kadambari* and *Sri Shankara Kathamritam* are notable. He presided over the 9th Kannada Literary Conference in Bijapur in 1923. *Hosagannada Nudichandrike Vyakarana* (1870) was published by Kalyanapuri (Bangalore) Srinivasa Kavi and the *Brihatkatha Manjari* by Kalyanapuri Nagasharma. U. Dakshinamurthy Shastry, a pandit in Kannada and Sanskrit published *Shabda Bhaskara,* a work on linguistics in 1871, Shadakshari's *Rajashekhara Vilasa Chandrike* and *Shankara Vijayavu* in 1898. He also translated into Kannada the English fiction *The Story of Alladin and the Wonderful Lamp* (1890). Pandit Padmaraja Brahmasuri, a great scholar in Sanskrit and the Jain Siddhanta, was a prolific writer with about 25 outstanding works in Kannada to his credit which included *Sateeka Smriti Sangraha* (1888), *Samskrita Jinendramala* (translated from the Sanskrit work by Upendracharya), *Budhajana Manoranjini* (1890), *Sajjanachittavallabha* (translation of Mallishena's Sanskrit Work, 1891). He has also depicted Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar's marriage and installation ceremonies held at the Mysore Palace, etc. in his two works in classical style. Ramanathapuram Raghunatharaya's *Esopana Neeti Kathegalu, Karnataka Vyakaranopanyasa Manjari* (1894), *Neeti Ratnakara, Stree Samskara Prakashike* (1908), etc. on religion and linguistics are noticeable. His works in English are *The Aryan Marriage* and *The Art of Translation.* Advocate S.N. Naraharaiah was a good scholar in Kannada and English. His works on religion and education are *Aaryara Shikshana Paddhatigalu, Karpura Manjari, Bhartrihariya Nirveda,* etc. Asthana Vidwan Pandit Doddabele Narayana Shastry of Sigebeli in Bangalore, a scholar of high repute in Kannada and Sanskrit, had about 25 works to his credit, which comprise the titles like *Sri Hari Stuti, Sateeka Paramanubhava Bodhe* (of Nijaguna Shivayogi) and *Viveka Chudamani, Chamatkara Chintamani* and translations of Kalidasa's *Kumara Sambhava* and *Raghu Vamsha* (1898). Works on agriculture and geology in Kannada titled *Vyavasaya*

Bodhini and *Sachitra Karnataka Udbhijya Shastra* (1895) were brought out by Kadaba Sheshadri Iyengar. Gubbi Gurusiddappa, author of several *kavyas* and dramas, studied under the Swamiji of the Chikpet Veerashaiva Matha and also served as a physician. He has to his credit the works like *Sananda Ganesha Natakavu* (1895), *Indra Sabhe, Karnataka Sarangadhara Natakavu,* etc. Sambashiva Mudaliyar published *Kempegaudana Charitre* in 1884. A Civil servant, A. Ananda Rao ('Maisooru Deshiya'), published the translations in Kannada, namely, *Ramavarma Leelavathi Charitre* (1889) and *Panchali Parinayam* (1890), Shankespearean plays and also *Hamlet*. Nam. Shivappa Shastry edited Matakuru Nanjunda Shivayogi's *Atavishwara Geethamanjari* (1894), Nirvanaswamy's *Shringara Taravaliyu* (1913), Tanduru Siddharama Shivayogi's *Channabasavabhyudaya* (1915), etc. He also wrote *Lingayitara Eligeyu, Varnashrama Vichara, Padodaka Vichara* (1912), etc. Hoskote Rama Shastry and Kalyanapuri (Bangalore) Pattabhirama Suri have jointly written a critical work, namely, *Srimadramayanakke Satatparya Karnata Bhasha Vyakhya,* and the latter has also published in 1885, a Kannada treatise to Shankaracharya's *Sateeka Aparokshanubhuti.* Bengaluru Ramashastry along with Appaji Appannappa edited Bhimakavi's *Basavapurana* in 1898. Bengaluru Seetharama Shastry published in 1886 the work *Kannada Sandhyavandane Teeku.* Bengaluru Suryanarayana Rao wrote *Jyotishya Sudhasara Manjari* (1886), *Chaturanga Manoranjini* and *Maharajni India Chakravartiniyavara Charitra Sangraha* (1887). In English he wrote *Never to be Forgotten Empire.* Bengaluru H. Surashastry's *Jyotishya Sangrahavu* (1905), a work on astrology, is also notable. *Yakshagana Indrajitu Kalaga* (1911) is composed by an anonymous under the signature 'Kalyanapurisha'. Bharati Sampangiramaiah, who produced the works like *Bhumiya Alate* (1900), *Srimadvalmiki Ramayana Kathasangraha,* the prose version of *Jaimini Bharata* etc., also edited many works including *Prashnottara Lekhya Bodhini* (1904), *Sri Channabasaveshwara Puranavu* (1929) and *Karnataka Jaimini Bharata*. Nangapuram Venkatesha Iyengar, who worked in the Meteorological department, was one of the founders of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat and *Jyotirvinodini, Natarajabhakta, Ramakrishna Paramahamsara Vachanamrita, Swami Vivekanandara Patragalu,* etc., are the works brought out by him. D.R. Krishnaswamy Iyengar published three works titled *Ganita Sanjeevini* (1903), *Tara Shashanka* and *Swarnalatha.* Bengaluru Yajaman Rudrappa published a literary work in 1879, which consisted of Nijaguna Shivayogi's *Kaivalya Paddhati, Paramartha Geethe* and *Puratanara Trividhi.* Jirige Basavalingappa, a noted scholar, had to his credit many works like *Padmavati Parinaya* and *Sadbodha Pradipike.* His son, Jirigekatte Basavappa, is also a noted writer whose *Karnatakada Yaatre, Katte Basaveshwarana Vachanagalu,* etc. are very popular. Among others, Chandrashekhara Shastry with his compositions like *Draupadi Vastrapaharana, Manucharitre, Mandaravalli Parinaya,* etc., S. Srinivasacharya with his *Nataka Katharatnamale,* B. Narasimhaiah with his *Sri Sutapurana,* T. Subbaraya Shastry with his *Ramayana Teeke,* M. Subbaiah with his *Totada Besaya*, Bhashyam

Tirumalacharya with his *Sankshepa Ramayana,* etc. were also considered to be notable writers.

R. Malleshwara Annaji Rao's literary works included *Anumadhva Vijaya* (1905), *Gowri* and *Chandrahasopakhyana.* He rendered William Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona* into Kannada titled *Kusumakara.* Bidare Ashwathanarayana Shastry, an Asthana Vidwan, whose literary contribution to the Buddhist (*Dharmapadavemba Buddhageeteyu*) and Hindu literature are worth noticing. Jangamakote Krishna Shastry published the following works between 1923 and 1928: *Uttama, Unmatte, Keerti Kumara, Japan Samrajya, Neelagiriyoo Alliya Nivasigaloo, Ramakrishna Vachanamrita, Sagara Prapancha,* etc. B. Puttaiah, who headed the Government Press and was an outstanding social worker, wrote *Mudrana Kasubu* (1915), book on typography, *Abhivriddhi Sandesha* (1921) and articles on the Kempegauda chiefs, published in *The Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society* (1923). His son, Dr. B.P. Radhakrishna, a noted geologist, has attempted an intimate penpicture of his father in *Nanna Tande.* S.G. Govindaraja Iyengar, the younger brother of S.G. Narasimhachar and resident of Bangalore had received the Royal honour for his poetic talent. He wrote works like *Maisuru Rajavamshanuvarnanam, Sri Krishnaraja Rajata Samrajya Vaibhavam, Sri Krishna Sevamritam,* etc. *Neetidharma Sangraha* was published by Chennarayapattnam Venkataramanaiah, a Sanskrit scholar. 'Sahitya Ratna' Panyam Sundara Shastry, who published *Balacharita, Shivatattva Ratnakara, Hitopadesha,* etc., also rendered into Kannada many of the Bhasa's plays like *Abhisheka Nataka. Purananama Choodamani* (1941), a reference work on Indian Mythology in Kannada, was compiled by him jointly with Benagal Ramarao. S.K. Narasimhaiah's *Magadi Kempegauda* (1922) in Kannada and *The Founder of Bangalore* (1924) in English, and S.N. Lokanath's *Alasuru Someshwara Devalayada Charitre* (1937) are useful for the study of the history of Bangalore. Venkatesha Shastry of Sondekoppa has published many works like *Krishnabodhamrita, Hanneradu Rajara Kathe* and *Dwadashamanjarikastotra Teeke. Surasa* (1912) is a narrative story in Kannada by Aa. Sarvabhatta of Anekal.

Some of the pontiffs of the Veerashaiva Mathas in Bangalore were the scholars of high standard and they have rendered a great service to the development of Kannada and Sanskrit. Bangalore Mudduvira Swamy, who is believed to be a Veerashaiva pontiff, composed the Kannada *vachanas* (c 1700 A.D.) by the name 'Shambhavi'. Sri Sarpabhushana Shivayogi (Sappanna, 1795-1839 A.D.) of the Sarpabhushana Matha and a disciple of Gurusidda Yati, has composed songs and *vachanas,* namely *Kaivalya Kalapavallari* and *Vedanta Shikaratnavu* in Kannada and *Jnana Shatakam* and *Shivabhujangamala Stotra* in Sanskrit. 'Abhinava Allama' Sri Mahadeva Swamy of the same Matha was a scholar in Kannada and his part in the movement of the Karnataka Unification is considerable. Another Swamiji, Sri Shivakumaraswamy, a renowned scholar in Kannada and Hindi, has won an award from the Hindi Sahitya Academy of Uttara Pradesh. Sri Mulugunda Mallikarjuna Swamy, the present head of the Matha, is a famous Pravachanakar. Mahanta

Deshika, a poet and Charamurthy at Thippashetty Matha in Bangalore, was a disciple of Gurusidda Swamy of the same Matha. He has composed several Yakshaganas like *Satya Harischandra* and his other works include *Rajeshwara Shataka, Venugopala Shataka,* etc. Sri Siddhalingaswamy of Belimatha and Sri Nanjunda Swamy of Guruvannadevara Matha have also brought out works on religion and society. *Veerashaivachara Kaustubha* (1902), *Shivastuti Manimala* (1905), *Rajashekhara Vilasa Teeke* (Chapters 13 and 14, 1907), *Shivanubhava Shastravu* (1908) and *Shivapuja Vidhana* have been edited by Sri Nanjundaswamy. Sri Shivakumara Swamy of Muttinakanthe Matha was an Ayurvedic *pandit* and produced a work titled *Arogya Darpana.* It is said that one of the oldest Sanskrit institutions, the Manonmani Samskrita Pathashala was founded in Bangalore by Sri Nanjunda Swamy of Ganjam Matha. Sri Chidghana Swamy, the present head of the Matha, is also a scholar. Sri Siddhaligadeva of Chikkanahalli Matha in Kengeri hobli has rendered Vishwaradhya's Sanskrit work, *Veerashaivantyeshti Vidhiyu* (1904) into Kannada. The Rajapura Matha in Anekal taluk has in its possession the rich treasure of the manuscripts which contain the titles like *Amara Akshara Malika Rudra Bhashya, Yantra Grantha,* etc. Sharanappa and Sangappa, who were in the service of *gandhada kayaka* at this Matha, have been mentioned by Lakkanna Dandesha in his *Shivatattva Chintamani.* Sri Renuka Shivacharya Swamy, the present pontiff of this Matha, is a scholar in Kannada and Sanskrit. Pandita B. Shivamurthy Shastry was the editor of *Sharana Sahitya,* a monthly dedicated to Veerashaiva literature was a prolific writer, scholar and *keertanakar* with many books to his credit. 'Padmashri' was conferred on him.

Some of the able exponents of the Dasakuta philosophy also lived in Bangalore. Durappa Das ('Bhagyanidhi Vitthala'; 'Muddu Mohana Vitthala'), a well-known Keertanakar of Dodballapur, was a resident of Bangalore in about 1840. Chitradurga Madhava Rao, a noted Keertanakar of Bangalore, was his follower and he was given the *ankita* 'Rama Vitthala'. His devotee, Guru Rama Vitthala ('Kurudu Dasaru'), was a great scholar in Maadhwa philosophy and he composed over 400 *keertanas* besides the noted works like *Madhwa Siddhanta Saara* and *Sethurayara Kathe.* Balakrishna Das ('Balakrishna'), Rama Das ('Karivara Vitthala'), Raghavendra Das ('Karunakara Vitthala') and Venkataraya Das ('Jnanadayaka Vitthala') (all brothers) were the followers of Muddu Mohana Dasa and they came to Bangalore and settled here. They were known for their innumerable *keertanas.* 'Karunakara Vitthala' Raghavendra Das' certain compositions are an admixture Kannada and English words, which represent the style of the spoken Kannada in Bangalore during the last century. Narasipura Subbarao, who received the name 'Tande Muddu Mohana Vitthala' from Muddu Mohana Vitthala was the founder of the Dasakuta Sabha at Devarayanadurga (1900) and he came to Bangalore in 1912. He was responsible for popularising the Dasa philosophy in Bangalore and he himself composed a large number of *keerthanas,* which were published in a journal, namely *Paramartha Chandrodaya.* Of his followers, Padmanabh Das wrote *Bhava Prakashika* (in 2 parts), a treatise to

Harikathamrita Saara and Y. Venkatachala Das ('Srikantha Vitthala') became a famous Keertanakar. Besides these, the Dasakuta tradition in Bangalore has also included some eminent Keertanakars and some of them are the composers of *keertanas* also. Among them Dharapura Thimmappa Das ('Sheshagirisha'), Sosale Rama Das, Beluru Keshava Das, Hande Sripada Das, Kanakanahalli Krishna Das, Venkanna Das, Lakshminarayana Das, Vidyadishatirtha of Krishnapura Matha of Udupi, etc. are notable. Ananthapadmanatha Rao has undertaken research on the Bangalore Haridasas.

Sanskrit literature is also enriched by some of the great literary luminaries from the district. It may be pointed out that some of the Sanskrit scholars have hailed from other districts and settled down here. Dr. N.S. Anantharangacharya, an outstanding scholar in various languages, has published the *Vaidika Sahitya Charitre.* He has also translated into Kannada besides the other important works, Ramanujachary's *Sribhashya* in two volumes.

Over 90 Sankrit works on Vedanta Siddhanta, which are rendered into Kannada, have been published by 'Shringeri Kavi' Narasimha Sharma. Vidwan R

Jaggu Vakulabhushana has produced over 70 works in prose and poetry like *Jayantika, Yaduvamsha Charita, Upakhyana Ratnamanjusha, Bhava Kaumudi,* etc. His Sanskrit plays are very popular. K.S. Nagarajan's *Bharatiya Deshabhakta Charitam,* a Sanskrit prose work in 2 volumes, is a notable contribution. Well known scholars like V.S. Ramachandra Shastry, K.P. Shankara Shastry, Viraraghavachar, Jaggu Sudarshanachar, Rallapalli Anantakrishana Sharma, Adya Rangacharya (Sriranga) and others also have enriched Kannada literature by their works. The following scholars have been felicitated by the State Government for their service in the field of Sanskit literature: Vidwan N. Ranganatha Sharma, T.N. Mallappa, Patnakar Chandrasekhara Bhat, Prof. M.P.L. Shastry, K. Krishna Shastry, Jaggu Alvar Iyengar, D. Padmanabha Sharma, H.V. Narayana Shastry, Prof. K.T. Pandurangi and Sri Shantavira Swamiji. The Vedic scholars, who have received the State honours as per the Central scheme, are: Dali Bhimabhat, G. Gangadhara Sharma, S. Srinivasa Shastry, B. Subbanarasimha Shastry, N. Anantachar, M. Puttanarasimha Shastry and Tirumala Shastry. The State awards for the year 1987-88 have been conferred on the following Vedic and Sanskrit scholars: Y.M. Umapathi Sharma, S.V. Bhima Bhat, M.S. Bhavani, C. Channaveeraswamy, D.M. Srinivasa Shastry and K. Krishna Jois. Sri Sathyadhyana Teertha of the Uttaradhi Matha is a noted Sanskrit scholar.

European scholars, mainly the missionaries, who were interested in the propagation of their religion studied art, literature and culture of Karnataka. They rendered yeoman service to the progress of Kannada language in a variety of ways including starting a printing press in Kannada. John Garret, who had settled in Bangalore, was a lexicographer along with Daniel Sanderson. He started a press in 1840. Garrets' works consisted of *Chikkavarige Takkantha Paatagalu* (1855), *Bayabal* (*Bible* - translation) etc. in Kannada. He translated into Kannada Charles Wilson's English version of *Bhagavadgita* (1846-48) and revised the works like Durgesimha's *Panchatantra* (1865), *Kathamanjari* (1866) and Keshiraja's *Shabdamanidarpana* (1868). Daniel Sanderson, a resident of Bangalore, wrote *Hale-Hosa Odambadikegalalli Adagiruva Satyaveda* (1860), *Katha Sangraha* (1863), and *Yesuvina Balige Ba,* a Kannada rendering of C.N. Hall's English work. Elis Robert brought out in 1906 a Kannada translation of the *Holy Bible,* originally published in Greek. Benjamin Lewis Rice, son of Benjamin Holt Rice, was born at Bangalore in 1837 and he joined Mysore Civil service. He rendered yeoman service to Kannada by working in various fields like archaeological and literary research. Kannada classics like Nagachandra's *Ramachandra Charitra Purana* (1874), Nagavarma's *Karnataka Bhashabhushanam* (1884), Bhattakalanka's *Karnataka Shabdanushasana* (1890), Pampa's *Vikramarajuna Vijaya* (1898), *Kaviraja Maarga, Kavyavalokana, Ramayana Sangraha* (1868) etc. were edited and published by him. He also ably edited *Epigraphia Carnatica, Mysore Inscriptions* and *Mysore Gazetteer* Volumes. Another Christian missionary of Bangalore, Edward Peter Rice, wrote the first *History of Kannada Literature* (1915) in English. He assisted his father Benjamin Rice in rendering the *Bible* into Kannada.

Modern Writers

Bangalore, the State capital, has attracted a large number of eminent personalities from far and wide with a variety of social, cultural, religious, linguistic and educational background. Bangalore saw Renaissance in Kannada literature, being supported by Kannada Sahitya Parishat and Central College Karnataka Sangha. Progressive movement, the Navya movement and the Bandaya (Rebel) and Dalita movement in literature flowered here. Outstanding versatile writers in Kannada like Dr. D.V. Gundappa, V. Seetharamaiah, A.N. Krishna Rao, D.K. Bharadwaj, M.R. Sreenivasa Murthy, A.R. Krishna Shastry, Tirumale Tatacharya Sharma, Dr. Masti Vankatesha Iyengar, Devudu Narasimha Shastry, B. Puttaswamaiah, Prof. L. Gundappa, Veerakesari Seetharama Shastry, Siddavanahalli Krishna Sharma, M.V. Seetharamaiah, Prof. R.S. Mugali, V.K. Gokak, G.P. Rajaratnam, Sriranga (R.V. Jagirdar), who is also a noted playwright and other noted playwrights like T.P. Kailasam and Parvatavani, outstaning poets like Gopalakrishna Adiga, Dr. Siddaiah Puranik, K.S. Narasimhaswamy and G.S. Shivarudrappa, Prof. G.S. Siddalingaiah, have lived or have been living in Bangalore. Korati Sreenivasa Rao, M. Rama Murthy, Niranjana, Beechi (Rayasada Bheemasena Rao), V.M. Inamdar and H.L. Nagegowda are also notable versatiles.

Among the prominent writers and scholars Dr. S. Srikantha Shastry, the learned Professor of History in the University of Mysore, and an author of several noted works on history and culture originally belonged to the family from Sondekoppa in this district. K. Gopalakrishna Rao, a prolific writer in Kannada and English and the founder of the Writers' Association (Sahitya Sangha) in Bangalore, had to his credit the literary works and he is a noted short story writer in Kannada. 'Padmashree' Dr. A.R. Gopala Iyengar, a biologist and an author of international repute, has published a number of scholarly and research essays. Y.S. Gundappa ('Sri Kavikinkara') of Anekal, winner of the national award for his service in the field of teaching (1963) has also won the State Government award in 1966 for the literary merit. M.G. Venkateshaiah, a noted linguist and a scholar in the history of Kannada literature, has won the KSA award for his *Shabdavarta Nirukta* in 1971 and the Devaraja Bahaddur award. Dr. M. Shivaram ('Raashi'), the brain behind publishing a well known humorous monthly, *Koravanji* (1942) from Bangalore, was the author of about 23 works on the subjects like fiction, psychology, travelogue, health and home-science. His *Manamanthana,* a noted work on the psychological matters, has won him the KSA & CSA awards in 1974 and 1976. L.S. Sheshagiri Rao, a popular and prolific writer in Kannada and English, is a very notable critic on modern Kannada literary trends. The KSA has conferred on him an award for his work on the English literary criticism, entitled *English Bhasheyalli Aadhunika Sahitya Vimarshe* in 1972. *Illaddu* is the KSA award winnning (1972) anthology of poems by G.S. Shivaprakash whose *Innadaru Badukabeku* is another anthology. He

has also written books in English. Works like *Tantrika Ushnachalana Shastra* have made K.R. Mohan a popular writer on science subjects whose work *Priyatameya Shodhaneyalli* has won him the KSA award in 1973. The scientist-author, Dr. B.G.L. Swamy, son of the reputed Kannada author Dr. D.V. Gundappa had won the CSA award in 1978 for his *Hasiru Honnu,* one of the popular science works in Kannada and has won many awards for his fiction writings. S.G. Narasimhaiah, winner of Dr. C.R. Reddy, Prof. N.S. Subba Rao and the Guruseva Paraayana awards, has about 20 works to his credit.

Dr. G. Varadaraja Rao, who dedicated all his life time to research in the field of Dasa literature, has penned *Kumararamana Sangatyagalu* and also edited Tirumalarya's *Apratima Vira Charitam.* Dr. M.V. Srinivas of Mattikere, Professor of History in the Mysore University, has about 15 works to his credit which include scholarly works on history and novels like *Ratnakara* and *Mastani.* Prof H.H. Annaiah Gowda of Hannur in Bangalore North tq., member of the Association for Common Wealth Literature and Language Studies, has penned several works in Kannada like *Robert Frost, Vishwa Nataka Vikshane, Hosa Maisuru* etc., and many plays. Navaratna Ram is a prolific writer of humourous essays and his *Pyarissininda Preyasige* is a travelogue. Dr. B.V. Subbarayappa is a Bangalore-based scientist-historian who has specialised on the history of Indian sciences. Ba. Na. Sundara Rao ('Vana Vihari) of Vartur is a prolific writer and his *Bengaluruina Itihasa* outlines the history of Bangalore. T. Subbaiah (Vedanta Subbaiah Shastry) of Sarjapura in Anekal taluk is an author of eight religious works with rare literary merit like *Mumukshugalige Echcharike, Tattvamasi, Mahakavya Vichara, Sadgurupadesha Vakyavali* and *Tattva Siddhi.* S. Shivanna of Attibele in the same taluk is a scholar of the highest order with a number of compilations and edited works to his credit besides being a contributor of a large number of research articles on literary aspects.

Sri Gajashailapuri Kshetra Mahime Haagu Sri Thimmarayaswamy Ashtavimshottarashata Divyanama Stotra, a work with local and puranic references and critical notes on Anekal, was published by Pandit V. Ramachandra Shrauti. His *Haalina Hole- Honnina Male* and *Kadu Beledare Nadu Beledeetu* have won him the Central Government awards. B.K. Subba Rao, who is interested in religious and spiritual ideologies, has brought out the works like *Bhagavadgita Saara, Adhyatma Kaipidi, Adhyatma Chintana* (in 2 parts), etc. Trivikrama of Bangalore, a well-known novelist, has written over 40 novels. N. Surappa, a prolific writer, has published works like *Rana Pandita, Guttalli Khuni Samasye, Tattvajeevi,* etc. and his *Rayara Kathegalu* were serialised sketches about the late Hulluru Srinivasa Jois, a noted historian-scholar of Chitradurga. *Sachitra Stotra Manjari, Kannada Kavi Kavya Darshana, Sachitra Bala Ramayana* etc., are the works of the noted writer M.G. Nagaraja Rao (Naamagani). H. Dwarakanath Kabadi, founder of the Poets' International Organisation has produced poetical works like *Visha Vartula, Srishtigana, Pushpanjali,* etc. and many novels. Ahobala Shankara's novels like *Bombe Kunitada Katha Prasanga, Rakta-karavira, Yogayoga* etc., B.R. Gopinath's (Chiranjeevi) short story collection like *Runa,* etc., Jayasimha's anthologies of poems and plays like *Sandigdha, Modala Nota, Ekalavya, Shara Setuve,* etc., and B.S. Narahari Rao's book on food technology like *Hannu Mattu Tarakarigala Samrakshane* are also noticeable. Babu Krishna Murthy has won K.S.A. awards for his patriotic novel *Ajeya* and also books written for children. M. Papanna with his *Maganige Tandeya Ole* (translation), *Louis Pascher* (biography) etc., B.S. Jagadish with his *Takalata* (poetry), K.R. Srinivasa Prasanna with his *Minchina Mari, Mantrada Kolu, Tandeya Vara, Shukadeva* (childrens' books), Vageesha Kempaiah Kumbar with his *Pushkarni* (poems, edited) and *Chutuka Churi* (limericks), Ma. Chi. Krishna with his *Nanna Pratijne* (biography), D.B. Ramachandrachar's *Kavigalu Kanda Kodagu* (edited), *Kidi* and *Vachana Chitragalu* (poems), S. Ramaswamy with his *Malenadina Kathegalu* (edited) and *Apoorva Sadhakaru* (biography), V. Narayanaswamy with his *Badavara Bandhu, Kannira Kanike* etc. (plays) and *Puja Pushpa, Netrarchane, Pavitra Yatre,* etc. (novels), M.P. Narasimha Murthy (Na. Murthy) with his *Dadajiya Upadeshamrita* and *Shivajiya Gurubhakti* are notable. M.S.S. Rao's *Kallu Hoo, Anabegalu, Raasayanika Kinvagalu, Anuvamshiyate Mattu Vaividhya,* etc., are the works on biological science. Noted novelist, M. Shivaji Rao, has published over 34 works which include novels, biographies and books for children.

H.V. Sheshadri, a social organiser with nationalistic and patriotic ideologies, has written *Tayi Kadihalu, Korike, Yugavatara, Krantiyalla Bhranti,* etc. Vidwan T.V. Muttacharya (Ta. Vem. Mu.) of Tatakuni, the renowned Veggeyakara, has to his creidt many works like *Paurusha Panchajanya, Chandramathi Vrittantam* (poetry) *Satyakke Jaya* (short story), *Vedokta Vishwakarma Sukta, Vishwakarma Purana* (translation) etc. N.P. Shankara Narayana Rao is a noted writer on socio-political subjects. K.C. Chowdappa Reddy of Ketamaranahalli, Ramachnadra of Mallasandra, Shivanna, M.S. Narasimha Murthy and M. Sannahuliyappa of Yelahanka, Srinivas of Bannerghatta, Govindaswamy and M.S. Gabriel of Kengeri and N.S. Ramachandra of Narayanaghatta, K.V. Chandranna Gowda etc., have also published essays, poems, short stories etc. Artist K.S. Nanjappa of Kengeri has edited and published the late Kumbalgodu Nanjacharya's (Garaladasa, Nanjadasa, Nanjakhya) works on religion and philosophy like *Sri Aatmarama Bhakti Saara, Sri Hanuma Bhakti Saara, Sri Kalika Bhakti Saara,* etc. *Kaladevara Kathegalu, Naguva Hoovugalu,* etc. are penned by Nanjappa. K.V. Chikkarudraiah ('Kaavichi') of Kakolu is a poet with his anthologies like *Chaitanyadedege* and *Kala Kannike.* M.R.Ramaswamy of Kengeri has published essays on the Veerashaiva religion and philosophy and on the stage, cinema and cinerama. Krishnamurthy Kati of Anekal, a talented poet and playwright has so far published the anthologies of poems and patriotic songs like *Apsare, Aparanji Baare, Swatantryada Thene, Savira Dalagalu* and a play like *Kittura Channamma. Kunkuma, Maduvege Modalu, Premapatragalu, Lokacharitre,* etc., have been brought out by S.M. Munivenkatappa, a

journalist of Sarjapura. Abdul Khayum of the same place has rendered Maithili Sharana Gupta's Hindi *Ramayana* into Kannada and has published essays on Dr. D.V. Gundappa's *Manku Timmana Kagga.* Among the other talented writers of this taluk, mention may be made of M. Munishvaraiah ('Eshwara Pal') of Mayasandra with his work *Sri Sampanna Bireshvaraswamy Jeevana Charitre.* H.G. Siddhalingiah of Attibele has published essays on literary aspects.

Devara Konda Reddy of Vanakanahalli, an epigraphist and a researcher, has been engaged in studying temple architecture of the Ganga dynasty. P.V. Krishna Murthy of Samandur is interested in the studies of inscriptions, history, art and architecture, place names, etc., and has published a number of research articles. Besides these, Ta.Nam. Kumara Swamy's *Sankranthi* (poems) and *Yaana* (novel), Tha.si. Timmaiah's *Alalu* (poems), *Anekallu Talooku Darshana* (hand book), Ratnakara Vaidya's *Taala Mela* and *Idhattu* (poems, edited with others), *Naalku Taranga* (short story) and *Gejje Muttida Hejje* (play) are also worth mentioning. B.V. Aralappanavar, Jagannatha Bahule, T.V. Narayanaswamy, A. Nurulla, etc., of the same place have published poems, essays, etc. 'Shudra' Srinivas of Muttanallur, post-modernist writer with progressive ideas, has penned several notable works including *Gandhari,* a play. Appanna Reddy ('Bhavajeevi') of Narayanaghatta has published works on the Gandhian philosophy. *Sri Muktarshi Vamshodbhava Sri Somavamsha Arya Kshatriya Purana* in 2 parts by Panaganti K. Gopalaraju of Bangalore is an attempt to trace the ethnology of the Somavamsha Arya Kshatriya Caste. Vidwan G.V. Shivaswamy's work on the history of the Rajapura Matha in the Anekal taluk and M.G. Nagaraj's work on the history of the Gauri-Shankara temple at Guttahalli in Bangalore are noticeable.

Women Writers

Literary contribution of the women writers of this district is also significant. Of the early writers, Amba Bai ('Gopalakrishna Vitthala'), a member of the Dasakuta and a poetess of Bangalore, composed over 400 *keertanas* and her collections included *Ramakathamrita Kavya* (1934), *Tattvamrita, Krishna Baala Leele, Chamundi Stuti,* etc. H.V. Savithramma, winner of the Indo-Soviet award (Nehru award) for her *Maduvanagitti* (translation), has also received the KSA (1978) and the Kannada Sahitya Parishat (KSP) awards for her service in the literary field. R. Kalyanamma had to her credit the novels, plays etc., on the themes of womens' problems and miseries. She also edited monthly *Saraswati.* Tirumale Rajamma ('Bharati'), wife of the veteran author T.T. Sharman, wrote poetry, dramas, novels, biographies, skits, essays etc. The KSA and the KSP have conferred the awards on her in 1968 and 1980 respectively. P. Savithridevi Naidu has won the Central Government prize for her novel *Antara.* H.S. Parvathi, who has authored over 25 books, is the winner of some reputed prizes for her *Nesaru Nelalu* (novel) and *Odina Olagu* (essay). Prof. Chi.Na.Mangala has published *Abhagini* (novel), *Kavya Kalpane* (criticism), *Helen Keller* (biography, awarded), *Ellaru Nannavare* (play, translated and awarded) etc. Her mother Rajeshwari Narasimha Murthy was also a noted authoress. *M.S. Puttanna: Ondu Adhyayana* (awarded), a research work, is produced by Dr.H.S. Sujatha. B.S. Chandrakala, daughter of the late G. Channamma, is a poetess and a novelist. Novels and humourous works have been published by the noted writer N. Pankaja.

A comparative study of Vishwanatha's Telugu work *Ramayana Kalpavrikshamu* and Kuvempu's Kannada classic *Ramayana Darshanam* has done by Dr.C. Jayalakshmi, and she also has to her credit a critical work on the various texts of *Ramayana* in Kannada. C.S. Shamalambika has worked on the socio-economic conditions in Mysore (1761-1881). Y.K. Sandhya Sharma has edited with Kulashekhari (Ushadevi) the book *Namma Lekhakiyaru,* who is who of Kannada women writers. 'Kulashekhari' is a poetess with three collections to her credit. Mallika, who won the KSA award for her novel *Jeevana Ganga* in 1966, has published short stories, plays, etc. Kakolu Saroja Rao is a very popular novelist and her daughter, Srimathi, has also published some novels. Dr. M.R. Umadevi's *Kavi Chakravarthi Ponna Mattu Aatana Kritigalu* is a research work. Famous novelist Usha Navaratnaram has published short stories also. She edited monthly *Gelati.* Besides being a researcher in the present educational problems, Shanta Diwakar has also written a book on child psychology. Dr. Shantha Prabhushankar's *Stree Rogagalu* deals with the gynaeic cases. Dr. C.S. Annapurnamma is a prolific writer on health. H.P. Philomina has won several prizes for her works on the problems of the Devadasis and the women convicts. Besides these, works on Kannada folklore, etc., by Dr.L.G. Sumithra, history of Kalikamba by Puttagowramma, biographical sketches on Potaluru Virabrahmendraswamy and Potaluru Sri Eshwaridevi by K.R. Eshwaramma, books on spiritual aspects by G.U. Shankaramma etc. are also notable. Sarita Jhnanananda, Dr. K.R. Sandhya Reddy, R. Poornima, K.R. Padmaje, Vimala Ramarao, Padma Gururaj, Nagamani S. Rao, N. Vimala, Indira Jayaprakash, Rekha Kakhandki, Nemichandra, M.C. Padma, C.N. Mukta, Nagalakshmi Harihareshwara, T. Shanti, Yamuna Murthy, M.R. Lakshamma, Pushpa N. Rao (Sethu Bai), Jaya Suryanarayanappa, Ratnamma Sundara Rao, Gita Desai, Rukmini Girimaji ('Pratibha'), C.V. Geetha, Lalitamma Dr. Chandrashekhar, M. Padmavathi Bai ('Matangi'), Rajalakshmi N. Rao, Neeladevi, Lalitha Ramachandra Rao, Vimala Rajagopal, V.V. Lakshmi, M.R. Jayashri, Vijaya Subramanyam, Mala G. Rao, M.K. Ushadevi (Usha Banavasi), Vanamala Achar, R. Leelamma, Tejeswini Niranjana (who writes in English also), Pratibha Nandakumar, B.K. Narmada, Anasuya Rao, Shringaramma ('Ammannajji'), S. Lalitha, D.R. Kausalyadevi, Mahalakshmi, Vijayalakshmi Wodeyar, Shyamantakamani Narendran, Kamala Sampalli, K.S. Nirmaladevi, Jaya Rajashekhar, Vijaya Shankar, Lalita Shastry, Na. Nanjamma, Vijaya Subbaraj, Shailaja M. Bhat, Sharada Rajashekhar, Chandrika Puranik, H.N. Arathi and a host of others have published short stories, biographies, poems, novels, translations and works on

health, education, religion, etc. A felicitation volume, *Sri Utsava* presented to Prof B.M. Srikanthaiah, on the occasion of his birth centenary celebration, has been edited by his grand-daughter Vishalakshi. B.S. Netravathi, N.K. Gowramma, Jayamma Kariyanna, etc., have published essays and poems. M.S. Sharada of Anekal has four novels to her credit and H.S. Jayasuma of Hebbagodi in the same taluk is also a writer. Well-known lady writers like T. Sunandamma, Dr. Anupama Niranjana, Prof. Kamala Hampana, A. Pankaja, M.K. Indira, Hemalatha Mahishi, Nirupama, Jayalakshmi R. Srinivasan, Mathe Mahadevi, Vasanthadevi A.Na. Kri., Sharada V.K. Gokak, Suniti Krishnaswamy, Echanuru Jayalakshmi, Echanuru Shanta, Jyotsna Kamath, Prema Bhat, Sushila Koppar etc., reside in Bangalore.

A large number of writers particularly in Kannada, have settled in Bangalore and intimately associated with the different types of literary and cultural life of this city. Among such stalwarts mention may be made of M. Shama Rao, M.S. Puttanna, C. Hayavadana Rao, H.V. Nanjundaiah, R. Narasimhachar, Bellave Venkatanaranappa, Ti. Nam. Srikantaiah, S. Srikanthaiah, Subodha Rama Rao, C.K. Venkataramaiah, S.V. Ranganna, H. Devirappa, K.V. Iyer, T.K. Rama Rao, Dr. Vasanta Kavali, Ma.Na. Murthy, O.N. Lingannaiah, Gowdagere Gopalakrishnachar, Ha. Vem. Nagaraja Rao, N.S. Subba Rao, Navaratna Rama Rao, Ha. Vem. Seetharamaiah, G.V. Narayana Murthy, etc. The following scholars, poets, novelists, playwrights, etc. have published several valuable works: Dr. S.K. Kareem Khan, Ko. Channabasappa, C.K. Nagaraja Rao, Dr.Sa. Shi. Marulaiah, Dr. Goruru Ramaswamy Iyengar, Prof G. Venkatasubbaiah, Prof. S.K. Ramachandra Rao, Adya Ramacharya, Govindamurthy Desai, Dr. Srinivas Kulkarni, Dr. H. Narasimhaiah, Khadri Shamanna, K.S. Narasimha Swamy, Kalle Shivottama Rao, Dr. H.K. Ranganath, Suryanarayana Chadaga, Dr. M. Chidananda Murthy, Dr. N.S. Lakshminarayana Bhatta, Dr. Hampa. Nagarajaiah, K.V. Rajagopal, Matighatta Krishna Murthy, Baraguru Ramachandrappa, K.R. Krishnaswamy (Ka.Ra. Kri.), H.K. Ramachandra Murthy, Y.N. Krishnamurthy, Abdul Majid Khan, Hi.Ma. Nagaiah, B.V. Vaikuntha Raju, Su. Subrahmanyam, Eshwara Chandra, Aa.Ra. Mitra, Dr. Siddalingaiah, Dodda Rangegowda, B.V.K. Shastry, Su. Ram. Ekkundi, Prof. A.N. Murthy Rao, Dr. H.M. Marulasiddaiah, Dr. G.S. Dikshit, Dr. S.R. Rao, E.R. Sethuram, P. Lankesh, Gargeshwari Venkatasubbaiah, B.C. Ramachandra Sharma, Nitturu Srinivasa Rao, T. Keshava Bhat, Dasharathi Dikshit, Prof. K.S. Nissar Ahmed, M.N. Vyasa Rao, Kadidal Manjappa, To.Su. Subrahmanyam, Prof. K. Veerathappa, M. Fazlul Hasan, Veerappa Moily, Venugopala Soraba, M.S. Bharadwaj, N.S. Seetharam Shastry, N. Basavaradhya, Channappa Eresime, Na.Bha. Chandrasekharacharya, Neelathalli Kasturi, S.G. Hiriyannayya, N. Narasimhayya, Varada Deshikachar, Gopala Kannan, K. Abhishankar, Dibburu Srinivasa Rao, 'Raghusuta', Go.Ru. Channabasappa, Dr. G. Ramakrishna, Venkatesha Sangli, S.V. Jayasheela Rao, Raghavendra Itagi, Prof. D. Lingaiah, Lakshman Kodase, Indudhara Honnapura, K.R. Kamalesh, K.C. Shivappa, A.S. Murthy, Parvatavani, Aralumallige Parathasarathi,'Indira Tanaya' (T.R. Shyam), Mavinakere Ranganathan, H.R. Dasegowda, Dr. K. Srikantayya, K.M. Munikrishnappa, Dr. K. Marulasiddappa, Dr. K.L. Gopalakrishna, D.R. Ramaiah, T.V.

Venkataramanaiah, N.D. Krishnamurthy, 'Jaya Sudarshana', Desha Kulkarni, R.V. Kulkarni, S. Balachandra Rao, H.C. Boralingaiah, Dr. Krishanananda Kamat, M.H. Krishnaiah, Pa. Su. Bhatta, Janagere Venkataramayya, K.V. Srinivasa Prabhu, C. Mahadevappa, Cha. Sundareshan, Vem.Mu. Joshi, M.S. Ramaiah, Sadashiva, Ejasuddin, Kaivara Rajarao, 'Ramatanaya' (Seetaram Prabhu), Dr.Ja. Cha.Ni., Agrahara Krishnamurthy, Annadanaiah Puranik, Dr. Ho. Srinivasaiah, K.G. Nagarajan, R.G. Kulkarni, Chi. Srinivasaraju, T.R. Mahadevaiah, Hi.Chi. Shanthaveeraiah, Dr. C.P. Siddhashrama, B.S. Talwadi, Ka.Ra. Saranga, 'Kumara Tanaya', Go. Jalihal, Abdul Basheer, Narendra Babu, Vasudeva Bhupalam, Prakash Kambathalli, Dr. Suryanath Kamath, Be.Go. Ramesh, G.J. Harijit (playwright), Dr. K.V. Narayan, Narahalli Balasubrahmanyam, Dr. R. Shesha Shastry, G. Narayana, H.S. Raghavendra Rao, Dr. Basavaraja Kalgudi, Na. Subrahmanyam, Dr. H.S. Venkatesha Murthy, Vellala Satyam, Na. Geetacharya, Dr. P.V. Narayan, Ki.Ram. Nagaraj, M.K. Gopinath, Rudramurthy Shastry, Dr. D.R. Nagaraj, C. Veeranna, Ramzan Darga, H.K. Jayadev, G.R. Vishwanath, Mahadeva Banakara, Mallepuram G. Venkatesh, 'Hariharapriya', Dr. S. Vidyashankar, Pandit K.P. Shivalingaiah, Dr. G.R. Kuppuswamy, Dr. N.R. Rao, Laxman Telagavi, Sridhar Kotekar, Nagesh Hegde, Konandur Venkappa Gowda, Vishukumar, Su. Ramakantha, etc. (The list is by no means exhaustive).

Writers in other Languages

Bangalore has been an important centre of Urdu literary activity and Urdu had been a common spoken language of Bangalore along with Kannada and Marathi. Ataullah Shah and Nabi Shah, two scholar saints and authors of some treatises in Persian on Sufism, were highly respected by Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan and they resided in Bangalore. After the fall of Tipu Sultan, a large number of Urdu scholars, poets and writers from Srirangapattana, migrated to Bangalore and settled here. Munshi Hasan Ali, who started a *madrasa* (later it was converted into a Government school) in Bangalore, was a reputed scholar. Hasan Ali wrote the famous Persian reader *Nardban*, which has been in use since then. The most famous writers Maulana Abdul Hye (1891 A.D.) and others provided voluminous material with their works in prose and verse. Hye produced about 135 voluminous books and small treatises in Urdu on religion, biography, history, jurisprudence, etc. He was the first to translate the *Sahib Bukhari, Qasidatul Burda* and the Friday sermons *Khutbat ul Jum'a* into Urdu. *Jinanus Siyar*, a detailed biography of the Holy Prophet was his master-piece. Maulana Sajjad was a reputed scholar and teacher of Abdul Hye. Qalandar Husain Athar was a writer and poet whose anthology was printed. Noted writers like Dil, Sabir, Kaleem, Sufi, Shawkat, Nasir, Nadir, Tahqiq, Jadoo, Aaram, Asir, etc. were poets who flourished during the last decades of the 19th century. Maulana Abdullah Husain Khaleel, a Qazi of Bangalore, was a profound scholar who authored useful books in Urdu and Persian. Muhammad Yusuf Nafis Minai was the poet of a high standard and linguist. His anthology of *ghazals* and a valuable work on Urdu linguistics have been recently published. Dr. Abdul Ahad has done research work on National Integration in Urdu and Dr. Mohammad Nooruddin has worked on the works of Bande Nawaz

and Wajhi. Some writers and poets in Urdu of this district are Anwar Sultan, Dr.A. Mohammed Ibrahim, Dr.M.N. Sayeed, Dr. Muddana Manzar, Dr.M.A. Hafeez, Moulana Shihabuddin Nadvi (scholar both in Urdu and Arabic), H.A. Abdul Matheen, Raz Imtiyaz, Syed Abu Turab Khatai Zamin, K. Shaik Saheb ('Mehr Latheefi'), Abdul Khadir Adeeb,Mir Noor Husain, H. Syed Ahmed, M.A. Rasheed, Mateen Saroosh, Farhat Kamal, Shakeel Raza, Mohamed Yaqoob Hami, Yousuf Arfi, Tahar Amboori, Syed Ahmed Isar, Zia Meer, Sabir Sayeed, Sardar Ayagh, Rafat Malik, Noorul-Hasan, Anwar Adeep, Salam Najmi, Mustafa, Hameed Almas, Mahamood Ayaz, Saleem Minai, Qamar Qasimi, Nayeem Zabai, Khalid Irfan, Munir Ahmed Jami, Khalid Anjan, M. Mohamed Ibrahim, Haleeman Firdose, Shaista Yusuf, Mazhar Umeed, Riyaz Ahmed Qumar, Abdul Khadeer Shakir, Rafiya Sadat, Basheer Sadat, Alif Ahmed Barq, Milansar Ather Ahmed, Salma Taj, Mohamed Tafazzul Hussain Aslam, Zia Karnataki, Maher Mansoor, Afzal Qasim, Mohamed Usman Eejaz, Shameen Raaz, Anees Ibrahim, Sanaulla Chiragh, Meh Noor Zamani Begum, Mohamed Iqbal Qureshi, Abdul Malik Zia, Ahmed Jalees, Ansar Pasha, Mohamed Ali Shariff Johar, Bismil Kousari, Basheer Ahmed, Basith Nausha Bangalori, etc. Besides these, Syed Ahmed has collected hundreds of rare Urdu, Persian and Arabic manuscripts of Karnataka and he is the author of some valuable books on the scholars, authors and poets of Bangalore. The following writers of this district have won the Karnataka Urdu Academy awards for over all service for promotion of Urdu language and literature: Shahabuddin Nadvi, Fayaz Belgodi (1987-88), Hakeem Mohmed Imam Imami and Hamid Almas (1988-89). Tanha Timmapuri and Shahna Shabnam have received awards to their books for the year 1986-87 and Muneer Jami's *Harfetmam* (poetry) and Dr.M.A. Afeez's *Davistan Hafeez* (poetry) for 1988-89. Maulana Syed Qudratullah Bukhari is a reputed scholar in Arabic. Hameed Almas and Dr.M.A. Hafeez have received Rajyotsava awards.

The Telugu literary activity in this district is worth noticing. Vepuri Venkatacharya's *Shrimad Vishwakarma Puranamu,* a poetic work in Telugu, was revised and published by Aadipudi Venkatarayalu in 1889, and it was one of the early published works from Bangalore. Among the modern Telugu writers, Rallapalli Ananthakrishna Sharma, a scholar and a reputed musician, stands prominent. His published works comprise critical essays, collection of prefaces and translations from Prakrit and Sankrit works. Dr. Tangirala Venkata Subbarao's works are of the studies of the heroic folk ballads in Telugu, and he has some anthologies of poems to his credit. Eminent scholar Dr. Badala Ramaiah has published *Basaveshwara Vachanalu: Samagra Parishilana,* a research work on the *vachana* literature of Basaveshwara, for which the Mysore University has conferred the D. Litt degree. Noted essayist and scholar, Ghattamaraju Aswathanarayana, has edited with others *Ananta Ragamu,* a felicitation volume presented to the renowned scholar Rallapalli Ananta Krishna Sharma. *Streela Paatalu* is a doctoral thesis on the songs of village women of Anantapur district, produced by Dr. G.S. Mohan. Dr.C. Tirupati Rao has done a comparative study of Nandi Timmana's *Parijatapa- haranamu* (Telugu) and Rudrabhatta's *Jagannatha Vijaya* (Kannada). Scholar and poet Lanka Krishna Murthy's works include *kavyas,* poetry and

historical novels. Kannada film producer and director T. Pattabhirama Reddy, has also composed poems in Telugu. A book on literary history of Karnataka and Andhra has been published by Ratnakaram Shankaranarayana Raju. Satavalli Venkata Vishwanatha ('Harihara Priya'), a prolific writer in Kannada and Telugu, has done a useful work in translating outstanding Kannada works into Telugu and his *Kannada-Telugu Sahitya Vinimaya* is a critical survey of Kannada and Telugu literatures in Kannada. Besides these, K.V.V. Sharma, K.S. Janakiramaiah, V.V.N. Murthy, Potturi Vijayalakshmi, G.L. Suri, etc. have also published novels, short stories, essays etc. in Telugu. Jampani Mallikarjuna Rau, a researcher in world languages and world calendar, has published in Telugu a number of articles on art, architecture, various aspects in the *Vedas,* etc.

The movements which have the profound influence on people and literature were led by some of the great luminaries of Kannada and Bangalore became the base for their activities. In the second decade of this century, the great creative romantic movement (Navodaya) occurred and the man of extraordinary genius like Prof. B.M. Srikanthaiah was the leader of this movement. It was nursed and fostered by the gifted writers like D.V. Gundappa, Masti, V. Seetharamaiah, T.P. Kailasam and others. During the forties, the progressive movement was launched in Bangalore and it was led by the eminent writer A.Na. Krishna Rao along with the noted writers like Ta.Ra.Su., Kumara Venkanna, Nadiger Krishnaraya, Niranjana, Basavaraja Kattimani, Chaduranga, G. Basavaraj, Archika Venkatesha and others. They rebelled against the establishment and its cultural and literary values which in their opinion were romantic and transcendental. Krishna Rao, who became the President of the Bangalore branch of the All India Progressive Writer's Association (1944), launched a powerful attack on the Navodaya literature and edited *Pragatishila Sahitya,* a collection of representative essays on the progressive movement. Writers who were inspired and influenced by the writings of T.S. Eliot, Andenl, Ezara Pound, Bernard Shaw, D.H. Lawrence, H.G. Wells, etc. initiated the Navya (modernist) movement under the leadership of Prof V.K. Gokak. He was supported by the well known poets like Gopalakrishna Adiga, B.C. Ramachandra Sharma, P. Lankesh, Chandrashekhara Kambara, K.S. Narasimha Swamy, K.S. Nissar Ahmed, Sumatindra Nadig, K.V. Rajagopal, Srinivasa Rao, etc., in Bangalore. The younger writers, who rebelled against the socio-political conditions, contemporary complex problems, agonies and disappointment of the common folk, etc., grouped together under the *Navyottara* (post- modernist, also called the Bandaya or Dalita) movement led by Poornachandra Tejaswi, Siddalingaiah, Baraguru Ramachnadrappa, H.S. Shivaprakash, Dr. Kale Gowda Nagavara, Dr. D.R. Nagaraj, Ramzan Darga, C. Veeranna, 'Shudra' Srinivas, etc.

Bangalore has (and had) a large number of writers in English, who have written fiction and scholarly works in various branches of human activity. Mention can be made of P. Kondanda Rao, S.S. Setlur, Prof. O.K. Nambiar, Dr. R.R. Diwakar, economists like Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao, Dr. P.R. Bhamananda, Dr. K. Venkatagiri Gowda, Dr. G. Thimmaiah and Dr. M.V. Nadkarni, noted sociologist Prof. M.N. Srinivas, writers in philosophy like C. Hayavadana Rao, Justice T.N.

Mallappa and K. Guru Dutt, authors on legal subjects like Prof. M. Bashir Husain and Justice M. Rama Jois, and literary figures like V.K. Gokak, Dr. Masti Venkatesh Iyengar, L.S. Sheshagiri Rao, Shashi Deshpande, M. Bhaktavatsala, Shankuntala Narasimhan, Tejaswini Niranjana, Christine Krishnasamy among many others.

Folklore

Noted folklorists of Bangalore district have taken big strides in the study and research in folklore, in all its forms and aspects. Much headway has been registered in this discipline and the folklore projects undertaken by the Bangalore University, Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Karnataka Janapada Trust, Karnataka Janapada and Yakshagana Academy, etc. They have paved the way for the promotion and study of folklore in a scientific manner. Folk music, dance and drama, which are closely linked to some social, ritual or economic aspects of the people's life, have played a predominant role in the domestic life of this district and they have been noticed by the scholars. The *kolata, onake kunita, beesu-kamsale, karaga, kavati* or *kavadi kunita, dikambari* or *digambari vesha, togalu* or *chakkalada bombeyata,* Neelegara mela, *patada* or *javali kunita,* Pandari Bhajane, *pooja kunita, poti vesha, Bhagavantike mala, rangada kunita, sindeerana kunita, keelu kudure kunita, navilu kunita,* Harikathe, etc., are the folk arts which can be seen in the district. Yakshagana-Bayalata, a dance-drama with music, is another important folk art which is found all over the district in its various forms. *Kolata* or the stick play is a secular dance form which is found not only in this district, but all over Karnataka. This dance looks very colourful and interesting and the only equipment required for this dance are two sticks held in two hands and jingle for the legs. The *beesu-kamsale* is originally a ritual dance performed by man with cymbals. The *patada kunita* is the heroic dance by men carrying tall bamboo poles decorated with coloured ribbons and crowned with a tiny silver or brass umbrella and belongs to the herioc dance form. Bhagavanthike Mela is the socio-cultural song tradition to be sung on specific occasion. The *togalu* or *chakkalada bombeyata* (leather puppet show or shadow play) is basically a tribal art prevalent among the Killekyatas. This art variety shows several regional variations in the style of music, craftsmanship, stage technique, manipulation, etc. and continue to exist as a strong medium of communication to spread religious message, moral codes or to provide entertainment to the rural folk. The *salaki bombeyata* (rod-puppetry), a rare form of the puppet show, is also prevalent in this district. It is a combination of rod and strings with musical features of mythological background based on *Bhagavatha Puranam.* It may be stated that there are no folk dances without song or music and they are an indispensable part of these arts. The Karaga is a ritual dance with a number of variations. Essentially a solo dance, it at times permits group participation. Of the various Karaga dances, the Jadeya Karaga is the most colourful as it involves carrying the sacred pot from which heavy strands of flowers flow down. The Karaga in Bangalore is a festival associated with Draupadi and Shakti.

Collections

A number of collections and research papers on folk literature and arts of this district have been published by the scholars. These works and survey have presented collections of songs, ballads, proverbs, riddles, folktales etc. by depicting different facets of folk life. *Kalgi Laavanigalu* (1891) by Bengaluru Papanna, a disciple of Gunagina Siddappa, is said to be one among the early collections published from Bangalore. *Baagilu Tadeyuva Padagalu* (1893), a collection of 21 songs, *Tura Laavani,* a collection of 4 ballads, edited by Sheshagiri Haridasa and Puttanna, *Baagilu Tadiyuva Mattu Chandaduva Haadu* (1897) edited by Pandit Padmaraja Brahmasuri, *Beegara Haadu,* etc., were some of the early collections published from Bangalore. Gubbi Gurusiddappa published besides his Yakshaganas, the ballads like *Kalajnyana Laavani, Sharanara Vachanagalu Laavani, Plague Maariya Laavani* etc. Jangamakote Krishna Shastry published the first part of *Gaadegala Bhandara,* which consisted of 3,672 proverbs with commentary. 'Kavirat' Puttananjappa (Mariyappa) was noted Lavanikar of Bangalore, and he was followed by some talented Lavanikars. His son (adopted), the well known Lavani Vidwan and 'Tura Birudar' B. Neelakanthaiah, composed and published a number of ballads on the themes like social evils, political affairs and historical events in an attractive and easy style. His patriotic Lavani songs inspired thousands of people to plunge into freedom struggle. Among his compositions published by the Kannada Lavani Sahitya Sangha, *Haider Mattu Teepu Sultan Laavani, Nutana Maisuru Navodaya Jayabheri Laavani, Madakarinayakana Laavani, Prajaprabhutvada Laavani,* etc. are notable. Ma.Nam. Nanjappa's *Kitturu Channamma Lavani, Chinmuladriya Lavani,* etc. and Lavani Vidwan C.Subbanna's *Kittura Vira Rani Channamma* are also notable. T.S. Sathayanath's *Kannada Janapada Kelavu Mukhagalu* has won him the K.J.Y.A. award in 1988.

Prof. D. Lingaiah's *Padi Neralu, Mannina Midita* and *Bayalusimeya Janapada Geethegalu,* Dr. D.K. Rajendra's *Namma Suttina Nambikegalu,* G.V. Dase Gowda's *Kannada Itihyagalu,* Dr. H.L. Nagegowda's *Helavaru Mattu Avara Kavyagalu* have contained the folk stories, ballads, songs, beliefs, legends and details about the Helavas collected in this district. Dr. Nagegowda was the first President of the Karnataka Janapada and Yakshagana Academy and he is also founder of the Karnataka Janapada Trust. Dr. G.S. Paramashivaiah in his *Dakshina Karnataka Janapada Kavya Prakaragalu* has also discussed about the folk literature belonged to this district. Go.Ru. Channabasappa's edited work *Karnataka Janapada Kalegalu* speaks of some folk arts found in this district. *Haadaake Baigunte Belakunte* is a collection of folk songs published by S. Ramaswamy with M.B. Nataraj. A handbook on Karaga festival, namely, *Karaga Mahotsava* is published by S.M. Munivenkatappa of Sarjapura. Devudu Narasimha Shastry's *Karnataka Samskriti,* a pioneering effort made to portray culture based on folk literature. Both *Karnataka Janateya Samskriti* and *Karnatakada Janapada Sahitya,* published by Dr. Masti Venkatesha Iyengar deal with the richness and beauty of

folk literature and culture. H.K. Mallappa's *Kannada Nannudigalalli Ardhaghanteya Kalakshepa* (1919) was a study of Kannada proverbs. L. Gundappa's *Naada Padagalu* (1945) is a fine collection with a proper classification of folk songs and ballads in the cultural context. B. Puttaswamaiah of Bangalore edited on behalf of the Mysore State Sangeetha Nataka Academy, a book entitled *Janapada Rangabhumi* (1972). Matighatta Krishna Murthy is very notable collector and publisher of folk songs.

Besides these, a large number of publications of Kannada folklore have also been brought out from Bangalore by the well-known collectors like Dr. B.S. Gaddagimatha, M. Rama Rao, Vinita Ramachandra Rao, Dr. Goruru Ramaswamy Iyengar, Kumara Venkanna, K.R. Krishnaswamy (Ka.Ra. Kri.), H.J. Lakkappa Gowda, M. Raman, Tamampa. Murthy, Mu. Venkatakrishnappa, M.T. Dhupad, etc. The folk encyclopaedia of *Janapada Vishwakosha* in 2 parts, edited by Dr. Chandrashekhara Kambara is a notable publication of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat involving over a dozen scholars in the field. The Karnataka Janapada and Yakshagana Academy publishing *Janapada Samachara* (monthly) and *Janapada Gangotri* (quarterly). The Janapada Trust is publishing *Janapada Loka* a monthly. The Centre of Kannada Studies of the Bangalore University has also published works and collections on folklore.

Folk Singers and Artists

Folk singers and artists of this district have also won State awards for their talents. Yakshagana expert, M. Nanjundappa of Bangalore, who followed the Yakshagana tradition of Kumbalagudu Nanjacharya and Kuduru R. Subbanna, is famous for his Yakshagana plays like *Sundarakanda Ramayana, Karibhantana Kathe,* etc. The Karnataka Janapada and Yakshagana Academy (KJYA) has conferred on him the award in 1982. Well known Lavani Vidwan and freedom fighter H. Rajanna received the KJYA award in 1986. N. Siddiah of this district was selected for the annual award from the KJYA for the year 1988 for his best performance in Bhagavanthike. Kempanna (Karagada Kempanna) of Samandur in Anekal taluk has toured all over India as a Karaga artist and he has secured the KJYA award in 1989. J. Ramaiah was a popular Lavani Vidwan of Bangalore and his son R. Jogappa has continued the tradition of singing and propagating Lavani songs. Lavani Vidwans and 'Kalgi Birudars' like D.S. Ramaswamaiah and H. Ramadasappa were also famous Lavani singers. P. Shankarappa was the leader of the 'Tura Lavani' troupe at Anekal and M. Nanjappa (Kalgi) and S. Chikkannaiah (Tura) of the same place were also popular Lavanikars. B. Ramaiah of Begur, P. Rangappa and A.N. Rudrappa of Bangalore are reputed Lavani singers. Kaveramma of Bangalore, Nanjamma, Mary and Hiqdunnisa of Kambipura in Bangalore South, Chikkahanumakka, Akkaihamma of Byatha and Chamundamma of Suradhenupura in Bangalore North, Sayyadabi of Gowranahalli and Bhairappa of Neralur in Anekal taluk etc., are the noted singers of *sobhane, tattvapada, jogula* etc., and they are assisted by their troupes during their performances.

K. Narahari Shastry, head of the Suthramela (rodpuppeteers troupe) of Bangalore, has taken up the task of reviving this vanishing art. M.R. Ranganatha Rao and Srinivasa Rao are skilled in the leather puppetry and in the preparation of string puppets. The leather puppetteer Muniswamy Rao, V.T. Shankaranarayana Rao and the string puppetteer A.S. Murthy are the best performers. Many other perfomers with their troupes have made distinct contribution to the development of the folk art in this district are M. Madappa, Hebbani Madaiah, S. Mahadeva, Nanjunda, Siddasetty and C. Madappa of Bangalore (Kamsale), Narasaraju, Mukhaveena Pillappa of Bangalore and Dodda Muniyappa of Suradhenupura (Bhagavatars), Madappa of Arehalli, Muniyappa of Muganadahalli and R. Puttaswamy of Nosenur in Anekal taluk (Karaga), Gowramma (Bombina Karaga), S. Nanjundappa of Samandur (Kavadi Kunita) and Jogera Ramachandrappa of Mattihalli (Kinnari Jogi) in the same taluk, Nallaiah of Bangalore (Kavadi and Navilu Kunita), Muniswamy Gowda of Kakolu (Sindirananna Kunita), Channappa of Nagadevanahalli, C. Ningaiah of Nagadevanahalli-Doddagollarahatti, Katappa of Nagadevanahalli-Chikkagollarahatti, Annaiahappa of Anekal and Gopaladas of Rachamanahalli in the same taluk, Chinnappa of Ramagondahalli (Pandari Bhajane), D. Chandrashekharappa and H.J. Hanumanthappa of Hesaraghatta (Nandidhwaja Kunita), Narayanaswamy Gejjagadahalli (Kolebasavanata), T.N. Kumaraswamy of Anekal, Dobhi Venkatappa of Begur (Dikambari Vesha), M. Nanjundappa (Yakshagana, awarded), Madappa, B. Bhairappa, Kannappa, T.A. Dodde Gowda, Kempaiah (alias Gowdaiah), Veerabhadrappa, Adike Rangappa, K. Mohan, K.S. Nanjappa, Gundmi Raghuram, S. Narayana Bhat, Channamallaiah, M. Ramachandra Gowda etc. of Bangalore, Mugandagada Munishyamappa of Samandur, Hanumanthaiah, H. Narasegowda, Guttalli Munikrishnappa and R. Rangaswamappa (Appaiahanna) of Yelahanka, Siddappa and Jayaramaiah of Hesaraghatta, Ramadasappa, Kunigal Nanjundappa, Kambattalli Arasappa and Toguru Venkatappa of Bannerghatta, Nanjachar, Channachar and Bhadrachar of Kengeri, S. C. Narayanaswamy of Sadenahalli, Jigani Venkatarayappa and Venkataramana Setty of Begur (Yakshagana), S. Lingappa, H.T. Ramaiah, T. Eshwarappa, etc. of Bangalore and Venkataramaiah of Kodigehalli (Yakshagana Bhagavata), Chikkasiddaiah of Anekal and Hanumanthappa of Kudlur in the same taluk (artists).

Some troupes of folk arts of this district have also been playing a significant role in developing the respective arts and inspiring the masses. Mention may be made of the Karaga troupes like Sri Kanthirava Nritya-Sangeeta Sabha of Nosenur, Bombina Karaga Mandali of Samandur in Anekal taluk, etc., the Kamsale troupes like Sri Maleya Mahadeshwaraswamy Kamsale Kalavidara Sangha and Sri Male Madeshwaraswamy Bhakta Mandali of Bangalore, the Yakshagana troupes like the Mahila Yakshagana Kala Mitra Mandali, Gopalakrishna Yakshagana Mandali, Ranjana (Childrens' troupe), Karavali Yakshagana Kalavidaru, Vijaya Karnataka Yakshagana Prachara Sabha of Bangalore, Sri Virabhadreshwara Yakshagana Nataka Mandali of Tindlu in Bangalore North etc., the Bhajane troupes like Sri

Seetharama Bhajana Mandira of Kengeri, Sri Anjaneyaswamy Pandari Bhajane Mandali of Ramagondahalli in Bangalore South, Sri Guruprabhu Janapada Tattva Sangha of Tindlu, Sri Basaveshwara Janapada Kala Mandali of Hesarghatta, etc., the Sutradagombe troupes like the Dattatreya Aralikatte Puthali Kala Ranga, Gombe Festival Trust, Kalamandira Shale, Suthra Mela of Bangalore, etc. The Karaga dance tradition of Dharmarayaswamy at Bangalore, Anekallu and Muttannallur is said to be very significant. The Dharmarayaswamy Karaga performed in Nagarthpet, Kalasipalyam, Kilari Road, Cantonment, the Ekameshwara Karaga in Koyal Road and the Gangamma Karaga in Malleshwaram at Bangalore and the Draupadi Karaga at Muttanallur are very popular. The Lavanikars' conferences were held in Bangalore. The Kannada Sahitya Parishat had organised a State level folk arts festivel in Bangalore in 1976 and another such festival in Anekal also. The Kodava Samaja of Bangalore has been conducting the Kodagu folk songs and dance festival regularly.

Gamaka and Keertane

Gamaka, the art of singing the Kannada classics, has been propagated by some eminent Gamaka artists of this district. Besides being a reputed Gamaki, 'Keertanabhushana' and 'Keertana Kamala Bhaskara' Ramakrishna Shastry of Bangalore, disciple of Javali Angadi Tammaiah, has written the plays like *Matru Bhakti, Sati Savithri, Ravana Digvijaya,* etc., and the prose works like *Kedara Badari Yatra Darpana, Sri Sairama Sudha, Shringagiri Maha Tapasvi,* etc. Kalale Sampatkumarachar ('Shloka Sangeeta') is a noted Gamaki and the Musical Process Limited has recorded most of his popular songs. M.S. Chandrashekharaiah, T.R. Jayarao, etc. are some of his disciples. Gamaki K.T. Ramaswamy Iyengar has published a work on Gamaka art entitled *Gamaka Kale.* Shakunthalabai Pandurangа Rao, who presided over the All Karnataka Gamaka.Sammelana in Mysore in 1979, has been awarded by the Karnataka Sahitya Academy in 1969 for her service in expounding Gamaka. *Gamaka Kale Mattu Mahile* is her work. Noted Gamaki R. Shankaranarayanan has published the poetic works like *Sri Sathyanarayana Kathamrita, Srimadanta Padmanabha Kathamrita, Vasavi Mahimadarsha,* etc. Annapurnamma Raghupati Shastry, daughter of the noted stage artist M.R. Narasimhaiah is a very popular Gamaki.

Among others, 'Gamaka Visharade' B.G. Sarojamma, 'Kavyavachana Pravine' Rajamma Kallolimath, 'Vachana Bharati' G.P. Gopinatha Rao, 'Gandu Kogile' H.S. Vishwanath, Bharatada Lalithamma, K.N. Chandrasekharaiah, K.L. Narayana Rao, T.S. Rathnamma (also a writer), D.S. Srinivasa Rao, R. Savithramma, M.N. Gangadhara Shastry, Tirumale R. Varadaraja Iyengar ('Ramacharana' poet), B.G. Susheelamma, B.K. Srinivasamurthy (also a writer), S. Padma, N.S. Narayanamurthy, B.S. Venkateshaiah and his son B.V. Ramaswamy, Ratnamma Sundara Rao, M.V. Jayalakshmi Subba Rao, R.V. Gopinath, H. Janaki, N. Hanumantha Raju, M.R. Ramakantha Rao, H. Lakshminarayana Shastry, Lalitha Ramaiah, Sumitra Ananthakrishna, M.R. Ramakrishna and Parimala Gururaj

(both son and daughter of Gamaki M. Raghavendra Rao), Padma Narayanachar, Mani Somashekhara, M.A. Srilatha, Susheela Gopalan, G.P. Lakshmidevi, M.R. Keshavamurthy, Susheela Narayana Rao, Lalitha Kumari, S. Saroja, S.R. Lalitha, R. Padma, K. Sudhavani, L. Satyavathi, G. Rajeshwari, B.C. Ramesh Babu, B.N. Vaidya, Renuka Rama Rao, Nandagudi Srinivasa Rao, D.R. Vedavathi, B.R. Krishnamurthy, D. Seetharamaiah, Sharadabai Krishnamurthy, Vijayavani, H.N. Narayanachar, T.N. Subhadramma, M.S. Ananda Rao, R.S. Jayalakshamma, etc. (all from Bangalore), Padma Gururaj, Sumithra Nagaraj of Anekal and M. Munishwaraiah of Mayasandra in the same taluk, B.M. Munivenkatappa of Bannikuppe, etc., are the noteworthy Gamakis. Gifted Gamakis like M. Raghavendra Rao, M.S. Ananthapadmanabha Rao, B.S. Koushik, T. Keshava Bhat, H.M. Ramaradhya, etc. have been residing in Bangalore. The Karnataka Gamaka Kala Parishat (1982) is doing a useful work in encouraging the Gamakis and the Gamaka art.

The following are the outstanding Keertanakars from Bangalore: 'Harikathambudhi Chandra' T.K. Venugopala Das, Santa Bhadragiri Achyuta Das (awarded), Bhadragiri Keshava Das, 'Keertana Kala Vichakshana' R. Gururajulu Naidu (Arun Kumar), Bhadragiri Sarvottama Das, 'Keertana Chatura' Lakshman Das Velankar, 'Dasa Sahitya Ratna' Chincholi Prahladacharya, T.V. Gopinatha Das (Founder, Prabhat Kalavidaru), 'Harikatha Varinidhi Chandra' T.V. Jayasimha Das, 'Haridasa Ratnam' Gopala Das, Bengaluru Krishna Bhagavat, M.S. Murthy, Vidwan Sosale Narayana Das, B.M. Narayana Das, Vidwan P.R. Krishnamurthy Achar, C.V. Ananthapadmanabha Sharma, C.R Sundara Rao, 'Haridasanudasa' Lakshman Das, Pancharatna M.N. Shenoy, H.S. Ramaswamy, B. Subbachar, Venkatachala Das, G.S. Ramasheshaiah, 'Haridasa Ratnam' Hande Gurudevedavyasa Das, K.T. Srinivasaiah, M.H. Venkatachalaiah, P.S. Madhava Das, Nanjappa Das, S.V. Srinivasa Das, N. Nanjundaswamy, Vidwan Krishnachar, S. Venkatachalam, S. Vasudeva Rao, Pandita Madhwesha Galagali, V. Nagamangaliah, Srinivasa Das, S.R. Ramakrishnachar, M. Narayanaswamy Das, D. Lakshmipathi Bhagavat, V. Aswathanarayana Das, D.N. Ramaiah, Seetharam Munikoti, S.N. Suresh, A.T. Krishnamurthy, Vedavathamma, Radha Srinivasan, G.S. Sundaramma, B.P. Rajanna, M.C. Subhadra Parthasarathi, B.K. Bhagirathi Bhaskara, K. Premakumari, Siddhagangamma, Maithili Ramanujam, C.K. Sharadakrishna, C.K. Rama, C.K. Uma, Y.N. Varadaraja Iyengar, Gokere Subbaramaiah, Veggalam Sathyanarayanachar, T.M. Revanasidda Shastry, Harigovinda Das, Kanakadas, H.K. Srimathi, M. Shankara Das, M.R. Gururaja Das, D.H. Hanumantha Das, S.T. Eshwarachar, Subbarayachar, Hosangadi Baburao, etc. M. Chikkanna Das and A.R. Puttacharya of Anekal and K. Seetharama Shastry and M. Narayana Das of Hebbal are also popular Keertanakars. 'Keertana Kesari' B. Shivamurthy Shastry was a very popular Keertanakar.

Theatre

The modern professional stage of this district depended more upon the folk stage. Varities of folk arts paved the way for the emergence of the modern stage,

including both professional and amateur, which were well organised by the efforts of some of the talented and brilliant artists. The early professional troupes which visited Bangalore were the Victoria Parsi Co. in 1876, Sri Chamarajendra Karnataka Nataka Sabha (The Palace Company) of Mysore in 1882, Mysore Rangachar and his friends' the Rajadhani Nataka Mandali (The Metropolitan Theatrical Company), which later called the Rajadhani Sangeetha Mela (The Metropolitan Operatia Troupe) in 1883, Prince Nanjaraja Bahadur's dramatic troupe of Mysore in 1884-85, The Parsi Opera Troupe of Bombay in 1899, etc. The Rajadhani Sangeetha Mela was disbanded in Bangalore after two months. The Parsi Opera Trope staged the much appreciated opera entitled *Dadey Daria* or *Khudadad* in Tulasitota theatre hall. It may be mentioned that there was already a dramatic troupe in Bangalore and it was staging some impressive plays. It is believed that this troupe was owned most probably by Bullappa, a wealthy local merchant. There was another professional troupe started at Bangalore in 1883 by the veteran actors like S.S. Setlur and N.T. Gopala Iyengar. The Rasikamanasollasini Nataka Sabha of Siddikatte at Bangalore came into existence in 1883 under the leadership of Periswamy Iyengar. Mandyam Rangacharya, a leading artist of the Palace Company, also played the roles in the plays of this Company and himself wrote a play entitled *Sriyala Charithe*. Well-trained actors like Veene Vidwan Gopala Rao, Gowri Narasimhaiah, Dharmadevi Narasimha Murthy, Thimmappa, etc., played some roles.

This troupe visited Madras, Bellary etc., and came to a close in 1886. The Gollarapete Nataka Sabha of Bangalore was another prominent dramatic troupe of this period. It consisted of some leading actors like B. Rachappa, Pedda Muniswamy, the Kaivara Brothers, etc. This troupe was divided into two groups soon due to differences among its artists. Sangeetha Vidwan Tayappa, Thimmappa and other artsts of the above troupe started the Sangeeta-Sagara Chandraodaya Sabha and Kaivara Krishnarao and his brother Ramarao started the other troupe called the City Opera Troupe. The latter troupe consisted of B. Rachappa, Nakali Venkatachalaiah and such other noted artists and staged the plays like *Prabhavathi Durbar, Manucharite, Harishchandra,* etc. It enacted some plays in the Mysore Palace also. Kavalappa's Sri Gandharva Nataka Mandali, Annaiahappa's Nataka Sangha, Lakshminarasimha Rao's Bala Nataka Sangha, Sri Sharada Vilasa Nataka Sabha, etc. were some of the early dramatic troupes of Bangalore. Nanjasani also had her own troupe. Reputed professional troupe like the Gubbi Sri Channabasaveshwara Kripaposhita Nataka Sangha had come into being in the same transitional period and it set out to Bangalore and staged the most popular Yakshagana play *Kumararamana Kathe* in 1886. It also staged in Bangalore the following plays: *Chorakathe, Jaganmohana Charitre* (both by Veerappa Shastry), *Pandava Vijaya, Harischandra, Indrasabha, Dharmapala Charitre, Sathyavarma Charitre* (all based on the mythological themes) and *Mithai Sowkar* (humorous play). In 1917, G.H. Veeranna, the most popular actor and producer of the professional Kannada stage, became the proprietor of this troupe and led the

troupe from success to success. The Gubbi Company came to be known as the most colourful professional troupe in Karnataka. He was responsible for the construction of two play- houses, namely Sri Channabasaveshwara Nataka Shale (1924) and Sri Shivananda Theatre in Bangalore. He also started a troupe of child artists and it was called Gubbi Sri Channabasaveshwara Kripaposhita Balakalavivardhini Nataka Sangha. He staged some plays in the Ratnavali Theatre at Kalasipalyam also. Several plays written by Bellave Narahari Shastry, Bhimaraju and B. Puttaswamaiah were staged by him.

Following are the professional drama companies from Bangalore: Bangalore Nataka Sangha (1900), Ceded Districts Association (1900), Srikantheshwara Karnataka Nataka Sangha (1907), Chandrakala Nataka Samsthe (1928), Sri Umamaheshwara Sangeetha Nataka Mandali, Sri Janatha Kala Sangeetha Nataka Mandali (Kamala Kala Mitra Mandali), Sesha- Kamala Kala Mandali, Chamundeshwari Karnataka Nataka Sabha, Rasika Jananda Nataka Sabha, Sri Gururaja Nataka Mandali, R. Gopalaswamy Iyyer's Memorial, the Sangeetha Samrajya Nataka Mandali of Subbayya Naidu and R. Nagendra Rao (1932), Kukanooru Company (1932), Kantheerava Kalavidaru, Samrajyalakshmi Nataka Sabha, Anandakala Mitra Mandali, Srirangakala Nataka Sangha etc. Sri Nageshwara Kripaposhita Nataka Sabha of Begur, Raja Kempegowda Nataka Mandali and Ananda Rama Seva Sangha, both of Yelahanka, etc. of this district are also notable. Sri Champakadhamaswamy Mitra Kala Mandali of Bannerghatta is another notable troupe. Hirannaiah Mitra Mandali run by Master Hirannaiah (Narasimha Murthy), the most popular artist of stage and cinema, is a prominent professional troupe of Bangalore.

The amateur stage which is said to be intellectual and symbolic sought to entertain the educated middle classes and laid great emphasis on a rational and realistic approach to its themes. Among the early amateur troupes of Bangalore district, Saghana Vilasa Sabha was started in 1895 in the Cantonment area with A. Maiganda Deva Mudaliar as President. The Amateur Dramatic Association (1909) was very popular and under the leadership of T. Raghavachari, one of the most brilliant of the stage artists of Karnataka and Andhra. It toured North India also. It staged the plays written by the well-known playwrights like Masti Venkatesha Iyengar, Pandit Taranath, Bellave Narahari Shastry, Sosale Garalapura Shastry, A.N. Krishna Rao and T.P. Kailasam. Among its artists T. Raghavachari, K. Bhimasena Rao, K.S. Vasudeva Rao, M.L. Srinivasa Shastry, B. Muddu Krishna, Devudu Narasimha Shastry, Motaganahalli Subrahmanya Shastry, Kanakalakshamma, Annapurna, Padmavathi, etc. were prominent. It published *Rangabhumi*, a Kannada monthly edited by D.K. Bharadwaj and *Theatre*, an English quarterly edited by V. Bhaskaran. Two art-festivals and a drama conference were organised by the Association. It invited Ravindranatha Tagore and Sarojini Naidu to its programmes. The Chaya Artists (1943) of Bangalore, which started under the leadership of B.S. Venkataram and his brothers ('Three Musketeers'-B.S. Rama

Rao, B.S. Narayana Rao and B.S. Venkataram) had a band of talented artists like K. Gururaja Rao, A. Rama Rao Murthy, etc. It staged the reputed plays of Kailasam and Parvatavani. This troupe has become an effective training- ground for young and enthusiastic aspirants. The Varadachar Memorial Association (1924) is a group of some disciples and admirers of the 'Gifted Actor' A.V. Varadachar. The troupe was headed by Kanakalakshamma and R. Nagendra Rao. The centenary of Varadachar was celebrated in 1970 by the Mysore State Central Association of Theatre Arts and Artists, Bangalore. This association had conducted the first drama conference in Bangalore in 1963. The Mysore State Central Association of Theatre Arts and Artists with 'Nataka Ratna' G.H. Veeranna as President organised all-language drama competition in 1959 and drama conference with a seminar on dance and music in 1963.

The United Artists was another very impressive amateur troupe with the impromptu plays in Bangalore. C.K. Nagarja Rao and Chi. Sadashivaiah were the leaders of this troupe. Ravi Artists was also a significant troupe of Bangalore with which K.V. Iyer was associated. Following are the amateur troupes which are busy engaged in the activities of the amateur stage in Bangalore: Kalajyothi, Prabhat Kalavidaru, Shaka Shailoosharu, Chitra Kalavidaru, Lalithakala Niketan, Bhoomika, Abhinaya Taranga, Rangasampada, Samudaya, Nataranga, Benaka, Sutradhara (Nataka Academy), Ramya Kalavidaru, Mallika, Natyadarpana, Kalagangothri, Spandana, Prekshaka Theaters, Sanketha, Aakrantha, Yashasvi Kalavidaru, Prajavani Lalitha Kala Sangha, MICO Lalitha Kala Sangha, Natagangothri, Raag Kalavidaru, Aruna Kalavidaru, Ranga Bharathi, Eranna Mithra Mandali, Roopanthara, etc. Besides, Gajanana Yuvaka Sangha, Amarajyothi Kala Vrinda, Navajyothi Yuva Kala Sangha, Sukruta Havyasi Kala Vrinda, Yuvashakti Kala Vrinda, Bhuvaneshwari Kannada Kala Sangha, Janajagrithi Kala Vrinda, Madhuravani Kala Vrinda and Sthitaprajna Yuvaka Mattu Yuvati Mandali of Anekal have also been functioning as amateur dramatic troupes. Narasimhaiah, Ramaswamaiah, Anekal Muniswamaiah, Anekal Srinivasa Rao, Channachar, Nakali Narayana Rao, Nakali Shama Rao, 'Rajapartu' Sulibele D. Shama Rao, Kamalamma, Parvathamma, Natakada Surappa, etc. were some of the artists of the early years of the professional stage. Among the professional stage artists B. Jayamma, the doyen of the Kannada theatre, Honnappa Bhagavatar, H.K. Yoganarasimha, D. Munirangappa, A.N. Sheshachar, Lakshmibai, Bhatti Mahadevappa, B.S. Manjulamma, G.V. Malathamma, K. Ranganayakamma, Sathyabhama Arur, Susheelamma Musuri, R. Parashivan, K.V. Parthasarathi, H.K. Sheshagiri Rao, B.N. Chinnappa, Basheer, K.V. Achar, G.V. Iyer, T.R. Krishna Rao, Kanagal Prabhakara Shastry, T.V. Karigiri Achar, T.V. Dwarakanath, Kamalabai, Puttaswamaiah, B.M. Narayana Das, etc. are notable. Following are the artists of the professional stage of this district: B.C. Oppatharadhya, Siddhannaradhya, Subbarayachar, Shankara Dikshit, Basavaradhya, Gangapparadhya,

Channabasavarya, Ananthappa, Surappachar, etc. of Begur, S.R. Nanjundappa, Thimmapparadhya, Nanjundappa, etc., of Yennegare, R. Venkataram, N. Narayana Rao, Patel Shankarappa, Srinivasamurthy, etc. of Bannerghatta, B.K. Subba Rao, H. Narase Gowda, P.M. Saroji Rao, P.M Shama Rao, Huvadigara Nanjundappa, Venkataramaiah, Mudduvirachar, Imam, B.S. Krishna Rao, B.S. Vishwanatha Rao, etc. of Yelahanka, M.N. Venkatesh of Doddabanasavadi, Mallanna and Doddanna of Kengeri, N. Ganesh Reddy of Narayanaghatta, Ramachar of Adisonnetti, Kalachar, Erappa, etc. of Manchenahalli and M. Shivaram of Muttanallur.

The most reputed and talented artists of the amateur stage of Bangalore are C.G. Krishnaswamy, R. Nagesh, Prasanna, Umesh Rudra, Sharada Rudra, Lokesh, Girija Lokesh, G. Srinivas (Kappanna), A.P. Padmanabha (Paddanna), Dr. H.K. Ranganath, H.V. Venkatasubbiah, C.R. Simha, C.H. Lokanath, 'Mico' Chandru, B. Devaraju, G.V. Shivanand, Yamuna Murthy, H.G. Somashekhara Rao, B.N. Seetharam, S.G. Ramachandra, A.S. Murthy, N.S. Venkataram, Vimala Rangachar, Nagesha Rao, S.K. Padmadevi, K. Shantha, Prema Karanth, B. Boregowda, Bhargavi Narayan, Manjula Govinda Rao, M.R. Ranganatha Rao, Rajaram Giriyan, Sundarraj, Ramakrishna Babu, S.K. Mahadeva Rao, V. Ramachandra, 'Make-up' Ramakrishna, S.V. Ramachandramurthy, K.V. Srinivasa Prabhu, Vajramuni, B. Chandrasekhar, P. Hari Rao, Sudheendra, Krishna Sharma, B. Jayashree, G. Lokesh, M.S. Umesh, B. Krishna, G.K. Govinda Rao, Chandrakumar Singh, Navarathna Ram, R. Nagaratna, M.S. Nagaraj, B.N. Narayan, T.S. Nagabhushana etc., B.N. Narayan ('Make-up' Nani) is an actor, producer and director and above all a make-up wizard. Adya Rangacharya (Sriranga), P. Lankesh, Parvathavani, B.V. Vaikuntha Raju, Kaivara Raja Rao, A.S. Murthy, S.N. Shivaswamy, T.N. Seetharam, V. Shiva Prakash, Chi. Srinivasa Raju, Sumateendra Nadig, Dr. Chandrashekhara Kambar, H.S. Shiva Prakash etc., are playwrights and participants in the stage activities. K.V. Rajagopal and Vithal Raichur are among stage critics. Dr. D.R. Nagaraj and 'Shudra' Srinivas have written their plays with progressive ideologies. B. Chandra Shekhar, T.N. Narasimhan, C.G. Krishnaswamy, Prasanna, and Jayashree are the recognised stage directors. V. Ramamurthy has been honoured with an award by the Kendra Sangeetha Nataka Academy in 1977 for his skill in stage- craft. The Krishnaiah Chetty (Kichayachetty) Chatram (now converted into Government Law College) was an Auditorium where plays could be staged. Ravindra Kalakshetra, A.V. Varadachar Memorial Theatre, Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Gayana Samaja, Rashtrothana Parishat (Keshava Shilpa), National High School, Yavanika, Dr. H. Narasimhaiah Theatre, Samsa Bayalu Rang Mandira, BEL Ranga Mandira, ITI Ranga Mandira, etc., of Bangalore are providing facilities for staging the dramas. The Gubbi Ranga Mandira in Gandhinagar is under construction. The Nataka Academy which is housed in the Ravindra Kalakshetra has conducted several drama festivals in various places and arranged seminars and workshops on stage-craft. The Little Theatre is devoted to staging English plays and Prof. Srinivasa Gowda is its main spirit.

The first Kannada film to be screened was *Sati Sulochana* in the year 1934. This was produced under the banner, South India Film Company by Chamalal Tungaji, a cloth merchant in Bangalore. The cast included R. Nagendra Rao, M.V. Subbaiah Naidu, Y.V. Rao, Tripurambha, Lakshmibai, Kamalabai, etc. The film ran for six weeks in the Paramount Talkies, Bangalore. The film *Bhakta Dhruva* was also released in 1934 at the Select Talkies (Geetha Talkies) in Bangalore. Another film production unit by name Karnataka Pictures Corporation came into being and built a temporary structure, the first studio in Old Mysore State, in Malleshwaram. It released its first silent movie *Harimaya,* which had three weeks run at the Select Talkies and this was considered to be a good record at that time. The Surya Film Company, another film producing concern, came into being in 1929. It made 45 silent films, mostly stunt pictures. The most popular film *Rajasuya Yaaga* directed by V. Thimmaiah, was shot at Mysore Sound Studios established by him in Bangalore. Now there are Sri Kanthirava Studio, the Chamundeshwari Studio and Laboratory and the Abhiman Studio in Bangalore, which are prominent. The Adarsh Film Institute has started with the main objectives of imparting training to the deserving candidates in the various branches of film-technology. Eshwar's Vijaya Film Training Institute and 'Kala Kesari' Udya Kumar's Udaya Kala Niketana are the other two film institutes in Bangalore. There are some reputed film societies in Bangalore which exhibit good and educative films approved by the Federation of Film Societies of India for its bonafide-members only. Following are the noted film societies of Bangalore: Suchitra Film Society, Suchitra Cinema Academy, Chalana Film Society, Aradhana Film Society, Venkatesha Film Appreciation Society, Bangalore Film Society, Chaitra Film Society, Chitra Samudaya, Raman Institute Film Club, Astro Movies, etc. Mayura Film Society, Bangalore, was the first society formed in the State. A festival of films from the golden past of Indian Cinema ('Nostalgia') was planned and executed in Bangalore by the Karnataka Chalanachitra Patrakartara Parishat and Suchitra Film Society, with the co-operation of the Vishveshwaraiah Industrial and Technological Museum and the Karnataka Film Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore. The 4th International Childrens' Film Festival was also held in 1985 in Bangalore. The State Government awards the State Film prizes to the talented artists and technicians in the field. The Kannada Chitra Rasikara Sangha of Bangalore also works in this line.

Deep Focus is a film quarterly in English publishing from Bangalore Film Society and it is said to be an attempt to explore in the medium of cinema and the plurality of cultural sensibilities. The Ashakta Kalavidara Sangha founded by T.S. Karibasaiah, Kannada Kalavidara Sangha founded by K.V. Achar, etc. are working for the welfare and progress of the stage as well as the Cine artistes.

Arts and Crafts

Bangalore district has a glorious tradition of arts and crafts and has earned a place as an important centre of art movements. Talented artists and sculptors

influenced by the traditional and modern art techniques have provided a rich variety in drawing, painting in oil and water, graphics etc., and handicrafts such as metal sculpture, jewellery, wooodcrafts and wood carving, stone carving, ivory carving and inlaying, pottery, ceramics and glassware. Institutions and study groups, which are dedicated to the service for enhancing the education in art and sculpture in this district, have stretched their unbounded arms to train, educate and help artists. Some well-known exponents of different styles of painting from Bangalore are Rumale Channabasavaiah, S.S. Kukke, A.N. Subha Rao, H.S. Inamathi, R.S. Naidu, R.M. Hadapad, M.S. Nanjunda Rao, S.R. Iyengar, M.T.V. Acharya, S.G. Vasudev, G.S. Shenoy, Y. Subrahmanya Raju, M.B. Basavaraju, Agaram Krishnamurthy, Yusuf Arakkal, B.H. Ramachandra, S.R. Swamy, C. Chandrashekhar, J.M.S. Mani, B.K.S. Varma, A. Marishamachar, S. Vishweshwara Raju, S. Krishnananda Raju, M.S. Chandrashekhar, Prof. S.K. Ramachnadra Rao, H.N. Suresh, C.S. Krishna Setty, John Devaraj, N.S.S. Iyengar, M.J. Kamalakshi, L.P. Anchan, G.K. Shastry, Anasuya Venson, M. Noorulla, etc. Dr. Svetoslav Roerich of St. Petersburg in Russia is a painter- philospher par excellence who is resident of Bangalore. Manishee Dey for long stayed in Bangalore. Many of them are award winners at prestigious state, national and international exhibitions. Among the renowned artists of Bangalore, M.B. Patil, Saraswathi Basavaraj, A.L. Narasimhan, K.V. Subramanyam, S. Shamasundar, T. Krishna Rao, Deepak Shinde, T. Shobha, M.V. Somanna, K.H. Umeshkumar, B.Y. Vinoda, Jaru Rawal, G. Jayakumar, S.P. Ganapathappa, S. Dhanalakshmi, B.D. Jagadish, K. Devaraju, K.S. Appajaiah, S. Doreswamy, Lalitha Hoysala, H.S. Venugopal, S.C. Kamatad, L. Shivalingappa, E.K. Janardhan, V.T.S. Rao, S.C. Chetty, Vishnudas Ramdas, Ishwar Pattar, S.V. Murthy, V. Vallish, N. Krishnachar, Sudha Manohar, R. Savithri, H.C. Venugopal, Leela Tyagi Sanadi, H.N. Kulkarni, V.S. Venkataraman, S. Krishnappa, M. Mohan, A.R. Suresh, N. Krishnachar, R. Pushpa, G. Jayakumar, Dr. B.V.K. Shastry, B. Krishna, L. Seetharam, Prabha Shankar, V.T.S. Rao, B.S. Raghavendra Rao, V. Ramamurthy, B.V. Suresh, R. Jayanthi, Sheela Gowda, S. Kadamana, Uma Varma, Kotreshi, M.D. Srinivasacharya, K. Vittal Bhandari, M.K. Sunkad, S.F. Murgod, B. Krishnappa, P. Rajashekhara, D. Jayaram, M.S. Shashidhar, M. Lakshmi, Rukmini Varma, Ramatirtha S. Murgod, A.M. Kottur, Leela Balakrishna, Punita David, K. Sulochana, Kamala Rajgopal, K.G. Murugeshappa, C. Pramod, Rama Sharma, Bhimarao Murgod, Purushottama, Premalatha Hanumanthaiah, Sheshadri, Dr. H.N. Jagadeesh, K.S. Kanchagar, K. Srinivas, R. Raja, S. Balasubrahmanyam of Anekal etc. are skilled in various forms of painting. Rumale Channabasavaiah has published *Namma Lalitha Kalavidaru.* M.T.V. Acharya has written a series on art and *Naanu Mattu Kale* is his autobiographical sketch. Prof. S.K. Ramachandra Rao, Dr. B.V.K. Shastry, K.V. Subrahamanyam, C.S. Krishna Setty, etc., are the art critics. A.L. Narasimhan is an art historian.

Ananthaiah, B. Kesar Singh, B.V. Rama Murthy, G.Y. Hublikar, Chandranatha Acharya, K.B. Kumar, R. Suri, Manohar, V.G. Narendra, B.G. Gujjarappa, Vaman, D. Jayaram, K.R. Swamy, V. Gopal, S.S. Anand, M. Vishwanath, Premkumar, H.B. Manjunath, V.R.C. Shekhar, A. Nagaraj, K.C. Kamalesh, C.S. Gubbi, Panju Ganguli, etc. are the noted artists and illustrators. Some of them are the reputed cartoonists. B.V. Rama Murthy's collections of *Cartoons* in 2 parts, K.S. Nanjappa's *Vinodagannadi,* V. Gopal's *Nage Chitragalu,* S. Srinivasulu's *Vyangya Lahari,* M. Vishwanath's *Nage Mallige* and *Smile A While* in Kannada and English are notable. *Vinoda Vihara* published by the *Vinoda* (monthly) groups and *Vyangya Darpana* by the Kannada Sahitya Parishat are also notable collection of cartoons. Regret Iyer is another cartoonist. The Karnataka Cartoonists' Association, founded in 1977 in Bangalore has conducted two conferences at Udupi (1978) and Bangalore (1979). *Vyangya Taranga* was a monthly published by the Association. It has also arranged Cartoons' shows in various places. The Guinness Book of World Record mentions Advocate Srinivasa Iyengar of Bangalore for his skill in drawing typictures (with typewriter). He has drawn excellent typictures of great national personalities. Monthlies like *Kala* (Ed. A.N. Subba Rao, Kalamandira), *Kala Vikasa* (Ed. A.L. Narasimhan. Ken School of Arts), *Kala Vaarta* (Ed. M.H. Krishnaiah, Karnataka Lalitakala Academy), *Canvas* (Ed. M.S. Murthy) are some of the journals exclusively devoted for the activities of art and sculpture.

The Karnataka Chitrakala Parishat, Karnataka Chitrakalavidara Maha Parishat, Karnataka Federation of Art Institutions, Ken School of Arts, Acharya Chitrakala Bhavana, Kala Bharathi, Kala Mandira, Chitrakala Shikshakara Sangha, Dakahavisa, Youth Artists and Writers Guild, etc. of Bangalore and such other art schools and institutions have arranged the exhibitions of paintings for the public. They are striving for the promotion of Fine arts. The Venkatappa Art Gallery, Alliance Francaise, Max-Muller Bhavan, Chitrakala Parishat, etc. are the art galleries of Bangalore. The other gallaries like the Cistas Art Gallery, Krithika Art Gallery, Harve Art Gallery, K.C. Das Pvt. Ltd., Krimson, etc., have also been sponsoring the art exhibitions. The art organisations like We Four, We Seven, Progressive Painters, Samyojita, Rhythm and Chitrakala Parishat are engaged in art activities. The Acharya Kala Bhavan founded in 1969 in Bangalore is said to be the only insitution in India to provide training in amateur art, cartooning and commercial art by postal coaching. The Lalitha Kala Academy is working to promote the study and research in the field of fine arts, to publish literature on fine arts, to sponsor art exhibitions for the artists of Karnataka, to award prizes and distinctions, etc. It has organised 21 annual paintings exhibitions so far. The Kala Mela has conducted five art conferences since 1980.

Photography is another form of creative art. Bangalore is the centre for photographic activities and experiments. Noted photographer B.S. Sundaram has received the reputed Associateship award from the Photographic Society of America. 'Chaya Chitra Chatura' B. Kesar Singh, a well known photo journalist of

Bangalore, has won several prizes. C. Rajagopal, Dr. G. Thomas, G. Bhagavan, C. Krishnamurthy, S. Nagabhushana, S.K. Sindia, T.S. Sathyan, T.L. Ramaswamy, E. Hanumantha Rao, M.Y. Ghorpade, P.S. Chandrashekhar, B. Vishwanath, H.N. Allamaprabhu, Rajashekhar, K.N.S. Iyer, Sagar, etc. are some of the outstanding photo- artists from Bangalore. Some of them have won some prestigious awards also. Oswald Carmac Edward regarded as a celebrated nature photographer in Bangalore. The Photographic Society (1970) of Bangalore, a noted institution with international reputation, is taking active steps to identify and encourage the youngsters and it has sponsored several photographic saloons. An association of amateur photographers is also very prominent. *Indian Photography & Cinematography,* an official monthly journal of the India International Photographic Council is edited and published by N. Sundararaj of Bangalore.

Sculpture

There are several notable sculptors in Bangalore district. Among the modern sulptors, Shamachar who achieved excellence in the field of architecture was honoured by the Karnataka Government on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Rajyotsava (1981). The *stupa* and the four *kalashas* adorning the Vidhana Soudha are a testimony to Shamachar's skill. Noted painters like K. Venkatappa and R.S. Naidu were also excellent sculptors in plaster of Paris. Venkatappa's works with this medium are preserved in the Bangalore Museum in the art gallery, appropriately named after him. The Kempegowda statue (bronze) installed infront of the Bangalore City Corporation and the Vishweshwaraiah statue (bronze) installed in the K.R. Circle are the works of the renowned sculptor, B. Basavaiah. Acharya K. Appukuttan is a master craftsman in wood, ivory and stone carving. Parameshwara Acharya has invented new processes in engraving and improved chisels for wood and decoratory works. U. Bhaskara Rao, Kanaka Murthy, Balan Nambiar (was a Jawaharlal Nehru Fellow), N. Pushpamala (who has won Triennial Award), Devalakunda Vadiraj, Venkatachalapathi, Nagalaingacharya, Neelakantachar, S.G. Nagaraj, N.P. Srinivasachar, H. Umapathi, K. V. Somashekhar, etc., are the master sculptors in wood, stone and bronze mediums. S. Doraiswamy of Bangalore has received the national award (1985) for master-craftspersons for his excellence in Tanjore style decorative wood work. Following are the master-craftspersons of Bangalore who have secured the State awards and merit certificates from the Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation for their outstanding contribution to the rich traditions of splendour of Karnataka: S.B. Shankar (stone sculpture, Certificate of Merit, 1969), E. Panchaksharam (bronze work & metal moulding, CM 1970 & State Award 1978 & 1985), K. Rangaswamy (bronze work, SA 1971), S.G. Nagaraj (wood carving, SA 1971), K.M. Veerbrahmachar (metal thin sheet work, CM 1971), S. Doreswamy (traditional art, CM 1971 & 72), D.G. Ramachandra (sandalwood carving, SA 1972), M. Hari Rao (metal moulding, SA 1972), Mir Dilbar Hussain (wood & ivory carving, SA 1973-74), N.G. Neelakanthachar (metal moulding, SA 1973-74), T. Shivaiachar (metal thin sheet

work, CM 1973-74 & SA 1985), Basheer Ahmed (lacquer-ware, C.M. 1973-74), R. Veerabhadrachari (metal moulding, SA 1978), K.R. Nagalakshmi (traditional art, SA 1978), Narasingarao (musical-wares, SA 1978), J.D. Mayachar (metal sculpture, SA 1982), Saraswathi Basavaraj (traditional art, CM 1983 & SA 1984), Neela Panch (traditional art, CM 1984), Ashok Gudigar (sandalwood carving, CM 1985), J. Nagendra (wood carving, CM 1985 & SA 1987), R.S. Srikantha and Usha Nagaraj (CM 1987). S.N. Gangadharachari has received the national award (1988) for his proficiency in stone sculpture.

M.V. Lakshmanan of Bangalore is also a national award winner. M. Subrahmanya Achari, a goldsmith of Bangalore, has with his expert workmanship produced a nose screw the size of a grain of sand, which is said to be the only one of its kind in the world. Environmental sculptures called 'Samooha Shilpa' have been installed at the small park connecting Town Hall and Ravindra Kalakshetra in Bangalore on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Lalitha Kala Academy. The sculptural compositions have been inspired by the primitive stone age structures and the artists involved with 'Samoha Shilpa' are diverse and belong to different schools of thought traditional and contemporary. Artists like R.M. Hadapad, D. Vadiraj, John Devaraj, Shyamasundar, Venkatachalapathy, G.L. Bhat, M. Ramesh, N.H. Kulakarni, Kanaka Murthy and Sanjay Venkatappa have worked to create these unusual sculptures. Shakuntala Balu, the foremost specialist of Batik art in Bangalore won awards from Central Lalithakala Akademi, Chitrakala Parishat, Mysore Dasara Exhibition, etc. Her books like *Art Hobbies*, and *Beautiful Batiks* (English & Kannada), etc. are notable. Her husband V. Balu is a self-taught artist of international repute experimenting in multi-dimensional collages. The Shilpakala Paratishthana is conducting Shilpotsava and it felicitated outstanding sculptor and national award winner N.P. Srinivasachar in 1989. Shilpakala Parishat, a private body is also striving to encourage traditional sculpture. Noted sculptor- author T.V. Muttacharya has published besides his several works on sculpture, the *Bharatiya Shilpa Shastra Saara*, a useful reference work for the study of sculpture. He has been felicitated by presenting him a volume *Acharya Namana* in 1989, edited by V.G. Dikshit. Bhaskaracharya Vadiralli (metal sculptor), Krishnamurthy of Bannerghatta (wood carving), R. Muniyappa of Manchanahalli (wood carving), V. Ramachandra of Anekal (wood carving), Bhaskarachar of Kengeri (stone sculpture, etc.) etc. are some of the notable sculptors of this district.

Bangalore also provides a rich variety of handicrafts. Bangalore is also the centre for manufacturing exquisite carpets. Druggets made in this city are also in great demand. Weavers like T.S. Balaramu and T.S. Chinnaswamy of Bangalore have won the national awards for design-weaving for 1988. Karnataka Craft Council, a private body organises exhibition of crafts and arranges symposia on handicrafts.

Music and Dance

Bangalore is a reputed centre of music and dance. Vidwan Vadigenahalli Venkataramana, residing in Telugupet, was one of the early musicians from Bangalore. Besides being a Vidwan in classical music, he published by the name 'Mangalapurisha' a work entitled *Sangeethajnana Kalanubhava*, which contains some *javalis* also. Avadhana Pallavi Tilaka S. Chandrappa, Chintalapalli Venkatarao, Chintalapalli Ramachandra Rao, Ramachandra Rao, Surappa, Bengaluru Anantha Shastry, Channakeshavaiah, R.K. Ramanathan, Veene Raja Rao, R.K. Srikanthan, R.K. Narayanaswamy, L.S. Narayanaswamy Bhagavatar, B.S. Raja Iyengar, K.V. Rajniyengar, Belakavadi Varadaraja Iyengar, T.B. Narasimhachar, Bhavani, Titte Krishna Iyengar, A. Subha Rao, Arakalagud Subba Rao, R. Chandrashekharaiah, M.A. Narasimhachar, Rallapalli Ananthakrishna Sharma, Sandyavandanam Srinivasa Rao, Srinivasa Iyengar, Varadaraja Iyengar, Chokkamma, Neelamma Kadambi, 'Ganavidhushi' G. Channamma, Papa Chudamani, 'Gana Kala Bhushana' C. Honnappa Bhagavatar, etc. are the most notable vocalists in Carnatic music. The renowned instrumentalists like R.K. Venkatarama Shastry, Krishnachar, Thayappa, Veerabhadraiah, Puttappa, R.S. Keshavamurthy, T.S. Tatacher, T. Gururajappa, P. Bhuvaneshwaraiah, Anoor Ramakrishna, H.V. Krishnamurthy, A. Veerabhadraiah, Seshagiri Rao, M.S. Govindaswamy, M.S. Subrahmanyam, T. Thyagarajan and Mahadevaiah, Puttaswamaiah (brother of Bengaluru Nagarathnamma) (all in violin), Rangaswamy Iyengar, Krishnaswamy Iyengar, Rudrapatna Venkataramaiah, Gopala Rao, Dr. V. Doreswamy Iyengar, R.S. Keshavamurthy, R.K. Srinivasamurthy, R.K. Suryanarayana, R.N. Doreswamy, M.J. Srinivasa Iyer, V. Venkatasubba Rao, R. Vishweshwaraiah and A.S. Chandrashekharaiah (all in *veena*), T.M. Puttaswamaiah, M.L. Veerabhadraiah, M.S. Ramaiah, H. Puttachar, H.P. Ramachar, etc. (all in *mridangam*), B.N. Suresh, B. Doreswamy, V. Deshikachar, etc. (*flute*), Arunachalappa (*harmonium*), Manjunath (*ghatam*), L. Bhimachar (*morching* or *Jewish harp*), Sheshagiri Das, H.P. Ramachar and T.N. Shashi Kumar (*khanjeera*), Venugopal (*nagaswara*) Venkataram, etc. are from Bangalore. R.N. Tyagarajan, R.N. Taranathan, R.S. Ramakantha, etc. (*vocal*), Radhakrishana (*veena*), M. Nagaraj (*violin*), Praveen (*mridangam*), B. Rajashekhar, B. Bhagyalakshmi and B. Dhruvaraj (*morching*), Alasuru Munivenkatappa, Nagabhushanam, Munivenkatadasaiah, B. Ramachandrappa, etc. (all in *nagaswara*) etc. are the noted artistes of the younger generation. Prof. Govindarao Bhave and Lakshmi G. Bhave, Shyamala G. Bhave, Sheshadri Gavai, Seetha Kagal, Shantha Pothi, etc. are the eminent Hindusthani musicians of Bangalore. It may be noted that Ramarao V. Nayak of the Agra *gharana* popularised this system of music in Bangalore. Kurudi Venkatannachar is another noted vocalist of Hindustani system. 'Padmabhushana' T.R. Mahalingam also called 'Bangalore Mali' revolutionised the blowing technique on the flute.

Besides, there are talented artistes in Bangalore whose names have become synonymous with Sugama Sangeetha (light music) in Kanrnataka. They are P.

Kalinga Rao, H.K. Narayana, C. Ashwath, Mysore Anathaswamy, Shimoga Subbanna, H.R. Leelavathi, Kasturi Shankar, Rathnamala Prakash, Malathi Sharma, B.R. Chaya, Indu Vishwanath, Shyamala Jagirdar, B.K. Sumithra, Narayana Rao Mane, Usha Ganesh, M.S. Sheela, Bangalore Latha, etc. 'Ganasaraswathi' G.V. Ranganayakamma, N.S. Raman, S. Somasundaram, G.V. Neela, Girija Narayan, Pankaja Simha, M.A. Nagendra, Rekha Suresh, S.N. Rangaraj, M.K. Jayashri. R. Gayathri, S. Vidyarani Datt, P.R. Bhagavat, M. Prabhakar, T.S. Sathyavati, K.S. Chaya pathi, V. Krishnamurthy, M.N. Ratna, Mangala Ananthamurthy, C. Ramadas, etc. are also reputed vocalists of Bangalore. S. Kanakavalli Sampath and Saraswathamma of Anekal are also qualified in singing classical music. 'Sangeetha Ratna' P. Bhuvaneshwaraiah, Malleshaiah (*violin*), Hennakki Thayappa, Chikkanna of Gollahalli, Rudrappa of Tammanayakanahalli, Munivenkatappa of Jangalapalya (also a flutist), Lakshmaiah of Narayanaghatta (also a *nadaswara* artiste), P. Muniyappa of Manchanabele in the same taluk, Sonappa, Gangapparadhya and Ramaiah of Begur in Bangalore South (all in harmonium), Madagallu Siddachar of Anekal, Chandapura Nanjappa, Chandapura Rajanna (all in *tabala*), R. Venkateshaiah, L. Krishnappa, S. Geetha of Anekal (all in *mridangam*), Puttaswamy of Nosenurugollahalli (*nadaswara*) and Srikanthacharya of Edavanahalli (*violin*) of the same taluk, etc. are some of the noted instrumentalists of this district. Papaiah (blind), an instrumentalist, served at the Champakadhama Swamy temple in Bannerghatta. Bhairavi Kempegowda, the court musician under Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV of Mysore and an excellent singer in Bhairavi Raga, lived at Anekal for sometime. 'Sangeetha Kala Shiromani' A.S. Shivarudrappa of Anekal, a reputed violin artiste, presided over the Blind Artists' Conference held in Bangalore in 1989 organised under the auspices of the Indian Blind Artistes' Cultural Association. The Bangalore Gayana Samaja, the oldest Music Sabha started in 1905, has been serving the cause of classical music consistently and actively for nine decades. K. Ramachandra Rao was the founder of this organisation. Starting from 1969, the Samaja has been arranging a music conference and festival annually. Every year, an eminent artiste belonging to Karnataka is chosen to preside over the meet and at the conclusion of the conference, the title of 'Sangeeta Kala Ratna' is bestowed on him.

Bangalore is a very notable centre of various styles of classical dance and such activities. Bengaluru Chandravadana was foremost exponent of the Mysore tradition in dancing. She served as the court dancer in the Mysore Palace during Chamaraja Wodeyar's period. Puttadevamma, Nagaratna and Varalu of Bangalore were the other distinguished members of the dance world. Nagaratna, Varalu and Gundappa Nattunavar were trained under Vidwan Kolar Kittappa, a brilliant teacher in Bangalore. Nagaratna first gained renown as an exponent of *abhinaya* and later-on she became a great musician. Dr. K. Venkatalakshamma, the renowed dancer and erstwhile Asthana Vidushi at the Mysore palace, has now settled in Bangalore. Being a virtual torch bearer of the Mysore style of Bharat Natyam, she is running a private teaching institution, ie., the Bharata Kala Niketan. Among the

modern artistes, Prof. U.S. Krishna Rao and his wife Chandrabhaga Devi are well-known figures in the annals of classical dancing with a distinguished career record. They have received some reputed titles and honours including the Central Sangeetha Natak Akademy award in 1988. 'Maha Maya' is their studio where they are teaching dance to both Indian and foreign students. They have jointly written some works on dance like *Aadhunika Bharatadalli Nritya Kale, Laasya Ranjana, A Dictionary of Bharata Natya,* etc. Chandrabhaga Devi has received the Karnataka Sahitya Academy award (1971) for her travelogue, *Gejjeya Hejje Nudi.* Maya Rao, the most noted dancer, is said to be the first South Indian exponent of Kathak (a north Indian style of classical dance). She has been conferred the Sangeet Natak Akademi award for the year 1989. Being a reputed choreographer, she is running the Natya Institute of Choroegraphy and Kathak and the Natya Saraswathi in Bangalore.

Internationally famous Ramgopal and Sohanlal were the well-known Kathak dance experts, who trained some talented students in this style of dance in Bangalore. It may be mentioned that Vidwan Kolar Kittappa who had a high reputation as a teacher of classical dance, was the first Bharata Natyam teacher of Ramgopal and U.S. Krishna Rao. Great protagonists like E. Krishna Iyer and Rukmini Arundati strived to popularise Bharata Natya. 'Natyacharya', 'Bharata Kala Praveena' V.S. Koushik, author of the noted work *Bharatanatya Digdarshana,* is a wellknown exponent of classical dance. His dance institute, Sanatana Kalakshetra, was the first to be commissioned by the State Government to conduct the first-ever training course for dance teachers. Among a number of outstanding dancers of Bangalore, mention may be made of Usha Datar, H.R. Keshavamurthy, Lalita Srinivasan, B.R. Govindaraj, Chitra Venugopal, Dr. Chudamani Nandagopal, T.S. Bhat, C. Radhakrishna, Leela Ramanathan, U.K. Arun, K. Shiva Rao, D. Sarvottama Kamath, J. Krishna Prasad, B.R. Sundara Kumar, Snehaprabha Datar, Sharada Rudra, K.P. Kittappa, etc. V.C. Lokaiah, B.R. Alamelu and B.S. Shankaranarayana Rao are noted dance teachers. Besides, S. Meenakshi, B.S. Bhagyalakshmi, Meenakshi Radhakrishna, Nayana S. More, C.K. Anjali Shetty, Indrani Parthasarathi, R.A. Maithili, M.S. Sudha, S. Sridhar, Vijaya Rao Marthanda, C. Radhakrishna, Padmaja Srinivas, B.K. Shyamaprakash, D. Janardhana Sharma, Nandini Alva, Sudharani Raghupathi, Pratibha Pralhad, Radha Sreedhar, P.C. Subrahmanya, Latha Murali Manohar, Ragini Umesh, Choodamani Rao, K.R. Sathyavathi, Shanta Rao, T.S. Bhat, Kusum, Uma Nagaraja Rao, Haripriya Kasturi, B.S. Shyamala, S. Rajashekhar, B. Anantha Rao, Soumya Ramachandra, B.S. Velerein, Usha Radhakrishana, Kalpana Gopinath, B.R. Tulasiram, Padmini Rao, Y.V. Prakash, S. Bhanumathi, B.S. Mangala, Vatsala Kamath, Manu Srinivasan, Karuna, R. Radhika, K.S. Ramu, B.S. Rukmini, Veda Pushpa, Sudha Krishnaswamy, Gayathri Subrahmanya, Jayanthi Mohan, Padmini Ramachandran, R. Mala, Ratna Supriya, Rashmi Patankar, M.S. Sheela, Shrimathi Ramaswamy, Anitha Johnson, Kanya Ramachandran, Chitra Venugopal, K.R.S. Prasanna, Malavika Ramanathan, Ramadevi, M.V. Ramachandra, Lekha Iyengar, Roopa

Rajgopal, R. Radhika, Roopa Shyamasunder, Rangashree, Vijayalakshmi Vijayakumar, G.H. Ramachandra, Sharmila Shivashankar, Shachidevi Sudhakar, N.K. Sujatha, Sudha Suri, N. Sumana, C. Sumana, Sulekha Gopalakrishna, Lalitha Dorai, Tara Priyadarshini, Usha Padmanabhaiah, Narmada, Malini Srirama, 'Kalamandalam' Radhika, Nirmala Manjunath, Lakshmi Rajamani, Sumana Srish, Vashundhara Sampathkumar, S.N. Jyothi, Padmini Ravi, B.J. Meera, Vanita Balu, Shubharani R. Bolar, Supriya Vasu, Supriya Kedilaya and Suchitra Kedilaya, Indu Mahadevan, Anjali Jayadev, etc. (all from Bangalore). M.R. Rangaswamy, M.S. Natarajan, M. Suresh, C. Mahadevanna, T. Appanna, Anuru Suryanarayana, R. Somanna, D.K. Nyathappa, A. Nagaraj, Dwaraki Krishnaswamy, G.R. Jahnavi, Ranganayaki Rajan, M.R. Purushottam, etc. of Bangalore are some of the noted dance musicians.

Following are the institutions exclusively devoted for the promotion of music and dance: The Karnataka College of Percussion, Malleshwaram Sangeetha Sabhe, Karnataka Nritya Kala Parishat, Veena Gaana Mandira, Tarangini Veena Shale, Sangeetha Kala Bhvana, Shruti, Keshava Nritya Shala, Nataraja Nritya Shale, Pradhan Natya Kendra (all in Malleshwaram), Gana Kala Bharathi, Veenapani Sangeetha Vidyalaya, Vijaya College of Music, Sangeetha Bharathi, Bharatiya Kala Kshetra, Mahalakshmi Natya Shala (all in Jayanagar), Kalashree, Tayagaraja Gana Sabhe, Abhiruchi, Chittaranjini Kala Kshetra, Shree Nrityalaya (all in Rajajinagar), Indian Institute of World Culture, Ayyanar College of Music, Sri Rama Lalitha Kala Mandir, Renuka Sangeetha Vidyalaya (all in Basavanagudi), Vani Institute of Music, Aravinda Sangeetha Vidyalaya, Chaya Nritya Niketana, Nritya Vidya Niketana (all in Chamarajpet), Shakuntala Nrityalaya, Chinmaya Sangeetha Vidyalaya, Karnataka Gana Kala Parishat (all in Shankarapuram), Nritya Lahari (Cubbonpet), Menaka Nritya Shala, Sri Ganesha Mandira, Devagiri Sangeetha Sabha (all in Banashankari), Saraswathi Institute of Fine Arts, Udaya Kala Niketana, Durga Parameshwari Nritya Niketana (all in Vishweshwarapuram), Venkateshwara Natya Mandira (Gavipuram), Indian Council for Cultural Affairs (Vasantanagar), Nrityanjali (Ashoknagar), International Music and Arts Society and Veena Vishalakshi Kala Kendra (Rajamahal Vilas Extension), Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan (Race Course Road), Saraswathi Sangeetha Vidyalaya (Sheshadripuram), Gana Kala Mandira (Thyagarajanagar), Guru Guha Gana Nilaya and Bidaram Krishnappa Smaraka Sangeetha Vidyalaya (Sriramapuram), Pranava Sangeetha College (Kumara Park West), Geetha Sangeetha Prachara Mandali (Sangama Cross Road), Lakshmi Nritya Kala Niketana (SBM Colony), Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai School (Crescent Road), Rajeshwari Kala Niketana (Nehrunagar), Nirmal Nritya Niketana (Vijayanagar), Lakshmi Nirtya Kala Niketana (Hanumanthanagar), Vijaya Sangeetha College, Sri Krishna Sangeetha Sabha, Gana Kala Mandiram, Banu Sangeetha Shikshana Samsthe, Vijaya Kala Mandira, Venkateshwara Gana Nilaya, Vijaya Sangeetha Mattu Chalanchitra Vidyalaya, Raghvendra Seva Samithi, Bangalore Sangeetha Sabha, Ambika Sangeetha Kala Shale, M.L.V. School of Bharatnatyam, etc. The Vishwa Kala Niketana

was the institution of Kathak dance founded by Sohanlal. Noted artist Protima Bedi has also sponsored a school in Bangalore. Vidushi Kanakavalli and Vidwan Venkatesh are connected with the Thyagaraja Sangeetha Pathashale at Anekal.

The Percussive Arts Centre (Palghat Mani Iyer Memorial Art Centre) at Jayanagar has been organising Taalavaadyotsavas, the percussive arts festival-cum-conferences, as an annual feature and has organised eight festivals so far. It has been conferring annual awards to outstanding percussionists and the award has been instituted by K.K. Murthy in memory of his father under the title 'K. Putturao Memorial Palghat Mani Award'. The Nupura Bharata Natya Shale at Malleshwaram has been conducting annual week-long conferences and festivals of Indian Classical dances ('Nitya Nritya'). The sixth conference was held in 1989. Aruna Musicals has been started by veteran musician Vidwan Arunachalappa. The Karnataka Sangeetha Nrithya Akademi has come into existence mainly to promote the art of dialectics of Karnataka dance and music, etc. Shantala Nritya Academy rose into fame by arranging 24-hour marathon Bharatanatyam dance by young artiste K.R.S. Prasanna.

Literary and Cultural Organisations

The role of the literary and cultural organisations of Bangalore district in the promotion of such aspects is unique. It is said that the Bangalore Literary Union was the earliest of the institutions founded in Bangalore in 1874 by Diwan C. Rangacharlu. The Union was devoted to the study of science, art, literature, social reforms and generlly matters connected with the progress of the country. It had members like Chanchal Rao (Chintsal Rao), V.P. Madhava Rao, T. Ananda Rao, etc. The forum still continues as an adjunct of the Bangalore Bar Association, and had contributed much to the socio-cultural and intellectual life of the city. The Mythic Society and the Kannada Sahitya Parishat (discussed already) are two other such notable old institutions. The Sahitya Parishat has organised annually 58 annual sahitya sammelanas (literary conferences) in both in and out of Karnataka. The 1st, 2nd and the 47th conferences were held in Bangalore in 1915, 1916 and 1970, presided over by H.V. Nanjundaiah and D. Javaregowda respectively. The Central College Karnataka Sangha, founded by Prof. A.R. Krishna Shastry in 1918, was another pioneer association that worked for the progress of Kannada. It started publishing the reputed Kannada journal *Prabuddha Karnataka*. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations is intended to foster and strengthen cultural relations and mutual understanding between India and other countries. It has its unit at Bangalore. Alliance Francaise and the Max Mueller Bhavan arrange lectures, film shows and art exhibitions etc. The Directorate of Kannada and Culture which has the administrative control over the six academies is dealt with the development of Kannada and Cultural activities. Its cultural scheme deals with organisation and presentation of different programmes under dance, drama, music, folklore, etc. The Akhila Karnataka Samskrita Parishat strives for the promotion and propagation of Sanskrit. Organisation of State-level conference, publication of Sanskrit works, conducting free Sanskrit classes are among its important programmes. Five

state-level Sanskrit conferences have been conducted and a few works, representing both ancient and modern literature, have also been published. The Karnataka Lekhakara Sangha completed 25 years of useful service in the field of Kannada literature in 1988. The first State level Bandaya Sahitya Sammelan was organised in Bangalore in 1979 with the noted Dalit writer Devanuru Mahadeva as the President. This organisation celebrated its first decade in 1989. The 2nd district level Kannada literary conference was held at Anekal in 1981 under the auspices of the District Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Dr. Anupama Niranjana presiding. The Karnataka Lekhakiyara Sangha has organised the two State-level women-writers' conferences. A Bangalore city women-literary conference was arranged by the Bangalore District Kannada Sahitya Parishat in 1989. The Basava Samithi, which has made very significant achievements since 1964, was established with the aim of propagating the humanitarian principles of Basava and other Shivasharanas throughout the country and throughout the world. It celebrated its silver jubilee in 1989 and published *Basava Journal* as the Silver Jubliee issue. (see chapter III)

The Kodava Samaja (Coorg Association), an association of the cultural and social activities of the Kodavas residing in Bangalore, is striving to promote education, art, culture, sports and social welfare. It is said to be the biggest and the oldest Kodava Samaja in the country. Akhila Bharatha Haridasa Sahitya Sammelan was held in Bangalore in 1989 and Aralumallige Parthasarathi elected as the President. The Five Day Children's Writers' Conference in Kannada, Konkani, Malayalam, Marathi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Tulu and Urdu with interaction of Hindi was conducted under the Karnataka Makkala Sahitya Parishat and Authors Guild India in 1989. The Kannada Shakti Kendra is striving for improving the conditions of Kannada and fight for the causes of Karnataka. The Sahitigala Kalavidara Balaga, a forum of the writers and artistes of Karnataka is working for the cause of Karnataka, Kannada language and culture. The Janapara Sahitya Parishat, a literary academy, has conducted a State-level literary conference besides several such activities. The Udayabhanu Kala Sangha has celebrated its silver jubilee year in 1989 and the main object of this association is to strive for the development of the language, literature, culture, art, etc. The Karnataka Publishers and Book Sellers Association has also celebrated the silver jubilee in 1989. *Jnana Gangothri,* a Kannada quarterly containing articles on youths' social and cultural activities, is being published by the Divya Jyothi Kala Sangha. The 3rd All India Telugu Conference, which held in Bangalore in 1990 was sponsored by the Telugu University, Hyderabad. The Bangalore Tamil Sangam, a literary and cultural organisation, has been promoting linguistic, religious and cultural harmony. It celebrated the silver jubilee of its free Kannada Classes in 1988. The Bengali Association and the Tulu Koota work on similar lines. The Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, Gandhi Sahitya Sangha, Indian Institute of World Culture, B.M. Shri. Pratishtana, Humour Club International, Karnatak History Congress, Karnataka Itihasa Academy, etc. are some of the notable institutions in Bangalore striving in the fields of history, culture and literature.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Ayurveda, the Indian system of medicine was the only system practised in the district in ancient times and in the early periods of history. Bangalore being a centre of textile industry and a military centre, it must have had good arrangements for medical service in the earlier days. The advent of the Muslims in the region saw the appearance of the Unani system of medicine. The City and its surroundings being placed on top of the tableland have healthy climate and the people were exposed to lesser hazards of health. The advent of the Britishers, the establishment of the Cantonment, the settling of the Anglo-Indian officers and their families in Bangalore Cantonment area, etc. have all contributed to the popularisation of Allopathic system. Many Allopathic hospitals and dispensaries were opened by the British in the city.

The Allopathic medicines were made available to the public in the district with the establishment of a dispensary in 1833 in a room of the Commissioner's Office in the Fort of Bangalore. In 1834, one dispensary was started in the Cantonment. In 1839 a hospital and a dispensary were established on a small scale in the *peta* (old city) which became very popular. In 1847 a suitable building was erected to accommodate 50 patients and in 1849 the Fort Dispensary was also provided with a proper building. The *peta* hospital was enlarged in 1852, 1856 and 1866. In 1852 a hospital for 70 in-patients was established in the Cantonment bazar. In 1866 the Bowring hospital was started and occupied in 1868 and in 1872 the *peta* hospital was converted into a dispensary transferring the in-patients to the Bowring hospital. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in Bangalore in the government hospitals for some years was as follows: 1855- 56-1,696 in-patients, 11,243 out-patients; 1865-66-1,800 and 18,711; 1875-76-1,482 and 47,604; and 1880-81-1,688 and 46,040; and 1884-85-1,451 and 41,608. The diseases for which treatment was sought were skin diseases (specially scabies), fevers, diseases of the eye, injuries, dysentry and diarrhoea, respiratory and veneral diseases. There were also

two special hospitals in the *peta,* the Lapers Asylum started in 1845 and the Lunatic Asylum opened in 1850, the inmates being removed from a smaller place of custody which existed two years previously. The Surgeon to the Mysore Commission was in charge of the Bowring Hospital and the asylums in the town with the general control of vaccination while another medical officer was supervising the *peta* dispensary and was the Superintendent of the Central Jail also. The Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department for Mysore and the Ceded districts personally inspected the institutions at Bangalore and acted as Sanitary Commissioner and Registrar of Vital Statistics.

A Government Maternity Hospital, which owes its existence to the general contribution made by the well known philanthropist Rao Bhahadur Yele Mallappa Setty of Bangalore, was opened in the Cenotaph Road (now Nrupathunga Road) in 1880 and was handed over to the Bangalore Municipality in 1883. It was under the supervision of the Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government. Till 1884, only labour cases were treated here and in 1884, other patients also got treatement. It was the only maternity hospital in the city till 1886 when St. Martha's Hospital was started. The number of labour cases treated as in-patients and the out- patients from 1881 to 1885 were as follows: 1881: 47-1,954; 1882: 65-2,982; 1983: 74-3,356; 1884: 70-3,766; and 1885: 114-3,732. It had been reported that high caste females were yet to resort to these hospitals as in-patients as much as could be desired. The earlier dispensaries and hospitals in the Cantonment area were the Zenana Muslim Hospital started in 1893, now the Church of South India Hospital, the Municipal dispensaries at Ulsoor, Shooly (Saadat Dispensary) and Frazer Town (Annaswamy Mudaliar Dispensary) with out-patient facilities only and an Isolation Hospital in Longford Town. The Annaswamy Mudaliar dispensary and the Saadat dispensary were opened by the Municipality out of the donations made by Rao Bahadur B.P. Annaswamy Mudaliar and Aga Abdulla Sait. In 1923-24, the Ulsoor dispensary treated 28,367 out-patients and performed 383 minor operations and these figures for Frazer Town dispensary were 22,083 and 174 and for Shoolay dispensary 17,976 out-patients and 220 minor operations respectively. The Indo-Aryan dispensary founded in 1899 by V.D. Pandit under the patronage of P.N. Krishnamurthy attracted large number of patients including Government officials. The Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries of the Municipality were also popular. In 1928-29, the three allopathic dispensaries at Ulsoor, Shoolay and Frazer Town had treated 12,636 patients while the two Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries 12,814 patients.

The St. Martha's Hospital in the City was founded in 1886 by the Sisters of the Good Shepherds. In 1893, a Government Hospital was opened in the City and was temporarily located in the District Lock-up buildings until 1900 when it was transferred to the new building constructed nearer to the *peta* and was named as Victoria Hospital. It may be recalled here that there were separate wards for Brahmins, Veerashaivas and other communities initially. The number of out-patients treated in the Victoria, St. Marthas and the Maternity Hospital in 1928-29 was 30,578 and in 1939-40, Victoria Hospital alone treated 83,330 patients indicating the gaining popularity of the Allopathic system in the City. In 1939-40, the Victoria, The Vanivilas and the Minto Hospitals together treated 1,51,473 patients. The H.S.I.S. Ghosha Hospital was started for Muslim women in 1925 and owes its origin to the liberal contribution of Sir Ismail Sait. The starting of the Victoria, and the Vanivilas Hospitals in the City are the milestones in the medical history of the district. In 1939, the Kempa Cheluvamba Maternity Hospital was added to the list of Government Hospitals in the City. The number of hospitals and nursing homes gradually increased year after year with the development and expansion of the City.

Among the earlier medical institutions in the City, mention may be made of the Vaccine Institute started in 1891 to train vaccinators and to manufacture vaccine, and the Public Health Institute established in 1911 to analyse chemical, bacteriological and toxicological samples.

The District Surgeon, Bangalore District is the authority in the district to issue medical certificates for fresh appointments of gazetted and non-gazetted officers in the State and the Central Governments and Officials in the industries and banks. He authorises to conduct detailed examination of pensioners for commutation of pension. He countersigns the *post-mortem* reports, medicals certificates issued by private practitioners, conducts medical examinations of government servants and is the administrative head of the Central Jail Hospital, Bangalore.

Sanitation

The need for the Department of Health as a separate department was felt in 1887 when the Senior Surgeon was appointed as *ex- officio* Sanitary Commissioner. The out-break of Plague in Bangalore in 1898 caused the creation of the post of Health Officer for Bangalore City and the first health officer was appointed on Second October 1898. The Health Department was reorganised in 1907 with the appointment of whole-time Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in 1907. Health Officers were appointed in the district. A Central Sanitary Board for the State and District Sanitary Boards for the districts were organised for the improvement of Sanitation. In 1917 a full-time Sanitary Commissioner was appointed. In 1929 the Sanitary Department was separated from medical department and the Department was named as the Health Department and the Sanitary Commissioner as the Director of Health. A Central Health Committee was created. The Department was divided into seven bureaux, the Bureau of Administration, Bureau of Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases, Bureau of Laboratories, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Bureau of Health Education, Bureau of Sanitary Engineering and the Bureau of Rural Health. In Bangalore District, the District Medical Officer continued to work as *ex-officio* District Sanitary Officer.

The Sanitary conditions of the city prior to 1877 was irregular. The open drainage caused bad smell and there was only one sewage cart to dispose of the filth. Public health measures assumed much importance with the out-break of

plague in 1898. In March 1898, a loan of Rs. 50,000 was granted to the Bangalore Municipality by the Government for sanitary improvements, such as cleaning and repairing of drains, repairing of buildings, demolishing of dirty and ruinous unoccupied buildings, etc. House sanitation bye-laws were introduced, collection of death statistics were entrusted to octroi officials. The menace of small pox led to the opening of the Vaccine Institute and the Epidemic Diseases Hospital. The laying of new extensions was a result of plague operations in the city. The Village Improvement Scheme of 1914 and the formation of Village Improvement Committees stimulated the health activities in rural areas. The launching of Rural Health Centres in 1931 was a measure to improve the Village Sanitation, Immunization service, control of epidemics, etc. The Village Sanitation Regulation made the headman of the Village responsible for the cleanliness and sanitary conditions in villages.

In June 1960, the curative and preventive services which were separate till then were amalgamated at the taluk level and below under the control of the District Health Officer and the Health and Medical department were combined into Directorate of Health services, each district being headed by a District Health Officer. The duties of the Health Officer consists of supervision and control of epidemics supervision of sanitary arrangements, selection of sites for village extension, examination of drinking water supply, health propaganda work, etc. He is responsible for all the health programmes, both National and State at the district level. The Bangalore City Corporation has its own health department headed by the Health Officer to look after the sanitation and to carry out health programmes in the city.

Earlier the District Health Officer was subordinate to the President of the District Board in administration and the Director of Health in technical and professional matters. The City Health Officer supervised and controlled all health work in the municipal area including cleaning, conservency, registration of births and deaths, vaccination prevention and suppression of epidemic diseases, supervision of public markets, slaughter- houses, bathing places, burning and burial grounds, inspection of new buildings, cleaning of roads and drainages etc.,

District Health and Family Welfare Office

With the bifurcation of Bangalore district into Bangalore Rural district and Bangalore district, the new District Health and Family Welfare Office of the Bangalore district came into existence in 1986. The office is headed by the District Health and Family Welfare Officer and is assisted in his office by the Headquarters Assistant to the District Health and Family Welfare Officer, District Malaria Officer, District Leprosy Officer, District Immunisation Officer, Nursing Superintendent and the District Healther Education Officer on the technical side, and by the gazetted Assistant, Superintendent and other subordinate staff. At the Sub-divisional level there are the Assistant District Health and Family Welfare Officers

(ADHFWO) for the Bangalore and Anekal Sub-divisions. The duties and responsibilities of the ADH and FWO is the same as that of the DH and F.W.O. but limited to the sub-division and he works under direction and guidance of DH and FWO.

The staff of the department in the district consists of 98 medical officers, 14 health educators, 31 male and 208 female health assistants, 72 pharmacists, 10 laboratory technicians, six ophthalmologists, 15 First and 14 second division clerks, one x- ray technician, six non-medical supervisors, seven *dais,* three typists, one x-ray attender and 199 group D officials and drivers.

In 1988 the City Corporation Health Department was headed by the Health Officer, assisted by Four divisional health officers, two surgeons, 43 assistant surgeons, 15 medical officers, one chemical analyst, Ayurvedic and Unani pandits one each, 30 lady medical officers, one senior biologist, one district health educator, 50 senior and 161 junior health supervisors, 34 lady health visitors, 13 managers and 9,451 other staff including medical, para-medical, office staff and others. There were 6,851 Paurakarmikas in the city.

Vital Statistics

The system of registering births and deaths in the State goes back to 1879. In the earlier days, the village patels registered the births and deaths in rural areas and monthly returns were sent to the taluk office and from there to the district office, where the figures were compiled. The municipalities were compiling data regarding births and deaths in towns and cities. In 1915-16, the rules regarding the registration of births and deaths were revised making provision for actual verification of village registers, professional scrutiny of the figures before tabulation at taluk level and a periodical review of the recorded statistics by local bodies. Again in 1918, regulations were passed to improve the system. A preliminary survey conducted in 1929 in Mysore district revealed that only 50 per cent of the deaths and still fewer births had been actually reported. The Village Accountants are registering the births and deaths in villages to-day and the Municipalities and the Bangalore City Corporation are doing the work in the urban areas of the district. There are 13 centres in Bangalore City where births and deaths in the City are registered. The nursing homes, hospitals and institutions send the reports to these centres which are compiled in the head office. The centres are the Sub-Health Offices at Malleshwaram, Rajajinagar, Gandhibazar, Chickpet, Binnypet, Chamarajapet, Basavanagudi, Jayanagar, Shantinagar (two units), Shivajinagar, Bharatinagar and Rajamahal.

The reported number of births and deaths in Bangalore city during 1987-88 was 81,038 births and 22,322 deaths. The birth rate was 25.9 and the death rate was 7.1. There were 1932 still births in 1987-88 in the City. Maternity cases from outside Bangalore seeking admission in the City Nursing homes and referral hospitals have caused the high birth rate in the district.

SRS System: The Sample Registration System (SRS) began functioning in rural areas of the State from June 1966 and from July 1968 in urban areas. The SRS system provides reliable estimates of annual birth rate and death rate and measues of fertility and mortality separately for rural and urban areas. There are part-time enumerators in the selected places who register births and deaths in their areas of jurisdiction. The S.R.S. Units in the district from 1971 to 1975 are the following: Rural units were Bannerghatta in Anekal taluk and Kalkeri in Bangalore South taluk; urban units were Benson Town, Chamarajapet, Model House Street, Sampangiramanagar, Gandhi Bazar, Kalasipalya, Murphy Town, Malleshwaram, Palace Guttahalli, Neelasandra, Ramachandrapura and Taramandalpet, all in Bangalore City. The above units were under the administrative control of the State Government. Old Tharagupet, Padarayanapura (8th Main), Goripalya (Jagjivanram Nagar), Shankarapuram, Wilson Garden, Gangenahalli, Shantinagar, Muthanna Gardens, Somanatha Mudaliar Street and Devarajeevanahalli all in Bangalore City Agglomeration were the urban units for the same period under the control of Director of Census Operations. In 1982, the following were the SRS Units in the district: The rural units were Bannerghatta and Kalkeri under the control of State Government; and the urban units were Rajajinagar, Subramanyapura, Bhashyamnagar, Ramachandrapura I and II, Padarayanapura, Azadnagar I & II, Yediyur, Jayanagar, Wilson Garden, Vidhana Soudha, Sampangiramanagar, Murphy Town, Byataguttepalya, Devarajeevanahalli (under the control of State Government), Old Tharagupet, Padarayanapura (8th Main), Goripalya, Shankarapura, Wilson Gardens, Gangenahalli, Shanthinagar, Muthanna Garden, Somanatha Mudaliar Street and Devarajeevanahalli under the control of Director of Census Operations. During 1983, Sabmangala and Muthsandra in Anekal taluk, Gavipura in Bangalore South taluk, Guddadahalli and Jarakabande Kaval in Bangalore North Taluk were the rural units and Rajajinagar Subramanyapura, Bhashyamnagar, Ramachandrapura I and II, Padarayanapura, Azadnagar I & II, Yediyur, Jayanagar, Wilson Garden, Vidhana Soudha, Sampangiramanagar, Murphy Town, Byataguttepalya, Devarajeevanahalli (under State Government Control), Rajajinagar, Pattandur, Old Tharagupet, Padarayanapura (8th Main), Goripalya, Shankarapuram, Wilson Gardens, Gangenahalli, Shanthinagar, Muthanna Garden, Somanatha Mudaliar Street and Devarajeevanahalli under the control of Director of Census Operations were the urban units.

Births and Deaths

The births, deaths, birth rate, death rate are some of the general indicators of any population of a given period from which many other measures of population studies are calculated. The births and deaths for the present Bangalore district are not available for the earlier periods and hence they are given only for the undivided Bangalore district. The annual averages of births and deaths in the undivided district from 1903 to 1907 were 12,868 and 19,725 respectively. From 1908 to 1910 the annual averages for the undivided district excluding Bangalore City were 12,213

births and 11,237 deaths. During the next decade from 1911 to 1920 the average number of births was 13,570 with a maximum of 15,670 in 1916 and a minimum of 10,466 in 1919. During the next decade from 1921 to 1930, the annual average of births was 14,131 with a maximum of 16,643 in 1926 and a minimum of 11,720 in 1921. The average number of deaths in the decade from 1911 to 1920 was 14,508 with maximum and minimum of 35,593 in 1918 and 9,082 in 1912 respectively. The heavy toll of death in 1918 was probably due to the epidemic influenza. During the next ten years from 1921 to 1930 the annual average was 10,871 with a maximum of 13,828 in 1922 and a minimum of 7,987 in 1926. With the improvement of health conditions in the later years, the births remaining the same or increasing and the deaths drastically decreasing year after year led to the population explosion. The birth and death rates computed during the period were stated to be below the true rates owing to the incompleteness of reporting according to a special enquiry made in 1929. The enquiry had revealed that the accuracy of reporting in Bangalore City used to be 59 per cent births and 89 per cent deaths. The births and deaths respectively reported in Bangalore City from 1908 to 1931 were as follows:

1908-2,094,	3,230;	1909-2,087,	3,618;	1910-1,824,	3,670;
1911-2,451,	2,900;	1912-3,235,	3,666;	1913-3,107,	2,935;
1914-3,082,	3,356;	1915-3,382,	2,872;	1916-3,195,	4,052;
1917-3,409,	3,466;	1918-3,309,	5,992;	1919-3,448,	3,425;
1920-3,717,	3,584;	1921-3,255,	3,693;	1922-3,444,	3,806;
1923-3,750,	3,422;	1924-4,070,	3,978;	1925-4,453,	3,779;
1926-4,525,	3,209;	1927-4,630,	3,250;	1928-4,699,	4,195;
1929-4,628,	3,902;	1930-5,757,	4,456; and	1931-5,767,	4,290.

The table below gives the reported total births, deaths, infant deaths, maternal deaths and still births for the undivided Bangalore District from 1971 to 1983 excluding Bangalore City. (These are only registered figures and there are chances of under-reporting).

Years	Number of Births	Number of Deaths	Number of still births	Number of Infant deaths	Number of maternal deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6
1971	14,781	5,169	171	448	45
1972	17,955	6,785	569	444	91
1973	15,702	5,813	722	510	48
1974	14,858	6,185	878	524	31
1975	14,556	6,392	782	543	41
1976	13,217	5,431	795	388	36
1977	12,260	6,187	241	373	28

1	2	3	4	5	6
1978	10,270	3,412	169	232	12
1979	11,368	3,694	N.A.	243	23
1980	13,244	1,060	N.A.	94	11
1981	12,683	3,631	N.A.	209	20
1982	11,508	6,352	N.A.	173	15
1983	9,319	626	N.A.	17	2

Source: Chief Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Bangalore.

The figures are taken from the annual reports on the working of the R.B.D. Act 1969 which are based on the reports received (incomplete) as the coverage is 50% or less and hence birth and death rates have not been calculated for the district.

The following table shows the number of reported births, deaths, still births, Infant deaths and maternal deaths from 1971 to 1983 in Bangalore City (Corporation).

Year	Birth	Death	Still births	Infant deaths	Maternal deaths
1971	53,729	14,226	1,602	2,866	04
1972	57,449	15,490	1,458	3,473	40
1973	57,758	18,151	1,911	3,645	14
1974	56,696	17,638	1,955	3,321	59
1975	59,452	18,536	1,773	3,517	08
1976	61,383	17,608	1,773	3,908	87
1977	64,083	16,868	1,727	4,270	223
1978	64,028	18,195	1,811	4,247	36
1979	67,225	20,013	NA	4,356	70
1980	68,240	19,714	NA	2,393	19
1981	71,718	21,996	NA	4,035	45
1982	70,420	19,758	NA	5,052	46
1983	74,295	21,838	NA	3,843	31

Source: Annual Reports on the working of the R.B.D. Act 1969. For latest figures (1987-88) see the section Vital Statistics in page-772

Communicable Diseases

Some of the important Communicable diseases found in the district and the impact of their incidence is discussed below.

Plague: The first case of plague in Bangalore City (old *peta*) was reported on 12th August 1898. A butler of a Loco Superintendent arrived from Hubli on 11th, developed plague on 12th and died on 15th of August 1898. In the beginning there were a total of 23 plague cases and for the first four weeks upto 9th September 1898, there were only a few cases confined to the proximity of Goods Shed Road and its neighbourhood Gowdanpete, Aralepete and Akkipete with an average mortality rate of 60 per week for these weeks. From 19th of September the mortality rose to 105 per week for two weeks. In October there were 1,393 attacks and the total deaths were 2,807. The severity of the disease went on increasing upto 9th November and began to decline after 15th Nov and by the middle of December 1898, the city took normal appearance, the disease being continued in the outlying portions of the city in January 1899. The number of plague cases reported during January, February and March 1899 were only 47, 7 and 4 respectively. There was one death in the Civil and Military Station in September 1898, 210 in October, 1,319 in November and 1,547 in December. The situation eased in Jan 1899, but still there were 187 deaths in January, 40 in February and 17 in March, bringing the total to 3,321 in the area. There were no indigenous cases from March to middle of June. From 21st June 1899 to 30th June 1899 there were nine attacks with eight deaths. There were 348 deaths in 1899- 1900 in the C and M. Station. The total mortality in 1888-89 in the city *peta* was 8,058, of which death due to plague was estimated to be 6,658 and of this number only 2,665 deaths were registered and 3,393 deaths from plague escaped detection. The cost of plague operation in the city (*peta*) was met by the plague fund and the amount was Rs. 2,45,790. In the early part of September 1898, when plague attacked scavengers, sweepers were segregated, the conservancy establishment struck work. The terror caused by the dead bodies being found thrown into dust bins and manure heaps resulted in the manure cart contractors and their men refusing to remove the sweepings. The Municipality purchased 22 carts and 22 pairs of bullocks at a cost of Rs. 2,565. The sweepers in the Civil and Military Station also struck work and the Deputy Commissioner had to seek the carts and drivers from the city. A good portion of the town was deserted, trade was paralysed, necessaries of life were sold at famine rates. The plague patients were deserted in their houses while their family members left, and dead bodies were also thrown into the public streets and sometime into the municipal latrines and dust bins. The plague measures like orders to live in segregation were resisted by the people with protests and mass meetings. The fleeing of the people from the city caused the rapid spread of the disease in the district.

In the district Bangalore taluk was the first to be affected followed by Anekal. thing October 1898, Dommasandra in Anekal taluk, Yelahanka and Yeshwan- to 29 were in the grip of this epidemic. The attacks incrased in November 1898 the peak villages including Bidadi and rose to 1,676 in December and reached -v 1899. Plague reappeared in June 1899 in Kasaghattapura

(Nelamangala taluk), Ramohally in Bangalore taluk and Doddagubbi in Hoskote taluk. The number of villages affected, total number of attacks and deaths during 1898-99 in the taluks of Anekal and Bangalore were as follows. Anekal-30 villages, 1,382 attacks and 1,134 deaths; Bangalore tq-74 villages, 894 attacks and 853 deaths. Anekal town had the highest number of attacks of 599 for a population of 7,419 and nearly half the total number of attacks in the taluk was during the month of January 1899. At Anekal, the weavers who were thrown out of employment were employed to fill the fort trench at a cost of Rs. 2,200.

Epidemic diseases regulations were passed in 1897 and 1898 empowering the Government to take action against the menace of plague, to make rules to regulate the conservancy, etc. much in advance in anticipation of the spread of the disease. A Plague Commission was appointed (in January 1898) to deal with administrative measures. Supervisory system was introduced in the City at the burial and cremation grounds. Road outposts and Inspection stations were established; camps for detection and observation were started; fairs and festivals were prohibited. In 1898, Yeshwanthpur was made a Railway Medical Inspection Station. In 1900 a health department to look after the plague preventive measures was sanctioned. The city was divided into four wards, each being looked after by a medical officer and a supervisor. The Joint Committee of the executive officers of the City and Military Station gave special attention to measures like the establishment of quarantine camps for travellers coming from infected places, issue of hand bills and notices explaining the symptom of the disease etc. Sanitary measures like cleaning and repairing of drains, repairing, whitewashing and cleaning or demolishing of dirty and ruinous unoccupied buildings were also undertaken. In the city 651 houses which were unfit for human habitation were demolished and 893 houses were acquired for opening new roads. House sanitation bye-laws were introduced. Measures were taken for destroying rats. An amount of six annas for a dozen bandicoots killed, three annas for a dozen rats and two annas for a dozen mice killed were notified. This mission of destroying of rats was continued till the year 1910-11. A free grant of Rs. 10,500 for the adoption of sanitary measures in Bangalore was made by the Government. A separate health officer was appointed to Bangalore City from October 1898.

The Government Plague Hospital had two buildings to accommodate 32 patients and other structures to accommodate 108 patients. There were two Eurasian matrons, two compounders, one *mastri,* two load wardens, 23 maleworkers and 16 female workers, *dobis,* peons, cart drivers etc. The total admissions made in 1898-99 were 2,053 and out of this 641 were cured and discharged and 1,412 died. Inoculation was started at the very commencement of the out-break in September 1898. There were 14 medical officers including a lady doctor in the team in Bangalore and the total number inoculated was 36,[illegible] which 34,832 were inoculated for the first time. Disinfection of houses w[illegible]

measure and by 30th June 1899, 8,413 houses had been disinfected in the city. The out-going persons were also disinfected at the city railway station to avoid the spread of the disease.

Segregation camps were set up and sheds of many kinds were erected at health camps in 1898-99. There were 588 sheds with 1,842 occupying them and 35 sheds had been left unoccupied. Compulsory segregation led people to run away from the City (30,000 people leaving the *peta* alone by Dec. 1898) resulting in spread of the disease to the rural parts. The district had been subjected to the annual outbreaks of the epidemic, generally between May an October and the outbreaks were severe in the year 1902, 1903 and 1904. The disease disappeared after the introduction of the National Malaria Control Programme and the district is now free from plague.

Malaria: Malaria had been a disease of some concern in the district in the past. In the earlier decades of this century itself anti-malaria work was carried out by the Bangalore City Municipality like oiling of ponds and stagnant waters, filling up of disused wells, etc. The Public Health Institute conducted public health works, prepared vaccines and was investigating the epidemic diseases. In 1932 proposals were made to carry out anti- malaria operations in Bangalore City. Parisgreen for open water and Gambusia fishes for the wells were the methods used. The spleen survey conducted in the city from 1927 to 1932 recorded the spleen rate as follows: 23.2, 11.5, 8.7, 6.1, 0.6 and 0.7 respectively. The decrease in the spleen rate was due to the establishment of antilarval work in the city.

The Mosquito Control Programme was started by the Bangalore City Corporation in 1963 and in 1974, the, Urban Mosquito Control Programme with Central assistance came into being. Under this programme, there are one Surgeon, one health officer, five unit officers, 25 junior health supervisors, one entomologist, two laboratory technicians, two insect catchers, 325 additional area workers and 19 other officials. Under Central Assistance Programme an additional staff of one Senior Biologist, 20 insect catchers and 451 area workers are working.

The National Malaria Control Programme was started in the district in 1958 and the district entered into the maintenance phase in 1964. There is a District Malaria Officer for the district who works under the District Health and Family Welfare Officer. The District Malaria Officer controls, supervises and issue instructions regarding the Malaria Control Programme in the district. The malaria cases reported in the district during 1987 were only 73 of which 57 were from the Bangalore City and the rest from other Primary Health Centres of the district. In 1988, there were 71 malaria cases reported of which 50 were from the Bangalore City. There were no cases reported from the P.H.C. of Dommasandra and Anekal, and only one case from PHC Kaggalipura for the years 1986, 1987 and 1988. The following table shows the number of blood smears collected, examined and the Malaria positive cases reported in the district from 1980 too 1988 in the district.

Year	Blood smears collected.	Blood smears examined.	Number found positive to Malaria.	Year	Blood smears collected.	Blood smears examined.	Number found positive to Malaria.
1980	1,38,128	1,38,128	685	1985	1,50,990	1,50,990	66
1981	1,80,015	1,80,015	1,017	1986	1,67,595	1,67,595	35
1982	1,60,535	1,60,535	550	1987	1,24,600	1,24,600	73
1983	1,62,805	1,62,805	258	1988	1,21,823	1,21,823	71
1984	1,26,689	1,26,689	69	*1989	16,103	16,103	5

* till sept. 1989 only

The Bangalore City Corporation has taken measures to control mosquito by spraying Pyrethrum and other chemicals in the Corporation area. During 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 53.26 lakhs was set apart for mosquito control programme and Rs. 524.94 lakhs for Malaria Control Programme.

Tuberculosis: Tuberculosis is a common infectious disease found evrywhere in the world and especially in crowded dwelling places without proper light and ventilation. A study conducted in 1926- 27 in the State on Tuberculosis by Dr. P.S. Chandrasekhar reveals that Tuberculosis (T.B.) patients were found in Bangalore City, Anekal, Yalahanka, Sarjapur, Vartur, Settyhalli and other places of the district. Bangalore City alone contributed 21.4 per cent of the T.B. patients reported in the State according to the study. It was also reported that males among Hindus and females among Muslims and Christians were suffering from the disease. According to the report of the study, more deaths from T.B. were found in Aralapete, Ganigarpet, Chamarajapet and other divisions of the Bangalore City. The number of deaths from the disease from 1913 to 1926 in Bangalore City was as follows: 144, 189, 192, 208, 296, 278, 291, 273, 266, 303, 319, 383, 391 and 327, respectively. In 1926 there were no T.B. dispensaries or hospitals in Bangalore City and the patients were treated and admitted in the Victoria Hospital. To-day, there are isolation hosptials, T.B. Sanatorium and T.B. Demonstration and Training Centres in Bangalore City. During 1988-89, in Bangalore district 2,026 samples of sputum were collected for examination, out of which 150 new T.b. cases were detected as against 17,210 samples of sputum collected for examination and detecting 6,695 T.B. cases in 1987-88. B.C.G. vaccination against T.B. was introduced under the National Tuberculosis Programme during the post-Independence period and the vaccine is administered to children under immunisation programme. According to the Status Report 1988-89 of the Directorate of Health and F.W. Services there were 68,000 T.B. cases in the district as on 31-3-1989.

Leprosy: Leprosy is an age-old disease and people are afraid of the dreadful appearance of the patients. The disease is curable by proper treatment. There is more public apathy about this disease and therefore the patients often hide the disease till it becomes chronic. There are both Government and private agencies in the district engaged in identification of the disease and rendering curative measures. The Lepers Asylum is one of the special hospitals in Bangalore City started in 1845 for the leprosy patients. The National Leprosy Control (now Eradication) programme launched by the Government of India is in operation in the district, from 1954-55, with the objectives of rendering infectious patients non-infectious, to prevent the onset of deformities and to check the spread of the disease in the community. There is one Leprosy Officer for the district who coordinates the Leprosy work of private agencies in the district. The total number of leprosy cases recorded for treatment during November 1978 in the undivided district of Bangalore was 3,686 and Bangalore district was endemic with a prevalance of five per 1,000 population. And it was estimated that there were 12 to 15 thousand leprosy patients in Bangalore City. The Victoria Hospital, Bangalore was recording almost 400 new cases every year. The urban leprosy problem in Bangalore is quite alarming according to a report.

In a survey in Bangalore during 1978, 11,308 people were enumerated, 6,978 were examined detecting 81 leprosy cases. The prevalance rate worked out was 11.6 for every 1,000 population. In the School Survey 15,215 students were enumerated 14,409 were examined and 60 cases were detected giving a prevalance rate of 4.16 per 1,000. It was found that the prevalance rate was the same even in the sophisticated schools. During this period out of 109 registered cases, 24.7 per cent showed deformities and 55.9 per cent anaesthesia. During 1988-89, 436 new leprosy cases were detected and 574 had been cured as against 1,428 cases detected and 818 cured in 1987-88 in the district.

The Bangalore District Leprosy office was started in November 1988, headed by the District Leprosy Officer assisted in his office by one Senior and one Junior non-medical supervisors, a laboratory technician, an extension educator and other office staff. There are seven urban leprosy control centres in Bangalore City one each at Victoria, Bowring, K.C. General and Epidemic Diseases hospitals, one at Primary Health Centre Mavalli and two units at Leprosy Hospital. There are 20 SET (Survey, Education and Treatment) centres in the district. Each Urban Leprosy control centre is managed by a Senior non-medical supervisor. There is one Modified Leprosy Control Unit at Anekal in charge of a Medical Officer who is assisted by one Junior Laboratory Technician. There are 516 villages in the district where leprosy patients have been detected.

The prevalance rate of leprosy in Anekal Primary Health Centre area is the highest in the district with 7.6 per thousand population followed by Dommasandra Primary Health Centre area with 5.9 and the least is in Tavarekere P.H.C. area with

0.36 followed by K. Gollahalli PHC area with 0.88. The taluk-wise number of leprosy patients detected in the district is given in the following table with prevalance rate in brackets.

Taluks	Leprosy patients as on			
	31-3-87	31-3-88	31-3-89	30-9-89
Bangalore North	350(0.85)	419(1.00)	359(0.78)	394(0.90)
Bangalore South	671(1.50)	651(1.46)	470(1.05)	435(0.90)
Anekal	816(4.92)	1049(6.30)	888(5.36)	915(5.52)
Corporation area	8625(3.90)	2646(1.00)	2336(0.99)	2042(0.82)
Total	10462(2.99)	4765(1.36)	4053(1.15)	3786(1.08)

The Sumanahalli Society for the welfare and rehabilitation of leprosy patients and the eradication of leprosy was started in Bangalore during 1977-78. The Society maintains two units, the Survey-Education and Treatment (SET) Centre and the Rehabilitation and Training Centre (RTC). The RTC on Magadi Road 10 km away from Bangalore on a 63.2 acres of land given by the State Government has adopted a family based approach giving vocational training for the patients. In 1980, five Corporation wards of Rajajinagar, Basavanagudi, Yediyur, Jayanagar and Wilson Gardens of Bangalore City were alloted to the Society for survey and treatment. From 1979 to the end of December 1989, under project area, the Society examined 3,15,292 persons out of an enumerated population of 3,74,719 which included 146 schools and 65 slums, registering 1,273 old and new patients. Of these patients, 157 were under treatment during December 1989 and the rest were discharged. In the non-project area from 1979 to March 1989, the Society examined 40,548 persons out of an enumerated population of 45,920 in 46 schools and five slums detecting 820 old and new cases. There were 89 patients under treatment during December 1989 and the rest being discharged. In another project, during 1986-88 and 1989, the Society examined 47,507 persons out of an enumerated population of 62,124, detecting 146 cases of which 15 were under treatment during December 1989. Sister Mary Mascarenhas, the Job Placement Officer of the Society, Abdul Ghani and Hanumantha, cured patients of the society received National Awards in 1990 as the best job placement officer, best self-employed person and best employed by an organisation respectively.

The Katharina Kasper Leprosy Control Scheme (a branch of the Katharina Kasper Social Service Society, Bangalore) was launched in 1978 in Bangalore City and covers the areas of Palace Orchard, Munireddypalya, St. John Hills, Cooke Town and Shivana Chetty Garden of the City. The number of leprosy cases detected under the scheme from 1978 to 1989 was as follows: 166, 118, 219, 111, 196, 119, 84, 98, 63, 88, 68 and 53 respectively. Under the scheme there are one Physician, two staff nurses, two technicians, one phisiotherapist, five para-medical workers and

others. Since 1985, the field work has been stopped and attention is being paid to the preparation of health education material. The organisation has surveyed 2,51,466 persons examining about 70 percent of them. The prevalance rate was found to be 6.0 per cent.

The other organisation in the field of leprosy work in the district are the Shantha Jeevjyothi, the United Apostolic Church, Sarjapura, the C.S.I. Hospital, the Baptist Hospital, St. John Medical College Hospital and NIMHANS. The Navjeevana Nilaya on the HAL Road is a rehabilitation centre for the cured Leprory Patients.

Small pox: Small pox as an epidemic disease has been completely eradicated from the district. But its impact in the earlier years were very severe and the first sanitary measure was that of vaccination against this disease said to have been initiated by Abbe Dubois, a French Missionary around 1800. The last case of death due to this disease in the undivided district was reported only in 1974 and since then the district is free from this epidemic. The epidemic was very severe in the district in between 1871 and 1874. The Government started administering vaccination in the year 1855 and prior to that there were private vaccinators in the State. In 1880-81, there were four vaccinators in Bangalore City.

Dengue was a peculiar type of disease that appeared in 1873 and reached its height in March of that year.

Influenza: Another epidemic like plague that swept the city in 1918-19 was influenza which broke out in Bangalore. It was imported from Bombay, during June 1918. It came to India from Spain. The first wave of the disease lasted for 6-8 months with lesser hazards but the second wave during October, 1918 caused heavy damage to the life in Bangalore City and the Cantonment as well as in the rural parts of the district. It has been reported that the ten dispensaries and hospitals in Bangalore Cantonment treated 7,607 cases of influenza during this period. There were 49 deaths in Bowring Hospital and 52 in Lady Curzon Hospital due to this disease. From July to December 1918 there were 1,105 admissions and 124 deaths in the Military hospital due to this disease. (These are only sample figures; not of the whole city). In those days the disease was called 'Spanish Fever' or Grippe Espangole.

Cholera: The out-break of cholera was very severe in the district in the later parts of 1860s and the early years of 1870s. The disease as an epidemic, was very severe in 1866-67 in Bangalore City (*peta*) in 1870 in Bangalore Cantonment area and again in September 1875 in the city. The disease as an epidemic is doing considerable damage to the human life continuously. In the Corporation area during 1987-88 there were 1,534 attacks of gastroenteritis with 27 deaths and 228 cholera attacks with four deaths as against 2,139 gastroenteritis attacks with 27 deaths and 226 cholera attacks with one death during 1986-87. During 1988-89, in the Corporation area, 3,09,089 doses of cholera vaccines were administered as against 1,88,740 doses in 1987-88 and 2,40,537 doses in 1986-87 by the Bangalore

City Corporation. In the district in 1988-89 there were 1920 gastroenteritis cases with 21 deaths and 531 cholera attacks with four deaths as against 1,374 gastroenteritis with 23 deaths and 276 cholera attacks with three deaths in 1987-88 and anti-cholera inoculations were done to 3,32,091 persons in 1988-89.

Japanese Encephalytis: The Japanese Encephalytis or brain fever is a disease first found in Japan, a disease spread by culex mosquitoes through pigs. The children are mostly susceptible to this disease and the disease entered Karnataka State from Andhra Pradesh in 1979. The disease manifests itself by high fever, headache, vomitting, shivering and unconsciousness. During 1986- 87, there were 24 attacks with ten deaths in the Bangalore Corporation area as against a single attack with no death in 1985-86 and there were no reports of attack during 1987-88.

Rabies is another disease of great concern in the city due to dog bites. During 1988-89, 42,100 doses of anti-rabies vaccines were administered as against 41,200 doses in 1987-88 and 40,930 doses in 1986-87. In 1987-88 as many as 42,356 street dogs were caught by the four dog catching squads in the city.

AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome): The recent nightmare in the district is the appearance of AIDS in Bangalore. In 1989, three foreigners in Bangalore showed AIDS positive in a series of blood tests conducted by the AIDS Surveillance Unit at the Victoria Hospital. According to a press report, towards the end of February 1989 the Maharashtra Government had issued a warning that serum-based vaccines manufactured by three pharmaceutical companies had been found to be contaminated with AIDS virus. The Madurai Medical College Hospital warned the State Department of Health that a consignment Rhiggal batch No. 441771 was detected AIDS positive. But by then 1,760 women of the poorer section of the society in the State had already received the vaccine and their addresses could not be traced. In Bangalore the officials were able to detect four cases. The first AIDS case in Karnataka was that of a *devadasi* from Saundatti in Belgaum district spotted in 1987.

The AIDS Surveillance Unit at the Victoria Hospital was started in 1987 and the number of samples examined in 1987 was 916; 2,266 in 1988; and 33,792 in 1989. The total number of ELISA Positive was 42 for all these three years. This is the first centre in Karnataka and comes under Indian Council of Medical Research. The Surveillance Unit at the Bowring Hospital was started in June 1989 recognised by Indian Council of Medical Research, but maintained by the State Government and comes under Director General of Health Service, Government of India. The head of the Department of Microbiology is the head of the unit who is assisted by the Laboratory technicians in each centre. In the Bowring Hospital Unit, upto the end of February 1990 from June 1989, 17,444 serum examination have been made out of which 18 ELISA positives have been identified. Of these 18, eight have been confirmed by Western Blot method at Christian Medical College, Vellore. Out of these eight cases, five cases were from Bowring hospital only. Most of the HIV (Human Immuno Difficiency virus) infections, it is stated, are associated with

tuberculosis in this area. (There is another Surveillance Unit at Hubli started in June 1989).

Bangalore is one of the centres of Nuclear medicines in the country. Nuclear medicine is that part of the medicine which deals with the use of radio-active isotopes. There are more than 30 radio active isotopes and hundreds of 'labelled compounds' (A labelled compound is a chemical in which any radio active atom is incorporated) used in medicine. Out of more than hundred nuclear medicine centres in India, 15 were in Karnataka and 12 in Bangalore in 1987. The first nuclear centre in the city is the Bangalore Nursing Home, a private institution which installed an electronic set-up of Babha Atomic Research Centre, in 1966, to use Radioioactive Iodine 131 for the study of the functions of the thyroid gland. In 1974 a nuclear medicine department was started in the Air Force Hospial with the facility of a scanner and in 1975, the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital was equiped with facilities for diagnosis with iodine 131. In 1978, a beginning was made in the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology with nuclear medicine and to-day the Institute has the most advanced nuclear medicine set-up and the range of work done there is comparable to any work undertaken in any modern centre in the world. A regional centre for radio pharmaceuticals of the Babha Atomic Research Centre was set up at the Kidwai Institute to meet the needs of the supply of short-lived radio isotopes.

Among the health problems mention may be made of the high incidence of asthma in Bangalore City. It is a general opinion and a complaint also by the asthma patients that the climate of Bangalore is more conducive to asthma. Under the auspicies of the Asthma Research Society with the support of Indian Institute of Science and financial help from the Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology, a survey of pollen and fungal spore content of environment was undertaken from July 1976 to July 1978. Atmospheric pollen and fungal spores were collected from different parts of the city and the study resulted in identification of 75 types of air-borne pollen and 120 types of fungal spores. The pollen grains of the local plants were present in the atmosphere all the year round. Different pollen grains were found to be maximum in different seasons and the fungal spores were low during rainy season.

Diabetes mellitus is another chronic disease found to be more prevalent in the urban dwellers. It is estimated that there are more than one lakh diabetic patients in Bangalore City (nearly three per cent of the population as against the national average of 1.8 per cent). The Diabetic Club formed in 1974 is designed to help the diabetic patients, their families at various stages by arranging periodic lectures, group discussions, question and answer sessions, detection camps, exhibition, diet display etc.

The rapid development of Bangalore, its urbanisation and over- population have brought along with them various health hazards. The rapid spread of T.B., gastroenteritis, cancer, polio and such other diseases in overcrowed slums is a

common health problem of the city. According to the psychiatric department of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, 30 percent of all patients have psychiatric symptoms often precipitated by stress. Stress is now known to be a major cause directly or indirectly to coronary heart disease, diabetes, cancer, lung ailments, accidental injuries, cirrhosis of the liver and suicide. The high rate of hypertension and ulcers have been attributed to job pressures. Road safety has become a matter of serious concern. The three commonly sold drugs are those for ulcers, hypertension and transquilisers.

In the following table deaths due to various causes are shown as reported in Bangalore city corporation area from 1971 to 1978 and the figures for the Bangalore City Corporation area are not available separately from 1979 onwards. In the next table, deaths due to various causes are given for the Bangalore district (undivided) excluding Bangalore City Corporation area from 1971 to 1978 and for the whole undivided district including Bangalore City Corporation area from 1979 to 1983. (See tables on pages 788 and 789).

Deaths due to various causes reported in Bangalore City during the years 1971 to 1978.

Sl. No.	Causes	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Small Pox	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Cholera	-	3	-	-	-	196	-	-
4.	Malaria	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Thypoid	20	29	-	-	2	-	-	-
6.	Other Fever	114	1,471	2,191	2,780	2,774	2,609	2,783	2,991
7.	Dysentry & Diarrhoea	624	862	1,414	1,485	1,318	1,463	983	1,886
8.	T.B. & Pulmanery	477	258	-	-	282	354	576	814
9.	Respiratory diseases	315	1,084	1,917	2,288	2,046	2,202	2,300	2,242
10.	Leprosy	8	6	-	-	7	2	41	15
11.	Maternal death.	4	40	14	59	8	87	223	36
12.	Suicide	55	58	-	-	21	8	78	259
13.	Drowing	36	9	-	-	23	-	-	
14.	Wounds & Accidents	199	203	-	-	161	488	569	539

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Killed by Wild beasts	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Snake bite.	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
17.	Rabies.	4	2	-	-	32	-	-	-
18.	Tetanus	242	114	-	-	123	88	-	-
19.	Diptheria	65	12	-	-	19	2	-	-
20.	Whooping Cough	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Polio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Other causes	12,041	11,296	12,615	11,025	11,739	10,109	9,315	9,413
23.	Not stated	15	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		14,226	15,490	18,151	17,638	18,536	17,608	16,868	18,195

Source: Annual report on the working of the RBD Act. 1969.
Note: After 1979 separate figures for the city are not available.

Deaths due to various causes reported in Bangalore District (excluding Bangalore City) during the years 1971 to 1983.

Sl. No.	Causes	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Plague	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Small Pox	38	30	24	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Cholera	23	83	34	39	5	9	-	-	-	-	7	5	4
4.	Malaria	610	633	227	322	156	171	215	111	14	8	7	6	-
5.	Typhoid	189	357	81	70	93	52	13	7	3	10	8	1	-
6.	Other fever	948	1,126	1,438	1,160	1,092	385	82	104	3,416	3,200	3,545	2,902	3,043
7.	Dysentry & Diarrhoea	456	575	424	376	366	327	1,379	279	1,583	1,291	1,797	2,257	1,281
8.	T.B. & Pulmonary	230	231	186	223	232	249	193	103	1,114	991	1,065	98	1,428
9.	Respiratory Disease	466	568	382	357	345	316	276	201	2,547	2,571	2,749	1,085	3,152
10.	Leprosy	28	47	9	24	18	9	5	13	18	01	16	-	-
11.	Maternal Death	45	91	48	31	41	36	28	12	93	30	65	61	33
12.	Suicide	27	30	14	17	26	25	6	9	209	166	111	69	249
13.	Drowning	62	56	41	82	57	31	51	26	28	19	33	18	5
14.	Wounds and Accidents	61	93	42	72	58	59	13	26	539	940	955	826	1,024
15.	Killed by wild beasts	2	8	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Snake bite	14	12	17	33	33	29	26	15	16	18	14	8	3
17.	Rabies	4	3	7	2	2	5	1	-	-	3	2	-	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
18.	Tetanus	3	7	-	1	4	6	-	-	2	4	4	2	1
19.	Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
20.	Whooping Cough	-	10	11	7	6	-	-	2	-	47	123	49	-
21.	Polio	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	1	3	-
22.	Other causes	1,919	2,735	2,737	2,932	3,426	3,338	3,601	2,504	13,849	11,376	14,600	14,368	10,571
23.	Not stated	44	79	90	390	429	380	297	-	276	294	525	4,351	1,670
	Total	5,169	6,785	5,813	6,185	6,392	5,431	6,187	3,412	23,707	20,974	25,627	26,110	22,464

Note* Figures for the years 1979 to 1983 are for the entire Bangalore District including Bangalore City. Bifurcated figures for Bangalore District and Bangalore City are not available.

Source: Annual report on the working of the Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969.

INSTITUTIONS

The medical institutions in Bangalore City are many and are increasing rapidly day by day. Some of these institutions like the NIMHANS, Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, etc., are national Institutions of repute and command prestige all over India and even outside. The Victoria, the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals, the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, etc., are very old institutions. A new set of medical institutions are coming-up which are branded as Non-Resident Indians Hospitals, opening a new vista in the medical services in the city. Some of the important insitutions are dealt with in the foregoing pages.

NIMHANS

The National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS) now on the Hosur Road was known as the Lunatic Asylum. It was opened near *peta* hospital in 1850 (Old Hospital Rd), the inmates being removed from a smaller place of custody which had existed two years previously in the Cantonment. In 1866-67, the Asylum could accommodate 101 men and 50 women patients and there were 143 patients on the last day of March 1866. The name was changed to Mental Hospital in 1925 and was shifted to its present building in 1937. There were 233 patients in 1939-40. In the earlier days, patients were engaged in out-door labour consisting chiefly of gardening, rope-making etc. In the beginning there were only one occupational therapy unit, one psychology laboratory, one clinical laboratory and one medical library. The All India Institute of Mental Health was started in 1954 in the premises by the Government of India to provide adequate trained man power, psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, psychiatric nurses, social workers and others. Dr. M.V. Govindaswamy was appointed as its Director in 1954. From January 1955, two post-graduate Diploma Courses, i.e., Diploma in Psychological Medicine (DPM) and Diploma in Medical Psychology (DMP) with 12 students in each were started, and in 1956, a post-certificate course in Psychiatric Nursing was introduced. The departments of Neurology and Neurosurgery were started in the Institute of mental health three years after its establishment. The Institute was housed in the Mental Hospital buildings till 1964, when it was moved to its own building. The Institute was fully funded by the Government of India and the Mental Hospital by the State Government. In 1974, the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Science (NIMHANS) was established and registered under the Societies Registration Act by combining the mental hospital and the Instiute. It is an autonomous body getting grants from the State and the Central Governments. The main theme of the Institute is a multi-disciplinary team approach for promotive, preventive and curative aspects of health.

Till 1965, the Institute was affiliated to the University of Mysore for the conduct of examinations and award of post-graduate diplomas and from 1966 onwards to the Bangalore University. The Diploma in Phychiatric Nursing is

awarded by the Institute and is recognised by the Indian Nursing Council. The training programmes are M.D. in Psychological Medicine (8 seats; and three years duration) M. Ch. in Neurosurgery (4; five years), D.M. in Neurology (4; five years), DPM in Psychological Medicine (15; two years), Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology (2; three years), M.Phil in Medical and Social Psychology (12; two years), M. Phil in psychiatric social work (8; two years), M. Phil in Neurophysiology (2; two years) and Diploma in Psychiatric nursing (30; ten months). The numbers in brackets indicate the number of seats per year and the duration of the course respectively. Facilities are also available in most of the departments of the Institute for both medical and non-medical graduates to persue Ph.D in the Faculty of mental health and neuro science of the Bangalore University.

The clinical section of the Institute caters to the needs of patients suffering from psychiatric, neurological and neurosurgical disorders. The Department of Psychiatry provides regular out-patient service on all working days. It is functoning in the same building since 1937. The Neuro Centre caters to the needs of patients with neurological and neuro-surgical problems. There are special wards, paediatric wards, family wards, Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation Centre and Behaviour Therapy units. A multi-disciplinary team of consultants and residents of NIMHANS are organising Satellite clinics once in a month at the four taluk head-quarters of Kanakapura, Gauribidanur, Maddur and Madhugiri. The Institute is also providing consultancy service to institutions like the Central Prison, Remand Home, Institute for Mentally Retarded Children, etc. The following are the Departments of the Institute with years of starting in brackets. Psychiatry (1954), Clinical Psychology (1954), Psychiatric Social Work (1968) Neurology (1955), Neurosurgery (1958) Neuropathology (1956) Neuroradiology (1958), Neuroanaesthesia (1958), Microbiology (1978), Nursing (earlier to 1959), Speech Pathology, Neurophysiology (1975), Neurochemistry (right from the inception of the Institute), Animal Research Laboratory, Neurovirology (1982), Bio-physics (1958) Bio-statistics (1954), Publication (1981), Library and Information service (1958) and Photography.

The total number of beds available in 1989 was 805. The Institute has advanced neurological testing facilities like ENMG, EEG Labaratories, advanced neuro sciences facilities, modern radiological facilities including sophisticated X-ray machines, C.T. Scan, Biplane angiography and Myeblogram, Blood Bank, and sophisticated biochemical, microbiological testing laboratories. The Institute runs a Rural Mental Health Centre at Sakalavara (Anekal tq). During 1989 upto October 13,794 cases were registered and 1,03,839 follow-up cases were treated as out- patients as against 18,136 registration and 1,09,465 follow-up cases in 1988 and 18,522 registration and 84,811 follow-up cases in 1987. During 1989, 5,951 in-patients were treated 1,614 (upto March) major and minor operations performed

and 7,777 X-ray and 45,149 screenings (upto March) were taken as against 7,454 in- patients, 1,634 major and minor operations, 9,917 x-rays and 49,310 screenings in 1988 and 8,165 in-patients, 1,512 major and minor operations, 10,946 x-rays and 46,007 screenings in 1987.

The Institute is managed and administered by the Director, assisted by 123 group A and B, 327 ministerial/technical, 104 Nursing, 124 psychiatric nursing and 455 group D staff. NIMHANS has a Governing Council with Union Health Minister as Chairman and State Health Minister as Vice-Chairman.

The Karnataka branch of the Indian Psychiatric Society was started in Bangalore in 1979 which arranges lectures, discussions, seminars, symposia to educate the people about mental health.

Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (KMIO)

The Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology on the Hosur Road is a comprehensive centre for Cancer Research and treatment in Karnataka and is one of the 10 regional cancer centres in the country. The Institute started functioning from 1973 with 50 beds with laboratory and radio therapy services. The Institute was converted into an autonomous body by the Government of Karnataka in January 1980 and is managed by a Governing Council with the Karnataka Chief Minister as its Chairman and Director of the Institute as its Member-Secretary. The Institute has a wide range of sophisticated equipments for cancer research, diagnosis and treatment and in view of the facilities available for diagnosis and treatment, the Institute draws patients from all over the State and also the adjoining States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Kerala (about 17% of the patients are from adjoining States). The Institute offers all modalities of treatment-surgery, radiotheraphy, chemotherapy and hormone therapy through a multi-disciplinary team approach. The Institute is funded by both the Central and State Governments.

The present bed strength is 252 and in addition to this the Venkateshwara Dharmashala, a unique project of its kind in the country, of Bangalore City Corporation provides accommodation to about 250 ambulatory cancer patients along with about 250 of their attendents.

The Institute built its first block in 1973, the main block was added in 1975 increasing the bed strength from 50 to 150 and to 190 in 1980. The 'Hospice-Shantidhama', the rehabilitation and continuing care centre is a joint project of the KMIO and Helpage India. It is a project of special rooms for paying patients.

The Babha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay has two projects with KMIO, the first being the Regional Centre for dispensing and distribution of Radiopharmaceuticals and the other Radiation Sterilization Plant. There are 25 departments in the Institute and they are, Administration, Pathology, Blood transfusion services,

Biochemistry, Microbiology, Surgical Oncology, Head and Neck Oncology, Gynaecologic Oncology, Oral surgery, Anaesthetics and pain relief, Radiation Oncology, Radiation Physics, Radio diagnosis and Imaging, Nuclear Medicine, Medical Oncology, Hospital Cancer Registry, Population Based Cancer Registry, Preventive Oncology, Community Oncology, Library and Information Services, Medical Illustration and Photography, Psycho-social welfare, Communication, Maintanance and Transport. There are 858 persons on the staff of the Institute comprising of 144 doctors, 105 scientists, 140 technicians, 143 nurses, 76 administrative and 248 supporting staff.

The Institute, during 1989 (upto the end of October 1989) treated 1,66,727 out-patients, 3,872 in-patients, conducted 1,160 major and minor operations, took 3,25,208 x-rays screeings and CT Scan etc. as against 1,95,759 out-patients and 4,352 in-patients, 885 major and minor operations and 4,18,307 x-rays, screeings, etc., during 1988 and 1,49,436 out and 3,371 in-patients, 1,392 major and minor operations and 3,42,878 x-rays, screenings C.T. Scans etc. in 1987.

The Institute has a Mobile Cancer Education and Detection Unit in the Department of Community Oncology. The unit undertakes extensive outreach programmes for mass cancer education and early detection of cancer in the rural and urban areas, by conducting regular camps, using a special van fitted with mass miniature radiography and PAP test facility. From 1980 to 1988 the unit has conducted 101 camps and has screened 44,605 persons detecting 1,616 cancer cases.

The Institute imparts training in various branches of Oncology to nurses, under-graduates, internees and post-graduates of various medical institutions in the State. As on 31st of December 1988, a total number of 465 nurses, 722 under-graduates and 452 post- graduates had been trained. The Cytopathology laboratory of the Department of Pathology of the Institute conducts Cytotechnician and Cytotechnologist courses. The Bangalore University and Medical Council of India have approved the starting of post- graduate course of MD(Radiotherapy) and DMRT (Diploma in Medical Radiotherapy) since 1987. The Institute also has started the following courses for which the certificates are awarded by the Bangalore University. The courses are DM (Medical Oncology), M.Ch. (Surgical Oncology), DRP (Diploma in Radiation Physics), DNM (Diploma in Nuclear Medicine), B.Sc. Medical Technology (Laboratory), B.Sc., in Medical Technology (Medical Imaging), B.Sc. in Medical Technology (Radiotherapy). To extend the diagnostic and treatment facilities in the State, the Institute has initiated and promoted action for the establishment of six peripheral cancer centres at Mysore, Mangalore, Hubli, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Bellary.

The Government of Karnataka has constituted the *Karnataka Cancer Control Advisory Board* to coordinate the cancer control activities in the State. The Board

has recommended many measures for the Cancer Control activities. The *Karnataka Cancer Society* was inaugurated in Bangalore in 1968 to educate people about cancer. It organises lectures, seminars, cancer detection camps, etc. in Bangalore and outside Bangalore also.

National Tuberculosis Institute

The National Tuberculosis Institute in Bangalore was established in 1959 and was inaugurated in 1960 on the Bellary Road. The objectives of the National Tuberculosis Institute are to formulate and evolve a practicable, economically feasible and widely acceptable tuberculosis programme, train medical and para-medical workers to implement the programme and to undertake research. The main training function of the National Tuberculosis Institute is job oriented in-service training of medical and para-medical officials. It also organises educational activities such as workshops, seminars etc. There are special sections in the National Tuberculosis Institute to carry out its programmes and they are Epidemiological Section to carry out the Epidemiological studies, Sociological section to study the behaviour of sick persons, Control Section to conduct operational studies, Bacteriological Section to conduct laboratory investigations on bacteriological specimens, the X-ray Section to advice and assist in the selection, repair and maintenance of x- ray equipment, the Statistical Section to scrutinise and analyse the data collected by the various sections of the Institute and the Monitoring Section to guide the District Tuberculosis Programme. The Institute is headed by a Director and is a Central Government Unit.

The National Institute of Virology, Pune, has a field station at Bangalore located in the Victoria Hospital Complex where viruses of different diseases are studied. The centre at Bangalore has contributed to the understanding of the natural cycle of the Japanese Encephalitis.

The Southern Regional Occupational Health Centre, a unit of the National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad, was started in Bangalore in July 1977 with the idea of intensifying research in occupational health and also advice the industrial managements to cause a safe, healthy and comfortable environment for work. It is headed by a Deputy Director.

The Defence Bio-Engineering and Electro-medical Laboratory came into being in Bangalore in April 1982 by merging the electro- medical and Instrumentation Division of Electronics, Radar Development Establishment and Aero-Bio Engineering Unit. The Laboratory is headed by a Director and undertakes design and development of medical electronic system and also training programme for medical and para-medical personnel on medical instrumentation. It also provides technical guidance to local hospitals on medical electronic equipments, their repair and servicing. It is engaged in the design and development of indigenous items of aero-medical equipments.

Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital

The construction of the building of the Bowring Hospital Shivajinagar, was started in 1866 on the plan of La Ribboisiere in Paris and it was occupied in 1868 and named after Mr. Bowring, the then Commissioner of Mysore. Earlier to 1900, the Bowring Hospital was financed by and was under the control of the Municipal Commission and in April 1900, it was taken over by the Government of India. During 1900 new wards were constructed and on 10th December 1900, the new building was formally opened by Lady Curzon and was named as Lady Curzon Hospital for Women and Children. In 1900 there were only three charge nurses, three sisters of Charity and three Indian nurses. In 1911, the two hopitals were placed in charge of a single Superintendent. In 1947, the hospital was transferred to the Government of Mysore from the British administration. The hospital with modern facilities and educated and trained doctors from England attracted large number of patients from the beginning. In 1923-24, in the Bowring hospital 14,564 out and 1,488 in-patients were treated and in the Lady Curzon Hospital 20,941 out and 2,688 in-patients had been treated. The Bowring Hospital had a training school for nurses and mid-wives. In 1928-29 the Bowring hospital treated 19,042 out and 1,355 in-patients and 346 major and 708 minor operations were performed in the hospital and in the Lady Curzon Hospital 16,693 out and 2,346 in-patients were treated, 133 major and 223 minor operations were performed during that year. The Bowring hospital had an x-ray unit during that year.

Sophisticated equipments and new VIP wards were added to the hospital during 1986, at the time of SAARC Summit in Bangalore, as the hospital was chosen to cater to any medical emergency during the summit. Some of the special features of the hospital among the Government hospitals are the Nuclear medicine department, where the technique of radio isotope scanning is used for thyroids, ultra sound scanning, Gastroenterology, AIDS surveillance centre, etc. The hospital has its own blood bank, modernised operation theatre, and is equipped with 20 KV capacity generator. About 800 to 1000 patients visit the out-patient department every day. The general wards have 686 beds and there are also special wards.

Victoria Hospital

Earlier in 1893, a separate Government hospital was opened in the city and was temporarily located in the district lock-up buildings until 1900, when it was transferred to the new building constructed for the purpose and was named as Victoria Hospital. The foundation stone of the Victoria hispital building was laid on 22nd June 1897 coinciding with the Diamond Jubliee of Queen Victoria and was opened on 8th Dec. 1900 by Lord Curzon. In the beginning there were only 100 beds. The building of the hospital including staff quarters and out-houses then cost Rs. seven and half lakhs. There were six units in the hospital, the out- patient, dental

x-ray, electro-therapy, ENT and venereal disease. The building of the original out-patient department was constructed in 1924 out of the generous donation made by Sir K.P. Puttanna Chetty. In 1923-24 it had an accommodation for 134 in-patients (90 males and 44 females) and the average daily out- patients was 19 males and 75 females. In 1938 the wards had 16 pavilions with 300 beds. In 1938, the number of out-patients were 1,21,873 with a daily average of 971.16 and the number of in- patients were 8,754. The hospital was associated with the University Medical School. Victoria hospital is a referral hospital in the State and is one of the biggest hospitals and has many branches of medicine and surgery. It is a teaching institution for the students of Bangalore Medical College. An artificial limb fitting centre was established in 1981-82. Many requirements of the hospital like distilled water are manufactured in the hospital itself. On an average more than 1,000 out-patients are registered in the hospital every day and there will be a continuous stream of patients standing in long queue. The total number of beds available in the hospital during Jan 1990 was 764. During 1989 upto the end of Oct. 89, in the hospital, 4,11,704 out and 18,779 in-patients were treated, 7,671 major and minor operations were performed, 31,652 x-rays and 10,246 screenings were made as against 6,62,551 out and 21,851 in-patients, 7,482 operations, 46,272 x-rays and 24,432 screeings during 1988 and 5,89,499 out and 21,461 in-patients, 3,446 operations, 39,366 x-rays and 20,985 screenings in 1987. The common diseases for which treatment sought were gastroenteritis, diabetes, tuberculosis, hypertension, heart diseases, asthma, etc.

Minto Ophthalmic Hospital

The Minto Ophthalmic Hospital in Chamarajapet was started as small dispensary in Chikpet in 1896 and later in 1897 was shifted to Lalbagh road where a 16 bed ward was available. In 1913, a building was raised in its present location with 100 beds and was called Minto Ophthalmic Hospital. A Children's ward called Seethamma Ward was added in 1925. In 1956, it became a teaching hospital and the number of beds was increased to 205 in 1960. A post-graduate diploma course was started in 1962 and an out- patient department was built in 1965 at a cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs. Post-Graduate Department was started in the hospital in 1968. The building of the Cornea grafting Centre was constructed in 1975 at a cost of Rs. 9.5 lakhs. The hospital was upgraded to the status of a Regional Institute of Ophthalmology in 1981 with the increase of in the number of beds to 265. The hospital has to its credit the three successful operations performed of Cornea transplantation in 1936-37. During 1939-40, 57,292 patients attended the hospital and 8,302 operations were performed. The latest additions to the hospital are the modern Cornea Grafting Centre, a retinal clinic with facilities for micro-surgery, retinal angiography and photo-coagulation which can restore normal eye sight to some of the blind. Laser beam treatment is also available to treat injuries in the

most sensitive central areas of the eye. The mobile unit attached to the hospital under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Blindness is now separated from the hospital from 1987-88, and is under the control of the Divisional Joint Director of Health Services. An Ophthalmic Assistants Training Programme under the National Programme for Prevention and Control Blindness was started in 1981-82 and continued till 1988-89. The training period was of 2 years and each batch consisted of 15 trainees and five such batch of students were trained during this period. During 1988-89, in the hospital 1,22,066 out and 7,263 in-patients were treated, 41,455 refractions were made, 1,858 orthoptic and squint eyes were examined, 192 contact lens treatment given, 2,560 cornea, 2,480 glucoma and 6,500 retinal treatment given and 475 subjected to laser treatment. In the surgical side 77 retinal detachment surgery, 6,000 major and 4,000 minor operations, 3,352 intraocular surgery, 257 extraocular surgery, 43 keratoplasty, 60 cornea grafting operations were performed and 670 ultrascanning was made. In 1990, it was under the control of the Director, assisted by a Resident Medical Officer, 11 Assistant Surgeons, one Nursing Superintendent Grade I, Lay-Secretary and other 54 office, medical and para-medical staff.

Vanivilas Hospital

The present building of the Vanivilas Hospital near K.R. Market, Bangalore was completed in 1935 with a bed strength of 250 exclusively for women and children. Earlier to this there was the Maternity Hospital started in 1880, which was shifted to new building and was named Vanivilas Hospital. Later Sajjan Rao Ward (for children) and other wards were built to accommodate more and more patients and the number of beds was increased to 536. The Hospital is a teaching institution attached to the Bangalore Medical College. The hospital is under the control of the Medical Superintendent assisted by two surgeons, 17 Assistant Surgeons, 8 Nursing Superintendents both grade I and II, three pharmacists, a laboratory technician, 105 staff nurses, 30 Senior head nurses and on the office side, a Lay Secretary, an Office Superintendent and 20 first and second division clerks and about 240 other subordinate staff. Some of the departments in the hospital are the Paediatric department, Cardiology department, Obstetric and Gynaecology department, etc. Under the Master Plan, a four-storeyed building is under construction for women patients to provide modern surgical facilities and a Central oxygenation facility. During 1981 upto the end of October 1989, 31,944 out- patients and 9,723 inpatients were treated, 5,900 deliveries were conducted, 1,116 major and 1,004 minor operations performed, 116 x-ray were taken in the women 's wing of the hospital as against 38,077 out, and 11,961 in-patients 5,095 deliveries, 825 major and 1,183 minor operations, and 171 x-rays in 1988. In the children's wing 39,449 out and 6,070 in-patients were treated, 750 major and minor operations were performed during 1989 upto the end of October, as against 43,949 out and 9,063

in-patients and 765 minor and major operations in 1988. There were 109 T.B. patients under treatment in 1989 as against 146 in 1988. A post-partum centre is attached to the hopital where M.C.H. and Family Welfare Programmes are carried out. During 1989-90 upto the end of October 1989, nine vasectomy and 704 Tubectomy operations were performed, 852 IUD (Intra Uterine Device) placements made under Family Welfare Programme, and under M.C.H. Programme, 3,411 doses of DPT, 387 doses of D and T, 4,016 doses of TT (tetanus toxoid) for mothers, 3,411 doses oral polio, and 876 doses of anti-measles vaccine were administered, as against 27 vasectomy, and 544 tubectomy operations, 1,639 IUD placements under Family Welfare and 1,265 doses of DPT, 1,568 doses of D and T, 3,250 doses of TT for mothers, 1,639 doses of oral polio, and 1,579 doses of anti-measles vaccination during 1988-89. During 1989-90, 1,200 children and 3,274 mothers were supplied iron and folic acid tablets as against 8,990 children and 2,000 mothers during 1988-89.

K.C. General Hospital

The Kempa Cheluvamba General hospital near Malleshwaram Circle was started as a maternity hospital in 1939 with 40 beds and later in 1962, it was converted into a general hospital with 313 beds. The number of beds at present is 453. The hospital has medical, surgery, orthopaedic, ENT, Physiotherapy, gynaecology, ophthalmic, dental and other sections. A post-partum centre is attached to the hospital. It is administered by a medical superintendent assisted by other 340 staff members. During 1989 upto the end of October 1989, 2,34,304 out and 14,131 in- patients attended the hospital, 5,442 deliveries were conducted, 2,854 major and 2,833 minor operations were performed 17,447 x- rays and 1,025 screenings were taken as against 2,82,656 out and 17,943 in-patients, 6,517 deliveries, 3,134 major and 2,963 minor operations, 16,363 x-rays and 338 screeings during 1988. There were 136 T.B. and 94 leprosy patients under treatment during 1989 as against 86 TB and 151 leprosy patients in 1988. Under Family Welfare programme, during 1989-90 upto the end of October 1989, ten vasectomy and 1,072 tubectomy operations were performed and 1,373 IUD placements made as against 24 vasectomy, 1,512 tubectomy operations and 2,097 IUD placements during 1988-89. Under MCH programme during 1989-90 upto the end of October 1989, 1,183 doses of DPT, 275 doses of D & T, 1,189 doses of oral polio, 6,618 doses of anti-measles vaccine were administered as agaisnt 1,843 doses of DPT, 1,546 doses of D & T, 1,843 doses of oral polio, 745 doses of anti-measles vaccine during 1988-89. Iron and Folic acid tablets were distributed to 3,147 children during 1989-90 as against 3,143 in 1988-89 and 3,401 in 1987-88. A female health training centre is attached to the hospital.

Leprosy Hospital

The present Leprosorium on the Magadi Road must have been the same, Leper House opened in *peta* in 1845 in a small building. A larger and better building was built in 1857. There were 25 inmates in 1866 and 26 in 1874. The population of the asylum constituted 1/4 of the total number of leprosy patients known to have resided in Bangalore *peta* and the Cantonment. This Leprosy Hospital on Magadi road was called Communicable Diseases Hospital earlier to 1957 and in 1957-58, it was renamed as Central Leprosorium. In 1964-65, reconstructive surgery wing was constructed to correct the deformities of leprosy patients. The present bed strength of the Hospital is 260. It is managed by a Medical Officer assisted by seven doctors, 23 nurses and 57 other technical and administrative staff. There are x-ray, physiotherapy and laboratory facilities available in the hospital. Two urban leprosy centres are attached to this Hospital. During 1939-40, the Leprosy Asylum was attended by 156 patients. During 1989, upto the end of October 1989, 46,062 out-patients, 1,113 in-patients attended the hospital, 50 major and minor operations were performed, 295 x-rays and screenings were taken as against 57,943 out-patients, 1,211 in-patients, 60 major and minor operations and 268 x-rays and screenings during 1988. There were 133 T.B. and 134 Leprosy patients under treatment in 1989 as against 78 TB and 197 Leprosy patients in 1988.

The T.B. and Chest Diseases Hospital

The T.B. and Chest Diseases Hospital on the Old Madras Road is a special hospital run by the Government and it is one of the old medical institution in the city. The hospital has a bed strength of 234. It is administered by a Medical Superintendent assisted by the Lay Secretary, four Assistant Surgeons, one Resident Medical Officer and 82 other subordinate staff both medical and non-medical. During 1989 upto the end of October 1989, in the hospital 4,223 out-patients and 995 in-patients had been treated, 3,791 x-rays and 220 screenings were taken, 77 minor operations were performed as against 4,070 out and 1,189 in-patients, 4,074 x-rays and 1,062 screenings and 73 minor operations during 1988. During 1989, upto end of October 1989, 787 T.B. Patients were under treatment as against 1,118 in 1988 and 1,174 in 1987.

Lady Willingdon State T.B. Centre

The foundation stone of the building of the Lady Willingdon T.B. Dispensary on the Kempegowda Road was *laid by the Jivaji Rao Sindhia*, the Maharaja of Gwalior on 22nd June 1936 and the dispensary with *20 beds was opened on March* 28, 1939. In 1959 it was converted to Lady Willingdon T.B. Demonstration and Training Centre and in 1982 it was *upgraded* as State T.B. Centre with a Joint Director of Health Services as its head. In addition to the training of medical and

para-medical staff, the centre has the additional responsibility of monitoring, evaluation and compilation of Epidemiological data and occupational research. The State TB Centre organises training for the medical students both under-graduates and post-graduates. The Centre is headed by the Joint Director (Tuberculosis) assisted by the Deputy Director (TB), Deputy Director (Bacteriology), Deputy Director Epidemiology, six health officers and Assistant Surgeons and 80 other staff which includes both technical and non-technical officials. During 1989, a total of 59,949 X-ray examinations were conducted and 8,580 sputum examinations detecting 8,842 new T.B. cases in the district as against 69,336 x-ray examinations and 7,080 sputum examinations detecting 9,370 cases in 1988 and 57,081 x-ray and 7,080 sputum examination detecting 9,827 cases in 1987.

S.D.S. Sanitorium

The Shanta Bai Devarao, Shivaram Tuberculosis and Chest Dieases Hospital near the NIMHANS was built in 1947 and was opened in 1948 with 50 beds. Surgical operations like thoracoplasty in stages, thoracoscopy, phreric Avulsion, artificial pnemothorax, artificial pneumopeutoneum and cauterization are being performed after 1948 onwards. The total bed strength of this hospital is 470 (353 on the medical side and 117 on the surgical side). Resectional surgery and cardiac surgery and mitral volvotomy were started during 1960 and onwards. New buildings were added later. The Female wards building was got constructed by the Rotary Club, Children ward by the T.B. Association, and the ESI wards were built under the ESIS Scheme. In 1973, the post- graduate diploma course (DTCD) was started and from 1980 onwards the undergraduates of medical colleges are being posted for training for 15 days. The hospital also provides training facilities for post-graduates. The Hospital is managed by a Superintendent assisted by 14 Asst. Surgeons, 3 Nursing Superintendents, one Radiographer, 54 staff members (both Sr. & Jr.), three laboratory and x-ray technicians and 118 group 'D' Officials. During 1989 upto the end of Oct. 89, 18,071 out- patients and 2,678 in-patients were treated, 52 major and 975 minor operations were performed, 8,217 x-rays were taken as against 23,177 out-patients, 3,077 in-patients, 102 major and 856 minor operations and 5,480 x-rays during 1988.

HSIS Gosha Hospital

The HSIS Gosha Hospital, Shivajinagar is a Government Hospital for women and children started in 1925. It owes its origin to the liberal contribution by Sir Ismail Sait. It was meant for ghosha women in the begining. A post-partum centre is attached to the hospital. It was administered by a Senior Medical Officer assisted by nine Medical Officers, one lay secretary, 33 group 'C' and 28 group 'D' staff. The number of beds available is 120. During 1989, 31,409 out and 18,839 in-patients

were treated in the hospital, 348 major and minor operations were performed, 2,933 deliveries were conducted, 198 x-rays and screenings were taken as against 31,360 out and 23,777 in-patients, 547 operations, 3,312 deliveries, 26 x-rays and screenings in 1988. Under Family Welfare Programme during 1989-90, 463 sterilizations and 500 IUD placements were made as against 648 sterilizations and 540 IUD placements in 1988-89 and 775 sterilizations and 537 IUD placements in 1987-88. Under MCH programme 1,642 doses of DPT, 1,288 doses of D & T, 2,466 doses of TT for mothers, 2,022 doses of oral polio and 725 doses of anti-measles vaccines were administered during 1989-90.

Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology

The Sri Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology, Bangalore, was started during 1979 in the Victoria Hospital and it became autonomous in 1984. The number of beds available in the Institute is 134. The Institute is managed by the Director, assisted by five Professors, 8 Assistant Professors, 21 Lecturers/Assistat Surgeons and 182 other administrative and technical staff. During 1989, upto the end of October 1989 34,707 out and 3,435 in- patients were treated, 815 major and 45 minor operations were performed as against 44,608 out and 3,717 in-patients, 717 major and 40 minor operations during 1988. Now working in the Victoria Hospital Complex, the Institute will soon have a campus on the Bannerghatta Road.

Venkateshwara Institute of E.N.T: The Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Ear, Nose and Throat is a government specialised institution started in victoria Hospital Complex in 1975. It is also a teaching hospital for under-graduates and post-graduates of the Bangalore Medical College. The Institute is a part of the Victoria Hospital and the diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat are investigated and treated here.

Sanjay Gandhi Hospital:

The Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Accident, Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine, Jayanagar started in 1984, is an autonomous institution receiving grants from the State Government. It was started with the objectives of providing immediate medical aid at the accident spot, treatment and rehabilitation to the accident victims and to provide timely medical aid. It is meant for traumacare only. The Institute is provided with ambulances fitted with wireless sets stationed at vantage points around Bangalore to rush to the accident spot with medical aid and para-medical staff. The Institute is equipped with modern operation theatre, x-ray plant, laboratory for pathological analysis, blood bank, etc. The x-ray unit, the intensive cardiac unit, the casuality department, etc., work round the clock to meet the emergencies. The Artificial Limb Rehabilitation Centre is in its final stage of completion. It is managed by the Superintendent assisted by Orthopaedic specialists, Neuro-plastic, general and other surgeons and specialists. There are 75 beds in the hospital. During 1987-88, there were 1,503 admissions (1,159 male and

183 female and 161 children) to the units, 1,437 discharges and was attended by 4,531 out-patients and there were 73 deaths as against 1,239 admissions, 1,175 discharges, 5,450 out-patients and 90 deaths during 1985-86.

General Hospital, Jayanagar

The General Hospital, Jayanagar was started in October 1985. It is a 200 beds hospital having x-ray, endoscopy, baproscopy and labaratory facilities. Specialist services in medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, ENT, paediatrics, skin & STD, ophthalmology, dentistry, etc., are available. During 1989 upto the end of Oct. 89, 1,84,994 out and 7,353 in-patients were treated, 832 deliveries were conducted, 4,682 operations were performed, 13,728 x-rays and screenings were taken as against 2,86,113 out and 6,757 in-patients, 379 deliveries, 3,868 operations and 9,469 x-rays and screenings during 1988. Under MCH programme durng 1989 4,485 doses of DPT, 796 doses of D&T, 5,187 doses of oral polio, 646 doses of anti-measles vaccine, 2,388 doses of BCG were administered as against 3,746 doses of DPT, 843 doses of D&T, 4,511 doses of oral polio, 491 doses of anti- measles vaccine and 1,724 doses of BCG during 1988. The total staff of the hospital is 309.

The Health and Family Welfare Training Centre was started in Bangalore during 1966, being shifted from Ramanagaram and is situated in the Leprosy Hospital compound in Magadi Road. It imparts inservice training to the medical and para-medical staff from the districts of Bangalore, Bangalore Rural, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitradurga. It offers an integrated training to medical officers of three months duration, communication training of one month duration to basic health educators and orientation training to junior and senior male health assistants of 10 days duration. It is a resource institution for development and evaluation studies. It is administered by a principal and has a staff totalling 40. It comes under the control of the Director of Health Services. Under various training programmes to different categories of trainees of different time duration, a total of 122 trainees in 8 batches were trained in 1989-90.

The population centre, Bangalore was established in 1973, as a part of India population project (Karnataka), receiving financial assistance from International Development Association (affiliated to World Bank) and the Sweedish International Development Authority. It undertakes research in health and family welfare programme, population, health, nutrition, etc. It provides consultancy services and collaborates in research with National and International institutions. It is headed by a Director.

E.S.I. Scheme

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was introduced in the City in 1958 as per the E.S.I. Act 1958. A ESI hospital was started in Rajajinagar as per the

provisions of the Act to provide medical relief to the workers in factories and industries and other establishments and many dispensaries also were started in various parts of the city to provide out-patient facility and first aid to the insured persons and their family members.

E.S.I. Hospital, Rajajinagar: The ESI Hospital Rajajinagar was started in 1958 and became a general hospital with 414 beds in 1961 and subsequently the bed strength was increased to 500. The hospital is one of the referral hospitals in the City for the insured persons in and around Bangalore city providing specialist services. The hospital has specialised services in general medicine, general surgery, ENT, paediatrics, ophthalmology, obstetrics, dentistry, etc. Separate wards are provided for T.B. Patients. The hospital has an out-patient unit also. During 1989, 1,50,875 out and 1,32,775 in-patients were attended in the hospital, 1,434 deliveries were conducted 1,986 major and minor operations performed, 11,822 x-rays and screenings were taken as against 2,73,477 out and 1,58,775 in-patients, 1,445 deliveries, 1,540 major and minor operations, 18,450 X-rays and screenings in 1988. There were 10,389 T.B. patients under treatment in 1989. Under Family Welfare Services 653 sterilizations and 538 IUD placements were made in 1988-89. Under MCH programme during 1988- 89, 1,117 doses of DPT 1,129 doses of D&T, 1,308 doses of T&T for mothers, 921 doses of oral polio and 865 doses of anti-measles vaccine were administered. It was administered by the Superintendent assisted by 81 Medical Officers (Surgeons, Deputy Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons), 267 medical, para-medical and office staff and 421 Group 'D' officials including drivers.

The ESI Hospital, Indiranagar was started in July 1985 and has 210 beds and covers 25 E.S.I. Dispensaries. It is managed by a Medical Superintendent assisted by one Deputy Medical Superintendent, 14 Surgeons, three Deputy Surgeons, 29 Insurance Medical Officers and 418 other medical, para-medical, administrative and ministerial staff. During 1989 (upto October 89), 92,084 out-patients 5,011 in-patients were treated in the hospital, 564 deliveries were conducted, 553 major and 243 minor, 100 ENT, 107 eye operations were performed, 5,605 x-rays and 230 screenings were taken as against 1,24,604 out and 6,189 in- patients 607 deliveries, 592 major, 381 minor, 47 ENT and 165 Eye operations, 7,981 x-rays and 416 screenings in 1988. During 1989 (upto Oct. 89) 174 T.B. patients were under treatment as against 189 in 1988. Under Family Welfare Programme during 1989-90 (upto Oct 89), 3 vasectomy 131 tubectomy and 43 leproscopic operations were performed and 225 IUD placements made as against 4 vasectomy, 167 tubectomy and 61 leproscopic sterilisations and 228 IUD placements in 1988-89.

Under MCH Programme during 1988-89 1,203 doses of DPT, 132 doses of D and T, 847 doses of T.T. for mothers, 1,717 doses of oral polio, 180 doses of anti-measles vaccine were administered.

The ESI dispensaries in Bangalore City are located in following places and the number in bracket shows the number of insured persons attached to the

dispensaries during January 1990. Banashankari (3,521), Basavanagudi (5,249), Bommanahalli (5,354), Binnypet (4,497), City Market (1,763), Chamarajapet (4,146) Cottonpet (2,134), Cubbonpet (938), Dasarahalli (14,979), Dyavasandra (39,210), Frazer Town (6,457), Hosahalli-Vijayanagar (4,917), Hanumanthanagar (2,412), Jayanagar (7,700), Jayarajan Colony (2,582), Kengeri (1,568), Krishnarajapura (10,046), Magadi Road (8,199), Marathhalli (2,965), Mavalli (2,200), Matadahalli (3,906), Mysore Road (7,095), Palace Guttahalli (2,576), Peenya (2,729), Rajajinagar I (15,209), Rajajinagar II (4,134), Ramachandrapuram (1,613), Russel Market I (3,365), Russel Market II (2,360), Sheshadripuram (5,515), Shoolay (3,260), Soladevanahalli (2,185), Srirampuram (7,353), Subramanyanagar (1,353), Subramanyapura (1,979), Ulsoor (9,349), Viveknagar (5,577), Williams Town (3,125), Wilson Garden (10,955), White Field (Kadugodi 3,038) Yeshwanthapura (14,523), and Yelahanka (5,354). There are two Ayurvedic dispensaries attached to the ESI Hospitals at Rajajinagar and Indiranagar.

There are part-time dispensaries at Vartur and Jigani to which 640 and 510 insured persons are attached respectively. In addition to these, there are Employees Facility Dispensary at B.E.L. Hospital (1,509 insured persons), H.A.L. Hospital (1,122), HMT Hospital (1,204), I.T.I. Hospital (2,208) and Jindal (305). The total number of in-patients treated in the E.S.I. Hospitals in the district was 25,716 in 1988-89 as against 2,540 in 1987-88 and 23,340 in 1986-87. The total number of out-patients treated in the dispensaries during 1988-89 was 9,42,804 insured persons and 13,51,404 family members as against 9,00,276 insured persons and 15,77,880 family members in 1987-88 and 8,34,804 insured persons and 17,01,612 family members in 1986-87. (See Chapter XVII for more information).

Central Government Health Scheme

The Central Government Health Scheme was started on 16th February 1976 in Bangalore with only three dispensaries under its control and now there are ten dispensaries, a polyclinic, a dental unit, two Ayurvedic units and a Homoeopathic unit under the scheme in January 1990. It was headed by a Deputy Director, assisted by 65 medical officers of all category including Chief Medical Officer, 109 Class three officials consisting of technical and non-technical staff and 120 group D staff consisting of nursing attendants, peons, laboratory assistants, etc. The scheme covers all Central Government employees, their families, Central Government pensioners (civilians only), Members of Parliament, Retired Judges, ex-Governors, freedom fighters, retired I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers. Specialised services are made available in various disciplines such as eye, skin, medicine radiology, etc. for the beneficiaries. During 1989-90 upto the end of October 1989, the number of beneficiaries were 1,54,405 Government officials and 7,619 pensioners as against 1,49,977 government servants and 11,063 pensioners in 1988-89 and 1,41,764 government officials and 7,002 pensioners in 1987-88 respectively. The Bangalore headquarters is located in Jayanagar III Block.

Corporation Hospitals and Dispensaries

The Bangalore City Corporation is maintaining 28 maternity hospitals with a referral hospital, two paediatric centres at Thimmiah Road and H. Siddaiah Road, twenty Allopathic dispensaries, one Ayurvedic and one Unani dispensaries and three mobile dispensaries in the City. The total number of beds in the maternity hospitals in 1990 was 722. During 1988-89, in these maternity hospitals 49,541 cases were registered and examined and 27,826 deliveries were conducted as against 46,722 registration and examination and 29,672 deliveries in 1987-88 and 45,984 registration and examinations and 28,166 deliveries in 1986-87. During 1987-88 the three mobile units visited slums and treated 7,403 patients. In the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries 14,705 patients has been treated. The Corporation is also maintaining Ambulance service. The total number of out-patients treated in the dispensaries run by the Bangalore City Corporation during 1989 was 3,07,954 as against 1,96,929 in 1987-88. The following are the name or the place of the maternity hospitals maintained by the Bangalore City Corporation in January 1990. The years in bracket indicates the year of starting of the hospitals followed by its bed strength. Challaram Maternity Hospital (1936; 24), Pobathi Maternity Hospital (1950; 24), Dasappa Maternity Hospital (1950; 24), Corporation Maternity Hospitals at Thimmaiah Road (1957; 24), Manevarthepet (1959; 24) Cox Town (1966; 24), Sirsi Road (1961; 24), Ulsoor (1962; 30), Magadi Road (1962; 24) N.R. Colony (1962; 24), Jayanagar (1963; 24), Gavipuram Guttahalli (1963; 24), Bore Bank (1963; 24), R.C. Puram (1963; 24), Wilson Garden (1965; 24), Palace Guttahalli (1965; 24), M.R. Palya (1967; 24), Shanthinagar (1968; 24), Yeshwanthpur (1975; 20), Austin Town (1976; 30), Azadnagar (1976; 30), Banashankari II Stage (1976; 30), Goripalya (1976; 30), Hosahalli (1976; 30), H. Siddaiah Road (1976; 30), Yediyur (1978; 24), Kodandaramapuram (1980; 22) and Cottonpet (1981; 10). The Corporation dispensaries are at Adugodi, Bandimadi, Bagalur, City Corporation office, Cox Town, Domlur, Gandhi Bazar, Govindarajanagar, Hanumanthanagar, Jayanagar, Madivala, Mahalakshmi Layout (Ashokapuram), Nagappa Block, Neelasandra, Nehrupuram, Tannery Road, Tavarekere, Wilson Garden and Yediyur.

St. Martha's Hospital

The St. Martha's Hospital on the Nrupathunga Road was started in 1866 by the Sisters of Good Shepherd coming from Europe. In the beginning it was the only hospital in the city and was receiving grants from the Government and the City Municipality. In August 1887 the peta dispensary was merged with the hospital and the merger was continued till 1893. Now the total number of beds available is 575

(427 general and 136 private). It is administered by a Director assisted by one Medical Superindent, one Resident Medical Officer, 65 Specialists, 45 Senior House Officers, 15 Ward sisters and 120 staff Nurses besides 55 office and other staff. The hospital has specialised services in general medicine, general surgery, plastic surgery, paediatric surgery, anaesthesiology, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, physiotherapy, ENT, Ophthalmology, dermatology, phychiatry, medico - social unit, radiology, dental and oral surgery. There are also facilities of blood bank and clinical laboratory. The hospital has casualty and medical records sections. The Prosthetic and Orthotic Centre started in 1969, with the assistance from the World Rehabilitation Fund, New York, trains technicians and fabricates appliances for disabled persons. In collaboration with the Indian Cancer Society, a Cancer Detection Centre was started in the hospital on 6-1-1988 and a total of 150 individuals had been screened in the centre upto 31-3-1988. A School of Nursing is also attached to the hospital. It was a teaching hospital for the students of St. John Medical College in the earlier years of the establishment of the College. During 1987-88, 21,904 in-patients were treated and the daily average of out-patients was 768.2 (total out-patients 2,35,079) as against 20,496 in-patients and 741.2 daily average of out-patients during 1986-87. During 1987-88, 1,361 major and minor opeations were performed in the general surgical unit, 401 caesarean operations in obstetric and gynaecology unit, 821 operations in orthopaedics unit, 297 in ENT and 224 in opthalmology unit; 2,717 deliveries were conducted and 22,101 x-rays and screenings were taken. Under MCH programme 2,070 doses of DPT, 192 doses of D & T, 5,536 doses of T.T. for mothers, 3,386 doses of oral polio, 326 doses of anti-measles vaccine and 205 doses of anti-typhoid vaccine were administered during 1989-90.

St. John's Medical College Hospital

The St. John's Medical College Hospital, owned and administered by the Catholic Bishop's Conference of India Society, for Medical Education, is a teaching hospital (at Koramangala), providing medical care to the needy. It was started in 1975, with 24 beds ward and has progressively developed into a 800 beds hospital. An average of 700 out-patients are treated daily. The hospital provides specialised services in abdominal and obstetrics ultrasound, foetal monitoring, angiography, colorectal surgery, cryo surgery, cytoscopy, deaddiction for alcoholism and drug dependance, diet counselling, echocardiography, electro-encephalography, gastrointestinal endoscopy, infertility clinic, kidney dialysis, lung function assessment, plastic surgery, physiotherapy, retinal angiography, cold-store mortuary, etc. The following facilities are available in the hospital: cardiology, casualty, dental surgery, dermatology and venereology, family welfare services, gastroenterology, general medicine, general surgery, genito-urinary surgery, leprosy, physiotherapy, radiology, neurology, neuro surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, orthopaedics,

ophthalmology, paediatrics, plastic surgery, psychiatry, thoracic surgery, otorhinolaryngology, etc., There are three sub-centres at Bidadi, Dommasandra and Anekal, attached to this hospital. During 1989, in the hospital 2,12,763 out and 27,844 in-patients attended the hospital, 1,275 deliveries were conducted, 8,220 major and minor operations were performed and 42,624 x-rays and screenings taken. There were 3,098 leprosy patients under treatment in 1989. Under M C H programme during 1989-90 upto the end of December 89, 7,390 doses of DPT, 2,050 doses of D and T, 6,000 doses of TT for mothers, 7,480 doses of oral polio, 1,630 doses of anti-measles vaccine, 240 doses of typhoid vaccine were administered as against 5,620 doses of DPT, 1,340 doses of D and T, 2,800 doses of T.T. for mothers, 5,530 doses of oral polio, 1,120 doses of anti-measles vaccine and 180 doses of typhoid vaccine during 1988-89. There were 225 persons on the teaching staff, 787 non- teaching in the hospital attached to the College. A College of Nursing started in 1989 and one school of nursing started in 1980 are attached to the hospital.

The Church of South India Hospital

Originally called as the Zenana Hospital, the CSI Hospital was started in 1893 and is one of the oldest hospitals in the city located near the Cantonment railway station. It was started by Church of England Zenana Mission Society for specially treating Mohammadan gosha women but others also were treated. The present number of beds in the hospital is 200 and is managed by a Medical Superintendent assisted by 25 physicians and surgeons, 57 nurses, 28 para-medical, 34 administrative and 61 Class IV staff. All specialists services are available including urology and cardiology. The common diseases for which treatment is sought in the hospital are reported to be ischaenic heart diseases, diabeties mellitus, typhoid, gastro enteritis, infective hepatitis, etc. During 1989 upto the end of October 43,285 out-patients and 4,317 in-patients were treated in the hospital, 621 deliveries were conducted 470 major and 743 minor operations performed, 2,444 x-rays and screenings were taken as against 45,340 out and 4,734 in-patients, 737 deliveries, 398 major and 836 minor operations, 2,538 x-rays and screenings during 1988. There were 460 T.B. and 221 leprosy patients under treatment during 1989 upto the end of October 1989.

During 1989-90, upto end of October, 1989, under Family Welfare Programme one vasectomy and 391 tubectomy operations were performed, 272 IUD placements made as against one vasectomy and 803 tubectomy and 516 IUD placements in 1988-89. Under M.C.H. programme during 1989-90 upto the end of Oct 89, 653 doses of DPT, 702 doses D&T, 808 doses of oral polio, 113 doses of BCG, 103 doses of anti-measles vaccine were administered as against 700 doses of DPT, 707 doses of D &T, 805 doses of oral polio, 111 doses of BCG and 101 doses of anti measles vaccine during 1988-89.

The Sri Jetha Nand Hospital for the poor was started at Shanghnessy Road, in 1969 and has 17 beds. It is maintained by two doctors, three nurses, one com-

pounder, three Ayas, one ward incharge and one social worker. It has the facilities of X-ray, laboratory, ultra sound scanning and histopathology. During 1989 the hospital treated 8,320 out and 640 in-patients, attended 208 maternity cases, took 10 x-rays and screenings, 5 Ultra sound scanning; 30 sterilizations and 30 IUD placements were carried out under F.W. programme and under M.C.H. 110 doses of DPT, 12 doses of D&T and 749 doses of TT for mothers were administered. During 1989, 5,766 slum visits were made as against 5,924 during 1988.

The Bangalore West Lions Eye Hospital and Cornea Grafting Centre was started in 1984. The hospital on the H. Siddiah Road has 24 in-patients beds with an air conditioned operation theatre, consultation room, laboratory refractive room etc, where all types of sophisticated eye-surgeries are performed including cornea grafting. Facilities are available in the hospital for micro-surgery, contact lenses, Lions MNNT Eye-Bank, fluoresecin angiography, yag laser photo-coagulation, computerised field analysis, argon laser photo-coagulation, blind rehabilitation services, intra ocular lens implantation, ophthalmic ultra sound scanning, Jindal Aluminium School Children Eye Screening Unit, etc. Netra Jyothi Mobile Ophthalmic Hospital, a constituent of Lions Hospital is an hospital on the wheels to serve the blind in rural and remote areas. This unit is self-sufficient and has 20 staff members organising free eye surgery camps in rural areas once in a week. The unit so far has conducted 114 free eye camps, taken 91,098 adult and 62,517 school boys screenings and performed 11,356 surgeries. The MNNT Eye Bank, with its 24-hour call service has enrolled more than 19,000 eye donors and has collected and distributed 734 eyes to grafting centres throughout South India. During 1989 upto October 1989, the hospital treated 63,062 out-patients, 1,309 in-patients performed 1,164 major and minor operations as against 17,516 out-patients, 757 in-patients, 798 major and minor operations in 1988. In the mobile unit 46,627 out and 4,175 in-patients were treated in 1989 (upto Oct. 89) and 4,175 major and minor operations were performed as against 50,588 out and 3,831 in-patients and 3,831 operations in 1988.

The Bangalore Kidney Foundation was started in 1979 as a Home Dialysis Centre with one dialysis machine, one technician and one nephrologist. The Foundation owes its existence to a Engineer- Scientist Dr. V.A. Bapat and a few others who are the trustees of the Foundation. Due to increase in demand for the Dialysis facilities, it was shifted to Sevakshetra Hospital in 1984 and later to its present building in Padmanabhanagar in April 1989. The present bed strength is 23 and will be 45 on completion of the Hospital. There are one full time Nephrologist, one Paediatric Nephrologist, two medical officers, three Junior Medical Officers and three visiting urologists, cardiologist, neurologist and psychiatrist. Attached to the centre is a well equipped laboratory. The Foundation is having haemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis, kidney biopsies, urological services including kidney transplantation facilities. It is recognised as a referral centre for

nephro-urological services by all public sector undertakings like HAL, HMT, BEL etc. The Foundation is the first to do kidney transplant surgeries in Karnataka. The Foundation in co-ordination with Sanjay Gandhi Accident Rehabilitation Centre and NIMHANS is in the process of implementing Cadaver Kidney Transplant Programme. On an average about 3,600 out-patients are treated every year and about 1,500 patients are admitted in the hospital. Upto 1989, the Foundation has done 115 kidney transplants and 500 other minor and major routine procedures.

The Bangalore Baptist Hospital was started in 1973 by the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convension, U.S.A. with primary objectives of service to all. The Hospital on the Bellary Road had 80 beds initially and 20 more beds were added in 1983. It has the facility of x-ray unit, ECG, laboratory, blood bank, ultra sound scanning, physiotherapy, endoscopy etc., and also specialists services in surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, ophthalmology, orthopaedics and dentistry. The common diseases for which treatment was sought was accute, and chronic medical, surgical, paediatric and gynaecological problems. There were 19 doctors, 15 pharmacists, 62 nurses 114 ayahs, aides etc. and 28 Administrative staff during 1989 in the Hospital. During 1989, upto October 89, 58,275 out-patients and 4,431 in-patients had been treated in the hospital, 903 deliveries were conducted, 1,212 major and minor operations were performed, 4,301 x-rays and screenings were taken as against 68,171 out-patients, 5,081 in- patients, 1,029 deliveries, 1,394 major and minor operations, 4,480 x-rays and screeinings during 1988. There were 1,000 T.B. and 629 leprosy patients, under treatment in 1989 against 1,440 T.B. and 749 leprosy patients in 1988. Under Family Welfare programme during 1989-90 (upto October) 2 vasectomy, 172 tubectomy operations had been performed, and 83 IUD placements made as against 312 tubectomy, 185 IUD placements in 1988-89. Under M.C.H. programme during 1989-90 upto October 1989, 368 doses of DPT, 25 doses of D and T, 348 doses of T.T. for mothers' 385 doses of oral polio, 37 doses of typhoid and 77 doses of anti-measles vaccine had been administered as against 684 doses of DPT, 26 doses of D&T, 549 doses of TT, 670 doses of oral polio 42 doses of typhoid vaccine and 174 doses of anti-measles vaccine during 1988-89.

The Saint Philomena's Hospital was started in 1937 by late Dr. Sister Veronica Pitt, an Australian who came to India in 1920, and gradually grew into a 250 beds hospital now on the Neelasandra Road. It is owned and operated by the sisters of the Society of J M J (Jesus, Mary and Joseph). The hospital has specialised units in medicines, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, orthopaedics, urology, ENT, ophthalmology, dentistry, skin, physiotherapy, ultra scanning with modern operation theatre and Casuality Department. The hospital has also a well developed x-ray, laboratory and an intensive care units. In the year 1951, a school of nursing

was started and later a female health workers course. In 1983 the General Nursing Training of a four year course was started and 30 students are admitted to the training course each year..The Hospital has an attached Health Centre at Nagavara 15 km from Bangalore. During 1989, it was administered by an Administrator assisted by 19 Senior physicians and surgeons and 12 Junior doctors and nearly 200 other technical, non-technical and ministerial staff. During 1989 (till Dec.) the hospital treated 1,28,617 out-patients, 12,412 in-paitients, conducted 4,584 deliveries, performed 4,877 major and minor operations, took 14,591 x-rays and 2,241 scannings as against 1,11,113 out and 12,989 in-patients, 4,328 deliveries, 4,734 major and minor operations, 13,903 x-rays, 1,129 scannings during 1988. During 1989 there were 300 T.B. patients under treatment. Under Family Welfare programme during 1989-90 upto the end of December 1989, 34 tubectomy operations were performed and 136 IUD placements made as against 20 tubectomy operations and 166 IUD placements in 1988-89 and 15 tubectomy operations and 115 IUD placements in 1987-88. Under MCH programme 18,000 doses of DPT, 250 doses of D and T, 8,562 doses of TT for mothers, 30,000 doses of oral polio and 4,320 doses of anti-measles vaccinations were administered in 1988-89 (till Dec.).

The Seventh-Day Adventist Hospital in Bangalore was started in 1978 by the Seventh-Day Adventist Mission. The number of beds at present in this hospital at Pulikeshinagar (Frazer Town) is 27 and the hospital has facilities of laboratory, ultra-sound scanning, x-ray, physiotherapy, dentistry, ophthalmology and general medicine and surgery. The staff consists of surgeon, gynocologist, dentist and eye-surgeon one each and other 40 attendant workers. During 1989 upto Oct. 89, the hospital was attended by 10,427 out and 1989 in-patients and 353 deliveries were conducted 57 major and 200 minor operations performed, 912 x-rays were taken in the hospital as against 13,386 out and 2,076 in-patients, 369 deliveries, 78 major and 211 minor operations and 1,319 x-rays during 1988. Under Family Welfare programme during 1988-89, 33 tubectomy operations were performed as against 44 during 1987- 88.

Srikrishna Sevashrama Hospital was started by Sri Krishna Service Mission in 1962 at Narasimharaja Colony, Bangalore and later in 1985 was shifted to its own building in Vth Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore. The bed strength of the hospital is 27 and there were 33 members on the staff. The facilities available are x-ray, Laboratory, ultra-sound scanning, incubators, psychotherapy, infertility clinic, etc. The Hospital has specialist services in general medicine and general surgey, E.N.T. ophthalmology, skin, orthopaedic, psychiatry, paediatrics, urology, neuro-surgery, ayurveda, homoeopathy, obstetric and gynaecology. It has a sub- centre at Agara Village. During 1989, the hospital was attended by 17,230 out and 2,385 in-patients, 690 deliveries were conducted, 7,493 maternity cases were attended as out-patients, 250 major and 290 minor operations were performed 1342 x-rays were taken as

against 13,060 out and 1,783 in-patients, 480 deliveries and 6,597 pregnant women out-patients, 220 major and 230 minor operations and 980 x-rays during 1988. There were 14 T.B. patients under treatment in 1989 as against 12 in 1988 and 10 in 87. Under the Family Welfare Programme during 1989-90 upto the end of December 1989, four vasectomy, 22 tubectomy operations were performed and 14 IUD placements made as against two vasectomy, 41 tubectomy and 25 IUD placements in 1988-89. Under MCH Programme during 1989-90 upto the end of December 1989, 290 doses of DPT, 290 doses of D & T and 690 doses of T.T. for mothers were administered as against 240 doses of DPT, 240 doses of D&T and 480 doses of T. T. during 1988-89. Entric fever and tuberculosis are reported to be more common among the patients who attend the hospital. The hospital runs free out-patient department for the poor on Mondays and Saturdays.

The Sevakshetra Hospital was started in 1979 by the Canara Bank Relief and Welfare Society at Banashankari II Stage. The hospital has specialised services in general medicine, general surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, ENT, opthalmology, orthopaedics, skin, speach and hearing, physiotherapy, nephrology and dialysis service. The present bed strength of the hospital is 64. It has laboratory, x-ray, ECG, physiotherapy and ultra-sound scanning facilities. During 1989, upto the end of October, 18,694 out and 2,827 in-patients were treated, 352 deliveries were conducted, 265 major and 917 minor operations were performed, 4,202 x-rays and 769 screenings were taken as against 23,513 out and 4,586 in-patients, 503 deliveries, 255 major and 1,114 minor operations, 3,928 x-rays and 900 screenings during 1988. Under Family Welfare Programme during 1989-90, upto the end of October 89, one vasectomy, 67 tubectomy operations were performed, ten IUD placements made as against one vasectory 72 tubectomy operations, and four IUD placements during 1988-89.

The Seth P.D. Hinduja Sindhi Hospital was started in 1962 as a dispensary and subsequently it became a 40 bed hospital, located at Sampangiram Nagar. The hospital is jointly sponsored by the Hinduja Foundation and Sindhi Youth Association. All clinical, diagnostic and therapatic services are available in the hospital. Specialists services are available in general medicine, general surgery, gynaecology, orthopaedics, ophthalmology, ENT, paediatrics, dermatology, plastic surgery, vascular cardiothoracic surgery, cardiology, gastroenteritis, neurology, urology, radiology, dentistry and oncology. During 1989, 33,677 out-patients, 3,660 in-patients attended the hospital, 63 deliveries were condcuted, 248 major, 991 minor operations were performed, 5,223 x-rays were taken as against 47,478 out and 3,177 in-patients, 527 major and 735 minor operations and 7,432 X-rays in 1988.

The H.A.L. Hospital was started in 1940 as a First Aid Centre and in 1952, an out-patient department was started. A maternity ward, a General ward and a T.B. Ward were started in 1953 with 20 beds in each ward and another general ward with 80 beds was attached to it in 1960. During that year, a 10-bed special ward, a

fully equipped major operation theatre, x-ray and pathology departments were started. Additional wards were attached to the Hospital in subsequent years and in 1989 the total bed strength was 212. There are 35 medical officers and 285 para-medical staff in the hospital. It has nine Ambulance rooms inside the factory and one Rural Health Centre. Specialists services are available in cardiology, medicine, surgery, thoracic diseases, chest diseases, neurology, orthopaedics, ENT, endoscopy, paediatrics, dermatology, ophthalmology, Ayurveda, Homeopathy, audiology and psychiatry. During 1989 (Upto Oct 1989), 2.02 lakhs of out and 4,800 in-patients were treated, 545 deliveries were conducted, 960 maternity cases were attended, 820 major and 940 minor operations performed, 15,081 x-rays and screenings were taken as against 2.94 lakhs out and 5,800 in-patients, 624 deliveries, 1,095 maternity cases, 984 major and 1,141 minor operations 14,926 x-rays and screenings during 1988. There were 61 T.B. patients under treatment during 1989 as against 73 in 1988. Under Family Welfare Programme during 1989-90 upto October 1989, 6 vasectomy, 219 tubectomy operations were performed and 37 IUD placements made as against 9 vasectomy, 273 tubectomy and 88 IUD placements in 1988-89.

The General Hospital of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited was opened during October 1958. There was only out-patient department in the beginning with two units with a first aid centre inside the factory premises. The average daily attendance was about 600-700 per day. Later the maternity and gynaec wards with ten beds, general wards with 30 beds and special wards with two single and double-bedded rooms were added and a major operation theatre, x-ray and physiotherapy units were set up. Ambulance service was introduced to pick-up emergency cases. The number of beds available today is 200. It is managed by Chief Medical Superintendent assisted by 35 physicians and surgeons, 265 office and para-medical staff. Specialists services are available in general medicine, cardiology, industrial health, radiology, dental surgery, dermatology, pathology, general surgery and urology, ENT, ophthalmology, orthopaedics, neurology, psychiatry, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology, speach and audiology and ultrasonology. During 1989, upto the end of October 1,80,000 out- patients, 1,810 in-patients had been treated in the hospital, 390 deliveries were conducted, 2,400 minor and 588 major operations performed, 10,547 x-rays had been taken, 207 Barium meals studies were conducted as against 2,40,000 out-patients, 3,098 in- patients, 298 deliveries, 2,000 minor and 562 major operations, 11,912 x-rays and 168 barium meals during 1988. There were five T.B. patients under treatment during 1989 as against 18 in 1988 and 22 in 1987. Under Family Welfare Programme during 1989-90, upto the end of October 89, two vasectomy, 105 tubectomy sterilizations were performed and 177 IUD placements made as against 3 vasectomy and 127 tubectomy sterilizations and 120 IUD placements in 1988-89.

The Chinmaya Mission Hospital was started in 1969 as a small out- patient clinic and became a hospital of 20 beds in 1970. The number of beds was increased to 60 later. It has got specialised services in ENT, ophthalmology, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, neurology, general medicine, general surgery etc.

The Arogya Hospital was established by the branch of the internationally recognised Maha Bodhi Society in 1956 in Bangalore by the Ven. Sri Acharya Buddharakkita. The Society is a spiritual centre and has sponsored the Arogya Foundation (India) which is devoted to the health programmes among which are included Mahabodhi Burns Casualty and Emergency Centre, (Victoria Hospital), Mahabodhi Burns Council, Mahabodhi Eye Bank, & Leprosy Clinic, Hospital Library Service, and T.B. Patients Centre. The other health activities include prison programme, manufacturing artificial limbs for the handicapped, Yoga therapy, etc. The Rural Health and Service Centre of the Society at Sakalavara has become a model project coordinating medical and social programmes. The Arogya Health and Service Centre has become a hospital in Bangalore.

The Basaveshwara Hospital was started in 1979 on the outskirts of the city on a hillock near Kengeri under the auspices of the Basava Samithi, with the objectives of providing free treatment for the rural poor. This free dispensary has spent Rs. 27,500 for providing medicines during 1988-89. There is a plan to start a 30-bed hospital on a 1.5 acre plot.

The Institute of Speech and Hearing, Hennur Road, Bangalore was started in 1978. It provides corrective and rehabilitative services to those suffering from speech and hearing impediments and facilities are offered in audiometry and speech therapy, distribution of hearing aids, etc. The Institute is also engaged in screening of students in schools in and around Bangalore and in conducting camps in rural areas. The Institute has started an Integrated school for the deaf in Rashtriya Vidyalaya where 55 hearing impaired children are integrated with normal children and a Special School for the hearing impaired consisting of pre-school training. It has undertaken correspondance therapy for out-station children in speech therapy, a unique programme of its kind in the country.

The public and private sector undertakings such as the Hindustan Machine Tools, Ltd., the Bharat Electronics, Ltd., the Bangalore Water Supply, and Sewerage Board, the Sports Authority of India, the Bangalore University, the Kirloskar Electric Company, etc., have their dispensaries and hospitals for their employees. The private medical colleges have teaching hospitals attached to them. There are many non-resident Indians Organisations in the city financed by the non-resident Indians which are bringing forth highly sophisticated hospitals in Bangalore city and some of them are the Manipal Hospital (near the Airport), the Bangalore Hospital (Cauvery Circle), Lakeside Hospital (Ulsoor), Appolo-Mallya Hospital (Vittal Mallya Road), Kaveri Medical Centre, Cosmic Harmony Hospital, Yellamma Dasappa Hospital (K.H. Road) etc. There are also many private

laboratories like Medinova (Infantry Road) which provides comprahensive medical check-up.

INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE.

The Indian systems of medicines, the Ayurveda, the Unani, Sidda, Yoga, etc. were very popular in the earlier days and even to-day continue to be popular among the masses. Some People, suffering from chronic diseases approach the specialists of these systems as a last resort of their trial. There are Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic hospitals and dispensaries in the city run by Government and private agencies and quite a good number of Ayurvedic physicians are practising in the district. The Government institutions are the Jayachamarajendra Ayurvedic Hospital, the Government Unani and Homoeopathic hospitals, the Ayurvedic dispensaries at Bannerghatta, Legislatures home, the Ayurvedic sections at the ESI hospitals at Rajajinagar and Indiranagar and the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries of the Bangalore City Corporation. The Ayurvedic dispensaries come under the administrative control of the District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Bangalore district. During, 1986-87 drugs worth Rs. 58,560 were supplied to the Government Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district as against drugs worth Rs. 49,695 during 1985-86. The following are the Pandits of the district who have been awarded gold medals under a scheme started in 1985-86: Y. Parthanarayana Pandit (1985), M. Mahadeva Shastry (1986), and K.R. Srikanta Murthy (1989) all in Ayurveda; A.R.A. Acharya (1985) and K.E. Peters (1986) for Homoeopathy; P.V. Narayana Reddy (1985) and H. Srinivasaiah (1989) for Nature Cure and Yoga. The following Pandits and Hakims are the recipients of pension for their service in the Indian Systems of medicine (the award was instituted in 1981); N. Gundappa, Ayurveda (1981), M.V.R. Swamy, Homoeopathy (1981); M. Gopalakrishna Rao, Ayurveda (1984), Vinayaka Rao Bapat, Ayurveda (1983); K.B. Chikkanarayanappa, Nature Cure and Yoga (1985); Abdul Hameed Khan, Unani (1986); B.V. Ananda Rao, Nature Cure and Yoga (1987).

An Ayurvedic Academy was started in Bangalore with the objectives of studying, propagating and providing training in Ayurveda, to arrange medical camps, lectures, seminars and conferences. It is governed by a Council of members. The *Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organization* was started in Bangalore in 1960, one of the zonal centres of the Central organization at Lucknow. It demonstrates the agro-techniques, distillation techniques and economic methods of producing essential oils. It also offers free technical advice to the farmers.

The Government Central Pharmacy was founded in Bangalore in 1958 by the Govt. of Karnataka to manufacture and supply Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. It has an herbal garden and has the four sections of Raw Drug, Ayurvedic preparation, Unani preparation and packing and forwarding. It is under the control of a Chief Superintendent. A Drug Testing laboratory is attached to the Pharmacy (under central grant). The Pharmacy also trains Ayurveda and Unani Pharmacists,

the scheme started in 1979. During 1986-87 the Pharmacy supplied Ayurvedic drugs worth Rs. 32,77,078 and Unani drugs worth Rs. 16,03,328 as against Ayurvedic drugs worth Rs. 32,01,642 and Unani drugs worth Rs. 10,53,081 during 1985-86.

The Jayachamarajendra Ayurvedic Hospital was started in 1924 with 12 beds together with the Unani system. It was named Jayachamarajendra Ayurvedic Hospital in 1943. The Kaveri Bai Srinivasa Rao Research wing was started by the donation contributed by late L.S. Venkaji Rao in his parents' name. The present building of the hospital was built in 1948, research wing in 1955 and the children's wing in 1962. The hospital has separate departments for Ayurveda, Siddha, Yoga, etc. and special units for Panchakarma Therapy, X-ray, Ophthalmology, etc. With the starting of the Ayurvedic College it has become a teaching hospital for undergraduates and post-graduates in Ayurveda. The number of beds is 315 (Ayurveda 225, Unani 75, Yoga 5 and Siddha 10). *The Government Unani College* was started in 1975. A nurse training school and a dental unit are also functioning attached to the Ayurvedic College. A herbarium on a plot of 37 acres of land near Bangalore is being developed. The hospital conducts Yoga classes for asthma and diabetic patients. During 1989-90, 5,23,636 out and 6,024 in-patients were treated, 13 deliveries were conducted 712 X-rays and 1,662 screenings were taken as against 4,93,351 out and 5,992 in-patients, 18 deliveries, 648 X- rays and 1,529 screenings in 1988-89. There were one Resident Medical Officer, 22 Medical Officers of Class II and III, Research and Assistant Research Officers one each and 165 other medical, para-medical, office and other staff in the hospital during January 1990. The hospital conducts training camps for diabetic and asthma patients in Yoga Section. The Unani unit started in 1980 by the Government of India undertakes research. A Unani wing of the Government Unani Medical College is attached to this hospital.

The Ayurveda Prathistana Jayanagar was started in Bangalore during 1961 and took charge of the Ayurvedic College in the same year which had been earlier started by the Ayurvedic Academy in 1958. The Prathistana maintained the College till 1972 and closed the college. The hospital has an in-patient ward with 10 beds. The dispensary follows classical Ayurvedic treatment only. It is managed by three physicians and three subordinate staff. The treatment is absolutely free. During 1989, 1,02,455 out-patients were treated as against 1,01,582 in 1988 and 93,504 in 1987.

The Government Homoeopathic Hospital in Bangalore was started in 1975 with 25 beds, where treatment is given for skin, cardio- vascular, respiratory and cerebro-spinal diseases also. During 1989, 1,11,715 out and 125 in-patients were treated in the hospital and 800 minor operations were performed as against 34,214 out and 167 in-patients and 650 minor operations in 1988. There were four tuberculossis patients under treatment in 1988 and two in 1989. There were one physician grade one, and two physicians of grade III who were assisted by three

staff nurses, two pharmacists and 20 other office and other staff during January 1990.

Institute of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences

The Institute of Natrupathy and Yogic Sciences was founded by S.J. Jindal Trust in 1979, 16 km away from Bangalore on the Bangalore-Tumkur Road. The Institute has been recognised by the Indian Council of Medical Research for purposes of research. The Institute covers an area of 40 acres of land overlooking a placid lake with neem, eucalyptus, mango, coconut and palm trees and papaya and banana gardens. The Institute offers natural and yogic exercises like hydro-therapy, mud-therapy, chromotherapy, heliotherapy, yogasanas and meditation, spinal bath, oil massage, steambath or a hot foot bath, electro powder massage, plantain leaf bath etc. Of the many diseases for which the treatment is sought, some of the important diseases are migraine, myopia, sinusitis, bronchial asthma, ulcers, hyperacidity, abdominal disorders, amoebiasis, dysentry, colitis, gastro-enteritis, hepatitis, menstrual disorders, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, insomania, anxiety neurosis, psoriasis, allergic dertmâtitis, spondylitis, arthritis, gout, etc. The Institute is equipped with x-ray, laboratory and physiotherapy sections. There are 163 beds for the in-patients. The Institute aims to promote drugless treatment/therapy to suffering humanity, according to the cardinal principles of nature cure and yoga. During 1989, upto the end of october 1989, 1,818 out and 1,676 in-patients had sought treatment in the institute and 1,098 x-rays and 82 screening were taken as against 1,920 out and 2,130 in-patients, 1,865 x-rays and 110 screenings during 1988. There were 123 staff members in the Institute during January 1990.

Nature Cure hospital: The Nature Cure Hospital, Jayanagar, Bangalore was started during 1966 by the Karnataka Prakruthi Chickitsa Prachar Trust to provide medical help by nature cure system for curing diseases. The number of beds available is 30 and there are separate wards for male and female patients. It is managed by a Chief medical officer assisted by one lady medical officer and other 19 office and technical staff. During 1989 upto end of October, 4,010 out-patients and 3,549 in-patients had been treated in the hospital as against 6,779 out and 5,759 in- patients in 1988 and 6,948 out and 5,667 in-patients during 1987.

The Vivekananda Kendra, Chamarajpet, Bangalore, founded in 1978 by the Vivekananda Rock Memorial Committee conducts Yoga classes and also under-takes Yoga Therapy. It also organises special yoga camps to treat diabetes, asthma, etc. *The Rastrothana Shariika Shikshana Kendra,* Jayanagar, started in 1972, as a wing of the Rastrothana Parishat conducts classes in yoga therapy and Karate and gymnastic classes for children. There are many yoga schools in the city such as Bihar school of Yoga, Pathanjali Yoga Kendra, Sindhi Samadhi yoga kendra, etc.

Primary Health Centres

The Primary Health Centres provide all the basic health services in the rural areas of the district which include curative, preventive and promotive health

services. All National and State health programmes like the leprosy control, the Malaria Eradication, the Tuberculosis Control, Family Welfare, Maternal and Child Health Services, Health Education, etc., are carried out through the Primary Health Centres. They act as nuclei of rural health services. Generally there will be two medical officers one being the Lady Medical Officer in these primary health centres, who are assisted by pharmacists, lady health visitors, health inspectors both junior and senior, staff nurses, laboratory technicians, auxiliary nurse midwives, basic health educators and multipurpose health workers both male and femal. During 1989-90, there were 16 primary health centres in the district, the PHCs at Kaggalipura and K. Gollahalli covering 28,500 population (minimum) and the PHC at Singasandra covering a population of 1,60,000 (maximum). As per the guidelines, there should be a primary health centre for a population of 30,000. Generally each primary health centre is supplied with drugs worth Rs. 30,000 annually. The table on the page 818 shows some information about these PHC for the year 1989-90.

Primary Health Units

The different types of medical institution such as Local Fund Dispensaries, Combined dispensaries, Reduced Scale Local Fund Dispensaries, Taluk Board Dispensaries, Medical Sub-centres etc, were all renamed as Primary Health Units (PHu) in 1978 and were brought under a single nomenclature. In these primary health units, generally there will be two medical officers, one being a lady medical officer but in smaller dispensaries there will be only one medical officer. Like the PHCs these PHUs also carry out all health programmes of the Central and State Governments. These PHUs generally cover a population of 15 to 20 thousand people and drugs worth Rs. 20,000 are supplied annually. There were 48 Primary Health Units in the district during 1989-90 and some information about them are given in table on pages 819 to 822.

Nurses' Training

There are nursing schools attached to the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital, Victoria Hospital, St. Martha's Hospital, St. John Medical College Hospital, C.S.I. Hospital, St. Philomenas Hospital, M.S. Ramaiah Medical College Hospital, Chin-maya Mission Hospital, Dr. Ambedkar Medical College Hospital and Kempegow-da Institute of Medical Sciences, where a diploma course of three and half years in nursing is offered to the trainees. The College of Nursing offers a four years degree course to the students. There is a midwifery school at Command Hospital, Air Force and Health supervisors/Lady Health Visitors training at Vani Vilas Hospital, Lady Health workers training at K.C. General Hospital. Diploma in Psychiatric Nursing and Diploma in Neuro Nursing are being conducted at the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore.

FAMILY WELFARE

The concept of small family norm was conceived in the princely State of Mysore as early as 1930 and a family planning clinic was opened in Vanivilas

Primary Health Centres as in 1989-90

Sl. No.	Location	Population covered	Year of starting.	No. of Beds available	Patients treated		Maternity cases attended.	Operations	Family welfare		Leprosy cases under treatment.	T.B. cases	MCH Programme			Oral Polio	Sub-centres.
					In	Out			Sterilization	IUD			DPT	D&T	TT		
1.	Abbigere	30,000	1976	Nil	Nil	8,200	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
2.	Anekal	65,790	1940	20	365	25,467	339	218	711	588	423	107	2,446	2,324	2992	2446	9
3.	Attibele	30,000	1930	3	195	11,059	113	75	169	79	115	23	391	710	391	322	6
4.	Begur	30,000	1925	6	Nil	5,392	-	378	155	208	62	11	301	877	1,178	301	6
5.	Bettahalasur	38,830	1963	6	341	10,562	554	Nil	308	298	59	51	1,075	1,039	1,075	1,075	7
6.	Dommasandra	52,730	1963	10	122	17,794	149	42	423	299	203	28	1,268	813	1,288	1,268	10
7.	Hesarghatta	1,05,000	1966	6	996	97,502	816	-	1,727	1,342	72	383	4,597	4,368	4,597	4,597	24
8.	Jigani	30,000	NA	-	-	5,296	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10
9.	K. Gollahalli	28,500	1987	-	-	8,211	Nil	Nil	185	228	30	37	793	771	903	793	6
10.	Kadugondanahalli	1,30,000	1968	6	50	20,047	-	-	1,444	1,380	94	108	2,557	4,319	2,768	2,557	26
11.	Kaggalipura	28,530	NA	6	-	9,548	426	349	663	568	59	33	1,142	1,194	869	1,142	8
12.	Konanakunte	44,319	NA	6	Nil	14,615	789	967	967	709	108	20	1,862	1,403	1,541	1,862	7
13.	Singasandra	1,60,500	1970	6	Nil	8,312	45	-	1,590	824	190	29	4,099	1,989	6,267	4,099	28
14.	Sonnenahalli	30,000	1989	-	-	2,896	Nil	Nil	123	56	-	-	303	298	275	275	3
15.	Tavarekere	30,000	1972	-	Nil	2,185	454	Nil	215	179	45	12	701	564	544	701	5
16.	Vartur	30,000	1902	2	Nil	10,790	42	28	225	156	6	8	449	449	449	449	8

Primary Health Units in Bangalore City as in 1989-90

Location	Year of starting	No. of Beds	Patients treated		Maternity cases attended	Operations	Family welfare		MCH Programme			Oral polio	Leprosy patients.	T.B. patients.	Sub Centre
			In	Out			Sterilization	IUD	DPT	DT	TT				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Balepet	NA														
Basavanagudi	1968	Nil	Nil	8227	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	56	
Chamarajpet															
Cottonpet	-	Nil	Nil	15,361	Nil	Nil	22	92	258	36	78	258	Nil	71	Nil
Frazer Town															
Ganigarpet	NA														
Gavipuram-Guttahalli	1966	Nil	Nil	10,251	-	-	6	15	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	81	Nil
Jayanagar	1967	Nil	Nil	8,341	Nil	2	20	93	Nil	Nil	40	Nil	3	27	Nil
Kalasipalyam	1967	Nil	Nil	10,867	Nil	Nil	23	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	78	Nil
Karnataka Govt. Secretariat	1954	Nil	Nil	14,630	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Legislatures Home	NA														
Legislatures Home Ayurvedic.	NA														
Malleshwaram	NA														

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mavalli	1951	Nil	Nil	17,784	Nil	30	41	34	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	45	56	Nil
Munireddypalya	1944	4	Nil	13,492	Nil	Nil	1	42	28	22	-	70	Nil	50	2
Police Hospital, Magadi Road	1963	Nil	Nil	15,546	-	-	8	6	70	45	96	70	Nil	868	Nil
Police Hospital, Mysore Road	1968	6	-	15,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	16	157	36	157	124	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rajajinagar															
Sadat Dispensary (Cant.)	NA														
SHC (Male) Dispensary	1956	Nil	Nil	9,156	Nil	Nil	2	27	31	Nil	Nil	31	Nil	569	Nil
SHC (Female) Dispensary	1956	Nil	Nil	3,254	Nil	Nil	Nil	68	112	87	62	26	Nil	25	Nil
Seshadripuram	1957	Nil	Nil	6,969	Nil	Nil	20	38	18	21	21	30	-	263	Nil
Sonnenahalli	1961	Nil	Nil	13,824	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	275	Nil
Ulsoor	NA														
Velumudaliar Dispensary	-	Nil	Nil	12,945	-	-	22	69	262	38	40	95	Nil	11	Nil
Vishweshwara puram	1940	Nil	Nil	3,766	Nil	Nil	21	50	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	Nil

Primary Health Units in the district excluding Bangalore City as in 1989-90

Location	Year of starting	No. of Beds	Patients treated		Maternity cases attended	Operations	Family welfare		MCH Programme			Oral polio	Leprosy patients.	T.B. patients.	Sub Centre
			In	Out			Sterilization	IUD	DPT	DT	TT				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Agrahara Colony	1982	4	Nil	5,315	40	Nil	117	130	345	641	-	235	30	4	2
Bagalur	NA														
Bannerghatta	-	Nil	Nil	8,627	234	Nil	91	76	222	381	287	-	60	5	3
Chandappa Circle	NA														
Devarajeevanahally	1989	Nil	Nil	27,159	Nil	Nil	53	47	376	116	669	376	3	7	2
Doddanekkundi	1979	-	-	12,156	Nil	Nil	84	57	959	849	599	-	10	Nil	
Gottigere	NA														
Herohalli	1970	Nil	Nil	13,143	Nil	Nil	196	167	629	1,996	2,461	2,461	15	15	7
Jeevanbhimanagar	1979	6	50	28,400	15	-	74	108	693	248	246	693	6	10	-
Kadugodi	1962	12	490	19,973	50	-	230	58	765	915	630	765	64	18	8
Kengeri	1940	Nil	Nil	24,756	145	Nil	258	16	561	381	561	353	23	54	Nil
Kodichikkanahalli	1981	Nil	Nil	4,556	Nil	Nil	44	25	109	118	38	Nil	Nil	8	
Kodigehalli	1977	Nil	Nil	2,631			88	75	356	225	342	356	48	5	
Kaval Byrasandra	1970	Nil	Nil	8,783	Nil	Nil	71	54	887	692	438	-	72	3	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Krishnarajapura	1955	12	55	13,663	27	21	675	374	4,447	2,158	2,430	4,447	45	39	4
Makali	-	Nil	Nil	18,339	Nil	Nil	154	135	519	433	466	519	15	20	5
Marsur								NA							
N.P. Dispensary															
Peenya	1970	Nil	Nil	8,473	Nil	Nil	195	119	512	657	316	420	Nil	42	6
Sarjapura								NA							
Siddapura	1982	Nil	Nil	5,625	Nil	Nil	105	71	274	212	303	274	565	6	
Sondekoppa	1955	8	44	18,286	18	Nil	121	87	477	470	504	477	12	Nil	2
Soladevanahalli								NA							
Yelahanka	1939	8	Nil	18,144	618	Nil	388	419	873	229	1,223	1,873	61	55	

Hospital at Bangalore in that year with the objectives of advising the couples for spacing and preventing unwanted births. But the programme was launched on a massive scale only during the Second Five Year Plan. The designation of the District Health Officer was changed as the District Health and Family Planning Officer in view of the duties and responsibilities entrusted to him of the programme. A district level Family Planning Bureau was started in 1964 to programme, guide and chalk out Family Planning activities in the district. The nomenclature of Family Planning was changed to Family Welfare in 1978. The approach was clinical in the beginning which was changed to extension in 1964 and then to target oriented and finally into target oriented and time bound. All medical institutions in the district, both Goverment and private are engaged in the successful implementation of the programme. Associations like the Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs are also involved in the programme. Many incentives, both in cash and kind have been made available to the acceptors of Family Welfare programme. The All-India Hospital post-partum programme, started in 1969, is a hospital based maternity centred approach to family welfare, the primary objective being the improvement of the health of the mothers and children through MCH and FW Programmes. The programme includes antenatal, neonatal and post-natal services, Immunisation services and prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and blindnes. The post-partum centres in the district are the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital, the Vani Vilas Hospital, the K.C. General Hospital, HSIS Gosha Hospital and the ESI Hospital, Rajajinagar. There are 36 Family Welfare Centres in Bangalore City and most of them are attached to the Maternity hospitals maintained by the Bangalore City Corporation. In 1989-90, the district stood first in the performance of F.W. programme in the State. The following table shows the achievements and the percentage of achievement of the Family Welfare Programme in the district for the years 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, and 1988-89. The percentage of achievements are given in brackets.

Year	Sterilizations	IUD	C.C. Users	Oral Pill Users
1985-86	27,379 (103.0)	17,498 (139.0)	5,669 (36.0)	1,869 (37.7)
1986-87	39,280 (119.4)	24,752 (146.2)	9,775 (74.3)	1,428 (24.1)
1987-88	36,247 (110.1)	25,599 (137.5)	14,181 (68.5)	5,416 (91.3)
1988-89	35,912 (117.5)	27,365 (138.6)	19,040 (92.0)	6,194 (101.4)

The following table shows the achievements of Family Welfare Programme in the Bangalore City Corporation Maternity Homes and Family Welfare Centres for the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988- 89.

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Sterlizations	10,595	12,383	9,935
I.U.D.	5,691	6,943	7,242
M.T.P.	2,705	4,270	4,754

There are 36 Urban Family Welfare Centres run by the Bangalore City Corporation in Bangalore City.

Family Welfare Action Committees: There are Family Welfare Action Committees at the taluk level, sub-division level and the district level which are chaired by the respective Tahsildars, Assistant Commissioners and the Deputy Commissioners respectively. There is also a Committee for Financial Assistance to Acceptors of Family Welfare Programme which considers the application for legal aid in cases of fatality occurring during the Family Welfare Camps. The maximum amount of compensation of Rs. 5,000 has been enhanced to Rs. 10,000 from third of June 1985. During 1988-89 there were two deaths and the compensation paid was Rs. 20,000 as against four deaths and Rs. 40,000 compensation during 1987-88 in the district. In 1989-90 upto the end of January 1990, four deaths were reported and the compensation was yet to be settled.

Family Welfare Bureau: The Family Welfare Bureau attached to the Health and Family Welfare Office consists of both medical and paramedical staff. It has the Education unit, the Sterilization unit and the Evaluation unit. The Medical Officer of Health now upgraded and designated as the Headquarters Assistant to the District Health and Family Welfare Officer is the head of this section. The Education Unit consists of one District Health Education Officer at the head office and Block Health Educators at the level of Primary Health Centres. The activities of the unit consists of planning, implementation and evaluation of health activities, organisation of Family Welfare leaders' camps, folk media programmes like *Harikatha, lavani* songs, etc., exhibitions, supply of educational materials, debates and advertisements etc. The Sterilization unit consists of one staff nurse and an O.T. attender. The unit assists in conducting mini and mass sterilization camps. There is one senior statistical assistant in the Evaluation Unit, who compiles the statistics and also conducts sample tests.

During 1988-89, the education unit of the Bureau conducted 15 folk-media activities, organised 65 Leaders Training Camps, 2 post-graduate students debates on Family Welfare, 63 lectures on population education to women and 624 film strip shows. Under health education during 1987-88, the health wing of the Bangalore City Corporation had arranged 339 film shows, 1,700 group discussions, four exhibitions, three T.V. programmes, four A.I.R. programmes and seven leadership training programmes.

The following is the list of Nursing Homes and hospitals in Bangalore City in the Corporation area recognised by the Department of Health and Family Welfare for the purposes of family welfare activities: The Desai Nursing Home, Kumarakrupa Road; Gunasheela Surgical and Maternity Home, Basavanagudi; Rajakrupa Nursing Home, Chamarajapet; Sevakshetra Hospital, Banashankari II Stage; Sri Krishna Sevashrama Charitable Hospital, Vth Block, Jayanagar; Bangalore Baptist Hospital; Dr. Sita Bhatija's Nursing Home, Langford Gardens; Deepak Nursing Home, Malleshwaram; Lakshmi Nursing Home, Sheshadripuram; Arathi Nursing Home, Jayanagar; Kumud Nursing Home; Jayanagar; Sushrutha Nursing Home, Kanakapura Road; Manjunatha Nursing and Maternity Home, Malleshwaram; Shilpa Nursing Home, Jayanagar; Sushruta Maternity and Nursing Home, Malleshwaram; Adarsha Nursing Home and Lab. Banashankari I stage; North Side Hospital, Opp: Malleshwaram Railway Station; Ramamani Nursing and Maternity Home, West of Chord Road; Rajalakshmi Polyclinic & Nursing Home, Jayanagar; Palace Nursing Home, Kumara Park West; Sri Sai Clinic and Maternity Home, Rajajinagar; Gurukrupa Nursing Home, West of Chord Road; Leela Nursing Home, Malleshwaram; Republic Nursing Home, Langford Gardens; Deepak Nursing Home, Kanakapura Main Road, Jayanagar; Deepti Nursing Home, Lakkasandra; Geetha Nursing Home, Basavanagudi; B.M.S. Nursing Home, Basavanagudi; Dr. Sattur Shushrushalaya Nursing Home, West of Chord Road; Rashmi Nursing Home, West of Chord Road; Agadi Nursing Home, Wilson Gardens; Anugraha Vittal Nursing Home, Basavanagudi; Varalakshmi Nursing Home, Rajajinagar; Surgical Nursing Home, Double Road; Amarajyothi Nursing Home, Indiranagar; Syamala Nursing Home, Domlur Layout; Santosh Nursing Home, Madras Bank Road; Cambridge Nursing Home, Ulsoor; Ramakrishna Nursing Home, Jayanagar; Kasturba Medical Centre for Women and Children; Shastry Memorial Hospital, Vijayanagar; Maruti Nursing Home, Sheshadripuram; Sri Rama Nursing Home, Cubbonpet; Gururaja Nursing Home, Banashakari III Stage; Bindu Nursing Home, Gandhinagar; Srinivasa Nursing and Maternity Home, Vijayanagar; Parkview Nursing Home, Vijayanagar (Hosahalli); Saraswathi Clinic and Maternity Home, Bull Temple Road; Chamundi Maternity and Nursing Home, Vijayanagar; Karthik Nursing Home, Wilson Gardens; Chinmaya Mission Hospital, Indiranagar; Sharada Kripa Nursing Home, Kumara Park West; Shanti Surgical Nursing Home, Jayanagar; Jubilee Nursing Home, Chamarajapet; Subbamma Maternity Home, Domlur Layout; Family Nursing Home, Rajajinagar; Sree Maternity Home, Rajajinagar; Supriya Nursing Home, Magadi Road; Rasheeda Nursing Home, Kalasipalyam; Maiya Nursing Home, Jayanagar; Kamala Nursing Home, Hanumathanagar; Ratnam Nursing Home, Jayanagar; Sekhar Nursing Home and Orthopaedic Centre, N.R. Colony; Asra Nursing Home, Kalasipalyam; Sri Jayalakshmi Nursing Home, Yelahanka; Ideal Nursing Home, Nandidurg Road; J.B.S. Nursing Home, Jayanagar; Seventh Day Adventist Hospi-

tal, Mosque Road; Pandus Hospital, B.P. Wadia Road; Vishwa Bharathi Nursing Home, Hanumanthanagar; Mekhri Nursing Home, Lalbagh Road; Kalasa Nursing Home, Chamarajpet; Indira Nursing Home, Banashankari II Stage; Sandhya Nursing Home, West of Chord Road; Kaveri Nursing Home Cubbonpet; Chandra Nursing Home, Basavanagudi; Soubhagya Nursing Home, Mysore Road; Venkateshwara Nursing Home, V.V. Puram; Magdum Hospital, Airport Road, HAL; Jayashree Nursing Home, Sampangiramanagar; Srikrishna Nursing Home, Wilson Gardens; Vijayanagar Nursing Home, Magadi Chord Road; Pragathi Nursing Home, West of Chord Road; Saraswathi Hospital, Banashankari II Stage; Kadnur Nursing Home, Basavanagudi; Raghavendra Nursing Home, Banashankari I Stage; Raghavendra Nursing Home, Mahalakshmi Layout; Model Nursing Home, Malleshwaram; Satyanarayana Surgical and Maternity Home, Sheshadripuram; Ashoka Nursing Home, Ulsoor; Venkateshwara Clinic & Lab Mariyappanapalya; Asha Nursing Home M.L. Layout; Vinayaka Nursing Home, H.A.L. II Stage; Bharathi Nursing Home, Basavanagudi; Gayathri Nursing Home, Jayanagar; Shanbhag Nursing Home, Basaveshwaranagar; Asha Prem Khathija's Nursing Home, Vithal Mallya Road; Chaya Nursing Home, Malleswaram; Vijaya Nursing Home, Indiranagar; Maithri Nursing Home, K.R. Puram; Sumathi Nursing Home, Mathikere; Sushrutha Nursing Home, Yelahanka; Ramakrishna Nursing Home, Vyalikaval; Lalbagh Nursing and Maternity home, Jayanagar; and Aswini Surgical Nursing Home, Jayanagar (Total 105).

Family Planning Association of India (FPAI): The Bangalore branch of the FPAI was started in 1955, being the first branch in the State. In 1976, the branch undertook a study on the participation of voluntary organisations at the primary health centre level at Malur in implementing the Family Welfare Programme at the request of the Population Centre, Bangalore. The activities of the branch are of two folds, the educational and the service. Under educational unit programmes like population education, family planning education, sex education, counselling, research, training, women's development, etc., are included and under service unit are included a Family Planning Centre with 20 beds ward and six urban Family Planning Centres at Kodandaramapuram, Wilson Gardens, Banashankari, Sreeramapuram, Subramanyanagar and Palace Guttahalli. Each centre covers a population of 50,000 and is maintained by one Lady Medical Officer assisted by one lady health visitor and five other staff. Under education unit there are formal and non-formal sectors. In the formal sector students of high schools, colleges and training institutions are involved in discussion, lectures, film shows and other activities and in the non-formal sector the youths and others are involved in the programme.

During 1988, in the formal sector 196 talks and discussion were arranged involving 7,680 students and trainees, 46 film shows were arranged to benefit 2,800 students and in non-formal sector 131 talks and discussions benefited 5,270 persons and 860 attended 18 film shows and 990 persons attended 19 seminars and programmes arranged by other agencies. Under Family Life Education Programme seminars were arranged for Nursing school students and general medical practitioners. During 1988, two seminars, three training programmes, one baby show and one Health check-up camp had been organised. Some of the old Mahila Mandals were reactivised and a series of educational and developmental programmes for various Mahila Mandals were organised under Women's Development Project. During 1988, two seminars were organised which were attended by 125 women, and 24 women attended a training of Motivators, 32 cultural programmes benefited 1,545 women, two guest lectures were organised, 15 Skill Development Training Classes were attended by 300 women; six income generating activities were organised which benefited 180 women and 125 women were benefited by other educational programmes. The branch started Women's Skill Development Centres in 1986, under which training was imparted to 447 women trainess in different skills.

In the Urban Family Welfare Centres during 1988, 8,019 persons were motivated for adoption of Family Planning methods, and medical check-up was done for 12,063 women and 39,503 children. In these centres 4,113 (28% of the target) were sterilized, IUD placements were made for 3,261 (118%) women, condoms and oral pills were distributed to 4,228 (146.1%) and 2,159 (260%) women respectively. Under MCH programme, 694 doses of DPT and Oral polio, 741 doses of D&T, 842 doses of TT, 748 doses of BCG and 661 doses of anti-measles vaccine were administered during February 1990. In the Sterilization Unit during 1988, 43 vasectomy, 901 tubectomy, 427 MTP with Tubectomy operations were performed 321 MTP were carried out and 302 IUD placements made.

Maternal and Child Health Programme (MCH)

The Maternal and Child Health Programme (MCH) is one of the earliest schemes introduced in the State. The Medical Department started the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health in 1934. The MCH Programme includes the nutrition programme, the immunisation programme against tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertusis, tetanus, distribution of Iron and Folic Acid tablets etc., and also training of mid-wives. Keeping in view of the importance of MCH programme, a post of the District Immunisation Officer has been created who works under the District Health and Family Welfare Officer and is involved in the effective implementation of administration of vaccines of anti-epidemic diseases like diphtheria, pertusis, tetanus, T.B. etc. The following table shows the achievements and the percentage of achievements of the administration of vaccines in the district under the MCH programme for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 1987-88, and 1988-89.

Particulars	Years			
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
DPT	79,694 (112.2)	86,665 (126.5)	96,266 (114.8)	84,716 (102.1)
D&T	67,021 (154.6)	61,727 (133.6)	79,706 (130.4)	73,975 (105.7)
TT for Mothers.	68,790 (106.8)	67,559 (98.6)	83,838 (95.9)	86,380 (98.8)
TT for children	NA	NA	NA	31,756 (72.2)
Oral Polio		-	94,492 (113.8)	84,717 (102.1)
BCG	63,505 (74.5)	66,318 (96.8)	68,798 (82.9)	68,798 (82.9)
Iron and Folic Acid Tablets for mothers.	79,997 (112.7)	96,112 (101.8)	1,19,316 (105.7)	1,06,415 (91.6)
Iron and Folic Acid Tablets for children	75,406 (106.2)	79,930 (84.6)	97,150 (81.0)	92,222 (44.1)
Anti-measles	-	-	18,593 (74.4)	43,099 (51.9)

Source: Status Reports, Department of Health and Family Welfare

The figures in brackets indicate the percentages of achievements.

During 1988-89 a total of 150 *dais* were trained as against 136 during 1987-88 and 17,945 deliveries were conducted both institutional and others as against 17,472 in 1987-88 in the district.

The table below shows the achievements made under Immunisation Programme in the Corporation area by the Medical Institutions run by Government, Bangalore City Corporation and Private agencies during the year 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89

Particulars	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
DPT	77,320	79,637	66,585
D&T	59,171	66,264	54,171
TT	59,622	74,582	59,462
Oral Polio	77,325	79,637	66,565
BCG	56,669	23,528	47,430
Anti Rabis	48,930	41,200	42,100
Anti-Measles	-	11,612	26,331

Source: Annual Reports of Bangalore City Corporation

I.C.D.S

The Integranted Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) was launched on 2nd October, 1975 in the country. It is a multi- sectoral programme and involves several departments and the beneficiaries are children below six years, pregnant and lactating women and women in the age group 15 to 44 years. The infrastructure of ICDS is an additional facility which can be profitably used to supplement the health, nutrition and family welfare activities. Its objectives are to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age agroup of 0-6 years to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child and to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity and malnutrition. A package of services is rendered in the Anganawadies in villages through Anganavadi workers. The medical officers of the concerned Health Centres and Units visit these Anganawadies to examine the children and mothers and prescribe treatment to the needy on the spot for minor ailments or refer the cases to higher institutions for further treatment. They are also advised supplementary diet for malnutrition. The children and mothers are also administered preventive toxoids like BCG, DPT, Oral Polio etc. There are four Integrated Child Development Projects in the district, two projects, one Central sector and the other the State sector in Bangalore City and the third in Anekal taluk. The fourth project is yet to be started in Yelahanka. There are two District Advisors, one for the Bangalore City projects and the other for the Anekal project and the District Health and Family Welfare officer is the Chief Advisor. There are 37 Medical Officers of Health, 31 Lady Health Visitors and 98 auxiliary Nurse Midwives involved in these projects, in the district. There are 137 Anganawadis in the Bangalore Urban Project under Central sector and 100 Anganawadis each in the Bangalore Project under State sector and the Anekal Project. The following table shows the achievements in these projects under immunisation programme for the years 1988-89 and 1989-90 upto the end of December 1989. The percentages of achievements are given in the brackets.

Particulars	1988-89				1989 upto the end of Dec.89.			
	Bangalore City		Anekal	Total	Bangalore City		Anekal Project	Total
	Central sector	State sector			Central sector	State sector		
BCG	5,577	5,649	10,913	22,139 (86.01%)	1,027 (78.1)	1,158 (49)	3,684 (76)	5,269
DPT	6,557	7,388	9,902	23,847 (94.30%)	2,290 (98)	1,522 (65)	3,517 (73)	7,329
Oral Polio	6,557	7,388	9,926	23,871 (94.31%)	2,290 (98.1)	1,522 (65)	3,517 (73)	7,329
TT for Mothers	3,124	5,573	8,936	17,633 (62.5%)	1,297 (51)	1,528 (65)	3,051 (63)	5,876
Anti-Measles	5,125	4,992	7,637	17,754 (72.9%)	1,615 (69.1)	1,388 (50)	2,457 (57)	5,460

Drugs Control

The Department of Drugs Control is administered in the district by the Assistant Drugs Controller for Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar districts, assisted by six Drug Inspectors in the district. The Acts, Rules and Regulations administered by the Department in the district are the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder; the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1979; The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder; the Pharmacy Act, 1948 and Education Regulations thereunder; the Import Trade Regulations for the Grant of Essentiality Certificate to the Pharmaceutical Industries; the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930; in so far as distribution of Narcotic Drugs *viz.*, codeine, morphine, pethadine and medical opium; the Poisons Act, 1919 and Karnataka Poisons Rules 1966; Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act, 1955; and the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. During 1989, there were 1,040 Chemists and Druggists in the district 14, in Anekal and 1,026 in Bangalore City. The total number of registered licenced establishments in the district in 1989 was 2,228. (23 in Anekal tq. and 2,205 in Bangalore City). During 1988-89, in the Drugs Testing Labaratory 324 samples from the district were analysed of which 282 samples were found to be of standard quality. As on first of January 1990, there were 809 licenced drug manufacturers in Bangalore district and 55 loan licences in the district. The following were the names of registered blood banks in Bangalore City; Bangalore Lions Service Trust, Madhavanagar; Bangalore Medical Service Trust, Cunningham Road; Dr. B. Shivaji Rao's Blood Bank, Shanthinagar; Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Hosur Road; Mediquest Diagnostic Centres and Blood Bank, K.H. Road; Shiva Blood Bank and Clinical Lab., Malleshwaram; Vaexoid Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd. Blood Bank Transfusion Services, Sheshadri Road; Dr. V.N. Krishna Murthy's Clinical Laboratory, Jayanagar; There are four licenced drugs repacking units and two licenced approved laboratories in Bangalore and the laboratories are the Sriram Institute for Industrial Research and Sanford Pharma Tech. Pvt. Ltd.

The Bangalore District Branch of the Indian Medical Association is very active in the district which organises medical check-up camps in the rural areas, distributes drugs freely to the needy poorer class.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Other Social Services include various welfare measures taken up to improve the social and economic conditions of the weaker sections of the society like the labour class, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, women and children, the disabled etc., which is one of the major activities of the welfare state. An effort is made in this chapter to deal with various such activities taken up both by the State agencies and by the voluntary (private) organisations.

LABOUR WELFARE

The Labour Department was set up in 1935 in the then Mysore State which included the present Bangalore district also and prior to this, labour and allied matters were dealt with by the Industries and Revenue departments. Now the labour welfare activities in the district coming under the purview of the Department of Labour are regulated and managed under two regions, namely Region I and Region II headed by the Deputy Labour Commissioner for each region with the assistance of Assistant Labour Commissioners at the divisional level, namely Division I and II; labour officers at the sub-division level consisting of four sub-divisions; Senior Labour Inspector in the City Corporation area and Labour Inspectors at the taluk level. The following Central and State Labour Acts and Rules thereunder are enforced by the Department in the district. The Workmen's Compensation Act 1923; the Trade Unions Act 1926; the Payment of Wages Act 1936; the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946; the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; the Minimum Wages Act 1948; The Factories Act, 1948; the Working Jounalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1961; The Motor Transport Workers Act 1961; the Maternity Benefit Act 1961; the Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1961; the Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act 1963; the Payment

of Bonus Act 1965; the Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act 1965; the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act 1966; the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970; the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972; the Equal Remuneration Act 1976; the Sales Promotion Employees (Condition of Service) Act 1976; the Inter- State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1979 and the Cine Workers and Cinema Theatre workers (Regulation of Employment) Act 1981.

During the calendar year 1989, till September there were two strikes affecting 195 persons and the number of mandays lost was 3,230 as against eight strikes affecting 1,100 persons and the number of mandays lost was 49,904 during the calender year 1988. There were six lock-outs during the calendar year 1989 till the month of September affecting 8,030 workers and the number of mandays lost was 49,800 as against 14 lock-outs affecting 11,925 workers and the number of mandays lost was 89,92,196 during the calendar year 1988.

The number of shops and commercial establishments registered during 1988-89 was 3,150 and the amount realised from the registration and renewal of shops and commercial establishments during the year was Rs. 1,13,249 as against 6,002 during 1987-88 and 4,073 during 1986-87 and the amount realised during these two years was Rs. 1,37,115 and Rs. 1,17,989 respectively. During 1988-89, there were 43,240 registered shops and establishments in the district as against 38,039 during 1987-88 and 33,307 during 1986-87 and the total number of employees covered under this during these three years was 77,104, 71,720 and 66,401 respectively.

The Minimum Wages Act 1948 promotes social security among the workers of the unorganised sectors and during the calendar year 1988 there were 38,221 industries and sectors in the district covered under this Act and the total number of workers employed was 99,510.

During the year 1988-89 there were 67 fatal accidents and 52 non- fatal accidents and the total amount of compensation paid as per the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 was Rs. 16.11 lakhs as against 43 fatal and 25 non-fatal accidents during 1987-88 and 76 fatal and 61 non-fatal accidents during 1986-87 for which the total amount of compensation paid was Rs. 17.06 lakhs and Rs. 10.66 lakhs respectively.

Labour Welfare Board: In order to implement various labour welfare schemes as per Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965, the Karnataka Labour Welfare Board is functioning in Bangalore. The Labour Welfare Fund is collected with the an annual contribution of Re. 1 from the employees, Rs. 2 per employee from the employer and Re. 1 per employee from the government. A Labour Welfare Centre is functioning in Bangalore to provide various recreational facilities. It also offers scholarship to the children of workers working in unorganised sectors and under this scheme 133 were benefited during 1988-89 for which the amount spent was Rs. 87,400.

Trade Union Movement

The Trade Unions Act that was passed in 1926 at the Centre was not extended to the then Mysore State till 1941 which included the present Bangalore district also. As a result, till then the trade unions had to register themselves as charitable institutions. Efforts were made by leaders like K.T. Bhashyam and P.M. Ramasharma to organise the Binny Mill workers and also other labourers in the early 1920s. They registered an association of the Binny Mill workers in 1926. The Binny Mill firing of 1926 in which four persons were killed, resulted in the Congress conducting an enquiry by appointing a private commission headed by C.V. Narasimha Murthy. This helped in strengthening the morale of the workers. The Raja and Minerva Mill workers were also organised by the Congress leaders. The Bangalore Textile Trade Union was founded in 1929 and by 1938 it had acquired strength to the extent of compelling the State Government to intervene on behalf of the management. Several strikes followed in the 1930's over issues relating to the payment of labour wages, dismissals and the sanction of holidays and these encompassed no longer just the textile mills, but the printing presses, the pottery units and the cigarette factory in the Cantonement. In 1931 the workers of the Binny Mills went on strike after the management had expressed their inability to pay the bonus and 4,300 workers participated in the strike. Marxist and Communists forming a front organisation called Jana Jagriti Sangha in 1937 (Mass Awakeners Union) started working in the trade union field. They worked in co-operation with Congress. N.D. Shankar, A.S. Rama Rao, C.B. Monniah and K.S. Kumaran were some of the leaders of this group. The management of the Binny Mills took up some exemplary welfare programmes for its workers. Apart from providing health programmes and canteen facilities it began an ambitious housing scheme in Binnypet. The Deena Seva Sangha concentrated in getting workers to transform their personal habits, with a great deal of emphasis on their efforts to encourage bathing and Bhasyam in his public lectures very often stressed the labourers to keep themselves away from drinking and cultivate clean and healthy habits. During 1935, there were strikes in Minerva Mill and Raja Mill and nine employees were dismissed. When there was a strike by the workers of the T.R. Mills during 1939, N.D. Shankar delivered a number of speeches and criticised the attitude of the management and the injustice done to the workers and made the workers of the other mills to contribute their one-day wages to help the striking workmen. In 1941, there was a strike in Binny Mills over the payment bonus to ten workers who had been on probation. Bhashyam used his moral pressure asking the other employees not to accept bonus. His arrest in 1941 was immediately followed by a strike in all the mills. This finally resulted in the Trade Unions Act being accepted in Mysore State in 1941. The war-time needs of production forced the State Government to climb down over the issue after the strike. During the Quit India Movement of 1942, the workers in all major factories demonstrated their unity and sympathy to the national cause by striking work for many days. Trade unionism was started on a big scale in all industries including engineering industry. Even the Hindustan Aircraft

Employees Union was founded in 1946; and till then the labour movement in the district was more or less confined to the textile industry. Outside leadership was reported to have been inducted into the engineering workers' unions only when the internal leadership was persecuted by the management and when the employees realised that they could no longer get on with the management. The responsible government headed by K.C. Reddy had Bhashyam as the Labour Minister and scores of labour laws were passed between 1947 and 1952. An employee of the H.A.L. who organised a labour union was victimised and dismissed in 1951. The Central Government did not like trade union activities in this defence establishement. But the union was revived by outside leadership in 1954 and gradually the trade unions in the egineering units also admitted outside leadership. Around 1950, some of the labour leaders of Bangalore felt to have a central organisation of the labourers and founded the United Front of Trade Unions wherein it had the membership of various unions.

The number of trade unions in the district is increasing every year and most of the unions are affiliated to the following central organisations, namely Indian National Trade Union Congress, All India Trade Union Congress, Central Indian Trade Union, Bharateeya Mazdoor Sangh and Hind Mazdoor Sabha. Some of the early trade unions which had registration earlier to 1956 were: Mysore State Dress Manufactures Employees Union (2-8-1940, Textiles, 525); Government Porcelain Factory Employees Association, (12-9-41-1,300); I.T.L. Employees Association (12-12-41, Pharmaceutical, 152); The Mysore Mills Labour Association (12.12.41, Textile, 825); Minerva Mills Labour Assoiciation (12.12.41, Textile, 825); E.M.E. Workshop Workers Union (20-2-1948-Engineering, 1,235); Coffee Board Employees Association (3-10-50, wholesale coffee, 637); Indian Telephone Industries Employees Union (4-10-50; Engineering, 15,000); Sree Suryodaya Mills Workers Union (24-4-52; Textiles; 146); Indian Oxygen Employees Union (20-3-53;-,84); Bangalore District Engineering Workers Union (25-5-53; Engineering, 560); Bangalore- Defence Conservancy Staff Union (18-6-53, Sanitary Service, 210); Bangalore Reshme Mazdoor Sangha (3-12-53; Silk-loom, 210); The Civilian Employees Association (28-6-54, construction, 87); H.M.T. Employees Association, (25-8-55, Machine Tools, 298); Karnataka Union of Working Journalists (3.3.56,-,341); MICO Employees Association (26-5-56, Engineering, 5,620); B.E.L. Employees Union (17-6-56, Electronics, 8,543); Insurance Corporation Employees Union, Bangalore Division (19-11-56, Insurance, 1,128) and Indian Bank Employees Union (19-11-56, Banking, 125) all in Bangalore. By the end of the year 1986 there were 1,125 trade unions in the district and the number of unions registered during that year was 65 and during 1987, 78 trade unions were registered four were amalgamated, one was dissolved, and two names of the unions were changed and by the end of 1987 there were 1,198 unions and the following were the existing unions having a membership of 500 and above. The date of registration, the nature of the industry and the number of members are given in the brackets and wherever such informations are not available, it is given as N.A.

Punjab National Bank (Karnataka) Employees Union (10-5-57, Bank, 750); Mysore Government Press Employees Association (16-1-58, Printing & Publishing, 1,414); Air Force Employees Union (11-1- 59, Defence Service, 540) H.M.T. Karmika Sangha (9-6-59, Machine Tools, 2,529); Guest Keen Williams Shankey Division Employees Association (2-10-60, Metal products, 960); State Bank of Mysore Employees Union (3-1-61, Bank, 3,495); Mysore State Electricity Board Employees Union (18-7-64, Electricity, 25,490); Syndicate Bank Staff Association (13-10-64, Banking, 2,024); The Vysya Bank Employees Union (20-11-64, Bank 825); REMCO Ltd., Employees Association (4-6-64, Engineering, (19-3-65, General, 1,790); Mysore Textile Workers Federation (24-4-1965, Federation Union, 825); International Instruments Employees Union (29-7-65, Engng, 795); Binny Mills Labour Association (13-4-66, Textile, 4,036); Bangalore District Corporation and Local Boards Employees Union (6-10-66, Local Bodies, 846); N.G.E.F. Workers Union (25-11-66, Engng., 2,942); Vijaya Bank Employees Association (27-9-67., Banking, 4,203); Agarbathi Workers Union (22-6-67, 965); Hindustan Machine Tools Officers Association (27-6-68, Machine Tools., 686); H.M.T. Mazdoor Sangha (10-9-68, Machine Tools, 560); The Southern Region Military Employees Service Employees Union (1-12-69, Engng, 3,632); Mysore Tobacco Company Limited Labour Association (12-8-70, Tobacco, 568); Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board Employees Association (26-12-70, Water Supply, 1,156); Cinema Workers Union (12-2-71, Motion Film Projects, 1,721); Simpson and Group Companies Workers and Staff Union (17-11-71, Retail trade, 625); Textile Labour Association (10-5-71, Textiles, 1,060); Engineering and General workers Union (29-4-72, NA, 2,046); Mysore State Electricity Board, Diploma Engineers Association (13-1-72, Electricity Supply, 1,165); L.I.C. Employees Union (13.11.72, Insurance, 755); N.G.E.F. Employees Association (9-10-72, Engng., 1610), H.M.T. Watch Factory Employees (27.10.73, NA, 2,096); Bangalore Newspaper Employees Union (11-12-73, NA, 503); Bangalore District Textile Labour Union (15-1074, NA, 719); Central Bank of India Employees Union (9-3-76, Banking, 593) LRDE Workers Union (10-11-76, Electronics Research Service, 711); Bharath Electronics Workers Unity Forum (1-7-77, Electronics, 9,815); I.T.C. Workers Union (6-4-77, NA, 1,928); Akhila Karnataka Cine Chitramandiragala Karmikara Sangha (14-2-77, NA, 1,165); Bharath Electronics Employees Association (6-3-1978, NA, 600); Khoday Group of Industries Employees Union (21-10-80, Wines, 500); The Khoday & R.C.A. and other Industries Employees Association (27-11-81, General, 1,069); Karnataka Milk Producing Co-operative Society (3-9-82, NA, 900); I.T.I. Mazdoor Sangha (2-3-82, Telephone, 1,000); I.T.I. Workers Association (20-4-82, Telephone, 1,500); Hindustan Aeronautics Employees Union (20-4-82, Aeronautics, 1,500); Federation of Canara Bank Employees Congress (27-7-82, Banking, 1,450); C.I.L. Civilian Employees Union (27.3.85, Defence Service, 581); The Mysore Electrical,

Mechanical and General Engineering Employees Trade Union (23-12-85, Engng-999); Karnataka Sugar Works Federation (3-1-87, Sugar, 750); Karnataka Rajya Lokopayogi Mattu Neeravari Kelasagarara Federation (17-6-87, Lokopayogi, 750) B.E.L. Mazdoor Sangh (NA, Engineering, 2,008), Guest Keen William Precision Pressing Division (NA, NA, 960), K.SR.T.C. Staff Workers Federation (NA, Transport, 7,084); The Mysore Sales International Employees Union (NA, NA, 1,138); K.S.R.T.C. Employees Union (NA, Transport, 1,335); K.S.R.T.C. Regional Workers Union, (NA, Transport, 520); Hindustan Aeronautics Employees Association (NA, Engng; 12,921); Government Electric Factory, Labour Union (NA, Engng, 540); Alembic Glass and General Workers Union, (NA, Glass, 627).

(List supplied by the Commissioner of Labour; unions whose membership strength is not mentioned in the list are also not included here).

E.S.I. Scheme

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was introduced in the country in 1952 as per the ESI Act, 1948 and rules and regulations framed thereunder and the scheme was introduced for Bangalore City on 7-7-1958 and was extended to Bangalore suburbs during November 1958. Subsequently it was extended to Kadugondanahalli and White Field during 1971, Kengeri, Sarakki and Dyavasandra during 1975; Kumbalagodu during 1976; Hoodi during 1977; Tumkur Road, Bommasandra and Byatarayanapura during 1986. The scheme provides protection against loss of wages due to inability to work on account of sickness, confinement, disablement, dependant and funeral benefit in case of death due to employment/injury and it also provides medical facilities to the insured persons and their family members. The scheme covers non-seasonal factories where power is used employing 10-19 persons or more. Under the New Sectors of Establishment, Employees 20, or more in Hotels, Restaurants and Cinema Houses, Commercial Establishments, Road Transport Organisations, Newspaper Establishments have been brought under the ESI scheme and the scheme is applicable to employees where monthly wages do not exceed Rs. 1,600. During 1989 there were fourteen local offices in the district located at Binnypet, Dooravaninagar, HAL Township, Jalahalli, Majestic, Malleswaram, Mysore Road, Rajajinagar, Seshadripuram, Rajajinagar II, Shivajinagar, Sirsi Circle, Sriramapuram, Wilson Gardens, (Hombe Gowdanagara) and Yeshwanthpur, all in Bangalore; two E.S.I. Hospitals, one at Rajajinagar and another at Indiranagar; 41 ESI dispensaries in Bangalore, three part-time Dispensaries situated at Varthur in Bangalore South taluk and Jigani in Anekal taluk and one ESI Dispensary at Yelahanka in Bangalore North taluk, two Ayurvedic dispensaries situtated at ESI Hospital, Rajajinagar and ESI Hospital, Indiranagar and five Employeres facility dispensary located at B.E.L., H.A.L. H.M.T. Ltd., I.T.I. Ltd. and Jindal in Bangalore. The details of number of payments and amount paid to beneficiaries under various schemes during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given below:

Sl. No.	Nature of benefit	1987-88 No. of payments	1987-88 Amount spent in lakhs Rs.	1988-89 No. of payments	1988-89 Amount spent in lakhs Rs.
1..	Sickness benefit	1,02,673	94.07	76,510	72.16
2.	Extended sickness benefit	1,284	4.26	1,259	4.76
3.	Temporary disablement benefit.	10,176	102.67	9,330	19.10
4.	Permanent disablement benefit.	13,501	20.46	14,610	24.46
5.	Commutation of permanent disablement benefit.	359	25.66	332	18.31
6.	Dependant's benefit	7,247	14.44	7,276	13.62
7.	Maternity benefit	4,985	25.01	5,159	43.44
8.	Funeral benefit	247	1.12	271	1.31
9.	Miscellaneous	777	0.38	1,719	0.55

The Department of Factories and Boilers headed by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers was created by the Government of Karnataka in 1977 with the main objectives of assuring industrial safety and occupational health and earlier to this, it was attached to the Department of Labour. Under the departmental head Inspector of Factories are working at the divisional level and Bangalore district is covered under six divisions, namely Divisions I, II, III, IV, V and VI (Divisions III and V have jurisdiction over Bangalore City area only) and the following Acts ad Rules thereunder are enforced by the Department in the District. Indian Boilers Act, 1923; Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (Central Act IV of 1936); Factories Act, 1948 (Central Act 63 of 1948); Indian Boiler Regulations 1950; Karnataka Economisers Rules 1959; Karnataka Boiler Operation Engineers Rules 1959; Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Central Act 53 of 1961); Karnataka Boiler Attendants Rules 1962; Karnataka Payment of Wages Rules 1963; Karnataka Maternity Benefit Rules 1966; Karnataka Factories Rules 1969; and Karnataka Boilers Rules 1982. The total number of registered factories in the district was 4,644 during 1988-89 as against 4,480 during 1987-88 and 4,372 during 1986-87 and the total number of employees in these factories during these three years was 3,62,809, 3,52,249 and 3,41,647 respectively and the estimated number of women employees during these three years was 50,700, 47,500 and 44,400 respectively. The total number of fatal accidents was nine during 1988-89 as against eight during 1987-88 and eighteen during 1986-87 and the rate per thousand workers during these three years was 0.025, 0.023 and 0.053 respectively.

In Bangalore district a Senior Inspector of Boilers and an Inspector of Boilers are in charge of the inspection and examination of boilers and steam pipe lines, detection of unregistered and uncertified factory boilers and conducting enquiries of accidents caused by boilers and steam pipe lines. The number of certified boilers

in the district was 418 during 1988-89 as against 405 during 1987-88 and 391 during 1986-87 and the number of economisers during each of these three years was eight.

The Karnataka State Safety Institute is functioning in the department since 1984 and it conducts regular training classes to workers, middle management and top management on the issues relating to provisions of the Factories Act, improvement of working conditions and other related matters.

For the effective implementation of the safety precautions in the factories, especially in factories dealing with hazardous chemicals, an Industrial Hygiene Laboratory has been established in the department during 1986. In order to conrol major industrial accidents which would occur in factories but also to see that the managements of hazardous factories take interest in preparing and following safety policies, Central Safety Monitoring Cell has been set up in the Department during 1988.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Welfare movement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was initiated in the district even much earlier to independence by the then Government and by many social workers and institutions.

In the year 1889-90, a Government School was opened for the 'Holeyas' at Huskur and during the next year a mission school was started at Anekal. R. Goplaswamy Iyer, a Theosophist did outstanding work for the upliftment of the untouchables. He was nick-named 'Panchama' Gopalaswamy Iyer. He was nominated as the representative of the Panchamas in the Mysore Representative Assembly. He was issued a free railway pass by the Government to travel in the State, taking his bicycle too with him in view of his campaign for the cause. The Arya Samaj which started its activities in Bangalore in 1894 gradually took the form of a reformist body and among the active workers of the Samaj M. Aryamurthy and his wife H. Saraswathamma involved themselves in various social reform activities like the upliftment of the untouchables. In 1915, the then Government of Mysore passed an order to admit untouchables in all the public schools. In 1922, the Government started a Panchama Boarding Home at Bangalore to provide boarding and lodging arrangements for Panchama students and later it was named as Sri Narasimharaja Hostel after the then Yuvaraja of Mysore, Sri Narasimharaja Wodeyar. Mahathma Gandhi visited Bangalore in 1927 to collect funds for Khadi work and he also carried the message of the welfare of the untouchables. He travelled the State again in 1934 to propagate against the practice of untouchability called as Harijan tour. Earlier his fast at Pune in 1932 saw many programmes including opening of temples and wells to Harijans and programmes to propagate against the practice of untouchability. Gandhiji in 1934 visited many Harijan houses in Bangalore and appealed to the people to put an end to the practice of untouchability and to improve the conditions of the Harijans. (See Chapter II also).

He started the branch of the All India Harijana Sevak Sangha at Bangalore and former Dewan V.P. Madhav Rao was its first President.

T. Ramachandra popularly known as Brahmachari Ramachandra put forth his ceaseless effort to organise the Harijan Sevak Sangha throughout the then Mysore State and the establishment of the Deena Seva Sangha at Bangalore and the Gurukulashrama at Kengeri are some of his great achievements. The Bapuji Vidyarthi Nilaya in Magadi Road and the R. Gopalaswamy Iyer's Hostel in Srirampuram were started during the years 1930 and 1932 respectively.

An Advisory Committee for the welfare of the Depressed Classes consisting of members of the Depressed Classes and others was constituted in 1935, with the Director of Public Instruction as Chairman. It gave suggestions on all questions of policy and development in respect of Depressed Classes education in the State which covers the present Bangalore district also.

In 1936, Mahathma Gandhi came to Bangalore again and participated in the Conference of South Indian Harijan Sevakas held at the Gurukulashrama, Kengeri. K.P. Puttanna Chetty, a noted social worker took up many social reform activities like the welfare of Panchamas and women's education in Bangalore.

To promote 'brotherhood' and 'we-feeling'. The Bangalore International Fellowship was organising lectures and social functions wherein people of all status and communities were taking active participation without the discrimination of caste, creed and religion.

In order to enable the Panchama students to mix freely with the students of other castes and in continuation of the order passed by the Government in 1915 to admit untouchables in all the public schools in the State with the principle that none should be denied admission to schools run by the public funds. All the Panchama Schools were closed down by 1939 and the Depressed Class students were freely admitted to general schools meant for all.

After independence, various programmes for the education and welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Depressed Classes have been taken up by the Government and before Re-organisation of the State these programmes were implemented by the Department of Education and the Commissioner for Depressed Classes and after Re-organisation of the State, to take up these programmes in a more systematic and organised way a separate department which is now called the Department of Social Welfare has been established in the State. Accordingly these programmes are covered under three broad-headings, namely Education, Economic upliftment and Housing and other welfare measures. Besides all local bodies are expected to spend 18% of their budget every year for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Educational Facilities

According to 1981 census the percentage of literacy in the Scheduled Castes population was 47.05 among males and 29.7 among females and that of the Scheduled Tribes population it was 56.1 among males and 36.4 among females in the district under the then set up of the taluks. The percentage of literacy among the Urban and Rural Scheduled castes population was 52.44 among males and 35.89 among females in the urban areas and 29.55 among males and 9.90 among females in the rural areas and among the scheduled tribes population it was 61.19 among males and 42.57 among females in the urban areas and 36.94 among males and 14.08 among females in the rural areas of the district. (Percentage is worked out in this office). The scheme of Nursery- cum-Women welfare centres was initiated during 1958 to cultivate school-going habit among the children of the scheduled castes of the age group three to six years and subsequently this facility was extended to the children of scheduled tribes also. In these centres, women are taught various crafts like sewing, tailoring, knitting, needle work etc., and during 1988-89 there were 45 such centres, five in Anekal taluk, ten in Bangalore North taluk, 14 in Bangalore South taluk and 16 in Bangalore city in the district. Three residential schools, two in Bangalore South taluk and one in Bangalore City and one Ashram School in Anekal taluk were functioning in the district during 1988-89 to provide free primary education from I to IV standard with free board and lodging facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children. The Government has established pre-matric hostels for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children studying from V standard to X standard and it provides free boarding and lodging together with other amenities like supply of dress, text books, writing materials, etc.

During 1975, the rate of boarding charges met by the Government was Rs. 50 per month per boarder and subsequently it was enhanced from time to time and since 1983 it is Rs. 100 per month per boarder. During 1980, there were 22 pre-matric hostels, 17 for boys and five for girls in the district and during 1988-89 there were 18 boys' hostels, 4 in Anekal taluk, three each in Bangalore North and Bangalore South taluks and eight in Bangalore City and five girls' hostels, one each in Anekal, Bangalore North and Bangalore South taluks and two in Bangalore City. Besides there were twelve grant-in-aid hostels. The Government has also established post-matric hostels for the benefit of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes whose parents or guardian's income does not exceed Rs. 1000 per month and earlier it was Rs. 750 per month from all source under the scheme of Government of India scholarship which varies for boys and girls and also according to the nature of the course which was varying from Rs. 70 to Rs. 135 per month during 1974-75 and this was enhanced during 1981, ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 195 and the extra boarding and lodging charges not exceeding Rs. 150 per month per boarder including the Government of India scholarship will be met by the State Government. During 1985 there were two post-matric boys' hostels in the district both in Bangalore City and during 1989 there were four post-matric boys' hostels

and the post matric girls' hostel, all in Bangalore City. Pre-matric scholarships for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying from V to X standard and who are not residing in the hostel will be awarded by the State Government and Post-matric scholarships will be awarded by the Central Govt. The rate of pre-matric scholarship during 1969 was Rs. 50 per annum for students studying from V standard to VII standard and Rs. 75 per annum for students studying from VIII standard to X standard and during 1983 this was enhanced to Rs. 75 per month and Rs. 100 per month respectively.

The rate of post-matric scholarship under the Government of India scheme was varying from Rs. 40 per month to Rs. 90 per month during 1974-75 and this was enhanced during 1981 and accordingly it varies from Rs. 50 per month to Rs. 120 per month. Those who do not get post-matric Government of India Scholarship will be awarded scholarship by the State Government and it varies from Rs. 40 to Rs. 75 per month.

The Scheme of Merit-Scholarship for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students was introduced during the third plan period and according to the scheme students studying from Vth Standard to VIIth Standard and scoring 50 to 60 percent marks will get Rs. 50 per annum and those who score 60 percent and above and students studying from VIIIth standard to Xth Standard scoring 50 to 60 percent marks will get Rs. 75 per annum and students studying from VIIIth standard to Xth standard and score 60 percent and above will get Rs. 100 per annum.

Besides, other educational benefits like award of prize money for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students who secure first class in first attempt in various Public examinations like S.S.L.C., P.U.C. degree and professional courses, awarding gold medal to rank holders, special coaching for students studying in engineering and medical courses, pre-matric scholarships to children of those engaged in unclean occupation etc. have also been provided to promote education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children. The details of beneficiaries and the amount spent on various schemes during 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given in the following table:

Details of Beneficiaries and the amount spent on various schemes during 1987-88 and 1988-89.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1987-88		1987-88	
		No. of beneficiaries	Amount spent in lakhs.	No. of beneficiaries	Amount spent in lakhs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres.	1,823	5.70	2,210	5.78
2.	Residential (Ashram) schools	150	1.42	141	1.26
3.	Pre-matric hostels	1,260	21.86	1.272	22.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Grant-in-aid hostels	805	7.80	845	8.41
5.	Post-matric boys hostel (one)	100	1.50	100	1.50
6.	Pre-matric scholarship	39,077	50.86	48,961	39.51
7.	Post matric scholarship	9,556	88.03	8,795	82.12
8.	Merit scholarship	1,749	1.54	1,934	1.63
9.	Cash awards to SSLC students	212	1.06	222	1.11
10.	Award of prize money to college students	157	1.55	154	1.44
11.	Stipends to TCH/ITI students	137	1.16	144	1.50
12.	Extra boarding and lodging charges	15	0.25	208	1.99
13.	Educational tour	290	1.01	224	0.78
14.	Book Bank scheme for engineering and medical students	N.A.	1.10	N.A.	1.10
15.	Financial assistance to law graduates	4	0.04	9	0.09

Economic Upliftment: The Department maintains tailoring training centres to impart tailoring training for the women of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and during 1988-89 three such centres, one at Anekal taluk and two in Bangalore City were functioning in the district. The intake capacity of the training centre is normally twenty five and the period of training is twelve months during which period each trainee will get a stipend of Rs. 75 per month and those who successfully complete the training will be provided a sewing machine free of cost. During 1988-89, 50 women were benefited for which, the amount spent was Rs. 1,36,918 as against 53 during 1987-88 for which the amount spent was Rs. 1,64,273, and the number of women benefited with the supply of sewing machines during these two years was 51 with an expenditure of Rs. 46,750 and 44 with an expenditure of Rs. 26,000 respectively. Under the self-employment scheme six were benefited during 1988-89 for which the amount spent was Rs. 6,000 as against seven during 1987-88 for which the amount spent was Rs. 5,500.

Housing and other welfare schemes: The taluk-wise number of beneficiares as on 31-3-1986 under the scheme of distribution of sites and houses to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the then set up of the taluk was Anekal (5,685; 2,087); Bangalore North (14,534; 1,845) and Bangalore south (14,911; 1,516) wherein the first figure indicates the number of sites and the second figure is the number of houses distributed. In the present district, the Govt. has distributed 485 housed during 1988-89 as against 510 in 1987-88, and the number of sites distributed during these years was 245 and 51 respectively. Under the Bhagya Jyothi scheme the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes houses electrified as on 31-3-1989 was Anekal (1566 & 134); Bangalore North (1,184 & 251) and Bangalore South (690 & 242) respectively.

The scheme of offering financial assistance to the persons contracting inter-caste marriage either of the parties being a Scheduled Caste has been introduced by the Karnataka Government during 1974 as a part of Removal of Untouchability Programme and when the scheme was introduced the assistance given was Rs. 2,000 and only those whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 8,000 were eligible and during 1980 the financial assistance was enhanced to Rs. 5,000 and during 1984 the annual income limit was also raised to Rs. 12,000 and under this scheme 28 were benefited during 1988-89 for which the amount spent was Rs. 1,40,000 as against eight during 1987-88 for which the amount spent was Rs. 37,000.

Special Component Plan

The Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes introduced in the Sixth Plan was implemented in the district during 1980-81 with the main objective of enabling the Scheduled Castes people to cross the poverty line in a phased manner by taking up family oriented programmes primarily in agriculture and allied sectors, where economic activities of the Schueduled Castes people are mainly concentrated. The physical (number of beneficiaries) and financial achievement in lakhs of Rs. under this plan through various departmental activities from its inception till the end of 1986-87 in the district is as follows: Agriculture (18,806; Rs 60.54); Soil conservation (361; Rs. 0.50); Horticulture (15,782; Rs. 12.72); Sericulture (13,131; Rs. 34.48); Animal Husbandry (302; Rs. 20.53); Co-operation (7,063; Rs. 8.46); Fisheries (72; Rs. 0.61); Industries and Commerce (613; Rs. 3.64); Forest (41,362; Rs. 6.80); Technical Education (67; Rs. 0.66); Khadi and Village Industries (7,345; Rs. 4.54); Adult Education (1,09,027; Rs. 73.07); Drinking Water facility (277 borewells; Rs. 59.49); Irrigation Wells (41 wells; Rs. 6.80); Roads & Bridges (21 km.; Rs. 28.86); and Housing (228 houses; Rs. 10.57).

During 1988-89, the Special Component Plan was implemented in clusters of 12 villages, namely Haniyuru, Kakolu, Marenahalli, Hirekyatanahalli and Sondekoppa in Bangalore North taluk; Rachenahalli and D.B. Chudanahalli in Bangalore South taluk; and Bestamaranahalli, Hulimangala, Guddahatti, Guddanahalli and Huskuru in Anekal taluk; and during the year the physical and financial acheivement made till the end of December 1989 under various departments or sectors and programmes including the special central assistance is given in the following table:

Department/Sector	No. of beneficiaries.	Amount spent in Rs.
1	2	3
Adult Education	1,800	28,803
Agricultural Colonies	9 colonies	43,200
Agriculture	505	1,70,719
Animal Husbandry	25	2,20,500

1	2	3
Bullocks & bullock carts	27	50,000
Co-operation	1,987	23,000
Forest	18	NA
Horticulture	480	1,17,090
Irrigation borewells	58 borewells	7,50,000
Roads and bridges	4 km	5,25,875
Rural housing	192 houses	5,15,965
Rural Water Supply	8 villages	4,86,379
Sericulture	66	76,490
Small scale industries.	136	3,21,000
Soil conservation	330	3,30,000
I.R.D.P.	567	10,07,200
Jawahar Yojane.	*1,24,540	21,98,700
Anthyodaya	3	3,000
Small & Marginal Farmers	6	31,100

The Tribal Sub-Plan

Realising the importance of the all-round development of the tribal people through general sector programmes, Tribal Sub-Plans were formulated in the State during the Fifth Plan. The Tribal sub-plan has been initiated in Hakkipikki colony,Bhootanahalli in Anekal taluk in the district and during 1988-89 Rs. 36,000 has been spent for the repairs of the houses of the tribal families which has benefited ten families.

The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Limited was established by the State Government during 1975 with the main object of improving the socio-economic condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by providing margin money loan for starting agricultural, industrial and other enterprises in collaboration with the nationalised banks or Grameena banks. During 1986, it has also introduced subsidy-cum-margin money loan scheme. Accordingly, the Corporation gives 25% margin money loan at 4% interest and 25% subsidy against the loan sanctioned by the bank for the total cost of the project not exceeding Rs. 12,000. The taluk-wise number of beneficiaries in the district during the years 1987-88, and 1988-89 was Bangalore North (468; 191); Bangalore South (367; 198) and Anekal (156; 159) wherein the first figure in the bracket indicates the number of beneficiaries during 1987-88 and that of the second figure for 1988-89 and the total amount spent during these two years was Rs. 13.36 lakhs each for margin money loan and amount of subsidy and Rs. 7.12 lakhs each for margin money loan and amount of subsidy respectively.

Pre-Examination Training Centre for SCs and STs: With a view to train the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates whose parental annual income

is less than Rs. 12,000 and seeking employment through various recruitment bodies like the Staff Selection Commission, Public Service Commission, Banking Service Recuitment Board and Railway Service Commission, two pre- examination training centres are functioning in Bangalore. Students who attend coaching classes from outside Bangalore will get an allowance of Rs. 150 per month and Rs. 50 towards incidental charges like purchase of books, etc. and the local candidates will be given incidental charges of Rs. 50 and the Centre has also provided library facility for the students. During 1988-89, 61 SCs and one ST in the district were benefited from the centre for which it has spent Rs. 6,874 as against 46 SCs and nine STs during 1987-88 for which the total amount spent was Rs. 7,658.

The Government of India, under the Ministry of Labour has established a Coaching-Cum-Guidance Centre for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1983 and it is one among eighteen such centres that have been set up in the country. Some of its main functions are to provide vocational guidance and disseminate career information to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe job seekers, to organise and conduct job development programme, to organise Pre-recruitment training for clerical Grade examination in collaboration with different institutions and to organise career talks by the experts and at present the centre is functioning at No. 76/1, Mission Road.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The educated backward Communities in the then Mysore State demanded better job opportunities during the end of the 19th century wherein the present Bangalore district was also included. The first reaction to this demand appears to be the Government order of 1874 in old Mysore that in recruitments to Police Department eight of every 10 must be non-brahmins and later this order was revived by Dewan V.P. Madhav Rao. Formation of Sectional and Communal associations during the years 1904 to 1909 like the Veerashiava Mahasabha, Vokkaligara Sangha, Kurubara Sangha and the Central Mohammedan Association mobilised the strength of the backward classes. The Vokkaligara Sangha was founded in 1906 at Bangalore with the main object of diffusion of knowledge among the Vokkaliga Community and to provide them educational opportunities. B. Puttiah started the "Vokkaligara Patrike" in 1907 and he was its first editor. The Central Mohammadan Association which was founded in 1909 appealed to the Government for providing increased opportunities to the backward classes in Government Service. The expansion of education as result of abolishing school fees and introduction of compulsory primary education in 1913 have all helped to awaken the masses and thereby to encourage the movement in the State. As a consequence of this, the entry qualifications for the posts of Sheikdars and Amildars was lowered in 1914 and reservation of one third of the posts of revenue probationers to duly qualified non-brahmins. In 1917 Sir M. Visweswaraya, the then Dewan of Mysore introduced the scheme of Backward Class scholarship with budget provision of Rs. one lakh. The Praja Mitra Mandali which was started in 1917 strongly agitated for granting better representation to backward classes in

government service. The leaders of the non-brahmins met the Maharaja in June 1918 explaining their grievances and therefore in the same year a committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Sir Leslie Miller, the Chief Justice of the Chief Court. The Committee included all castes with less than five per cent literacy as enumerated in the 1911 census under Backward Communities and recommended to fill half of the higher position and two thirds of the subordinate appointments for a period of seven years by such community candidates. The Government order on the report was passed during 1921.

After independence, the Government of India issued instructions to the State Governments to have their own commissions for the Welfare of Backward Classes. In 1960, the State Government appointed the Mysore Backward Classes committee under the chairmanship of Dr. R. Nagangowda and the Government Order of 1962 based on the recommendations of this committee was set aside by the Supreme Court in 1963. This led to the appointment of the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission during 1972 under the chairmanship of L.G. Havanur and its recommendations were accepted by the Government and as a result the Directorate of Backward Classes and Minorities came into existence in 1977. Since then, the welfare of the Backward Classes and Minorities in the district is vested with the District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities and earlier to this it was looked after by the Social Welfare Department.

Consequent to an undertaking given by the State Government to the Supreme Court of India in 1979 against the recommendation of earlier Commission, the State Government constituted the Karnataka Second Backward Classes Commission in 1983 under the Chairmanship of B. Venkataswamy which has submitted its report on 31-3-1986. This was not accepted by the State Government, as the Commission did not have the benefit of the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court of India at the time of formulating the indicators for detrmining backwardness. There were severe agitations against its recommendations. Therefore, the State Government decided to constitute a new commission and Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy's one-man commission has been appointed. (The Commission has submitted its report in March 1990). During the interim period, not exceeding three years, the Backward Classes have been classified under five groups as per Government Order dated 13th October 1986, and the percentage of reservation under Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) of the Constitution are as follows:

Sl. No.	Backward Classes	Family Income per annum from all sources.	Percentage of Reservation under Articles	
			15(4)	16(4)
1.	Group A	No. income limit	5%	5%
2.	Group B	Below Rs. 10,000	15%	13%
3.	Group C	Below Rs. 10,000	16%	16%
4.	Group D	Below Rs. 10,000	9%	11%
5.	Group E (Backward Special Group.)	Below Rs. 8,000	5%	5%

Welfare Measures: The various welfare programmes implemented in the district for the educational and economic advancement of the Backward classes and tribes are the maintenance of pre-matric and post-matric hostels, Grant-in-Aid Hostels, Orphanages, construction of hostel buildings, pre-matric and post-matric scholarships etc. In addition, many of the schmes meant for the De-notified Tribes and Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes were transferred from the Department of Social Welfare to this department during April 1981.

During 1980, there were four pre- matric boys' hostels in the district, two in Bangalore South taluk and one each in Bangalore North and Anekal taluks and three post-matric hostels, two for boys and one for girls, all in Bangalore City and by 1989 there were eleven pre-matric boys' hostels, two each in Bangalore South and Anekal taluks, five in Bangalore North taluk and two in Bangalore City, one pre-matric girls' hostel in Bangalore City and four post-matric hostels three for boys and one for girls all in Bangalore City. In addition, three Ashram schools, two in Anekal taluk and one in Bangalore South taluk, and one Government Boys' Orphanage and one Governnment Girls' Orphanage both in Bangalore City were also founctioning in the district during 1989. The rate of boarding charges paid by the Government during 1977 was Rs. 50 per month per boarder in pre-matric hostels and Rs. 125 per month per boarder in post-matric hostels and subsequently the rates were enhanced and the present rates are Rs. 100 per month per boarder in pre-matric hostels and Rs. 150 per month in post- matric hostels. The rate of pre-matric scholarship which was Rs. 50 per academic year (for ten months) for higher primary students and Rs. 75 per academic year for high school students during 1977 was raised to Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 respectively during 1984. The rate of post-matric scholarship ranges from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per academic year (for 10 months), depending upon the nature of the course. The rate of boarding charges in Ashram schools and orphanages was initially Rs. 30 per month per boarder and this has been enhanced from time to time, and at present it is Rs. 75 per month per boarder for ten months in Ashram Schools and Rs. 50 per month per boarder for twelve months in orphanages. The number of beneficiaries and the amount spent on various schemes in the district for the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given in the following table:

Details of Beneficiaries and the amount spent on various schemes in the district during 1987-88 and 1988-89.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1987-88		1988-89	
		No. of beneficiaries	Amount spent in lakhs.	No. of beneficiaries	Amount spent in lakhs.
1.	Award of pre-matric scholarships	15,988	13.9	15,218	13.25
2.	Award of post-matric scholarships	4,125	16.5	4,936	17.63
3.	Maintenance of pre-matric scholarships	485	13.50	528	9.00
4.	Maintenance of post-matric hostels	146	6.28	152	3.40
5.	Supply of sports materials for hostels	--	0.59	--	0.03
6.	Grants to private hostels	50	0.42	50	0.45
7.	Extra board and lodging charges	64	0.71	116	1.05
8.	Incentives to hosteliers	45	0.09	34	0.065
9.	Cash awards to merit students	6	0.15	5	0.125
10.	Stipends to trainees in typewriting and shorthand.	32	0.14	44	0.16
11.	Maintenance of orphanages.	135	2.75	116	2.35
12.	Grants to private orphanages	268	5.00	294	5.19
13.	Establishment of new pre-matric hostels	50	0.19	NA	NA
14.	Reimbursement of fees	34,850	32.10	42,709	37.14
15.	Establishment of book banks	NA	0.30	NA	0.30
16.	Ashram Schools	122	2.46	127	1.37

The Karnataka Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation was started during 1977 to uplift the economic condition of the backward classes and minorities through its various schemes and during 1986 a separate corporation has been established for the welfare of the Minorities. The Corporation has introduced Margin Money Loan Scheme, called 'Chaitanya Scheme' to render financial assistance for the Backward Class agriculturists and enterpreneurs to start their own industries. Besides it also helps the unemployed youth to undergo motor vehicles driving at its cost for a period of one month under 'Self-Employment Scheme' and it has also formulated a crash programme for the Backward class rural artisans. The total number of beneficiaries in the district during 1988-89 was 63 under Marigin Money Loan Scheme, six under Self-Employment Scheme and 27

under the crash programme for the Rural artisans as against 24 under Margin Money Loan Scheme and ten under Self-Employment Scheme during 1987-88 for which the total amount spent during these two years was Rs. 1,95,761 and Rs. 79,385 respectively.

The Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation was started during 1986 with a view to improve the economic condition of the religious minorities, namely Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs, etc. in the State by providing financial assistance to the artisans, petty businessmen, persons running small scale and cottage industries, agriculturists etc., whose total family income does not exceed Rs. 6,000 per annum through Swavalambana Margin Money Loan Scheme. The percentage of Margin Money to the total loan is 50% upto Rs. 5,000; 30% from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000; and 20% from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000; at a rate of interest of 4% per annum. Besides, it also provides financial assistance to the youths of religious minorities of the age group between 18 and 35 years who have passed atleast VIII standard and unemployed to get motor vehicle training in a licensed driving school and also assists persons who undergo training at Rural Development and Self-Employment Training Institutes. The total number of beneficiaries in the district during 1988-89 was 229 under Swavalambana Margin Money Loan Scheme, 11 under Motor Vehicles Training and 10 were trained at Rural Development and Self-Employment Training Institute as against 182 under Swavalambana Margin Money Loan Scheme and 10 under Motor Vehicles training during 1987-88, for which the total amount spent during these two years was Rs. 9,84,900 and Rs. 7,20,650 respectively.

The Coaching Centre for Backward Classes, Bangalore, was started in 1983 with the objective of giving training to the candidates belonging to Backward Classes for various competitive examinations conducted by different recruiting bodies. The duration of training is normally four months and the maximum intake per batch is 50 of which 40 will be selected from the rural areas. Each trainee coming from outside places will be paid a stipend of Rs. 100 per month and a incidental charge of Rs. 20 per month and the local candidates will be paid an incidental charge of Rs. 40 per month. During the year of establishing the coaching centre 21 candidates from the district have been benefited and the amount spent was Rs. 1,240 and during 1988-89, 24 made use of this programme, the amount spent on them being Rs. 1,052 as against 19 during 1987-88 and 74 during 1986-87 and the amount spent during these two years was Rs. 1,051 and Rs. 3,153 respectively.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN WELFARE

Many notable efforts have been made in the district for the cause of women and children even earlier to independence. The Brahma Samaj through its comprehensive programme of social reforms influenced many people in Bangalore. The members of the Samaj established a Girls' High School in 1872 in Ulsoor area where the girls were taught Tamil, Telugu and needle work and in 1877 it published

a Telugu book stressing the importance of female education. Appavu Pillay, a retired Subedar Major who was the president of the Samaj donated a building for a Girls' Primary School in Blackpalli, the present Shivajinagar area in 1878. Several meetings were conducted in Bangalore under the auspices of the Literary Union wherein M. Venkatakrishniah initiated the problem of *nautch* girls in temple and the havoc caused by these licensed prostitutes for discussion and whether the system should be changed by a government legislation or by change in public opinion became a debatable question which was opened up by P. Singachar, the then Munsiff of Bangalore and later the Government banned the *tape* service in temple, but the allowance payable to them was continued during their life time. During 1894, The Maharaja of Mysore gave a striking lead with a modest measure prohibiting marriages of girls before the age of eight and unequal marriages where the bridegroom was above 50 and the bride below fourteen years of age and B. Hanumappa, G. Rachappa and Siddaveerappa of Bangalore insisted that the age of marriage of girls should be raised to 10. The Arya Samaj started its activities in Bangalore as early as 1894 and it opened many orphanages. In 1903, C. Venkata Varada Iyengar founded Deshabhyudaya Sangha or the Indian Progressive Union to inculcate the spirt of free thinking, to encourage female education and widow marriage and to promote social welfare. A monthly magazine *Hitavadi* was also published by the Sangha. The visit of Mrs. Annie Besant to Bangalore in 1909 gave a fillip to the welfare of women and children. In 1910 the first widow marriage was performed in Bangalore by the noted Social reformer from Andhra, Veeresalingam Pantulu and in the same year C. Venkatavarada Iyengar founded the Abalashrama in Bangalore. Many ladies association like The Mahila Seva Samaj (1913), The Sharada Stree Samaj (1914), The Ladies Club (1916) and the Malleswaram Ladies Association (1927) started functioning in Bangalore. They helped widows and destitutes to be self-reliant by teaching them crafts and sewing and promoted the cause of female education and emanicipation of women. A deputation of ladies met the then Dewan M. Kantharaj Urs and urged him to remove the sex qualification in the matter of voting for election to the Representative Assembly, the Legislative Council and local and Municipal bodies and the Government appointed a committee to settle this issue which submitted its report in favour of them. The Government accepted this and it was a major victory for the women in Bangalore towards the fight against discrimination. Women were thus enfranchised in 1923. Mrs. Kamala Dasappa, a member of the Representative Assembly claimed equal rights for women in the matter of inheritance. The Mysore Hindu Remarriage Act was passed in 1938. Many women of Bangalore actively participated in the activities connected with freedom movement including picketing and processions from 1938, and even went to jail. R. Kalyanamma started a monthly, *Saraswathi* (1921) to project the ideas of enmancipation of women, and she also started Makkal Koota. The girls guide movement also helped the girls to develop in them the spirit of

leadership and public work. (On womens education see chapter XV) Vimochana, Manini etc. are some feminist organisation in Bangalore now.

Women Welfare Programmes

The welfare measures of women and children are now looked after by the Department of Women and Children Welfare and earlier to 18th July 1987 it was called Social Welfare Department and the district office is headed by an Assistant Director. The Welfare measures can be classified under two broad groups, namely social defence and social welfare. Under social defence various social legislations like the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, Probation of Offenders Act 1958, Karnataka Children's Act 1964, Juvenile Justice Act 1986, Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act 1986 and the Dowry Prohibition Act 1986 and rules thereunder have been implemented in the district. The Government in its order dated 8th December 1987 has appointed Assistant Directors of Women and Children Welfare, Circle Inspectors of Police and Thasildars as Dowry Probation Officers within their respective jurisdiction. The Remand Home, Certified Schools, Fit Person Institutions, State Home and the Reception Centre are functioning in the district under the purview of various social legislations.

The Remand Home was started in Bangalore in 1958 and it is a short stay home where the neglected, victimised and uncontrollable types of children and juvenile offenders are detained under the Children's Act for observation and for conducting detailed enquiries in respect of their behaviour, conduct and antecedents. The probation officers submit their reports to the juvenile court which decides about the future rehabilitation of these children. During 1988-89, the number of cases admitted was 59 as against 69 during 1987-88 and 71 during 1986-87 for which the amount spent during these three years was Rs. 3.85 lakhs, Rs. 3.82 lakhs and Rs. 3.37 lakhs respectively.

The Certified Schools admit the court committed children for their future rehabilitation. These schools provide general education upto VII standard in the School itself and also vocational training. The certified school for Boys in 1958 and for girls in 1972 were started in Bangalore. Besides to rehabilitate the court committed children who are mentally feeble, an institution has been established in Bangalore in 1972. The number of children admitted to these schools during 1988-89 was 425 boys, 175 girls and 76 mentally feeble as against 397 boys, 168 girls and 87 metally feeble during 1987-88 and 319 boys, 138 girls and 67 mentally feeble during 1986-87 for which the total expenditure incurred during these three years was Rs. 26.55 lakhs, 25.31 lakhs and Rs. 20.71 lakhs respectively.

The Fit person Institutions receive orphans, destitutes and Court Committed children for their education, training and rehabilitation and are generally managed by voluntary organisations. During 1988-89 two such institutions, namely Anatha

Shishunivasa, N.R. Colony and Canara Relief Fund Welfare (Mathruchhaya), Banashankari II Stage were functioning in Bangalore and they receive grants from the Government at the rate of Rs. 100 per month towards the maintenance of children and 75 per cent of the total amount spent on other items like clothing, bedding, education and medical assistance. During 1988-89 there were 84 children in these institutions for which the grant released was Rs. 1.69 lakhs as against 85 during 1987-88 and 84 during 1986-87 for which the amount of grant sanctioned was 1.89 lakhs and 0.87 lakhs respectively.

The District Shelter for Men, Bangalore is functioning with the main objective of providing aftercare assistance to the inmates who are transferred from Certified Schools and Fit Person Institutions and who have no parents or guardians or who cannot be restored back to them. The institution provides food, clothing, shelter, educational facility and vocational training so that they could seek employement after their completion of the course or training. During 1988-89 there were 25 inmates for which the amount spent was Rs. 0.40 lakhs as against 30 during 1987-88 and 24 during 1986-87 for which the amount spent was Rs. 0.46 lakhs and Rs. 0.42 lakhs respectively.

State Home for Women and Reception Centre: Under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act 1956, for the training and rehabilitation of women and girls, a Reception Centre was established in Bangalore in 1958 and in 1968 a State Home for Women was also established in Bangalore and they receive voluntarily the women and girls in distress, neglected and deserted unmarried mothers and also women found in moral danger. The State Home for Women also rehabilitates the girls from the Certified Schools and Reception Centres who are more than 18 years of age and whose parents or guardians do not came forward to take them back after their enquiries. The Reception Centre is offering training in soap making and the State Home is providing educational and vocational training to make them to earn their livelihood and to be self-reliant. During 1988-89, the number of admissions made in the State Home for Women was committed-5, Remand-383 and Safe custody-2,792 as against 3, 189 and 2,969 during 1987-88 and 8,113 and 3,101 during 1986-87 for which the amount spent during these three years was Rs. 0.62 lakhs, 0.54 lakhs and 0.59 lakhs respectively. The number of admissions made in the Reception Centre was 35 during 1988-89 as against 43 during 1987-88 and 49 during 1986-87 and the expenditure incurred during these three years was Rs. 0.78 lakhs, 0.71 lakhs and 0.99 lakhs respectively.

The Juvenile Service Bureau, functioning in Bangalore offers guidance and counselling service mainly to the problematic children coming from the urban slums to arrest juvenile delinquency by providing health, recreation and supplementary nutrition programme through play centres. There were 15 play centres during 1988-89 and each centre is looked after by a Physical Education Teacher.

The Integrated child Development Scheme was introduced in Bangalore City during 1980-81, in Anekal Taluk during 1982-83 and just started in Bangalore North Taluk during 1989-90. The scheme covers Supplementary Nutrition Programme for children below 6 years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers, conducting pre-school activities to children of the age group 3-6 years, providing referral services to the children who require special treatment, providing immunisation against tuberculosis, diphtheria, polimalities etc., and health check up. The total number of beneficiaries in the district under this scheme was 30,715 during 1988-89 as against 30,679 during 1987-88 and 28,680 during 1986-87 for which the total amount spent during these three years was Rs. 99.99 lakhs, Rs. 64.37 lakhs and Rs. 100.28 lakhs respectively.

Special Nutrition Programme

The Special Nutrition Programme aims to provide special nutritious food for children who are below six years of age; pregnant women and lactating mothers coming from urban slums who are economically backward. In Bangalore district, this programme is taken up by the Integrated Child Development Programme both under the Central Scheme and under the State Scheme and also by the Juvenile Service Bureau. During 1988-89, 112 Centres under the Central Scheme, 108 Centres under the State Scheme and 222 centres under the Juvenile Service Bureau were functioning in the district to provide energy food under special nutrition programme. During 1988-89 the total number of beneficiaries under this scheme in the district was 39,326 as against 51,552 during 1987-88 and 53,188 during 1986-87 for which the total amount spent during these three years was Rs. 69.69 lakhs, Rs. 70.50 lakhs and Rs. 76.65 lakhs respectively.

The scheme of Home for Destitute and Orphan Children provides education and rehabilitation for the orphan and destitute children of the age group five to twelve years. Under this scheme, the Government provides financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 150 per child per month, Rs. 40 per month as building rent and staff salary to the voluntary organisation which takes up this programme. During 1988-89 there were nineteen cottages under the State Scheme and eleven cottages under the Central Scheme in the district which were covered under thirteen voluntary organisations and in each cottage there were 25 children and the total number of beneficiaries being 750. The thirteen organisation were the Sumangali Sevashrama, House Wives Association, Rukmini Matha Vidya Mandir, Karnataka Handicapped Welfare Association, Arya Sevashrama, Universal Cultural Association, Bharateeya Grameena Mahila Sangha, Gokulam Education Centre, Boromiya Society, Saint Mary's Orphanage, Akkamahadevi Seva Sangha and the G.K.M. Educational Institutions all in Bangalore and BIRDS, Chandapura in Anekal Taluk. The total amount of financial aid given by the Government towards this

during 1988-89 was Rs. 11.70 lakhs as against Rs. 11.42 lakhs during 1987-88 and Rs. 12.82 lakhs during 1986-87 respectively.

Maintenance of Creches: The department is providing grants to registered voluntary organisations to run creches for the children of working mothers like agricultural labourers and daily wages workers below three years of age who are economically backward to facilitate the children for healthy growing with good environment and under this scheme there were fourteen creches functioning in the district (all in Bangalore) during 1988-89 and in each creche, the number of beneficiaries was 25. The fourteen organisations were J.K.M. Educational Institution; Mohammad Arafath Education Society, Safari Education Society, Gayithri Mahila Sangha, Dalitha Rural Development Association, Indira Nehru Social Society, Karnataka Youth Welfare Forum, Manjunatha Educational Society, Karnataka Youth Welfare Federation, Ganashree Mahila Sangha, Basaveswara Little Flower, Ashraya Sight Creches, Vani Mitra Kendra and Mahendra Educational Society. The amount spent on this was Rs. 82,700 during 1988-89 as against Rs.76,361 during 1987-88 and Rs. 1,34,692 during 1986-87. During each of the three years, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 the Department has released a grant of Rs. 15,000 to Makkala Kshemabhivruddhi Samsthe, Bangalore for the celebration of children's day.

Financial assistance is provided by the Government to the registered voluntary organisations which impart vocational training for destitute women of the age group 18 to 45 years to promote their welfare. The duration of the training will be of six months during which period each trainee will be paid a stipend of Rs. 75 per month and after the completion of the training a sum of Rs. 500 is paid as financial assistance for their further rehabilitation. During 1988-89 there were twenty four such voluntary organisations in the district and the amount spent on this was Rs. 5.61 lakhs during 1988-89 as against Rs. 6.53 lakhs during 1987-88 and Rs. 6.43 lakhs during 1986-87. The organisations were: Karnataka Children Welfare, Yelachenahalli, Vani Mitra Kendra, Thavarekere, Vividhoddesha Co- operative Society, Bagaluru Layout, Veena Mahila Mandali, T. Dasarahalli, Bhavani Educational Cultural Society, Karnataka Youth Welfare Federation, Indira Nehru Social Service Society, Venus Mahila Samaj, Ramachandrapuram, Vanamali, Chamarajapet, Bapuji Nursery Primary Training Institute, Ganashree Cultural Education Society, G.K.M. Educational Society, I.N.S. Society, N.R. Colony, Vishwa Needum Trust (Magadi Road), Mysore Pradesha Graduates Association, Bangalore District Youth Welfare Association, Sanjaya Gandhi Youths Association, Gowri Cultural Association, Rajiv Youth Front, Uma Tantrika and Tarabethi Vidya Samsthe, Karnataka Rural Poor and Women's Development Society and K.S.R.T.C. Punarvasathi Kendra all in Bangalore and BIRDS, Chandapura in Anekal Taluk.

Grihakalyana Scheme: This scheme provides financial assistance in the form of loans to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 through nationalised and Grameena Banks to the women belonging to economically weaker section of the Society to start their own industry, business or any other income generating activity which will supplement their family income. Under this Scheme 25% of the loan sanctioned by the bank is met by the department as subsidy. The total number of beneficiaries in the district under this scheme was 22 during 1988-89 for which the amount spent was Rs. 22,000 as against 55 during 1987-88 and 120 during 1986-87 for which the amount spent was Rs. 62,723 and Rs. 85,971 respectively.

Financial Assistance to Needy Women: Financial Assistance to an extent of Rs. 500 per year is given to women of the age group 18 to 45 years whose family annual income does not exceed Rs. 2,400 with a minimum qualification of VII standard and undergoing short term courses like doll making, saree printing and dyeing, typewriting, shorthand, etc. During the year 1988-89 the number of beneficiaries under this scheme was five for which the amount spent was Rs. 2,250 as against eight during 1987-88 and seven during 1986-87 for which the amount spent was Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 3,500 respectively.

The payment of Maternity Allowance to Agricultural Landless women was introduced by the Karnataka Government on 1st April 1984 and these rules shall apply to such of agricultural landless women labourers who are engaged in agricultural operations on daily wages or on contract basis and the amount of maternity allowance at the rate of Rs. 100 per month will be payable for a period of three months in all, covering pre-natal and post-natal periods and this allowance is payable for the first and second issues only and the applicant's husband shall be a resident of Karnataka by birth or domicile for a continuous period of not less than three years. The taluk-wise number of beneficiaries during 1987- 88 and during 1988-89 was Bangalore North, 720 & 468, Bangalore South 998 & 755 and Anekal 78 & 420 respectively for which the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 7,50,300 during 1987-88 and Rs. 4,92,900 during 1988-89.

Mahila Mandals: Establishment of Mahila Mandals in all the Villages of Population of 500 and above is taken up by the State Government in order to encourage the women to participate in the developmental activities, to take part in the family welfare programmes and in various socio-economic programmes. Registered Mahila Mandals which are involved in such developmental activities will be given an annual grant of not more than Rs. 1,000. These Mahila Mandal Federations to work unitedly in the developmental activities and welfare schemes for which a grant of not more than Rs. 7,500 is released by the department. During 1988-89 there were 198 Mahila Mandals and two Mahila Mandal Federations in the district.

Working Women's Hostel: The Government of India provides financial assistance for the construction or expansion of Working Women's Hostels to a registered voluntary organisation working for the welfare of women, to the extent of 75 percent of the estimated cost and the State Government pays 12½ per cent of the estimated cost and this scheme is applicable to towns and cities and the minimum strength of the hostel is 25. The State Government has released grants to two such voluntary organisations, namely Basava Samithi, Bangalore and Vishala Education Society, Bangalore and the amount of grant released Rs. 2,62,500 and Rs. 1,84,849 respectively. In each of the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 the department has extended a grant of Rs. 12,000 to an unwedded mothers' hostel run by St. Michael's Home, Bangalore.

The Health Association in India, Bangalore, has taken up programmes of Public Co-operation and Family Life for which the department has extended a grant of Rs. 33,786 during 1988-89 and Rs. 30,000 during each of the years 1987-88 and 1986-87.

The Destitute Widow Pension Scheme was introduced by the Karnataka Government during 1984 to render financial assistance to destitute widows who are otherwise without any means of subsistence. According to this scheme, a widow who is above 18 years of age and in distress will be granted a pension of Rs. 50 per month which is tenable till her death or remarriage or employment resulting in an income exceeding Rs.1,500 a year and those who are getting the maintenance allowance for the physically handicapped are not eligible to draw this pension. During the year of commencement, there were 1,662 beneficiaries in the district for which the amount spent was Rs. 10,047 and during the year 1988-89 there were 11,353 beneficiaries as against 10,329 during 1987-88 and the amount spent during these two years was Rs. 56,50,400 and Rs. 46,27,903 respectively.

The Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation Limited started functioning in 1988 with the main intention of promoting schemes for sustained income generating activities among women's groups and women from the weaker sections of the society. Besides, it also takes up activities to promote and strengthen women co-operatives and arranges training classes in various trade, project formulation and financial management through the existing institutions like women's polytechnics and Industrial training institutes. During 1988-89, 100 women were benefited in the district through Mahila Samajas and nine through Karnataka Rural Poor Women and Physically Handicapped Women Development Society, Bangalore, under various schemes for which the total amount spent was Rs. 1,10,800.

Karnataka State Social Welfare Advisory Board was established in Bangalore in 1954 with the main objective of providing technical and financial assistance to voluntary agencies doing welfare services for women, aged, children and the handicapped and also to start various socio-economic programmes like agro-based

industries, self-employment schemes, family counselling centres and to conduct Awareness Generation Project for Rural Women. The grants for this purpose will be released by the Central Social Welfare Board and this Board is mainly a funding agency. The amount sanctioned and the number of beneficiaries under various programmes during 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme.	No. of Units/ Camps.		No. of beneficiaries.		Amount Sanctioned.	
		1987-88	1988-89	87-88	88-89	87-88	88-89
1.	New Balwadis	10	10	490	490	0.99	0.99
2.	Creches	22	21	550	525	2.50	2.65
3.	Holiday Home Camp	1	--	50	-	0.10	--
4.	Working Women's Hostels	3	2	160	113	0.19	0.16
5.	Condensed Course	2	3	50	75	0.37	0.62
6.	Vocational Training Programmes	4	2	100	50	0.58	0.28
7.	Awareness Generation Project	8	--	200	-	0.64	--
8.	Family Counselling Centre	1	1	158	104	0.37	4.41
9.	Socio Economic Programme	1	4	34	75	1.00	3.13
10.	D.P. Balwadi, Anekal Tq.	18	18	714	700	3.63	4.18

Some of the early voluntary associations established to promote women and children welfare are the following:

The Ladies' Club was started by a group of enthusiastic ladies in Bangalore in 1916 to provide sports and recreational facilities for the ladies and initially it had 40 members and gradually the club was developed on social lines. Lady Banerji was its first President and in 1926 Lady Mirza Ismail became its President and during her Presidentship the Club made a remarkable progress.

The Mysore Civil and Social Progress Association, Bangalore was established in 1917 under the Presidentship of Sir K.P. Puttanna Chetty with the main objective of taking up many social reform activities in the State. It organised conferences and exhibitions for the benefit of women and children welfare and for the upliftment of Harijans. It Started a number of night schools for the benefit of juveniles.

Besides it has helped many social welfare institutions like the Asaktha Poshaka Sabha, the Seva Ashram etc.

The Malleswaram Ladies' Association (1927) is a registered voluntary organisation entirely run by ladies, founded with the main objective of creating opportunities for the members for their social betterment and development of personality. The association imparts various vocational training like tailoring, typewriting, music, etc. and it is also conducting classes in drawing, painting, yoga, Bharatanatyam, etc. It established a primary school in 1934 and today the association has a student strength of about 2,500 at different educational levels from nursery to degree college and it has also been providing employment to a number of needy and deserving ladies in various fields.

The Sheshadripuram Stree Samaj was established (1930) by the efforts of Seethamma and other few women of that locality in the residence of Seethamma's father Narayana Swamy Iyengar. Initially it was conducting music, tailoring, embroidery, basket making, weaving and other craft classes and frequently it was organising an exhibition to exhibit and sell various articles made by its members. Since the children of that locality were going to distant places for their school education, the Samaj established a primary and middle school in 1936 and a high school in 1939. Today it has developed as a big educational institution having various educational courses.

Mahila Vidya Peetha: A Vidya Peetha was started during 1957 in Kengeri, Bangalore South taluk with the main objective of providing training in cattle and sheep rearing, poultry farming and tailoring and to develop various social qualities like leadership and co-operation for the rural youths who discontinued their education. During 1973 this was converted to Mahila Vidya Peetha and since then till the end of 1989, 864 women were imparted training to earn their livelihood. The Institute is functioning under the auspices of the State Adult Education Council, Mysore.

A brief note on some of the orphanages and destitute homes functioning in the district are given below:

The Muslim Orphanage, Dickenson Road, Bangalore, was established in 1892 to provide free boarding, lodging and educational facilities for orphan children and when it was started there were only thirteen orphan children and during 1989-90 the strength was 125 boys and 151 girls of the age group seven to eighteen. The orphanage has also established a primary school, a Girls' High School and an Industrial training institute affiliated to the National Council for Vocational Training. During 1988-89 it has received grants of Rs. 59,687 as against Rs. 90,440 during 1987- 88.

The Ashaktha Poshaka Sabha (Visweshwarapuram) was established in 1923 by the efforts of O. Sitapathy Rao, M. Ramachandra Rao, S.K. Bhimasena Rao and others with the main intention of providing free food, clothing and shelter to the aged and disabled destitutes. Now it is also encouraging destitute boys and girls

and providing them education till X standard. The income to run the institution is derived from the donations, endowments and payments made towards feeding of the inmates as also from the interest received on the investments. Besides it is also getting grants from the Department of Backward Classes and Minorities, Social Welfare Board and Corporation. During 1988-89 it had 70 aged destitutes, 44 destitute boys and 57 destitute girls for which the total amount spent was Rs. 4.57 lakhs.

The Deena Seva Sangha was established in 1930 to promote the moral and material well-being of the masses and to educate them and their children by conducting settlements, schools, orphanages, etc. During the beginning, it was conducting adult education classes and propagating against social evils and practices like drinking, untouchability, etc. Today it has grown up as one of the largest welfare bodies in Bangalore catering to the needs of the economically weaker and socially handicapped sections of the community. Under the auspices of the Sangha, educational institutions, students' hostel, children's home, dispensaries, programme etc. are functioning. During 1988-89 there were about 6,000 beneficiaries by way of education, training etc. in all, and out of them nearly 4,000 belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is getting grants from the Education Department, Health Department, Corporation of Bangalore, Karnataka State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Department of Library and also public donations. The approximate grant received in total during 1988-89 was Rs. 20 lakhs as against Rs. 15 lakhs during 1987-88.

The Seva Sadan, an orphanage and destitute home for girls and women, Malleswaram, Bangalore, was started in 1936 by Shiva Rao and his wife, a couple dedicated to social welfare with just three inmates and today the strength stands and average of 110. The Sadan admits girls of five years and above who have lost both or one of their parents and provides food, clothing, shelter and schooling upto school final. Exceptionally intelligent girls are sent for higher education in colleges or for vocational training like typewriting, nursing, teachers' training etc. and wherever possible assistance is given for the inmates to find jobs. Besides, marriages are also arranged. Women deserted by husbands or children are admitted and trained in crafts like tailoring and weaving and some of them are given jobs like helpers in the institution itself. The institution is managed by grants received from the State Government, donors and monthly subscriptions from the public. During 1988-89, it had a strength of 115 and it received grants at Rs. 50 per month per inmate for 68 inmates from the State Government and Rs. 150 per month from Bangalore City Corporation.

The Arya Sevashrama Trust, Bangalore, a home for homeless children was established during 1958 by the effort of social workers M. Arya Murthy and his wife Saraswathamma. It provides free food, shelter, clothing and suitable education to children of the age group 5 to 18 years to enable them to stand on their own legs.

It is functioning by public donations and also received grants for a few students. During the year 1988-89, there were 75 inmates as against 89 during 1987-88 and the amount of grant received during these two years was Rs. 85,866 and Rs. 56,302 respectively.

Under the auspices of Sri Raghavendra Go-ashram trust an old age Home was established in Kumara Krupa Road, Bangalore, during 1979. It is a voluntary organisation and it is providing free boarding, lodging and medical facilities to old and destitute men and women of sixty years and above and during 1989 eleven men and fifteen women have benefited from this.

Sri Shankaracharya Vidya Peetha, a voluntary Social Service Organisation was started in Kengeri Satelite Town during 1979 and during 1983 it has started an orphanage to provide free boarding, lodging, clothing and educational facilities upto X standard to orphan children. During the year of commencement it had a strength of five and during 1989 the strength rose to 50. It is functioning by public contributions and since 1988-89 it is also getting financial aid from the State Government.

Maria Niketan was started with St. Mary's Orphanage about 100 years ago at Shivajinagar, Bangalore. Today it has developed into a huge complex, consisting of an orphanage, educational institutions, an institute of commerce and it is also conducting various vocational training courses and it is functioning in its own building in St. Mary's Town. The Orphanage admits orphan and destitute children and provide them free food, shelter, clothing and education and during 1988-89, there were about 350 children. It receives grant from the Government and also from Karnataka State Social Welfare Advisory Board. *Anatha Sishu Nivasa,* N.R. Colony, Bangalore, was established in 1942 to provide basic amenities for distitute children; children in distress and also children sent by the Juvenile Court and they will be taken care till they attain the age of 10 years. The children will be provided food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care and also sports and library facilities together with various cultural activities. During 1988-89 it had 40 inmates for which the amount of grant received was Rs. 74,037. *Sri Srinivasa Mandiram Charities* was established in 1883 in Balepet, Bangalore by Janopakari A. Gopalacharlu and his wife A. Singamma who devoted their lives for the service of the Lord and Humanity. Under the auspices of the charities they established an orphanage for the protection, education and well being of orphan boys and girls, free reading room, a well equipped library and ladies section for the elevation of women. The Centenary celebrations of the charities was held during January 1988.

The Servite Creche, Thomas Town, Bangalore, was established during 1976 to take care of the under nourished children of the locality from morning till evening coming from the family of the under priviledged class. The children are provided food free of cost and it receives grants from the State Government. In each of the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 25 children were benefitted from this. *The Little Sisters of the Poor* was established in 1900 with the main objective of taking care of the

aged people who have no means of support and it is now functioning in Hosur Road. It provides food, shelter and medical facilities free of cost. The institution is functioning solely on public charity and the number of beneficiaries at present is 200. *Sri Kusumahara Mahila Samajam,* Ibrahim Sahib Street, Bangalore, was established in 1953 to provide shelter for the needy women. It also conducts various craft classes. The Samaj distributes text books, note books and other writing materials free of cost to the poor students.

The Abalashrama was founded by Smt. Krishnamma, widow of Venkata Varada Iyengar in 1906 and it is functioning in D.V. Gundappa Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore, for which the land was donated by the then Mysore Government. Later persons like A.R. Nageswara Iyer, D.V. Gundappa and Dr. B.K. Narayan Rao gave their support for its development. The institution was registered under Mysore Societies Act in 1926. The Ashrama provides free boarding, lodging, clothing, educational facilities and vocational training for poor and destitute girls and women. Besides public contributions, the Ashram is receiving a grant of about Rs. 8,000 annually from the State Government and a grant of about Rs. 5,000 every year from the Central Government and its present strength is 42.

The Karnataka State Council for Child Welfare, is a registered voluntary organisation affiliated to the Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi. It was started in Bangalore during 1955 and at present it is situated in Jayamahal, Bangalore. Some of the major services rendered by the Council are the maintenance of creches and Balwadis for 'under five' children of working mothers and mothers in distress, programme for non-school going children and training of child welfare workers like Balasevikas and Anganwadi teachers. Besides it organises seminars, conferences and workshops particularly on child and family welfare. During 1988-89 persons benefited were 2,950 under the Anganwadi training programme and 174 under Balasevika training programme as against 2,078 and 167 respectively during 1987-88 and the amount of grant received during these two years was Rs. 30.99 lakhs and Rs. 22.11 lakhs respectively.

National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development, an autonomous body of Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development has started its Regional Centre at Bangalore in 1980 and at present it is in Jayanagar eighth block. The main activities of this Regional Centre are divided into three broad divisions, namely Public Co-operation Division, Child Development Division and Training Division. The Public Co-operation Division organises training programmes mostly for officials and representatives of voluntary organisations in the Southern region engaged in various fields of social development like Social Welfare, Women and Family Welfare, Rural and Urban development and welfare of weaker sections of the society. The Child Development Division conducts training programme for Child Development Project officers of southern Region,

Supervisors and Instructors of Anganwadi Training Centre in Karnataka and also Refresher Courses for Child Development Project Officers and Supervisors. The training division co-ordinates the training of ICDS functionaries.

WELFARE OF THE HANDICAPPED

Welfare of the handicapped, both physical and mental is gaining more and more importance in recent times. Any rehabilitative measure requires education and training in the trade in which the individual has interest and ability of getting training subject to limitations of the defect or deformity of the organ. The Central and the State Governments and the volunatary organisations have taken up various measures to promote their welfare. An attempt has been made in 1981 census to collect data about the disabled population which had been discontinued from 1941 due to various reasons. The following table gives the taluk-wise provisional figures of the physically handicapped persons as per the 1981 census report under the then existing set up of the taluks in the district.

Sl. No.	Taluk/Urban Agglomeration.	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1.	Bangalore City Urban Agglomeration	481	963	415
2.	Bangalore North Taluk	441	956	420
3.	Bangalore South Taluk	109	126	94
4.	Anekal Taluk	72	112	79

The Department of Women and Children Welfare of the State Government was administering and implementing the various welfare programmes for the physically handicapped and on 2nd May 1987 a separate department was sanctioned by the Government which started functioning during the year 1988-89 and now it is named as the Department of Disabled Welfare.

The Phsically handicapped students studying from I standard to VIII Standard, undergoing training in various courses like music, drawing, painting and such other fine arts and whose family annual income is less than Rs. 10,000 will be awarded scholarships from the State Government which is Rs. 25 per month upto V standard and Rs. 35 per month for those studying in VI and VIII standard. Students studying in IX standard and onwards are awarded scholarship by the Central Government which varies from Rs. 85 per month to Rs. 170 per month for day scholars and Rs. 140 per month to Rs. 240 per month for hostelers depending upon the educational course. In addition to scholarship, the blind students get reader's allowance and the orthopaedically handicapped students coming from places where there is no educational facility gets transportation allowance as per

rules. Two hostels one for disabled men and another for disabled women are functioning in Bangalore. Besides, financial assistance is provided for the purchase of aids and gadgets like tricycles, motorised tricycles, wheel charis, artificial limbs, calipers, crutches, hearing aids and braille watches etc. to an extent of 100 per cent of the cost of those whose family annual income is Rs. 8000 and below and to an extent of 75 per cent of the cost to those whose family annual income is between Rs. 8,001 and Rs. 12,000.

The Government is extending financial assistance through Karnataka State Financial Corporation to encourage self- employment among the physically handicapped persons whose family annual income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 and 25% of the loan is met by the Government as subsidy. A special Employment Exchange was started for the physically handicapped in Bangalore in 1975 to provide job opportunities for them.

The scheme of sanctioning maintenance allowance to the disabled persons was introduced by the State Government during 1977 and according to it the physically handicapped persons who have no means of livelihood and whose family income does not exceed Rs. 6,000 per annum (initially it was Rs. 3,600 per annum) are eligible to draw this pension. The rate of pension was Rs. 40 per month and with effect from 1.4.1983 it has been enhanced to Rs. 50 per month and during 1978 the total number of beneficiaries in the district was 1,044. Both the Central and State Governments are expending grants on certain norms to the voluntary organisations which are functioning for the welfare of the handicapped and the organisations are: The Association for the Physically Handicapped-Lingarajapura, Karnataka Handicapped Welfare Association for the Deaf-Jeevan Bhimanagar, Association for the Mentally Handicapped-Byrasandra, Nava Jyothi Trust- Spencer Road, National Association for the Blind-Indiranagar, Technical Training Centre for the Deaf-New Bamboo Bazar Road, Institue of Speech and Hearing-Hennur Road, Spastic Society- Indiranagar, Seva in Action (Hindu Seva Society)-Jayanagar, Bala Manovikasa Centre-Malleswaram, Karnataka Welfare Association for the Blind-Nehrunagara, Sophia Opportunity School-Palace Road, Hamsadhawani-Edward Road, Divine Light Trust for the Blind-White Field, Marthoma Welfare Association-Primrose Road, Friend in Need Society-Colonel Hill Road, Shree Ramana Maharshi Academi for the Blind-Sarakki and the Shila Kothwala Institute for the Deaf- H.A.L. Road, all in Bangalore. In order to provide free boarding and lodging facilities for the aged and infirm persons the Government has established a Social Service complex at Bangalore in 1979. Besides, the Central and the State Governments and Public Sector undertakings have reserved a certain percentage of vacancies for the physically handicapped candidates. The total number of beneficiaries in the district under various schemes and the amount spent during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given in the following table:

Name of the Scheme.	No. of beneficiaries.		Amount spent in lakhs of Rupees.	
	1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89
State Govt. scholarship	2,961	3,003	13.87	12.49
Central Govt. scholarship	412	410	3.91	2.60
Hostels for men	25	23	1.09	1.17
Hostels for women	22	23	1.18	1.04
Purchase of aids and gadgets	--	02	--	0.08
Self-Employment Scheme	09	03	0.51	0.19
Maintenance allowance to physically handicapped	9,519	10.043	47.76	43.28
Govt. of India grants to voluntary organisations	N.A	N.A	33.00	34.78
Govt. of Karnataka grants to voluntary organisations	N.A	N.A	10.56	23.31
Social Service Complex	44	54	3.77	4.38

Many voluntary organisations are functioning in the district for the cause of the disabled. A few of them are the following.

The Divine Light Trust for the Blind, White Field, Bangalore, was started in 1958 with the main objective of providing education rehabilitation etc., for the visually impaired and low-visioned and recently it has started to entertain cases with multiple handicaps like orthopaedic disability with blindness and blindness with mental retardation. It provides preparatory education for those aged below 10 years, Teacher Training Course and also school and hostel facilities for the visually impaired. Besides it conducts one year Diploma Course for Resource Teacher for the disabled. The total number of beneficiaries during 1988- 89 was 86 as against 83 during 1987-88. It receives grant from Central Government, State Government, Central Social Welfare Board, etc. and besides it gets contributions from the public.

The Association of the Physically Handicapped was started in Bangalore in 1959 to provide various facilities for the handicapped persons. During the beginning it started conventional income generation activities which benefited ten persons. Gradually it has introduced many other schemes like integrated school programme upto VII standard, training in various industrial trades like welding, fitting, etc., and horticultural training and the duration of the training varies from six months to two years depending upon the nature of the course for which a monthly stipend of Rs. 90 is paid. During the year 1988-89 the total number of beneficiaries was 666 as against 547 during 1987- 88 and the amount of grants received during these two years was Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 2,75,068 respectively by the State Government and Rs. 50,000 in each of these two years by the Central Government. *Cheshire Homes*

India, Bangalore Unit, H.A.L. Road, was started in 1961. It is rehabilitating destitute and the poor physically handicapped girls and women and also providing education for children and medical care for all. It receives grant from Central Social Welfare Board. During 1988-89, 62 girls and women of the age group 4 to 78 years were benefited. *The Navajyothi Trust* was established in Bangalore during 1963 to impart pre-vocational and vocational training for the mentally retarded males and it also provides necessary aids to them. The number of beneficiaries during 1988-89 was twelve as against ten during 1987-88 and twelve during 1986-87 and during these three years it has received a grant of Rs. 74,000, Rs. 72,770 and Rs. 71,901 respectively from Government of India.

A Mental Health Clinic was established in K.C. General Hospital, Bangalore by NIMHANS during the year 1977-78 for the welfare of psychiatric patients. During 1988-89 the number of cases treated was 3,922 follow up cases and 1,126 new cases and the corresponding figures for the year 1987-88 were 3,982 and 1,165 respectively. *The Medico Pastoral Association,* Pottery Road, Bangalore, was founded in 1964 and the main activities of the association are to rehabilitate the mentally disturbed, a programme of independent living for recovered mentally disturbed, mental health programme for schools and the community and training programmes in psychotherapy. *The National Society for Equal Opportunities for the Handicapped (NASEOH),* Nrupathunga Road, Bangalore, a registered body was established in 1974. It has taken up various activities like vocational rehabilitation, industrial placement service, information service, distribution of aids and appliances and miscellaneous help for the disabled. During the year 1988-89, the number of persons benefited was 72 under placement service, 22 under the scheme of distribution of aids and appliances and 11 under miscellaneous help. It receives grants from the Social Welfare Department and from Bangalore City Corporation.

The Bangalore Chapter of the *Spastics Society of India* was established in 1979 and as a major activity of the society a centre for special education was established in 1982 for specialised treatment and education with the main objectives of extending services related to education, treatment, management and training of spastic children, training of teachers, therapists and parents of handicapped children and conducting research in prevention of disability. At present, it is providing education, physiotherapy and vocational training for spastic children and demonstration and counselling for the parents of the spastic children for their treatment at home. Besides, it is also rendering clinical service and conducting public awareness campaign to educate the public on the conditions, treatment and prevention of cerebral palsy. It is extending its services to rural areas in co-operation with the various rural developmental agencies and hospitals. During the beginning of the Centre, seven children were benefited and during 1988-89, 78 children were benefited and the amount of grant received was Rs. 3.45 lakhs.

All India Catholic Federation of the Blind, Huskur Cross Road, Hebbagodi Post (Anekal taluk) was started in 1989. Some of its objectives are to co-ordinate

and promote the prevention and care of blind and disabled persons, to co-ordinate the education and rehabilitation of blind and disabled persons and to co-ordinate the institutional and non-institutional activities for their welfare including starting a braille library, a cassette library, etc. Rev. A. Antony, a blind Catholic priest hailing from Tiruchirapally is its president. *Sheila Kothavala Institute for the Deaf,* H.A.L. Road, sponsored by the Deaf Aid Society, Bangalore was started in 1967 to provide special school education from Kindergarten classes to Xth Standard and also pre-vocational training to deaf children and to rehabilitate them. During the year of commencement, there were only nine students for which the amount spent was Rs. 16,900. During 1988-89 there were 207 students as against 200 during each of the years 1987-88 and 1986-87 and during these three years it has received a grant of Rs. 1.79 lakhs, 1.21 lakhs and 1.37 lakhs respectively from the State Government.

The Karnataka Welfare Association for the Blind, Nehrunagar, Bangalore, affiliated to All India Confederation of the Blind, Delhi was established in 1967 with the main objective of promoting education and economic security for the blind persons and wherever possible the other disabled persons to make them self reliant and to fulfil this objective, the association has taken up a number of projects both by the assistance of the State Government and by the assistance of the Central Government.

The number of beneficiaries and the amount spent under various projects during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given in the following table:

Projects	1987-88		1988-89	
	No. of bene-ficiaries.	Amount spent in lakhs Rs.	No. of bene-ficiaries.	Amount spent in lakhs Rs.
I. Under State Govt. Assistance.				
Home Teaching.	54	0.24	74	0.25
Physical Education	425	0.54	67	0.25
Braille Library	914	0.20	1165	0.26
Placement Project	92	0.23	95	0.35
Recaning project	18	0.43	20	0.68
Community based Rehabilitation	20	0.01	234	0.04
Community based Rehabilitation outreach programme (Agencies)	06	0.47	-	--
II. Under Central Govt. Assistance				
Integrated Education Scheme.	232	0.54	361	5.65

Sree Ramana Maharshi Academy for the Blind, Bangalore, was started during 1969 with the main objective of providing and rehabilitating the visually impaired, educationally and culturally by imparting education and vocational training and to make them independent citizens of the society and it is now functioning in its own building in Jayaprakashnagar. It made an humble beginning with a donation of Rs. 62 received from four people and with a lone child as its strength and today it is catering to the needs of over 300 disabled studetns. *Bala Mano Vikasa Kendra,* Bangalore, a school for mentally retarded was started in 1972 to educate the slow learners of the age group 6 to 16 years and also to train them in pre-vocational training according to their ability. During each of the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 there were 38 children in the institution for which it has received a grant of Rs. 74,058 and Rs. 73,838 respectively.

The Institute of Speech and Hearing was established in Bangalore, during 1977 to provide corrective and rehabilitative services to those suffering from speech and hearing impediments. The Institute has taken up various programme like clinical work, free distribution of hearing aids, conducting camps in rural areas and integrated school programme. During the beginning of the year it had registered 1,013 cases. During the year 1988-89 the Institute has examined a very large number of cases, issued 175 hearing aids free of cost and 258 hearing aids at concessional rates with the assistance of the Government, conducted four camps in rural areas and tested 850 cases and 55 students were covered under integrated school programme. The Institute has also started pre-school trainning programme and a Kannada School for the deaf and diploma course for training teachers of the deaf which has been recognised by the State Government. *The National Association for the Blind* has established its Karnataka branch in Bangalore during 1977. The main objectives of the association are to amalgamate, reconstruct and bring together various institutions or persons working for the upliftment and welfare of the blind in Karnataka and to promote co-operation and co- ordination amongst them. It has taken up various programmes like the Integrated Education Development and Rural Settlement, eye care for children; technical training for the blind, self-employment and placement service. Besides raising donations from the public, the association receives grants from the State and Central Governments and Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind (UK) through National Association for the Blind (India). The total amount of grants received during 1988-89 was Rs. 6,23,447 as against Rs. 6,96,110 during 1987-88.

Hamsadhwani NASEOHS School for speech impaired and multiple handicapped children was started in 1980 to facilitate the deaf, mute and multiple handicapped children coming from poor and depressed class families with regular shcool programme from I Standard to X Standard. During the year 1988-89, the total number of beneficiaries was 149 as against 140 during 1987-88 for which the amount spent during these two years was Rs. 1.67 lakhs and Rs. 1.20 lakhs respectively.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Handicapped was established in Bangalore during 1980 and it started functioning during 1981. The basic objective of the centre is to find out the suitability of the handicapped of different categories with varying degrees of the handicap and to provide various rehabilitaton services like the referral services, skill training, placement services and also to motivate and to assist them to take up self-employment. At the initial stage, only the orthopaedically handicapped, deaf and blind were admitted for vocational rehabilitation and later, persons who have been cured of leprosy and declared negative and mild mentally retarded (I.Q. 51-70) were also brought into the fold. In order to extend the service to the mofussil and rural handicapped who are unable to come to this Centre, the Centre periodically organises mobile camps in various districts and blocks. The Centre has received the National award during 1984 as the best employer of the handicapped. *Seva-in-Action,* Bangalore, an association sponsored by Action Aid India was started during 1985. It has taken up an integrated and community based rehabilitation programme for disabled children of rural areas. It renders preparatory services, integrated education in ordinary schools, vocational training and rehabilitation, medical rehabilitation and counselling and guidance support for the orthopaedically, mentally, visually and hearing disabled children. It has implemented these programmes at Attibele, Channenahalli, Dommasandra, Giddenahalli, Puttenahalli, Sarjapura, Somanahalli and Varthur in Bangalore District.

OTHER WELFARE SCHEMES

Pension to Freedom Fighters

The scheme for grant of political pension to Freedom Fighters and widows of Freedom Fighters was introduced by the Karnataka Government during 1968 under the State Freedom Fighters' Welfare Rules 1967 which was later revised in 1969. The amount of pension was Rs. 50 per month initially and it was subsequently revised to 75 Rs. per month during 1971; Rs. 90 during June 1978; Rs. 125 during Sept. 1978; Rs. 150 during 1986; Rs. 200 during 1987; and Rs. 300 per month with effect from 1-7-1989 uniformly to all Freedom Fighters and the widows and dependents of Freedom Fighters receiving State honorarium. The Government of India introduced political pension on 15th August 1972 to living Freedom Fighters, to their families in the case of the deceased and the families of martyrs not more than one member of a family and initially the amount of pension was Rs. 200 per month. The conditions for the eligibility to draw the pension were liberalised during 1980 and it was renamed as 'Swatantrata Sainik Sanman Pension Scheme' and the amount of pension was also raised to Rs. 300 per month for living freedom fighters and Rs. 200 per month for the widows of freedom fighters with provision of Rs. 50 per month each to the unmarried dependent daughters upto the celling of Rs. 300 per month in all and with effect from Ist June 1985 the rate of pension was

enhanced to Rs. 500 per month uniformly to all, that is to the living freedom fighters and to the widows of the deceased freedom fighters and the payment of monthly pension to the unmarried daughters of the deceased freedom fighters has been discontinued. With effect from 14-11-1988 the amount of pension is enhanced to Rs. 750 per month. During the year 1988-89 the total number of beneficiaries in the district was 1,307 under the State scheme and 559 under the Central Scheme for which the total amount spent was Rs. 30,88,894 by the State Government and Rs. 32,29,325 by the Central Government as against 1,260 beneficiaries under the State Scheme and 539 under the Central Scheme during 1987-88 for which the amount spent was Rs. 27,95,532 and Rs. 26,66,638 respectively. Travel concession by bus by the State and railway by the Centre have also been extended to these beneficiaries.

Old Age Pension Scheme

The Government of Karnataka introduced the Old Age Pension Scheme on 1st January 1965 to those who have crossed the age of 70 years, having no source of income or persons to take care of them and the age limit was relaxed by five years in the case of the physically handicapped. During 1972 the minimum age limit was reduced to 65 years for destitutes and 60 years for the handicapped and subsequently the age limit was reduced for the physically handicapped to 45 years during 1974, 16 years during 1977 and it was totally removed during 1979 and the mentally retarded persons also came to have the benefit. During the beginning, to award the pension for the physically handicapped the family income was limited to Rs. 3,600 per annum and later this limit has been enhanced to Rs. 6,000 per annum. Initially the amount of pension was Rs. 15 per month and it was raised to Rs. 30 and then on to Rs. 40 during 1975 and since 1st April 1983 it has been enhanced to Rs. 50 per month. During the beginning of the scheme 3,923 were benefited in the district and the amount spent on this was Rs. 83,905 and during the year 1988-89 the total number of beneficiaries in the district was 55,019 for which the amount spent was Rs. 2.91 crores as against 55,583 during 1987-88 and 55,261 during 1986-87 for which the amount spent was Rs. 3.07 crores and Rs. 4.46 crores respectively.

Green Card benefits: The Karnataka Government introduced the scheme of issuing Green Cards on Ist November 1985 with a view to distribute rations at reduced rates for extremely poor rural people identified on certain norms and this benefit was extended to landless agricultural labourers also during December 1985. the taluk-wise number of beneficiaries in the district by the end of October 1989 was Anekal (16,841), Bangalore North (28,939) and Bangalore South (30,823).

Distribution of Clothes at Reduced Rates: The Government of Karnataka introduced the scheme of distributing sarees, blouse pieces, dhoties and shirting among women and men of the weaker sections below poverty line of the rural areas in the age group of 19 years and above and the criteria for selection of beneficiaries under this programme would be identical to that adopted in the I.R.D.P.

programme. According to this scheme the distribution will be one pair of sarees and one pair of blouse pieces to each woman for Rs. 25 and one pair of dhoties and one piece of shirt to each man for Rs. 25. The taluk-wise number of beneficiaries in the district by the end of March 1989 was Anekal (7,600; 6,600); Bangalore North (12,500; 1,600) and Bangalore South (7,500; 7,000), wherein the first figure in the brackets indicates the number of men and the second figure the number of women.

Beggar Relief

As early as 1944 the problem of beggary was taken note of by the Mysore Govt by enacting the Mysore Prohibition of Beggary Act which was applicable to the then Municipal limits of Bangalore also. Subsequently this Act was changed and in 1975 the Karnataka Prohibition of Beggary Act came into force. The Act, with certain amendment in 1981 covers the Corporation area of Bangalore. Accordingly the Central Relief Committee, Bangalore, was constituted for the custody, trial and punishment of Beggary offenders and for the relief and rehabilitation of such persons in the State of Karnataka. The Local Relief Committee, Bangalore started functioning since July 1948 and under Beggary Relief Programme a relief centre is functioning in Bangalore. In the Rehabilitation Centre at Bangalore the Beggars are trained in some useful craft. Training in Agarbathi making will be imparted usually for the female physically handicapped, mentally retarded and old inmates. Beggary cess will be collected from Bangalore City Corporation and from Bangalore Development Authority. During 1988-89, the number of beggars arrested in the Corporation limits of Bangalore was 2,584 as against 1,081 during 1987-88, and the number of inmates remained in the centre during the end of these two years was 392 and 297 respectively.

Prohibition: Tipu Sultan had prohibited the sale of arrack and *ganja* throughout his dominions in a phased manner between 1786 and 1788 which included the present Bangalore district also. During the freedom movement picketing of liquor shops was accepted as a part of the programme. Social Service organisations like the Deena Seva Sangha, Bangalore, took up various activities for the eradication of the drink-evil. The present Bangalore district was neither covered under the Mysore Prohibition Act of 1948 nor under the Karnataka Prohibition Act of 1961. Despite of this situation, illicit distillation and sale of illicit liquors have been continuing in the district. During 1981 a tragedy of mass death took place in Bangalore due to drinking of poisonous illicit liquors the total quanity of illicit liquor seized in Bangalore District during 1987-88 and 1988-89 was wash destroyed- 51,850 lts. and 46,158 lts., and illicit distilled liquor 44,516 lts. and 19,973 lts. respectively. During 1987 there were 1,221 cases pending and during 1987-88 1,234 cases were detected and 1,292 cases were disposed off and during 1988-89, there were 1,163 cases pending and 748 cases were detected and the total number of cases disposed off was 1,156.

Muzrai Institutions

In 1927, the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act came into force in the then princely State of Mysore which includes the present Bangalore district also. The Muzrai Institutions in the district coming under the purview of this act have been classified as Major, Minor and Village institutions. Major institutions are those having a total annual income of more than Rs. 1,000, minor institutions are those whose annual income ranges from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 and the village institutions are those having an annual income of less than Rs. 100. In 1956, the Department of Religious and Charitable Endowments headed by a Commissioner was formed. The department has an Engineering section to help the Commissioner in matters of construction and repairs of buildings and temples, an Agama section to give advise to the department in matters of worship, installation of statues etc. and there are supporting staff to carry on the administration. The Special Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners and Tahasildars are in charge of Muzrai Institutions in their respective jurisdictions. The taluk-wise number of minor and village institutions in the district is Anekal taluk (21; 284); Bangalore City Corporation area (5; nil); Bangalore North taluk (23; 306) and Bangalore South taluk (39; 341) wherein the first figure in the bracket indicates the number of minor institutions and the second figure in the bracket indicates the number of village institutions. The list of major institutions in the district are Sri Champakadhama Swamy, Bannerughatta, Sri Karagada Devaru, Bidaraguppe, Sri Anjaneya Swamy, Indlabele, Sri Ramadevaru, Narayanaghatta, Sri Bhavani Shankaraswamy, Anekal, Sri Karagada Devaru, Samandur and Sri Venugopala Swamy, Mahal Chowdadenahalli in Anekal Taluk; Pralayakalada Veerabhadra Swamy, Kashi Vishveswaraswamy, Alasuru Someshwara (2.05), Nagartharapete Venkataramana, Laldas Venkataramana, Balepete Lakshminarasimha, Dodda Ganapathy (1.97), Karanji Anjaneya (1.03), Dharmarayaswamy, Shadakshara Shiva Subramanya, Bandi Sheshamma Chatra, Chowbini Subba Rao Charities, Sundara Anjaneya, Kote Anjaneya, Ranganathaswamy, Sugriva Venkataramana, Raya Raya Chatra (2.62), Kareekal Anjaneya, Rameswara Kalyana Mantapa (1.54), Sampangiramaswamy, Ramanjaneya Swamy, Kote Venkataramana (1.32), Kumaraswamy (5.25), Rameshwari Chowdeswari, Sultanpete Ganapathy, Dattatreya, Kadu Malleswara, Raghavendra Anjaneya (1.32), Maha Ganapathy (3.45), Lakshminarasimha, Venu Gopalaswamy, Yelahanka Gate Anjaneya, Alasuru Anjaneya, Gavi Gangadhara, Alasuru Subramanya, Dodda Basavanna, Rameswara temple (3.20), Siddapura Someswara, Kalika Kamateswari, Mahisha Mardhini, Prasanna Gangadhara, Basavanna, Patalamma, Godhuraya Matha, Jalakantheswara, Anjaneya Swamy, Minto Anjaneya, Komatipete Venkataramana and Prasanna Gangadhara in Bangalore City Corporation area, Sri Bheemeswara Swamy temple, Makali, Sri Lakshminarasimha Swamy temple, Kamasandra, Sri Chandramouleswara Swamy Temple and Sri Narasimha Swamy temple in Hesaraghatta, Sri Lakshmi Venkataramanaswamy temple, Maralakunte and Sri Venugopala Swamy temple, Yelahanka in Bangalore North taluk and Sri Banashankari Devaru temple,

Sarabandepalya (5.78), Sri Anjaneya Swamy temple, Banaswadi (2.50). Sri Vallabharaya Swamy temple, Vasanthapura and Anjaneya Swamy and Muthuraya Swamy temple, Yadiyur in Bangalore South taluk and wherever the institutions have an annual income of more than Rs. one lakh, it is given in brackets in lakh Rs. The total annual income and expenditure of the, major institutions during 1988-89 in the taluks were Anekal (0.85; 0.85); Bangalore North taluk (0.07, 0.004); Bangalore South taluk (9.01, 3.19) and Bangalore City Corporation area (36.37, 29.02) wherein the first figure in the bracket indicates the income and that of the second figure indicates the expenditure in lakhs of rupees.

Wakf Institutions

The Wakf Institutions in the district are governed by the Central Wakf Act, 1954, which was subsequently amended during the years 1959, 1964 and 1968 and prior to this act the Muslim Muzrai Institutions of the district were governed by the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927. There is a District Wakf Committee to look after the administration of the Wakf property in the district under the direction of the Karnataka Board of Wakfs; at present the committee is functioning under an administrator. There are 30 Wakf institutions whose annual income is less than Rs. 1,000 and the following 119 institutions in the district have an annual income of more than Rs. 1,000.

Jamia Masjid (Sunni), Gowripalya, Mirza Ali Raza Wakf Shia, Richmond Town, Masjid-e-Nilasandra, Central Muslim Association, Bangalore 2., Sir Khazi Mosque, Sultanpet, Dargah Hazrath Khawaja, Sharfuddin Shaheed, OTC Road, Ulsoor Mosque, Jaly Mohalla Mosque, Madrasa-e-Mahamoodia, New Market Road, Sangeen Jamia Masjid, Taramandalpet, Bismilla Sha Khadri Mosque, Cockburn Road, Astan-e-Khaderia, Jayamahal Road, Masjid-e-Ahle, Parvathipuram, Modi Mosque, Tasker Town, Basith Sarai & Shadi Mahal, Mysore Road, Varthur Mosque, Central Muslim Assoication, Bangalore 2 (Unit: Mahamood Shariff Educational Trust, Yeshwanthapur), Jamia Masjid, Yelhanka, F. Peer Ahmed and Janab Mahboobi Saheb Trust, Armstrong Road, Masjid-e-Jamath-e-Patwegar, Avenue Road, Ashoor Khana, Jumma Masjid Road, Masjid-e-Munnawar Ahle Sunnathul Jamath, Aga Abdul Hussain Private Shia Wakf, Richmond Town, Arab Line Mosque, Richmond Road, Masjid-e-Lababeen, New Tharagupet, Magadi Road Mosque, Lababeen Masjid, Devarjeevanahalli, Masjid-e- Bilal, Langford Road, Mohammedan Block Mosque, Mavalli Mosque, Masjid-e-Mahmoodia, Mothinagar, Byrasandra Mosque, Masjid-e-Beoparians, Jumma Masjid Road, Beef Butcher Community Wakf, Old Bamboo Bazaar Road, Masjid-e-Mamath-e-Lababeen, Avenue Road, Muslim Orphanage, Bangalore Gulistan Shadi Mahal Trust, Infantry Road, Masjid-e-Khazi Mohalla, Narayanapillai Street, Barline Mosque, Mysore Road, Masjid-e-Ibrahim Shah, Kumbarpet, Jamia Masjid Trust Board, Jumma Masjid Road, Dargah Haz. Mazakar Ali Shah & Roshan Mosque, Byatrayanapura, Mysore Road, Aga Ali Askar Wakf Shia, Richmond Town, Guntroop Mosque, Gowthampuram, Masjid- E-Nalbandwadi, Jamia Masjid,

Munireddypalyam, Masjid-e-Pension Mohalla, Shivajinagar, Masjid-e-Mouzam, Chandni Chowk Road, Masjid-e-Quba, Vasanthanagar, Dargah Hazrath Maqbool Shah Khadri, Avenue Road, Astana-e-Haz-Nawab Mohammed Ibrahim, Ali Shah Shutari, Kumbarpet. Dargah Haz. Kambalposh Khadri, H.K.P. Road, Syed, Sultan Shah Qadri Dargah, Hospital Road, Muslim Welfare Association and Jamia Mosque, Rajajinagar, Masjid-e-Falqaria, Shrirampur, Haz. Yakeen Sha Vali Dargah, Palace Road, Madina Mosque, K.R. Puram, Haz.Southe Shah Dargah, Haz.Manick Shah Dargah, Raja Hussain Bag Sawar, Balepet, Haz. Safdar Ali Shah and Kaske Peer, Tipu Sultan Palace, Awakaf Abdul Qayum, Old Madras Road, Bhoopasandra Mosque, Jamia Masjid, Palace Gutahalli, Masjid-e-Kalasipalyam, Dargah Haz. Maqbool Ali Shah Chisty, S.G. Road, Kengeri Mosque, Masjid-e-Farooqia, Kodihalli, Anjuman-e- Islamia, Banashankari, Dargah Haz. Attaulla Shah & Nabi Shah, Bada Makan (Siddaiah Road), Masjid-e-Ammar, Jayanagar IVth Block, Masjid-e-Ummal Hussain, Indiranagar, Meenar Masjid, Jayanagar Vth Block, Dargah Haz. Mastani Amma, Tannery Road, Vijinapura Mosque, K.R. Puram Hobli, Jamia Masjid, Gangenahalli, Old Sawarline Mosque, S.C. Road, Masjid-e-Akberi, Ramachandrapuram, Masjid-& Madrasa Arbia Kashiful Uloom (Vidyaramaiah Nagar), Vijayanagar, Alhaj Mohd. Rasool Shadi Mahal, Munireddypalya, Hazrath Syed Pacha Shaheed Dargah, S.J.P. Road, Nabi Saria, O.T.C. Road, Ibadath Khana Ahle Islam Jamia Maroof Lal Masjid, Hazrath Sydani Bi Dargah Opp. K.R. Market, Ghousia Sarai, O.T.C. Road, Islami Baithul Mal Shadi Mahal, Charminar Road, Masjid-e-Umar-e-Farooq, Shoolay (Ashok Nagar), Okalipuram Mosque, Masjid-e-Bilal, K.M. Colony, Siddapur, Jayanagar Ist Blodk, Jamia Masjid, Ilyasnagar, Idgah-e-Jadeed, Tannery Road, Shaji Mosque, Padarayanapura, Masjid-e-Islamia, Masjid-e-Rahamania, Padrayanapura, Majlis-e- Millia, Millia Bldg., N.R. Road, Jamia Mosque & Muslim Charitable Institution, S.J.P. Road, Dargah Haz. Sydani Bi, Opp. Basith Sarai, Mysore Road, Masjid-e-Lababeen Saheban, Labbe Masjid St., (Ibrahim Saheb St.)., Mosque, Haji Sir Ismail Sait, Mosque Trust Board, Frazer Town, Jumma Mosque, Anekal Town, Majlis-e- Muntazima, Masjid-e-New Town, Anekal, Sondekoppa Mosque, Idgah & Khabrasthan, Kadugodi, Jumma Masjid, Dommasandra, Mosque, in Hazrath Yakeen Shah Wali Dargah compound Palace Road, Dargh Hazrath Tawakkal Martan OTC Road, Yajuman Mohd. Ali Charity Wakf, Veerapillay Street, Alhaj Attar Syed Hussain Wakf, Veerapillai Street, Mosque in Haz. Yakeen Shah Vali Dargah Compound, Palace Road, Dargah Haz. Tawakkal Mastan, O.T.C. Road, Masjid-e-Azam, Jumma Masjid Road, Old Policeline Masjid and Makan, Nav Bahar Shah, Makan Road, Masjid-e-Islamabad, Mohammedan Block, Basavanagudi, Muslim Baid Association, Armstrong Road, Baidwadi, Madina Masjid, New Bamboo Bazar, Civil Area, Gulistan Shadi Mahal Trust, Infantry Road, Masjid-e-Aala, Chinnaiahnapalya, Dargah Haz. Syed Shah Md. Mir Sawad, Albert Victor Road, Madrasa, Albert Victor Road, Hyder Ali Makan, Sampangi Ramanagar, Wakf Alal Aulad, Meenakshi Koil Street.

The Wakf contribution collected from the Wakf Institutions in the district was Rs. 5.25 lakhs during 1988-89 as against Rs. 5.01 lakhs during 1987-88 and the amount spent for the improvement of Wakf Institutions during these two years was Rs. 2.20 lakhs and Rs. 1.15 lakhs respectively.

The Karnataka State Haj Committee was first constituted during 1965 for a period of three years under the then Deputy Minister for Finance and Wakfs as Chairman and seven members. The present committee was constituted during 1989 for a period of three years or until further orders whichever is earlier with the minister for Revenue and Wakfs as Chairman and 33 members and one additional member and the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (Wakfs) and Secretary, Karnataka State Haj Committee as its Member-Secretary. Its main function is to look after the welfare and needs of Haj pilgrims of the State like providing useful information, to appoint Haj volunteers in Mecca and Madina and to negotiate and co-ordinate with the railway authorities for providing travelling facilities. The Committee has also taken up a project of constructing a Sadaath Haj House at Richmond Road, Bangalore for the benefit of the pilgrims of Karnataka. It functions in close collaboration with the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs (Haj), New Delhi, Central Haj Committee, Bombay and Shipping Corporation of India, Ltd., Bombay.

Karnataka Wakf Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, was established in 1978 with the main objectives of improving the Wakf properties in the state by financing the Wakf institutions, assisting the Wakf institutions to set up small scale industries, to establish and to develop educational institutions, to start co-operatives like consumer co-operatives, industrial co- operatives and housing co-operatives, etc. Some of the institutions of the district for which the Corporation has extended financial assistance are The Muslim Orphanage; Madina Masjid, K.R. Puram, Madrasa-E-Hidayathul Islam, Motappapalyam and Al-Khatibi Educational Society, Cottonpet, all in Bangalore.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Right from the days of Kempegowda who founded the present Bangalore city till the advent of modern education, public life centred mostly round royal court, religious centres like *mathas* and temples, the professional guilds and caste assemblies. The influence of the latter two also faded after advent of the British. The 19th century not only introduced modern education, but also printing and congregations discussing public secular issues. Printing and publication of books and newspapers in English, Kannada, Urdu, Tamil and Telugu became quite common in the city. The impact of the Christian missionaries was felt more after the establishment of the Cantonment. Not only the Europeans but the Tamilians, Eurasians and Goan Christians thronged to the city, bringing with them their own cultural baggage. The criticism by the Missionaries of the Indian society made the Hindus open their eyes against the evils of untouchability, social disabilities of weaker sections, need for educating their women, evils of child marriage, bigamy, etc. Western education and allopathic system of medicine became popular. Women were permitted to take to service. But this type of change did not take place all of a sudden.

The change in social outlook and religious beliefs was the outcome, not only of the propaganda of Western thought or the campaigns of Missionaries. Institutions like the Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj and the Theosophical Society had also their impact. Propaganda by men like Col. Olcott, Annie Besant, Swamy Vivekananda, Narayana Guru, Veeresha Lingam Pantulu, Dharmadeva Vidya Vachaspati and Mahatma Gandhi had its own impact. The ideas like widow marriage or attitudes against the Devadasi system (*nauch* or *tafe*) caught the imagination of the people during the turn of the century. Though the orthodoxy opposed oceanic travel, organisations like the Non-Entities Club and the Damodar Das Scholarship encouraged it. Men like Sir M.V. and the Maharaja himself

undertook oceanic travel and drew a curtain over the controversy by the 1930s. The 1930s also saw the untouchables being taken to temples under the influence of Gandhian pleadings, and Mysore State also passed a law supporting widow marriage.

Western liberal thought also enkindled demand for responsible government and freedom from foreign rule. Newspapers, right from the 19th century like *Mysuru Vrittanta Bodhini* and *Karnataka Prakashika* in Kannada and the *Kashim-ul-Akhbar* in Urdu had upheld the ideas. Indian National Congress started its activities in an organised way from 1920. The demand for greater representation to non-Brahmins in government service saw the founding of the Praja Mitra Mandali. The twentieth century saw the emergence of various caste and community associations who also started hostels for helping the youths from their communities to get education, and Praja Mitra Mandali was a sort of culmination of these activities. The Hindu Mahasabha started functioning from 1928 (after Ganapati Disturbance), Sampige Venkatapatiah and Vajapeyam Venkateshiah being its early leaders. The party did sent members to the Representative Assembly. A secret cell of the Communist Party was founded in 1936, and a majority of workers of the Jana Jagriti Sangha (1937) were Communists. They also worked in Trade Unions. The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh started functioning from the early 1940s, being introduced by students coming from Maharashtra to the Indian Institute of Science. The Socialists also organised a group, inspired by the Congress Socialist Party, and the Socialist Party (which contested the Municipal elections in the 1940s and the General election of 1952), the Praja Socialist Party and the Samyukta Socialist Party are also projection of this movement. The Muslim League was also functioning, and the celebration of the birthday of Barrister Jinnah in the 1940s was one of their activities. Political thinkers like Periyar (E.V. Ramaswamy Naikar), M.N. Roy and Dr. Ambedkar had their followers in Bangalore. Literary men like A.N. Krishna Rao and M. Rama Murthy in the 1960s started a movement to secure Kannada its due place in the public life including arts, literature and cinema and the movement is called 'Kannada Chaluvali'. The impact of Rajaji who had visited Bangalore too often during the national movement was felt during the post- Independence period in the anti-Hindi agitation and the founding of the Swatantra Party. If men like D.V. Gundappa and P. Kodanda Rao supported him in the former movement, B.V. Narayana Reddy and P.H. Krishna Rao stood by him in the growth of the Swatantra Party. Whether it is literature, journalism, stage or art, the projection of various shades of social or political ideas can be traced, and their impact on public life can be outlined by a careful study.

ELECTIONS

General Election to Lok Sabha 1952

General Elections were held in 1952, to elect democratic governments both at the Centre and State simultaneously. Two Lok Sabha seats were allotted to the undivided Bangalore district and they were Bangalore North and Bangalore South Parliament seats. Both the constituencies were consisting of the areas of Bangalore

Rural district and City district, and they returned the candidates of Indian National Congress in the election.

General Election to Legislative Assembly 1952

During the first general election to the Legislative Assembly held in 1952 the Indian National Congress among the political parties had large following and was popular with the urban electorate. The other parties Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, Communist Party of India, Socialist Party and the Bharatiya Jan Sangh had some pockets of influence in the urban areas. There were seven single member and one double member Assembly (Bangalore North) constituencies in the City district. In the election, the Indian National Congress defeated its rival parties and had made clean sweep of all the nine Assembly seats. The following is the constituency-wise details of the 1952 election. (figures given brackets stand for the percentage of votes secured and E for elected). 1) Malleshwaram: INC* 9,441 (40.65 E), SOP 6,554 (28.24), Ind 5,506 (23.71), BJS 934 (4.02), Ind 443 (1.90), Ind 346 (1.48). 2) Gandhinagar: INC 13,045 (60.29 E), K.M.P.P. 4,467 (20.65), Ind 2,121 (9.80), Ind 1,240 (5.73), BJS 763 (3.53). 3) Chamarajapet: INC 14,042 (63.24 E), K.M.P.P. 3,512 (15.82), SOP 1,241 (5.59), CPI 1,181 (5.32), BJS 841 (3.78), Ind 502 (2.26), Ind 483 (2.19), Ind 401 (1.80). 4) Basavanagudi: INC 10,003 (54.67 E), SOP 3,548 (19.39), KMPP 2,460 (13.45), BJS 1,138 (6.22), Ind 591 (3.23), Ind 556 (3.04). 5) Cubbonpet: INC 8,226 (37.00 E), KMPP 4,334 (19.50), Ind 4,188 (18.84), Ind 3,303 (14.86), BJS 2,179 (9.80). 6) Ulsoor: INC 7,307 (36.90 E), Ind 3,720 (18.78), Ind 2,640 (13.33), Ind 2,408 (12.16), SOP 1,968 (9.94), KMPP 1,266 (6.39), Ind 496 (2.50). 7) St. John's Hill: INC 7,870 (42.62 E), Ind 4,745 (25.70), Ind 2,383 (12.91), KMPP 1,547 (8.38), SOP 1,018 (5.51), CPI 902 (4.88). 8) Bangalore North (double member): INC 15,189 (26.96 E), INC 13,203 (23.44 E), Ind 5,186 (9.21), SOP 5,041 (8.95), Ind 4,709 (8.36), KMPP 3,117 (5.53), BJS 2,497 (4.43), SCF ** 2,249 (3.99), Ind 1,777 (3.15), KMPP 1,771 (3.14), Ind 1,599 (2.84).

General Election to Lok Sabha 1957

There were two parliamentary seats both for Bangalore Urban and Rural districts, during 1957 Lok Sabha elections. (Bangalore Ciy and Bangalore). The parties in the election race were the Indian National Congress, PSP, BJS and the real contest was between Indian National Congress and the Independents. The Indian National Congress had retained both the seats.

General Election to Legislative Assembly 1957

The second legislative Assembly elections were held in 1957 together with the Lok Sabha elections, and the number of seats in the Urban district rose from nine to ten. Some territorial changes were made and as a result, the Chikpet Assembly seat was newly created. Assembly constituency of St. John's Hill was shifted to Broadway and Bangalore North double member constituency was continued. In

* INC - Indian National Congress; SOP - Socialist Party; BJS - Bharatiya Jan Sangh; KMPP - Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party; CPI - Communist Party of India.

** SCF - Scheduled Castes Federation

this election, there were straight contests in Chikpet and Cubbonpet and multi-cornered in other Assembly seats. The Indian National Congress won eight seats and Independents two. The detailed results of 1957 Assembly elections were as follows: 1) Malleswaram: Ind 10,552 (42.81 E), INC 8,866 (35.96), CPI 3,006 (12.15), SCF 1,320 (5.39), Ind 910 (3.69). 2) Gandhinagar: INC 12,679 (62.82 E), Ind 4,581 (22.69), CPI 2,927 (14.49). 3) Chikpet: Ind 10,537 (51.75 E), INC 9,875 (48.25). 4) Chamarajapet: INC 7,433 (49.45 E), Ind 5,296 (35.21), Ind 1,722 (11.47), Ind 580 (3.87). 5) Basavanagudi: INC 10,804 (58.51 E), Ind 4,587 (24.84), Ind 1,580 (8.56), Ind 899 (4.86), BJS 595 (3.23). 6) Cubbonpet: INC 9,596 (51.94 E), Ind 8,877 (48.06). 7) Ulsoor: INC 8,977 (48.66 E), Ind 5,047 (27.36), Ind 4,424 (23.99). 8) Broadway: INC 9,159 (51.30 E), Ind 7,049 (39.32), Ind 1,675 (9.38). 9) Bangalore North (double member): INC 13,462 (24.46 E), Ind 11,128 (20.22), INC 10,199 (18.53 E), Ind 9,159 (16.64), CPI 4,747 (8.62). CPI 4,353 (7.94), Ind 1,975 (3.59).

General Election to Lok Sabha 1962

General Elections to Lok Sabha were held in 1962 to constitute the third Lok Sabha. And no territorial changes were made in the two Parliament seats of Bangalore City and Bangalore. The Swatantra Party (SWA) made its debut by contesting Bangalore City Constituency. The other parties in the poll race were Indian National Congress, CPI, BJS, PSP and an independent. The Indian National Congress had won both the seats. On 16th February 1965, a bye-election was held to the Bangalore Parliamentary Constituency due to the death of sitting member (H.C. Dasappa) of the Indian National Congress. In this poll (Feb. 1965) the Indian National Congress had won the seat again.

General Elections to the Legislative Assembly 1962

Certain territorial alterations were made in the assembly Delimitation Order of 1961. The result of which was the split of Bangalore North double member constituency into two single member constituencies and they were Yeshwantapura and Yelahanka (SC). The third general election to the Legislative Assembly was held in 1962 (together with Lok Sabha elections) and the candidates belonging to the Indian National Congress, PSP, DMK,* SOP, BJS, SWA, RPI ** and some independents were present in the election field. Eight candidates of the Indian National Congress and two independents were elected to the Legislative Assembly in this poll. The election particulars of the third general election were as shown here-below: 1) Malleswaram: Ind 8,097 (22.41 E), INC 7,832 (21.67), SWA 5,438 (15.05), Ind 5,250 (14.53), CPI 4,524 (12.52), DMK 2,648 (7.33), BJS 985 (2.72), RPI 792 (2.19), Ind 571 (1.58). 2) Gandhinagar: INC 12,958 (48.67 E), Ind 7,041 (26.45), DMK 2,774 (10.42), CPI 1,705 (6.40), SWA 1,178 (4.42), BJS 497 (1.87), Ind 471 (1.77). 3) Chikpet: INC 10,777 (44.49) E), Ind 6,430 (26.54), Ind 3,775 (15.58), Ind 1,891 (7.81), BJS 1,353 (5.58). 4) Chamarajapet: INC 11,897 (53.25 E)

*D.M.K. - Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam;

** Republican Party of India.

SWA 7,882 (35.28), CPI 1,561 (6.99), BJS 1,000 (4.48). 5) Basavanagudi: INC 12,676 (48.45 E), SWA 6,053 (23.14), Ind 4,752 (18.16), BJS 2,681 (10.25). 6) Cubbonpet: Ind 18,750 (66.03 E), INC 6,874 (24.21), SWA 1,942 (6.84), PSP 541 (1.90), BJS 183 (0.64), Ind 108 (0.38). 7) Ulsoor: INC 6,753 (27.10 E), Ind 6,177 (24.79), PSP 6,078 (24.39), SWA 2,403 (9.64), Ind 1,759 (7.06), SOP 1,531 (6.14), Ind 220 (0.88). 8) Broadway: INC 6,243 (27.86 E), Ind 4,718 (21.06), SWA 3,489 (15.57), Ind 2,862 (12.77), PSP 2,529 (11.29), DMK 2,265 (10.11), Ind 300 (1.34). 9) Yeshwantapur: INC 14,215 (44.59 E), Ind 13,570 (42.57), CPI 2,890 (9.06), Ind 1,205 (3.78). 10. Yelahanka (SC): INC 17,217 (62.79 E), RPI 5,403 (19.71), Ind 2,661 (9.70), Ind 1,088 (3.97), BJS 707 (2.58), Ind 220 (0.80), Ind 123 (0.45).

General Election to the Lok Sabha 1967

Parliamentary constituencies were re-drawn and three Lok Sabha seats were allotted to the un-divided Bangalore district, with the passing of Delimitation Order in 1965. The constituencies were Bangalore, Kanakapura and Hoskote. Bangalore seat had eight Urban Assembly segments and Anekal was a part of Kanakapura seat. The other areas of the City which were added to the Hoskote constituency were Malleswaram, Uttarahalli, Varthur and Yelahanka. The fourth General election was held in 1967 and for the Bangalore seat, the contenders were three Independents besides a Congress candidate. This seat was won by the Indian National Congress candidate. (In fact Paura Samiti associating itself with the newly formed local Janata Party put up these Independent candidates).

General Election to Legislative Assembly 1967

Consequent on the major territorial changes in the constituencies, the number of Assembly seats rose to twelve in the City district and two of them were reserved. The Assembly election which took place in 1967 (together with the Lok Sabha elections) had involved political parties such as INC, CPI, BJS, CPM, RPI, SWA, PSP and a number of independents (who included the local Janata Party). Among the twelve seats the INC, Independents and CPI have shared seven, four and one seat respectively. Poll statistics of the 1967 election, were as given hereunder:

1) Malleswaram: CPI 12,977 (30.26 E), INC 11,641 (27.14), Ind 9,774 (22.79), Ind 3,856 (8.99), BJS 2,907 (6.78), Ind 963 (2.24), Ind 773 (1.80). 2) Gandhinagar: INC 11,638 (34.72 E), Ind 9,238 (27.56), Ind 3,838 (11.45), CPM 3,161 (9.43), Ind 1,631 (4.87), Ind 1,555 (4.64), Ind 829 (2.46), Ind 647 (1.92), Ind 338 (1.01), RPI 336 (1.00), Ind 160 (0.48), Ind 153 (0.46). 3) Chikpet: Ind 13,884 (39.98 E), Ind 8,835 (25.44), INC 8,390 (24.16), Ind 3,068 (8.84), Ind 469 (1.36), Ind 78 (0.22). 4) Chamarajpet: INC 14,241 (56.84 E), Ind 10,590 (27.39), Ind 4,969 (12.85), Ind 3,415 (8.83), Ind 3,162 (8.18), Ind 1,667 (4.32), Ind 616 (1.59). 5) Fort: Ind 18,116 (53.03 E), INC 7,327 (21.45), Ind 5,529 (16.18), BJS 3,192 (9.34). 6) Basavanagudi: Ind 10,495 (35.40 E), INC 9,653 (32.56), SWA 3,028 (10.22), Ind 2,746 (9.26), Ind 2,213 (7.47), Ind 673 (2.27), Ind 668 (2.25), Ind 170 (0.57). 7) Shivajinagar: INC 10,148 (33.45 E); SWA 5,646 (18.61), Ind 5,465 (18.02), Ind 3,714 (12.24), Ind, 3,173

(10.46), Ind 1,029 (3.39), Ind 702 (2.32), Ind 459 (1.51). 8) Bharathinagar: INC 10,808 (33.15 E), Ind 10,560 (32.39), Ind 4,379 (13.43), Ind 3,941 (12.08), Ind 1,811 (5.55), Ind 1,107 (3.40). 9) Shantinagar: INC 11,345 (32.88 E), Ind 10,898 (31.58), Ind 6,806 (19.72), PSP 4,770 (13.83), Ind 686 (1.99). 10) Yelahanka: Ind 16,307 (49,82 E), INC 15,046 (45.97), Ind 864 (2.64), Ind 515 (1.57). 11) Uttarahalli (SC): INC 11,886 (67.31 E), Ind 1,550 (8.78), Ind 1,286 (7.28), Ind 1,102 (6.23), Ind 884 (5.01), Ind 665 (3.77), Ind 286 (1.62). 12) Varthur (SC): INC 10,061 (37.01 E), Ind 7,282 (26.79), Ind 5,939 (21.85), RPI 1,943 (7.15), SWA 1,140 (4.19), Ind 817 (3.01).

Due to the death of H.R. Abdul Gaffar sitting member from Shivajinagar, a bye-election was held on 4th May 1970 and S. Hammed Shah NC (J) candidate won.

Mid-term Election to Lok Sabha 1971

The Lok Sabha was dissolved in 1971 and its life ended one year before the completion of five years term. To elect new Parliament, Mid-term election was conducted in March 1971 and no alterations were made with regard to the territories of the Bangalore constituency. Though there were fourteen candidates in the election field, the real fight was between NCJ* and the BJP. Its candidates were K. Hanumanthaiah former Chief Minister and Union Minister for Railways and M. Gopalakrishna Adiga, a noted poet, the combined candidate of 'Grand Alliance'. The NCJ retained this seat by defeating BJP nominee with comfortable majority.

General Election to Legislative Assembly 1972

General election to Legislative Assembly was held in 1972. The Assembly had been dissolved in 1971. Territorial extent of the twelve Assembly segments was retained as it was and Uttarahalli and Varthur seats were the reserve seats in the Bangalore Urban district. Many constituencies witnessed close contests between INC and others in this election. The INC (Congress-R)** secured seven seats, the CPI and JPPϕ one each and the independents got three seats. The CPI was in alliance with Congress R. Constituency-wise poll statistics of this election were as given hereunder:

1) Malleswaram: CPI 31,925 (53.56 E), Ind 13,506 (22.66), BJS 7,256 (12.17), Ind 5,682 (9.53), Ind 461 (0.77), Ind 410 (0.69), Ind 369 (0.62). 2) Gandhinagar: INC 12,812 (34.26 E), Ind 11,535 (30.84), NCO$ 4,972 (13.29), BJS 4,427 (11.84), Ind 2,473 (6.61), CPM 1,182 (3.16). 3) Chikpet: JPP 8,939 (35.53 E), INC 7,714 (30.67), Ind 5,549 (22.06), Ind 1,478 (5.88), Ind 578 (2.30), Ind 211 (0.84), Ind 135 (0.54), Ind 132 (0.52), Ind 128 (0.51), Ind 102 (0.41), Ind 82 (0.33), Ind 76 (0.30), Ind 28 (0.11). 4) Chamarajpet: Ind 15,456 (29.32 E), INC 14,412 (27.84), Ind 7,662 (14.53), Ind 7,624 (14.46), Ind 3,403 (6.45), NCO 2,175 (4.13), Ind 1,091 (2.07),

* Indian National Congress (Jagjivan Ram or later Indira Congress)

** Indira Congress ϕ Janata Paksha $ Indian National Congress (O)

SWA 395 (0.75), Ind 255 (0.48), BJS 247 (0.47). 5) Fort: Ind 13,625 (33.13 E), INC 11,209 (27.26), Ind 9,262 (22.52), BJS 6,746 (16.41), Ind 211 (0.52), Ind 67 (0.16). 6) Basavanagudi: INC 15,320 (33.80 E), NCO 11,126 (24.55), BJS 8,120 (17.92), Ind 5,387 (11.89), Ind 4,943 (10.91), Ind 170 (0.37), Ind 157 (0.34), Ind 99 (0.22). 7) Shivajinagar: INC 12,989 (44.59 E), Ind 7,267 (24.25), Ind 4,429 (15.20), NCO 4,135 (14.20), Ind 309 (1.06). 8) Bharatinagar: Ind 15,810 (40.95 E), INC 13,450 (34.84), Ind 3,769 (9.76), NCO 3,724 (9.65), Ind 565 (1.46), Ind 345 (0.89), Ind 319 (0.83), Ind 319 (0.83), SWA 303 (0.79). 9) Shantinagar: INC 14,346 (41.53 E), Ind 10,342 (29.94), Ind 4,892 (14.16), NCO 4,083 (11.83), BJS 712 (2.06), Ind 165 (0.48). 10) Yelahanka: INC 18,751 (58.12 E), NCO 8,793 (27.25), Ind 3,086 (9.56), Ind 983 (3.05), BJS 651 (2.02). 11) Uttarahalli (SC): INC 21,903 (63.29 E), NCO 12,704 (36.71). 12) Varthur (SC): INC 19,774 (60.36 E), NCO 11,500 (35.11), Ind 1,484 (4.53).

A by-election was held to the Chamarajpet constituency on 27-4-1975 due to the setting aside the election of the sitting MLA by the Supreme Court. K. Prabhakar Reddy Independent, was elected.

General Election to Lok Sabha 1977

In place of Bangalore Parliamentary Constituency, Bangalore South and Bangalore North Constituencies were newly created according to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order in 1976. Whereas Uttarahalli and Anekal (SC) Assembly segments (parts of Bangalore Urban district), were included in the Kanakapura Constituency. The duration of Parliament which was to expire in 1976, was extended by one year and the general election was held in 1977. Several Opposition parties were merged into one party under the banner of Bharatiya Lok Dal (BLD) and it was christened as Janata Party later. The main opponents to the ruling INC (I) party were the BLD candidates. Much attention of the public and press in Karnataka was focussed on Bangalore South constituency, from where the ruling Congress Party (I) fielded K. Hanumanthaiah and against whom was pitted formidable BLD candiate K.S. Hegde. In this keen poll battle, the BLD candidate emerged victorius and the neighbouring North seat went to the Ruling Congress Party.

General Election to the Legislative Assembly 1978

Consequent on the dissolution of the State Assembly in 1977 fresh election was held in 1978. The Delimitation Order of 1976 had fixed three reserve and thirteen general seats to the Bangalore Urban district. The Janata wave which brought the Janata Party to power at the Centre (1977), was the key factor that influenced the Urban district electorate. As a result, the Janata Party won as many as twelve seats in the 1978 Assembly election. The Congress (INC (I)-Smt. Indira Gandhi Group) secured four seats and Independents and others drew nil. Sri K. Hanumanthiah had launched Surajya Party, and its candidates also figure among

the Independents. The constituency-wise and party-wise election statistics of this poll were as given hereunder:

1) Malleswaram: JNP 32,936 (56.95 E), CPI 20,918 (36.17), Ind 2,066 (3.57), INC * 1,550 (2.68), Ind 195 (0.34), Ind 164 (0.29). 2) Rajajinagar: JNP 42,693 (52.62 E), INC(I) 25,173 (31.02), Ind 5,382 (6.63), Ind 2,654 (3.27), Ind 1,459 (1.80), INC 1,396 (1.72), Ind 720 (0.89), Ind 679 (0.84), Ind 391 (0.48), Ind 301 (0.39), Ind 151 (0.19), Ind 139 (0.17). 3) Gandhinagar: INC(I) 18.372 (37.24 E), JNP 15,202 (30.82), Ind 9,318 (18.89), Ind 3,100 (6.28), Ind 1,004 (2.04), Ind 690 (1.40), INC 625 (1.27), Ind 357 (0.73), Ind 292 (0.59), Ind 239 (0.48), Ind 130 (0.26). 4) Chikpet: JNP 19,459 (43.19 E), INC (I) 14,756 (32.75), Ind 5,462 (12.12), Ind 2,773 (6.16), INC 710 (1.58), Ind 472 (1.05), Ind 247 (0.55), Ind 222 (0.49), Ind 212 (0.47), Ind 187 (0.42), Ind 156 (0.35), Ind 129 (0.29), Ind 115 (0.26), Ind 82 (0.18), Ind 69 (0.14). 5) Binnypet: INC (I) 28,037 (44.67 E), JNP 15,474 (24.65), Ind 14,655 (23.35), Ind 1,242 (1.98), INC 906 (1.44), Ind 805 (1.28) Ind 430 (0.69), Ind 402 (0.64). 6) Chamarajpet: JNP 20,806 (42,69 E), INC(I) 15,697 (32.21), AIADMK** 5,636 (11.56), Ind 2,944 (6.04), Ind 1,183 (2.43), INC 1,112 (2.28), Ind 359 (0.74), Ind 346 (0.71), Ind 174 (0.36), Ind 163 (0.33), Ind 140 (0.29), Ind 80 (0.16), Ind 54 (0.11), Ind 42(0.09). 7) Basavanagudi: JNP 47,362 (74.75 E), INC(I) 14,418 (22.76), INC 840 (1.33), Ind 441 (0.70), Ind 299 (0.46). 8) Jayanagar: JNP 35,209 (56.59 E), INC(I) 17,941 (28.84), Ind 3,700 (5.95), Ind 1,471 (2.36), INC 1,184 (1.90), Ind 622 (1.00), Ind 605 (0.97), Ind 381 (0.61), Ind 361 (0.58), Ind 244 (0.39), Ind 213 (0.34), Ind 138 (0.22), Ind 103 (0.17), Ind 46 (0.08). 9) Shantinagar: INC(I) 17,851 (40.78 E), JNP 14,511 (33.15), DMK 5,397 (12.33), AIADMK 4,105 (9.38), Ind 943 (2.15), INC 855 (1.95), Ind 109 (0.26). 10) Shivajinagar: JNP 17,425 (49.33 E), INC(I) 13,717 (38.18), DMK 1,606 (4.47), INC 1,214 (3.38), Ind 539 (1.50), Ind 470 (1.31), Ind 254 (0.72), Ind 115 (0.32), Ind 109 (0.30), Ind 70 (0.19), Ind (0.16), Ind 52 (0.14). 11) Bharatinagar: JNP 14,106 (29.39 E), INC(I) 13,498 (28.12), DMK 9,434 (19.66), AIADMK 5,709 (11.89), Ind 2,089 (4.35), INC 1,566 (3.26), Ind 844 (1.76), RPI 401 (0.84), Ind 238 (0.50), Ind 112 (0.23). 12) Jayamahal: JNP 18,316 (39.68 E), INC(I) 15,991 (34.64), AIADMK 3,998 (8.66), Ind 3,772 (8.17), INC 1,185 (2.57), Ind 1,101 (2.39), Ind 568 (1.23), Ind 531 (1.15), Ind 307 (0.67), Ind 158 (0.34), Ind 85 (0.18), Ind 79 (0.17), Ind 68 (0.15). 13) Yelahanka (SC): INC(I) 33,662 (53.57 E), JNP 28,587 (45.49), Ind 593 (0.94). 14) Uttarahalli: JNP 34,081 (68.57 E), INC(I) 30,944 (44.10), INC 3,632 (5.18), Ind 689 (0.98), Ind 607 (0.86), Ind 219 (0.31). 15) Varthur: JNP 28,613 (41.09 E), INC(I) 19,301 (27.72), Ind 7,651 (10.99), CPI(M) 7,009 (10.08), Ind 4,000 (5.74), INC 2,849 (4.09), Ind 204 (0.29). 16) Anekal (SC): JNP 36,041 (55.88 E), INC(I) 24,289 (37.66), INC 2,708 (4.20), Ind 838 (1.30), Ind 619 (0.96).

*INC - Indian National Congress headed by Brahmananda Reddy

** - All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

General Election to Lok Sabha, 1980

With the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in 1979, mid-term election was conducted on 6th January 1980, to elect new members of the Lok Sabha. No alterations were made in the Bangalore South and North Parliamentary Constituencies which fell under the jurisdiction of the Bangalore Urban district. The parties which took part in this election were the INC(I), JNP, INC(U) (Urs group), CPI, JNP(S), and some independents. The INC(I) and JNP candidates were elected from the Bangalore North and South Parliamentary Constituencies respectively in the election.

On 23.11.1980, a bye-election was held to the Basavanagudi Assembly Constituency due to the resignation of the sitting Janata Party member T.R. Shamanna who was elected to the Lok Sabha. In the bye-election contest, the Janata Party won the seat again, Dr. H.L. Thimmegauda being the candidate.

General Election to Legislative Assembly, 1983

After the expiry of Assembly's five year term, the general election was held to the legislative Assembly in 1983. As in previous election, there were sixteen Assembly segments and three of them were reserved. The parties in the election field were the JNP, INC, CPI, CPM, BJP*, LKD**, DMK and independents. The JNP which had seat adjustment with the CPI and CPM swept the 1983 Assembly poll by bagging thirteen seats whereas CPI and CPM shared one seat each. The Anekal (SC) Constituency was won by INC candidate. The number of votes secured by each party along with their percentage was as follows:

1) Malleswaram: JNP 43,083 (66.02 E), INC 14,483 (22.20), BJP 6,042 (9.26), Ind 400 (0.60), Ind 373 (0.57), Ind 271 (0.42), Ind 254 (0.39), Ind 200 (0.31), Ind 83 (0.13), Ind 64 (0.10). 2) Rajajinagar: CPI 54,467 (54.91 E), INC 18,964 (19.12), BJP 18,924 (19.08), Ind 2,739 (2.76), LKD 1,740 (1.75), Ind 591 (0.60), Ind 427 (0.43), Ind 311 (0.31), Ind 191 (0.19), Ind 171 (0.18), ICS$ 155 (0.16), Ind 122 (0.12), Ind 122 (0.12), Ind 108 (0.10), Ind 105 (0.10), Ind 60 (0.06). 3) Gandhinagar: JNP 28,604 (54.69 E), INC 19,511 (37,30), BJP 1,795 (3.43), Ind 711 (1.36), ICS 393 (0.75), Ind 349 (0.67), Ind 211 (0.40), Ind 207 (0.40), Ind 196 (0.37), Ind 165 (0.32), Ind 160 (0.31). 4) Chikpet: JNP 26,113 (57.08 E), INC 14,692 (32.12), BJP 2,045 (4.47), Ind 766 (1.67), Ind 605 (1.32), Ind 313 (0.68), ICJ$ 249 (0.54), Ind 214 (0.47) Ind 178 (0.39), Ind 113 (0.25), Ind 81 (0.18), Ind 77 (0.17), Ind 72 (0.16), Ind 95 (0.20), Ind 71 (0.16), Ind 40 (0.09), Ind 21 (0.05). 5) Binnypet: JNP 41,291 (45.33 E), INC 17,187 (18.87), Ind 16,436 (18.04), LKD 4,589 (5.04), BJP 3,821 (4.19), Independents i) 1,949 (2.14), ii) 1,102 (1.12), iii) 820 (0.90), iv) 686 (0.35), v) 778 (0.85), vi) 366 (0.40), vii) 354 (0.39), viii) 322 (0.35), ix) 257 (0.28), x) 202 (0.22), xi) 197 (0.22), xii) 175 (0.19), xiii) 158 (0.17), xiv) 139 (0.15) and xv) 98 (0.11). 6) Chamarajapet: JNP 17,455 (36.18 E), INC 9,553 (19.80), Ind 8,612 (17.85), BJP 4,578 (9.49), Ind 4,357

* Bharatiya Janata Party $ Indian Congress Socialist

ϕ Indian Congress (Jagjivan Ram) ** Lok Dal

(9.04). Nineteen Independents and others who have polled less than 600 votes (total number of votes 3,692, percentage being 7.77). 7) Basavanagudi: JNP 32,567 (45.32 E), BJP 21,108 (29.37), INC 13,838 (19.26), Ind 1,480 (2.06), eight Independents polled less than 1,000 votes (total number of votes 2,872, percentage 4.00). 8) Jayanagar: JNP 37,687 (53.96 E), INC 19,381 (27.75), BJP 11,205 (16.04), Ind 357 (0.52), Ind 349 (0.50), Ind 241 (0.34), Ind 230 (0.33), Ind 206 (0.29), Ind 185 (0.26). 9) Shantinagar: JNP 29,404 (59.90 E), INC 15,142 (30.85), BJP 1,930 (3.95), Ind 837 (1.71), Ind 836 (1.70), Ind 478 (0.97), Ind 462 (0.94). 10) Shivajinagar: JNP 21,319 (54.81 E), INC 13,792 (35.46), Ind 2,029 (5.22), ICS 822 (2.10), Ind 260 (0.67), Ind 195 (0.50), Ind 159 (0.41), Ind 143 (0.36), ICJ 100 (0.26), Ind 80 (0.21). 11) Bharathinagar: JNP 20,369 (40.50 E), INC 15,285 (30.39), DMK 11,806 (23.67), BJP 568 (1.13), twelve independents polled 2,267 votes (percentage 4.51). 12) Jayamahal: JNP 35,622 (60.92 E), INC 19,407 (33.19), Ind 1,463 (2.50), BJP 977 (1.67), Ind 394 (0.68), five Independents polled 997 votes (1.72 percentage). 13) Yelahanka (SC): JNP 43,851 (55.98 E), INC 31,783 (40.58), BJP 2,695 (3.4). 14) Uttarahalli: JNP 52,175 (56.60 E), INC 44,018 (42.69), BJP 3,915 (3.80), six Independents polled 3,007 votes (percentage 3.11). 15) Varthur: CPM 48,344 (59.08 E) INC 28,533 (34.87), BJP 1,845 (2.26), LKD 746 (0.91), ICS 477 (0.58), six Independents have polled 1,919 votes (percentage being 2.30). 16) Anekal (SC): INC 31,021 (47.29 E), BJP 24,494 (37.33), JNP 7,272 (11.08), Ind 2,190 (3.34), Ind 360 (0.55), ICJ 269 (0.41).

General Election to Lok Sabha, 1984

Consquent on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in 1984, mid-term poll was held on 24th December 1984 to elect new Parliament members. During this period no territorial changes were made in the extent of Bangalore South and North Parliamentary Constituencies. In this mid term-poll, the JNP and INC, have retained the Bangalore South and North seats respectively.

General Election to Legislative Assembly, 1989

The electorate went to polls on 24 th November 1989 to elect new Legislative Assembly together with the Lok Sabha. Bangalore district had sixteen Assembly segments and out of which thirteen were general and three reserved. At the time of election, due to the death of a contesting candidate, the election to the Jayanagar Assembly Constituency was countermanded. The parties in the fray in other constituencies were, Indian National Congress, Janata Dal, Janata Party, BJP, CPI, CPM, BSP,* etc. In the election, the Indian National Congress held sway over the electorate and captured thirteen seats. The Janata Dal had to contend with only two seats. Independents and other parties drew blank. Voting statistics of this election were as follows. 1) Malleswaram: Janata Dal 34,955 (E), Ind 31,285, JNP 8,682, BJP 5,389, other parties and Independents together 1,883. 2) Rajajinagar: INC 50,707 (E), Janata Dal 32,196, BJP 21,085, Janata Party 20,287, CPI 8,096 and

*Bahujan Samaj Party

ten Independents together 1,066. 3) Gandhinagar: INC 32,767 (E), Janata Dal 12,617, Ind 7,839, Janata Party 5,335, BJP 1,445, Surajya Party and five Independents together 894. 4) Chikpet: INC 28,067 (E) Janata Dal 9,378, BJP 6,740, Janata Party 2,723, other parties and Independents together 2,707. 5) Binnypet: INC 61,205 (E), Janata Party 46,322, Janata Dal 20,042, BJP 6,057, BSP 2,050, Surajya Party and twelve Independents together 4,362. 6) Chamarajpet: INC 27,526 (E), Janata Dal 15,482, BJP 6,763, Janata Party 1,587, Muslim League and 17 Independents together 1,878. 7) Basavanagudi: Janata Dal 35,342 (E), INC 26,924, BJP 13,802, Janata Party 12,905 and seven Independents together 2,145. 8) Shantinagar (SC): INC 42,828 (E), Janata Dal 17,788, Janata Party 6,165, BJP 1,175, Muslim League 650, four Independents together 1,421. 9) Shivajinagar: INC 21,857 (E), Janata Dal 21,766, Surajya Party and ten Independents together 1,509. 10) Bharathinagar: INC 36,198 (E), Janata Party 10,021, CPI (M) 12,387, Muslim League 1,975, other parties and Independents together 2,340. 11) Yelahanka (SC): INC 70,882 (E), Janata Dal 47,520, Janata Party 11,360, BJP 4,979, Ind 3,772, Ind 1,025, RPI 239, Independents together 2,534. 12) Uttarahalli: INC 1,25,065 (E), Janata Dal 71,523, Janata Party 21,449, BJP 7,658, Karnataka Rajya Ryota Sangha 343, sixteen Independents together 4,058. 13) Varthur: INC 69,586 (E), Janata Dal 62,357, Janata Party 4,526, BJP 3,316, twelve Independents together 4,397. 14) Jayamahal: INC 41,884 (E), Janata Dal 26,159, Janata Party 5,883, Lok Dal (B) 1,081, BJP 1,470, Surajya Party 170, Muslim League 131, seventeen Independents together 2,843. 15) Anekal (SC): INC 39,452 (E), Janata Dal 24,331, BJP 12,961, Ind 8,347, Janata Party 4,069, BSP 3,370, seven Independents together 4,441.

Due to the death of a contesting candidate, the Assembly election to the Jayanagar constituency, could not be held along with the Legislative Assembly polls, on 24.11.1989. Election was conducted to the Jayanagar Assembly seat on 27.2.1990, and in the election, the INC won the seat by defeating its nearest rival, Janata Dal by a margin of 17,179 votes. The number of votes secured by the parties were as follows. INC 37,834 (E), Janata Dal 20,655, BJP 9,228, Janata Party 3,510, BSP 1,513, fifteen Independents together 5,182.

General Election to the Lok Sabha, 1989

Some political developments took place in the national politics in the beginning of 1989. There was serious rift in the ranks of Janata Party which was ruling in the State and the party was split into Janata Dal and Janata Party. The Janata Party had opted to retain its original identity, whereas the Janata Dal became a constituent of the National Front which assumed power in the Centre later. They contested the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly elections, separately. On 24.11.1989, the ninth general election to the Lok Sabha was held, before the expiry of its full five year term. The elections were held together with Assembly elections. The national parties, state level parties and a number of Independents took part in this election. The Indian National Congress candidates won both the prestigious

Bangalore North and Bangalore South Lok Sabha constituencies with a comfortable majority of votes. Voting pattern of the poll was as follows.

1) Bangalore North: INC 3,90,460 (E), Janata Dal 2,83,336, Ind (Insaf Party) 55,046, Surajya Party 2,192, Muslim League 843, thirteen other Independents 21,157. 2) Bangalore South: INC 4,13,574 (E), Janata Dal 1,73,720, BJP 62,936, Janata Party 45,242, Ind 8,488, Muslim League 1,182, Scientific Vedic Revolutionary Party 193, sixteen other Independents together 14,658.

JOURNALISM

More than thirteen decades after starting the first newspaper at Bangalore, the press has grown by leaps and bounds and now Bangalore is one of the chief centres in the country, for publishing newspapers and periodical journals. The career of journalism in the early stages was far from smooth. The promulgation of the Mysore Press Regulation Act in 1908 gave sweeping powers to the government to suppress the freedom of the press. Over this legislation, there was major confrontation between the government and the editors. When efforts to get the legislation rescinded failed, the annoyed editors by and large suspended their publications for an indefinite period. This stalemate continued for sometime.

The Government adopted pick and choose policy while granting permission to the applicants to start papers. Applications of some persons were rejected by the government, suspecting their links with the freedom movement. Later years saw multiplication of publications but many of them were short lived. Separate journals appeared on the scene dedicated to fields like religion, history, culture, politics, etc. With the intensification of the freedom struggle, the press also started playing dual role of acquainting the public with its day-to-day developments and did fine ground work of rousing the spirit of nationalism and to rally the masses behind various forms of agitations. Few editors who wrote anti-government articles or supported the struggle were prosecuted and jailed and on occasions their establishments were raided and papers closed.

News despatches from the battle fronts during the second world war were widely reported and were curiously awaited by the readers. In the post-independence days, organised institutions with huge investments have entered journalism. Literary luminaries have ably served the cause of journalism. The Unification of Karnataka and the movement for the revival of Kannada language have helped the growth of the press. The powerful Bangalore press, has been playing key role in preserving secular and democratic traditions and integrity of the country.

With the launching of the *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini* in 1859 at Bangalore, the era of journalism began in the erstwhile Mysore State. This pioneering venture, enjoyed the royal patronage of Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar. It was a weekly newspaper under the editorship of Bashyam Tirumalacharya and was assisted by his son Bashyam Bashyacharya. It was a very good paper and was carrying mature

articles in Kannada and English to awaken the public. The paper became defunct in 1864. (According to an opinion, the *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini* was stated to be in circulation during 1857 and run by Europeans). Again in 1865, B. Tirumalacharya published *Karnataka Prakashika,* a fortnightly from Bangalore. It was an important paper in the province in those days but faced occasional closures and then revivals. It was converted into a weekly paper in 1873. *Karnataka Prakashika* had progressive views on social matters and stood in favour of widow marriages and educating women. This nationalist paper supported Congress activities in the country and even pressed the government for providing seats to the native states in the British parliament. The paper was kept alive till 1896, by the Bashyam family. On 7.4.1866, was started in Kannada and English languages *Mysore Gazette* at Bangalore. Its first editor was L. Richetts. Unlike its present form, confined to the publication of government orders and notifications only, the early *Gazette* served more or less as a regular newspaper. Its subscribers were large in number and mostly ordinary citizens. What impressed them most was its news coverage pertaining to the district, provinces, telegraphically obtained foreign news and other important events. The monthly paper *Arunodaya* was published in 1862, and B.H. Rice was its editor. The objective of this paper was to propagate Christianity. The *Hitabodhini,* monthly journal, was started in 1883 by M.S. Puttanna with the help of M. Srinivasa Iyengar at Bangalore. This journal strived to impart knowledge in arts, history, Kannada literature, developments in foreign countries and other subjects. Six months after the publication, its reins were taken over by M. Venkatakrishnaiah who published it from Mysore. The *Kodagu Chandrike* weekly, rolled out from the press in December 1883 with Mysore Rangarao as its editor. The paper vanished after three years.

A victim of the 1908 Press Act was the Kannada *Nadegannadi* (1895) at Bangalore which was edited by M. Gopala Iyengar and M. Srinivasa Iyengar. This paper was known for its independent views and bitter criticism of the government. Both the editors were deported from the state and the paper was stopped in 1908, under the Press Regulation Act. Similar was the fate of their another English publication, *Mysore Standard* (1895) which was being published twice in a week. D.V. Gundappa was a renowned journalist of his times and he did pioneering work for the development of journalism in Karnataka. He started his long career in this field by joining *Suryodaya Prakashika* at Bangalore. After its closure, started his own Kannada daily *Bharati* along with N. Krishnaswami in 1908. But it was closed in 1908 itself. As the row over press bill raged, D.V. Gundappa and M. Srinivasa Iyengar went to Madras and published from there a book under the caption 'Press Gag in Mysore' to attract wide attention of the outside public about the harmful effects of the Press Act of Mysore Province. In 1910, D.V. Gundappa served as assistant editor of *Mysore Times* (started by N.S. Ramaswamy) and he also started Kannada weekly *Sumathi* (1909). Again in 1912, he started his own English paper *The Karnataka,* a bi-weekly and it was in circulation till 1920-21. Later, he published another English monthly the *Indian Review of Reviews* at Bangalore, for some-

time. He was the editor of the *Karnataka Janajivana Mattu Arthasadhaka Patrike,* a government run periodical in 1922-23. The founding of the *Public Affairs* or *Sarvajanika,* an English monthly was the last venture of D.V. Gundappa. It was run and edited by him till his last days (1949-1975).

Vikata Pratapa was the first humour weekly to see light in Bangalore during 1907. It was an unique attempt by its publisher, B. Basavappa Shetty and the paper was edited by Channa Keshava Iyengar. This periodical received warnings from the government when it portrayed political developments in humorous articles, subsequently it was shifted to Kuppam in Tamilnadu. There the journal survived for about six months under the editorship of Chakrapanayya. Basavappa Shetty had launched another Kannada humour journal *Vikata Vinodini* in 1911, with N. Shivarama Shastri as its editor. The periodical was in circulation for about 53 years till 1964.

Eminent Kannada writer B. Puttiah and public figures like C. Lakshmana Gowda, K.H. Ramaiah, B. Hanumantha Gowda, H.K. Veeranna Gowda and T.R. Narasimhaiah had assumed editorship of the *Okkaligara Patrike* which was in circulation for about 65 years. A special issue of the journal was brought out for the first time in Kannada journalism in 1928. The great visionary Dr. M. Visweswaraiah was the person behind the publication of the *Mysore Economic Review* (1915, English) and *Arthasadhaka Patrike* (1915, Kannada). Both these papers were started with the idea of creating awareness among the public on economic matters. Of these two papers, the *Mysore Economic Review* is still under publication and H.V.R. Athre is the present editor. An important periodical that appeared in 1916 was the *Kannada Sahitya Parishat Patrike.* This journal contributed immensly for the cause of the study of Karnataka's culture, language and Unification movements. It is also publishing scholarly articles. Formerly, it was a quarterly and now being published as a half yearly. Scholars like M.R. Srinivasa Murthy, D.L. Narasimhachar and D.C. Subbarayappa were its editors. Under the aegis of the Karnataka Vijnana Pracharini Samiti (The Kannada Popular Science Association), was brought out *Vijnana,* Kannada monthly, by Bellave Venkatanaranappa and N. Venkatesha Iyengar during 1917. It aimed at spreading knowledge on science, and it continued till 1918 only. *Prabuddha Karnataka,* a quarterly, published (1919) by the Central College Karnataka Sangha is another scholarly journal brought out by the efforts of A.R. Krishna Shastry.

Launching of *Saraswathi,* Kannada monthly in 1921 by R. Kalyanamma appears to be the first enterprise by a lady in the field of journalism at Bangalore. Through this paper, R. Kalyanamma strived for the progress of women and children. Despite closures at times and severe financial constraints, the publication was kept alive till 1963. In 1925, T.T. Sharman started *Vishwakarnataka,* a weekly. A staunch Gandhian, T.T. Sharman supported-the cause of freedom and unification movement with vigour. He fearlessly wrote on the lapses in the administration and vowed not to write editorials till the harsh press law clamped on the Mysore press were completely repealed and honestly he kept up his word. Seven years later,

Viswakarnataka became a daily paper. The police raided the premises of the paper several times, and confiscated the paper. Government advertisements, though meagre, were stopped between 1937 and 40. The paper was stopped for one year in 1944. T.T. Sharma along with Siddavanahalli Krishna Sharma ran this paper for more than 22 years. The idea of nationalism, responsible government, and other matters going with it like *swadeshi* or movement against untouchability etc. were upheld by men like T.T. Sharman, H.K. Veerannagauda (Chitragupta), C. Ashwatha Narayana Rao (*Navajeevana*), P.R. Ramaiah (*Tayinadu*) and M. Seetharama Shastry (*Veerakesari*) etc. during the 1920s and 1930s.

Another nationalist journal was monthly *Subhoda.* It was published in 1925, by 'Subhoda' M. Rama Rao who was known for his literary works. The periodical had liberal outlook and was devoted to religion, literature, history and culture. Another publication venture of Subhoda Rama Rao was the humour monthly paper *Naguvananda* in 1933. Its editorial work was looked after by G.S. Krishna Rao and in few years, the journal ceased publication. *Koravanji* (1942) edited by noted humourist Dr. R. Shivaram, modelled on the *Punch* had 25 years of useful existence, and R.K. Lakshman drew cartoons for it during the initial years of his career. The illustrated children's monthly, *Makkala Pustaka* (1926) brought fame to its editor C. Aswathanarayana Rao. His another independent effort in 1927 was the commencement of the *Navajivana* daily paper in Kannada already mentioned. It was a reputed newspaper and was in circulation for few years. An article of Veerakesari Seetharama Shastri published in *Navajivana* had landed both the writer and the publisher in trouble. They were tried for treason and M. Seetharama Shastri (Veerakesari) and C. Aswathanarayana Rao were convicted for nine months imprisonment. Perhaps such conviction for treason was the first case in the state. It was in connection with an article criticising the Dewan in the background of the Ganapathi Disturbance of 1928. The censorship imposed on newspapers during this period backfired. Readership of nationalist newspapers grew widely in this background, more on the occasion when the enquiry committees proceedings were being reported. The nationalist Kannada daily which held eminent position in the province and wielded considerable influence on the masses was the *Tainadu.* The origin of this paper was at Mysore in 1927 and the founder editor was P.R. Ramaiah. The weekly was converted into daily in the same year and shifted to Bangalore in 1929. P.R. Ramaiah was the first to modernise the press and to give a new look to the paper. It had its own correspondents at Delhi and other cities in Mysore province in order to get special reports. Foreign news was obtained by making arrangements with the International News Agencies. The newspaper's accurate news, impartial notes and comments and support for nationalist causes made it very popular among the contemporary publications, in a short span of time. The paper was closed by the government during 1938 Vidurashwatha disturbances. In 1942, the editor was jailed. At the time of Mysore Chalo struggle, *Tainadu* was closed by invoking censorship order. The paper was sold to M.S. Ramaiah in 1956-57 due to financial problems. In strengthening the nationalist feelings, newspapers from Bangalore played an important role. The fortnightly *Dindar* was started in 1928 and was edited by A.G. Khaleel and K. Habibullah Khan. For

hurting the sentiments of Hindus in Karnataka, Siddique Channabasaveshwara the brain behind this paper was expelled from the state. The paper also became defunct (1929).

Chitragupta appeared as a Kannada daily in 1928 and its founder- editor H.K. Veeranna Gowda had already worked in *Vokkaligara Patrike.* As a result of its wide news coverage including the Davangere communal disturbances in 1929 its circulation went up. In the same year, the confidential report of the Visveshwaraiah Enquiry Committee on the Ganapati Disturbance was serialised in the paper and this was a unique scoop. In the days followed, the government stopped advertisements to *Chitragupta,* on account of its anti-government stance. Severe financial difficulty forced its closure in 1931. An attempt to revive the paper was made by H.K. Veeranna Gowda in 1947, but it soon disappeared. Two Kannada monthlies were the contribution of noted writer A.N. Krishna Rao to enrich Kannada Journalism. They were *Kathanjali* (1929) and *Vishwa Vani* (1936), but they were short lived. *Kathanjali* brought to light many young short story writers. A.N. Krishna Rao had served as the first editor of *Kannada Nudi,* the official publication of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat. The irrepressible M. Seetharama Shastri was the founder-editor of Veerakesari (1928), a Kannada daily. His articles directed against the government, had posed problem to it many a times. Inspite of occasional closures of this paper by the authorities, *Veerakesari* was revived again and again. The paper continued its publication for few years even after the independence. M. Seetharama Shastri was also the editor of *Grama Jivana* (1927) and *Vartha* during different periods.

The service rendered by B.N Gupta for the development of journalism was unique. He started and managed *Prajamatha, Janavani, Janapragathi,* and *Mallige* at different periods which were quite popular among the readers. Of these publications, *Prajamatha* is about 59 years old. Originally, it was published in 1931 as a mouth-piece of Praja Paksha from Madras, and later, transferred to Bangalore. Because of B.N. Gupta's critical stances towards the administration, the government externed him from the state. Thereafter, the *Prajamatha* was shifted to Hubli and began publication from there. Its copies were reaching the readers in the state under many names like *Prajamitra,* etc., to avoid confiscation. In about 1938, *Prajamatha* was brought to Bangalore again and it was a very popular magazine. The paper was sold to B.M. Srinivasaiah in 1947-48 and has survived till today. M.S. Gurupadaswamy was its editor for sometime and men like K. Jeevanna Rao, M.N. Chaudappa and H.V. Nagaraja Rao worked in it. *Janavani* was an evening daily initially edited by K.C. Reddy. The censorship imposed on newspapers soon after the Vidhurashwattha Tragedy (1938) taught many lessons to the administration and as wild rumours could spread, making the tragedy further deep. In 1937, B. Shivamurthy Shastri had started *Sharana Sahitya* devoted to the promotion of Veerashaiva literature at Bangalore. This periodical was in circulation for about 35 years. *Swatantra Karnataka* was another publication of B. Shivamurthy Shastri from 1939 and it had a short life of three years. It spearheaded the cause of Unification of Karnataka.

War years gave a fillip to journalism, and *Tainadu, Vishwa Karnataka* and *Janavani* were popular dailies. But periodic restrictions imposed by the government on these newspapers strangled their growth. During the Quit India Movement, editors of these papers had been jailed and their publication stopped for short periods. During the 'Mysore Chalo' movement of 1947, *Pauravani* was brought out from Hindupur to support the movement. At the outset, Pouravani (1941) was a Kannada weekly and became daily paper with K.S.N. Shastri as its first editor. It reflected Congress views and was an influential paper. Later, the paper was edited by R.V. Badhranna and H.S. Doreswamy and in about 1951, ceased publication.

There were monthly Kannda magazines like *Kathegara, Usha* and *Kathakunja* for short stories and *Naguvananda* and *Vindoda* for humour which entertained the readers in their own way. Basavaraja Kattimani who was known for his radical writings, worked as editor in *Swatantra Karnataka* (1941) weekly, *Vani* (1942) monthly, and *Usha* (1943) monthly at Bangalore. In 1946, he started his own monthly *Swatantra* and after few months, the paper was shifted to Davanagere. *Jeevana* (1944) was shifted to Bangalore from Dharwad and it was edited by Masti Venkatesha Iyengar for 21 years. This periodical had occupied reputed place in the Kannada journalism and brought many writers to light. On the eve of country's independence, P. Seshappa had established his *Swatantryodaya* bi-weekly from Bangalore. He lent his strong support to the just started movement for responsible government. He continued his attack against the rulers, even after the formation of the responsible government. Provoked by it, the government sought surity bond and heavy deposit from Seshappa. He refused both and stopped *Swatantryodaya.* In few weeks, again he started another Kannada weekly, *Kidi.* In a shortwhile, the weekly became a popular political weekly. It raised storm in the political circles, during the tenure of its publication. After 1952, many cases were launched against him for anti-Congress writings. With the demise of the editor, the life of *Kidi,* the most controversial political weekly also ended. *Kalachakra* started by veteran journalist K. Jeevanna Rao (who had also worked in *Prajamatha*) during this time (1950s) also had to face the wrath of the administration and close down.

In the post-independence days, journalism took a new turn with the entry of well established newspaper publishing houses. Among them, the Printers (Mysore) Private Ltd., has dedicated more than four decades for the development of journalism. The English daily *Deccan Herald* was followed by the Kannada daily *Prajavani,* both published from 1948 and they created new standards in the field of journalism. Both the news papers are popular and have wide readership throughout the State. Pothan Joseph and V.G. Menon in *Deccan Herald,* and B. Puttaswamiah, T.S. Ramachandra Rao and Khadri Shamanna in *Prajavani* left their own marks. The *Sudha* Kannada weekly and *Mayura* monthly magazines of this

concern, have large circulation. On behalf of the Lokashikshana Trust (Hubli), R.R. Diwakar had brought out Kannada daily *Samyukta Karnataka's* Bangalore edition from 1959. *Dina Chudar,* a Tamil daily is being edited by B.S. Mani from 1964. The Madurai based Express group started The *Indian Express* in 1965 and later Kannada daily, *Kannada Prabha* in 1967, with N.S. Seetharama Shastri as its editor. Both the newspapers have wide circulation. The Bangalore edition of the *Hindu* is being published from 1970. The *Times of India,* English daily from Bombay started its Bangalore edition in 1985. *The Economic Times* Bangalore edition is also being published.

After Unification (1956), with improved means of transport and communication, Bangalore newspapers, especially dailies came to have a wider circulation. They brought out separate editions for Mysore and Hubli from Bangalore with daily print deadlines different from the city editions with view to reach the far-flung areas, and also have their own transport arrangements to take the papers to distant places overnight. *Lokavani* (1974) is another daily. There are evening dailies like *Janavani* and *Sanjevani.*

Bangalore weeklies like *Prajamatha, Janapragathi* and *Chitragupta* had a very wide circulation in the 1950s in Karnataka. At present, *Lankesh Patrike, Vara Patrike, Abhimani, Mangala, Suddisangathi. Aragini, Varada Arambha* etc., weeklies from Bangalore have a wide circulation in the state. Fortnightly *Sanketha* is (1989) also catching up. *Mallige, Mayura, Utthana,* and *Raju Patrike* are popular monthlies.

Urdu Journalism

Urdu journalism has flourished in Bangalore for the past thirteen decades and now Bangalore is an important publication centre for Urdu papers in South India. Mohammed Qasim Ghum was the pioneer to start the first Urdu paper, ' Qasim-ul-Akhbar', a biweekly at Bangalore (1860). He was a poet and historian. The journal had a nationalist outlook. Soon followed another weekly, *Manshoor-e-Muhammadi* in the 1862. Many other papers and periodicals were published at different times, during the 19th century. They were *Mysore Akhbar, Sultan-ul-Akhbar, Bangalore Guardian, Bangalore Akhbar, Nayyar-e-Azam,* etc. With the advent of the 20th century, Urdu journalism received a boost and apart from weeklies, a number of literary, technical and commercial monthly journals had appeared. They included *Edward Gazette, Akhbar-e-Hilal, Talim, Shams, Sakhun, Punch-ul-Punch, Al Muslim, Commercial and Techinical Guide, Barq-e-Sakhun, Habib, Nigaristan-e-Khayal, Al-Irfan, Mazaq-e-uruj, Paikar-e-Khayal, Mazaq-e-Sakhun* and *Targheeb.* Of them, the *Targheeb* monthly was exclusively meant for women. *Leader* was a Urdu daily and also weekly. *Field Marshal,* weekly Roshani (1950s), *Saughat,* a literary quarterly edited by Mohamood Ayaz (later founder of *Salar*), *Nauroz* (weekly), *Bangalore Mail* (weekly) were some of the notable magazines. Moulana Mohammed Ghouse had brought out a number of journals from the Star Press. Kamdar Udani, a Sindhi gentleman brought out monthly *Ibarath* in 1948.

The poet, author and a noted journalist, Kalim-ul-Mulk Syed Ghouse Mohiyuddin started the first Urdu daily, *Al-Kalam* in 1924 which was in circulation for over three decades. The *Sitara-e-Mysore* (1926), Bangalore (1928) and *Elan* (1950), were the other dailies published from Bangalore. The weeklies during different periods were *Qaum* (1933), *Aftab-e-Urdu, Jamhur, Sadaqat, Filmkar* (continuing), *Inqilab, Caravan* and they survived for long time. The Urdu dailies with wide circulation are *Salar* (1964) and *Pasban* (1945). Daily Azad (1940) was closed in 1986. The *Nasheman* is the most widely circulated Urdu weekly. The quarterly *Naya Daur* (1940s) under the editorship of S.S. Ayaz and Mumtaz Shireen was a literary journal of high standard. *Sultan* (daily) has been recently started (1990). It is said that more than 800 Urdu journals were published at various times from Bangalore in the course of these 130 years.

House Magazines and Bulletins

A number of cultural organisations, clubs, established factories, banks and private bodies are bringing out house magazines periodically for private circulation. Such publications are informative and intend to post their members with the activities of the respective institutions or provide an opportunity to its members to give expression to their literary skill. Some of them are professional bodies or associations connected with specialised areas like science, arts or music. They publish specialised information or news, suitably compiled. *Shreyas,* being brought out by the Canara Bank has won national award among Indian house magazines for the year 1989. *Rashtrotthana Vartha* provided specific information on Kannada writers like their addresses or their date of birth, etc. Some notable house magazines are mentioned here as an illustration (the list is not exhaustive): *Silva's News Letter, Consumer Times, Adarsha Vartha, Kannada Varthe, Sarige Sampada, Sri Ramanuja, Karnataka Lochana, Kaveri Jalavahini, Gayana Samrajya, Community Service, Banking News Bulletin, The Indian Institute of World Culture Bulletin, Kala Vartha, Shilpakala, AIRD News, A Journal of Educational and Vocational Guidance, NGEF News,* etc.

The details of newspapers and periodicals published from Bangalore prior to 1956 are as follows.

Details of newspapers and periodical publications from Bangalore prior to 1956

Name of the Journal	Language	Periodicity	Date of starting	Place of starting	Name of the editor
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini	K & E	W	1859	Bangalore	Bhashyam Tirumalacharya & Bhashyam Bhashyacharya
Khasim-ul-Akhbar	U	B/W	1860	"	Mohammed Khasim
Manshur-e-Muhammadi	U	W	1862	"	
Harvest Field	E	W	1862		Thomas Hodson.
Arunodaya	K & E	M	1862	"	B.H. Rice.
Karnataka Prakashika	K & E	F/N,W	1865	"	Bhashyam Tirumalacharya & Bhashyam Bhashyacharya

Note: Language: K & E- Kannada and English; U-Urdu; E-English; H- Hindi; K & S - Kannada and Sanskrit and T-Tamil

Periodicity: D: daily; W-Weekly; B/W-Bi-Weekly; M-Monthly; F/N- Fortnightly; T/W-Tri-Weekly; and Q-Quarterly.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Mysore Gazette	K & E	W	1866	Bangalore	L. Richette
Bangalore Herald	E	T/W	1868-69	"	James
Bangalore Spectator	E	W	1869-70	"	Oltief
Talismekartan	H	W	1872-73	"	
Bangalore Examiner	E	W	1873-74	"	C. Haig
Mysore Budget	E	W	1873-74	"	
Law Journal	E	M	1874-75	"	
Bangalore Guardian	E	Q	1874-75	"	
Mysore Akhbar	U	W	1874-75	"	
Sujana Ranjani	T		1875-76	"	
Karnataka Vagujjivini	K		1876-77	"	
Kodagu Chandrike	K	W	1883	"	Mysore Rangarao
Hitabodhini	K	M	1883	"	M.S. Puttanna,
Dharma Tatva	K		1887-88	"	
Hindu Matabhimani	K	M	1888	"	Venkatakrishna
Shastra Sanjivini			1890-91	Bangalore	
Mowl Zutal Husna			1890-91	"	
Arya Matasanjivini			1890-91	"	
Karnataka Granthamale	K	M	1892-93	"	R. Krishnappa & M. Shama Rao
Kavya Kalpadhruma	K & S	M	1892	"	
Kidi	B/W		1892	"	K.S. Ayyangar
Kannada Nadegannadi	K	W	1895	"	M. Gopala Iyyangar and M. Srinivasa Iyyangar
Mysore Standard	E	B/W	1895-96	"	M. Srinivasa Iyyangar
Veerashaiva Matadarshana	K	W	1896	"	B. Muniyappa
Vidyanandini	K & E	M	1897	"	
Vidyarthi Kosha			1897	"	
Kannada Nudi			1895-96	"	
Viveka Dipike			1895-96	"	
Bangalore News			1897-98	"	
Kesari	K	W	1898-99	Bangalore	
Jayadwaja	K	W	1898-99	"	
Hindu Mathaprakashike			1899-1900	"	
Samachara Sangraha	K	D	1900	"	
Bodhaka Bodhini	K & E	M	1904	"	Bangalore Books & Tracts Society
Hitavadi			1905	"	
Vaidya Sindhu	K	M	1905	"	V.L. Pandit
Satsampradaya Deepika		M	1905	"	
Savinudi		M/W	1906	"	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Suryodaya Prakashike	K	W	1907 (?)	"	B. Narasinga Rao (in circulation)
Law Gazette		M	1907	"	B. Narasinga Rao
Bharati	K	D	1907	"	D.V. Gundappa & N. Krishnaswami
Okkaligara Patrike	K	W	1907	"	B. Puttaiah
Vikata Prathapa	K	M	1907	"	Channa Keshava Iyengar
Jnanajna		M	1908	Bangalore	
Mysore Mail	E	B/W	1908	"	Shangunni Menon
Jyotishya Vidya Sagar		M	1908	"	D. Rama Jois
Karnataka Times		W	1908	"	
Vaishyakula Vardhini		M/F	1908	"	V.V. Sabha
Chaturya	K	M	1909	"	B. Janardana Rao
Karnataka Janajivana		B/W	1909	"	
Sumati	K	W	1909	"	D.V. Gundappa
Vidyananda		M	1909	"	B. Adinarayana Shastri
Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society	E	Q	1909	"	
Mysore Times	E	B/W	1909	"	S.N. Ramaswamy Iyengar
Krishikalanidhi	K	M	1909	Kengeri	R. Krishna Rao
Sharira Vyayama	K	M	1911		M.V. Krishna Rao
Veda Vahini	K	M	1911	"	R. Venkatarama Shastri
Vikata Vinodini	K	M	1911	Bangalore	B. Shivappa N. Shivarama Shastri
Janajivana	K		1912	"	D.V. Gundappa
Madhuravani	K	M	1912	"	Hanuman
Karnataka	E	B/W	1912	"	D.V. Gundappa
Jnanodaya		M	1912	"	Bhakti Marga Sabha
Vedartha Prakasha	K	M	1913	"	Veda Karyalaya
Mysore Paraspara Sahaya Patrike	K	M	1913	"	K.S. Krishna Iyer
Jaina Bandhu	K		1913	"	Aramane Nabhirajiah
The Co-operative Bulletin	E		1913	"	Krishna Iyyengar
State Advertiser	K & E	F/N	1914	"	B.L. Srinivasa
Arthasadhaka Patrike	K	F/N	1915	"	Channakeshaviah (Government Publication)
The Mysore Economic Review	E	M	1915	"	C. Hayavadana Rao

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka Sahitya Parishat Patrike	K	Q	1916	"	A.R. Krishna Shastri
Karnataka Jeevana	K	M	1916	"	D.V. Gundappa
Karnataka Scout & Guide	K & E	M	1917	"	M.B. Anandan
Vijynana	K	M	1917	Bangalore	B. Venkatanaranappa & N. Venkatesh Iyyengar
Brahmana	K & E	W	1918	"	R.G. Sharma
Bhakti Sandesha	K	M	1918	"	D.K. Bharadwaj
The Truth	K & E	B/W	1919	"	K. Narayanaswamy Iyengar
Veera Vilasini		W/D	1921	"	
Sri Krishna Sandhesh	K	M	1921	"	M. Janardanacharya
Bhakta Bandhu			1921	"	Chidambaraiah
Saraswathi	K	M	1921	"	R. Kalyanamma
Karnataka Varthamana	K	D	1922	"	C.P. Sundara Rao
Tarakodaya		M	1923	Bangalore	Jagadguru Seva Samaj
Mysore Law Journal	E	F/N	1923	"	N.T. Raghunathan
Al-Kalam	U	D	1924	"	S. Nazir Ahmed
Mysore Vyavasaya Patrike	K	M	1924	"	
Mysore Vyvasayaka Mathu Parikshakara Sanghada Patrike	K		1924	-	B. Narasimha Iyengar
Mysore Sahakara Patrike	K	M	1925	Bangalore	Published by Mysore Government (P.R. Bhat)
Rangabhoomi	K	M	1925	Bangalore	D.K. Bharadwaj
Subodha	K	M	1925	"	M. Rama Rao
Prajamitra	K & E	D	1925	"	G.R. Subba Rao
Makkala Pustaka	K	M	1926	"	C. Aswathanarayana Rao
Viswa Karnataka	K	W	1925	"	T.T. Sharma
Deshabandhu	K	W/D	1926	"	N. Subba Rao
Vinoda Chandrike		M	1926	"	J. Krishna Murthy
Chetana	K	W	1927	"	
Navajivana	K	D/W	1927	"	C. Aswathanarayana Rao
Grama Jivana	K	W	1927	"	M. Seetharama Shastri
Karnataka Kirtana Tharangini			1927	"	M. Raman
Kurubara Jagatpavana			1927	-	M.N. Lingappa
Patelara Patrike	K	W	1928	-	H.K. Veerannagowda

1	2	3	4	5	6
Loka Hitaishi	K	D	1928	Bangalore	M.K. Krishna Rao
Hosahadi	K & E	W	1928	"	D. Narasimha Shastri
Deenavani	K	W	1928	"	B.C. Rangappa
Bharat Putra		W	1928		
Bangalore Times	E & K	D	1928	"	K.M. Zuberi Khadri Mohinuddin
Dindar	K & E	F/N	1928	"	A.G. Khaleel & K. Habibulla Khan
Kurubara Patrike	K	W	1928	Bangalore	Neelagiri G. Sanjivaiah
Veerakesari	K	W	1928	"	M. Seetharama Shastri
Chitragupta	K	D	1928	"	H.K. Veeranna Gowda
Pranidaya	K	M	1928	"	Gundurao Khadri
Kathanjali	K	M	1929	"	A.N. Krishna Rao
Loka Matha	K	D	1929	"	P.R. Krishna Murthy
Ratnagiri		M	1929	"	Muni Reddy
Azad	U	D	1929	"	Abdul Bari
Tainadu	K	D	1927	Originally from Mysore	P.R. Ramaiah
Theosophical Movement	E	M	1930	Bangalore	L.S. Doreswamy
Aryan Path	E	M	1930		L.S. Doreswamy
Vinoda Ranjini	K	M	1930	"	M.V. Ranga Rao
Janma Bhumi	K	D	1930	"	B. Puttaswamaiah
Prajamatha	K	W	1931	Originally from Madras	Founded by B.N. Gupta
Kala	K	M	1931	Bangalore	A.N. Subba Rao
Vinoda Prapancha	K	M	1931	"	T. Gopalacharya Sharma
Devanga Patrike	K & E		1931	"	N. Siddalingaiah
Halliya Patrike	K	M	1931	"	K.S. Ramaswamy Iyengar
Sthaliay Samsthegala Patrike	K & E	F/N	1932	"	Y.N. Chinnappa
Prajabandhu	K	W/D	1932	"	Y. Krishnappa
Current Science	E	M	1932	"	T.K. Balakrishnan
Trishuli			1932	"	M.C. Linge Gowda
Bharathiya Ithihasa Kathavali		M	1933	"	K. Sethuraman
Vidyanidhi		M	1933	"	C. Krishna Rao
Kathegara	K	M	1933	"	M.N. Narayana Rao & H.R. Rangaswami
Naguvananda	K	M	1933	Bangalore	B. Ranganatha Rao

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kannada Jyoti	K & E	M	1933	Bangalore	B. Sathyanarayana Sharma
Loka Sanchar	K & E	F/N	1933	"	A.S. Narayana Prasad
Vinoda	K	W	1933	"	K. Singlachar
Janavani	K	D	1934	"	K.C. Reddy
Vishwa Bharathi	K	M	1934	"	G.S. Siddalingappa
Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Sciences Section	E	M	1934	"	T.K. Balakrishnan
Sri Sarvartha Siddi	K	M	1934	"	M.Yellappa
Vishal Bharath	K	M	1934	"	B. Satyanarayana Sharma
Vima Vanijya	K	M	1935	"	J.V. Doddaveerappa
India PEN	E	M	1935	"	L.S. Doreswamy
Brahmana	K	M	1935	"	Karlamangalam Srikantayya
Business Magazine	E	M	1935	"	
Chitra	K	M	1935	"	N. Narasimhaiah
Kannada Vani	K	M	1935	"	T.D. Shamanna Setty
Navashakti	K	D	1935	"	K. Singlachar
Poornachandra	K	W	1935	"	
Sahitya	K	M	1935	"	A.N. Krishna Rao
Trade Reporter	E & K		1935	"	G.R. Revanna
Veerashaiva	K	M	1935	"	C. Sangayya
Namma Pustaka	K	M	1936	"	Devudu N. Shastri
New Era	K & E	M	1936	"	P.M. Shama Rao
Vakchitra	K & E	M	1936	"	Ranganatha Rao
Vishwa Vani	K	M	1936	"	A.N. Krishna Rao
Sharana Sahitya	K	M	1937	"	B. Shivamurthy Shastri
Sarvajna Sandhesha	K	M	1937	"	M. Rama Rao
Kannada Jyoti	K	W/M	1937	"	B.L. Muniyappa
Hindu Dharma	K	M	1937	"	Narayana
Kathavali	K	M	1937	"	Oleti Gupta
Swatantra Karnataka	K	W	1937	"	B. Shivamurthy Shastri
Grama Sudharaka	K	M	1938	"	B.S. Sharma
Federal India	E	W	1938	"	Srikantayya
Vinodini	K	M	1938	"	K. Narayana Shastri
Kannada Nudi	K	M	1938	"	A.N. Krishna Rao
Mysore Information Bulletin		M	1938	"	Mysore Government
Chitra Samachar	K & E	M	1938	"	H.R. Krishna Murthy

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gopala	K	M	1938	Bangalore	K.S. Narasimhaiah
Kannadiga	K	W	1938	"	St. Joseph's College Union
Katha Premi	K	M	1938	"	B.S. Sharma
Madhura Karnataka	K	M	1938	"	M. Nanjunda Shastri
Prajavani	K	D	1938	"	B.N. Manjayya
Mudra Karnataka	K	M	1938	"	N. Nanjunda Shastri
Weekly Parade		M	1939	"	R.K. Iyengar
Mysindia	E	W	1939	"	D.N. Hosali
Azad	U	D	1940	"	Abdul Bari
Desha Bandhu	K	D/W	1940	"	N.S. Sitarama Shastri and N.S. Venkoba Rao
Vartha	K	D	1940	"	H.K. Veeranna Gowda
Daily News	E	D	1941	"	P.R. Ramaiah
Pandita Mandala Patrike		M	1941	"	K. Pattabhiraman
Mathrubhumi	K	D	1941	"	M.H. Srikantaiah
Pouravani	K	W/D	1941	"	K.S.N. Shastry
Janatha	K	M	1941	"	A. Keshava
Mayura	K	M	1941	"	Mathigatta Krishnamurthy
Chaya	K	M	1942	"	B.S. Venkataramu
Harijana	K	W	1942	"	S. Krishna Sharma
Kathachandrike	K	M	1942	"	G.S. Krishna Rao
Koravanji	K	M	1942	"	B.S. Iyengar, M. Shivaram
Vani	K	M	1942	"	V.P. Bellary, Nagaraja Sharma
Taruna Vani	K		1942	"	N.S. Chandrashekar
Usha	K	M	1943		Basavaraja Kattimani
Chitravani	K	M	1943	"	C. Satyanarayana
Kirti Kirana		M	1943	"	G.S. Narasimha Murthy
Bharata Darshana		M	1944	"	Viswamitra Rameshwar Avadani
Jeevana	K	M	1944	Shifted from Dharwad	Masti Venkatesha Iyengar
View Finder	E	M	1945	Bangalore	L.S. Doreswami
Vahini	K	W	1945	"	M.S. Chintamani
Vidyarthi Bandhu	K	M	1946		

1	2	3	4	5	6
Indian Coffee	E	M	1946	Bangalore	A.N. Balaraman, M.S. Chintamani
Rama Rajya		F/N	1946	"	H.V. Varadarajan
Swatantra	K	M	1946	"	Basavaraj Kattimani
Mysore State Education	K & E	M	1946	"	B. Mariraj
Swatantryodaya	K	B/W	1947	"	P. Seshappa
Kidi	K	W	1947	"	P. Seshappa
Sanatana		M	1947	"	B.N. Subramanya
Aruna	K	M	1947	"	S.R. Bhat
Dharma Sandhesh	K		1947	"	G.S. Krishna Rao, D.S. Krishna Rao
Geeta Name Pustaka	K	M	1947		K.C. Chandrashekara Reddy
Gramabhyudaya	K	M	1947	"	Jeerige Katte Basappa
Mattu Mysore Yuvajana	K	M	1947	"	V. Annaiah
Suggiya Mysore	K	M	1947	"	R.K. Iyengar
Kishora Vani	K	M	1948	"	Dodderi Venkata Rao
Mathru Bhumi		W	1948	"	S.G. Swaminath
Shuba		W	1948	"	M. Subba Shastri
Vaidika Sanatana Dharma Patrike	K	M	1948	"	B.N. Subramanya Jois
Kranthi	K	D	1948	"	R. Dayananda Sagar
Vihari	K	M	1948	"	T.R. Iyengar
Vikrama	K	W	1948	"	M.V.N. Shastri, B.S.N. Mallya
Simha Vani	K	W	1948	"	M.S. Gopalan
Vidyarthi		F/N	1948	"	H.S.R. Prasad
Pratibha		M	1948	"	B. Puttaswami
Samyukta Bharat	K	D	1948	"	H. Srikantaiah
Panchajanya	K	W	1948	"	A. Krishnappa
Deccan Herald	E	D	1948	"	Pothan Joseph
Prajavani	K	D	1948	"	B. Puttaswamiah
Ananda Jyoti	K		1948	"	M. Shivaram
Prajahita	K	W	1948	"	
Sudharshana	K	M	1948	"	Umapathy Setty, T.R. Nagaraj
Public Affairs (Sarvajanika)	E	M	1949	"	D.V. Gundappa
Sarvodaya	K	M	1949	"	S. Krishna Sharma
Indian Dairyman	E	M	1949	"	T.K. Balakrishnan
Sri Haridasa Bharati	K	M	1949	"	H.R. Gopaladas

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nandini	K	M	1949	Bangalore	Krishna Murthy
Janapriya			1950	"	
Jamhoor	U	W	1950	"	K.S. Azeez
Bala Bandhu	K	M	1950	"	J.T. Srikantaiah
Koogu	K	B/W	1950	"	E.A. Pushpam
Gramabhyudaya Mattu Sahakara	K	M	1950	"	K.C. Chowdappa Reddy
Sodari	K	M	1950	"	M.R. Lakshamma
Vande Mataram	K	W	1950	"	M. Rama Murthy
Vijnana Yuga	K	W	1950	"	B.V. Subbarayappa
Yugantara	K	M	1950	"	N.D. Shankar
Chitravani	K	M	1950	"	H. Ramanathan
Stree	K	M	1951	"	M.L. Narayana
Sundarodayam	T	M	1951	"	S. Sundaram
Jana Pragathi	K	W	1951	"	N.S. Seetharama Shastri
Vinoda	K	M	1951	"	G. Narayana
Mysore Prabha	K	D	1951	Bangalore & Hubli	
Papacchi	K	M	1951	Bangalore	Kumara Venkanna
Vijayamala	K	M	1951	"	K.P. Muthuswami
Namma varabhavishya	K	W	1951	"	Pandit Lal
Nisarga	K	M	1951	"	C.H. Subbaiah
Janashakti	K	W	1951	"	C.R. Krishna Rao
Gokula	K	M	1951	"	Khadri Shamanna
Chatanike	K	M	1951	"	B. Udayashankar
Chandralekha	K	M	1952	"	
Dalita Bandhu	K	F/N	1952	"	S. Gopala Salenna & K. Gurudatta
Balachandra	K	M	1952	"	Thara Prakashana
Mysore Information	E	M	1952	"	Department of Information
Rotary News	E	M	1952	"	D.N. Hosali
Jeeva Jala		M	1952	"	R. Greenfield, B. Sumant
Parimala	K	M	1952	"	R.M. Vishwamitra
Sahakara Patrike	K	W	1952	"	Srikanteshwar
Chakkuli Mama	K	M	1952	"	Lokanatha Gupta
Kamakala	K	M	1953	"	M. Rama Murthy
Jwalamukhi	K	W	1953	"	C.S. Sathya
Deerghayu	K	M	1953	"	M.R. Bhat, M. Gopalakrishna Rao

1	2	3	4	5	6
Swayam Sevaka	K & E	M	1953	Bangalore	V. Ramayya
Vijnana Jyotishya	K	M	1953	"	B.N. Madhava Rao
Lekhaka	K & E	M	1953	"	S. Balu Rao
Makkala Bavuta	K	M	1953	"	R. Kala
Chalachitra	K	W	1953	"	Gangaratna
Malenadu	K	M	1953	"	M.V. Gurubasappa Setty
Sahitya Pragati	K	W	1953	"	G. Basavaraj
Akhila Bharatha Madhwa Maha Mandal	E	M	1953	"	P.H. Krishna Rao
Sri Sudha	K	M	1953	"	H.K. Ranganathacharya
Hindivani	K & H	M	1953	"	P.R. Srinivasa Shastri
Sudharaka	K	M	1953	"	
Sathya (Evening Daily)	K	D	1953	"	R.M.D. Chamar Bangvala
Narada	K	W	1954	"	C.H. Subbaiah
Bharatada Belaku	K	W	1954	"	S. Chandrashekar
Gayana Ganga	K	M	1954	"	R.V. Seshadri Gavai
Kalki	E	W	1954	"	D.V. Ramesh
Cini Prabha		F	1954	"	A.G. Sitalakshmi
Tarangini	K	M	1954	"	Ganapathi Sharma
Chitra Thare	K	M	1954	"	M.S. Subba Rao
Roopa Vani	K	W	1954	"	Kalasa Sathyanarayana
Values	E	M	1955	"	John Spiers
Aikya	E	M	1955		Mammon Philip
Sahitya Sudar	T	M	1955		Rev. B. Colaco
College Chronicle	K & E	M	1955	"	B.S. Narayana Rao
Bharat Sevaka	K	M	1955	"	N.C. Chikkanna, K.N. Vasavani
Bhudana	K		1955	"	Priyavrata Kovida
Raita Vani	K	F/N	1955	"	T.M. Timme Gowda
Deshiya Vidyashala		Q	1955	"	
Sword of the Spirit	E	M	1956	"	Rev. B. Colaco
Bharat Darshana	K	M	1956	"	K.S. Kaushik
Cinema	K	F/N	1956	"	P.G. Srinivasa Murthy
Divya Jeevana	K	M	1956	"	Y. Narasappa
Jana Matha	K	W	1956	"	Kalasa Satyanarayana
Karmika	K	W	1956	"	
The Karnataka Post	E	M	1956		M.P. Muthanna

Many newspapers came to be published from Bangalore after 1966 but stopped coming out later. Details about their dates of publication, periodicity and the names of sponsores could not be easily ascertained. Here is an alphabetical list: Aagraha, Abhinaya Vartha, Abhivandana, Abhivyakti, Ahimse, Akshara Darshana, Alpa Sankyatha, Amarajivana, Ananda, Anchevani, Antharashtra, Anukampa, Atmadharma and Around the Continent.

Bahoos (Telugu), Bala Belaku, Bangaloriana, Bangalore Mail, Bapuvani, Bettada Huli, Bhudarshi, Bhumitra, Bhuvikasa, Birugali and Bulletin of the Mysore NGO.

Chala, Chaluvanadu, Chamundeshwari, Chandra Chakori, Chitra Bhumi, Chitra Deepa, Chitrajyothi, Chitralekha, Chitra Prabha, Chitra Ranga, Chitra Sudha, Chitra Thare, Chitravali, Chitravani, Christa, CID, City Life, City Voice, Congress Sandesha, Commons and Co-pharma News Bulletin.

Darpana, Dasabandhu, Dasa Vani, Deccan Evening Herald, Deenabandhu, Deepti, Dharma Sandesha, Dhruva, Digvijaya, Deena Loka, Divyajyothi, Dream Voice and Election Voice.

Gandhiji Bayake, Gandhi Smaraka Nidhi, Garjisu, Gelati (K, M), Giridarshini, Gramadhikari, Grama Nivasi, Gramaparicharaka (Anekal), Grama Sevaki, Grama Seve and Gudugu.

Hamsadhwani, Hamsakshira, Hamsalekha, Havyaka, Himalaya, Hindu Nation (K & T, W), Hitachintaka, Hombelaku, Hridayapallata, and Hutto Shani.

Idiga, Ilidu Ba Tayi, Index of Karnataka and Indina Bharata.

Jai Janata, Janajivana, Janayuga, Janajagruti, Janata Nudi, Jayabheri, Jnanasudha and Jnanodaya.

Kadambari (K, M), Kaigarika Bangalore, Kailasa (K, M), Kalabhairava, Kalavathi, Kala Vikasa, Kalegara, Kalyana, Kanasu Nanasu, Kannada Jyothi, Kannada Vani, Kannada Kadugali, Kannada Thayi, Kannada Yuvajana, Karmika Vani, Kannada Thayi, Kannada Yuvajana, Karmika Vani, Karnataka Heritage, Karnataka Kesari, Karnataka Kranthi, Karnataka Prabhu, Karnataka Thare, Karnataka Vani, Kartavya, Karyatantra, Karuna, Karunadu, Kattalu Belaku, Kavita, Keerti, Kempu Deepa, Kengal Vani, Kirana, Kesari, Kitapathi, Komalavalli, Kranti Jagat, Kranti Kahale, Kranti Kayaka, Kreeda Ratna, Kriya Kendra, Kriyashakti, Kshirasagara, Kunchitigara Patrike and Kutumba

Labour and Industrial Review, Ladies Voice, Lanka Dahana, Lavanya, Life of Karnataka, Likhita Vani, Loka Preethi and Love in Karnataka.

Madhukara,Madhura Mohini (Telugu), Mahilabhyudaya, Mahila Vani, Makkala Bavuta, Manvanthara, Manorama (T), Maya Vani, Maya Vishwa, Memar Quam (Urdu), Menaka, Mirror of Karnataka, Murugan (Tamil), Mysore Quotes (Urdu weekly), Mysore Times (Urdu weekly), Mysuru Vani and Mysuru Huli.

Nagarika, Nagara Sanchari, Namma Samaja, Namma Raitha, Namma Thayi, Nara Daitya, Narahari, Narapathi, Natana, Nata Nati, National Call, National Voice, Natya Kale, Nava Mysuru, Nava Prapancha, Naya, Nekara, Nethra, Nethravathi, New Light, Nijaguna, Nithyopakari, Nrithya Bharathi, Nudi, Nyaya Prabha and Nyaya Sudha.

Om Prakash, Onti Dhani, Parijatha, Pathanga, Pouramatha, Pourakranthi, Poura Jeevana, Poura Samithi, Prachara Neethi, Pragathi, Prarthisu, Praja Prabhutva (K,W, 1977), Prajaseva, Prakrithi Jeevana, Prathamika Shikshaka, Prathibimba, Pravasi, Public Library Bulletin.

Rahadari, Raita Rajya, Rajya Pragathi, Rama Rajya, Rama Vani, Ranadheera, Ranakesari, Ranga Mantapa, Range Finder, Ranjana, Rashtrabhyudaya, Rashtreekarana, Republican Times, Roopalekha, Rytha Pragathi and Ryathavani.

Sachiva (K, W.), Sadaya, Samadarshi, Samaja, Samajada Hejje, Samaja Jyothi, Samaja Kalyana, Samanathe, Samudaya Bharatha Patra, Sangrama, Samkshiptha Samachar, Sanjaya, Sangeethakala, Sankeerna, Sanmana, Sarthakathe, Sarvamangala, Sarvaranga, Satya, Satyam Shivam Sundaram, Sidila Shabda, Sidilu, Simhavani (K), Shaili (K), Shakti, Sheela, Shikshana Sudharaka, Shivarama Darshana, Shukranadi, Shubhavani, Shramajeevi, Southern Speaker, Sripada, Stipend Pathrike, Subhashaya, Subhashita, Suddi, Suddi Kendra, Sudhamani, Sudhiravani, Sujana, Surajya Sachiva (K, W) and Swarnakaravani.

Tailor, Taleem-O-Tarbiet (U), Times of Karnatak, Times of South, Trishul, Tughalak.

Udaya, Udayanadu, Uma, Unne Udyoga Samachara and Utkranthi.

Vaccum Bomb,Vaishali, Vamsha Jyothi, Vanasuma, Vanapathi, Varadigara, Varthamana, Vartharanga, Vartha Vikrantha, Vasantha, Vedic Magazine, Veerabharathi, Veera Khadga, Vichara Prabha, Vichara Vardhini, Vidya, Vidyarthi, Vidya Vikasa, Vidyuth Samachara, Vignana, Vignana Jyothisha, Vijayahara, Vijayajyothi, Village People Voice, Vimochane (K,M), Vinayaka, Vindhyagiri, Vinodavani, Vishala Karnataka (K, D), Vishala Vani, Vishesha Samachara, Vishwakarma Kala, Vishwa Paryatana, Vishwa Prabha, Vishwa Punya, Vishwashakthi, Voice of Dakshina, Voice of the Oppressed, World State and X-Ray.

Yajnavalkya, Yashassu, Yathrika, Yogavani, Youth Hostel, Yuva Chintana, Yuva Chitra, Yuva Drushti, Yuva Jana, Yuvaka Raitha, Yuvaraja (K,M), Yuva Shanthi, Yayathi.

A list of neswpapers and journals which are being published from the district for the present is provided hereunder, as information could be collected by this office.

Note: K - Kannada; E - English; K & E - Kannada & English; T - Tamil; Te - Telugu; H - Hindi; ML - Malayalam; and U - Urdu.

D - Daily; W - Weekly; F/N - Fortnightly; M - Monthly; B/M - Bi-monthly; Q - Quarterly; H/Y Half yearly; and B - Bangalore.

Abhimani K,W,B; Adi Chunchanagiri K,M,B; Adrishta K,D,B; Aghora K,M,B; Alankara K,W,B; Ambedkar Vani K,M,B; Ankana K,F/N,B; Aragini K,W,B; Arakshaka Varadi K,M,B; Arpitha K,F/N, B; and Astrological Magazine E.M,B.

Bala Mangala K,F/N,B; Bala Vijnyana K,M,B; Banashankari Bandhu K,W,B; Bangalore Bavane K,W,B; Bangalore Eveninger E,D,B; Basava Journal E,Q,B; Basava Patha K,M,B; Bharata Darshana K,M,B; Brahmana Patrike K & E, M,B; and Bramhendra Ayurvedic Centre K,M,B.

Canvas K,M,B; Cartman E,M,B; Chetana Spurti K,M,B; Choose Life E,M,B; City Tab E,W,B; Confidential E,F/N,B; and Current Research E,M,B.

Daily Pasban U,D,B; Daily Salar U,D,B; Deccan Herald E,D,B; Deep Focus E,Q,B; Deerghayu K,M,B; Detective Thriller K,M,B; Dhamma E,M,B; Dharma Sheela K,M,B; Dharmasri K,M,B; Dheer H,W,B; Dina Sudar T,D,B; Dina Tanti T,D,B; Divya Jyothi K,M,B; and Durga Vani K & E, M,B.

Federal India E,W,B; Economic Times E,D,B; Essence of Buddhism E,M,B; and Excise Voice K,M,B.

Gandhi Bajar K,M,B; Gayana Ganga K,M,B; Grama Suddi K,W,B; and Gulabi K, F/N, B.

Halliyinda Dillige K,M,B; Halu Jenu K,M,B; Hamsaraga, K,M,B; Hantha K,M,B; Harijanoddharaka K & E, F/N, B; Harini K,M,B; Hindi Prachara Vani H,M,B; and Hindu E,D,B. Idu Usha Patrike K,M,B; Indian Express E,D,B; Indian Law Reports E, F/N, B; Indian Photography and Cinematography E,M,B; and Islamic Voice E,M,B.

Janapada K,M,B; Janapada Jagatthu K,B/M, B; Janapragathi K,W,B; Janavani K,D,B; Jemini Nakshatra K,M,B; Jilla Vahini K,B; Jyotishya Vani K,M,B; and Jwalamukhi K,W,B.

Kajana K,F/N,B; Kaigarike Varthe K & E, M, B; Kalyana Kirana K,M,B; Kamakoti Prabha, K,M,B; Kannada Deevige K,W,B; Kannada Employmet News K,W,B; Kannada Kanmani K,M,B; Kannada Nudi K,M,B; Kannada Patrike Kavana Kalpana K & E, M, B; Kannada Prabha K,D,B; Kannada Sahitya Parishat Patrike K,H/Y, B; Karnataka Labour Journal E,M,B; Karnataka Malayalee ML,D,B; Karnataka Munnade K,F/N, B; Karnataka Premi K,W,B; Karnataka Vani K,W,B; Karnataka Vikasa K,M,B; Kembavuta K,W,B; Komalanadu ML,D,B; Krishi Vijnana K,Q,B; KSFC News K & E, M,B; and Kutumba K,F/N,B.

Lalbagh E,M,B; Lankesh Patrike K,W,B; and Lokavani K,D,B; Mahila Makkala Seve K,M,B; Mallige K,M,B; Mamidi K,M,B; Mangala K,W,B; March of Karnataka E,M,B; Mayura, K,M,B; Melukalayika Te, M,B; Myforest K&E, Q, B; and Mysore Journal of Agricultural Sciences E,Q,B.

Nagabharana K&E,F/N,B; Nagarasuddhi K,D,B; Natha Sandhesha K,M,B; Nekara K,F/N, B; and Narada K,W,B.

Outhana K,W,B; Parimala K,M,B; Parvatha Vani K,M, Indlavadi; Pashudhana E,M,B; Patrakartha K,M,B; Pensioner K,M,B; Police File K,W,B; Police News K,W,B; Prabhutwa Sandhesha K,M,B; Prajamatha K,W,B; Prajavani K,D,B; Preceptor K & E, W,B; Pungava K,M,B; Putani K,M,B; and Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society E,Q,B.

Raaga Sangama K,W,B; Raita Bandhu K,W,B; Raju Patrike K,M,B; Ranabheri K,B; Ramana Way E,M,B; Rehnuma-E-Karnataka U,?,B; and Reshme Krishi K,M,B.

Sahakara K,W,B; Samyukta Bharata K,W,B; Samyukta Karnataka K,D,B; Sanchu K,M,B; Sanje Vani K,D,B; Sanketa K,F/N, B; Santrupti K,M,B; Satya K,M,B; Shankara Bhaskara K, Q, B; Shasana Vani K & E, M,B; Shikshaka Samachara K & E, M,B; Simhavani K,B; Southern Economist E,F/N,B; Southern Jobs E,F/N, B; Spy K,M,B; Srujana Vijnana K,M,B; Suddhi Sangathi K,W,B; Suddi Simha K,F/N, B; Sudha K,W,B; Sukhi Rajya K,W,B; Sultan U,D,B; and Sunday-Midday E,W,B.

Tatwa Chandrike K & E, M,B; Tatwavada K,M,B; Times of India E,D,B; Utthana K,M,B; Varada Arambha K, W, B; Varada Prabha K,W,B; Vara Patrike K,W,B; Varada Rajakiya K,W,B; Vasudevapadasantasanghi K,M,B; Veera Bharati K,B; Vidya K,M,B; Vijayeebhava K & E, M, B; Vikrama K,W,B; Vinoda K,M,B; Vishwakarmakala K,M,B; and Vishwakarma Vibhu K & E, M,B.

Yogakshema E, B/M,B; Yogavani K,M,B; Youth Karnataka, K & E, Q,B; and Y.R. Patrike K,W,B.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

Bangalore district, especially the city, has a large number of enlightened, public-spirited and generous citizens who engage themselves in various social service activities. Thus a number of social service organisations are functioning here. Keeping track with activities of all these bodies is difficult in the limited space here. Some of them are several decades old and have stood the test of time, and are making concerted effort to promote welfare activities. The well knit organisations like the Rotary and the Lions Clubs and the Junior Chamber are affiliated to the international institutions and are trying to make available health and other services to the weaker and vulnerable sections. By enlisting the support of these voluntary organisations, public opinion may be effectively mobilised against social evils like dowry practice, illiteracy, etc. Their services can also be mobilised to implement family welfare programmes and for social education on issues like child nutrition, public health, sanitation, supporting eye or blood banks, etc. An endeavour is made here to throw some light on the activities of these organisations.

Lions Clubs

The first Lions Club was started in 1957 at Bangalore, and it was sponsored by the Bombay Lions Club. Now there are 43 Lions Clubs functioning at various places of Bangalore district and they come under the jurisdiction of Lions Clubs International District 324 Dl which has its headquarters at Bangalore. The Lions Clubs are specially conducting eye camps and work for the blind. Bangalore West Club runs an ophthalmic hospital (See chapter XVI). They also distribute school uniforms and meet the school fees of the deserving poor students. They have distributed wheel chairs, crutches and hearing aids to the physically handicapped persons. For the benefit of school children, health check-up camps have been conducted. Many camps were arranged for the detection of diabetes, T.B., cancer, speach and hearing disabilities, etc. The Lions Club of Bangalore East has established a Speech and Hearing Institute. There is a permanent clinic at Bagalur village.

Lioness Clubs: The Bangalore district has 15 Lioness Clubs and they are engaged in conducting general health check-up camps, child immunization and family welfare programmes, conducting adult education classes, vocational training, talents day, anti-dowry seminars and similar other activities.

Leo Clubs: The sphere of activity of 17 Leo Clubs functioning in Bangalore are: providing health services and creating awareness on AIDS, conducting essay, debate, cultural and talent contests, arranging road safety propaganda and environmental conservation awareness programmes. They are also conducting sports activities. They render service mainly through the parent Lions Clubs.

Rotary Clubs

The headquarters of the Rotary International District 319 is at Bangalore. The first Rotary club was started at Bangalore in 1934 and it was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Madras. Since then, Rotary activities have been expanded considerably and presently there are 17 Rotary Clubs and 10 Inner Wheel Clubs working in different places of the district. Their social service activities are: medical and health programmes, helping the physically handicapped people, conducting family welfare and dental check-up camps, immunization of children against polio, road safety and environment conservation awareness programmes, youth activities and consumer guidance. Scholarships have been given to the deserving students through the Rotary Trust. In some cases, Rotary Foundation Educational Awards have been given to bright students, to prosecute higher studies abroad. The Junior Chamber, the Rotaract, the Round Table, etc. are other such movements engaged in similar activities.

The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was started at Bangalore in 1916. Prevention of cruelty to animals and promoting their welfare is the aim of the society. It is running an animal shelter-cum-rescue home at the campus of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal, Bangalore, to render treatment to the

sick and injured animals. Ambulance service is also provided by the society, for carrying sick or wounded stray animals to othe rescue home for treatment.

Cartman is a voluntary institution devoted to the cause of man, animal and nature and it came into being in 1981. The centre is striving to popularise improved carts it has devised, humane treatment of animals and modernisation of meat system. It is also publishing a journal, CARTMAN to propagate its views and activities. There was a Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animials (1876) founded during the last century. Organisations working for the upliftment of specific communities like the Vokkaligara Sangha (1906), the Karnataka Arya Vyshya Mahasabha (1908), Arya Idigara Sangha etc. are numerous and some of them run students hostels. Many institutions are functioning to take care of orphans, the physically handicapped, the destitutes, etc. (See Chapter XVII). There are scores of associations running educational institutions. There are many running medical institutions too (see Chapter XVI).

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Though the Bangalore city dominates the scene in this small district, the mofussil areas too do not lag behind in their charm and importance from the point of their antiquity and their historical monuments, places of scenic beauty and religious sanctity. Anekal taluk with its thick forests and series of hill ranges of the Eastern Ghats, has captivating spots of natural beauty, rich in their faunal and floral wealth. The Bannerughatta National Park and the Muthyalamadu Falls can be mentioned here as illustrations. The monuments left behind by the Gangas, Cholas, Hoysalas, Vijayanagara rulers and later Palegars, some of them amidst enchanting settings as at Bannerughatta are equally notable. Increased population and expansion of industries and agriculture have resulted in their being neglected, eclipsed, damaged or destroyed. The vanishing of the Domlur Someshwara temple is one such instance. Still, the mofussil areas have many interesting spots that beckon the lover of art and beauty.

But Bangalore with its buildings, parks, industries, temples, mosques and churches dominates the scene. This chapter makes an effort to pinpoint all notable centres which deserve attention in the district. The survey will also help us gather information for the study of the social, religious and cultural history of the area under study.

Agara (Bangalore South tq; p 1,867) situated on the Sarjapur road (13 km from Bangalore) is a place as old as of the Ganga times. According to a Kannada stone slab found in a field dated about 870 A.D. of the Ganga ruler Satyavakya and Nagattara (an officer under him at Begur), Siriyamayya, son of Irugamayya, chief of Irvvuliyur (modern Ibbalur) fixed sluices to two tanks and built a third tank and secured land for their maintenance. Even today, two of the old tanks are seen at Agara. The place must have become an *agrahara* and taken the name Agara as

Abbreviations used: p = population as on 1981; pp = pages; tq = taluk; tq hq = taluk headquarters; for Municipal towns please see Chapter XIV on Local-Self Government also.

mentioned in a Vijayanagara record dated 1515 from the same place. The place has temples dedicated to Venkataramana, Rama, Someshwara (on the tank bund), Ganesha, Karagadamma and a mosque. The Venkataramana temple appears to be a century old and is being renovated. The deity is locally called Channarayaswamy. The temple has a gateway crowned by a tall *rayagopura.* The annual *jatra* here is held during *Kamana Hunnime.* At the entrance of the village is an old public building described as a *chatra,* where a primary school is run. An inscription (both in Kannada and Tamil) dated 1793 found on the door frames of the *chatra,* records the extension of the building (then called Venkatamma's Dharmachatra) by one Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar (the donor's son). Another record (presently missing) at the entrance of the village is of Krishnadevaraya dated 1515. It announces a land grant by one officer Shivanna Nayaka to provide for a cart path on the Agara tank. One more record found now in the Bangalore Museum dated 1363 of Vijayanagara, speaks of certain grants made by an official Kamaiya Nayaka, son of Kempanna Odeyar (governor of Mulabagil) to an individual Taniyappa of Elahakkanad. On the bank of the tank is an old Someshwara temple recently renovated. Besides this is a hero- stone depicting three individual sculptures in high relief. Kannada poet Thimmakavi (Work: *Ananda Ramayana*) belonged to this place, which is a hobli hq in Bangalore South tq. *Madivala* (8 km from Bangalore city) located on the Bangalore Hosur highway was perhaps a celebrated *agrahara* under the Cholas and the Hoysalas. The place is noted for an old beautiful Someshwara temple built perhaps originally by the Cholas and later expanded by the Hoysalas and the Vijayanagara rulers, because no record from the Hoysala times speaks of its construction. This temple is situated in the old Tavarakere village on the outskirts of Madivala. Though the *garbhagriha* faces east, the etrance to the temple is from the south. The *garbhagriha* is square with typical Chola pilasters projecting from the walls over which is a Dravidian *shikhara.* An *ardhamantapa* is found in front of it. The *navaranga* has four central pillars of Vijayanagara times, making it evident that the *navaranga* and the *mukhamantapa* as also the inner *prakara* with roofed corridors must have been added during the Vijayanagara period. The temple is well preserved in the interior, though the *prakara* is crumbling. There is a *sandhara pradakshinapatha* along the corridor, where images of Kalabhairava, Surya, Annapoorna, Dakshinamurti, Muruga, Srinivasa, Kukkalamma, etc. are installed. A *jatra* is held during Shivarathri when Rathotsava is also held. There are several Tamil inscriptions alround the foundation cornice of the *garbhagriha* and *ardhamantapa.* A record on the foundation (Bn 68) of the *garbhagriha* dated 1247 A.D. announces grant of some lands below the big tank of Vengalur (Bangalore) by an official Pemmattaiyar of Veppur (Begur) for the God Sembeshvaram (Someshvara) at Tamaraikkirai (Tavarekere).

The second record (Bn 65) dated 1301 announces some land grants by Hoysala Ballala III. It also records certain religious instructions by the king to several

mathas and *sthanikas* in the temples situated in the Hesarakundani kingdom. The third inscription (Bn 66) on the wall to the right of the inner doorway dated 1366 announces some definite measure of paddy granted to the chief manager of the temple one Rudra Sri Maheshwara of Chitrameli, residing in the same temple. The last record dated 1365 of Vijayanagara officer Kampanna Odeyar (at Mulabagilu) mentions several grants made to the above chief manager of the same temple. There is also a reference of a second grant made to one priest Somanadevar of the same place. Other temples of Madivala proper are Muruga, Kokkalamma, Maramma, Yallamma, Shanidevaru, etc. The place also has a mosque with two tall minars and a central dome. It is an attractive building amidst the crowded buildings in the market. There is a unit of the Central Sericultural Technological Research Institute at Madivala.

Aigandapura or Aivarukandapura (Bangalore North tq; p 1,423) was a celebrated *agrahara* during the Chola times. In one of the Chola records from the same place dated 1113 A.D., the place is mentioned as Periya Mattakkur under-Kukkanurnadu of Vikrama Chola Mandalam. The record also mentions the main God 'Aivarakandiswaram' of the place. Perhaps later Periya Mattakkur must have been changed as Aivarukandapura. It is said that the place was traditionally founded by the five Pandava brothers and five temples are now shown as evidence for the claim and thus the place came to be known as *aivaru + kanda + puram*. The main interest of the place is the two temples Dharmeshwara and the Gopalakrishna temple (in the village proper). The Dharmeshwara temple on the bank of the local tank is a complex structure of great architectural interest. The Dharmeshwara temple was perhaps built by a Ganga or Chola officer Vamanaiyan of the same place as a two-lined Kannada record over the pedestal of the Linga in 11th century letters announces that it was caused by one official Madanarayan, a dependent of Vamana (perhaps Vamaniyan referred repeatedly in the several Chola records). The temple consists of a squarish *garbhagriha* with an oblong *ardhamantapa* in the front. The Shivalinga (Dharmeshwara) is tall with typical contemporary features. Inside the *ardhamantapa*, on either sides are fine old Saptamatrika images fixed to the side walls.

All these images having Ganga features are said to have been found in the neighbouring tank. The *navaranga* is very spacious and has four cylindrical pillars with circular cushions over the shaft. At the right wall of the *navaranga* is placed a seated *bhakta* image. The *navaranga* has two entrances, one from the South and the other from the east. There is no *mukhamantapa*. There is a fallen Kadambanagara *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha*. Facing the east entrance is a tall *dwajasthambha* and beside it is a small shrine below the ground level having two short cylindrical pillars at its entrance. This is enshrined with an old image of Kalabhairava. Around the foundation cornice is a long Tamil inscription. This is (dated 1301) of Ballala III recording several grants made to several *mathas* and *sthanikas* of the various temples in the Hesara Kundani Kingdom. This is almost identical

with the Madivala records (Bn 51 and 65) in the Someshwara temple. To the east of the temple on low level ground are two Tamil records. The one dated 1050 A.D. is the earliest, but is worn out; it records grants made by Rajadhiraja ruling over Kukkanurnad in Vikrama Chola Mandalam. The second dated 1113 A.D. by Kullottunga Chola announces certain land grants to God Aivarakandisvaram Mahadevar of Periya Mattakkur in Kukkanurnad. The record also mentions a village Velapala. The third record at the place is dated 1292 by Hoysala Ramanathadeva announcing liberal land grants by the king to God Aivarkanda Nayanar and also a grant of a village Tigakkottai in Illaipakkanad. The last record is dated 1566 (1506?), is worn out, but mentions grants by an offical Narasingadeva. Within the precincts of the Dharmeshwara temple are small shrines of Nakuleshwara, Sahadeveshvara, Arjuneshvara and Kuntigudi. The Bhimeshvara temple is accross the road to the south of the Dharmeshwara on an elevated place. All these shrines are recently renovated.

The Gopalakrishna temple inside the village is of great antiquity. It is said that the temple formerly had an image of Chennigaraya and that Kempe Gauda was a devotee of the God. The Tamil inscription over the foundation cornice of the *garbhagriha* dated 1033 A.D. is of Rajendra Chola announcing that two officials, one Rajendrachola Gaundan of Kukkanurnad and another Nittivinoda Chettiar of Vanapuram are making grants to God Siddheshwaradevar of the temple of Kolisambuchachai in Kukkanurnad. The temple is now having a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a renovated *navaranga*. The village proper also has one more small Dharmarayaswamy shrine. Annually, *karaga* festival is held here on the ninth day of Chaitra.

Anekal (tq hq; p 19,267) is situated to the south-west of Bangalore (30 km from Bangalore) and it geographically forms the border taluk of the State with Tamil Nadu. The place has a natural elevation of over 940 metres MSL. The origin of the place name is not definitely known though it can be interpreted coloquially as 'hailstone'. Its association with wild elephants cannot be ignored as even today the place is repeatedly haunted by several of them. It is very well known that places ending with the suffix *kallu* must have been the pre-historic centres. Incidentally to the south of the town an elevated area till recently had ash-mounds. It is locally said that one old Shasana *basadi* was also there but nothing remains to be seen. A disturbed dolmen is also seen now near the Chikkakere tank bund. Traditionally, it is said that the place was called *'Gajashilapuri'*. This is only a modern effort of Sanskritising. The place consists of some stray remains from the Ganga times. One damaged hero-stone record found on the Chikkakere tank bund is of Ganga Sripurusha, depicting one hero dying after having fallen from horse back. One more fragmentary record is also seen here. The town, it is said, also had a fort but, now nothing remains. It has two tanks, one considerably large. The present township is credited to Chikka Thamme Gowda of the Sugatur family, built around 1603. The general of Bijapur after annexing Thamme Gowda's hereditary possession of

Hoskote, granted him Anekal. He is believed to have constructed the fort, a temple and a large tank locally called Doddakere. During the rule of his grandson Dodda Thammegowda, Anekal was annexed by Mysore and the Chief paid tribute to Mysore. Finally when Haider Ali expelled the rulers, Anekal became a part of Mysore. In 1873, Anekal was made a taluk centre and till then it was in Sarjapur tq.

The place is noted for some old temples such as Amrita Mallikarjuna, Channakeshava, Bhavanishankara, Thimmarayaswamy, etc. The Amritamallikarjuna temple is considered to be the earliest and has undergone thorough renovation and is beyond recognition stylistically. But, the temple can be assigned to Vijayanagara times when some fallen pillars in the backyard are taken into account. The temple now has a brick and mortar *garbhagriha* with a considerably big *navaranga*. Beside the main *sanctum* is a separate shrine of Parvati or Bhramaramba. The *dwajasthambha* facing the temple is fixed over a *jagati* and is about 12 metres tall. Around the pillar are interesting relief sculptures of Ganapati, Veerabhadra, Nandi, Tripuranthaka, etc. The Ganapati or 'Kambada Ganapati' as locally called is specially worshipped by the local people. The Channkeshava temple near the taluk office is a spacious structure with an outer *prakara*. It is built in Dravidian style and has a squarish *garbhagriha* with a renovated *shikhara*. There is also a small *ardhamantapa* and both exhibit early Vijayanagara features. The *garbhagriha* has niches on the outer walls, one on each side. One of the basement friezes, which is octagonal, is decorated with a floral design. Below the sharp eaves is a row of lions or sea-horses. On either side of the *ardhamantapa* on the outerwalls, there are relievos of ornate pots (*kumbhas*) from which the pilasters in high relief spring. The *navaranga* has four central pillars. One of them is having interesting relief sculptures such as Rama and Lakshmana, a *bhakta* couple, Hanuman, Sri Rama, Vishnu and Garuda, Srinivasa, Krishna teasing Gopi churning milk, Gajendra Moksha, Gopika Vastrapaharana, Vishnu representing Vishwaroopa etc. The second pillar has Yoga Narasimha, Narasimha killing Hiranyakashipu, Varaha, Matsya, Narasimha fighting with the demon king, Vidyadhara with human body and peacock tail, Kurma, Narasimha emerging from the pillar, Kalingamardana etc. The third pillar is having sculptures of a pot-bellied monk, Venugopala, a seated sage, *shankha*, Garuda, Hanuman, Krishna sporting with Gopi, Krishna stealing butter, a seated *rishi*, Kamadhenu, Kurma, etc. The fourth pillar is having sculptures like Balarama with *hala*, Janardana, Vamana, Rama and Hanuman, Vali and Sugriva fighting, Trivikrama, Venkatesha, etc. The figures are fairly in high relief and are of good workmanship. In the *garbhagriha* stands the image of Keshava (about one metre tall) accompanied by Sridevi and Bhudevi. There is an ornamental *prabhavali*. Though the figure is popularly known as Keshava, it is really Janardana with two hands holding *shankha* and *chakra*, and the other two in *abhaya* and *varada* attitudes. The Bhavanishankara temple can be ascribed to the Palegar times. This is also being thoroughly renovated. Within the same compound is the small shrine of Adishankaracharya said to have been built in 1915. Inside the latter

temple are images of Ganapati and Sharada. There are also small cells having Kashivishveshwara and Nanjundeshwara Lingas and images of Lakshmi and Narayana. The Bhavani Shankara Linga inside the main *garbhagriha* is installed over a square *panipeetha*.

On the outskirts of the town on the Hosur Road is the temple of Thimmarayaswamy. This is a huge structure, said to have been renovated in 1913 by the then Tahsildar Gopalaraje Urs. Many temple parts were brought from a village called Halehalli and the temple reconstructed. The temple of Thimmarayaswamy has a squarish *garbhagriha*, two *ardhamantapas* and an oblong *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha* has a sloapy rock and from its tip raises an ant-hill like formation worshipped as Thimmarayaswamy. Facing the *navaranga* is an open *mukhamantapa*. Both have pillars in later Vijayanagara characters. The *garbhagriha* has a renovated *shikhara*. Facing this temple is another small temple of Venkatesha (perhaps the Adi Narayana of the Tamil record), the image of which is said to have been removed to Dodballapur some years ago. Now, there stands in it a figure of Anjaneya. The temple appears to belong to the days of the Vijayanagara king Bukkaraya II whose inscription in Tamil appears on the basement cornice of the temple. It states that one official Tammandi Adinatha's son set up the image of the God Adi-Narayana Perumal at Murasur around 1380 under the King Bukkaraya II of Vijayanagara. There is also another Tamil inscription on the basement cornice of the Thimmarayaswami temple. On the way to town from temple are two hero-stones beneath a tree. The *jatra* at Thimmarayaswami is held on the *saptami* falling after Yugadi festival. Other temples of Anekal are Venugopala (recent), Dharmaraya (where *karaga* was held till recently), Kannikaparameshwari, Kalika, Anjaneya (six), Nagareshwara (of the Nagartha Community), Ishwara (of the Devanga Community) and others. The place has two mosques locally called Jamia Masjid (old) near the Tilak square and the Masjid Amin. There is a Catholic church (old) in the Church street. Anekal's Christian settlement has a very long history. *Mutyalamaduvu* (3 km from Anekal) is a rocky valley located in a deviation road from Gummalapur road with a water fall. A small stream said to be originating from a small tank called. Soulu-Halla flows into this valley passing through Vanakanahalli and Kalanayakanahalli. The stream dropping down into the rocky valley from a height of nearly 34 metres forms a series of 'necklaces of pearls' and thus earned the name 'Muttinantha Maduvu' (Muthyalamaduvu). At a distance from here, in between the rocks another small stream falls into the rocky valley forming one more water-fall. This is visible only during the rainy season. Afterwards the stream flows into Tamil Nadu and then once again re-enters Karnataka and merges with the Arkavati. The course of this river flowing in between the series o hillocks of the Eastern Ghats is an appealing scene for the tourists. There is a restaurant of the K.S.T.D.C. here. To reach the place quickly, there are some limited services directly from Bangalore Bus Station. September-October is the

best season to visit this enchanting spot. *Iggalur* (8 km from Anekal) located on the Chandapur road is found mentioned as Irugalur in a record dated 1304 from Halehalli. The record refers to the temple of Narayana Perumal. The place is noted for a Kurubaragudi having a cluster of hero-stones. This is a shrine mainly visited by the Kuruba community. The *jatra* is held in between Shivaratri and Yugadi once in five years. During the *jatra* many rituals are performed and breaking of coconuts over the heads of the *bhaktas* is a striking scene. The Gopalakrishna (perhaps the Narayana of the Halehalli record) temple inside the village is considerably a big structure. There are many later Vijayanagara pillars having relief sculptures. *Marasur*, (p 1,872) is an interior village (8 km from Anekal) off the Chandapur road. It is mentioned as 'Murasur' in a Tamil record (now found at Anekal) dated 1380 of Bukkaraya II. The place appears to be an old *agrahara* as a part of it is still called Marasur *agrahara*. In this area is an ordinary temple of Bandi Mankalamma now completely renovated. Nearby, across the tank is a small temple of Someshwara built in post-Vijayanagara style. Below an Ashwattha tree are some Naga stones and a Jaina Nishidhi stone said to have been found in a well. The Tamil record (already noted, now found at Anekal) mentions that one official Tamandi Adinatha's son set up the image of the God Adinarayana Perumal at 'Murasur' around 1380. The remains of this temple can be found in the reconstructed small Venkatesha (perhaps Narayana of the record) temple in front of the Thimmarayaswamy at Anekal. It is also said that the deity has been since taken to Dodballapur. Incidentally, the Nishidhi stone (noted above) suggests that the same official must have also built a *basti* and Marasur, which is now not extant. Nearby is another hamlet called *Marasur Madivala* which has some interesting remains. Near the Maramma temple are two here-stones of the Ganga times having (unpublished) inscriptions. Nearby this is an old Someshwara temple which also has an unpublished four-lined Tamil inscription over the foundation cornice of the *garbhagriha*.

Other temples of the place are Muruga, Suggalamma, Shambappa, etc. It is said that there were ash-mounds near the Someshwara temple. Near this temple some loose soulptures of Parshwantha, Bhairava and a Vishnu are found. *Samandur* (p 1,472) situated at a distance of 8 km from Anekal on the Hosur road has temples dedicated to Basaveshwara, Muneshwara, Suryanarayana (modern), etc. Near the Bisilumaramma shrine is a Tamil inscription (unpublished). engraved on both the sides of a slab. The Suryanarayana shrine has an (seated) image with lotuses in two and two others with *varada* and *abhaya* attributes. It was built during this century. It is said that the place had pre-historic ash-mounds and one neolithic axe is also noticed recently. The Basaveshwara temple is built in post-Vijayanagara style and its pillars have impressive relief sculptures. *Indaluvadi* (p 1,430) located on a deviation road (8 km from Anekal) from the Bannerughatta road has temples dedicated to Anjaneya, Sanjeevaraya (shrine), Ishwara, Gangamma, Maramma

(shrines), Kashi Vishveshwara etc. The Kashi Vishveshwara temple built in later Vijayanagara style has two square pillars having fine relief sculptures like Sharabha, Bherunda, dancing girls, a devotee worshipping Shivalinga, a sage seated in a *yoga mudra*, etc. *Mayasandra* (p 2,298) situated on the Anekal-Attibele road (8 km from Anekal) has temples of Kashi Vishveshwara, Basaveshwara, Rajagopalaswamy (ordinary), Anjaneya (three), etc. A Tamil record from the same place dated about 1274 A.D. of Ballala II announces land grants made to Vallala Perumal by one Madavan. The record also mentions the construction of a tank by Somagavundan. In the outskirts of the village, amidst fields is an Upparigae Basava and one inscription slab engraved with letters on both front and back. It is dated 1412 A.D., of Devaraya, announcing the establishment of a fair in Somagondanahalli under Hirasunadu and grant made by an official Hiriya Mudiya Nayaka, the son of Junoji Nayaka. The record also speaks of the granting of the office of the Pattanaswami to the sons of Marrisetti named Dandisetti and Tirumalasetti. The Rajagopalaswami temple in Mysore style is said to have been built with the efforts of one individual Chittoor Rangappa. The main image (about half-a-metre tall) accompanied by his consorts Rukmini and Satyabhama. The pillars of the *navaranga* have some fine relief sculptures. Here *karaga* is held during March-April. Nearby is a separate shrine of Mutyalamma where special *utsayas* are also held for a span of eight days. Near this temple are a few Ganga style relief sculptures, one Durga and one *atmabali* stone also, a beautiful relief sculpture. The place also has a Pillappa Swamy Matha of the Shaiva faith founded in 1966. *Attibele* (p 5,794) located on the Bangalore Madras National highway (10 km from Anekal), a last town on the State border has temples dedicated to Nanjundeshwara, Channakeshava, Venkataramana, Patalamma, Anjaneya, Shambhulingeshwara, Basaveshwara (two), Ganapati, Bhuvaneshwari, Ganapati, etc. The Nanjundeshwara temple is renovated and the Linga is said to have been brought from Varanasi around 1913. There are three cells in a row and the two cells on either sides are having images of Ganapati (right) and Ammanavaru (left) respectively. The Venkataramana temple is also fully renovated. The place has remains of a fort (not in good shape). There is also a recently built mosque. There is a considerably large old choultry building.

BANGALORE

Bangalore is the State capital, and also the headquarters, not only of Bangalore Division, but also of Bangalore district as well as the Bangalore Rural district. The City Corporation area is 151.8 Sq. km. The Bangalore Urban Agglomoration has an area of 365.6 sq. kms. (Only Corporation area is discussed here). The Corporation was formed in 1949 by merging two twin cities with separate municipalities, Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station. The area of Bangalore town was 11 sq. miles in 1928 and the Civil and Military Station 13.54 sq. miles in area in the same year. When they were merged in 1949 to form the Bangalore City Corporation, their total area was 69 square kms.

Bangalore, before being welded into a single city under a common Corporation in 1949 was a twin city, the Civil and Military Station being a separate entity with a separate municipality and a separate Collector too to look after the revenue and law and order problem of the city. He was functioning under the Resident. The Collector was also the Municipal President. Bangalore City Agglomeration has a population of 29,21,751 and the Corporation area has 24,76,355 in 1981. The city's population recorded a growth of over 70% between 1971 to 81. Bangalore has become the fifth biggest city in India after Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi, and had held the 6th place in 1961 and 9th place in 1951 and 16th place in 1941. It is not only a commercial and industrial city, but also a notable city, devoted to the development of science and technology including sophisticated fields like electronics, space technology and aeronautics. It is a notable centre for literary and cultural activities. With its favourable climate and modern amenities Bangalore has been considered as a tourist haven with good provision of hotels catering to all levels and tastes. It is also a noted 'Conference City' being a popular venue for conference, seminars and workshops, the hotels and many academic organisations providing all facilities for such get-togethers. The city is well connected with the whole country both in transport (including air, rail and road) and communication facilities. It is situated at a height of 858 mtrs. msl. and termed as "Garden City".

The site of the present city had many pre-historic settlements. Neolithic tools were located at the Race Course and Jalahalli. Byrasandra was also a pre-historic site. Dr. S.R. Rao feels that the attractive site of the Bugle Rock at Basavanagudi could have been a pre-historic habitat. Roman coins were unearthed at Yeshwantpur and Jalahalli, the latter now being outside the Corporation limits. The original Bangalore city, clustering round the Fort, City Market (old Siddikatte), covered the area till the present Mysore Bank Square (Yelahanka Bagilu) and the Subhashnagar area (the bus stand, where earlier stood the Dharmambudhi tank) and also the area on the either side of Cottonpet (Aralepete-former centre of textile industry), Sunkalpet, Kumbharpet, the Old Taluk Cutchery Road, Cubbonpeth and the Rangaswamygudi Beedi, etc. being the main streets of the old town together with the Avenue Road (Dodpeth), Chikpeth, Taramandalpeth, Sultanpeth and Balepet areas. The medieval character of the City's old settlement, typical of any old village, is indicated by the names of areas or streets like Kumbarpet, Kurubarapet, Upparpet, Tigalarapet, Ganigarapet, etc., (as every community or professional caste had its own street or streets in every village or town of ancient times), Sigebeli area being the settlement of brahmins, reminescent of old *agrahara* or *brahmapuri,* and later Kempapura Agrahara was another settlement of the brahmins created by Kempegauda II towards the Magadi Road area beyond the Dharmambudhi tank. Parts of Gandhinagar area appear to have been reclaimed from the Dharmambudhi tank during the early part of the 19th century, and places like, Mavalli, Siddapura, Gavipura, Sunkenahalli (Basavanagudi area) Nagasandra, Yadiyur, Karithimmanahalli, Kethamaranahalli (Rajajinagar), Mallapura (Malleshwaram), etc. were definitely lying beyond this old town then.

The name Bangalore (Benguluru) is as old as the 9th century, as noted in earlier chapters and the name is found in a Kannada inscription found near the Begur temple, a Ganga record of c 890, and the name appears to have a floral origin, derived from the tree *benga* (*venga* or *rakta honne,* the Indian kino, *Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb.). The explanation that the name was derived from *benda kala ooru* or the village of the boiled beans, described as secrued by Hoysala Ballala when he was hungry during his visit to the place (when on hunting) becomes irrelavent as the above name was much older than Ballala and the Hoysalas. *Benachu kalla ooru* or the place full of granite rocks is another explanation given to the place name, but granite is niehther Bangalore's exclusive speciality nor the old form, 1000 year old, found in the record, indicates the place name being any way connected to *benachu kallu.* The place mentioned as 'Benguluru' in the Ganga record is originally a hamlet, even now called as Halebengaluru near Kodigehalli, not far away from Hebbal. It is said that Kempegowda I, when he built the new capital town in about 1537 called it Bangalore as his mother and wife belonged to the hamlet Bangalore, now called Halebengaluru. In literary works Bangalore is also called Kalyananagara or the 'City Auspicious'.

Though the fort built by Kempegowda then has totally vanished the spots like the Yelahanka Bagilu (Mysore Bank Square), Halsur Bagilu or Gate (now a police station is named after it; the gate proper even now remains hidden in ruined condition behind the Badami House), Anekal Bagilu, and the Kengeri Bagilu or Gate (again the name of a police station) etc., are still located together with the Sonde Koppa Bagilu (to the west), Yeshwantpur Gate (near Upparpet Police Station) and the Kanakanahalli Bagilu (near the Vokkaligara Sangha Bldg. or Sanjay talkies). The other remains of the ramparts and moats were totally demolished during the 19th century. The temples like Basavanagudi built then, by the Kempegowda family still remain. The town was conquered by Bijapur in 1638, and Shahji Bhosle secured the town and its surroundings as a *jahgir* in 1638. After 50 years of Maratha rule at Bangalore (there is an inscription of Ekoji, Shahji's son near the Kadu Malleshwara temple), Bangalore was conquered by the Mughuls in 1686. The mosque at Taramandalpet is a notable vestige of Mughul rule. The city was leased to the Mysore ruler Chikkadevaraya by the Mughuls in c 1689 and Chikkadevaraya expanded the fort to the south and built the Venkataramana temple in this fort area. This new fort in granite was strengthened by Haider who secured Bangalore as *jahgir* in 1759. The British conquered the placein 1799 after defeating Tipu. Bangalore became "a place of importance" under Haider, says Buchanan, speaking of its trade.

The Cantonment area grew as a separate township after the British shifted their troops to the place in 1806 and first camp was located at the present Air Force Hospital in 1808. The present Cantonment also consists of many old villages like Halsur (present Ulsur), Blackpally, Doddakunte, Byadarahalli, Akkithimmanahalli, etc. But it was no part of the old Bangalore *peta.* Of the four towers set up by

Kempegauda II to guard the capital city one is at Halsur (atop a rock), the other three being, one near Lalbag (again atop a rock), the third on the Kempambudhi bank at Gavipura Guttahalli and the last at Vyalikaval on the Bellary road near the Ramanashrama. (Vyalikaual literally means a maidan or reserve for *vaihali* or horses, a place reserved for excercising horses in the days of the Kempegowdas).

At Domlur on the peripheri of the old Cantonment, the Chokkanatha temple built by the Cholas still remains. At Blackpally (Shivajinagar) there existed a Catholic church which later took some shape by the close of the 18th century; and now it is the most famous St. Mary's Bascilica. The construction of the St. Marks Cathedral was begun in 1808. The mosque in the Old Poor House Street in the Cantonment area was also constructed during this time. The Cantonment area saw the construction of some of the beautiful buildings of the European renaissance style, both churches and secular buildings, mostly government offices during the 19th century.

New extensions were added to the old town by creating Chamarajapet and Sheshadripuram in 1892, the former named after Chamarajendra Wodeyar and the later after Dewan Sheshadri Iyer. The Tata Silk Farm founded in 1896 near the Nagasandra and Yediyur villages became the nucleus of a future extension of the city. The visit of plague in 1898 caused the creation of two new bigger extensions in 1898, Basavanagudi (named after the Basaveshwara temple or the Bull temple in the Sunkenahalli village) and Malleshwaram (named after the Kadu Mallesh-wara temple in the old Mallapura Village). The whole areas in both the places were full of fields, the Basavanagudi being in an agricultural village called Sunkenahally, the Kadlekai Pharishe *(jatra)* being reminiscent of the fact. The Indian Institute of Science which came up in the area of the Madaraninganahalli village proved to be a new settlement connecting Malleshwaram with Yeshwantpur, an old village. Shankarpur was created in 1908, and was named after the Shankar Math. Gavipuram was named after Gavi Gangadhareshwara, the deity in the temple of the same name in 1915. The area between this extension and Chamarajpeth was Gavipura Gutta (Gudda) Halli, which was later named as Kempegowda Nagar. Srirampuram, named after the Rama temple there was created in 1916, and Vishveswarapuram called so after Dewan Sir M. Visveswaraya, was begun in 1918. Venkatarangapuram, Kalasipalyam (near the old fort) and the New Extension to the South of the Central Jail later called Gandhinagar were laid out between 1921-31. During the post-independence period Kumara Park came into existence in 1947, named in memory of Dewan Sheshadri Iyer's bungalow Kumarakripa which was named in memory of his family deity Kumara (Kartikeya). Jayanagar was inaugurated in 1948 and was named after Jayachamaraja Wodeyar, the then Rajpramukh. Villages like Siddapura, Marenahalli and Yadiyur were included in it. Around the same time came Rajajinagar, so named after Rajaji (Chakravarti Rajagopalachari) the then Governor-General of India. Kethamaranahalli was its nucleus.

The former Cantonment, named as Civil and Military Station after 1881 had nearly a dozen revenue villages in it which included Dodkunte, Byadarahalli, Dookanahalli, Domlur, Binnamangala, Akkithimmanahalli, Nilasandra, Blackpalli and Ulsoor (Halsoor). The names given to the roads in the Cantonment were according to the military arrangement and camps. Thus, there was Artillary Rd., Brigade Rod., Infantry Rd., Cavalry Rd., Main Guard Cross Rd., etc. The South Parade (presently Mahatma Gandhi Road) was (is) to the south of the Parade Ground. As the area was administered by a Resident, there was his quarters called Residency and the Residency Rd. The Residency originally existed in the site where now stands the Good Shepherd Convent and St. Joseph's College. Later, the Residency was shifted to the Raj Bhavan building, the present Governor's quarters, but the name Residency Rd. stuck for a longer period even after the shifting of the Residency itself. Now the road is renamed as Field Marshall K.M. Cariappa Road after the senior army man of our times. In around 1883, three extensions were added to the Municipal area of the region, viz., Richmond Town, followed by Benson Town and Cleveland Town. Richmond Town has now been renamed as Sir Mirza Ismail Nagar after the famous dewan of Mysore. Similarly Benson Town is now called Kadamba Nagar, the Kadambas being a famous royal dynasty that ruled in Karnataka. Cleveland Town is renamed as Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Nagar after the former Mysore ruler. When new extensions were created after the plague of 1898-99, streets like Pilkacherry (for grass cutters and grooms), Chuppercherry (for mat makers) and Bomboocherry (for basket makers) were laid. The 1920s saw the creation of Knoxpet, Austin Town and Blackpally as new extensions. Knoxpet was named after Stuart George Knox who was the Resident of Mysore in 1921. Blackpally is the present Shivajinagar Area. Later came extensions like Frazer town (named after Resident Stuarat Fraser), Cox Town and MacIver Town the last named so called in memory of the Collector of the area. Frazer Town is now renamed as Pulikeshi Nagar. One extension was named after the Chief Engineers of the area, as Murphy Town. Parts of Cox Town is now called Sarvajna Nagar (in memory of the great Kannada poet of the 16th century) and some other parts as B.L. Rice Nagar (Rice being a famous historian and educationist who served Mysore State). MacIver Town is now renamed as Shanthala Nagar after the famous Hoysala queen. Richard's Town, Cooke Town and Williams Town were the extensions created during the late 1920s and early 1930s, and they were named after the Collectors of the Cantonment area. Williams Town is now renamed as K.C. Reddy Nagar after the first Chief Minister of Mysore. At Binnamangala was created the Indiranagara extension during the late 1960s.

Tanks and Lakes: The Bangalore City area had over 50 tanks and lakes, not only providing drinking water to the town (tap water was supplied to the City only during the close of the last century, from 1896), but also for bathing, washing and agriculture. The Ulsoor, the Sampangi, the Dharmambudhi and the Kempambudhi were very notable tanks created by the Kempegauda family and they also provided water for irrigation for surrounding fields and orchards. The Dharmambudhi tank

has now become extinct, and the present Subhashnagar Bus Stand is located in part of the tank's bed, and the present Dhanwantri Road beside it was formerly known as the Tank Bund Road. The tank must have extended till Subedar Chatram Road and parts of Gandhinagar. The Tulasi Thota area had fields and gradens watered by this tank. The Kempambudhi, so named after Kempamma, the family deity of the *palegar* family now has a precarious shrunken existence, part of which being encroached by slums and a major part used for social forestry and starting a Deer Park. This tank with a total area of nearly 15 ha has a swimming pool and the water sheet attracts many birds. There existed the Karanji tank attached to the Karanji Anjaneya temple of Basavanagudi area. This was breached and dried long back, and part of the area surrounding Gandhi Bazar came up in this old tank bed. The Channammanakere existed between Thyagarajanagar and Banashankari II Stage, and was later used as a burial ground, and now being used for raising residential houses. Another tank of the times was the Sampangi tank, excavated by the same dynasty and in its dried bed stands Sampangirama Nagar area and the Kanthirava Stadium. A small puddle surrounded by a tiny park remains, being used for some ceremonies during the Karaga festival. There was also a tank in the present City Market area, then called Siddikatte. This tank is ascribed to one Siddi (or Siddamma) a member of this *palegar* family. Kempegowda II who had founded the Kempapura Agrahara in c 1597 also created the Agrahara tank on the Magadi Road area, which lay to the south of the railway line and north-west of the Anjanappa Garden area. Water collects in it in the rainy season. There was also a tank behind the Binny Mill ascribed to Giddegauda, elder son of Kempegauda I. This tank has now dried, and used as a dumping ground for garbage. There were some tanks created during the 19th century by the British administration and of this, were the three Miller Tanks. The Miller Tanks were mainly created to suppyly water to the Cantonment area. Both the first and the second tanks have now been completely converted into lay-outs with only a part of the second remaining. The Miller Tank Bund near the Cantonment Railway Station is reminescent of them. The third too has now been converted into sites and granted to many public associations. Where once stood the Shoolay Tank now a football stadium is being raised. (The Shoolay or Choolay stood for areas inhabited by the servants of the armymen). Near Nanjappa Circle and Langford Road was the Akkithimmanahalli tank or the Mannakere, and the Corporation Stadium has come up on its bed. The village Nilasandra in the former Cantonment area also had a tank, *sandra* standing for *samudra.*

The Yediyur tank which is 6.45 ha in area has been provided with a park around it and the Tourism Department has provided boating facilities here. The Sankey Tank which is between Malleshwaram and Sadashivanagar has an area of 10 ha, and cashew trees are planted to prevent soil erosion at certain points of its bank. It has a swimming pool. Boating facilities are also provided here, and the tank was built by Lt. Col. Sankey of the Madras Sappers and Miners. Mattikerehalli had a huge tank, built in 1843 (Bn 160) and is now drained, and there is a proposal

to have a large park like Lalbagh in the tank bed. The Byrasandra tank, about 10 ha in area is in between Jayanagar and Hosur Road (NIMHANS), and though part of it is being eroded, a considerably large water sheet continues. The Lalbagh tank is to the south of Lalbagh adjoining the Siddapura area, and this has enhanced the beauty of this famous park. The Ulsoor tank, built by the Kempegowda family, originally extended over 125 acres, providing drinking water and being used for irrigation during the 17th and 18th centuries. It was the major sources of drinking water to the Cantonment area when the troops were stationed here during the early part of the 19th century. This picturesque tank in the middle of the city, though very small when compared to its original size, has boating facilities and three islands with parks in the middle. Once in every summer the Madras Engineering group conducts thrilling boat race ('regatta') here. Nearer to Koramangala were the Sinivagilu Tank and the Jakkasandra Tank which have been breached and there is a proposal to convert them as parks. The Sane Guruvanahalli Tank (near Agrahara Dasarahalli) in the present Basaveshwaranagar area and Suddagunte Palya tank opposite the Bangalore Dairy are other notables lakes in the City area. The breaching and draining of many tanks, has caused an adverse effect on the climate of Bangalore. Accumulation of sewage, breeding of mosquitoes, etc. had made them blackspots in the city earlier, but breaching them had its own adverse effects. (The City Agglomeration also has many more tanks, some of them being eroded like the Hebbal, Jakkur, Kacharkanahalli, Lingarajapura and the Hennur tanks, to mention only a few).

Temples: Of the temples in Bangalore the Gavi Gangadhareshwara at the Gavipuram and the Chokkanatha at Domlur are the oldest, dating back to Chola times. The Gavi Gangadhareshwara is a very interesting monument. It is located in a depression behind a hill in Gavipuram, a very old settlement and is surrounded by a number of temples, choultries and other monuments of religious nature. The temple is in a natural cave, and the Linga in the central cave is wrought from a live rock, and also the Nandi in front of it. The *pranala* of the Linga (water outlet) is to the right, a special feature. There is to the right of this cella (in which the Linga is housed), another cella in which an image of Parvathi is installed. To its further right there is another small cella in which Durga is installed. On the Linga Peetha a small metalic Skanda (Kumara) image is placed, and this has made one scholar to speculate that this can be Somaskandha temple. There is a narrow *pradakshina patha* built in the rock around the two cells, and one more, a little wider outside this. In this outer cave like arrangement are installed various images such as Saptamatrikas, mostly modern and the Dikpalas. There is a long passage leading farther from this outer cave-like *pradakshina patha* to a considerable distance, and some say that it leads to Shivaganga. But actually it was a passage leading to the Kempambudhi tank, now sealed at the point of entrance from the tank. This passage has water flow. The wide cave serves as the *ranga mantapa* of the temple and two pillars installed here in front of the Durga cella and a fine half-metre tall Bhairava image installed outside the temple indicate the Chola origin of the

monument. New images of Surya and Chandra, and old images of Surya, Shanmukha, Bhairava and Kaumari are now installed outside the temple. There is a fine outer *mantapa* with 16 pillars of Vijayanagara style having relief sculptures on them such as Nandivahana Shiva Parvati, Bedara Kannappa, etc. This appears to have been added by the Kempegouda family together with the fine four monolithic creation of tall pillars, two of them supporting discs or Suryapanas and one having *dhamaru* and one more with a *trishula*, each rising to a height of nearly five metres. These are the paraphernalia generally taken in processions. These are highly artistic creations in granite. An English man, Daniel who drew a painting of this temple in about 1792 says that "The entrance to this Temple has a very striking effect of singularity of the mythological sculpture wrought in stone, which appear in the court before the temple". The beautiful brick and stucco *shikharas* standing on the rock surmounting the cells or the *garbhagrihas* are also creation of Kempegauda's time and they are in Vijayanagara style. There is also a monolithic parasol atop the hill called Harihararayana Gudda to the east of the temple where there is also a park and one temple, fully renovated in 1976 by Magaji Dhondusa, a rich merchant. This Harihara temple houses Linga, Bala Subrahmanya and Vishnu. There are many interesting small monuments on the hillock and one of them, a small cave with frontal structure has two Chola pillars. This is called 'Gavi Matha'.

The Gangadhareshwara temple has an eerie atmosphere, and the arrangements inside the cavern of the *pradakshina patha* make one doubt whether it was once a Bauddha *vihara*, though the statement requires support. It could have been a centre of the Nathapanthis too. Outside the temple is Srimanniranjana Avadhoota Gosayi Matha with *samadhis* of some Gosavis of Maratha origin, perhaps founded in the days of Shahji. There is a separate structure (tomb) to the east of this which is of a Lavanga Bharathiswamy (1960). Considerable number of Marathi speakers inhabit the surrounding of this temples. A huge *jatra* takes place here on Shivaratri days. On Jan. 14 (Makara Sankranti day), sun's rays fall straight on the Linga, passing from the middle of the horns of the Nandi at 5.00 p.m. and hundreds throng to see the phenomenon. Sun's rays enter the *garbhagriha* from a window on the frontal wall to the cave and two doors, one in the *mantapa* and another on the *prakara*. Unfortunately this old temple has no inscriptions. Of the many temples in the vicinity, Jalakantheshwara is a modern or renovated temple. The whole area, uneven in terrain, is in quiet surroundings with many pipal trees and Naga stones. There are many *mathas* choultries and shrines here, and the Kempambudhi tank is in its vicinity with a tower of Kempegauda's times on its bank.

The Basavanagudi complex of temples is just half-a-kilometre from here, and the Ananda Milanadri (in Hanumanthanagar, on a rocky hill) and the Mount Joy or the Naraharirayanagudda are also not far away from Gavipuram. The Ananda Milanadri or Hanumantana Gudda has a Hanuman temple atop the hilltop, built by the efforts of the late Kengal Hanumantaiah, and R.C.C. images of Rama and

Hanuman locked in an embrace, rising to the height of eight metres, stand on the *shikhara* of this temple which is surrounded by a park. The Naraharirayana Gudda has a modern temple of Subrahmanya, and a very big *jatra* on Adikrittike day in July-August takes place here. There is also a Panchamukhi Ganapathi temple here, (also modern), visited by hundreds on the Sankashta Chaturthi day every month (fourth day of every lunar month). Gavipuram has the Nijaguna Jangama Matha of the Lingayats., and a Kabira Matha at the Sunkenahalli Village. The Ramakrishna Ashrama (1904) at the entrance of Gavipura has fine Dhyanamandira, lecture Hall and library in a quiet serene surroundings. Sharadamani Devi had visited the place and a *mantapa* is raised in her memory. To the west of the Gangadhara temple is the old Rudra Matha, which is actually a Virabhadra temple on an elevated place with a narrow *gopura* to be reached by a flight of steps. This 19th century structure has an older Veerabhadra image. Opposite this is Bandi Mahankalamma temple, and behind the Rudra Matha is a small Vinayaka shrine with a Ganapati image 1.3 metre in height engraved on a live rock. This is in rocky surroundings. Srinagara extension (former Dasarahalli) is nearer to this.

The Basavanagudi temple complex consists of the Basava temple on hillock, the Dodda Ganapathi temple at the foot of the hill and the Karanji Anjaneya temple behind it. In its vicinity is the Mallikarjuna temple, built by the efforts of the late Bellave Venkatanaranappa, a Kannada writer and scholar. An old *mantapa* near the last named has fine relief sculptures. The Basavanagudi actually houses a beautiful monolithic Nandi or Basava, 10 feet in height at the front and 15 feet long from the front to the back, wrought in granite in crouching position. This is ascribed to Kempegauda I (16th century). Outside the spacious *prakara* of this temple there is a tall monolithic *dhwajasthambha*, more than 10 metres in height, and on its four sides are fine relief figures, and of these, one male playing a stringed instrument is of special interest. On the pedestal of the Basava image is a Kannada inscription in 17th century characters which says that the Vrishabhavathi river originates from the place, and from a small tank behind the temple, it is believed, Vrishabhavathi's sub-terranean flow starts, and it is clearly visible at the Banashankari II Stage area, and from there, moving towards Mysore road. Above the frontal *mantapa* of the temple are a row of stucco niches, housing stucco figures of Hindu gods. Above the *garbhagriha* is a fine *shikhara*. The Ganesha temple at the foot of the hill has a considerable huge image of Ganapathi engraved on a live rock. It is a small shrine, ascribed to Kempegauda's time, now expanded with a *shikhara*, *prakara* and a *gopura*. This Ganapathi temple is very popular, and hundreds visit it daily. Behind this is a small Shiva shrine, and beyond that is the famous Karanji Anjaneya temple, considerably big. There was a tank near this temple and hence the name Karanji. The image here is in profile, and is more than two metres in height. The temple has a *prakara* and its *shikhara* has fine and interesting stucco figures.

An interesting Chola monument in the city is the Chokkanatha temple at Domlur called as Desi Manikka Pattanam in earlier records and also as Dombalur

in Kannada records and Tombalur and Tommalur in Tamil records. The place could have been an important settlement even under the Gangas in view of the fact that a Bhairava statue, assigned to the 8th century A.D. by Dr. S.R. Rao was unearthed behind the Anjaneya temple in 1975. The place is described as in Ilaipakka (Yelahanka) Nadu in Hoysala records. Though no Chola record is found in the Chokkanatha temple the pilasters on the parts of the *garbhagriha* and *navaranga* walls of the temple and its name the Chokka Perumal make one conclude about its Chola origin. But stylistically it can be grouped with Hoysala times also. The temple which is in an elevated place has part of its *garbhagriha, navaranga* and frontal *mantapa* fully renovated. The original structure appears to be the *garbhagriha* and two *ardhamantapas* in front of it, and one of them has an underground cell, fully covered, perhaps meant for storing *vahanas* and valuables of the temple. There is also a *navaranga* in Vijayanagara style with typical Vijayanagara pillars and a frontal *mantapa,* fully renovated. Two Vijayanagara type pillars have been installed at the gate, and one of them has an inscription. The *navaranga* pillars have beautiful sculptures like *kolata* scenes, sword duelling, duel between Vali and Sugreeva etc. In the *garbhagriha* are the images of Vishnu, Sridevi and Bhudevi, and outside, at the right corner to the front is a Ganesha shrine, which is modern. There is an inscription slab with Kannada writings on both the sides near it. There is also a Tamil inscription on the *adhishthana.* In the *navaranga* are installed the images of Gopalakrishna and the Alvars. Renovation has spoiled the beauty of this old temple which has more than half-a-dozen records. Hoysala Ramanatha donated 10 *pons* for the temple from the Tommalur (revenue) account in 1290 A.D. (Bn 11). Ballala III's grant of 1301 is also seen. A Tamil record of S 1270 (c 1348 A.D.) speaks of one Alagiyar Chetty installing two door posts (Bn 9). The tolls of Sondekoppa village were granted to this temple by Devaraya II of Vijayanagara inc 1440 (Bn 8). Another record of an earlier date (c 1408) speaks of Emperior Devaraya I granting certain taxes from Karadihalli to the temple (Bn 162). A Tamil record found on a rock in a mango grove (both not found now) at Sunkenahalli (present Hanumanthanagar), informed us, of a grant made to this 'Sokka Perumal' around 1300 (Bn 69).

About 100 metres away from this temple and just opposite to it is the Anjaneya temple of antiquity, now fully renovated. This temple appears to be of Vijayanagara times, and the link between this and the Chokkanatha temple is lost sight of as many structures being built in between the two. The temple has an attractive facade though new and the image in profile is 1.5 metre tall. The inner walls of the temple have modern paintings by B. Shivananda depicting Ramayana and Bhagavata scenes, Dashavataras and also scenes from Hanuman's life. The Kodandarama temple in between the two is a modern huge structure built in 1940 with Rama, Lakshmana, Seetha and Hanuman images installed in the central shrine and Shivalinga and Hanuman in two other shrines flanking the central one. This temple

has a tall entrance *gopura* and a wide *nagarkhana* attached to it and this has modern paintings by B. Shivananda depicting nearly 50 episodes from Ramayana on its walls. Two old *utsava murthies* in bronze of Somasundara and Chandrashekhara of Vijayanagara times, said to have been found buried for long are preserved in this temple. In front of this temple, on the other side of the road, facing the Chokkanatha are installed three *atmabali* (self-immolation) sculptures in an enclosure. The persons here are shown as stabbing their necks with two daggers in their two hands. There is a Kannada inscription here, written on both the sides of a slab. There was a Someshwara or Tripurantaka temple at Domlur, raised in 1266 as per an inscription, but now the temple has totally vanished.

The largest and finest temple in the Bangalore Corporation limits in the Someshwara temple at Ulsoor (Halsoor, perhaps derived from *halasu* or jackfruit tree) which was at the heart of the former Cantonment area, but outside the capital of Kempegauda. But this temple is ascribed to this very family together with the huge lake in this area, discussed already. Though local tradition ascribes the installation of the Someshwara Linga to Mandavya Rishi, the original *garbhagriha* and two *ardhamantapas* in front of it are ordinary creations of early Vijayanagara times, or perhaps of Kempegauda I himself. The whole temple appears to have been expanded at various stages by the rulers of this family. The *navaranga* has beautiful Vijayanagara columns with sculptures in high relief, mostly of Shivaleela episodes, *motifs* like Bedara Kannappa, Veerabhadrappa, a bear, an elephant, etc. The *garbhagriha* is surrounded by a new roofed *prakara* with inner verandahs touching the *garbhagriha* with rows of pillars at their edge. There are many *devakoshtas* here around the *garbhagriha* and images of Surya, Dakshinamurthy, etc. are installed in them. The outer walls of the *navaranga* and the enclosure surrounding the *garbhagriha* has pilasters with *kumbha panjara* decoration and *koshtas* (niches) flanked by pilasters, and there are many sculptures in high relief on the walls of secular and religious nature. The outer *mantapa* in front of the *navaranga* is an open pavilion-like the *kalyana mantapa* with 48 pillars in typical Vijayanagara style, 6 of them at the three entrances with steps to this *mantapa* having *yali motifs* in the round projecting towards the outer directions. The pillars here are full of sculptured *motifs* in relief of both religious and secular themes, the secular ones including elephants, tiger, a man fighting a tiger, swans, *yalis,* swan with an elephant's head, a three-headed swan, a snake charmer, the *bherunda* bird, dancing girls, etc., and the religious *motifs* include Dashavatara scenes including Narasimha, Kalingamardana, etc. This is a very attractive structure. On the right side of the entrance to *navaranga* from here, on the *navaranga* wall is the scene of Ravana lifting Kailasa and to the left Mahishamardini, both in high relief, well executed. To the extreme left of this Mahishamardini on the same wall is a relief figure of a man having a *kambli* covering his head, and leaning on a stick, described as one of the rulers of the Kempegauda family.

There is a separate shrine of Kamakshamba to the left of this main temple and on its outer walls are a row of figures in relief of the height of half-a-metre, and these figures include the Dikpalas, Trimurtis, Ganas of Shiva, many *rishis*, all perhaps having assembled to attend Parvati's marriage with Shiva which is also engraved in between. Stylistically they appear to be 19th century creations, and the four pillars at the front of this shrine have jumping *yali motifs* in the round. Inside the large *prakara* around this temple there are smaller shrines facing the main temple such as of Anjaneya to the left, Nanjundeshwara to the right with a small Nandi *mantapa* in its front and the Bhimeshwara to the left of the main entrance.

The main entrance has a tall beautiful *rayagopura* in Vijayanagara style with rich embellishment. The outer portion has *kubjas* in a variety of poses, playing instruments, dancing and performing acrobatic feats, etc., and *motifs* like elephants, swans and other *fauna* and figures of Chandrashekhara and Tandava Shiva, all executed with great care. On either side of the threshold, on the inner part of the door frame are *lata sundaris* in high relief, dancing girls holding long creepers, as seen in all Vijayanagara type entrances. The inner part of the *gopura* wall (facing the temple) has verticle bands and sculptured *motifs* like *kubjas*, dancing and playing instruments, and *fauna* like dog, camel, Nandi, tiger, parrot, etc. One misses a lot by entering the temple without carefully seeing this highly decorated artistic *gopura*. The *dhwajasthambha* outside, on the road, has relief sculptures of Veerabhadra, Nandi, Ganesha and dancing Bhairava, all neatly executed. The *jatra* at this temple takes place on Chaitra Poornima (the Karaga day) when car festival takes place (this has not taken place since 1980 when the chariot was damaged by fire) and ten days after this there will be *pallaki utsava*.

Another interesting temple at Ulsoor is the Subrahmanya on the Old Madras Road, not far away from the Someshwara. Its main entrance is from a gate behind the temple, and the gateway (devoid of *gopura*) with its row of pilasters is clearly a later Vijayanagara creation. The temple proper is fully renovated (in 1974) and the frontal gateway has a *gopura* which is modern. The temple has a tank in its front where *teppotsava* is held during the *jatra*. The temple walls have modern paintings of gods and goddesses. There are four cells outsides the *pradakshina patha* in addition to the central shrine housing Subrahmanya, and in the left corner there is a cell housing Ganapathi. Originally the temple could have been a creation of the 16th or 17th century. To the right of the temple is an old *kalyana mantapa* now further expanded and it has an inscription on its *upana* (foundation) in Tamil and Telugu, saying that one Subrahmanya Mudaliyar built the structure in 1821. There is a Ganapathi temple built in 1934 opposite to its main gateway on the Old Madras Road.

Another old temple of Bangalore, of the Kempegaudas times, is the Ranganatha Swamy built in around 1600 in the Ranganathaswamygudi street in the

heart of the old peta. This was called Muthyalapete (pearl sellers' street) when the temple was raised and later Ballapurapete as a large number of weavers from Dodballapur came and settled down in this area. There is a Telugu inscription in the outer *mantapa* of the temple dated 1628 which speaks of the reign Kempegauda II and calls the God Muthyalapeta Ranganatha and announces a grant to the temple by the federation of trade guilds (*Ubhaya nanadesha salumula samasthas* of the place and other places) for the services of the deity. There was a small entrance *gopura* of antiquity at its front which has been recently renovated. The open *mantapa* of the temple has six frontal pillars with springing horses standing on their hind legs in typical Vijayanagara style. The *balipeetha* on its front is supported by elephants facing outer directions. The other pillars in the *mantapa* have relief sculptures of secular scenes like wrestlers, a group of three men, a hunter and a huntress etc. and religious *motifs* like Lakshmi Narasimha and other Vaishnavite incarnations. In the *mukhamantapa* two new cells have been created at both the sides of the entrance of the *navaranga* and one of them houses Venkataramana and the other Sri Rama. There are two metre tall *dwarapala* images in stone on either side of the door, and these moustached figures are dissimilar, one of them being devoid of flowing drapery. The *navaranga* has been renovated by having an opening at the centre to allow light through the clarestory, and the four pillars are not so artistic as those in the outer *mantapa*. To the left and the right of the *navaranga* are two cells each, one having Lakshmi and the other having Ramanuja images in them. They have *shikharas* on them. In the main *garbhargriha* surmounted by a beautiful *shikhara* are installed images of standing Ranganatha, Sridevi and Bhudevi. The temple is in a *prakara* with two Ashwattha platforms behind the temple, full of Naga stones installed on them. Rathotsava of the temple takes place on Chaitra Poornima day. Services in this temple are conducted according to Vaikhanasa Agama. Just opposite the gateway of the Rangaswamy on the other side of the road, there is the Tuppada Anjaneya Swamy temple of considerable antiquity. It has a *kalyana mantapa* also.

The other important old temple of Bangalore is the Kadu Malleshwara in Malleshwaram on the Sampige Road. This temple has been fully renovated, Ele Mallappa Shetty, a noted philanthropist of Bangalore doing it by the close of the 19th century. Its antiquity is proved by a Kannada inscription dated 1668-69 on a rock now enclosed to the right of the temple. It states that on the request of the *mahanadu* of Bangalore (merchant guild), Ekoji, son of Shahji granted the village Medaraninganahalli to 'Mallapurada Mallikarjuna'. The temple has a *garbhagriha* and a huge *navaranga* of 20 *ankanas*. The five *ankanas* in a row nearer to the original *garbhagriha* have been now enclosed and five new *garbhagrihas* in a row have been created. Of these, the central one has Mallikarjuna (Linga). The first to the right has Vishnu, the next one Lakshmi, the one to the left of the central one Kashi Vishveshwara Linga and Ammanavaru (Parvati) and the last one Surya and

Ganapati. The *rathotsava* of the temple takes place on the day after Shivaratri. Two new temples have come up around this temple and they are the Subrahmanya and the Narasimha.

There is the Jeeyar Matha on the Sampige Road connected with the Melkote Sreevaishnava Matha. There is a Venugopala Swamy temple here said to have been built in 1902. The Maramma temple on the VIIIth Cross attracts considerable devotees. The Kannika Parameshwari Temple here is a vast and impressive structure. The Ganesha temple behind the Malleshwaram old market attracts steady flow of devotees. The Gangamma temple here is famous for its Karaga in summer. There is a newly built Mailara temple in Malleshwaram.

Fort: The extension made to the Bangalore fort by Chikkadevaraya by adding an oval fort to the existing fort was further strengthened by using granite blocks by Haider Ali. Ibrahim Khan, Haider's Killedar at Bangalore built the fort from 1761 and Wilks says that it was a 'formidable structure' in 1791. But Tipu had parts of it dismantled after 1792. Later Dewan Purniah rebuilt the fort after 1800. The main Mysore Gate which was to the south is still intact near the City Market. There was another main Delhi Gate opposite to this to the northern side of the fort. It was said to be a magnificient structure, now gone. One has to enter the southern gate from the side of the Krishnarajendra Road (Vanivilas Hospital) and soon after the tall entrance gate there is a Ganesha temple and other antiquities including a spot described as used to confine the war prisoners. There are some interesting relief sculptures on the fort walls. The tall gate and the thick walls inspire awe. On the outer wall on way towards the City Market, opposite the Kote Anjaneya temple is a memorial tablet to indicate the spot at which Cornwallis had caused a breach in the wall in 1791 (March 21), helping him to enter the fort and its subsequent capture. A cenotaph raised in memory of the 50 British soldiers who died in 1791 was near the present Hudson Church. It has been dismantled in the 1960s and the old Cenotaph Road is now called Nripatunga Road. There is the Kalasipalyam extension nearer to the fort and the Kalasis were men connected with the army.

Behind the medical college, in a depression is an old brick building with its roof too covered with brick and mortar. This is described as the old magazine house storing gunpowder etc. Major part of the fortification was dismantled and used in raising the hospital building like the Vanivilas. A Protestant church at this spot, built in 1830 was also dismantled while raising the hospital and rebuilt near the Sanskrit College, Chamarajpeth. In this old fort area is the famous palace of Tipu and the famous Kote Venkataramana Temple. The fort housed the British troops and the arsenal from 1808 for long and was under the direct control of the British till 1888.

The temple of Venkataramana was raised by Chikkadevaraya Wodeyar after his securing Bangalore from the Mughuls. It was inside the fortification which he

newly raised. An inscription found at Kottanur (Bn 118) dated 1705 announcing the grant of four villages (Kottanur, Kolatapura, Tidadahalli and Billappanahalli) by Kanthirava Narasaraja II of Mysore says that his father had raised the temple. The original temple has a *garbhagriha* and two *ardhamantapas,* and the frontal *mantapa* with Vijayanagara type pillars is an open one. It has pillars with springing *yali motif* on the outer rows and fine relief sculptures on other pillars. The outer walls of the *garbhagriha* has a row of relief sculptures such as the eight Dikpalas, the Trimurthies, Bhikshatana Shiva, the scene of Girija Kalyana etc. The *garbhagriha* has a beautiful brick and mortar *shikhara* and the frontal *mantapa* has rows of brick and mortar *devakoshtas* on their edges which perhaps also housed images earlier. The granite *chhajja* (eave) of the *mantapa* has double curves in typical Vijayanagara style. There is also small separate shrine of the consort of Venkataramana to the left of the main shrine. The frontal *gopura* is rather too tall for the temple and was added recently and the old *dwajasthambha,* which had marks of canon fire on it of the 1791 war days has been recently replaced by a new pillar. (The old one,now broken into three is found at the *precincts* of a temple at Seethapathi Agrahara, Chamarajpeth).

The palace of Tipu, begun by Haider in 1781 was used by Tipu later. Only a part of it remains now with the frontal corridor (with beautiful tapering wooden columns) which is being overlooked by a projecting balcony on the upper storey decorated by cusped arches. Under the balcony is a room in which the Archaeological Survey of India has displayed photographic copies of some paintings of Tipu's times. The superstructure is mostly wooden with the outer walls alone being of earth. The walls and ceilings have been painted with geometric and floral designs. The A.S.I. maintains an office and Departmental guest house here. The palace is surrounded by a park. Buchanan in 1800 described it thus: "On the upper storey, it contains four halls, each comprising two balconies of state for the prince and each balcony faces a different cutcherry or court for giving audience.....At each end of the hall are private apartments, small, mean and inconvenient". The 'abode of happiness' and 'the envy of heaven' was begun in 1781 and completed in 1791 (by Tipu) says a Persian inscription to the left of the frontal verandah above the lintel of a door. (This door now leads to the A.S.I. Office). Maharaja Krishna Raja Wodeyar III had given audience to the Bangalore citizens here during his visit around 1808. It was the army headquarters when the British forces had been transferred from Shrirangapattana. In 1831 the State's Secretariat which was shifted to Bangalore from Mysore was housed in this building and continued here till the construction of the new Athara Cutchery (present High Court Building) in 1868. The Government Press worked here till its shifting to the new premises on the Dr. Ambedkar Road, and later some other State Government Offices functioned here such as the Forest Department and the Excise Department. It was also the State Headquarters of the Mysore Boy Scouts. The A.S.I. took it over and made it a protected monument together with the fort in 1951.

The old *peta* area, the core of the original city has a number of temples in addition to the Rangaswamy and the Kote Venkataramana, and most of them, are creations of the 19th century, renovated subsequently. A good number of them have been surveyed here briefly as they provide social, economic, cultural and religious glimpses of this old *peta,* which still retains its traditional character. The Dodpet or the Avenue Road (so called as it had rows of trees on its either side, providing shade to the old town's market, but now except a pipal tree in the vicinity of the Vaishya Bank, there is no greenery anywhere round) has the Komatipete Venkataramanaswamy temple, which is claimed to be 300 years old. The frontal open *mantapa* has pillars in Vijayanagara style, but the *navaranga* has undergone total renovation. In addition to Venkataramana and Sridevi and Bhudevi in the Central cell, its other cells have images of Rama, Lakshmana and Sita in one group, and Gopalakrishna, Venugopala and Lakshmi. In the residence of the priest here, there are some framed paintings of Mysore style like Mohini-Bhasmasura, Rajarajeshwari, Seeta Kalyana, Gopalakrishna, Yashodha-Krishna etc. Originally the temple appears to have been founded by the Komatis (Vaishyas) as indicated by the name. The temple enjoyed land grants, the lands being at Kamagondahalli near Chikkabanavara. Opposite this, on the other side of the road is a small Rama temple said to have been founded by the Barbers' community (Kshaurikas). On a platform near this are worshipped three Bisilu Maramma images.

From the Avenue Road, if one proceeds in the Old Taluq Kutcheri (O.T.C.) Road (so called as it in this road the taluk office was situated), there is a chain of temple till one reaches the Dharmaraya temple at the east. Behind the majestic Ali Bldg. here is the Sujnanamurthy Matha (connected with the Vishwakarma community) wherein there is the *samadhi* of the saint. This is said to have been a branch of the Matha at Hosur. On the O.T.C. Road, just opposite this is the Kalikamba Kamateshwara temple, originally founded by the Vishwakarmas. This is quite a large temple with a considerably big and beautiful stone Nandi in the *navaranga.* The central shrine has the image of Kalikamba and the Kamateshwara Linga, another cell to its right has the Nanjundeshwara Linga, and a cell to the left has Subrahmanya. To the right of the *navaranga* are a row of cells housing the images of Virabhadra, Hanumanta, Sharadamba, etc. The temple, stylistically can be assigned to the 19th century. Further from here, facing the West, almost in the middle of the road is a 100 year old Lakshmi-Narayana temple. On a cross road to this is the Chennigaraya Swamy Street, at the corner of the Ganigarapet is a completely and artistically renovated Chennigaraya (Chennakeshava temple) with a *kalyana mantapa* attached to it. Next is the Makkala Basavanna Temple street in which is situated the Jyoti Nagareshwara temple, founded by the Ganiga community. Another name for Makkala Basavanna temple is the Ramalingeshwara, and it is a 19th century structure, fully renovated, most of its devotees being the Kannada Devangas. In addition to two Lingas, there are Parvati and Ganesha cells too here. A fine 2.5 feet tall seated image of a gentleman, said to be the builder of the temple is found here. The Ganga Parameshwari is seen on the O.T.C. Road

and this is described as 200 year old, its devotees mostly being the Ganga Matasthas or the Bestas. Farther eastwards is the Annapoornamba-Nagareshwara Swamy temple of the Nagartha community. This temple has been renovated in 1884. There is the Venugopalaswamy temple of the Yadava (Golla) community and a community hall and hostel of the community are also housed in its premises. On the same road further eastwards is the Prasanna Gangadhareshwara temple in a depression from the ground level and this temple appears to be of atleast the early part of the 18th century. Its pillars in the *navaranga* are of Vijayanagara times and the temple in addition to housing Prasanna Gangadhara Linga in the central shrine, also has images of Parvati, Prasanna Nanjundeshwara and Valli-Subrahmanya in other cells, and in a cell behind the central one at the back is an image of Muralidhara Krishna. There is also an *ashwattha* platform with many Naga stones on them in the *prakara* of this temple.

The Dharmaraya Temple of the *karaga* festival fame is at the fag end of the O.T.C. Road (the area being called as Ulsurpet) and it has a tall majestic modern entrance *gopura* flanked by two smaller ones, and under the *gopura* to the right is a Ganapathi shrine and to the left of Muthyalamma representing Durga with her vehicle lion, being installed in front of the shrine. A small pillar with a four-faced figure atop and a slab looking like a herostone with a man and woman, the farmer having a *kamandala* in his hand are installed behind the lion. The temple proper appears to be an 18th century creation in Mysore style with Vijayanagara features dominating. It has a *garbhagriha* and a very wide *antarala* with two pillars. To this is perhaps later added during the 19th century an open *mukhamantapa* with four pillars. There are images of Adishakti and Dharmaraya in stone, and metal images of Krishna, Draupadi, Arjuna, Bheema, Nakula, Sahadeva and Potaraja (according to a legend, a prince sent to test the chastity of Draupadi) installed inside. On the pillars in the *antarala* and in the *mukhamantapa* there are relief sculptures Surya, *hamsa,* the ten *avatars,* dancers, Basava etc., beautifully wrought. On the *yali* bracket to the left of the entrance of the *antarala* is a short three-lined 19th century Kannada inscription, mentioning that Anegauda's son Vappana (made the) capital (*bodige*). The temple belongs to the Thigala (Vahnikula Kshatriya) community.

While surveying the *peta* from another point, the Tulasitota or the Chiklalbagh was the area having formerly irrigated parks and fields from the Dharmambudhi. There is a large new Prasanna Krishnaswamy temple built at the beginning of the century by B.K. Garudachar, a known public figure of Bangalore. The main deity here is two-armed Navaneeta Krishna, and two other shrines have seated Lakshmi-Narasimha and standing Rama, Lakshmana and Seeta, the latter being installed by a saint called Tulasi Ramadas. This vast temple has a vast compound, a newly constructed *gopura* and its premises house a hostel for the Srivaishnavas.

The Balepet (literally the bangle market) at its end nearer to the Majestic Circle has the Lakshmi Narasimha temple which houses in its three cells seated Mahalakshmi, Lakshmi Narasimha and Rama. This temple is said to have been

founded by the Telugu Banajigas or Huvadigas (flower sellers). At the centre of Balepet is a Srinivas Mandira where Venkatesha is the main deity. This temple is ascribed to one Srinivasa Mandiram Dharma Samsthe (1886) which is also running an orphanage in its premises. Opposite to this is the Sugreeva Venkataramanaswamy Temple. This temple is in Vijayanagara style and must be an early 19th century creation. There is a Telugu inscription here dated 1830 and it says that it is the temple of the family deity of the Veerakshatriyas of the Melusharkara Vamsha, identified as the Uppars or salt makers (Recall Upparpet police station near K.G. Circle). The main temple houses Venkataramana with Sridevi and Bhudevi and there is a separate shrine for Mahalakshmi. Opposite to the temple, outside the main building, but within the *prakara* is a *mantapa* which houses the images of Sugreeva, 2.5 metres tall, standing with folded hands and there is another image of Anjaneya which is one metre tall. The Rathotsava of this temple takes place in Jyestha.

At the fag end of Balepete is the Kashi Visveswara temple with attractive *shikharas*. It has a number of cells within, housing in addition to Kashi Vishveshwara Linga, other deities like Ganapati, Annapoorna, Vishalakshi, Someshwara, Subrahmanya, Agastya, Chandramaulishwara, Bommalingeshwara and Ramalingeshwara. This temple is ascribed to one Sadashiva Sahuji, and appears to be an 19th century creation. It has columns of Vijayanagara style. In the same compound is a smaller temple, the Kedareshwara, its construction being ascribed to one Ganesha Sahuji. It has in addition to the Kedareshwara Linga, the images of Maha Ganapati and Subrahmanya in two other shrines. There are some classical paintings of Mysore style framed here, namely Rajarajeshwari, Yeshodha Krishna and Rama Panchayatana.

At the confluence of the O.T.C. Road and Balepet is a complex of temple called Laldham ascribed to one Gujarathi merchant called Laldas, a late 19th century creation. There are three temples here, *viz.*, Venkataramana, Srirama and Gangadhareshwara. Farther on the O.T.C. Road is the Manji Someshwara or Manchi Someshwara, said to have been built by a Dewan of Kodagu called Manjayya as per two Kannada inscriptions found there. One of the record is of 1855 and speaks of Veera Rajendra (and his queen Mahadevamma) whose Dewan the builder had been. The famous Mastansab Dargah is also seen on this Road (discussed later).

The O.T.C. Road at this end has the Someshwara temple, originally belonging to a group of people called the Senigas (traders) from among the Lingayatas. The same road has the Muttinakante Matha. There is also a Veerabhadra temple on this road whose four pillars in the *navaranga* are in Vijayanagara style. Near this is the Shankaramatha of the Lingayats. At Cottonpeth (or Aralepet, also called Bhashyam Road), there is the Adinarayanaswamy temple, renovated (or built ?) in 1927. This belongs to the Yagakshatriya Sadhuchettis or the Gonigas (the sack weavers). There is also the Arunachaleshwara temple with a choultry (*kalyana mantapa*) attached to it.

The B.V.K. Iyengar Road has a Rama Mandira, and at the B.V.K. Iyengar Cross Road, there is a Vithoba Panduranga temple, described as of the Swakulasali community (Marathi-speaking weavers). Warkary *bhajans* are organised here annually, being initiated by Sadguru Anatashwamy, over 100 years ago.

Sarakki (called Sarake in a 1650 A.D. record) has a Veerabhadra temple in the old village and one herostone at Chamundipura (9th cross) and another at J.P. Nagar (8th cross). The later is said to be connected with one Sarangadhara, and a legend similar to Kumara Rama is narrated about him. There is also an old Shavige Malleshwara temple on a hill near the Dayananda Sagar College complex at Sarakki.

In the various extensions of Bangalore, there are many temples most of them new. The Banashankari on the Kanakapura Road is a very popular temple. It has a choultry for arranging marriages etc. Bairasandra (L.I.C. Colony), Jayanagar has a Venkataramana temple. The Venkataramana temples have been also newly constructed at Srinagar, Banashankari II Stage, etc. The Rama Mandira at the Rama Mandira Road, Vijayanagara, Basavanagudi, N.R. Colony, Jayanagara "T" Block, Rajajinagar, Padarayanapura, Kamaraj Road and Srirampuram are notable. The Ragigudda Anjaneya temple, though new, attracts considerable devotees. It has facilities for socio-cultural activities. Mysore Bank square has the Yelahanka Bagilu Anjaneya. (An inscriptions on a pillar here dated Prabhava, 1687 A.D. speaks of Channachari and Chinnachari, perhaps builders of the extended *mantapa*). Equally notable is the Anjaneya temple at the Mahalakshmi Layout with its very tall image and attractive canopy over it. There is an Anjaneya temple behind the Lalbagh (Gutte Anjaneya), two temples on the Mysore Road (one of them, famous as Gali Anjaneya and another Karekallu Anjaneya) and the one on the Kasturba Road. Vijayanagar has one Anjaneya shrine at the Kothi Bande. The Subrahmanya temple at the Sajjana Rao Circle with its tall *gopura* ascribed to Sajjan Rao, a philanthropic merchant, and the large and beautiful modern Kannika Parameshwari temple near the circle are visited by large number of devotees. Near the race course is a temple built by Dewan P.N. Krishnamurthy's family. Shivajinagar has the famous Dandina Maramma temple and the Minakshiamma temple at the Meenakshikoil street. The Kamraj Road has the Ganesha temple and two Vithoba temples. Willson Garden has a Mariyamma temple. Mavalli has a Shiva temple ascribed to Patel Kempaiah and a Bisilu Maramma nearer to Lalbag. The South End Circle has the famous Patalamma temple. Near to this is the Anebande, a painted rock. The Annamma temple on the Subedar Chatram Road is highly venerated and it has seven stones placed in a row in the *sanctum*. Kempegowda Nagar has the Gaurishankar Temple, recently renovated. Near Hebbal on a hillock called Anandagiri there is an Ishwara temple in attractive surrounding. On the Hosur Road near the Christ College (Suddagunte Palya) is an Anjaneya temple, and near it, on a rock is a huge (2 metre tall) stucco image of Muneshwara. Offerings are made at a stone near this. There is also a life-size stucco

figure of a horse near the image. There are two Muneshwara temples at Mattikere Layout, and one of them, the old, has a Kannada inscription (Bn 160) near it, speaking of the construction of Mattikere tank in 1843. Ravindranath Tagore Nagar has a Yellamma temple. Sheshadripuram has Ishwara temple and the Shivaganga Shankar Matha. Kumara Park area has a Kumaraswamy (Subrahmanya temple). There is the Jalakantheshwara temple in the Shanthinagar area.

The Raghavendra Mathas are numerous, but one at Chikpeth (1823), and the others at Seethapathi Agrahara (1874) and Jayanagar V Block are managed by the Mula Matha at Mantralayam, A.P. One at Chikpet attracts many devotees. The Gundopanth Street has the Krishnapura Matha of Udupi wherein is the Vrindavana of Vidyadheesha Teertha (1881). The Shankara Matha at Shankarapuram attracts considerable number of devotees. There is the Uttaradi Matha near the National College, Sripadaraja Matha of Mulabagal at the Raghavendra Colony the Puttige Matha on the Bull Temple Rd. and the Sosale Matha at Gandhi Bazaar. The Kolada Matha near Lalbagh, the Beli Matha near the Binny Mill and the Mahanttina Matha in Chikpeth attract numerous devotees. The Sarpabhushana Matha near the Majestic Square is equally notable. Siddharudha Mathas are seen at Ballapurpet market, Chamarajpet, Mysore Road and near Kanakanapalya, Jayanagar (See Chapter III also). There is Shambhappana Matha of the Adi Karnatakas near the Basappa Circle. The Ananthaswamy Matha (Anantashrama) at Gandhinagar was founded at the beginning of this century. Sadguru Ananthaswamy took *samadhi* here in 1901 and he had initiated Walkari curt connected with Pandharpur Vithoba in the city. The Tulasi Ramdas Matha on the Tulasi Ramdas Matha Road in the Frazer town area (1905) has the *samadhi* of the Swamy and also a Rama temple in quiet surroundings. Very near this place is a Ramalingeshwara temple on a parallel road. The Aurobindo Bhavan started in 1960 is housed in old beautiful palace of the Nepal royal family (built around 1909). It is near the Ulsoor lake. The International Society for Krishna Consciousness have their centre at Yeshwantpur (near Soap factory) with Krishna and Balarama temples.

Churches: Bangalore City has nearly 100 churches and chapels. Most of the major churches are parish churches, but others are chapels and places of prayer. There are those of the Roman Catholics and the Protestants, and also those of the other denominations like the Marthoma, Syrian Christians, the Seventh Day Adventists, etc. The Protestants have come under a single organisation called Church of South India and under this there are those belonging to the Anglicans, Methodist and other groups. These churches, mostly built on the European Greco-Roman and Gothic style have Roman and Gothic arches and also Gothic towers. The fourteen stations in the Catholic churches are mostly creations of talented European artists. Some of them like the St. Mary's at Shivajinagar have fine glass paintings of French origin. Some others have images of saints and holy men in marble or stucco, mostly imported from Europe.

Of the Catholic churches in Bangalore, the St. Mary's Bascilica at Shivajinagar is the oldest and one of the most beautiful. The area known as Blackpally came to have a thatched chapel as early as in 1674, created by Christians coming from Dharmapuri in Tamilnadu, and they called it 'Kanikamatha temple' after St. Mary. It was made a *pukka* structure in course of time. Abbe Dubois had lived here by the beginning of the 19th century and by his efforts the building was improved and Rev. D'Souza raised a tower over it in 1813. The communal riots of 1832 caused damage to this structure, but it was rebuilt from 1875 in the present form and the work was completed in 1882 at a total cost of Rs. 30,000. The Pope in 1974 elevated the church to the status of a bascilica, one of the only six such holy places in India. It has the lay-out of a Latin cross with bascilica type design, and is built in Gothic style. There is a Gothic tower at the entrance, with a pointed arch over the doorway. The other doors and windows too are of the same design. The choir is at the crossing, and the multiple columns are adorned with Corinthian capitals having moulded leaf and grape-bunch decorations. These pillars support majestic arches supporting the ceiling. The frontal Gothic tower, tastefully painted with its stain glass windows is a capitivating structure. The church has some glass paintings from France adorning its widows, and these had been removed during the II World War due to fear of their being damaged by air attack. St. Mary holding child Jesus is a very attractive image here. The feast of the church takes place in September when people of all communities assemble in large number.

The biggest Catholic church, with a floor area of 34,600 square feet is the St. Francis Xavier Cathedral in the St. John Hill area. Built in the Eruopean Renaissance style, this structure with a Latin cross lay-out is a granite structure. It was completed earlier in 1851 by the efforts of a French priest called Rev. Chevalier of the Foreign Mission Society of Paris. This was for a new parish carved out of the Blackpally (Shivajinagar) in 1846 and as the church was found to be too small, Fr. Vissac, another French priest drew the plan for the new building, and though the work was begun in 1911, due to problems created by the I World War it could be completed only in 1932, and it attained the status of cathedral in 1940. Rev. Sarvanton, the parish priest of French origin was responsible for its construction. The building then cost Rs. 1.025 lakhs. The nave of this huge church measures 106 feet in length and 60 feet in breadth. The two aisles are 60 feet X 40 feet each. The sanctuary proper is a 36 feet square, and over it stands a majestic dome. The nave and aisles are covered by Mangalore tiles. This huge structure with its granite walls having projecting horizontal bands at the exterior has two towers at the front without domes at the facade. The towers are three-tiered, and the entrance door with one more storey above it in alignment with central tiers of the towers has a large rose window shaded by a pediment. Tapering Tuscan pillars flank the entrance. Inside the church are seven life-size images of St. Jude, St. Teresa, Jesus conversing with St. Antony, St. Francis Xavier, St. Lourdes, Holy Mary and St. Joseph. The wooden stations here are of great artistic merit. There is a small framed glass painting, 20 inches X 14 inches of Mother of Perpetual Help, an excellent piece.

The oldest Catholic Church in the *peta* area was the St. Luke's Church raised at the fort in 1830. But while constructing the Vanivilas hospital it was dismantled and rebuilt at the Pampa Mahakavi Road in 1935. This brick structure with stone facing has a 25 metre tall tower with square-shaped blocks, which are tapering. The picture of Jesus in fellowshipmeal at the background of the altar with wood and ivory inlay is a notable attraction here, perhaps transferred from the old church.

But the biggest Catholic church in the *peta* area is the St. Josephs, an impressive granite structure near the Briand Square on the Mysore Road, not far away from the City Market. This church was originally built in 1857, but was rebuilt in 1969. It has an impressive dome over the apse, having 40' diametre circle at the base. The facade has a huge arched entrance flanked by two towers which are topped by cupolas. This huge church has a crypt in which life-size images St. Joseph, Jesus and St. Mary are installed. The annual feast is held on the second Sunday of May. There is also a stutue of St. Joseph in front of the church.

The St. Patrick's Church on the Brigade Road is in the Greco- Roman Renaissance style with tansepts and twin towers. This is the only church with north-south alignment and its entrance has a Roman arch which is flanked by the two Roman towers. At its front is a life-size image of St. Mary holding child Jesus. Above the entrance is a large rose window of colour glasses. Its nave and the ailses are covered by tiles, and the structure is pretty. The two towers which are square at the base take an octagonal shape as they mount, and finally take a pointed shape at the pinnacle. The church was originally built for the Irish soldiers and was completed in 1844. There is the tomb of Mrs. Bowring inside the church. It was rebuilt in 1898, and cost Rs. 1.5 lakhs then. Rev. Tabard, noted French Indologist was parish priest here.

The Sacred Heart's Church on the Richmond Road was orginally built in around 1874, but it was renovated from 1898. On the pillars supporting the third arch of the sanctuary, the Coat of Arms of Pope Leo XIII and of Bishop Kleiner of Mysore have been engraved in this church, the latter having laid the foundations of the new building. Laid out on a Latin cross design, its apse is surmounted by a semi-dome, and at the crossing there is another full dome. The various members of the structure blend harmoniously. The apse has three attractive stain glass windows. There are statues of St. Michael, St. Xavier and St. Antony inside and an impressive bronze statue of St. Joseph outside. The Holy Ghost Church in Pulikeshinagar (Old Frazer Town) is a huge granite structure of recent decade, raised by the priests of the Roman Redemptorist order. This church, completed in 1953, has a huge pigeon, symbolising the Holy Ghost, engraved in relief above its main entrance. The towers on its either side are 60 feet tall. It is built with a Latin cross design, and the supersturcture at the crossing stands on four broad arches.

The Ascension Church of the Diocesian Order of priests (Rome) in St. Mary's Town is a recent building (1974). Its peculiarity lies in its 14 stations depicting the

life of Christ being in Indian classical style. Characters like Pilate and his servants have put on turbans and drapery in Indian style. A chapel of the National Biblical, Catechetical and Liturgical centre nearby this church has a chapel named Sachchidananda, designed like a *chaturmukha* (four-faced) temple, but unlike such temples which have four entrances and a central *sanctum*, this Greek-cross shaped structure has one of its arms serving as the *sanctum*. The central square is surmounted by a *shikhara* resembling a Kadambanagara one, but it is circular, and not square, and it is surmounted by domical *stupi*. Its windows have artistic grill work of religious themes, and some Indian saints also find a place in them. The newly built church at the Dharmaram College on the Hosur road has a special design.

Other notable Catholic churches in Bangalore include Assumption Church (1971), Rajajinagar, Christ the King Church at Malleshwaram (1947), Christu Prabhalaya (1968), Jayanagar, Good Shepherd Church (1967), Murphy Town, Holy Family Church (1975), Ramamurthy Nagar, Immaculate Conception Church (1901), Railway Colony, Our Lady of Lourdes Church (1938), Ulsoor, St. Anthony's Church (1953), Hosur Road, St. Michael's Church (1953), M.M. Garden, Shantinagar, St. Teresa's Church, J.C. Road and the Infant Jesus church, Vivekanagar.

There are as many as 35 Protestant churches in the Bangalore City, coming under the purview of the Church of South India. The Protestant religion was introduced here with the establishment of the Bangalore Cantonment in 1808.

Of the Protestant churches in Bangalore, the first and foremost is the St. Mark's Cathedral on the Mahatma Gandhi Road. It was the first Anglican Church to be raised after the shifting of the British Army to the Cantonment area, and was completed between 1808 and 1812. But, it took the present shape in 1927 after having faced many accidents like its tower caving in 1902 and a fire damaging its interior in 1923. The corner-stone for the present structure has been laid in 1901 by Mrs. Robertson, wife of the then Resident. With its series of Roman arches, well defined transepts, prominent central dome, Ionic pillars and two-pronged series of parapets on the edges of its roofing, the building captivates the onlooker. It is built in the renaissance style of the St. Paul Cathedral, London. Its interior has fine wood work and glass paintings. It has a pipe organ. The pulpit made of Italian marble is a fine examble of renaissance art. After the formation of the Church of South India in 1947, this has become the headquarters of the Bishop of that new denomination. The Church has many memorial tablets, dating back to 1843.

The Holy Trinity Church on the Mahatma Gandhi Road was the 'official' Anglian Church of the British times as the Resident and other official dignitaries visited it, and there is a place reserved for the Resident with an inscribed plate. The church took its present shape in 1908, though originally built in 1851. Its Ionic pillars give its portico a majestic look. Its nave is 90 feet in length and its backwall has fine wooden decorations. It has a huge glass painting, seven feet by five feet of John the Baptist anointing Jesus. The crossing has a two-pronged square tower, visible from the east end of the M.G. Road. Its walls have memorial plaques, highly useful to outline the history of the Cantonment.

On the Cubbon Road, parallel to the M.G. Road is the St. Andrews Church, attracting the attention by its ochre-coloured Gothic clock tower, 90 feet tall. Originally built for the Scottish soldiers in 1867, it has a frontal portico and its arches are framed by rusticated white slabs. Its beautiful pipe organ is considered as unique in India and was installed in 1881.

The St. John the Evangelist Church in Cleveland town was begun in 1858 and after many renovations was completed in 1964. This bascilica type building has three entrance porches in Gothic style. The East Parade Church (to the east of the parade ground) on the Dickenson Road was founded by the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society in 1862. Maj. Sankey is belived to have drawn its blue print. The Wesley (English) Church on the Promenade Road (opposite Coles Park) was founded in about 1896. It is in Gothic style and has attached butteresses at the exterior. Being a Protestant Church, it has the symbols of alpha (symbolising creation), omega (destruction) and the Holy Ghost and no paintings and embellishments. Its pulpit screen is of fine wood work. A small granite church on the same road is the St. Stephens Lutheran Church. It is a highly proportionate beautiful structure, created in 1964.

The Hudson Memorial Church opposite the City Corporation is another prominent church of the Church of South India, built in 1904. It is a harmonious synthesis of Gothic and Classic styles. It has three entrance doors in a row at the west topped by gabled roofs, and has a lone tower to the west of the facade. There is a huge rose window over the entrance. The pulpit has pleasing woodwork railings. It is named after Joshua Hudson, a famous missionary and educationist. The Avenue Road has the Rice Memorial Church with its Corinthian pillars and attractive pediment. It was built in memory of Benjamin Rice, noted missionery and educationist. The Marthoma Church at the Commissariat Road, the Syrian Church at the Johnson Market and the Seventh Day Adventist Church at the Coles Road are the other notable churches of other denominations in the City.

Mosques: Bangalore City has nearly 400 mosques and every new extension that comes up has a new mosque being raised. The oldest mosque in Bangalore is ascribed to the Mughuls (c 1687), now found in an area named as Taramandalpet (so named later by Tipu, as it was in this area his men produced rockets; 'taramandal' means constellation, and "The spectacle of exploding rockets seems to have suggested the name"). This Mughul structure is called Sangeen (Stone) Jamia Masjid, said to have been raised by the Mughul Killedar of Bangalore. A small portion of the original building in large dressed stones can be recognised outside, and in 1791, it had been damaged by canon balls. In 1836 Mohiuddin Khan Mekhri repaired it, accordng to an inscription here. But renovation of the building has changed its original form radically. The short minarets also appear to have been added later. There are tall ornamented granite pillars in the large hall of the mosque, and Hindu influence can be seen on their capitals. The other notable mosque of antiquity is Ibrahim Khan Saheb's mosque in the Kumbarpet area, ascribed to Ibrahim Khan, who was the Killedar of Bangalore under Haider. It was

built in 1761 and was renovated in 1971. It is considerably big, and can accommodate nearly 1,000 people for prayer. It has only one minaret, which is generally an uncommon feature in old mosques. Ibrahim Khan was Haider's maternal uncle, and on his death Haider raised a mausoleum too in his memory in the vicinity of the mosque. This latter square building has an onion dome over it, and 16 columns all round, partially hidden in the wall and are of peculiar shape. On the Siddiah Road (behind the Al Amin College) is the Bade Makan mosque of the days of Haider Ali. Two Sufi saints, Syed Ataulla Shah Khadri Shuktari and his brother's son Syed Nabi Shah Shuktari Rahmat Ullah Aleh, hailing from Bijapur in the days of Haider built this mosque and the *dargahs* of these saints are also found near the mosque.

In the Old Poor House Road in the Cantonment area is the Jumma Masjid, built during the early part of the 19th century. Ascribed to one Abdul Quddus, a former official in Mysore Service. It has many polished granite pillars brought from the razed palace of Tipu from Shrirangapattana. "It is a brick and mortar structure, with some ornate jali-work and floral *motifs* in the facade". These mortar designs of pendants and floral patterns are attractive. "The pierced parapets, the floral *motifs* and cusped arches are works of outstanding craftsmanship". In the same street is another old mosque with considerable embellishments in the interior. Behind the Russel Market (Shivajinagar) is the Masjid-e-Azam, which is considerably huge. Its minars painted red, remind one of the mosque at Shrirangapattana.

The Jamia Masjid near the City (Sri Krishnarajendra) Market is Bangalore's mosque of pride. Though modern, by its size, its plan and its majestic domes and minars, it captivates the onlooker. Its foundation stone was laid by Sir Mirza Ismail in around 1940 when he was the Dewan. Its architect was Rayyaz Asifuddin of Hyderabad. The whole building is in white marble. The marble was had from Makrana in Rajastan, and stone workers too were had from the same place. It can accommodate 5,000 devotees at a time. "The domes and the tall, gracefully slim minarets with balconies of fine jali-work, have been executed with consumate craftsmanship". President Nasser of UAR who visited it in 1960, presented some artistic carpets to the mosque.

Near Basappa Circle there is a mosque of the Daudi Bohras. Though hidden behind buildings, this considerable huge mosque has attractive series of *anguras* and impressive minarets. In Pulikeshi Nagar (Old Frazer Town), there is another mosque on the Mosque Road, built by Haji Ismail Sait. The mosque on the Lalbag Fort Road (near the Patel Kempiah Circle) is another notable structure. The Queens Road has the Modi Mosque constructed by a merchant Abdul Gafoor Modi. The Cantonment area (the Labbe Masjid Road, Shivajinagar) has Labbe Mosque which is considerable large in size. Just outside the Corporation limits, but not far away from the City, at Kadugondanahalli (at the end of the Tannery Road) is the Arabic College Dar-ul-Uloom Sabeelur Rashad in the precincts of which is a mosque built in the 1960s. It has a majestic arched doorway and two tall minarets. Near Johnson Market on the Hosur Road, there is a mosque of the Shiahs, and Sir Mirza family was associated with the development of this.

At Basavangudi (near Vijaya College), on the Khazi Road (called Mohammadan Block in local parlance) is the Jumma Masjid. The mosque built around 1920 with its tall attractive minarets has been expanded recently. The mosque at Ravindranath Tagore Nagar is also considerable huge and attractive. At Jagjivanram Nagar (Goripalya) is the Jamiya mosque with tall minarets and proportionate arches. Further, on the Hosalli Road is the Shafi Mosque, a recent structure. The Rahmania Mosque at Padarayanapura, which is still being completed, has perhaps the tallest single minar in Bangalore, surmounted by a shining steel *kalasha*. Nearby it, is the Mamuliya Mosque, built in the 1970s, considerably large with a single tall polygonal minar. Masjid-e- Noor, opened in March 1990, is an attractive building at Shivajinagar, belonging to the Malabar Muslim Association. At Munireddy Palya is a huge mosque, built artistically.

Of the *dargahs* in Bangalore, the one at Cubbonpet near Silk Exchange of Hazrat Hameed Shah Quadri, a contemporary of Tipu is notable. "With arches in European-classical style and balustrade parapets" it is a bungalow type structure. This was renovated in 1920. There is also a mosque near this with an attractive dome, also a creation of Tipu's times. On the Hazrat Kambal Posh Road (Old Broadway) there is the tomb of Hazrat Sayyad Shah Mohiuddin Quadri who lived during 19th century. He was popularly known as 'Kambal Posh' as a woollen blanket was used by him always. Nearby are two more tombs of Hazrat Abdul Gafoor (Chadarwale Baba) and Hazrat Qadir Hussain Bawa.

A prominent *dargah* visited by both the Muslims and the Hindus is the one on the O.T.C. Road nearer to Cottonpet, of Hazrat Tawakkal Mastan Shah. He hailed from Arabia in Haider's time, and worked as a mason to build the fort of Haider. The Karaga visits this place during the festival. A contemporary of his was Hazrat Sayyad Manikshah. His *dargah* is at the Avenue Road. Both these men were Sufi saints and both Haider and Tipu venerated them.

At the Royan Circle are the *dargahs* of Hazrats Kas-ke-Peer and Shamsher Alishah. On Silver Jubilee Park Road is the *dargah* of Hazrat Sayyad Padsha Shaheed or Mir Bahadurshah. Near the City (Sri Krishnarajendra) Market is the tomb of a lady saint Hazrata Syadanibi and on Mysore Road of another lady, Hazrata Syeda Syadanibi. On the Mysore Road, there is also the *dargah* of Hazrat Nazer Aulia. Uruses are held at all these places (See chapter. III).

Bangalore has an old Buddha Vihara of the Bangalore Bauddh Sangha (1907) on the Buddha Vihara Road (Frazer Town) and a new one behind the Central Jail in Gandhinagar. The latter belongs to the Mahabodhi Society, has an attractive and imposing *stupa* in very quiet surroundings. An imposing *gurudwara*, built of white marble is seen at Ulsur, a very attractive building. There are also Gurudwaras at Gangenahalli and Okalipuram. Jain *bastis* are seen at Gandhi Nagar, near Sajjan Rao Cicle (behind the Sajjanrao temple), Chikpet and also near the Jayanagar Bus Stand. The first and the last are white marble structures and all these belong to the Svetambara sect. Near Chikpet, there is a *basti* of the Digambara sect. At the beginning of the Queens Road, there is a Parsi Fire temple of the Zoroastrians

(near the Rattanji Jahangir Hall), a structure in European Renaissance style. The Parsis have their Tower of Silence on the Hebbal Road. On the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Road is a marble bust of this social reformer, installed a decade ago, and not far away from here is the Veeragarara Gudi of the Kuruba Community with a good number of commemorative slabs of deceased Kuruba bachelors. Some of them are artistically wrought in relief. Girinagar (named after V.V. Giri) has a modern temple complex and a huge statue of Vivekananda.

Modern Buildings: Of the modern buildings in Bangalore, Vidhana Saudha is the foremost. This wonderful structure in granite is a unique building of the 20th century in using that material on such a large scale in a single building. It was conceived and completed by Kengal Hanumanthaiah, the Chief Minister of Mysore between 1952-56. (The provocation for its visualisation came when the C.M. was repeatedly questioned by a Russian delegation, being taken round the buildings in Bangalore asking him "Have you no architecture of your own ? They are all European buildings"). It houses the State Legislature and the Secretariat. Though the foundation for this Legislature building was laid on 13-7-1951 by Prime Minister Nehru when K.C. Reddy was the State C.M., the blueprint was changed when Kengal became the C.M., and the whole structure was completed in two and half years and it cost Rs. 1.75 crores. (The average cost of construction was Rs. 30 per square feet). About 5,000 labourers and 1,500 sculptors and chiselmen worked for it, under a team of engineers led by B.R. Manikam.

The entire building covers an area of 720 feet X 360 feet. At the centre of the building is an open quadrangle 260 feet X 250 feet with an artistic fountain at the centre, originally procured for the mosque near the City Market. The whole building has three floors, and in the south there is an additional cellar floor. Its banquet hall to be approached from the east is 192 feet X 120 feet. The Assembly hall above this is 132 feet x 125 feet. The Council Hall to the South is 100 feet x 78 feet. On the third floor is the Cabinet Meeting Hall. On all the floors, in the northern wing are halls, measuring 80 feet x 40 feet. On the eastern side there is a wide flight of steps leading to a grand projecting porch with eight tall majestic decorated cylindrical granite columns. They are 40 feet in height. This open porch is tastefully decorated. The flight of steps at the vice-regal house, New Delhi (now Rashtrapathi Bhavan) had inspired Kengal in shaping this and he wanted to excel it. Nagendra Sthapathi (of Mysore) prepared the plan of this part of the building. Viewed from the east, from the Dr. Ambedkar Road or from the High Court building the whole building, standing on a platform, looks like a decorated casket with tri-coloured national flag fluttering freely in the front with the beautiful metallic four-lion *motif* shining at the pinnacle on the majestic proportionate granite dome at the central part of the front line of the building behind this majestic porch. For the exterior lining of the building, the grey granite stone found in and around Bangalore in places like Bettahalasur, Arahalli and Hesaraghatta was used. Green bluish granite from Mallasandra was used for lining the interior quandrangle. Pink porphyry

stones selected from a quarry near Magadi and black stone from Turuvekere were used for decorative purposes. All these stones at exterior faces have been finely dressed and subjected to fine finish.

The central facade in the Western side had some Rajasthan palaces as the model. Inside it has a flight of steps, leading to the first floor. The facade on the north was designed like the main entrance of the Krishnaraja-Sagar Dam. But the whole building is based on principles of Dravidian architecture. The four corners of the building have four towers supporting domes topped by metallic *kalashas*, and the one at the front (east) is far bigger in size and taller than them and it rises to the height of 150 feet from the ground level. Two smaller towers flank it, they being of the same size as the four corner ones. The metallic gilded glittering national emblem (lions) atop this majestic dome was artistically wrought by the sculptor from Bangalore, Shilpi Shamachar. Each of the three floors of the building have an area of over 1.32 lakhs square feet, and the total floor area is over 5.50 lakh square feet.

Ideas from many old Indian buildings were borrowed and incorporated in this dream building of Kengal. To the south quadrangle of the ground floor window lintels in the building Kumarakripa were adapted; the same balcony treatment with side pillars in Kumarakripa were used for the second and third floors with modifications. The models for the pillars in the West facade were the columns at the Bhoganandishwara temple at Nandi. Roofs and pillars, wherever possible were embellished with Indian floral and geometric designs. Ventilators, screens, parapets and decorative windows were the handiwork of stone sculptors, who carefully chiselled these multiple pendant like pieces of art. They were the descendants of the very builders of temples of yore in Karnataka who had embellished the temple walls and columns with similar delicate designs. The windows, doors and pillars were also adorned with cement decorations of floral designs which are also painted tastefully.

Most important than all these is the wood work. The doors of the Chief Minister's Chamber, the cabinet hall and those of the Legislature were mostly of sandalwood for the shaping of which Gudigars from Sorab-Sagar area toiled with their nimble fingers for months. This wood work in Vidhana Soudha reflects the unsurpassed talents of Gudigars on an unprecedented scale. "The Vidhana Soudha has proved that our building art is a living tradition, ever waiting to be tested and patronised".

The building has been illuminated and with Dr. Ambedkar (double) Road with its rows of domed lamp posts, the whole building at night conjures an entirely different world. The statues of Dr. Ambedkar and Pt. Nehru on the east and of Kengal Hanumanthaiah himself on the west are an added attraction to the building, surrounded by a well laid-out park which extends itself till the double road in front too with rows of trees flanking the roads.

The next notable building is the High Court Building in front of the Vidhana Soudha, on the verge of the famous Cubbon Park (also called the Chamarajendra Park; for details see p. 239). Earlier known as the Athara Kutcheri or the State Secretariat from that year when the office was shifted to this place from Tipu's palace in the fort (where it had been housed from 1831). It was conceived and completed by Commissioner Bowring and this two-storeyed building cost 4.28 lakh rupees and four years for its completion. Major R.H. Sankey designed it. It housed the Secretariat till 1956 when the office was shifted to the Vidhana Soudha. This ochre-coloured brick and stone structure, Greco- Roman in style has a total floor area of nearly two lakh square feet. Its fluted pillars have Ionic capitals and the colonade is pleasing to the eyes. Its central portico with a pediment is imposing and majestic. On its eastern side is the equestrian statue of Commissioner Cubbon installed in 1866. The Park has statues of King Edward VII, Queen Victoria and Sir Sheshadri Iyer also (for details see p. 236-8).

The Sheshadri Memorial hall which houses the State Central Library was a creation of 1915. It has an apsidal plan with its frontage in Greco-Roman style with Ionic columns. There are symmetrical porches and a frontal portico, and the facade is imposing. The ochre coloured building has its gabled roofs with foliated edges. The Archaeological Museum at the other edge of the Cubbon Park is an imposing building with fluted tall pillars having Corinthian capitals (painted in white) and Roman arches. It was completed in 1876. Almost a hundred years later (1962) an annexe is added to the existing building, absolutely similar to the original building in size and design. The K.G.I.D. building to the right of the High Court is also a notable structure in the Greco-Roman style.

The New Public Offices building (1921) on the Nripatunga Road, situated on the edge of the Cubbon Park is a stately structure with its rows of decorated windows imposed by Roman arches. Its facade has a portico, with Indo-Saracenic slender towers at the front, surmounted by cupolas. Not far away from this building is the Daly Memorial Hall (1916) of the Mythic Society. Its frontal porch, supported by four fluted columns with Corinthian capitals is surmounted by a pediment. Its high-arched doors and pedimented windows add to its beauty.

The next notable building in the City is the Bangalore Palace (1880), situated amidst a wide park and is said to be modelled on the Windsor Castle in London. It is two-storeyed. It has fortified towers and turreted parapets reminding one of Tudor architecture. "A bizarre vision of a past era of England was transported thousands of miles away to the City". This structure in granite has Roman and pointed arches, bastion-like towers and a lay-out of recesses and projections of many geometric patterns, the circle, the octagon and the square. The total area of the palace is 45,000 square feet and its total cost was Rs. 10 lakhs. "Originally, the palace was a private building, the property of the late Mr. N. Garrat. It was purchased for H.H. the late Maharaja of Mysore in Colonel Sankey's time, and since then it has undergone many improvements and alterations; until it has now

become one of the finest palaces on this side of India", says J.W. Morris in 1905 (Garrat was the famous missionary and educationist). Separate quarters that were added later (in the late 1890s) in the northern side for the Maharani were "in the Hindu style with an open quadrangle in the Centre" and were connected to the main palace by a covered pathway. Its interior too is meticulously decorated with mouldings, floral and geometrical designs wrought in mortar, slender columns with artistic capitals, and the halls are embellished with gorgeous chandelliers. A life-size image of N. Venkatasamiraju, Daroga of the palace garden between 1887-1927 is displayed in the palace for his devoted service to enhance the beauty of the palace by raising its beautiful garden.

The Mayo Hall (1883) in the Cantonment area was instituted in memory of Lord Mayo, the Governor General of India at a cost of Rs. 40,301, of which Rs. 25,042 were raised from public contributions from the State and Coorg, and Rs. 5,000 were later spent for furnishing. "A remarkable brick and mortar structure", this two-storeyed building was handed over to the Civil and Military Station Municipality,on condition that the upstairs be made available for public congregations and meetings. It now houses some offices and the City Corporations Record Room and serves as the meeting hall for the City Corporation. Its tall tapering Tuscan columns have gold painted Corinthian capitals. The mouldings atop have minute friezes in mortar. The buildings in elevation "is remarkable for its composition of architravated and pedimented windows, varied with key-stoned arches, beautifully executed consoles, balustrated ledges and typically Greek cornice".

The Glass House in the Lalbagh (1889), modelled on the Crystal Palace is a unique building in the City (see p. 238 in Lalbagh). Another notable building is the Central College, completed in 1860. Its main block then consisted of a main hall with a suite of three rooms on either side, and with an imposing central clock tower. (Originally a high school started in 1858, it was named Central College in 1875). This Gothic building with its tall majestic clock tower is ochre coloured and has an arched and moulded entrance porch. One of its staircase has beautiful cast-iron balustrade.

One of the very beautiful and imposing buildings in Bangalore is the main block of the Indian Institute of Science (completed in 1913), with its 160 feet tall central tower which is tapering in three levels. It stands out from amidst the Mangalore tiled roof of the two-storeyed building. "Topped with a pinnacled pavilion, the tower is flanked by two small cupolas, each with a niche". The central part crowned with a pediment is composed of two grand columns. The two blocks projecting at the either end of this long central hall spread over either side of the towered central part reflect the composition of the central entrance. The building is of grey granite with gabled roofing. It was designed by C.F. Sevens and Company of Bombay and cost Rs. 4.11 lakhs. In front of this building in classical style is erected the statue of Sir Jamshetjee Tata. The pedestal of the statue, designed in

Parsee architectural style has the magnificent statue of Jove with thunderbolt to represent electricity, Vulcan with anvil for beating steel, Minerva with her distal covered with flax and Callipoe representing research. This highly artistic composition tries to project the aims of the Institute. Abundance and Knowledge are the two other statues here supporting the central shaft of the composition. This was installed in 1916. The garden that surrounds it adds to the beauty of the whole structure.

Of the other buildings in the city, the following are notable: (1) The Raj Bhavan (former Residency) is "a perfectly composed building of stately pillars, Ionic pilasters and symetrically-set pediment windows". It has a wide garden in which many images are displayed. It has a magnificent ball room also. (2) The Kumara Kripa Guest House is at the High Grounds, a two-storeyed granite structure, built by Sir Sheshadri Iyer as his private residence in the late 1880s. Many of its elements are Indian in origin. It was the residence of Chief Ministers for some time, but now it is a State Guest House. Its rows of parapets at various levels are variegated in design. It has a beautiful fountain at its front. (3) The Balabrooie on the Palace Road, where dewans like Sir M. Visveswaraiah and some Chief Ministers including Devraj Urs lived was built in the 1860s. In the Isle of Man (in U.K.) from where Cubbon hailed, are buildings of this name, meaning 'River Bank Farm'. Its wide porch has Tuscan pillars with Doric capitals. (4) The Carlton House, now serving as the COD headquarters, built around the 1880s. It was the residence of Sir Mirza when he was the Dewan. Carlton House sometimes housed offices of the Bangalore University and Dr. V.K. Gokak as Vice-Chancellor lived there. Built by an British Auctioner, Carlton, the building has fine Corinthian pillars adorning its verandah. (5) The Sri Krishna Rajendra Silver Jubilee Institute at the K.R. Circle is a very imposing building with a central clock tower, 100 feet tall, tapering at four levels with a cupola atop. This stone structure is two-storeyed. The upper storey has tall Tuscan stone columns. It has a life-size statue of Sir M. Visveshwaraya in bronze in front (wrought by Shilpi Basavanna of Mysore). (6) The Park House (1929) near Vidhana Soudha, housing the K.P.S.C. now, was once the residence of the Collector of Civil and Military Station. This two-storeyed building with tiled roofing has a two-storeyed porch too. The porch has flat roof.

(7) The Puttanna Chetty Town Hall (1935) is a structure in European classical style. It has impressive tall tapering Tuscan pillars with Doric capitals supporting a massive pediment. The Central Hall is flanked by open columned verandahs. Puttanna Chetty, a Council member and philanthropist of note donated substantially for raising it. (9) The Corporation Building (1936) with its impressive dome, clock tower and variegated cupola is a impressive building. In front of it, on the main road, in a park, is installed the image of Bangalore's founder Kempegauda (1964). (10) The Ravindra Kalakshetra on the J.C. Road, the centre of threatrical activities built on the occasion of the birth centenary of Ravindranath Tagore. Very near to it is 'Samooha Shilpa', a stone sculpture complex wrought in memory of the

Silver Jubilee of the Lalitkala Academy in 1989, collectively by the leading sculptors of the State.

The newly raised G.P.O. near Vidhana Saudha with its dome and Tuscan pillars is an impressive structure. There are a number of private buildings in Bangalore like the Patan Vilas (now housing Hotel Highlands), Sandur House (former 'Satyalaya', once the residence of Dewan Rangacharlu), Shivaji Talkies (now closed) on J.C. Road, Poornaprasad (Race Course Road, 1910, built by former Dewan P.N. Krishna Murthy), Chowdaiah Memorial Hall, West End Hotel, etc., which are worth noting.

Bangalore is the 'Garden City'. The Lal Bagh and the Cubbon Park are the most notable gardens. (See p. 236 and 239). The City Corporation maintains 225 big and small parks. The Madhavan Park and Lakshman Rao Park at Jayanagar, Devaiah Park near Srirampuram, Bhashyam Park in Malleshwaram, Kensington Park in Ulsoor, Coles Park near Cleveland Town, Makkal Koota Park in Chamarajpet, Mahatma Gandhi Park, etc., are some notable ones. The Indian Institute of Science, the Bangalore University, the Indian Institute of Management, the University of Agricultural Sciences and many industrial establishments also have their parks.

The Bangalore (Government) Museum founded in 1865 is now housed on the Kasturba Road (former Sydney Road). It was started by Dr. E.G. Edward Barfour in the Jail Building on the Museum road, and originally was called "Tamashe Mane" by the locals because of the queer objects it had collected. It was transferred to the new building in 1877. It has hero-stones of Doddahundi and Begur of Ganga times (the latter having a huge war scene in relief), many copper plates, a huge collection of old coins (not displayed), pre-historic antiquities from Savanadurga, Jadigenahally etc, pieces of Hoysala art from Halebidu, many bronzes, a section displaying mineral wealth (samples of stones and metals), samples of Indian wood, items of craft products like lacquer ware, inlay works, paintings, etc. It has a library also. (The Museum is closed on Wednesday). In the same compound is the Venkatappa Art Gallery. It has in its collection many sculptures and paintings of K. Venkatappa and his personal belongings including his *veena*. It regularly organises art shows.

Adjacent to this is the Sir M. Visweshwaraya Industrial and Technological Museum. Its building was designed by noted architect from Bombay, Correa, and the bust of Sir M.V. in front is wrought by D. Vadiraj (for details see p. 722).

The Government Acquarium, not far away from the Museum was founded in 1983. The queer attractive building cost Rs. 17.35 lakhs. It contained 56 varieties of fish *fauna* when founded, of variegated colours and shapes. The City Corporation's planetarium is opened in 1989, and is housed on the Basaveshwara Road, not far away from the Vidhana Soudha. The Chitrakala Parishat, Kumara Park has a very huge collection of classical paintings of Mysore School and leather puppets. 'Shashwathi', a museum in the N.M.K.R.V. College for Women,

Jayanagar has a large and interesting collection of objects connected with women including their art and craft works.

Bannerughatta (Anekal tq; p 1,807) situated at the foot of a hillock (19 km from Bangalore) amidst natural surroundings is a captivating tourist spot. The place has been repeatedly mentioned as 'Bannurughatta' in several inscriptions beginning from 1362 A.D. But, an earlier Tamil record from the same place dated 1295 of Hoysala Ramanathadeva mentions the place as 'Vanniyaragattam'. Several other records also refer the place as 'Varadarajapura'. However, the place name 'Bannuru' perhaps had a floral origin *banni* or *shami* (*Acacia ferruginea*), a pricky tree. Since geographically it forms an uneven hilly track the suffix *ghatta* must have been added to it. The place is bordered by the chain of Eastern Ghats and thick forests extending beyond Biligiriranganabetta (Yelandur tq). This forest is full of wild elephants. Bannerughatta has a National Park (a zoological garden) comprising of a Lion Safari. (see chapter I, p.27).

The place is noted for the beautiful temple of Champakadhamaswamy located in an elevated place over-looking a small hillock. The temple definitely belong to the early Hoysala times. All the Hoysala records make grants to the existing God Damodara. The temple is reached through two flights of steps when one reaches the *mahadwara*. The structure is in the Dravidian style of architecture. Inside the *garbhagriha* is the standing image of Vishnu with his consorts Sridevi and Bhudevi. But, locally the deity is called Champakadhamaswamy. It is interesting to note that the name Champakadhama is of a very late origin, occurring in an inscription of 1819 A.D. It is also said that the God is regularly worshipped with *champaka* or *sampige* flowers. There are some *champaka* trees around the temple. But, both Hoysala and Vijayanagara inscriptions repeatedly mention the God as Damodara Perumal. The *garbhagriha* has a Vesara *shikhara*. There is also a fine group of bronze images, placed in the *ardhamantapa*. These processional bronzes can be assigned to the Vijayanagara period. The decorated *mahadwara*, a lofty structure, consists of a number of basement cornices above which rises the wall decorated with pilasters, some combined with *kalasha*. There is a Tamil inscription of the Hoysala general Singeya Dannayaka on the left frame of the doorway dated 1291 AD. It speaks of several grants made to the temple. In front of the two *ardhamantapas* is a spacious *navaranga* having four central pillars in early Vijayanagara style. These pillars have relief sculptures depicting Vaishnava mythology.

In front of the *navaranga* is a compact rectangular *mukhamantapa* having massive Vijayanagara pillars. There is a *sandhara pradakshinapatha* around the *garbhagriha* having a roofed corridor of considerable height as in many Hoysala temples in the Mysore district. To the right of the *mukhamantapa* entrance are two small cells enshrining the images of Alwars and Ramanujacharya. One interesting feature of the elevated *navaranga* is a pair of almost life-size elephants (standing)

on either sides of its entrance railings. On one of the pillars of the *mukhamantapa* has the royal emblem of the Vijayanagara Empire carved in relief. The central *garbhagriha* is facing east. A Tamil inscription from the same temple dated 1278 recording a grant for the success of Narasimha's sword and arm, granted by one officer also mentions the name of Ketaya Dannayaka, who was ruling this region under Hoysala Narasimha III. It also speaks of several grants made by Vira Chikkaketaya Dandanayaka for the God, Damodara Perumal. The village granted was Juguni (Jigani) which is described as the chief *agrahara* of Gangavadi Nadu. There is a separate Ammanavaru or Lakshmi temple in Vijayanagara style to the right of the *mukhamantapa* facing south. The pillars of the *navaranga* in it are in Vijayanagara style, well carved with impressive relief sculptures depicting Vaishnava episodes. When viewed from the main street in the front, the temple complex appears in different stages raising gradually from the ground level with a considerably tall rocky hillock in the background. The annual *jatra* of this temple is held during Phalguna on the Anuradha *nakshatra* for a span of nine days.

To the left of the main gateway is a flight of steps almost circumscribing the Champakadhama temple, leading to the tall rocky hill. Over this hillock are some stray remains of a fort almost covering this hill. Nearby is a remain of an old temple-like structure (incomplete) built with huge dressed stones and a tall pillar at the centre. Originally, it is said, this was the site where they wanted to build a temple. At a distance to the south of this, on the hillock is an ordinary temple of Lakshmi-Narasimha, about a century old. Viewing from this tall hillock one can enjoy witnessing a panoramic view of the whole beautiful uneven country full of hills, valleys and tanks including the National Park. Down below the hill on the central street to the north is an old Anjaneya temple, built in the post-Vijayanagara style. Nearby this is a tall Ashwatha tree below which are found six *atmabali* (self-immolation) stones having fine relief figures. Beneath one more banyan tree, there is a hero-stone. *Hulimavu,* located in Bangalore South tq. (p 1,791) on the Bangalore-Bannerughatta road (13 km from Bangalore) is noted for a pre-historic rock shelter presently called the Ramalinga cave. The place name is found mentioned as Amrapura *(amra* meaning *mavu* or mango) under Sarakeya (Sarakki) Sime in a record dated 1652 A.D. from the same place. Subsequently the place must have attained the present name *'hulimavu'* (sour mango). The rock shelter is a natural one measuring about 200 feet in breadth and 120 feet in length and has been recently covered with a brick wall in the front with a central doorway. According to Dr. S.R. Rao, this must have been a dwelling for the pre-historic man when the huge ash-mounds near the cave were observed. To the west of the cave is a small in-built *sanctum* enshrining a Shivalinga installed over a considerably tall *panipeetha.* Beside this are the processional bronze images of Rama, Lakshmana and Sita. On the right side of the main entrance is an old stone *peetha* having decorative figures around and measuring about 4 ft x 7 ft. During Kartika (on

Mondays) month-long festivities are held. Outside the cave is a *gadduge* ascribed to a saint Ramananda Yogi, who is said to have died about sixteen years ago at the same place. During the annual *jayanthi* of this Swamiji a congregation of mass marriages are regularly held by the temple trust. During the same time, the *jatra* of Ramalingeshwara is also held. The village proper has an old Someshwara temple with post-Vijayanagara features. The *garbhagriha* is enshrined with a tall Shivalinga placed over an old *panipeetha,* perhaps of the Ganga times. In front of the *garbhagriha* is a *navaranga* having post-Vijayanagara pillars. Outside the temple, in the open yard is found a stray broken image of Surya having Ganga features. Inside the temple are placed images of one more Surya and also of Bhairava and two small female relief sculptures. Other temples of the place are the Mutturaya (Anjaneya), Anjaneya and the Rama Mandira. There is also a recently founded Raghavendra Matha. *Jigani* (p 3,035) or ancient 'Juguni' or 'Suguni' (11 km from Anekal) was a celebrated chief *agrahara* of the Gangavadi Nadu. Many inscriptions right from early Hoysala times repeatedly identify the place as a chief *agrahara.* One Hoysala record dated 1302 from the same place of Ballala III announces that two officials Vaichchaya Nayakkar and Singaya Nayakkar were ruling 'Suguni' (Jigani) and they made certain land grants in the presence of the Mahajanas of the place to the official Sirikosa Marappan for having reconstructed the tank at Suguni. One more Tamil record from Bannerughatta dated 1278 refers the place as 'Juguni' as the chief *agrahara* of the Gangavadi Nadu. Of course, the earliest fragmentary Ganga record from the place is dated around 900 A.D. and it tries to announce certain grants made under the rule of Konganivarma and the rest of the record is effaced. From another Vijayanagara record from the same place (An 79) it is certain that it was a major principality ruled under the chiefs of Muluvagil (Mulbagal).

The place now has some stray monuments being examples of its past importance. One old deserted Varadaraja temple built originally in early Hoysala style has no image, and is said to have been stolen. On the back wall of the *garbhagriha* is a Tamil inscription dated 1307 A.D. speaking of the valour and military strength of a Hoysala commander Puravadiraya and the rest of the record is not legible. It is said that the place once had remains of a fort and a narrow trench is pointed out as of the moat in front of the fort wall. Other temples of the place are Ishwara, Narasimha (new) Patalamma, etc. The place also has a recently built mosque. *Haragadde* (3 km from Jigani) (p 1,847) was also a celebrated *agrahara* called 'Parangalani' (meaning lands of the Brahmins) during the Hoysala times. It is interesting to know that even now, the place is called Haruvaragadde. It has been Sanskritised as Khagapuri, *haru* in Kannada meaning flying (of a bird). The Channakeshava temple situated in the village proper built in early Hoysala style is a fine structure. Its *garbhagriha* is sqarish and has typical Chola-Hoysala pilasters. There is an inscription (Tamil) slab laid in front of the inner doorway of the same temple dated around 1200 A.D. by a Hoysala officer Puravadiraya announcing

certain land grants to the Mahajanas of Parangalani. One more Tamil inscription over the foundation cornice is dated around 1329 but very badly worn out and just mentions the names of officers like Varada Deviyar and Machchala Deviyar etc. The Channakeshava image inside the *garbhagriha* is about one metre tall and is flanked by Sridevi and Bhudevi. All the images have later Vijayanagara features. In a cell to the right of the *navaranga* are enshrined images of Vishwaksena, Ramanuja and other Alwars. Two of the pillars of the *navaranga* have unpublished Kannada inscriptions. There is an outer *pradakshinapatha* and a spacious inner *prakara*. In front of the *navaranga* is an open *mukhamantapa*. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* has been recently renovated. Other temples of the place are Basaveshwara, Maramma, Mariyamma, Kaveramma, etc. To the foundation of the Maramma is fixed one more Tamil inscription. It is dated 1200 A.D. also by Puravadiraya speaking of the construction of a building (?) in Parangalani Agrahara and also announces perhaps a victory memorial (*Vira-kodiyar*) to one officer called Samayamantri (care-taker of the village). The Maramma temple has an earthen image of Durga. Its *jatra* is held during Chaitra on the Shravana *nakshatra*. The Kaveramma is a stucco image. At the entrance of the village are two herostones. *Rajapura* (3 km from Haragadde) approachable by a deviation road from Haragadde has a Veerashaiva Matha locally called Rajapurada Matha. The Matha being a branch of Balehonnur Matha has connections with same group of Mathas including the one at Vibhutipura (near the Aircraft factory), and at Gummalapura (Dankanikota tq). The Matha has good collection of palm leaf manuscripts. Within the compound of the Matha is a Veerabhadra temple built recently. Near the Matha building is a well built stone *kalyani* with some resting *mantapas* on its banks. At the entrance of the village is a rare seated sculpture locally called Halugangamma, placed inside a stone *mantapa*. But, actually it is a male figure holding a sword and a *kapala* (skull) and is believed to cure the diseases of cows as well as children. The village proper has a recently renovated temple of Rajeshwara, perhaps the village God.

Begur (Bangalore South tq;p 5,662) mentioned severally as Bempur, Veppur, Behur or Bevur in inscriptions (13 km from Bangalore) is perhaps one of the very old towns in Karnataka. It was the headquarters of a Nadu then, popularly called Bempur-12 under the Gangas. According to a herostone (now preserved in Bangalore Museum) the place was ruled by a Ganga officer Nagattara, who in about 890. A.D. fell in a war between Ganga Ereyappa and Nolamba Bira Mahendra, while attacking the elephants in the army of the Nolamba prince Ayyapadeva. This record (Bn 83) besides, giving the above details also states that the war was fought at a place called Tumbepadi. It is now preserved in Bangalore Museum and had a very detailed depiction of a terrible war scene in relief. The record states that Nagattara's son Iruga received crown from king Ereyappa. The place is also considered as a pre-historic site as once fields full of ashpits containing bones and

pieces of pottery were found. It is also said that several circular ovens built of bricks had been erected for the manufacture of glass bangles. The Nageshwara temple complex here consists of five Lingas enshrined separately known as Nageshwara, Nagareshwara, Choleshwara, Karneshwara and Kamateshwara.

The Nageshwara temple is viewed upon as the most important, owing probaly to its antiquity. It has a squarish *garbhagriha* with an intact (stone) Dravida *shikhara* having typical Ganga features, with a huge circular *stupika*. This temple is assigned by scholars to Nagattara, the Ganga officer. There is a small but compact *ardhamantapa* connected by a big squarish *navaranga* having four central (Ganga) cylindrical pillars with cushions at the top. The *navaranga* ceiling has well executed Ashtadikpalas in relief. Around the *garbhagriha* wall below the cornice are some sculptures narrating *Panchatantra* stories. The side wall of the *navaranga* has beautifully executed *jalandras*. Inside the *navaranga* are found the images of Kalabhairava, Ashtabhuja Mahishamardini, Vishnu (all having Ganga features), Surya, Chandra, Parvati etc. In the *mukhamantapa* are placed a Saptamatrika panel and a Nandi facing the circular tall Shivalinga having Ganga features. Over the cornice of the *mukhamantapa* foundation is a Tamil inscription. This frontal *mantapa* is perhaps added by the Vijayanagara rulers and after this is an elevated Nandimantapa. Another old Ganga record is seen reclining against the wall near the *dwajasthambha* which has been assigned by R. Narasimhachar to about 900 A.D. It is of great interest as it mentions that Nagattara's home servant Buttannasetyy died in the battle of 'Benguluru'. This is the first mention of the place in records. There are inscriptions engraved all round the *garbhagriha* foundation cornice also. The one dated around 1110, of the Hoysalas, announces that one offical Tamattandan of Murusunadu made certain land grants below the tank of Veppur (Begur) and also caused a surrounding wall to the temple of Nageshwara complex. The second Tamil record dated 1262 also of the Hoysala period mentions some grants made to God Tirunagishwaram Mahadevar by one official Sakkanayar and the village granted was Orriyavanapalli. The third record dated around 1300, is also of the same period and it announces some cash grant made to the Nageshwara temple. The two other records of the Ganga period found in the enclosure wall of the same temple are fragmentary but one announces the death of the servant of Nagattara called Pegura and the other announces the death of Nagattara's daughter, Kondabbe by *sanyasana*. Later records call Begur as a Bhaskarakshetra and it was an *agrahara* also.

To the left of the Nageshwara temple almost adjacent to it is the separate Choleshwara temple. The squarish *garbhagriha* has an intact Dravida *shikhara* with a *stupika* of square base, and *kubjas* at different stages. There is a small *ardhamantapa* in front of the *garbhagriha*. *Navaranga* has cylindrical pillars with circular cushions above the shaft and after this is a square abacus. These central pillars have beautiful dancing figures in low relief in a band. There is a Bhuvaneshwari in the *navaranga* ceiling having an image of Umamaheshwara in the centre, being surrounded by Ashtadikpalas. Inside the *navaranga* are installed sculptures of

Mahishamardini, Chandikeshwara and Surya. The Surya Narayana is four handed with the two holding lotuses and the other two placed on the waist. To its right are other images, of Bhairava, Ganapati, Chandra and Saptamatrikas. At the sides of the *navaranga* entrance stand two female Dwarapalika images. In front of the *navaranga* is a spacious rectangular (open) *mukhamantapa* having Vijayanagara pillars. To its north-east corner facing the South is the small shrine of Ammanavaru or Parvati. It has a small *navaranga* and an open *mukhamantapa.* The image of Parvati, about half a metre tall, can be viewed also from the frontal *mantapa* of the Nageshwara temple. Inside the *navaranga* of this shrine are images of two- handed Ganapati, a fine figure of Durga (half-a-metre tall) said to have been found in a well and a figure of Surya. To the left of the Choleshwara temple is a separate shrine of Karneshwara having a squarish *garbhagriha* adorned with a square *shikhara* in Dravidian style. There is a small *ardhamantapa.* There are four cylindrical pillars in the open Nandi Mantapa. Its ceiling has a Bhuvaneshwari with Uma Maheshwara in the centre, surrounded by the Ashtadikpalas.

To the right of the Nageshwara temple is a separate shrine of Kali-Kamateshwara perhaps built originally by the Gangas and later renovated by the Vijayanagara rulers. There is a seated image of Kali in the *sanctum* and a Shivalinga at her back. The image of Kali appears to be a 15th or 16th century creation. Facing the *garbhagriha* over a *peetha* are some antiquities. To further south of this is a separate shrine of Nagareshwara. There is a large Shivalinga inside the squarish *garbhagriha* having Ganga features. There is an oblong *ardhamantapa.* There are four central cylindrical pillars in the *navaranga* having circular cushions over the shaft and a square abacus at the top. There are sculptures of Mahishamardini, Ganapati and Bhairava here. The ceiling of the *navaranga* has *bhuvaneshwari* with Ashtadikpalas. There is an open Nandi *mantapa* in the front, having Vijayanagara pillars. Facing this *mantapa* is a small shrine of Surya. The ceiling of this *mantapa* has the *Dikpalas* in the square *bhuvaneshwari.* At a distance from this compound to the east is the old Begur tank mentioned in several records from the same place. Outside the compound to the north- west is a separate shrine of Basavanna. Near the renovated Channakeshava temple are some stray antiquities like Durga, Garuda (both having Ganga features) and one Tirthankara image.

Begur must have been a celebrated Jaina centre under the Gangas. The place must have had a Jaina *basti* over the Shravanappana Dinne. One Jaina record dated 1422 A.D. found in the same place of the Vijayanagara period announces that one official Nagiya Kariyappa Dannayaka son of Chokkimayya (perhaps a Jain chief) was ruling Murasunadu and he made a grant of the Kaliyur *agrahara* for the then existing Chokkimayya Jinalaya (perhaps built by the official Chokkimayya). At present at an elevated place in the open is seen a tall seated Tirthankara image without any enclosure. There is also a worn out Parshwanatha image. The place had a Matha called Chikkammayyana Matha or Akkasale Matha. Now there is only a temple with three cells in a row in which are enshrined Veerabhadra, Shivalinga and Basava respectively. Some old Ganga pillars have been used in its construction.

A copper plate found in this Matha dated S. 1223 appears to be a spurious record, speaking of Begur as 'Nimbapuri' and some grants to the Nagareshwara temple. Not far away from this is the *gadduge* of Guru Ammanamma, said to have lived here about 180 years ago. This is also called Ammanamma Ashrama. Within the precincts of this is a separate modern shrine of Rajarajeshwari. In the outskirts of the village is an old fort occupying an area of over two hectares. Its entrance has a tall doorway with square elevated *mantapa.* One of its pillars has a Ganga inscription mentioning the death of Kondabbe the daughter of Nagattara by *sallekhanavrata* already mentioned in another record. Inside the fort area are temples of Kashi Vishveshwara and Gopalakrishna built in Mysore style. The Kashi Vishveshwara temple has three *garbhagrihas* in a row having an image of a Ganapati, Linga and Parvati respectively. Nearby this temple is a deep well. At the entrance of the village (opp. the high school) is a Chowdeshwari temple. Inside the temple are found six Matrika images and one Mahishamardini. There is a neat stone Kalyani and nearby is one *atmabali* stone prominently engraved with two daggers in hand. The place had been an old Christian settlement. There is an imposing Church building having tall towers built about a century ago. In front of the Church is a huge bell which bears an inscription "Hill Dear and A Paris". Begur had been a taluk headquarters in pre-British days and till 1855. It was a commercial centre also. *Bettadasapura* (3 km from Begur) has a small rocky hill at the entrance of the village. The hill has a stone fortification with a gateway leading to a vast flat area stretching over a hectare. In the centre is a big Aswattha tree. There is also a small tank. To the north of this are temples of Thimmarayaswamy and Kashi Vishwanatha (inside the fort), both having Mysore features. There are remains of an old building, described as that of the officer in charge of the fort. The annual *jatra* is held during Vyshakha. It is a very interesting picnic spot.

Bidarahalli (Bangalore South tq; p 996), a hobli headquarters (3 km from Krishnarajapura) is also approachable from Bilishivale near Dodgubbi. In the outskirts of the village is a Kashivishveshwara temple built originally during the Vijayanagara period. The temple is considerably a big structure with a squarish *garbhagriha* having a renovated Dravida *shikhara.* There are two *ardhamantapas* in the front. The pillars of the *navaranga* have Vijayanagara features engraved with some beautiful relief sculptures such as Vishnu drumming, huntress removing nail with an arrow, Surya, Chandra, Veerabhadra and Eshwara seated on Nandi. There is a spacious *mukhamantapa* having post-Vijayanagara pillars. Facing the temple is a small Nandi Mantapa. Beside the main *garbhagriha* is a separate Parvati (image seated) shrine with an *ardhamantapa* and a small *navaranga* also having post-Vijayanagara pillars. The temple has a spacious inner *prakara* and it is said that the Shivalinga of the temple was brought from Varanasi. Outside the compound of this temple below, an Ashwattha tree are old Vaishnava temple remains with a broken Garudasthambha. Besides this is the Gundu Hanumantharaya temple, a recent structure. There is an unpublished Tamil inscription on a slab in its wall. Near the

Kashi Vishveshwara temple is a worn out Vijayanagara record dated 1518 also mentioning cyclic year (Dhatu Samvatsara). The rest of the record is illegible. Nearby this temple beside the main road is a modern shrine of Bindu Madhava. The main deity having attributes of *shankha, chakra, gada, padma* is in 19th century style. The shrine is said to have been renovated in 1934. Behind this temple amidst fields at a distance is a herostone and near this is a tomb of a Muslim person with one of its slabs having Urdu letters. The village proper has a big Anjaneya temple with a spacious compound.

Chikkajala (Bangalore North tq; p 1,768), 'Jala' of the inscriptions was a celebrated *agrahara* (22 km from Bangalore, on the Devanahalli road) under the Hoysalas then called 'Vishnuvardhana Chaturvedi Mangala'. The place name might have come from the *jalari* tree also called *jalla* or *jala* (*Shorea talura* Roxb.). The place is noted for a Hoysala temple called the Channakeshava. This temple perhaps was constructed during the Hoysala Vishnuvardhana's times as later records refer the temple as Keshava of Vishnuvardhana Chaturvedi Mangala. The *garbhagriha* with Hoysala pilasters on the wall is crumbling. The original image of Keshava (Hoysala), about one metre tall flanked by his consorts Sridevi and Bhudevi is placed in the *ardhamantapa* has been damaged. Of the Devi images, one is missing and only its *peetha* is found. There are small images of Keshava and his consorts of the 19th century in the *garbhagriha*. The *navaranga* and the *mukhamantapa* were perhaps added in Vijayanagara times by using some old pillars of the original temple. There are Tamil inscriptions over the pillars of the *navaranga* and of the *mukhamantapa*. One of them dated about 1275, announces the pillar's donation by one Hoysala official Pemmandai. The second pillar also of the same period states that is was granted by one official Allalar. The third pillar record (1275) states that it was donated by two officials Ariyavanigan Maran and Pattanasvami Periyadevan. An inscription on a stone to the south-east of the entrance of the temple dated 1328 A.D. is of Hoysala Ballala III announcing that one official Hoyadannayaka of Elahakkanad and another subordinate Mayilige Gauda and others granted for the Channakeshava of Jala, the two villages Jala Tarabanahalli and Anoodala. The second record on a stone to the north of entrance of the same temple dated 1382 speaks of several grants for Keshava by the Sunkada Adhikari Devarasa of Yelahankanad. The third record is also an addition to the above one. The last record dated 1412 announces several grants made to God Channakeshava of Vishnuvardhana Chaturvedimangala by one of Chaundeya Nayaka. Facing the temple is a tall *dhwajasthambha* measuring about 15 meters. According to a record from the same place (MAR, 1942) this *dwajasthambha* was installed by one official Baireya Nayaka son of the illustrious commander Sonniyanayaka in around 1409. Across several private buildings, at a distance is an Anjaneya temple built originally in Vijayanagara style and is just opposite to the Keshava temple. Other temples of the village are Ganesha, Ishwara, Basavanna, etc. On the main road is a well

fortified fine private building with a tall decorated doorway, said to have been built in the 19th century. The fort wall is intact. Inside it is a recent temple of Hanuman (19th century style) having attractive stucco work in Mysore style. In front of the temple is a big *pushkarni* having steps with no water now. These steps also have some rare relief figures like Kalinga Krishna, child birth and also a few erotic depictions. There are rows and rows of stone *mantapas* behind the Hanuman temple. This fortified place is in the possession of a private party. *Dodjala,* (3 km from Chikkajala) situated at a point to a little interior to the north-east of the highway, has temples dedicated to Veerabhadra (a century old), Basaveshwara, Ishwara, Anjaneya, Mutyalamma, etc. The place with the recent temples appear to be a new settlement. *Huttanahalli hills* (Bangalore North taluk) situated at a distance of 21 km from Bangalore, has been recently named as Vidyanagar, where there is a Youth Services camp site. Formerly the site housed a military camp. This rocky hill is also locally called 'Akkayyammanabetta' as there is a temple of Akkayyamma. There is a motorable road beside the Vidyanagar campus to the foot of the hill. From here, one has to reach the hill through an irregular route. Above the hillock are recent or renovated temples of Akkayyamma, Muneshwara, Bhulakshmi and Navagrahas, all situated in one group. All these temples are modern cement structures. The temple of Akkayyamma has an image of Bhuvaneshwari. Further up from this temple are small temples of Rameshwara, and Bhimeshwara. In front of the Bhimeshwara temple is a small rocky pond. The Bhimeshwara temple, though renovated is of antiquity. Behind this temple is a row of queer small boulders. The place over the hill also has a Smartha Shankaracharya Matha, the Swamiji of which is said to be from the Hampe Virupaksha Matha (said to have been founded by Vidyaranya). The Matha complex is in quiet surroundings with a garden around. Viewing from this tall hillock one can witness the nearby villages including Huttanahalli, Dodjala tank on the backside and Vidyanagar camp in the front. Drinking water for the visitors as well as for the Matha is being pumped to a reservoir from a borewell near the Dodjala tank. The village proper below the hill appears to be an old settlement with a cluster of small dwellings. The village proper has a ruined Tirumala Deva temple. A damaged inscription to the east of this temple is dated 1565 of Sadashiva Deva of Vijayanagar, perhaps recording certain grant made to God Tirumala Deva by one official Rama Raja (and ?) Tirumala Deva. The rest of the record is illegible. But it can be said that the same official might have caused the construction of this temple around the date specified. Dodjala was a pre-hostoric site and antiquities from here are in Bangalore Museum. *Bagalur* (p 5,313) (4 km from Huttanahally) is easily approachable from Bangalore *via* Kacharakanahalli (22 km from Bangalore). The place is mentioned as 'Bagaluru' in a record dated about 1687 from the same place. The place has an old big deserted building locally described as Maligappana Matha of the Vishwakarma community. The *jatra* was last held here about 60 years ago. Nearby this

on a stone is a record dated about 1687 of Tribhuvanamalla Rahutaraya announcing certain grants made by farmers of Elahakkanad to one official Antagavunda and others of 'Bagalura'. Nearby this in the *santemala* is a small shrine of Adilakshmi. In front of this are two unpublished inscription slabs fallen on the ground. Other temples of the place are Muneshwara, Durgadamma, Shiva, Anjaneya (old), Venugopala, etc. The Venugopala temple now being renovated appears to be a post-Vijayanagar structure when some old pillars fallen in the compound are considered. In front of the temple is a fallen *dwajasthamba* having a two-lined record stating that one official (name not clear), son of Manikoja caused its installation and the letters are in 19th century characters. The place also has recently built mosque.

Dodgubbi (Bangalore South tq; p 1,069) an interior village situated on a deviation road (8 km from Krishnarajapura) appears to have been a flourishing town under the Vijayanagara rulers. The place name has been referred as 'Gubbi' in a 19th century record from the same place. At the entrance of the village is a fine Vijayanagara temple locally called Someshwara. It has been built at an elevated place with a flight of steps leading to it. There is no inner *prakara*. The *navaranga* has square Vijayanagara pillars with fine relief figures of Shaiva episodes. There are also images of Surya and Durga standing over the head of Mahisha (with Ganga features) placed in the *navaranga*. There are two *ardhamantapas* leading to the *garbhagriha*. The exterior of the temple especially the *garbhagriha* and *ardhamantapa* have attractive relief sculptures found in decorative niches. The pilasters and *kumbhapanjaras* are very impressive. There are many secular figures like dancing girls, erotic figures, animals like elephants in different poses, *varaha*, deer, etc. Across the road is a tall *dwajasthambha* installed over a square platform. Around the lower portion of this pillar is engraved an inscription dated around 1426 A.D. of Pratapa Deva Raya (II) announcing the installation of the *dwajasthambha* by one local official Piri Setti. Other temples of the place are Madduramma, Gopalaswamy, Anjaneya, etc. The *jatra* of Madduramma will be held for a span of twenty days during the Ugadi festival. *Bilishivale* situated on the way to Dodgubbi is noted for some stray temple remains amidst fields in the outskirts of the village. A few tall Shivalinga's (three) are found here and one of them is broken. Nearby this, a big *panipeetha* is also found, and it suggests that there was a temple once (The place name could have been 'Shivalaya'). At a little distance from here is a group of hero-stones, a dozen in number, lying all over the area. One of them is having a fine war scene. The village proper has temples like Venugopala, Huskuramma, etc. Near the village, at a distance of one km on a deviation road from Dodgubbi road is an Anjaneya temple locally called Kattangiri Veeranjaneya located amidst quiet settings. The temple is surrounded by a grove of big trees making it a fine picnic spot. The image of Anjaneya is about 1.5 metres tall. The village proper has a new Shiva temple. *Jyothipura* (Bangalore South tq; p. 811) situated on a deviation road

(3 km from the Devanahalli-Hosakote road), 8 km from Krishnarajapur is also approachable from Bilishivale. The place has an old Someshwara temple amidst fields outside the village. It was perhaps built originally by the Gangas and later expanded by the Vijayanagara rulers. The temple is a deserted structure and is in a very bad shape. The *garbhagriha* is squarish and has some short pilasters having Ganga features. There is a short brick *shikhara*, also renovated around 16th century. Inside the *navaranga* are placed images of Durga (Ganga), one more Durga (post-Vijayanagara), Surya (post-Vijayanagara) and a relief figure of Bhairava also in later style. The exterior of the temple *navaranga* wall has a long Kannada inscription dated around 1506 of Saluva Narasimha of Vijayanagara. It announces several grants made to God Somesvara and the receiver is Somayyagar. The record also states that 12 villages in Tirusivamundurasthala were to donate their crops to the temple. One more record found in a field to the east of the village mentions some repairs undertaken to the Jyothipura tank by one official called Konda Reddy. The record is in 18th century characters. There is also a fragmentary inscription found in the fields, recording some grant to the same Someshwara temple.

Hesaraghatta (Bangalore South tq; P. 5,893) located on the bank of the Arkavati (23 km. from Bangalore) is an attractive picnic spot having a BWSSB guest house. The place is mentioned as Hesarughatta under Kakolu *sthala* otherwise called Shivanasamudra *agrahara* in a record dated 1532 from the same place. It was the headquarters of a *seeme*. The traditional name of the place is said to be Vyasa Ghatta. The Lakshmi Narasimha temple here was perhaps built in Vijayanagara times. The main deity is about one metre tall, seated on a high pedestal. It is said that the deity was worshipped by Sage Durvasa. There are some attractive relief sculptures on the Vijayanagar style *navaranga* pillars like *hamsa*, *nagabandha*, *dashavatara*, woman churning, etc. The *dwarapalakas* at the entrance of the *navaranga* are impressive figures. The *jatra* here is held on Phalguna Poornima. The Chandramoulishwara temple was built around 1532 A.D. according to a Kannada record found on the back compound of the same temple. The record states that in Hesarughatta otherwise called Shivanasamudra Agrahara of the Kakolusthala belonged to the Chelur Chavadi. One official (name lost) under Achuta Raya had this temple built. The record further states that he brought a Kashilinga from Varanasi and set up the God Chandramoulishvara along with two other deities of Nandikeshvara and Vighneshvara. The temple has been fully renovated in 1976. Near to this is an Anjaneya temple with Vijayanagara style pillars. Hesaraghatta has a big tank created by raising a bund across the Arkavati perhaps in 1532. The drinking water to the Bangalore City was being supplied from this tank initially by expanding the reservoir. There are small shrines of Kalika, Dandikamba, Danavina Maramma, and also a mosque. The place is noted for an Indo-Danish cattle farm of national repute. In the outskirts of the village is the

National Horticultural Institute having a beautiful garden in its campus. Aigandapura is very close to this place. Protima Bedi's dance school (Nrityagrama) is also nearer to this place.

Kacharakanahalli (Bangalore South tq.), now a part of Bangalore Urban Agglomeration area (9 km. from Bangalore) appears to be an old *agrahara* then called Ramachaturvedi Mangalam under the Hoysalas. The place name might have come from a tree *kasaraka* also called *ittemara* in Kannada (*Strychnos nux-vomica Lin*). The place is noted for an old Someshwara temple on the bank of the local tank facing east. A Hoysala record on the foundation cornice of the same temple is dated around 1237 of Narasimha II, speaking of the construction of the *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* of God Sivanisvaram Udayar by one Hoysala official, Periya Treloka Settiyan under Illaipakkanadu. The record also mentions several grants made to the deity. Another fragmentary record also found at the same place is dated around 1273 and announces certain grants made to some deity at Ramachaturvedi Mangalam (perhaps the same place). The temple has been completely renovated recently and is enclosed by a tall compound. The outer walls of the *garbhagriha* of the temple bear some Hoysala pilasters. The *navaranga* has Vijayanagara pillars. In the front open yard is a broken (unpublished) inscription slab having Ganga letters. Other temples of the place are Channakeshava, Makkuntamma, Yallamma, Venugopala, etc. The Channakeshava temple appears to be a structure in Mysore styles. The main deity flanked by Sridevi and Bhudevi is having Mysore features. The place has a tank, now breached. The neighbouring *Lingarajapura* has a Rama Mandira, Shankara Matha, Gopalakrishnaswamy temple etc. (all modern constructions). On the way to Bagalur beside the road near *Kannur* is a disturbed dolmen on an open ground. Surrounding areas have many such Megalithic circles, also disturbed.

Kadugodi (Bangalore South tq) now a part of the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration area was a celebrated *agrahara* during the Chola times then known as Kadamangalam. The village is very near the Whitefield railway station. In a later record (from neighbouring Pattandur village) dated 1342 A.D. by Hoysala Ballala III, the place is mentioned as Kadugodi Sthala in the Toravala Vitti of the southern part of Sannainad. The placename is interpreted as *kadu + gudi* (temple in forest). However in the light of the Hoysala record this view loses ground. *Kodi* stands for a weir. The place is noted for an ancient temple outside the village locally called Kashi Vishveshwara built in Chola style. Several Chola inscriptions found on the foundation cornice of this temple repeatedly mention the deity as Rajadiraja Bangishwaram or Vangishwaram Udaiyar. This is a short but spacious structure with a squarish *garbhagriha* having short Chola pilasters in its walls. There is a small Linga (installed later) described as brought from Varanasi. But, the original Shiva Linga called Bhangishwaram Udaiyar is now missing. The *shikhara* over the

garbhagriha has totally fallen now. The *navaranga* has cylindrical pillars with circular cushions over the round shafts. Inside the *navaranga* is placed a Saptamatrika panel with small but beautiful images of Shanmukha, Surya Narayana and one modern image of Vishalakshi. There is a small open *mukhamantapa* in front of the *garbhagriha*. This temple on the left bank of the Hosakote tank canal is facing east. There are impressive independant relief sculptures of Nataraja, Uma Maheshwara, etc. on the outer wall of the temple. There are two panels depicting Ramayana scenes, loosely placed. There is a series of Tamil inscriptions over the cornice of the foundation and also the north-exterior of the *garbhagriha*. The one record dated 1150 speaking of a grant made by the Bangiya family of Kadamangalam to God Rajadiraja Bangishwaram Udaiyar of Pattandur in Sannainadu under Vikkirama Chola Mandala. The second record also on the foundation cornice of the same temple is dated 1151 and mentions some devotees including Sembabattar son of Nagabattar and others and refers to certain grants made to the same god. The third record at the same place also dated about 1150 announces certain grants made by Kulottunga Chola to one priest, for the worship of the same God. The last record (now found in the Bangalore Museum) from the same place is dated 1289 by Ballala III and it announces some tax exemptions made to the same temple and the record mentions a place Irumbiliur (Ibbalur) or Vira Ballala Chaturvedimangalam. There is an outer *prakara*, where small shrines dedicated to Saptamatrikas are found. Most of them are now empty. Near the Dobighat area is one more Tamil record dated 1043 by Rajendra Chola announcing the construction of the Pattandur tank with three sluices by one Rajaraja Velan Gavunda of Sannainad. Other temples of the place are Anjaneya, Ishwara, Maramma, Patalamma, etc. The Anjaneya temple recently renovated was originally built in 1407 by one official Malli Setti according to a record found on the basement of the Garudasthambha. The profile image of Anjaneya is about one metre tall. In another cell are enshrined images of Rama, Lakshmana and Sita. The Ishwara or Prasanna Nanjundeshwara temple has a new *gopura* caused to be built by Satya Sai Baba. The place has a recently built mosque. There is also the St. Joseph's (Catholic) church. *Sri Satya Sai Ashrama* also called Brindavana is situated in the outskirts of the Kadugodi village on the main road. It has a huge complex provided with a big prayer halls and facilities for spiritual pursuits. The Ashrama complex is visited by Satya Sai Baba who generally stays at Puttaparthi (Andhra Pradesh). In the Ashrama complex is a beautiful college building where degree classes are held and the institution is affiliated to Sri Satya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Puttaparthi (Prashanthinilayam, A.P.). Devotees from all continents visit the place.

Kenchenahalli (Bangalore South tq; p 1,633), a place under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration Area (11 km from Bangalore city) is noted of late for the famous Kailas Ashrama situated on a left deviation (two km from the Bangalore-Mysore Highway). The Ashrama was founded in the outskirts of the Kenchenahalli village

with the efforts of the present Swamiji around 1960. It is said that the Swamji hailing from Trichi (Tamil Nadu) extended the Matha's activities by acquiring a vast area (13 acres) at the present venue. Now, besides the Matha buildings, there is a very huge recently built Rajarajeshwari temple in Dravidian style by engaging sculptors from Tamil Nadu. The place is called Sri Rajarajeshwarinagara. As one enters the Ashrama complex a striking well painted *rayagopuram* is seen from a considerable distance. Inside the Matha compound, there are two shrines, one to the left, of Muniswara and the other to the right, of Vighneshwara. The image of Munishwara is said to have been founded earlier beneath a huge tree at the place where the dining hall and kitchen of the Matha exist. To further right of the Vinayaka temple is the building housing the library and guest rooms. To the left of the Muniswara temple is situated the *'Kattalai Mandapam'* which houses several *vahanas* of the presiding deities. Outside the Matha complex to the south is a spacious Sabha Mandapam used for religious congregations. This building is having a big hall measuring 150' by 120' and is beautifully painted with impressive colours. The Rajarajeshwari temple is having a spacious *mukhamantapa* with massive Dravidian pillars, which have fine relief sculptures. The *navaranga* is also spacious with *sandhara pradakshina patha*. The main image of Rajarajeshwary (Parvati), in a seated posture with right leg folded and having four hands is very beautifully executed. Annually, Navaratri, Sri Ramanavami (Swamiji's Jayanti) and Makara Sankranti festivals are held with great enthusiasm. It is interesting to note that the Matha being in line with the Ramakrishna Ashrama is highly secular in approach and practice. The Matha also runs a Veda Pathashala and a residential High School.

Kengeri (Bangalore South tq; p 12,950) a hobli headquarters (16 km from Bangalore) is situated on the Bangalore-Mysore Highway. It was till 1873, the headquarters of a taluk. Buchanan who visited the place on 12th May (1800) calls it as 'Kingara' and 'Tingara' "which seems to have formerly been much more flourishing than it is at present". Tipu is reported to have destroyed the place according to him, "to prevent it from being used by Lord Cornwallis". It was earlier for a short time the seat of the raw silk trade. In 1866, Signor de Vecchj, an Italian, noticing the then depressed condition of the silk industry made efforts with the help of the Government for its revival. He also made some scientific study of silk-worm rearing and causes for their degeneracy, etc. In order to remedy these defects, silk worm eggs were imported for the first time from Japan and were distributed among the people of the trade. This brought about revolutionary changes. Finally, a steam factory for silk-filature was established at Kengeri with eight basins. Mostly female orphans from a private Bangalore convent were engaged in the work.

The place has some recently built modern temples like Sri Rama, Someshwara, Anjaneya, Yellamma, Ganapati, etc. There was also a fort, but now nothing remains. The Anjaneya temple in the fort area is of great antiquity. Inside the *garbhagriha* two inscription slabs carpeted into the floor, one behind and another

in front of the main deity, are of Hoysala Narasimha. They announce some grants by the king to one Hoysala official Vechiyana for his military success. The record also mentions another official Chikana of Hosalanad. There is a Bande Matha of the Veerashaivas said to be about 800 years old. It is said that the Matha was founded by one Saint Channaveeraswamy who is believed to have been a contemporary of Bijjala. One inscription on the inside wall of the Ekabilva *gavi* of this Matha is dated 1851 announcing certain grants made by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III to Saint Vrishabhendraswami of the Bande Matha. This Matha is also locally called Yekadala Bilva Matha. The place also has one Kabir Matha. There is also the famous Savan Durbar Ashram of Radhaswamy Satsang which has large number of followers. There is a *samadhi* in the outskirts of the town of a well-known Saint Madikeswami who is said to have lived in Bangalore for several decades. The place also has a film studio called Abhiman Studio, being founded by noted cine artiste T.N. Balakrishna. There is a mosque enclosed by a tiny garden. In recent years, several industries have been set up in and around Kengeri which has a separate municipality. There is a well planned Sattellite Town having a considerable population. The new campus of the Bangalore University 'Jnana Bharathi' is not far off from this place. *The Karadi Betta* near Kengeri has an Anjaneya temple. It is said that the image was found under a tree and the temple was built about 500 years ago. According to a record here, the temple was rebuilt in 1845 and also mentions the cyclic year Dundubhi corresponding to 1892 A.D. *Kethohalli* (Bangalore South tq) is the site of the famous Ramohalli *Dodda Alada Mara* or banyan tree. This village is at a distance of 8 km from the Bangalore-Mysore Highway (from Kumbalagodu) and is 25 km from Bangalore. This 400 year-old tree covers an area occupying over three acres providing wide-spread shade with its dangling outgrowths striking roots at more than a dozen points and the tree further spreading itself. At the centre of the tree is a Muneshwara shrine, recently raised with RCC work. A *jatra* is held here during Chaitra Poornima which attracts large number of people. This fine picnic spot is visited by hundreds daily and is provided with bus facility from Bangalore and a KSTDC canteen surrounded by a fine park. On the way to the spot, there is a large tank in the village (where boating facilities can be provided) and a Veerabhadra temple of considerable antiquity.

Krishnarajapura (Bangalore South tq; p 7,993) situated on the Old Madras road (14 km from Bangalore) is a hobli headquarters. The place appears to be very old as the Ganga record (from Krishnarajapuram) of Sripurusha perhaps mentions the place as 'Hosauru'. The village was called Krishnarajapura around 1816 after Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. Locally, it is said, the place was ruled by the Chandragiri Paleyagars (?). On the outskirts of the village on the tank-bund (called Yangayyanakere) in front of the Ishwara temple is a hero-stone having Ganga inscription. It is dated around 750 and is of Ganga Sripurusha announcing the death of a hero in a fierce battle at a place called 'Hosauru' (perhaps the old name of the same place) and the hero being Mareya. The record ends by saying that he pierced and fell. The hero-stone is very well executed showing the hero cutting the head of a

jumping horse (standing on hind legs) and below is shown the corpse of the said hero. There is also an image of Lakshmi nearby. The Ishwara or Mahabaleshwara temple is a big modern structure, of the post-Vijayanagara style. Beside this temple is a Sri Rama temple where a post-Vijayanagara imgae of Srinivasa is also found. The main deity of Sri Rama accompanied by Seeta and Lakshmana is of fine workmanship. There is also an image of Lakshmi Narayana. The town proper (fort area) has a Venkataramana temple (also called Kodanda Rama in Muzrai records). Other temples of the place are Katte Vinayaka (Main road), Kannikaparameshwari, Basaveshwara, Anjaneya, Kote Anjaneya, Kashi Vishwanatha, Kollapuradamma, etc. There is a Chennammana Matha of the Kumbara community and a recently founded Vemana Asharama. There are two mosques in the town. Of the public buildings, the Gopalarayana Chatra (where the Ganga inscription was earlier found) located in the village proper behind modern buildings is a notable one. Nearby this place is the Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) with a big township called, Doorvaninagar. *Hudi* (3km from Krishnarajapuram) appears to be a place of importance under the Hoysalas. In the outskirts of the village amidst fields are found some stray remains of a temple and two inscriptions, one dated 1332 of Ballala III which announces that Belaga Bemeya Nayaka and other officials made grants to one Mukutisetti of Chika Hudi to establish a fair and gave him the office of 'Pattanaswamy' at Chika Hudi. Another record also found in a private field is dated around 1332, also of the same king announcing several land grants to one official Belaganchi Mayi Nayaka's son Machigavunda.

Makali (Bangalore North tq; p 484) located on the right bank of (13 km from Bangalore) the Arkavati is a place in enchanting surroundings. The place name might have originated from a medicinal herb *magali* or *makali* (*Coleus barbatus*. Benth). On the main road (Tumkur Road) amidst modern buildings was an old choultry meant for tourists to halt. Hence, this area is called Tore Chatra ('choultry near stream'). The place has a Bhimeshwara Temple. It is an old structure with doorway and lintel of granite with rough scroll work and is situated on the bank of the Arkavati. The Linga is said to have been installed by the Pandava prince Bhima. Facing the temple near the river bed is a rock with a depression described as of Bhima's left footprint. It is worshipped on certain occasions by pilgrims. Nearby this are some loose antiquities of which a Mahishamardini image is of Ganga features. The temple of Bhimeshwara has three cells in a row with the central cell being enshrined with Shivalinga, Ganapati in the one at the right and Ammanavaru in the left. There are four Central Vijayanagara style pillars having beautiful relief sculptures. Facing this temple to the north-east is a small rock shelter with an entrance built of brick and cement. In it are enshrined three stucco images resembling masks, identified as Kariya, Biliya and Kencha. This shrine is called Bhutappanagudi. Behind this rock is an Anjaneya image. The *jatra* is held during Makara Sankranti when a big cattle fair is also held and people from neighbouring villages participate. The premises of the temple and the river provide a good picnic spot. The main road (Tumkur Road) is a busy spot, and has some private factories.

Mugalur (Anekal tq; p 958) on the bank of the South Pennar (Pinakini), ab six km from Sarjapur appears to be a place of considerable antiquity. In t outskirts of the village, right on the river bank at an elevated place is the temple Byatarayaswamy. It is a huge structure having a squarish *garbhagriha* with renovated Dravida *shikhara* over it. The *navaranga* is very spacious, havi Vijayanagara type pillars engrayed with attractive relief sculptures. Inside t *garbhagriha* is an image of Venkataramana though locally called Byatarayaswam The deity is flanked by his consorts Sridevi and Bhudevi. Outside the garbhagrih are fine sculptures of Narasimha, Paravasudeva etc. Near Byataraya Swamy templ on the other side of the main road are a group of hero-stones which are installe near a temple of Beeredevaru. In front of the Byatarayana Swamy temple, below banyan tree is a stone platform. The (broken) slabs built into this are pieces of a hero-stone having Kannada (unpublished) inscriptions in 11th century characters It is locally said that these inscriptions were originally found near the Chennakeshava (now not extant) temple near the present Veerabhadra temple. Near the Veerabhadra temple is a broken pillar record with 19th century letters "Vikriti Samvatsara" perhaps referring to the installation of the pillar. Though this temple is renovated five years ago, the original structure had Vijayanagara features. *Chikka Tirupati*, (Kolar dt.) the popular pilgrimage centre, is also approachable from here by crossing the South Pennar and travelling for a distance of five km.

Muthanallur (Anekal tq. p 1,678) situated at a distance of eight km from Sarjapur is described by local enthusiasts as *muttu + nallu + uru* or the town of pearl-like paddy. Incidentally, the place is noted from olden days for its huge tank (biggest in the tq.) extending over an area of 1,000 acres. The place has temples dedicated to Venkataramana, Dandina Maramma, Veerabhadra (on the tank bund), Anjaneya, Dharmaraya (under construction), Ganapati, etc. The Venkataramana temple is a 19th century structure now fully renovated. It is said that the image of Venkataramana was found in the tank and since then the tank also came to be called 'Devarakere'. In 1931, the present *mukhamantapa* is said to have been renovated. There is a cell to the right of the temple where some beautiful *vahanas* and the processional deities are stored. Of them the *Garuda vahana* and *Kilukudure vahana* are of fine workmanship. The latter is said to have been donated by one Muslim Subedar Jahangir Khan, who was ruling Sarjapur around the 19th century. There is also a big brass *prabhavali* having date (1866). The *karaga* festival is held here in the month of Chaitra. The car festival of God Venkataramana is also held during Kamana Hunnime (Phalgun Poornima). Nearby is the Dandina Maramma temple. On the bank of the tank is a Veerabhadra temple. It has two Shiva Lingas (old) said to have been also found in the local tank. Inside the temple on the floor is an illegible inscription which announces some grants made by an official named Singa Nayakaru under Sadashivaraya of Vijayanagara. The place also has a Chandramouleeshwara Matha of the Veerashaivas.

Narayanaghatta (Anekal tq. p 550) is amidst fine natural settings (three km from Muthanallur). The place is regarded as the first of the three Narayana-kshetras like Narayanaghatta (Adighatta), Bannerughatta (Madhyamaghatta) and Chunchanaghatta (Antyaghatta). The last mentioned is in the Bangalore South tq. The Narayana temple here has a main gateway with a *nagarkhane* leading to a spacious inner *prakara*. The main *garbhagriha* and *ardhamantapa* have Chola-Hoysala features with short pilasters of that period, projecting from the walls. The main deity of Narayana also called Varadaraja is four handed having attributes of *shankha, chakra, varada* and *abhaya*. It is believed that it was installed by sage Agasthya. The *navaranga* has fine sculptures of Venugopala and Vighneshwara. There are also images of Bhashyakaras, Alwars and Ramanujacharya placed over a platform in the *ardhamantapa*. The pillars of the *navaranga* and *mukhamantapa* have Vijayanagara features. There is a fine renovated Dravida *shikhara* in mortar. Behind this temple, outside the inner *prakara* is a stone *kalyani*. Near this in a private field are two slabs with Kannada inscription in Vijayanagar letters. Nearby this temple is a completely renovated Nanjundeshwara temple (considerably old). The Chandikeshwara temple in the precints of this temple is having post-Vijayanagara features. The place also has a modern Chowdeshwari temple.

Sarjapura (Anekal tq; p 5,689) a town and Hobli hq. is located at a distance of 28 km from Bangalore. It was the taluk headquarters till 1873 when the taluk centre was transferred to Anekal. The place has been referred as Bilagondanahalli in a record dated 1650 from Valagere Kallahalli (same hobli) and was perhaps, subsequently changed as 'Sarjapur' while granting of the Mughal Jahagir. Bilagonda was incidentally a name of an official under Vijayanagara. This was, with 18 other villages, formerly a *jahagir* held from the Mughuls by one official Hafiz Mohammed on the condition of maintaining a military force for the service of the emperor. Some interesting *sanads* revealing the details of this were brought to light by B.L. Rice. They are: 1) Grant in Persian by Dilavar Khan, Subedar of Sira, 2) Grant in Marathi by Madhava Rao, the Peshwa, etc. According to Hayavadana Rao, all these grants were officially cancelled by Puranaiah and since then, there is no *jahagir*. In the heart of the village is a Kodandarama temple and beside this is an Anjaneya shrine. It is said that these temples were renovated by using the stray remains of a destroyed Channakeshava temple complex in the fort (outside the village). Many pillar peices having Ganga features have been used in the construction. There are many Vijayanagara pillars having fine relief sculptures like Veerabhadra, Ganapati, etc. Even the Kodandarama temple has been renovated with the temple remains brought from the fort area. The *navaranga* pillars have beautiful relief sculptures like scenes from *Ramayana* and of Kalingamardhana, Gopalakrishna, Lakshminarasimha etc. perhaps, originally of the Chennakeshava temple in the fort. Near the Kodandarama temple is the Mahabaleshwara temple built in post- Vijayanagara style. There is a Shivalinga inside the *garbhagriha*, being installed over a circular *panipeetha*. There are also separate shrines of Ganapati and Parvatidevi. Near this temple is an ordinary structure called as Shambhappanagudi.

Facing this temple are two Dwarapalakas (of some other temple) and one of it is having a Veerabhadra sculpture and the other one is having a Nandi above the main figures. The latter having Nandi is a sculpture of a hero killing himself with a sword can be described as an *atmabali* stone. There is also a depiction of a big tree behind and over its branches are monkeys, love birds and other interesting natural scenes. The pillars of the temple facing this have Vijayanagara features with relief sculptures of Ganapati, Shaiva episodes, etc. Beside, this is a small shrine of Bisilu Maramma. The priest of the Shambhappa temple is of the Adi Karnataka community. It is locally said that one saint Shambhappa (hailing from Mysore district) stayed in this place and founded this Matha about 150 years ago. (One branch of this Matha is situated near the Basappa circle in Bangalore). The predecessors of Shambhulinga were Jogilinga and Jadelinga. The Matha traditionally traces its origin to the Moola Samsthana Matha at Alur in Chamarajanagara tq. Near the Shambhappana Matha is one Yallamma shrine. Facing this is an *Ashwattha* tree below which is a damaged Bhairava sculpture having Vijayanagara features and also a recent image of Veerabhadra in between several Naga stones. The temple is a modern structure, but described as 200 years old. At the entrance of the temple are two elephant balustrades. Facing this is a *sidi kamba* and below it is a damaged image having four hands (unidentified).

Other temples of the town are Madduramma, Maramma, etc. The temple of Maramma also have some old pillars, said to have been brought from the precincts of the fort. Facing this temple is one hero-stone having a figure of a couple. There is also a Kambada Basavanna and one more hero- stone depicting a hero killing the enemy seated on a horse. Near the Bisilu Maramma in the precincts of the Maramma temple are six to seven stray sculptures. Nearby this are two more hero-stones over a platform. One more hero-stone is found near a private Kalyana Mantapa. In the outskirts of the town is a *dargah* ascribed to one Baba Ganj Shaheed described as having lived about 300 years ago. The *urus* is held here annually, and a Qawali programme is also arranged. Nearby, over a rock, are two foot prints clearly engraved. There is also a Kannada inscription on this rock. There was also a tank near this called Patalamma tank (now not seen). The old fort had a Channakeshava temple built around 1526 by Tamme Gauda of Sugatur under Vijayanagara King Krishnadevaraya. It does not exist now. According to Hayavadana Rao, Channakeshava temple had fine relief sculptures like illustrations of the stories of Narasimha, Krishna and other incarnations of Vishnu all around the outer walls of the *garbhagriha* and *ardhamantapa*. He further says that the local Jahagirdar is said to have erected a structure here for enshrining a hair of Prophet Mohammed's beard (*asare sharif*). All these things are not seen now. Though the remains of the fort are not seen, the moats can be identified. There is an old mosque called Jamia mosque. There are two more mosques, one in the village proper (renovated in 1935) and another new mosque in the fort, under construction. The place has two tanks. The big tank bund has one old Someshwara temple. Stray pillar pieces found in the area are cylindrical (Ganga). Outside the

temples is also found one old Shivalinga with a tall *peetha*. Nearby is one modern Venkataramanaswamy temple. On the Bagalur road is the Veeragararagudi consisting of innumerable hero-stones and there is also a small shrine of Muneshwara. Some of the hero-stones here date back to the Vijayanagara times. The place has one more *dargah* ascribed to Hafiz Mohammed Khan, perhaps the Mughal officer in charge of the Sarjapur Jahagir. One record found near a house announcing some grants made for the maintenance of the *khabarasthan* ascribed to Peer Hafeez Mohammed Khan around 16th- 17th century. *Bidiraguppe* (Anekal tq; p 2,517) an interior place (6 km from Sarjapur) is situated on a deviation road from Sarjapur-Anekal Road. This place has temples dedicated to Ishwara, Kote Lakshmi Narayana (of Palegar times), Anjaneya (over a small hillock), Maramma, Nanjundeshwara, one more Anjaneya, etc. In front of the Anjaneya temple are a few Saptamatrika panels having Vijayanagara features. Nearby this is one more hero-stone. *Kathariguppe* (Anekal tq; p. 544) is an interior village situated at a distance of six km from the Sarjapur on a deviation road from the Sarjapur- Bangalore road. The place has one Venugopala temple renovated recently and having pillars in 19th century characters. Near the village Chavadi are two Tamil inscriptions, one dated 1380 announcing some grants made by one *senabova* named Madi-Siyar Kambayar ruling under Erumaramadu making a grant to one official Naganna. The second record dated 1376 of Bukka II also registers some grants made by one official Deppanna and the record also mentions one Sadashiva Battar and others. Other temples of the place are Maheshwaramma, Bisilu Maramma (without enclosure), etc.

Singapura (Bangalore North tq; p. 1,963) presently a part of the HMT Township (four km from Mattikere) appears to be a celebrated *agrahara* under the Vijayanagara rulers. The place name is referred as Singapura in a record dated 1530 of Achutaraya from Harohalli (Yelahanka hobli). The Varadaraja temple in the heart of the village is a big structure perhaps built originally during the Vijayanagara period. There is a squarish *garbhagriha* with a standing image of Varadaraja (four handed). But a record dated 1530 from Harohalli (Yelahanka hobli) of Achutaraya announces the grant of the village Harohalli by the children of one official Basavappa Nayaka to God Tiruvengalanatha (Srinivasa) of Singapura. But the current name is Varadaraja. There is a rectangular *ardhamantapa* having no images. The central (four) pillars of the *navaranga* have fine relief sculptures in Vijayanagara style. There are depiction of *balaleelas* of Lord Krishna, Dashavataras of Vishnu, Narasimha killing Hiranyakashipu, etc. There is an open *mukhamantapa* in the front facing the east. Facing the temple is a tall *dwajasthambha* (12 metres) having a platform at the base. It is said that behind the temple (about half a furlong) amidst field is an unpublished inscription engraved on a slab. At the entrance of the village over an elevated place is the Bhimeshwara temple totally renovated.

Somanahalli (Bangalore South tq; p 2,337) situated on the Bangalore-Kanakapura Main Road (27 km from Bangalore) has a striking structure of a

Roman Catholic church called St. Francis Xavier Church. Though the building is a modern one, the place is said to have had Christian settlement as early as in 1816, according to an old register in the possession of the Parish priest. The modern church is an impressive building. Its window shutters have coloured glasses with floral designs on them. The place has temples dedicated to Anjaneya, Maramma, Mahadeshwara, Basava, etc. Near the Anjaneya temple are two hero-stones. Near the place is a stream locally called the Suvarnavati. The place, it is said, once had a fort and at the entrance of the village is one hero-stone, about 6 ft. tall and there is one more broken hero-stone near it. Across the main road is the coconut garden and a Polytechnic of the Acharya Pathashala Trust. In the same premises is a modern temple of Ananthapadmanabhaswamy. In the outskirts of the village is the National Thermal Power Corporation's Receiving Station (step-down plant) connecting Ramagundam. *Thalaghattapura* (Bangalore South tq; p. 1,409) located on a deviation road (6 km from Somanahalli) from the Bangalore- Kanakapura Road is mentioned as 'Talegattur Shivapura' in a record dated 1262. This was perhaps a popular *agrahara* during the Chola-Hoysala period. There are two Tamil inscriptions found amidst fields. The one dated 1262 of one Hoysala official Rajaraja Kakadamaraya Chokkanayya mentioning the grant of Talegattur Shivapura to another official named Muttina Kamayya. The second record, also of the same date and of the same official is a continuation of the same place as 'Talaigattur Shivapuram'. At present, the place has some recently built shrines and the Ishwara temple is described locally as of Chola times.

Sondekoppa (Bangalore North tq; p 2,898) or 'Sontekoppa' of the inscriptions appears (10 km from Nelamangala) to be an *agrahara* under the Hoysalas. In the outskirts of the village is an old Ishwara temple in the fort area. This temple built originally in the Hoysala style is having a squarish *garbhagriha* enshrining a tall Banalinga placed over a high *panipeetha*. There is a small cell beside it having an image of Parvati. The Hoysala pilasters projecting from the *garbhagriha* walls are evidently seen. The *navaranga* and *mukhamantapa* have been renovated in Vijayanagara style. The east entrance of the temple is closed and the new entrance to the South has the *mukhamantapa*, addition made later by the Vijayanagara rulers. The *dwajasthambha* of the temple is in front of the closed east entrance. The pillars of the *mukhamantapa* have fine relief sculptures depicting many social themes like dancing girls, duelling and other figures like Matsyendra, Shanmukha, etc. Facing this temple across the road is a big tank.

The striking monument of the place is however the Channakeshava temple in the village proper. The main deity enshrined in the *garbhagriha* is said to have been installed with personal efforts of one Ganesh Rao of the same place. The *navaranga* has old Vijayanagara pillars and stones brought from elsewhere and used in the construction of this temple. There is a crudely built cement *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha*. Facing the temple is a big square stone *kalyani* with fine steps leading to the water source. To the west of the *kalyani* is an old Ganapati temple (older

than the former) built in post-Vijayanagara style. It has a *Sandhara pradakshinapatha.* It has an attractive old *shikhara.* The annual celebrations called *varshikotsava* of Channakeshava is held during the month of Ashadha. In Phalguna, however, special *utsavas* are held popularly called 'Keshava Navaratri'. During the same time, the *teppotsava* and *vasantotsava* are also held. The processional deities housed in the temple are said to have been unearthed at the place in the village where the temple remains were originally found. There is a big Kalyana Mantapa attached to this temple with a big *sabhabhavana* built recently. The temple and its buildings are managed by a private trust. The village also has one considerably old Chandramoulishwara temple now totally renovated. The place has a big mosque ascribed to 18th century. One copper plate belonging to this mosque is dated 1763 of Krishnaraja Wodeyar II. It announces a grant to Imam Ahmed Saidu of two villages Dabanayakanahalli and Mattanakaruchi under the Nelavangalasthala for the mosque built by the latter at Sontekoppa. The mosque has attractive tall minars and a central hemispherical dome. Noted historian Dr. Sondekoppa Srikantha Shastri hailed from this place.

Vanakanahalli (Anekal tq. p: 1,250) a border village situated at a distance of five km to the south of Anekal appears to be an ancient place. The place was an *agrahara* under the Later Cholas and one record dated about 1200 refers the place as 'Vanakkarapattanam' or 'Vanattarapattanuru'. Two Tamil records of the place, one in the north entrance of the village is dated around 1200 (fragmentary) and it announces some charity made by the merchants of this 'Traders town' to one saint Periyadeva Mudaliyar for the maintenance of the Matha (name lost). The second record found near the South entrance of the village is dated around 1341 (of Ballala III) speaking of a grant made by one Hoysala official Angulakkon ruling this place under Sogudiya Nayakkar (officer) to one individual Nalla Vinayaka Pillaiyar at Vanattarapattanam. In one of these records, at the end, there are some symbols representing animal *motifs.* The place has an old dilapidated temple built in Later Chola style. Other temples of the place are Basaveshwara, Karagadamma, Kashi Vishveshwara, Sappalamma, Rishishwara etc. The Dabbaguli Basaveshwara temple is built in post-Vijayanagara style. The *jatra* of this temple is held on the second day after Ugadi when Karaga festival also takes place. Some 15 to 16 palanquins of gods and goddesses are carried in a big procession. One interesting feature of this *utsava* is that a stucco statue of Mahatma Gandhi will also be placed in one of the palanquins and taken in the procession. Various rituals like fire-walking and such other acts are specially observed during the *jatra.* Nearby this village is a deserted place called *Kalanayakanahalli.* There is a Jadelingeshwara temple, considerably old. To the south of the village a few megalithic circles were found recently and now are disturbed. *Gummalapura* (Tamil Nadu) approachable from this place (four km from Vanakanahalli) is an ancient place and a noted Veerashaiva centre.

Varthur (Bangalore South tq; p 5,431), a hobli centre (19 kms from Bangalore), was perhaps a celebrated *agrahara* founded by Ganga Ereyapparasa.

There is a big tank at the entrance of the village perhaps of the Ganga times. One Ganga record found on the tank-bund near the northern sluice says that Bana Anniga who was subordinate of Ganga Ereyappa and Nolamba Shivamara of Morasunadu made a *devabhoga* grant. The record mentions Yereyappa Mangala, perhaps Vartur itself. The place has temples dedicated to Channarayaswamy (1973 construction), Kashi Vishveshwara, Someshwara, Chowdeshwari (renovated recently), Dharmaraya (dismantled) etc. The Someshwara temple near the Rajachavadi in the outskirts of the village is a small shrine in 19th century style. Near this temple is a *pushkarani* now in a very bad shape. The Kashi Vishveshwara temple in the heart of the village is in post-Vijayanagara style. The Shivalinga in the *garbhagriha* is said to have been brought from Varanasi. A major *jatra* is held for ten days in honour of Chennarayaswamy beginning from Ratha Saptami. The place is said to have had a fort but now nothing remains. There is also a recently built mosque. *Gunjur* (Bangalore South tq; p 3,177) or 'Kunijyur' of inscriptions was a celebrated *agrahara* during the Hoysala times. It is located on the Hosakote-Anekal road (3 km from Varthur). In the outskirts of the village is an old Someshwara temple now in a dilapidated condition. The temple is perhaps a Chola or Hoysala construction as the Tamil record over the foundation cornice of the *garbhagriha* mentions certain repairs undertaken by Hoysala King Ballala III around 1301 A.D. The record refers to the deity as *Somanathadevar of Kunjiyur* and king had endowed the temple richly. At present there is a *garbhagriha,* an *ardhamantapa* and a spacious *navaranga.* There are Chola-Hoysala pilasters on the walls of the *garbhagriha* and *ardhamantapa.* The *navaranga* indicates its renovation in the Vijayanagara period too. There is a fallen Dravida *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha.* Facing the temple is a very tall banyan tree full of honey combs over its branches. Other temples of the place are the Vinayaka, Rama (on the main road), Channigaraya etc. The last mentioned is a post- Vijayanagara structure renovated completely in 1977. The image of Narayana is having *shankha, chakra, abhaya* and *gada* in four hands and is flanked by Sridevi and Bhudevi. The image is having post- Vijayanagara features.

Vasanthapura (Bangalore South tq; p 1,070) is an interior place to be approached from a right deviation road (14 km from Bangalore) at the Konana Kunte cross (Bangalore-Kanakapura Road). The place can also be reached from a deviation (12 km from Bangalore) near Banashankari Circle *via* Subrahmanyapura. The place, traditionally described as 'Hari-Hara Kshetra', is situated at an uneven landscape amidst quiet settings. Vasanthapura is noted for the Vasanta Vallabharayaswamy temple complex located over a semi- circular elevated land visible from a distance. The Vallabharaya temple is a huge structure built originally in later Vijayanagara style and subsequently extended during the 19th C. It has a squarish *garbhagriha* having a renovated Dravida *shikhara.* The main deity enshrined in the *garbhagriha* is actually Srinivasa though locally described as Vallabharaya with *shankha, chakra, abhaya* and *varada* attributes and is about 1.5 metres tall having later Vijayanagara features. The deity is flanked by his consorts Sridevi and

Bhudevi on either sides. Traditionally, however the deity is believed to have been consecrated by sage Mandavya. A small cave (half a km from Vasanthapur) is shown as the place where the sage is said to have performed *tapas*. There are two *ardhamantapas*. In front of this is a spacious squarish *navaranga* having the pillars in later Vijayanagar Style. A cell to the right corner has a seated image of Padmavati perhaps installed later. Another cell beside this has the images of Vishvaksena and the Alvars. Facing these cells, to the left corner is one more cell having the beautiful processional icons of the presiding deity. Facing the *navaranga* is an open *mukhamantapa* having tall later Vijayanagara pillars as well as Mysore style pillars, perhaps mixed up during the renovation. At a considerable distance around the temple, there are said to be five holy ponds described as Shankhatirtha, Chakratirtha, Plavatirtha, Vasanthatirtha and Devatirtha. During the Magha month Brahma Rathotsava is held on Magha star for a span of nine days. *Teppotsava* is also held in the main *pushkarani* of the temple. Other festivals like Navaratri, Dhanurmasa, Vaikuntha Ekadashi, Sri Rama Navami etc. are also observed. People specially visit the temple in the week ends.

Within the precincts of the Vallabharaya temple to the north is the spacious Bhavani-Shankara temple described as built by Shivaji during his campaign at Vellore. (This requires to be substantiated). It has two cells side by side, one to the left enshrining the Shivalinga and the other to the right having the seated image of Bhavani. There is a small but compact *navaranga* having post-Vijayanagara pillars. There is an outer *pradakshinapatha* having enclosures all round provided recently. To the north-west corner of the main *sanctum* is a cell with recent images of Tyagaraja and Purandara Dasa installed. During the end of Phalguna, the joint Aradhana festival of both the saint musicians are held for a span of four days when leading Karnataka musicians participate. There are many attractive modern wall paintings in this temple. The *jatra* of this temple is held during Shivaratri. The huge compound of the Vallabharaya temple complex also has a modern choultry.

White-field (Bangalore South tq) was once a prominent Eurasian settlement, situated to the east of Bangalore. It is named after D.S. White, the founder of the Anglo-Indian Association in Madras. It has a railway station (3 km) called Whitefield station (actually at Kadugodi village) on the Bangalore-Madras line. The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association in Mysore was formed in November 1879, for the welfare, co-operation and improving conditions of families belonging to those communities. The main idea was to boost industrial and agricultural pursuits among them. The then Mysore Government granted 4,000 acres of land in 1881. To begin with a shoe factory was started and was subsequently closed. With the help of Sir James Gordon, special sanction was obtained for holding a lottery in order to raise funds for starting an 'Art and Industrial Institute' as well as factories manufacturing Indian condiments and jams. The present Whitefield area is noted for the growth of many small and medium scale industries. The old agricultural lands have been converted into modern industrial sheds in recent years.

Yelahanka (Bangalore North tq; p: 16,020) situated at a distance of 12 km on the Bangalore-Bellary highway is one of the oldest headquarters of Nadu or district.

The place was a taluk headquarters till 1871 when it was made a hobli centre. Now it comes under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration limits managed by a Town Municipality. The place is mentioned as the headquarters of a Nadu under the Cholas called *Ilaipakka Nadu*. Later under the Hoysalas it was Elahakka Nadu and its name underwent several changes like Yelehanka, Yelavanka, Yelahanka etc. The place name might have originated from *yelava (shalmalivriksha)* or *buruga* tree in Kannada *Bombax malabaricum* (also called *Shalmalia Malabaricum*). Yet another interpretation is that *elai* (betel leaves) and *pakka* (betelnut or areca) in Tamil language together forming 'Ilaipakka'. Even after the Hoysalas the place continued to be a *nadu* headquarters under Vijayanagara. It was under the possession of one Chief Jaya Gauda, the progenitor of the Kempe Gauda line of chiefs who came to be called the 'Yelahanka Nada Prabhus'. It was they who founded the present Bangalore. After the end of this dynasty Yelahanka came under the control of Mysore Wodeyars.

The place has temples dedicated to Venugopalaswamy, Vishwanatheshwara, Anjaneya (fort area), Anjaneya (Bazaar), Veerannaswamy (family deity of the Kempe Gaudas), Nagareshwara, Bale Anjaneya (outside the town), Narasimha, Pandurangaswamy etc. The Venugopalaswamy temple (fort area) is a big structure built originally in Vijayanagara style and was perhaps, renovated by the local chiefs. It has a squarish *garbhagriha* enshrined with a standing image of Venugopala flanked by Rukmini and Satyabhama having Vijayanagara features. In front of this is an oblong *ardhamantapa*. The four central pillars of the *navaranga* in later Vijayanagara style have beautiful relief sculptures depicting Vaishnava episodes. After this is an open *mukhamantapa* having signs of later renovation. In a separate cell to the right of the *mukhamantapa* are placed images of Vishwaksena, Ramanujacharya, and other Alwars. In one more cell to its right is the seated image of Lakshmi. Facing the temple is the *garudasthambha* having an inscription over its base. It is dated 1410, of Deva Raya, announcing that this *deepamala* pillar was installed by one official Macharusa Setti son of Bommanna Setti. The annual *jatra* of the temple will be held on Chaitra Poornima, when a month long programme is also arranged. On the front wall of the Anjaneya temple in the fort area, are four hero-stones built into the wall with war scenes. In the outskirts of the Yelahanka town near the tank is an old dilapidated empty temple described differently as Narasimha or Allalanatha. This is a small Chola-Hoysala structure having a short *shikhara*. Only the *garbhagriha* and a fallen *ardhamantapa* are seen now. The place has one recently built mosque. The remnants of an old fort are also seen near the Anjaneya temple. Yelahanka has a big satellite town formed recently by the Karnataka Housing Board. The town has many recently found factories like Escorts, Wheel and Axle etc. The place also has a Mother Dairy plant of the Karnataka Milk Federation. *Bommasandra* (3 km from Yelahanka) approachable from behind the Housing Board Colony, has one old Ishwara temple built in Chola-Hoysala style. The temple with a short *garbhagriha* and *ardhamantapa* is now in complete ruins. Nearby this is one Jaina *nishidhi* stone, half hidden in the ground.

Village List in Bangalore District

— A —

Abbigere (Bn) ಅಬ್ಬಿಗೆರೆ
Adakamarnahalli (Bn) ಅಡಕಮಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Addeviswanthapura (Bn) ಅಡ್ಡೆ ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥಪುರ
Addiganahalli (Bn) ಅಡ್ಡಿಗಾನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Adigarakallahalli (An) ಅಡಿಗಾರ ಕಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Adigondanahalli (An) ಅದಿಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Adugodi (Bs) ಆಡುಗೋಡಿ
Aduru (An) ಆದೂರು
Aduru (Bs) ಆದೂರು
Adurumedihalli (An) ಆದೂರು ಮೇಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Agara (Kengeri hobli) (Bs) ಅಗರ
Agara (Begur hobli) (Bs) ಅಗರ
Agasathimmanahalli (B) (An) ಅಗಸತಿಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇಚಿರಾಕ್)
Agrahara (Bn) ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Agraharapalya (Bn) ಅಗ್ರಹಾರಪಾಳ್ಯ
Ajjanahalli (Bs) ಅಜ್ಜನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Aigandapura (Bn) ಐಗಂಡಪುರ
Alakabelalur (Bs) ಅಲಕಬೆಳಲೂರು
Alibommasandra (An) ಅಳಿಬೊಮ್ಮಸಂದ್ರ
Allalasandra (Bn) ಅಲ್ಲಾಳಸಂದ್ರ
Alur (Bn) ಆಲೂರು
Amanibidarakere (B) (An) ಅಮಾನಿ ಬಿದರಕೆರೆ (ಬೇಚಿರಾಕ್)
Amanidoddakere (B) (An) ಅಮಾನಿ ದೊಡ್ಡಕೆರೆ (ಬೇಚಿರಾಕ್)
Ambalipura (K.G.) (Bs) ಅಂಬಲೀಪುರ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ)
Amruthahalli (Bn) ಅಮೃತಹಳ್ಳಿ
Anagalapura (Bs) ಅನಗಲಪುರ
Ananthapura (Bn) ಅನಂತಪುರ
Andapura (B) (An) ಅಂದಾಪುರ (ಬೇಚಿರಾಕ್)
Anckal (rural) (An) ಅನೇಕಲ್ (ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ)
Anjanapura (Bs) ಅಂಜನಾಪುರ
Arakere (Bn) ಅರಕೆರೆ
Arakere (Bs) ಅರಕೆರೆ
Aravantigepura (An) ಅರವಂಟಿಗೆಪುರ
Arebinnamangala (Bn) ಅರೆಬಿನ್ನಮಂಗಲ
Archalli (Bs) ಅರೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Archalli (An) ಅರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Arenur (An) ಅರೇನೂರು
Attibele (An) ಅತ್ತಿಬೆಲೆ
Attur (Bn) ಅಟ್ಟೂರು
Avadadenahalli (An) ಆವಡದೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Avalahalli (An) ಆವಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Avalahalli (Bn) ಆವಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Avalahalli (Uttarahalli hobli Anjanapura Panchayat) (Bs) ಆವಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Avalahalli (Uttarahalli hobli Katriguppe panchayat) (Bs) ಆವಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Avalahalli (Bidarahalli hobli) (Bs) ಆವಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Avverahalli (Bn) ಅವ್ವೇರಹಳ್ಳಿ

— B —

Bada Manavarthe Kaval (Bs) ಬಡಮನಮಾರ್ತೆ ಕಾವಲ್ (ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಕಾವಲ್)
Bagalakunte (Bn) ಬಾಗಲಕುಂಟೆ
Bagalur (Bn) ಬಾಗಲೂರು
Bagganadoddi (An) ಬಗ್ಗನದೊಡ್ಡಿ
Balagaranahalli (An) ಬಳಗಾರನ ಹಳ್ಳಿ
Baligere (Bs) ಬಳಿಗೆರೆ
Ballur (An) ಬಳ್ಳೂರು
Banahalli (Attibele hobli) (An) ಬನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Banahalli (Jodi) (Sarjapura hobli) (An) ಬನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಜೋಡಿ)
Banasavadi (Bs) ಬಾಣಸವಾಡಿ
Bandarpura (Bs) ಬಂಡಾರಪುರ
Bande Bommasandra (Bs) ಬಂಡೆ ಬೊಮ್ಮಸಂದ್ರ
Bande Nallasandra (An) ಬಂಡೇ ನಲ್ಲಸಂದ್ರ
Bandikodigehalli (Bn) ಬಂಡಿಕೊಡಿಗೇ ಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bandikodigehalli Amanikere (Bn) ಬಂಡಿಕೊಡಿಗೇಹಳ್ಳಿ ಅಮಾನಿಕೆರೆ
Bannergatta (An) ಬನ್ನೇರುಘಟ್ಟ
Bannergatta Kaval (An) ಬನ್ನೇರುಘಟ್ಟ ಕಾವಲ್
Basavaapura (K.G) (Bs) ಬಸ್ವಾಪುರ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ)
Basavanapura (K R. Pura hobli) (Bs) ಬಸವನಪುರ

Note: An = Anekal, Bn = Bangalore North, Bs = Bangalore South

Basavanapura (Begur hobli) (Bs) ಬಸವನಪುರ
Battarahalli (K.G) (Bs) ಭಟ್ಟರಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ)
Begihalli (An) ಬೇಗಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Begur (Bn) ಬೇಗೂರು
Begur (Bs) ಬೇಗೂರು
Belathuru (Bs) ಬೆಳತೂರು
Bellanduru (Bs) ಬೆಳ್ಳಂದೂರು
Bellanduru Amanikere (Bs) ಬೆಳ್ಳಂದೂರು ಅಮಾನಿಕೆರೆ
Bellahalli (Bn) ಬೆಳ್ಳಹಳ್ಳಿ
Beluru (Bs) ಬೇಲೂರು
Belurunagasandra (Bs) ಬೇಲೂರು ನಾಗಸಂದ್ರ
Bendiganahalli (An) ಬೆಂಡಿಗಾನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bendiganahalli (Bs) ಬೆಂಡಿಗಾನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Benniganahalli (Bs) ಬೆನ್ನಿಗಾನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Beratena agrahara (Bs) ಬೆರಟೇನ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Besthamanahalli (An) ಬೆಸ್ತಮಾನ ಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bettadasanapura (Bs) ಬೆಟ್ಟದಾಸನಪುರ
Bettahalli (Bn) ಬೆಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bettahalasur (Bn) ಬೆಟ್ಟಹಲಸೂರು
Bethanagere (Bn) ಬತ್ತನಗೆರೆ
Bhaktipura (An) ಭಕ್ತಿಪುರ
Bheemanakuppe (Bs) ಭೀಮನ ಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Bheemanakuppe Ramasagara (Bs) ಭೀಮನ ಕುಪ್ಪೆ ರಾಮಸಾಗರ
Bhootanahalli (An) ಬೂತಾನ ಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bhupasandra (Bn) ಭೂಪಸಂದ್ರ
Bidaragere (An) ಬಿದರಗೆರೆ
Bidaraguppe (An) ಬಿದರಗುಪ್ಪೆ
Bidarahalli (Bs) ಬಿದರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bidarakadahalli (B) (An) ಬಿದರ ಕಾಡಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇಚಿರಾಕ್)
Bidare Agrahara (Bs) ಬಿದರೆ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Bikasipura (Bs) ಬಿಕಾಸಿಪುರ
Bikkanahalli (An) ಬಿಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bilijali (Bn) ಬಿಳಿಜಾಲಿ
Bilekahalli (Bs) ಬಿಳೇಕಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bilisivale (Bs) ಬಿಳೀಸಿವಾಲೆ
Billamaranahalli (Bn) ಬಿಲ್ಲಮಾರನ ಹಳ್ಳಿ
Billapura (An) ಬಿಲ್ಲಾಪುರ
Bilchikkanahalli (B) (An) ಬಿಲ್ ಚಿಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇಚಿರಾಕ್)
Bilwaradahalli (An) ಬಿಲ್ವಾರದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bingipura(S) (An) ಬಿಂಗೀಪುರ (ಸರ್ವಮಾನ್ಯ)
Bingipura(J) (An) ಬಿಂಗೀಪುರ (ಜೋಡಿ)
Binnamangala Manevarthe Kaval (Bs) ಬಿನ್ನಮಂಗಲ ಮನೆವಾರ್ತೆ ಕಾವಲ್
Boganahalli (K.G) (Bs) ಬೋಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ)
Bommanahalli (Begur hobli) (Bs) ಬೊಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bommenahalli (Bidarahalli hobli) (Bs) ಬೊಮ್ಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bommandahalli (An) ಬೊಮ್ಮಂಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bommasandra (An) ಬೊಮ್ಮಸಂದ್ರ
Bommasettihalli (Bn) ಬೊಮ್ಮಸೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Boylahalli (Bn) ಬೊಯಿಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Budamanahalli (Bn) ಬುಡಮನ ಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bujangadasankere (B) (An) ಬುಜಂಗದಾಸನಕೆರೆ
Bukkasagara (An) ಬುಕ್ಕಸಾಗರ
Buragakunte (An) ಬೂರಗಕುಂಟೆ
Byagadadenahalli (An) ಬ್ಯಾಗಡದೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Byalahalli (An) ಬ್ಯಾಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Byalakere (Bn) ಬ್ಯಾಲಕೆರೆ
Byalalu (Bs) ಬ್ಯಾಲಾಳು
Byataguttepalya (Bn) ಬ್ಯಾಟಗುಟ್ಟೆಪಾಳ್ಯ
Byatarayanapura (Bn) ಬ್ಯಾಟರಾಯನಪುರ
Byataranapura KG (Narayanapura) (Bs) ಬ್ಯಾಟರಾಯನಪುರ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ), (ನಾರಾಯಣಪುರ)
Byatha (Bn) ಬ್ಯಾತ
Bychaguppe (Bs) ಬೈಚಗುಪ್ಪೆ
Byla Konenahalli (Bn) ಬೈಲಕೋನೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Byrahalli (Bn) ಬೈರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Byrappanahalli (An) ಬೈರಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Byrapura (Bn) ಬೈರಾಪುರ
Byrasandra (KG) (IIAS Board) (Bs) ಬೈರಸಂದ್ರ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತಾ)
Byrasandra (Uttarahalli hobli) (Bs) ಬೈರಸಂದ್ರ
Byrathi (Bs) ಬೈರತಿ
Byrathi Khane (Amani) (Bs) ಬೈರತಿಖಾನೆ
Byregowdanahalli (Bn) ಬೈರೇಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bayyandahalli (Bn) ಬಯ್ಯಂಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bayyappanahalli (Bn) ಬಯ್ಯಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bayyappanahalli (Bs) ಬಯ್ಯಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bayyappanahalli Manavarthe Kaval (Bs) ಬಯ್ಯಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮನೆವಾರ್ತೆ ಕಾವಲ್

— C —

Chagalatti (Bn) ಚಾಗಲಟ್ಟಿ
Chalamakunte (B) (Bn) ಚಲಮಕುಂಟೆ (ಬೇಚಿರಾಕ್)
Challagatta (Kengeri hobli) (Bs) ಚಲ್ಲಘಟ್ಟ
Challagatta (Varthur hobli) (Bs) ಚಲ್ಲಘಟ್ಟ
Challahalli (Bn) ಚಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Challekere (Bs) ಚಳ್ಳೇಕೆರೆ
Chambenahalli (An) ಚಂಬೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chandapura (An) ಚಂದಾಪುರ
Chandrasekarapura (Bs) ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರಪುರ
Channahalli (Bn) ಚನ್ನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Channasandra (Bn) ಚನ್ನಸಂದ್ರ
Channasandra (K.G) (K.R. Pura hobli) (Bs) ಚನ್ನಸಂದ್ರ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ)
Channasandra (Uttarahalli hobli) (Bs) ಚನ್ನಸಂದ್ರ
Channasandra (Bidarahalli hobli) (Bs) ಚನ್ನಸಂದ್ರ
Channena Agrahara (An) ಚನ್ನೇನ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Channena Halli (Bs) ಚನ್ನೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkabanahalli (Bs) ಚಿಕ್ಕಬನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkabanavara (Bn) ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಾಣಾವರ
Chikkabellandur (Bs) ಚಿಕ್ಕಬೆಳ್ಳಂದೂರು
Chikkabettahalli (Bn) ಚಿಕ್ಕಬೆಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikka Bidirakallu (Bn) ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಿದಿರಕಲ್ಲು
Chikka Bommasandra (Bn) ಚಿಕ್ಕಬೊಮ್ಮಸಂದ್ರ
Chikkadasarahalli (An) ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾಸರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkadunnasandra (An) ಚಿಕ್ಕದುನ್ನಸಂದ್ರ
Chikkagubbi (Bs) ಚಿಕ್ಕಗುಬ್ಬಿ
Chikkahagade (An) ಚಿಕ್ಕಹಗಡೆ
Chikkahosahalli (An) ಚಿಕ್ಕಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkajala (Bn) ಚಿಕ್ಕಜಾಲ
Chikkakallasandra (Bs) ಚಿಕ್ಕಕಲ್ಲಸಂದ್ರ
Chikka Kannelli (Bs) ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಕನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಿ
Chikka Nagamangala (An) ಚಿಕ್ಕನಾಗಮಂಗಲ
Chikkanahalli (Kasaba hobli) (An) ಚಿಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkanahalli (Attibele hobli) (An) ಚಿಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkanahalli (Bn) ಚಿಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkanahalli (Bs) ಚಿಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkanahalli Kamanahalli (An) ಚಿಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkanahatti (An) ಚಿಕ್ಕನಹಟ್ಟಿ
Chikkanayakanahalli (Bs) ಚಿಕ್ಕನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkanekkundi (An) ಚಿಕ್ಕನೆಕ್ಕುಂದಿ
Chikkasandra (Bs) ಚಿಕ್ಕಸಂದ್ರ
Chikkasandra (Bn) ಚಿಕ್ಕಸಂದ್ರ
Chikkathimmasandra (An) ಚಿಕ್ಕತಿಮ್ಮಸಂದ್ರ
Chikka Thogur (Bs) ಚಿಕ್ಕತೋಗೂರು
Chikka Vaderapura (B) (An) ಚಿಕ್ಕವಡೇರಪುರ (ಬೇಚಿರಾಕ್)
Chikkelluru (Bs) ಚಿಕ್ಕಲ್ಲೂರು
Chikkellur Rampura (Bs) ಚಿಕ್ಕಲ್ಲೂರು ರಾಮ್ ಪುರ
Chikkellur Venkatapura (Bs) ಚಿಕ್ಕಲ್ಲೂರು ವೆಂಕಟಾಪುರ
Chimasandra (Bs) ಚೀಮಸಂದ್ರ
Chinnappanahalli (K.G) (Bs) ಚಿನ್ನಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ)
Chinnakurchi (Bs) ಚಿನ್ನಕುರ್ಚಿ
Chintalamadivala (An) ಚಿಂತಲಮಡಿವಾಳ
Chokkanahalli (Hesargatta hobli) (Bn) ಚೊಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chokkanahalli (Yelahanka hobli) (Bn) ಚೊಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chokkanahalli (B) (Jala hobli) (Bn) ಚೊಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇಚಿರಾಕ್)
Chokkasandra (An) ಚೊಕ್ಕಸಂದ್ರ
Chokkasandra (Bn) ಚೊಕ್ಕಸಂದ್ರ
Cholanayakanahalli (Bn) ಚೋಳನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Cholanayakanahalli (Bs) ಚೋಳನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chowdenahalli (B) (An) ಚೌಡೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇಚಿರಾಕ್)
Chudahalli (K.G) (Near Somanahalli) (Bs) ಚೂಡಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ) (ಸೋಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಹತ್ತಿರ)
Chudanahalli (OB) (near Kaggalipura) (Bs) ಚೂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಓ.ಬಿ.) (ಕಗ್ಗಲಿಪುರದ ಹತ್ತಿರ)
Chudasandra (An) ಚೂಡಸಂದ್ರ
Chudenapura (Bs) ಚೂಡೇನಪುರ
Chunchagatta (Bs) ಚುಂಚಘಟ್ಟ
Chunchanakuppe (Bs) ಚುಂಚನಕುಪ್ಪೆ

— D —

Dasanapura (An) ದಾಸನಪುರ
Dasanapura (Bn) ದಾಸನಪುರ
Dasarahalli.T (Bn) ದಾಸರಹಳ್ಳಿ.ಟಿ.

Dasarahalli (K.R.Pura hobli) (Bs) ದಾಸರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Dasarahalli (Uttarahalli hobli) (Bs) ದಾಸರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Dasanaikanahalli (Bn) ದಾಸನಾಯ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Dasenahalli (Bn) ದಾಸೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Deevatige Ramanahalli (Bs) ದೀವಟಿಗೆ ರಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Devagere (Bs) ದೇವಗೆರೆ
Devemachohalli (Tavarekere hobli) (Bs) ದೇವಮಾಚೋಹಳ್ಳಿ (ತಾವರಕೆರೆ ಹೋಬಳಿ)
Devamachohalli – Narayanpura (Bs) ದೇವಮಾಚೋಹಳ್ಳಿ – ನಾರಾಯಣಪುರ
Devarabisanahalli (Bs) ದೇವರಬಿಸನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Devarachikkanahalli (Bs) ದೇವರಚಿಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Deverajeevanahalli (Bs) ದೇವರಜೀವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Deshapande Guttahalli (An) ದೇಶಪಾಂಡೆ ಗುಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ
Dibbur (Bn) ದಿಬ್ಬೂರು
Dodda Banahalli (Bs) ದೊಡ್ಡಬನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Doddabele (Bs) ದೊಡ್ಡಬೆಲೆ
Doddabettehalli (Bn) ದೊಡ್ಡಬೆಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ
Doddabidarakallu (Bn) ದೊಡ್ಡಬಿದಿರಕಲ್ಲು
Doddabommasandra (Bn) ದೊಡ್ಡಬೊಮ್ಮಸಂದ್ರ
Dodda Gubbi (Bs) ದೊಡ್ಡಗುಬ್ಬಿ
Doddahagade (An) ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹಗಡೆ
Doddajala (Bn) ದೊಡ್ಡಜಾಲ
Doddajala Amanikere (Bn) ದೊಡ್ಡಜಾಲ ಅಮಾನಿಕೆರೆ
Doddakallasandra (Bs) ದೊಡ್ಡಕಲ್ಲಸಂದ್ರ
Doddakannelli (Bs) ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಿ
Doddammaranahalli (Bs) ದೊಡ್ಡಮಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Doddanagamangala (Bs) ದೊಡ್ಡನಾಗಮಂಗಲ
Dodda Nekkundi (Bs) ದೊಡ್ಡನೆಕ್ಕುಂದಿ
Dodda Timmasandra (An) ದೊಡ್ಡತಿಮ್ಮಸಂದ್ರ
Dodda Togur (Bs) ದೊಡ್ಡ ತೋಗೂರು
Doddenahalli (Bs) ದೊಡ್ಡೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Dodderi (Bs) ದೊಡ್ಡೇರಿ
Dombarahalli (Bn) ದೊಂಬರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Dommasandra (An) ದೊಮ್ಮಸಂದ್ರ
Dommasandra (J.I) (Bs) ದೊಮ್ಮಸಂದ್ರ (ಜೋಡಿ ಇನಾಂ)
Donnenahalli (Bs) ದೊನ್ನೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Dummanur (Bn) ದುಮ್ಮನೂರು
Dyavasandra (An) ದ್ಯಾವಸಂದ್ರ
Dyavasandra (Bs) ದ್ಯಾವಸಂದ್ರ

— E —

Ejipura (Bs) ಈಜಿಪುರ

— G —

Gadenahalli (Bn) ಗಡೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ganakallu (Tavarekere hobli) (Bs) ಗಾಣಕಲ್ಲು
Ganakallu (Bs) ಗಾಣಕಲ್ಲು
Ganapathihalli (Bs) ಗಣಪತಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ganigarahalli (Bn) ಗಾಣಿಗರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gangappanahalli (Bs) ಗಂಗಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gangasandra (Bs) ಗಂಗಸಂದ್ರ
Gangenahalli (Bs) ಗಂಗೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gangondahalli (Dasanapura hobli) (Bn) ಗಂಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gangondanahalli (Yasawanthapura Hobli) (Bn) ಗಂಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gantiganahalli (Bn) ಗಂಟಿಗಾನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gastikempanahalli (Bn) ಗಸ್ತಿಕೆಂಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gattahalli (An) ಗಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gattisiddanahalli (Bn) ಗಟ್ಟಿಸಿದ್ದನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gavipalya (B) (Bn) ಗವಿಪಾಳ್ಯ (ಬೇಚಿರಾಕ್)
Geddalahalli (Bn) ಗೆದ್ದಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Geddalahalli (Bs) ಗೆದ್ದಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gejjagadahalli (Bn) ಗೆಜ್ಜಗದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Geratiganabele (An) ಗೆರಟಿಗನಬೆಲೆ
Gidada Konenahalli (Bn) ಗಿಡದ ಕೋನೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Giddenahalli (Attibele hobli) (An) ಗಿಡ್ಡೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Giddenahalli (Jigani hobli) (An) ಗಿಡ್ಡೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Giddenahalli (Bn) ಗಿಡ್ಡೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gollahalli (Attibele hobli) (An) ಗೊಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gollahalli (Jigani hobli) (An) ಗೊಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gollahalli (Govindapura) Yelahanka hobli) (Bn) ಗೊಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಗೋವಿಂದಪುರ)
Gollahalli (Jala hobli) (Bn) ಗೊಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gollahalli (Bs) ಗೊಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gollarapalya (Bn) ಗೊಲ್ಲರಪಾಳ್ಯ
Gonipura (Bs) ಗೋಣಿಪುರ
Gonigattapura (An) ಗೋಣಿಗಟ್ಟಪುರ
Gopalapura (Bn) ಗೋಪಾಲಪುರ
Gopanayakanahalli (Bs) ಗೋಪನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gopasandra (An) ಗೋಪಸಂದ್ರ
Goravigere (Bs) ಗೊರವಿಗೆರೆ

Gottamaranahalli (An) ಗೊಟ್ಟಮಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gottigere (Bs) ಗೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆರೆ
Govindapura (Bn) ಗೋವಿಂದಪುರ
Gowdahalli (Bn) ಗೌಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gowrenahalli (An) ಗೌರೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gubalalu (Bs) ಗುಬಲಾಳು
Guddadahalli (Hesargahtta hobli) (Bn) ಗುಡ್ಡದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Guddadahalli (Kasaba hobli) (Bn) ಗುಡ್ಡದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gudigattanahalli (B) (An) ಗುಡಿಗಟ್ಟನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇಚಿರಾಕ್)
Guddahatti (An) ಗುಡ್ಡಹಟ್ಟಿ
Guddanahalli (An) ಗುಡ್ಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gudimavu (Bs) ಗುಡಿಮಾವು
Gulukamali (Bs) ಗುಳುಕಮಲಿ
Gulimangala (An) ಗೂಳಿಮಂಗಲ
Gunduru (Bs) ಗುಂಡೂರು
Guni Agrahara (Bn) ಗುಣಿಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Gunjuru (Bs) ಗುಂಜೂರು

— H —

Hadosiddapura (JI) (Bs) ಹಾಡೋಸಿದ್ದಾಪುರ (ಜೋಡಿ ಇನಾಂ)
Hagadur (Bs) ಹಗದೂರು
Halanayakanahalli (Bs) ಹಾಲನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Halage Vaderahalli (Bs) ಹಲಗೇ ವಡೇರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Halasahalli Thippasandra (An) ಹಲಸಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಿಪ್ಪಸಂದ್ರ
Haldenahalli (An) ಅರ್ದೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Halehalli (An) ಹಳೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Halehalli (Bs) ಹಳೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Halesampigehalli (An) ಹಳೇಸಂಪಿಗೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hampapura (Bs) ಹಂಪಾಪುರ
Hancharahalli (Bs) ಹಂಚರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Handenahalli (An) ಹಂದೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Handrahalli (Bn) ಹಂದ್ರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Haniyur (Bn) ಹನಿಯೂರು
Hanumanthasagar (Bn) ಹನುಮಂತಸಾಗರ
Haragadde (An) ಹಾರಗದ್ದೆ
Haralakunte (Bs) ಹರಳಕುಂಟೆ
Haralur(JI) (Bs) ಹರಳೂರು (ಜೋಡಿ ಇನಾಂ)
Harapanahalli (An) ಹರಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Harohalli (An) ಹಾರೋಹಳ್ಳಿ
Harohalli (Bn) ಹಾರೋಹಳ್ಳಿ
Harokyathanahalli (Bn) ಹಾರೋಕ್ಯಾತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hasiruvani (An) ಹಸಿರುವಾಣಿ
Hebbagodi (An) ಹಬ್ಬಗೋಡಿ
Hebbala (Bn) ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳ
Hebbala Amanikere (Bn) ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳ ಅಮಾನಿಕೆರೆ
Heggada Devapura (Bn) ಹೆಗ್ಗಡದೇವಾಪುರ
Hegganahalli (Bn) ಹೆಗ್ಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Heggondanahalli (An) ಹೆಗ್ಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hemmigepura (Bs) ಹೆಮ್ಮಿಗೆಪುರ
Hennagara (An) ಹೆನ್ನಾಗರ
Hennagara Amanikere (B) (An) ಹೆನ್ನಾಗರ ಅಮಾನಿಕೆರೆ (ಬೇಚಿರಾಕ್)
Hennur (Bn) ಹೆಣ್ಣೂರು
Herohalli (Bn) ಹೇರೋಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hesaraghatta (Bn) ಹೆಸರಘಟ್ಟ
Hesaraghatta grass farm (Bn) ಹೆಸರಘಟ್ಟ ಹುಲ್ಲುಗಾವಲು
Hilalige (An) ಹೀಲಲಿಗೆ
Hinnakki (An) ಹಿನ್ನಕ್ಕಿ
Hirandahalli (Bs) ಹೀರಂಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hommadevanahalli (Bs) ಹೊಮ್ಮದೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hompalagatta (An) ಹೊಂಪಲಗಟ್ಟ
Hongasandra (Bs) ಹೊಂಗಸಂದ್ರ
Honnakalasapura (An) ಹೊನ್ನಕಳಸಾಪುರ
Honnasandra (Bn) ಹೊನ್ನಸಂದ್ರ
Honnenahalli (Bn) ಹೊನ್ನೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Horamavu (Bs) ಹೊರಮಾವು
Horamavu Agara (Bs) ಹೊರಮಾವು ಅಗರ
Hosahalli (Jigani hobli) (An) ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hosahalli (Sarjapura hobli) (Bn) ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hosahalli (Bs) ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hosahalligollarapalya (Bn) ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗೊಲ್ಲರಪಾಳ್ಯ
Hosahallipalya (Bn) ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ ಪಾಳ್ಯ
Hosakerehalli (Bs) ಹೊಸಕೆರೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Huchanapalya (Bn) ಹುಚ್ಚನಪಾಳ್ಯ
Hudi (Bs) ಹೂಡಿ
Hulimangala (An) ಹುಲಿಮಂಗಲ
Hulimavu (Bs) ಹುಳಿಮಾವು
Hullahalli (An) ಹುಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hullegowdanahalli (Bn) ಹುಲ್ಲೇಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hulukasavanahalli (An) ಹುಲುಕಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Huluvenahalli (Bs) ಹುಲುಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hunachur (Bn) ಉಣಚೂರು

Hunasamaranahalli (Bn) ಹುಣಸಮಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Honnigere (Bn) ಹುಣ್ಣಿಗೆರೆ
Hurulichikkanahalli (Bn) ಹುರುಳಿಚಿಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Huskur (An) ಹುಸ್ಕೂರು
Huskur (Bs) ಹುಸ್ಕೂರು
Huskur (Bn) ಹುಸ್ಕೂರು
Huttanahalli (Bn) ಹುತ್ತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Huvina Ane (Bs) ಹೂವಿನ ಆಣೆ
Huvinaikanahalli (Bn) ಹೂವಿನಾಯ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ

— I —

Ibbalur (Bs) ಇಬ್ಬಲೂರು
Ichangur (An) ಇಚ್ಚಂಗೂರು
Iggalur (An) ಇಗ್ಗಲೂರು
Indlabele (An) ಇಂಡ್ಲಬೆಲೆ
Indlavadi (An) ಇಂಡ್ಲವಾಡಿ
Indlavadipura (An) ಇಂಡ್ಲವಾಡಿಪುರ
Ittagalpura (Bn) ಇಟ್ಟಗಲ್ ಪುರ
Ittangur (An) ಇಟ್ಟಂಗೂರು
Ittamadu (Bn) ಇಟ್ಟಮಡು

— J —

Jakkasandra (Bs) ಜಕ್ಕಸಂದ್ರ
Jakkur (Bn) ಜಕ್ಕೂರು
Jakkur Plantation (Bn) ಜಕ್ಕೂರು ನೆಡುತೋಪು
Jalahalli (Bn) ಜಾಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Janthagondanahalli (An) ಜಂತಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Jaraganahalli (Bs) ಜರಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Jarakabande Kaval (Bn) ಜಾರಕಬಂಡೆ ಕಾವಲ್
Jigala (An) ಜಿಗಳ
Jigani (An) ಜಿಗಣಿ
Jogerehalli (Bs) ಜೋಗೇರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Junnasandra (Bs) ಜುನ್ನಸಂದ್ರ
Jyothipura (Bs) ಜ್ಯೋತಿಪುರ

— K —

Kacharakanahalli (Bn) ಕಾಚರಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kachamaranahalli (Bs) ಕಾಚಮಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kachanaikanahalli (An) ಕಾಚನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kachohalli (Bn) ಕಾಚೋಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kada Agrahara (An) ಕಾಡಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Kada Agrahara (Bs) ಕಾಡಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Kadabagere (Bn) ಕಡಬಗೆರೆ
Kadabisanahalli (Bs) ಕಡಬಿಸನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kadirenahalli (Bn) ಕದಿರೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kadarenahalli (Bs) ಕದಿರೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kadathanamale (Bn) ಕಡತನಮಲೆ
Kadiganahalli (Bn) ಕಾಡಿಗಾನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kadugodi (Bs) ಕಾಡಗೋಡಿ
Kadugodi Plantation (Bs) ಕಾಡುಗೋಡಿ ನೆಡುತೋಪು
Kadugondanahalli (An) ಕಾಡುಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kadu Jakkanahalli (An) ಕಾಡುಜಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kadu Sonnappanahalli (Bs) ಕಾಡು ಸೊಣ್ಣಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kaggalipura (Bs) ಕಗ್ಗಲಿಪುರ
Kaggadasapura (K.G) (An) ಕಗ್ಗದಾಸಪುರ (ಕಯಮಂಗುತ್ತ)
Kaggalipura (Bs) ಕಗ್ಗಲಿಪುರ
Kajisonnenahalli (Bs) ಕಾಜಿ ಸೊನ್ನೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kakkehalli (Bn) ಕಕ್ಕೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kakolu (Bn) ಕಾಕೋಳು
Kaikondanahalli (Bs) ಕೈಕೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kalanaikanahalli (An) ಕಾಳನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kalathammanahalli (Bn) ಕಾಳತಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kalbalu (An) ಕಲ್ ಬಾಳು
Kalena Agrahara (Bs) ಕಾಳೇನ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Kalenahalli (Bn) ಕಾಳೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kalkere (An) ಕಲ್ಕೆರೆ
Kalkeke (J.I.) (Bs) ಕಲ್ಕೆಕೆ (ಜೋಡಿ ಇನಾಂ)
Kamakshipura (Bn) ಕಮಾಕ್ಷಿಪುರ
Kambalipura (An) ಕಂಬಳೀಪುರ
Kambipura (Bs) ಕಂಬೀಪುರ
Kammagondanahalli (Bn) ಕಮ್ಮಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kammanhalli (Bs) ಕಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kammasandra (An) ಕಮ್ಮಸಂದ್ರ
Kammasandra (Bn) ಕಮ್ಮಸಂದ್ರ
Kammasandra (Bs) ಕಮ್ಮಸಂದ್ರ
Kammasandra Agrahara (An) ಕಮ್ಮಸಂದ್ರ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Kane Kandaya (Bs) ಹಾನೆ ಕಂದಾಯ
Kaniminike (K.G.) (Bs) ಕಣಿಮಿಣಿಕೆ (ಕಯಮಂಗುತ್ತ)
Kannahalli (Bn) ಕನ್ನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kannamangala (Bs) ಕನ್ನಮಂಗಲ
Kannayakana Agrahara (An) ಕನ್ನಾಯಕನ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ

Kannur (Bs) ಕಣ್ಣೂರು
Karigiripura (Bs) ಕರಿಗಿರಿಪುರ
Kariobanahalli (Bn) ಕರಿಓಬನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Karisandra (Bs) ಕರಿಸಂದ್ರ
Kariyammana Agrahara (J.I.) (Bs) ಕರಿಯಮ್ಮನ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ (ಜೋಡಿ ಇನಾಂ)
Karpur (An) ಕರ್ಪೂರು
Kasaghattapura (Bn) ಕಸಘಟ್ಟಪುರ
Kasavanahalli (Bs) ಕಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Katamnalluru (Bs) ಕಾಟಂನಲ್ಲೂರು
Kathriguppe (An) ಕತ್ರಿಗುಪ್ಪೆ
Kathriguppe (Bs) ಕತ್ರಿಗುಪ್ಪೆ
Kattigenahalli (Bn) ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kattugollahalli (Bs) ಕಟ್ಟುಗೊಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kaval Byrasandra (Bn) ಕಾವಲ್ ಬೈರಸಂದ್ರ
Kaval Hosahalli (An) ಕಾವಲ್ ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kavudenahalli (K.G.) (Bs) ಕವುದೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ)
Kembathanahalli (Bs) ಕೆಂಬತ್ತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kempagondanahalli (Bs) ಕೆಂಪಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kempanahalli (Bn) ಕೆಂಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kempapura (Yelahanka hobli) (Bn) ಕೆಂಪಾಪುರ
Kempapura (Hesaragatta hobli) (Bn) ಕೆಂಪಾಪುರ
Kempapura (Bs) ಕೆಂಪಾಪುರ
Kempavaderahalli (An) ಕೆಂಪವಡೇರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kenchenahalli (Bs) ಕೆಂಚೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kenchanahalli (Bn) ಕೆಂಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kenchanapura (K.G.) (Bs) ಕೆಂಚನಪುರ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ)
Kenganahalli (Bn) ಕೆಂಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kengeri (Bs) ಕೆಂಗೇರಿ
Kengerigollahalli (Bs) ಕೆಂಗೇರಿ ಗೊಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kereguddadahalli (Bn) ಕೆರೆಗುಡ್ಡದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kethohalli (Bs) ಕೇತೋಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kethohalli Narasimhapura (Bs) ಕೇತೋಹಳ್ಳಿ ನರಸಿಂಹಪುರ
Kethohalli Rampura (Bs) ಕೇತೋಹಳ್ಳಿ ರಾಂಪುರ
Kithaganahalli (S.M) (An) ಕಿತ್ತಗಾನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಸರ್ವಮಾನ್ಯ)
Kithaganur (Bs) ಕಿತ್ತಗನೂರು
Kithanahalli (Bn) ಕಿತ್ತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kodathi (Bs) ಕೊಡತಿ
Kodichikkanahalli (Bs) ಕೋಡಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kodigehalli (Yesavanthapurva hobli) (Bn) ಕೊಡಿಗೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kodigehalli (Yelahanka hobli) (Bn) ಕೊಡಿಗೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kodigehalli (Bs) ಕೊಡಿಗೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kodigehalli (Bidarahalli hobli) (Bs) ಕೊಡಿಗೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kodigethirumalapura (Bn) ಕೊಡಿಗ ತಿರುಮಲಾಪುರ
Kodihalli (K.G.) (Bs) ಕೋಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ)
Kodipalya (Bn) ಕೋಡಿಪಾಳ್ಯ
Kodlipura (An) ಕೊಡ್ಲೀಪುರ
Kogilu (Bn) ಕೋಗಿಲು
Kolur (Bs) ಕೋಲೂರು
Koluruguru rayanapura (Bs) ಕೋಲೂರು ಗುರುರಾಯನಪುರ
Koluru Nanjundapura (Bs) ಕೋಲೂರು ನಂಜುಂಡೇಪುರ
Koluvarayanahalli (Bn) ಕೊಲುವ ರಾಯನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kommaghatta (Bs) ಕೊಮ್ಮಗಟ್ಟ
Kommagatta Krishnasagara (Bs) ಕೊಮ್ಮಗಟ್ಟ ಕೃಷ್ಣಸಾಗರ
Kommasandra (An) ಕೊಮ್ಮಸಂದ್ರ
Konana Kunte (Bs) ಕೋಣನಕುಂಟೆ
Konappana Agrahara (Bs) ಕೋನಪ್ಪನ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Konasandra (An) ಕೋನಸಂದ್ರ
Kondasapura (Bs) ಕೊಂಡಾಸಪುರ
Kondashettihalli (Bn) ಕೊಂಡಶೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Konena Agrahara (Bs) ಕೋನೇನ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Koppa (An) ಕೊಪ್ಪ
Koramangala (Bs) ಕೋರಮಂಗಲ
Kotiganahalli (An) ಕೋಟಿಗಾನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kotihosahalli (Bn) ಕೋತಿಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kothanur (K.R. Pura hobli) (Bs) ಕೊತ್ತನೂರು
Kothanur (Uttarahalli hobli) (Bs) ಕೊತ್ತನೂರು
Krishnarajapura (Bn) ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜಪುರ
Krishnarajapura (Bs) ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜಪುರ
Krishnarajapura (Kengeri hobli) (Bs) ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜಪುರ
Krishnasagara (An) ಕೃಷ್ಣಸಾಗರ
Krishnasagara (Bn) ಕೃಷ್ಣಸಾಗರ
Krishnasagara. M. (Bs) ಕೃಷ್ಣಸಾಗರ (ಎಂ)
Kuguru (An) ಕೂಗೂರು
Kukkanahalli (Bn) ಕುಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ

Kudlu (An) ಕೂಡ್ಲು
Kuduragere (Bn) ಕುದುರಗೆರೆ
Kumbalagodu (Bs) ಕುಂಬಳಗೋಡು
Kumbalagodugollahalli (Bs) ಕುಂಬಳಗೋಡು ಗೊಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kumbarahalli (Bn) ಕುಂಬಾರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kumbaranahalli (An) ಕುಂಬಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kumbena Agrahara (Bs) ಕುಂಬೇನ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Kundaragere (Bn) ಕುಂದರಗೆರೆ
Kundalahalli (K.G.) (Bs) ಕುಂದಲಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ)
Kunmadivala (An) ಕೂನ್ಮಡಿವಾಳ
Kurubarahalli (Bs) ಕುರುಬರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kurubarahatti (An) ಕುರುಬರಹಟ್ಟಿ
Kurudusonnenahalli (Bs) ಕುರುಡುಸೊನ್ನೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kuthaganahalli (An) ಕೂತಗಾನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kyalasanahalli (An) ಕ್ಯಾಲಸನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kyalasanahalli (Bs) ಕ್ಯಾಲಸನಹಳ್ಳಿ

— L —

Laggere (Bn) ಲಗ್ಗೆರೆ
Lagumenahalli (Bs) ಲಗುಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Lakkasandra (Bs) ಲಕ್ಕಸಂದ್ರ
Lakkenahalli (Bn) ಲಕ್ಕೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Lakkenahalli (K.G.) (Bn) ಲಕ್ಕೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ)
Lakshmipura (An) ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪುರ
Lakshmipura (Yesawanthapura hobli) (Bn) ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪುರ
Lakshmipura (Dasanapura hobli) (Bn) ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪುರ
Lakshmisagara (An) ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಸಾಗರ
Lakshmisagara (Bn) ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಸಾಗರ
Lingadeeranahalli (Bn) ಲಿಂಗಧೀರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Lingadeeranahalli (Bs) ಲಿಂಗಧೀರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Linganahalli (Bn) ಲಿಂಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Lingapura (An) ಲಿಂಗಾಪುರ
Lingarajapura (Kasaba hobli) (Bn) ಲಿಂಗರಾಜಪುರ
Lingarajapura (Hesargatta hobli) (Bn) ಲಿಂಗರಾಜಪುರ
Lingarajasagara (Bn) ಲಿಂಗರಾಜಸಾಗರ
Lottegollahalli (Bn) ಲೊಟ್ಟೆಗೊಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ

— M —

Machohalli (Bn) ಮಾಚೋಹಳ್ಳಿ
Madanaikanahalli (Bn) ಮಾದನಾಯ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Madapatna (Bs) ಮಾದಾಪಟ್ನ
Madappanahalli (An) ಮಾದಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Madappanahalli (Bn) ಮಾದಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Madavara (Bn) ಮಾದಾವರ
Maddagirihalli (Bn) ಮದ್ದಗಿರಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Madivala (An) ಮಡಿವಾಳ
Madivala (Bs) ಮಡಿವಾಳ
Mahadevakodigehalli (Bn) ಮಹಾದೇವ ಕೊಡಿಗೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mahadevapura (Bs) ಮಹದೇವಪುರ
Mahalchowdadenahalli (An) ಮಹಲ್ ಚೌಡದೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mahanthalingapura (An) ಮಹಂತ ಲಿಂಗಾಪುರ
Makali (Bn) ,, ಮಾಕಳಿ
Malagalu (Bn) ಮಾಳಗಾಳು
Malagondanahalli (Bs) ಮಾಲಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mallasandra (Yesavanthapura hobli) (Bn) ಮಲ್ಲಸಂದ್ರ
Mallasanda (Dasanapura hobli) (Bn) ಮಲ್ಲಸಂದ್ರ
Mallasandra (Bs) ಮಲ್ಲಸಂದ್ರ
Mallathahalli (Bn) ಮಲ್ಲತ್ತಹಳ್ಳಿ
Manchanahalli (An) ಮಂಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Manchappanahosahalli (Bn) ಮಂಚಪ್ಪನ ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Manchenahalli (Bn) ಮಂಚೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mandala Kunte (Bn) ಮಂಡಲಕುಂಟೆ
Manduru (Bs) ಮಂಡೂರು
Manganahalli (Bn) ಮಂಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mantapa (An) ಮಂಟಪ
Maragondanahalli (An) ಮಾರಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Maragondanahalli (K.G.) (Kengeri hobli (Bs) ಮಾರಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ)
Maragondanahalli (J.I.) (Bidarahalli hobli) (Bs) ಮಾರಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಜೋಡಿ ಇನಾಂ)
Maralakunte (Bn) ಮರಳಕುಂಟೆ
Maranaikanahalli (An) ಮಾರನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Maranaikanahalli (Bn) ಮಾರನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Marasandra (Bn) ಮಾರ[illegible]
Marasandra Amanikere (Bn) ಮಾರ[illegible]

	ಅಮಾನಿಕೆರೆ
Marasur (An)	ಮರಸೂರು
Marasur Agrahara (An)	ಮರಸೂರು ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Marathalli (Bs)	ಮರಾಠಹಳ್ಳಿ
Marenahalli (Bn)	ಮಾರೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Marenahalli (Uttarahalli hobli) (Bs)	ಮಾರೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Marenahalli (Tavarekere hobli) (Bs)	ಮಾರೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mariamapalya (Bn)	ಮರಿಯಮನ ಪಾಳ್ಯ
Mathahalli (Bn)	ಮತ್ತಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mathakur (Bn)	ಮತ್ತಕೂರು
Matnahalli (An)	ಮಟ್ನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mavallipura (Bn)	ಮಾವಳ್ಳಿಪುರ
Mayasandra (An)	ಮಾಯಸಂದ್ರ
Medi Agrahara (Bn)	ಮೇಡಿ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Medihalli (M) (Attibele hobli) (An)	ಮೇಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಎಂ)
Medihalli (S) (Sarjapura hobli) (An)	ಮೇಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಎಸ್)
Medihalli (Bs)	ಮೇಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Menasiganahalli (An)	ಮೇಣಸಿಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Meenakunte (Bn)	ಮೀನ ಕುಂಟೆ
Meesaganahalli (Bn)	ಮೀಸಗಾನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mittiganahalli (Bs)	ಮಿಟ್ಟಿಗಾನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Muddainapalya (Bs)	ಮುದ್ದಯ್ಯನಪಾಳ್ಯ
Muddenahalli (Bn)	ಮುದ್ದೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mugalur (An)	ಮುಗಳೂರು
Mullur (Bs)	ಮುಳ್ಳೂರು
Muniamapalya (Bn)	ಮುನ್ನಯ್ಯನಪಾಳ್ಯ
Munnekolala (Bs)	ಮುನ್ನ ಕೋಳಾಲ
Muthanallur (An)	ಮುತ್ತುನಲ್ಲೂರು
Muthanallur	ಮುತ್ತುನಲ್ಲೂರು
Amanikere (B) (An)	ಅಮಾನಿಕೆರೆ (ಬೇಚರಾಕ್)
Muthagatti (An)	ಮುತ್ತಗಟ್ಟಿ
Muthsandra (An)	ಮುತ್ಸಂದ್ರ
Muthukadahalli (Hesargatta hobli) (Bn)	ಮುತ್ತುಕಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Muthugadahalli (Jala hobli) (Bn)	ಮುತ್ತುಗದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Myadarahalli (Bn)	ಮ್ಯಾದರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Myakala Channenahalli (B) (Bn)	ಮ್ಯಾಕಲ ಚನ್ನೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇಚರಾಕ್)
Mylanahalli (Bn)	ಮೈಲನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mylappanahalli (Bn)	ಮೈಲಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mylasandra (Kengeri hobli) (Bs)	ಮೈಲಸಂದ್ರ
Mylasandra (Begur hobli) (Bs)	ಮೈಲಸಂದ್ರ

— N —

Nadugowdagollahalli J.I. (Bs)	ನಾಡುಗೌಡ ಗೊಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಜೋಡಿ ಇನಾಂ)
Nagadasanahalli (Bn)	ನಾಗದಾಸನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nagadevanahalli (Bs)	ನಾಗದೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Naganayakanahalli (Bs)	ನಾಗನಾಯ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nagondahalli (Bs)	ನಾಗೊಂಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Naganahalli (Bs)	ನಾಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Naganathapura (Bs)	ನಾಗನಾಥಪುರ
Nagarabhavi (Bn)	ನಾಗರಭಾವಿ
Nagarur (Bn)	ನಗರೂರು
Nagareswara Nagenahalli (Bs)	ನಗರೇಶ್ವರ ನಾಗೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nagasandra (Yeswanthapura hobli) (Bn)	ನಾಗಸಂದ್ರ
Nagasandra (Dasanapura hobli) (Bn)	ನಾಗಸಂದ್ರ
Nagashettihalli (Bn)	ನಾಗಶೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nagavara (Bn)	ನಾಗವಾರ
Nagena Agrahara (B) (An)	ನಾಗೇನ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ (ಬೇಚರಾಕ್)
Nallasandra (An)	ನಲ್ಲಸಂದ್ರ
Nallurahalli (Bs)	ನಲ್ಲೂರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nanjapura (An)	ನಂಜಾಪುರ
Narasipura (Yelahanka hobli) (Bn)	ನರಸೀಪುರ
Narasipura (Dasanapura hobli) (Bn)	ನರಸೀಪುರ
Narayanaghatta (An)	ನಾರಾಯಣಘಟ್ಟ
Narayanappanapalya (Bn)	ನಾರಾಯಣಪ್ಪನಪಾಳ್ಯ
Narayanapura BK (Bs)	ನಾರಾಯಣಪುರ ಬಿ.ಕೆ.
Navarathna Agrahara (Bn)	ನವರತ್ನ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Nayanappanasettipalya (Bs)	ನ್ಯಾಯನಪ್ಪನಸೆಟ್ಟಿ ಪಾಳ್ಯ
Nayandahalli (Bs)	ನಾಯಂಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nekkundi Dommasandra (An)	ನೆಕ್ಕುಂದಿ ದೊಮ್ಮಸಂದ್ರ
Nelagulla (K.G.) (Bs)	ನೆಲಗುಳ್ಳ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ)
Nellakadarenahalli (Bn)	ನೆಲ್ಲಕದರೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nellukunte (Hesargatta hobli) (Bn)	ನೆಲ್ಲುಕುಂಟೆ
Nellukunte (B) (Jala hobli) (Bn)	ನೆಲ್ಲುಕುಂಟೆ (ಬೇಚರಾಕ್)
Neralur (An)	ನೆರಳೂರು
Neriga (An)	ನೆರಿಗಾ
Nettagere (Bs)	ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆರೆ
Nimbekayipura (Bs)	ನಿಂಬೇಕಾಯಿಪುರ
Nosenur (An)	ನೊಸೇನೂರು
Nosenur Goollahalli (An)	ನೊಸೇನೂರು ಗೊಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nyanappanahalli (Bs)	ನ್ಯಾನಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ

— P —

Palya (Bn)	ಪಾಳ್ಯ
Panathuru (Bs)	ಪಣತ್ತೂರು
Pandithana Agrahara (An)	ಪಂಡಿತನ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Panthara Palya (Bs)	ಪಂತರಪಾಳ್ಯ
Papanahalli (B) (Bn)	ಪಾಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇಚರಾಕ್)
Parappana Agrahara (Bs)	ಪರಪ್ಪನ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Patnagere (Bs)	ಪಟ್ನಗೆರೆ
Patnagere Gollahalli (An)	ಪಟ್ನಗೆರೆ ಗೊಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Pattandur Agrahara (JI) (Bs)	ಪಟ್ಟಂದೂರು ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ (ಜೋಡಿ ಇನಾಂ)
Peddanapalya (Bs)	ಪೆದ್ದನಪಾಳ್ಯ
Peenya (Bn)	ಪೀಣ್ಯ
Peenya Plantation (Bn)	ಪೀಣ್ಯ ನಡುತೋಪು
Pillaganahalli (Bs)	ಪಿಲ್ಲಗಾನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Pillahalli (Bn)	ಪಿಳ್ಳಹಳ್ಳಿ
Poornapura (Bn)	ಪೂರ್ಣಾಪುರ
Puradapalya (Bs)	ಪುರದಪಾಳ್ಯ
Punugu Maranahalli (Bs)	ಪುನುಗುಮಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Puttenahalli (Bn)	ಪುಟ್ಟೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Puttenahalli (Bs)	ಪುಟ್ಟೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ

— R —

Rachamanahalli (An)	ರಾಚಮಾನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Rachenahalli (Bs)	ರಾಚೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Raghavanahalli (Uttarahalli hobli) (Bs)	ರಾಘವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Raghavanahalli (Bidarahalli hobli) (Bs)	ರಾಘವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Raghavanapalya (S.M.) (Bs)	ರಾಘವನಪಾಳ್ಯ (ಸರ್ವಮಾನ್ಯ)
Ragihalli (An)	ರಾಗಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Rajankunte (Bn)	ರಾಜನಕುಂಟೆ
Rachanamadavu (Bs)	ರಾಚನಮಡವು
Rajapura (An)	ರಾಜಾಪುರ
Ramachandrapura (Bn)	ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಪುರ
Ramagondanahalli (Bn)	ರಾಮಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ramagondanahalli (Bs)	ರಾಮಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ramagondanahalli Narayanapura (K.G.) (Bs)	ರಾಮಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ ನಾರಾಯಣಪುರ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ)
Ramakrishnapura (An)	ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ
Ramanaikanahalli (An)	ರಾಮನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Rampura (Bs)	ರಾಂಪುರ
Ramasagara (An)	ರಾಮಸಾಗರ
Ramasandra (Bs)	ರಾಮಸಂದ್ರ
Ramasandra (An)	ರಾಮಸಂದ್ರ
Ramohalli (Bs)	ರಾಮೋಹಳ್ಳಿ
Rampalya (Bn)	ರಾಂಪಾಳ್ಯ
Ranagodlu (Bs)	ರಾಮಗೂಡ್ಲು
Rahutanahalli (Bn)	ರಾಹುತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Rayasandra (An)	ರಾಯಸಂದ್ರ
Rupena Agrahara (Bs)	ರೂಪೇನ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ

— S —

Sadaramangala (Bs)	ಸಾದರಮಂಗಲ
Sadenahalli (Bn)	ಸಾದೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sajjepalya (Bn)	ಸಜ್ಜೆಪಾಳ್ಯ
Sakalavara (An)	ಸಕಲವಾರ
Samanahalli (An)	ಸಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Samandur (An)	ಸಮಂದೂರು
Samabattarapalya (Bn)	ಶಾಂಭಟ್ಟರಪಾಳ್ಯ
Sampigehalli (Bn)	ಸಂಪಿಗೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Saneguruvanahalli (Bn)	ಸಾಣೆಗುರುವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sarakki (Bs)	ಸಾರಕ್ಕಿ
Sarakki Agrahara (Bs)	ಸಾರಕ್ಕಿ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Sarjapura (An)	ಸರ್ಜಾಪುರ
Sasuveghatta (Bn)	ಸಾಸುವೆಘಟ್ಟ
Sathanur (Bn)	ಸಾತನೂರು
Seegehalli (Bn)	ಸೀಗೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Seegehallii (K.R. Pura hobli) (Bs)	ಸೀಗೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Seegehalli (Kengeri hobli) (Bs)	ಸೀಗೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Seegehalli (Bidarahalli hobli) (Bs)	ಸೀಗೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Seethakempanahalli (Bn)	ಸೀತಕೆಂಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sesagiripura (Bs)	ಶೇಷಗಿರಿಪುರ
Seshagiripalya (Bn)	ಶೇಷಗಿರಿಪಾಳ್ಯ
Settigere (Bn)	ಸೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆರೆ

Shamrajapura (Bn) ಶಾಮರಾಜಪುರ
Shampura (Bn) ಶಾಂಪುರ
Shinivagalu (Bs) ಶಿನಿವಾಗಲು
Shinivagalu Amanikere (B) (Bs) ಶಿನಿವಾಗಲು ಅಮಾನಿಕೆರೆ (ಬೇಚಿರಾಕ್)
Shanuboganahalli (Bn) ಶಾನುಭೋಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sheeganaikanahalli (An) ಶೀಗನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sheethanaikanahallii (An) ಶೀತನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Shettihalli (Bn) ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Shingena Agrahara (An) ಶಿಂಗೇನ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Shivanahalli (An) ಶಿವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Shivanahalli (Yeshwanthapura hobli) (Bn) ಶಿವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Shivanahalli (B) (Yelahanka hobli) (Bn) ಶಿವನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇಚಿರಾಕ್)
Shivakote (Bn) ಶಿವಕೋಟೆ
Shivanapura (Bn) ಶಿವನಾಪುರ
Shringaripura (Bs) ಶ್ರಿಂಗಾರಿಪುರ
Sidamipalya (Bn) ಸೈದಾಮಿಪಾಳ್ಯ
Siddanahosahalli (Bn) ಸಿದ್ದನಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Siddapura (Bs) ಸಿದ್ದಾಪುರ
Sidedahalli (Bn) ಸಿಡೇದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sidihosakote (An) ಸಿಡಿಹೊಸಕೋಟೆ
Singahalli (Bn) ಸಿಂಗಹಳ್ಳಿ
Singanayakanahalli (Bn) ಸಿಂಗನಾಯ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Singanayakanahalli Amanikere (Bn) ಸಿಂಗನಾಯ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಅಮಾನಿಕೆರೆ
Singapura (Bn) ಶಿಂಗಾಪುರ
Singasandra (An) ಶಿಂಗಸಂದ್ರ
Singasandra (Bs) ಶಿಂಗಸಂದ್ರ
Sirasandra (Bn) ಸೀರಸಂದ್ರ
Soladevanahalli (Bn) ಸೋಲದೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sollepura (An) ಸೊಳ್ಳೇಪುರ
Solur (An) ಸೋಲೂರು
Somanahalli (Bs) ಸೋಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Somashettahalli (Bn) ಸೋಮಶೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sompura (An) ಸೋಂಪುರ
Sompura (Bs) ಸೋಮಪುರ
Sondekoppa (Bn) ಸೊಂಡೇಕೊಪ್ಪ
Sonnanayakanapura (An) ಸೊಣ್ಣನಾಯಕನಪುರ
Sonnappanahalli (Bn) ಸೊಣ್ಣಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sonnathammanahalli (Bs) ಸೊವ್ವತಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sonnenahalli (Bn) ಸೊಣ್ಣೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sonnenahalli (K.R.Pura hobli) (Bs) ಸೊಣ್ಣೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sonnenahalli (Kengeri hobli) (Bs) ಸೊಣ್ಣೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Soppahalli (An) ಸೊಪ್ಪಹಳ್ಳಿ
Soruhunuse (Bs) ಸೋರುಹುಣಸೆ
Srikantapura (Bn) ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಪುರ
Srikantapura K.G. (Bn) ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಪುರ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ)
Srigandhada Kaval (Bn) ಶ್ರೀಗಂಧ ಕಾವಲ್
Srinivasapura (Bn) ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಪುರ
Srinivasapura (K.G.) (Bs) ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಪುರ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ)
Sriramanahalli (Bn) ಶ್ರೀರಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sriramapura (An) ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಪುರ
Srirampura (Bn) ಶ್ರೀರಾಂಪುರ
Submangala (An) ಸಬ್ ಮಂಗಲ
Subramanyapura (Bs) ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಪುರ
Suggatta (Bn) ಸುಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಿ
Sulekere (Bs) ಸೂಳೆಕೆರೆ
Sulikunte (Bs) ಸೂಲಿಕುಂಟೆ
Sulivara (Bs) ಸೂಲಿವಾರ
Sulivara Rampura (Bs) ಸೂಲಿವಾರ ರಾಂಪುರ
Sunavara (An) ಸುಣವಾರ
Sunkadakatte (Bs) ಸುಂಕದಕಟ್ಟೆ
Suradhenupura (Bn) ಸುರಧೇನುಪುರ
Suragajakkanhalli (An) ಸುರಗ ಜಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ

— T —

Thagacha Guppe (Bs) ತಗಚಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Thalagattapura (Bs) ತಲಘಟ್ಟಪುರ
Thammanaikanahalli (An) ತಮ್ಮನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Thammarasanahalli (Bn) ತಮ್ಮರಸನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Thammenahalli (Bn) ತಮ್ಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Thanisandra (Bs) ಧನಿಸಂದ್ರ
Thanneranahalli (B) (Bn) ತಣ್ಣೀರನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇಚಿರಾಕ್)
Tarabanahalli (Hesargatta hobli) (Bn) ತರಬನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Tarabanahalli (Jala hobli) (Bn) ತರಬನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Tarahunuse (Bn) ತರಹುಣಸೆ
Tharalu (K.G.) (Bs) ತರಳು (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ)
Thatnahalli (An) ತಟ್ನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Thattaguppe K.G. (Bs) ತಟ್ಟಗುಪ್ಪೆ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ)

Thavakadahalli (Bs) ತವಕದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Thavarekere (Begur hobli) (Bs) ತಾವರೆಕೆರೆ
Thavarekere (Tavarekere hobli) (Bs) ತಾವರೆಕೆರೆ
Thayappanahalli (Bs) ತಾಯಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Telagarahalli (An) ತಲಗರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Thigala Chowdadenahalli (An) ತಿಗಳ ಚೌಡದೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Thimmasandra (An) ತಿಮ್ಮಸಂದ್ರ
Thimmasandra (Bn) ತಿಮ್ಮಸಂದ್ರ
Thindlu (An) ತಿಂಡ್ಲು
Thindlu (Bn) ತಿಂಡ್ಲು
Thippagondanahalli (Bs) ತಿಪ್ಪಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Thippasandra (Bs) ತಿಪ್ಪಸಂದ್ರ
Thippasandra (K.G.) (Bs) ತಿಪ್ಪಸಂದ್ರ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ)
Thippasandra Manavarthe Kaval (Bs) ತಿಪ್ಪಸಂದ್ರ ಮನವಾರ್ತೆಕಾವಲ್
Thippuru (Bs) ತಿಪ್ಪೂರು
Thirumagondanahalli (An) ತಿರುಮಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Thirummalapura (Bn) ತಿರುಮಲಾಪುರ
Thirumalenahalli (Bs) ತಿರುಮಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Thirumalenahalli (Bn) ತಿರುಮಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Thirupalya (An) ತಿರುಪಾಳ್ಯ
Torenagasandra (Bn) ತೊರೆನಾಗಸಂದ್ರ
Thotadaguddadahalli (Bn) ತೋಟದ ಗುಡ್ಡದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Thotagere (Bn) ತೋಟಗೆರೆ
Thubarahalli (Bs) ತೂಬರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Thurahalli (Bs) ತೂರಹಳ್ಳಿ

— U —

Ullalu (Bn) ಉಲ್ಲಾಳು
Uttarahalli (Bs) ಉತ್ತರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Uttarahalli manavarthe Kaval (Bs) ಉತ್ತರಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮನವಾರ್ತೆ ಕಾವಲ್
Uttari (Bs) ಉತ್ತರಿ

— V —

Vabasandra (An) ವಾಬಸಂದ್ರ
Vadahalli (Bs) ವಾದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vaddarahalli (Bn) ವಡ್ಡರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vaderahalli (An) ವಡೇರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vaderahalli (Yelahanka hobli) (Bn) ವಡೇರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vaderahalli (Dasanapura hobli) (Bn) ವಡೇರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vaderahalli (Bs) ವಡೇರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vaderamanchenahalli (An) ವಡೇರ ಮಂಚೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vaderapura (Bn) ವಡೇರಪುರ
Vaddarapalya (near Uttarahalli) (Bs) ವಡ್ಡರಪಾಳ್ಯ
Vaddarapalya (near Somanahalli) (Bs) ವಡ್ಡರಪಾಳ್ಯ
Vajarahalli (Bs) ವಾಜರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Valagerehalli (Bs) ವಳಗೆರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Valagere Kallahalli (An) ವಳಗೆರೆ ಕಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Valepura (Bs) ವಾಲೆಪುರ
Vanajenahalli (Bs) ವನಜೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vanakanahalli (An) ವಣಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Varahasandra (Bs) ವರಾಹಸಂದ್ರ
Varanasi (Bs) ವಾರಣಾಸಿ
Varthur (hobli) (Bs) ವರ್ತೂರು
Varthuru (Tavarekere hobli) (Bs) ವರ್ತೂರು
Varthuru Narasimhapura (Bs) ವರ್ತೂರು ನರಸಿಂಹಪುರ
Vasanthanahalli (Bs) ವಸಂತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vasanthapura (Bs) ವಸಂತಪುರ
Vasudevapura (Bn) ವಾಸುದೇವಪುರ
Veerasagara (Bn) ವೀರಸಾಗರ
Veerasandra (An) ವೀರಸಂದ್ರ
Veerenahalli (Bs) ವೀರೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Venkatapura (Bn) ವೆಂಕಟಾಪುರ
Venkatapura (Bs) ವೆಂಕಟಾಪುರ
Venkatala (Bn) ವೆಂಕಟಾಲ
Venkateshapura (Bn) ವೆಂಕಟೇಶಪುರ
Vijinapura (KG) (Bs) ವಿಜಿನಾಪುರ (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ)
Vibhuthipura (Bs) ವಿಭೂತಿಪುರ
Viswanathanagenahalli (Bn) ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ ನಾಗೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vittasandra (Bs) ವಿಟ್ಟಸಂದ್ರ

— W —

White field (Bs) ವೈಟ್ ಫೀಲ್ಡ್

— Y —

Yadavanahalli (An) ಯಡವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yadiyur (Bs) ಯಡಿಯೂರು
Yadiyurnagasandra (Bs)

ಯುಡಿಯುವರು ನಾಗಸಂದ್ರ
Yalachaguppe (Bs) ಯಲಚಗುಪ್ಪೆ
Yalachakuppe Rampura (Bs)
ಯಲಚಕುಪ್ಪೆ ರಾಂಪುರ
Yalachanehalli (Bs) ಯಲಚೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yalahanka (Bn) ಯಲಹಂಕ
Yalahanka Amanikere (Bn)
ಯಲಹಂಕ ಅಮಾನಿಕೆರೆ
Yalenahalli (Bs) ಯಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yamalur (Bs) ಯಮಲೂರು
Yamare (An) ಯಮರೆ
Yarandahalli (An) ಯಾರಂಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yarappanahalli (Bs) ಯರ್ರಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yeshwanthapura (Bn) ಯಶವಂತಪುರ

Villages which are fully or partly included in the Urban areas of the district (as per the census of 1981)

Bangalore North Taluk

a) Villages which are fully included in Bangalore City Corporation:

Jodi Kempapura
Agrahara Dasarahalli
Jedihalli
Shivanahalli
Kethamaranahalli
Yeshvanthapura
Thanniranahalli
Mathikere
Chikmaranahalli
Dyavasandra
Gangenahalli
Matadahalli
Savar Lines
Doddakunte
Binnamangala
Dhookanahalli
Sonnenahalli (Jodi Inam)
Dommalur
Sunnenahalli
Gavipura
Mavalli
Karethimmanahalli
Bhogenahalli
Guttahalli
Hanumanthapura
Barag Muddenahalli
Bangalore City Kasaba
Jakkasandra
Bangalore City Railway Station
Water Works
Tata Research Institute
Vidikaval
Forest Research Institute
Ranganathapura
Rajamahal
Malenahalli
Upparahalli (Dandu)
K.G. Byadarahalli
Byadarahalli (Sarkari)
Byadarahalli Railway
Byadarahalli Rudrabhoomi
Bilenahalli
Bangalore Civil and Military Station/
Bangalore Cantonment
Doddakunte Rudrabhoomi
Doddakunte Railway
Ulsoor
Sonnenahalli
Nilasandra
Kuppasandra
Hakkithimmanahalli
Arekempanahalli
Annapura
Doddabylakhane
Sampigehalli
Agrahara Thimmasandra
Ganganunagudipalya
Karanji Bisanahalli
Siddapura
Lalbagh
Kempambudigere
Byatarayanapura.

b) Villages partly included in Bangalore City Corporation:

Saneguruvanahalli
Jarakbande Kaval
Gurihodeyo Maidana
Kacharakanahalli
Jalahalli
Devarajivanahalli
Lingarajapura.

c) Villages of which portions are included in Bangalore Development Authority:

Kacharakanahalli
Kaval Byrasandra
Cholanaikanahalli
Geddalahalli

Bhoopasandra
Nagashettyhalli
Lottegollahalli
Poornapura
Dasarahalli
Laggere
Saneguruvanahalli
Nagarbhavi
Gangondanahalli
Gerahalli
Thindlu
Devarajeevanahalli
Hebbal
Kalagondahalli
Lingarajapura.

Bangalore South Taluk

(a) Villages fully included in Bangalore City Corporation:

Hadagodi
Thavarekere
Thayappanahalli
Yadiyur
Yadiyur Nagasandra
Lakkasandra
Devatige Ramanahalli
Byrasandra
Dasarahalli

(b) Villages partly included in Bangalore City Corporation:

Ejipura
Madiwala
Marenahalli
Avalahalli

(c) Villages of which portions are included in Bangalore Development Authority:

Koramangala
Ejipura
Rupena Agrahara
Madivala
Bilekahalli
Nayanappasheitipalya
Marenahalli
Sarakki
Sarakki Agrahara
Jaraganahalli
Karisandra
Kadirenahalli
Govinayakanahalli
Chikkallasandra
Kathriguppe
Hosakerehalli
Halagevaderahalli
Ittamadu
Avalahalli
Banaswadi
Binnamangala M. Kaval
Baiyyappanahalli
Manavarti Kaval
Baiyappanahalli (Vimanapura)
Vijinapura
Kenchenahalli
Jakkasandra
Tippasandra
Beirasandra
Kodihalli
Konena Agrahara
Tippasandra M. Kaval
Kengeri.

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS IN ENGLISH

Abdul Aziz, *Industrial Wage Structure in Mysore State,* University of Mysore, Mysore, 1972.

Abhishankar, K.(Ed), *District Gazetteers,* Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore.

Arakeri, H.R., *Soil Management,* Bombay, 1959.

Balakrishna, R., *Industrial Development of Mysore,* Bangalore, 1940.

Balasubramanyam, K., *Karnataka Revenue Manual,* I,II & III, Bangalore, 1986 (unpublished).

Brahmananda, M.,(Ed), *78th All India Brahmo Conference, Souvenir,* The Bangalore Brahma Samaj (Pub), Bangalore, 1968.

Buchanan, Francis, *A Journey from Madras through the Countries of Mysore, Canara and Malabar,* Vols. I & II, Madras,1870

Chandrashekhar, P.S., *Report on Tuberculosis in Mysore State,* Govt. of Mysore, Bangalore, 1928.

Dakshina Murthy, C., Michael, A.M. and Mohan, *Water Resources of India and Their Utilisation in Agriculture,* New Delhi, 1973.

Datturao, D., *Fertility Status of Soils in Mysore State,* Department of Agriculture, Bangalore, 1971.

Derrett, J.D.M., *The Hoysalas,* Madras, 1957.

Devegowda, A.C., & Parameshwaran, T.R., *History of Education in Mysore,* Bangalore, 1985.

Dikshit, G.S., *Local Self Government in Mediaeval Karnataka,* Dharwad, 1964.

Diwakar, R.R. (Ed), *Karnataka through the Ages,* Bangalore, 1968.

Dubois, A., *Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies,* Third Edition, Delhi, 1983.

Fazlul Hassan, M., *Bangalore Through Centuries,* Bangalore, 1970.

Frank X., Paul., *Hand Book of Bangalore and its Environs with Map,* Bangalore, 1929.

Glen, Hicken, *Beautiful Bangalore,* Bangalore, 1929.

Gopal, M.H., *Tipu Sultan's Mysore-An Economic Study,* Bombay, 1971.

Hanut Singh, M.V.C., *Shivabalayogi Maharaj Life and Spiritual Ministration,* Sri Sri Shivabalayogi Maharaj Trust,Bangalore, 1981.

Hayavadana Rao, C., *History of Mysore,* Vols. I, II & III, Bangalore, 1943.

Hayavadana Rao, C., *Mysore Gazetteer,* Vols. I to V, Bangalore, 1927 to 1930.

Hemalatha Rao (Mrs.), *Identification of Backward Taluks and Delineation of Homogenous Regions,* ISEC. (IPD-72), Bangalore, 1980.

Hemalatha Rao (Mrs.), *Inter-Taluk Disparities in Industrial Development in Bangalore District,* ISEC. (IPD-73), Bangalore 1981.

Hemalatha Rao (Mrs.), *Regional Disparities-Dimensions and Typology in Backwardness and Strategy of Block Level Plans,* Vols. I & II, Bangalore, 1982.

Inamdar, M.M., *Madras G.P.O.,* Hubli, 1986.

Issar, T.P., (Ed), *The City Beautiful,* Bangalore Urban Art Commission, Bangalore, 1988.

Jaiswal, P.L., (Ed), *Handbook of Agriculture,* Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, 1961.

Dowson, John, *A Classical Dictionary of Hindu Mythology and Religion,* Calcutta, 1989.

Kamath, Suryanath, U., A *Concise History of Karnataka,* Bangalore, 1964.

Kamath, Suryanath, U., (Ed), *Karnataka State Gazetteer,* Parts I and II, Bangalore, 1982 and 1983.

Kamath, Suryanath, U., "Social Reforms Movement: Emancipation of Women in Karnataka", *Quarterly Journal of Mythic Society,* April- June, 1984, Vol. LXXV, No.2, Bangalore.

Karve, J.V.H., *Handbook of Mysore State,* Department of Health, Bangalore.

Kini, K.N., *Report on the Educational Survey in Mysore, Kadur, Bangalore districts and Bangalore City,* Vol.I, 1927-28, Bangalore, 1929.

Krishnaiah, S.A., *Karnataka Puppetry,* Udupi (Dakshina Kannada), 1988.

Krishna Swamy, S.Y., *Life and Work of Sri Sivaratnapuri Swamiji Sri Sri Tiruchi Swamigal,* Bangalore, 1985.

Kuppuswamy, B., *The Backwardclass Movement in Karnataka,* Bangalore, 1978.

Leela, B., *Socio-Cultural Aspects of Mysore* (1881-1920), Ph.D. Thesis, Bombay University, (unpublished), 1985.

Luiz, A.A.D., *Tribes of Mysore,* G.S. Vishwanath and Co., Bangalore, 1983.

Madhava Rao, V.P., *Report on Plague Operations in Mysore State,* 1898-99, Bangalore, 1899.

Mann, R.S., *Hakkipikki-Trapper and Seller,* Anthropological Survey of India, 1980.

Manor, James, *Political Change in the Indian State, Mysore, 1917- 55,* New Delhi, 1977.

Marulasiddaiah, H.M., *Directory of Social Service and Development Agencies in Bangalore.,* Bangalore, 1982.

Mira Bakhru, *Distribution of Welfare,* I.I.M., Bangalore, 1981.

Morris, J.W., *A Guide to Bangalore and Mysore Directory,* 1905, Higginbotham and Co., Bangalore, 1905.

Muddanna, V., *Freshwater fishes of Mysore State,* University of Agricultural Sciences, Research Series, No. 11, Bangalore, 1971.

Nagaraja, G.H., and Jithendra Kumar, S., *Ground-water Potential in Bangalore District,* Groundwater Studies, No. 54, DMG., Bangalore, 1971.

Nagaraja Rao, M.S., *Recent Numismatic Discoveries in Karnataka,* Bangalore, 1980.

Nanjundaiah, A.V. and Anantha Krishna Iyer, L.K., *Mysore Tribes and Castes,* Vols. I to IV, University of Mysore, 1928.

Nanjundappa, D.M., *Surplus Rural Manpower and Economic Development in Mysore,* Dharwad, 1968.

Narasimha Murthy, A.V., *The Coins of Karnataka,* 1975.

Prakash Rao, V.L.S., *Towns of Mysore State,* Calcutta, 1964.

Prakash Rao, V.L.S., and Tewari, V.K., *The Structure of an Indian Metropolis, A study of Bangalore,* Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, 1979.

Puttaswamaiah, K., *Economic Development of Karnataka,* Vols. I and II, Bangalore, 1980.

Qumaruddin, *Mahdavi Movement in India,* Delhi, 1985.

Radhakrishna, B.P., *Search for Minerals and Groundwater in Mysore State,* Geological Studies, No.69, DMG., Bangalore, 1973.

Rama Rao, B., *An Outline Survey of the Mineral Resources of Mysore,* Bangalore, 1962.

Rangacharya, M. and Kuppuswami Shastri, S., *A Triennial Catalogue of Manuscripts* (1910-11 to 1912-13), Vol. I, Part.I, Sanskrit-B, Madras, 1913.

Ranganath, H.K., *The Karnataka Theatre,* Dharwad, 1960.

Rice, B.L., *Epigraphia Carnatica,* Vol. X, Bangalore District, Bangalore, 1905; and Supplementary Volume (unpublished).

Rice, B.L., *Mysore and Coorg: Gazetteer Compiled for the Government of India,* Vols. I and II, Bangalore, 1877.

Rice, B.L., *Mysore-A Gazetteer Compiled for Government,* Vols. I & II, West Minister, London, 1897.

Saldanha, C.J., (Ed.), *Karnataka State Environment Reports,* 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86, Centre for Taxonomic Studies, B'lore.

Sambashiva Iyer, V.S., *The Resources, Industries, Trade and Commerce of the Mysore State,* Bangalore, 1914.

Seetharamaiah, K.S. and Mulgundmath, S.F., *Groundwater Resources of Bangalore North Taluk,* Groundwater Studies, No.102, DMG., Bangalore, 1972.

Seshadri Iyer, A., Ansari, M.R. and Suresh S. Patil (Eds.), *Cultivation Practices for Vegetables,* University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, 1984.

Seshadri Iyer, A., Ansari, M.R. and Patil, S.S. (Eds.), *Package of Practices for High Yields,* University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, 1983.

Shama Rao, M., *Modern Mysore,* Vols. I and II, Bangalore, 1936.

Shivashankar, G. and Chandrashekar, H., *Seismicity of Karnataka,* Department of Mines and Geology, Bangalore, 1979.

Siddaramaiah, B.S., Mokashi, V.A., and Suresh S. Patil (Eds.), *Cultivation Practices for Fruits,* University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, 1984.

Siddaramaiah, B.S., Mokashi, V.A., and Suresh S. Patil (Eds.), *Cultivation Practices for Plantation Crops,* University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, 1985.

Smeeth, W.F. and Sampath Iyengar, *Mineral Resources of Mysore,* Bangalore, 1916.

Somashekaran Rau, M.P., *The Growth of Local Self Government in Bangalore City,* Bangalore, 1968.

Srinivas, M.N., *Marriage and Family in Mysore,* New Book Company, Bombay, 1942.

Swamy, G.L., *Essential Statistics of the Mysore State, its districts and taluks,* 1945-46.

Swamy, G.L., *Taluk Hand Book Series, Bangalore North,* 1939-40.

Syed Abdul Wajid and Jagadeesh Kumar, N., *Groundwater Development in Anekal taluk,* Bangalore District, Groundwater Studies, No. 48, DMG, Bangalore, 1971.

Thimmappaiah, B.G. (Ed.), *Export Potential Survey of Mysore State,* Bangalore, 1970.

Thurston, E., *Castes and Tribes of Southern India,* Vols. I to VIII, Madras, 1909.

Venkata Rao, B.V., *Soil Resources of Mysore,* University of Agricultural Sciences, Extension Series, No. 2, Bangalore, 1968.

Venkatarayappa, K.N., *Bangalore (A Socio-Ecological Study),* University of Bombay, 1957.

Vinod Vyasalu and Amulya Kumar N. Reddy, *Essays on Bangalore,* Vols. I to IV., Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology, Bangalore, 1985.

Whitehead Henry, D.D., *The Village Gods of South India,* Oxford University Press, Calcutta, 1921.

Yagna Narayana Iyer, A.K., *Field Crops of India,* Bangalore, 1966.

REPORTS, SOUVENIRS, JOURNALS, ETC., IN ENGLISH.

Administration Reports of Bangalore City Corporation, 1953-54 to 1986-87.

Administrative Reports of the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Bangalore, 1980-1989.

Administrative Reports of the Directorate of Mines and Geology in Karnataka State for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87, Bangalore.

All India Council of Mayors and Third Conference of All India Municipal Corporations, Souvenir, 1962.

A Monograph on the Wollen Industry in Mysore, Department of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, 1935.

An Economic Review, Bangalore District, 1977-78, District Statistical Officer, Bangalore, 1979.

An Income Tax Profile-Karnataka & Goa, A Brief, Bangalore, 1982.

An Introduction to the Development Schemes of Mysore, Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning, 1946.

Annual Action Plan, Bangalore Rural and Urban District, Canara Bank, Bangalore, 1987.

Annual Administration Report for 1981-82 to 1984-85, B.W.S. & S.B., Bangalore.

Annual Administration Reports (for different years), Department of Co-operation, Bangalore.

Annual Plan 1979-80, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1989-90, Planning Department, Bangalore.

Annual Reports of Agricultural Department of Karnataka State, 1981-82 to 1988-89.

Annual Report of Bangalore Turf Club Ltd., Bangalore, 1989.

Annual Report of B.D.C.C. Bank, 1986-87.

Annual Reports of Fisheries Department of Karnataka State, 1977- 78 to 1988-89.

Annual Reports of the Forest Department of Karnataka State, 1974- 75 to 1988-89, Bangalore.

Annual Reports of Horticultural Department of Karnataka State, 1982-83 to 1986-87.

Annual Report of Kalpatharu Grameena Bank, 1987 and also other years.

Annual Report of Marthoma Church, 1984.

Annual Report of the Administration of Mysore, 1862-63.

Annual Reports of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, 1985-86, 1987-88.

Atlas of the Mysore State Containing Maps of each of the District with a short description, Geographical, Physical and Statistical, Bangalore, 1902.

Brochure on Co-operative Movement in Karnataka as on 30th June 1987, Department of Co-operation, Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore.

Brochure on Statistics of Local Bodies (Municipalities & Corporations) of Karnataka 1978-79, Director of Economics & Statistics, Bangalore.

Census Hand Book, 1951, Bangalore District, Bangalore, 1956.

Census of India, 1891, Volume. XXV, Mysore, Part.I, Report.

Census of India, 1911, Vol. XXI, Mysore, Part, I, Report.

Census of India, 1941, Vol.XXIII, Mysore, Part.IV, Taluk Tables, Bangalore, 1942.

Census of India, 1961, Vol.XI, Mysore, Part. II B (i), General Economic Tables.

Census of India, 1961, Vol.XI, Mysore, Part. II B (ii), General Economic Tables.

Census of India, 1971, Series 14, Mysore Part.I (A), Volumes I and II, General Reports.

Census of India, 1971, Series 14-Mysore Part. II (A)-General Population Tables.

Census of India, 1971, Series-14-Mysore, Part.II B(i)-Economic Tables.

Census of India, 1971, Series.14-Mysore, Part.II B(ii)-Economic Tables.

Census of India, 1971, Series 14-Mysore, PART.II B (iii)-Economic Tables.

Census of India, 1971, Series.14-Mysore, Part.II C (i), Social and Cultural Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Census of India, 1971, Series.14-Mysore Part.II D-Migration Tables.

Census of India, 1971, Series.14-Mysore Part.IV-Report on Housing.

Census of India, 1981, Series.9-Karnataka, District Census Hand Book, Bangalore District.

Census of India, 1981, Series.9-Karnataka Paper.I of 1985, Household Population by Religion of Head of households.

Census of India, 1981, Series.9-Karnataka, Paper. I of 1987- Households and Household Population by Languages.

Census of India, 1981, Series.9-Karnataka, Paper.II of 1981- Provisional Population Tables.

Census of India, 1981, series.9-Karnataka, Part.II A, General Population Tables.

Census of India 1981, Series.9-Karnataka-Part.II B.(ii)-Primary Census Abstract-Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Census of India, 1981, Series.9-Karnataka Part .IV (A)-Social and Cultural Tables.

Census of India, 1981, Series.9-Karnataka-Part.IV A and B- Fertility Tables.

Census of India, 1981, Series.9-Karnataka-Part.V A and E- Migration Tables.

Census of India, 1981, Series.9-Karnataka-Part.VIII A and B (ii), Household Tables.

Census of Irrigation Wells in Karnataka, Part.I and Part.II, 1968-69, 1971-72 and 1973-74.

Climate of Karnataka State, by India Meteorological Department, Govt. of India, Pune, 1984.

Congress Exhibition, Souvenir, 1952.

Cultivable Waste lands in Karnataka, A sample study, Planning Department, Bangalore, 1986.

Dasara Exhibition-Souvenir, 1956 and 1958.

Dasara Sports Meet, 1984-Karnataka State Sports Council, Bangalore, 1984.

Diamond Jubilee of the Bangalore Turf Club Ltd., 1920-1980, Bangalore, 1980.

Directory-Archdiocese of Bangalore, 1989.

Directory of Medium/Large Scale Industries, Bangalore District, Directorate of Industries & Commerce, Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore, July 1987.

Directory of Rotary International, District 319, Bangalore, 1989- 1990.

Directory of Urban Co-operative Banks in Karnataka, The Karnataka State Urban Co-operative Banks Federation Ltd., Bangalore, 1985.

District Census Hand Book 1971, Bangalore District, X.A, X.B and X.C.

District Credit Plan 1988-90 and Annual Action Plan 1988, Lead District Office, Canara Bank, Bangalore.

District Directory of Lions Clubs International, District 324. Di, Bangalore, 1989-90.

District Economic Indicators, Bangalore, 1982-83.

Disturbances in Bangalore City, July 1928-A Report, Government of Mysore, 1929.

Draft Annual Plan 1988-89, Planning Department, Bangalore, 1987.

Economic Development of Mysore, 1956-1969, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore, 1970.

Economic Survey, 1983-84 to 1988-89, Planning Department, Bangalore.

Election Statistics of General Elections to Legislative Assembly, 1978, 1983, 1985-Department of Cabinet Affairs, Bangalore, 1984, 1986.

Election Statistics of General Election to Lok Sabha, in 1980, 1984, in Karnataka, Dept. of Cabinet Affairs, Bangalore 1982, 1986.

Geology and Mineral Resources of the States of India, Part. VII- Karnataka and Goa, Daman and Diu, Govt. of India, 1974.

Handbook of Animal Husbandry, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, 1962.

Handbook of Bangalore and Environ, Bangalore, 1928.

Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol.V & VI, 1908.

Indian Express, May 27th, 1989.

Industrial Development Potentialities of Bangalore (Rural) District, 1988, Small Industry Development Organisation, Ministry of Industries, Government of India, Bangalore.

Judicial Records of Princely Mysore (1831-1888).

Karnataka at a Glance and Bangalore at a Glance, Directorate of Economics & Statistics (From 1978 and onwards), Bangalore.

Karnataka Draft Five Year Plan, 1978-83, Planning Department, Bangalore, 1978.

Karnataka Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, 1980-85, Vol. I,Bangalore.

Karnataka Draft Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, Bangalore.

Karnataka Labour Journals, January 1985 to April 1985 and upto January 1990, Commissioner of Labour, Bangalore.

Karnataka Land Reforms Act 1961 and Rules, 1974.

Karnataka Olympic Association, Sree Kanteerava Stadium, Bangalore, 1981.

Livestock Census, Karnataka State, 1961, 1966, 1972, 1977 and 1983.

Mahila Seva Samaj, Diamond Jubilee Souvenir, Bangalore, 1974.

My Forest, a Forest Journal, Department of Forest, March 1988, Bangalore, 1989.

Mysore Archaeological Reports.

Mysore Census of 1901, Part.C, Talukwise Tables, Bangalore, 1904.

Mysore Census, 1911, Part.V, Village Population Tables.

Mysore Census of 1921, Part.IV, Talukwar tables, Bangalore, 1922.

Mysore Census, 1921, Part.V, Village Population Tables.

Mysore Census, 1931, Part.IV, Taluk Tables, Bangalore, 1932.

Mysore Census, 1941, Economic Survey of Selected Villages, Bangalore District, Bangalore, 1943.

Mysore Census, 1941, Part.V, Village Population Tables.

Mysore Motor Manual, Government of Mysore, Bangalore, 1938.

Mysore Revenue Manual, 1911, Bangalore.

Mysore State Administration Report, 1891-92 to 1894-95.

Mysore State Draft Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79), Planning Department, 1973.

National Symposium on Planning and Development of Metropolitan Bangalore, Bangalore Development Authority, Bangalore, 1987.

Nostalgia (Savinenapu) (Souvenir), Bangalore.

Plantinum Jubilee Souvenir of Bangalore City Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bangalore-1977.

Post and Telegraphs Manual, Vol.I, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Simla, 1934.

Prices and Wages in India, Director General of Statistics, Calcutta, 1900, 1906, 1915.

Price Trends in Karnataka, 1975 to 1983, Director of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore, 1984.

Progress Report of Save Grain Campaign 1987-88, Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, Bangalore.

Project Report on Small Farmers Development Agency, Bangalore District, Planning Department, Bangalore, 1976.

Report of the Administration of Mysore for the year 1862-63, Bangalore, 1863 and for 1866-77, Bangalore, 1867.

Report of the Chief Engineers on Road Development Plan (For India, 1961-81), Govt. of India, New Delhi, 1981.

Report of the Committee for the Revision of the Land Revenue System in Mysore, Bangalore, 1969.

Report of the Committee on Co-operation in Mysore, Bangalore, 1936.

Report of the Expert Committee for Preservation of Tanks in Bangalore, (Committee headed by N. Lakshmana Rau), (Unpublished), 1986.

Report of the Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee, Bangalore, 1969.

Report on State Taxes Part.I-Finance Dept., Bangalore, 1982.

Reports on the Accounts of the Municipalities in the State, for the year 1911-12.

Report on the Administration of Mysore, for 1891-92 to 1894-95, 1921-22 to 1959-60, Bangalore.

Report on the Mysore Census of 1881, Bangalore, 1884.

Report on Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka State, Local Finance Commission, Visvesvaraya Centre, Bangalore.

Reserve Bank of India Annual Reports for different years.

Results of Various Sports Events and Tournaments (1980-81), conducted by Director of Youth Services and Sports, Bangalore, 1981.

Revision Settlement reports of Bangalore District, 1964, Bangalore, 1965.

Save our Scented Sticks by All India Agarbathi Manufacturer's Association, Bangalore, 1988.

Second Report of State Taxes, Mysore Taxation and Resources Enquiry Committee, 1969, Bangalore, 1971.

Selections from the Records of Government Papers Relating to the Reforms of the Police of India, Calcutta, 1861.

Service Area Plan 1989-90 and Urban Plan 1989-90, Bangalore District, Lead District Office, Canara Bank, Bangalore.

Silver Jubilee Souvenir-The Bank of Mysore Ltd., Bangalore, 1938.

Special Tables Relating to Progress of Banking (June 1969-June 1972), R.B.I., 1972.

Sri Kailas Ashram Silver Jubilee Souvenir (1960-1985), Bangalore, 1985.

Statistical Abstract of the Mysore State, Bangalore, 1915.

Statistical Abstract of Mysore, 1923-24 to 1947-48, Planning Department, Bangalore, 1951.

Statistical Abstract of Mysore, 1959-60, Bangalore, 1961.

Statistical Abstract of Karnataka, 1970-71, 1973-74, 1976-77 and 1978-79, Bangalore.

Statistical Brochure-Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Bangalore, 1985-86.

Statistical Tables for the year 1957-R.B.I.

Status Reports, Department of Health and Family Welfare for the Years 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89.

Survey Settlement Report of Bangalore District, 1872.

Talukwise Plan Statistics, 1976, 1978, 1981-82 to 1983-84, 1985- 86, Bangalore District, District and Regional Planning Division, Bangalore.

Techno-Economic Survey of Mysore, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, 1965.

The Economic Times, News Paper Special Issue 1-10-1987.

The Karnataka Year Book for 1915, All About Mysore, The Karnataka Office, Bangalore, 1915.

The Lal-baugh, Journal of the Mysore Horticultural Society, Bangalore.

The Outline Development Plan for the Bangalore Metropolitan Region, Government of Mysore, Bangalore.

The Silver Jubilee Souvenir, Bangalore Corporation, 1974.

The Souvenir 1975, Freedom Fighters Association, Civil Area, Bangalore.

Times of India, Special Issue, Salute to Bangalore, 1.10.1987

Twenty-five Years of Elections in Karnataka, 1952-1977, Department of Cabinet Affairs, Bangalore, 1977.

'Urdu Journalism' by Mir Mohammed Hussain, Tippu Research Centre, Srirangapatna.

Replies to Correspondence from Various Government Offices, Public undertakings and Private institutions.

BOOKS IN KANNADA

Achar K.V., *Kannada Javaligalu,* Bangalore, 1977.

Ajjampura Krishnaswamy, *Aranya Shasthra,* Bangalore, 1988.

Aradhya, R.S., *Tumakuru Visheshadhiveshana Sanchike,* Bangalore, 1946.

Chandrasekhar, S.N. (Ed), *Karnataka Kalavidara Parichayavali,* Bangalore, 1983.

Chandrashekhar, S.N. (Ed), *Nrutya Kalavidaru* (Karnataka), Bangalore, 1985.

Channabasappa, Go.Ru (Ed), *Karnataka Janapada Kalegalu,* Bangalore, 1977.

De.Ja.Gau., *Kattimani Badaku Baraha (Abhinandana Grantha),* Mysore, 1969.

Doddappa Gowda, Makonahally, *Vokkaligaru,* Sriprakashana, Mysore, 1971.

Doreswamy, H.S., *Horatada Dittahejjegalu,* Bangalore, 1972.

Eshwarappa Shastri, G.R., *Devanga Dharma Prakashike,* Malnadu Devanga Sangha, Shimoga, 1972.

Gopal, Ba.Ra., *Karnataka Itihasa,* Mysore, 1986.

Gundappa, D.V., *Maisurina Diwanarugalu,* (Swatrantra Purvada Aru Dashakagalu) Mysore, 1971.

Gundappa D.V., *Vritta Patrike,* Karnataka Patrika Academy, Bangalore, 1988.

Hanumanthappa, W.H. (Ed), *Brahma Vani,* Souvenir, Installation of the Bust of Rajaram Mohan Roy Celebration Committee, Bangalore, 1978.

Hanumantharayappa, G.N. (Ed), *Karnataka Vyavasaya Patrike,* Karnataka Pradesh Krishik Samaj, Bangalore.

Jaya Rajashekhar, *Yele Mallappashettaru,* Veerashaiva Adhyayana Samsthe, Gadag, 1987.

Jayarama Rao, M.A. *Namma Keertana Kalavidaru,* Bangalore, 1986.

Joshi, Shripad, *Muslim Utsavagalu Mattu Samskaragalu,* Mysore Vishwavidyanilaya, Mysore, 1971.

Kamath, Suryanath, U. (Ed), *Swatantrya Sangramada Smrithigalu* Vols. II and III, Mysore, 1977 and 1980.

Kamath, Suryanath, U.(Ed), *Patragara Varthe,* Bangalore, 1982.

Krishna Murthy, H.R., *P.R. Ramaiah,* I.B.H. Prakashana, Bangalore.

Krishnaiah, A.D., *Chaladanka Malla-Avana Parampare,* Hemantha Prakashana, Bangalore, 1987.

Kulashekhari and Sandhya Sharma Y.K. (Eds), *Namma Lekhakiyaru,* Bangalore, 1982.

Lingaiah, D., *Bellave Venkatanaranappa,* Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore.

Lingaiah, D., *Shivapur Dhwaja Satyagrah,* Bangalore, 1979

Marulayya, Sa.Shi., *B. Shivamurthy Shastrigalu,* Veerashaiva Adyayana Samsthe, Sri Jagadguru Thontadarya Samsthanamatha, Dambala, Gadag, 1979.

Mugali, Ram.Sri (Ed), *Karnataka Gamakigalu,* Bangalore, 1977.

Munilakshmaiah, B.V., *Sri Bhavana Maharshi,* Karnataka Padmasali Sangha, Bangalore, 1986.

Nagaraja, M.G. *Sri Gowrishankara Darshana,* Bangalore, 1990.

Nagaraja Rao, H.V., *Vara Patrikegalu,* Karnataka Patrika Academy, Bangalore, 1988.

Nagegowda, H.L. (Ed), *Prashasti Padeda Mahaniyaru* (1980-86), Bangalore, 1987.

Narasimhachar, R., *Karnataka Kavicharite,* Vols. 1 to 3, Bangalore, 1972 and 1973.

Narasimhachar, T.B.(Ed), *Nrutya Kalavidaru* (Karnataka) (Supplement), Bangalore, 1986.

Narayan, H.V. (Ed), *Yatrika,* (Bi-monthly), Bangalore, 1985.

Nayak, Ha.Ma. (Ed), *Karnataka Vishaya Vishwa Kosha,* Mysore, 1979.

Niranjan (Ed), *Jnana Gangotri,* Kiriyara Vishvakosha, Vol. VI, Bangalore, 1973.

Parthasarathi, Aralumallige, *T.T. Sharma,* I.B.H. Prakashana, Bangalore, 1975.

Radha Krishna, B.P., *Nanna-Thande,* Bangalore.

Raghavendra Kakolu, *Abbur, Madhwara Punyakshetra,* Murali Prakashana, Bangalore, 1988.

Ramachandra Shrouti V. Pandita, *Sri Gajashailapuri Kshetra Mahime,* Anekal, 1985.

Ramaiah, D.R., *Shri Aryamurthy Dampatigalu,* Bangalore, 1976.

Rama Rao, B and Varadarajan, S., *Karnatakada Khanija Nikshepagalu*, Bangalore, 1958.

Ramaswamy, S.N., *Karnatakada Aranya Vrukshagalu,* University of Mysore, 1969.

Sampathkumaracharya, V.S., *Karnataka Sangeetha Paribhashika Shabda Kosha,* Parts 1 & 2, Mysore, 1983 and 1986.

Sarojamma, Sambashivaiah, *Sharada Stree Samaja Suvarna Mahotsava Sanchike,* Bangalore, 1964.

Seetharamaiah, Ha.Vem., *Pratibhavantaru,* Bangalore, 1973.

Seetharama Shastry, N.S., *Kannada Patrikodyama,* Karnataka Patrika Academy, Bangalore, 1987.

Seshagiri Rao, L.S., *Sarthaka Subhoda,* Sri Subodha Ramarayara Janma Shanthamanotsava Samiti, Bangalore, 1989.

Shailesha Chandra, *Maha Tapasvi,* Sri Shivabalayogi Maharaj Trust., Bangalore, 1986.

Shankaranarayana Rao, N.P., *Mysuru Samsthanada Modala Kamyunistaru,* Bangalore, 1989.

Shetty M.G., *Aa Na Kru Jeevana Karya,* Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore, 1977.

Shivananda Gubbannavar, *Lingayatha Samskaragalu,* Karnataka University, Dharwad, 1984.

Srinivasa Havanur, *Hosagannadada Arunodaya,* Kannada Adyayana Samsthe, Mysore Vishwavidyanilaya, 1974.

Shrivatsa, Eshwarachandra (Ed), *Bangalore Darshana,* Udayabhanu Kalasangha, Bangalore, 1975.

Siddavvanahalli Krishna Sharma, (Ed)., *Gandhi Mattu Karnataka,* Gandhi Smaraka Nidhi, Bangalore, 1970.

Somashekhara M. Sali and Thippeswamy, P.R. (Ed), *Prashasti Padeda Kalavidaru,* 1965-76, Bangalore, 1987.

Srikanta Murthy, K.R., *Karnataka Ayurveda Ithihasa,* Mysore Vishwavidyanilaya, Mysore, 1972.

Srikantaiah, Karlamangalam, *Badaganadu Brahmanara Ithihasa,* Badaganadu Sangha, Bangalore, 1985.

Srikantaiah, Karlamangalam (Ed), *Gowdakula Vibhushana Kempegowdana Jayaprashasti,* Magadi, 1961.

Subba Rao, A.N. and Ashwathanarayana Rao, B.(Eds), *Kala Nivedana,* (Golden Jubilee Souvenir, Kalamandiram School of Arts), Bangalore, 1969.

Sundar Rao, Ba.Na., *Bengalurina Itihasa,* Bangalore, 1985.

Swamy G.R. (Ed), *Congress Souvenir,* Bangalore, 1960.

Talvadi, B.S., *Karnataka Kristara Ithihasa,* Kannada Catholic Sangha (Regd), Bangalore, 1989.

Thippeswamy, G.R., *Karnatakada Kalavidaru,* Vol. 10, *Karnatakada Kalegalu,* Bangalore, 1986.

Tirumale Tatacharya Sharma, *Jaganmohan Bhavanadinda Vidhurashvathakke,* Bangalore, 1938.

Tontadarya, S., *Sri Devanapura Ateeta Devasimhasana Matha Charitre,* Hunasamaranahalli Matha, 1967.

Uppina, S.F., *Namma Vanya Pranigalu,* Karnataka Forest Department, Bangalore, 1985.

Vasudeva Rao, S., *Karnatakada Khanija Sampattu,* Bangalore, 1976.

Veeranna Gowda, H.K., *Baduku Meluku,* Mysore, 1974.

Veerappa K.T. (Ed)., *Adhunika Kannada Barahagararu,* Mysore, 1983.

Veerappa, N.S. (Ed), *Kannada Rangabhoomiya Shathamanotsava Sanchike,* Mysore, 1948.

Venkataramanan, D.R., *Virakta Rashtrak D.V.G.*, Bangalore, 1988.

Venkatesha Sangli., *Sirigannada Granthakartara Charitra Kosha*, Part I, Mysore, 1960.

Vijaya (Ed)., *Indina Ranga Kalavidaru*, Bangalore, 1986.

REPORTS, SOUVENIRS, JOURNALS, ETC., IN KANNADA

Ambari, Souvenir of Bangalore District Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Anekal, 1981.

Bangaluru Jilleya Ankhi-Amshagala Nota, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1986-87, 87-88, and 88-89, Jilla Sankhya Sangrahanadhikariavara Kacheri, Bangalore Jille, Bangalore.

Collection of Old Newspapers by Pandari Challappan, Fort, Channapatna.

Kalavarta (periodical), Karnataka Lalithakala Academy, Bangalore, 1985-1986.

Kalavikasa, A souvenir issued on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of Udayabhanu Kala Sangha, Bangalore, 1975.

"Kannada Patrikegala Kaipidi," Mevundi Mallari in Jayakarnataka, Dharwad.

Kannada Patrikegalu, published in Madras Samachara, 1-4-1949.

Mysurina Kaigannadi, Karnataka Pathrikalaya, Bangalore, 1915.

Nataka Shiromani A.V. Varadacharyara Shathamanotsava (Souvenir), Bangalore, 1970.

Samskritotsava Smarana Sanchike, Akhila Karnataka Samskrita Parishat, Bangalore, 1984-1989.

INDEX

A

	PAGE
Aaram	745
Abalashrama	850, 61
Abbas Khan	101
Abbe Dubois	81,157, 873
Abdul Ahad	745
Abdul Basheer	745
Abdul Hameed Khan	814
Abdul Khadir Adeeb	746
Abdul Khadeer Shakir	746
Abdul Khayum	742
Abdul Majid Khan	744
Abdul Malik Zia	746
Abdul Matheen, H.A.	746
Abdul Razzak	57, 98
Abdul Subhan	98
Abhiman Studio	758,963
Abhimani	892
Abhiram, J.	212
Abhishankar, K.	744
Abhyankar, G.R.	103
Abolition of Tenancy	556
Achar, K.V.	756, 58
Acharya, A.R.A.	814
Acharya, M.T.V.	759
Acharya Kala Bhavan	760
Achu Nair	198
Achutaraya	3, 59, 62,968
Achyuta Das Bhadragiri	753

ACTS

-Bangalore City Improvement Trust	643
-Bangalore Municipal Corporation, 1949	643
-Chit Funds, 1982	339
-Companies, 1964	274
-Compulsory Notification of Vacancy, 1959	612
-Essential Commodities,	223
-Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings, 1964	556
-Government of India Savings Banks, (1873)	353
-Indian Tariff	573

-KARNATAKA

-No. 12 of 1974	260
-Civil Courts	587
-Debt Relief, 1976	340
-Forests	571, 72
-Land Acquisition	558
-Land Improvement, 1961	220
-Land Reforms, 1961	555, 56
-Land Revenue	559
-Money Lenders, 1961	338, 39
-Municipal Corporation, 1976	644
-Municipalities, 1964	644
-Pawn Brokers, 1961	338
-Prohibition 1961	870
-Prohibition of Beggary	870
-Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging House), 1979	563
-Tax on Profession Trades, Callings and Employments, 1976	562
-Village Panchayats and Local Boards, 1959	675
-Land Reforms Amendment, 1986	556
-Minimum Wages	832
-Mysore Agriculturists Relief, 1928	338

-MYSORE

-Betting Tax, 1932	564
-City Municipalities, 1933	642
-Debt Conciliation, 1937	338
-Inams Abolition, 1955	559
-Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate)	551
-Land Revenue	549,50
-Money Lenders, 1939	338
-Motor Vehicles, No XVI, 1928	415
-Municipality, 1906	642
-Religious and Charitable Institutions, 1927	871, 72
-Press Regulation (1908)	886
-Prohibition, 1948	870
-Usurious, 1923	338
-Parsee Marriage and Divorce	172
-Administered by Commercial Taxes Department	560
-and Rules administered by Central Excise Department	572, 624
-administered by Department of Drugs Control	830

PAGE

-Enforced by the Department of Factories and Boilers 837
-Enforced by the Department of Labour 831, 29, 32
-Shops and Establishments 328
-Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision), 1985 330
-Rules administered by the Excise Department 567 - 71
-the Seed, 1966 223
-Trade Unions, 1926 99, 833
Adarsha Film Institute 758
Adarsha Vartha 893
Adichunchanagiri Matha 149
Adilshah Mohammed 66
Adipada 45
Adi Rajendra 48
Adisesha, T.L. 212
Adiyama 51
Administration of Justice 584
Adult Education Commission 715
Adult Education Committee, District 715
Adult Literacy Plan 715
Advocates Association, Bangalore 606
Adya Rangacharya 738, 44, 57
Afeez, M.A. 746
Aftab-e-urdu 893
Afzal Qasim 746
Aga Abdulla Sait 770
Agara 910
Agarbathies 328, 29
Agarbathi Rolling 439
Agraharas 678-79
Agricultural Crops 226
Agricultural Extension Project 230-31
Agricultural Implements 233
Agricultural Population 215, 16
Agriculture 608
Agriculture and Irrigation 214 - 26
Agriculture Development Centres 223
Agri-Horticultural Society of India 237
Ahalya, K. 213
Ahavamalla 48
Ahmed Jaleel 746
Ahobala Shankara 741

AIDS

AIRD News 784
Aigandapura 893
Airport 912
Air Transport 426
426

PAGE

Akalavarsha 49
Akarband 552
Akbhar-e-Hilal 892
Akhila Karnataka Samskrita Parishat 767
Akkaihamma 750
Akkayyamma Betta 957
Akkayyammana Matha 174
Akkila Reddy, Muthanallur 107
Albert, Prince 89, 238
Albion Banerji 92
Alfred Hay 720
Alif Ahmed Barq 746
Alipore observatory, Calcutta 29
Al-Irfan 892
Aliya Tirumala 60
Allappa 53
Allamaprabhu, H.N. 761
Alamelu, B.R. 765
Al-Kalam 893
Allasani Peddana 59
Alla-ud-din-Khilji 54
Alliance Francaise 767
All India Catholic Federation of the Blind 865
All India Co-ordinated Improvement Project 246
All India Progressive Writers Association 747
All India Scheduled caste Development Co-operative Society 245
All India Soil and Land Use Survey 225
All India Trade Union Congress 834
All Karnataka Hindi Pracharak's Conference 100
Al-Muslim 892
Alva, B.C. 212
Alvar Iyengar, Jaggu 738
Amarajyothi Kala Vrind 756
Amateur Artists list 756
Ammanamma Gaddige 955
Ameteur Dramatic Association 95, 755

AMATEUR TROUPES

-Amba Bai 742
-Aakrantha 756
-Abhinaya Taranga 756
-Aruna Kalavidaru 756
-Benaka 756
-Bhoomika 756
-Chitra Kalavidaru 756
-Eranna Mithra Mandali 756
-Kalagangothri 756

PAGE

-Kalajyothi 756
-Lalithakala Niketan 756
-MICO Lalitha Kala Sangha 756
-Mallika 756
-Natagangothri 756
-Nataranga 756
-Natyadarpana 756
-Prabhat Kalavidaru 756
-Prajavani Lalitha Kala Sangha 756
-Prekshaka Theatres 756
-Ramya Kalavidaru 756
-Ranga Bharati 756
-Rangasampada 756
-Roopanthara 756
-Raag Kalavidaru 756
-Samudaya 756
-Sanketa 756
-Shaka Shailoosharu 756
-Spandana 756
-Sutradhara 756
-Yashasvi Kalavidaru 756
Ambedkar, B.R. Dr. 148, 876,943
Ameer 200, 20
Amildar 588
Aminkhan 74
Amoghavarsha I 44, 49
Amrit K. Raj 212
Anand, S.S. 760
Ananda Kala Mitra Mandali 755
Ananda Rao, A. 734
Ananda Rao, B.V. 814
Ananda Rao, M.S. 753
Ananda Rama Seva Sangha 755
Ananda Rao, T. 91, 767
Anandrao Raste 75
Anand Shetty 212
Anantachar, N. 738
Ananthachar, C. 737
Ananthaiah, B. 760
Ananthakrishna Sharma Rallapalli 738, 46, 63
Ananthapadmanabha Rao 101, 737
Ananthapadmanabha Rao, M.S. 753
Anantha Padmanabha Sharma, C.V. 753
Anantha Rao, B. 765
Anantha Shastry 763
Anantha Swamy, Mysore 764
Ananthappa 757
Anantharangacharya, N.S. Dr. 737
Anatha Shishunivasa 852, 60
Ananthasharma 149
Anasuya Rao 742

PAGE

Anasuya Venson 759
Anchan L.P. 759
Anche Harikara 428
Andel 747
Anees Ibrahim 746
Anekal 910,13
Angel Mary 213
Anglo-Mysore War, First 77
Anglo-Mysore War, Second 78
Anglo-Mysore War, Third 78
Anglo-Mysore War, Fourth 79
Animal Food Corporation, Bangalore 260
Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services 247,609
Anitha Johnson 765
Anjali Jayadev 766
Anjali Shetty, C.K. 765
Anjana Gupta 212
Annadanayya Puranik 153, 745
Annaiah 118
Annaiahappa 751, 54
Annaiah Gowda, H.H. 741
Annaji Rao, R. Malleshwara 735
Annapurna 755,911
Annapurna Cooker Co. 270
Annapurnamma, C.S. 742
Annapurnamma Raghupati Shastry 752
Annaswamy Mudaliar, B.P. 770
Annie Besant 91, 154, 850, 75
Ansar Pasha 746
Anthyodaya 514
Anti-Marshal Law Satyagraha 103
Antoni, D. Sam Lajaro 198
Anumainayagam 211
Anupama Niranjana 744
Anwar Adeep 746
Anwar Pasha 198
Anwar Sultan 746
Apiculture 609
A.P.M.C. Bangalore 391, 93
A.P.M.C. Marketing Board 393
Appa Dorai Mudaliar, V.M. 323
Appaiah, H 114
Appanna, T. 766
Appannappa, Appaji 734
Appanna Reddy 742
Appavu Pillad 154, 850
Applied Nutrition Programme 259
Appukuttan Achar 438
Appukuttan, Acharya, K. 761
Apte, S.H. 198
Aragini 892

PAGE

Arakkal Yusuf 759
Aralappanavar, B.V. 742
Arasappa Kambattalli 751
Arasu 161
Arathi, H.N. 743
Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliar 93
Area and Population 4
Arecanut 243
Arjun Devaiah 212
Armugam 110
Arts and Crafts 758 to 61
Art Schools, Institutions and Galleries 760
Artisan Training Institute 333
Arun, V.K. 765
Arunachalappa 763, 67
Arunachala Mudaliar, V.S. 105
Aruna Musicals 439
Arundale 97
Arunodaya 887
Arya Murthy, M. 838, 59
Arya Samaj 94, 95, 153, 838, 50, 75
Arya Sevashrama Trust 859
Aryan Hosiery 269
Aryavarma 42
ASEA Limited 273
Asiatic Society of Bengal 29
Asir 745
Ashakiran 352
Ashakta Poshaka Sabha 858
Ashima Shetty 213
Ashok Gudigar 321,438, 762
Ashwath, C. 764
Ashwattha Narayana Rao, C. 99,102,889
Ashwathanarayana Shastry Bidare 735
Ashwattha Rao Savay 106
Assistant Commissioner 540-41
Assistant Commissioner, Magisterial powers 541

ASSOCIATION

-Ceded Districts 755
-Karnataka Cartoonists 760
-of the Physically Handicapped 864
-Karnataka Publishers and Book Sellers 768
-Karnataka State Cricket 205
-Karnataka State Billiards 205
-Karnataka Yoga 205
-Lawn Tennis 206
-Sports, List 206
-Varadachar Memorial 756
Asthma 785
Astrologers 443

PAGE

Aswathanarayana Das, V. 753
Aswathanarayana Ghattamaraju 746
Aswini Nachappa 213
Ataullah Shaw 745
Atayal Shah 75
Athara Cutchery 931
Attibele 917
Athre, H.V.R. 888
Atresh, S.N. 198
Arthasadhaka Patrike 888
Aurangzeb 68,72
Auto-Rikshaw Plying 442
Avani Sringeri Matha 149
Avinita 42
Aya Paddhati 639
Ayaz S.S. 893
Ayodidas Panditar 148
Ayurveda Academy 814
Ayurveda Prathistana 815
Ayyappa Cult 155
Azad National Youth League 107

B

Baba Shetty 212
Babu Rao Hosangadi 753
Backward Classes Coaching Centres 849
Backward Classes, Welfare measures 847
Bada Choti 200
Baddegadeva or Amoghavarsha III 45
Baddeveetidattaya 65
Bagalur 957
Bahai Movement 156
Bahadur Khan 78
Bahlol Khan 67
Bajirao Peshwa 74
Bala Brooie 947
Balby 198
Balachandra Rao, S 745
Balaji, C.V. 211
Balaji, K.M. 211
Balajirao Peshwa 74
Balakrishnadas 736
Bala Vikasa Kendra 867
Balaram, T.S. 762
Balasubramanya Narahalli 745
Balasubrahmanyam, S. 759
Bala Sundaram Iyer 100
Balan Nambiar 761
Balematha 150, 52
Balija 161
Ballala I 50
Ballala II 52-53,917
Ballala III 5,53,55,60,61,64,71,215,917,926

PAGE

Ballappa 56
Balasundaram 154
Balu, V 762
Bana Anniga 971
Banana 240
Bandematha 963
Bandimankalamma 916

BANGALORE 917-949

-Churches 936
-Dargahs 942
-Fort 930
-Former Cantonment 921
-Mosques 940
-Modern Buildings 943
-Old Peta area 932
-Origin of the name 919
-Tanks and lakes 921
-Temples 923
Bangalore Air Cargo Complex 388
Bangalore Akhbar 892
Bangalore Buddha Society 148
Bangalore Chapter of the Indian Society of Soil Science 225
Bangalore City Corporation
-Finance 652-54
-Other Amenities 651-52
-Public Health 650-51
-Water Supply 648-50
Bangalore Congress Committee 103
Bangalore Dairy 250
Bangalore Development Authority 661- 63
Bangalore District Consumer's Forum 619
Bangalore Gayana Samaja 764
Bangalore Guardian 892
Bangalore Industrial School 701
Bangalore International Fellowship 839
Bangalore Kidney Foundation 808
Bangalore Library 729
Bangalore Literary Union 95, 606
Bangalore Mail 893
Bangalore Military Dairy Farm 257-58
Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority- 658,67,68
Bangalore Mills Ltd. 268-69
Bangalore Printing and Publishing Company 270
Bangalore Stock Exchange 357
Bangalore Tamil Sangam 768
Bangalore Textiles Trade Union 833
Bangalore Transport Service 418
Bangalore United Service Library 728

PAGE

Bangalore University Library 730
Bangalore Urban Agglomeration 4-8
Bangalore West Lions Eye Hospital and Cornea Grafting Centre 808
Bangalore Wollen Cotton and Silk Mills Company Ltd. 268
Bangalore Literary Union 95, 606
Banjara 161

BANK

-Apex 359
-Bangalore Central Co-operative 359
-Bangalore City Co-operative 358,77
-Bangalore Co-operative Central 359
-B.D.C.C. 365
-Industrial Co-operative 367
-Kalpatharu Grameena 349
-Mysore Co-operative Apex 359
-Mysore Co-operative Land Mortgage 360
-Mysore Provincial 359
Bankeya 44
Banking, Trade and Commerce 336- 401
Banking and Finance 336 -42
Banking News Bulletin 893

BANKS

-Feeder 353
-Land Mortgage 360
-Post Office Savings 353
-Primary co-op Agriculture and Rural Development 366-67
-Savings 353
-State Industrial Co-operative 274
-Urban 376
-Village Savings 353
Bannerughatta 949
Bannerughatta National Park 27-8
Banumathi, S. 765
Bapat V.A. 808
Bapuji Vidyarthi Nilaya 839
Barabaluti 639
Bar Council 607
Baron Marochette 239
Barq-e-Sakhum 892
Basalat Jung, Nizam 76
Basappa P.M. 386
Basava Bhavana 727
Basava Samithi 153, 768
Basava Dharma Peetha 152
Basavaradhya, N. 744,56

	PAGE
Basavalinganna Dalavayi	71
Basavalingappa Jirige	734
Basavalingaswamy Matha	150, 52
Basava Mantapa	152
Basavappa, Jirigekatte	734
Basavappa Shetty, B.	888
Basavaraj, G.	747
Basavaraja Kalgudi	745
Basavaraja Kattimani	747, 891
Basavaraj, R.	211
Basavaraju, M.B.	759
Bascilica, St. Mary's	937
Basheer	756
Basheer Ahmad	321, 746
Basheer Sadat	746
Bashir Hussain M.	748
Basith Nausha Bangalori	746
Battanlal, H.B.	110
Bavanur Ahmed	66
Baydredeva	54
Bayiregowda	61,67
Beauty Parlours	444
Beda	162
Beechi	739
Begur	952
Beena, A.K.	213
Beggar Relief	870
Beggar Rehabilitation Centre	870
Beli Matha	150
Bengali Association	768
Bentinck	83
Bernard Shaw	747
Bettadasapura	955
Bhadrachar	751
Bhadranna, R.	115
Bhadranna, R.V.	891
Bhagirathi Bhaskara, B.K.	753
Bhagavat, P.R.	764
Bhagyalakshmi, B.	763
Bhagyalakshmi B.S.	765
Bhairappa	750, 51
Bhagirathamma	115
Bhaktavatsala, M.	748
Bhanudeva Gajapathi	57
Bhanumathi Mendon	212
Bharadhwaj D.K.	739,55
Bharadhwaj M.S.	744
Bharateeya Nataka Sabha	107
Bharati	96,212,887
Bharateeya Mazadoor Sangh	834
Bharateeya Vidya Bhavan	727
Bharathi Sampangiramaiah	734
Bhargavi Narayan	757
Basavaiah, B.	761

	PAGE
Bhagavan, G.	761
Bhaskarachar	762
Bhasyacharya, Bhashyam	886
Bhaskaracharya Vadiralli	762
Bhashyam, K.T.	98,99,103-6, 108, 10,12,18,834
Bhaskar Rao U.	761
Bhaskaran V.	755
Bhat, G.L.	762
Bhatta Pa.Su.	745
Bhat, T.S.	765
Bhattacharya, B.K.	238
Bhavana Rishi	172
Bhavani	763
Bhavani, M.S.	738
Bheemacharya Paragi	98
Bheema Rao, B.N.	106
Bheema Rao, Jamkhandi	98-101
Bhima Rao Murgod	759
Bhima Bhat, S.V.	737, 38
Bhimachar, L.	763
Bhimasena Rao, K.	755
Bhimasena Rao, S.K.	858
B.M. Shri Prathistana	768
Bhillama V	52
Bhima Bhat Dali	738
Bhimaraju	754
Bhramaramba	914
Bhuvaneshwari Kannada Kala Sangha	756
Bhuvaneshwaraiah, P.	763, 64
Bhuvikrama	43
Bidarahalli	955
Biddaraguppe	968
Bijapur and the Marathas	66-8
Bijjabbe	50
Bijjala	52
Binny Mill Firing	99
Bilagonda	966
Bilishivale	958
Biogas Development Scheme	515
Bipin Chandra Pal	690
Births and Deaths	774-6
Bismil Kousari	746
Blavatsky, H.P. Madam	154
Brick Workers	501
Block Development Officers	542
Block Demonstration Programme	231

BOARD

-All India Handloom	314
-Karnataka State Social Advisory	856
-Karnataka Cancer Control Advisory	793
-Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage	666-7

	PAGE
-Central Ground Water	625
-Central Sericulture	-325
-Central Silk	323
-Labour Welfare	832
-Coconut Developmet	625
-Consumer Protection	400
-Dry Land Development	221
-for Commercial Education and Examination	706
-for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction	330
-H.A. Sanitary	659
-Karnataka Industrial Area Development	333
-Karnataka legal Aid	605
-Karnataka Secondary Education Examination	697-8
-Karnataka Silk Marketing	396
-Karnataka Slum Clearance	620, 58
-Karnataka State Social Advisory	856
-Labour Abolition	340
-of Commissioners	83
-of Pre-University Education	699

Boards and Corporations 619 - 23

Basanna Gauda, H.C.	111
Bombina Karaga Mandali	751
Bommarasayya	71
Bommasandra	973
Bomonji Seth	173
Bonded Labourers, Rehabilitation	514
Boralingaiah H.C.	745
Basanna Gauda, H.C.	111
Bore Gowda, B.	757
Bore Wells	17-18
Bougainvillia	241
Bowring	82,338,462,548
Bowring Mrs.	938
Brahmadirajan	52
Brahmananda, P.R.	747
Brahmakumari Eshwareeya Vidyalaya	156
Brahma Samaj	86,94,153,54,849,75
Brahmins	162
Bridges	411
Brijesh Patel	211
Brinjal	241
Buchanan	79,81,266,68,384,402,67,919,31,62
Buchanan's Account	80-81
Buddha Das	114
Buddhism	148
Budiswamy Matha	150

	PAGE
Bukka I	55,6,62
Bukka II	56
Bullappa	754,915,16,68
Burugaludevara Matha	150, 51
Business Establishments	389
Business Initiative Directions, Madrid	257
Butuga	44, 45
Butuga II	49
Byraraju Swamiji	198

C

Cabbage	241
Cacoon Markets	324
Campbell, Dr.	87
Campbell, W. Rev.	682
Canara Relief Fund Welfare	852
Carvan	893
Cariappa K.M.	920
Cartman	909
Cathedral, St Paul's	939
Cathedral, St. Frances Xavier's	937
Catherine Rice	682
Cattle fairs	249
Cattle Fairs and Markets	394
Cattle Feed Plants	250-51
Ceded Districts Dramatic Association	95

CENTRAL

-Biological Control Station	624
-Biological Control Station and Parasite Multiplication Unit	225
-Co-operative Whole Sale Stores	372
-Excise	571-72, 624
-Government Health Scheme	624, 804
-Government Offices	623
-Government Offices, Boards, List	634-36
-Horticultural Experiment Station	246
-Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation	814
-Indian Trade Union	834
-Institute of Fresh Water Aquaculture	260
-Machine Tools Institute	625
-Mechanical Organisation	610
-Mohammadan Association	95,845
-Power Research Institute	726
-Safety Monitoring Cell	838
-Taxes	571-75
-Training Institute, Bangalore	254
Certified Schools	851
Chaduranga	747
Chitra Gangadhar	213

	PAGE
Chakrapanayya	888
Chakravarthy, J.S.	353
Challam	113
Challappa	60
Chamaraja I	69
Chamaraja II	69
Chamaraja III	69
Chamaraja IV	70-71
Chamaraja V	68, 70
Chamaraja VI	74
Chamaraja VII	77-78
Chamaraja VIII	79
Chamaraja IX	79,87,238-9
Chamarajendra Sanskrit College	718
Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patashala	718
Chamundamma	750
Chamundeshwari Studio	758
Chanakya	43
Chanchal Rao (Chintsal Rao)	76
Chandar, B.B.	210
Chandrabhaga Devi	765
Chandrabbalabbe	44
Chandrakumar Singh	757
Chandranatha Acharya	760
Chandranna Gowda, K.V.	741
Chandrappa, S	763
Chandrashekharaiah, A.S.	763
Chandrashekhar, B.	757-58
Chandrashekhar, B.S.	211, 743
Chandrashekhar, C.	759
Chandrashekhar, M.S.	759
Chandrashekhar, P.S.	761
Chandrashekhara Bhatta Patanakar	738
Chandrashekharacharya, Na. Bha.	744
Chandrashekharaiah, K.N.	752
Chandrashekharaiah, M.S.	752
Chandrashekharaiah, R	763
Chandrashekhara Iyer	154
Chandrashekhara Kambara	747, 50, 57
Chandrashekharappa, D.	751
Chandrashekhara Rao, B.S.	98
Chandrashekhara Shastry	734
Chandravardana, Bengaluru	764
Chandrika Puranik	743
Chandru 'Mico'	757
Chandur, M.N.	110
Changalvaraya Mudaliar, S	98,103,10,17
Channabasappa, Go, Ru.	744, 49
Channabasappa, Ko.	744
Channabasaviah Rumale	103,759
Channabasavaraya	756
Channachar	751,56
Channakeshava Iyengar	888
Channamallaiah	751
Channamma, G	763
Channappa	751
Channappadeva Nidugallu	733
Channappa Eresime	744
Chandappa M.N.	890
Channarayaswamy	911
Channaveeraswamy, C.	738
Channaya	55
Charles Elliot	86
Charuponnera, Nolamba	43
Chavundaraya	45
Chaya Artists	755
Chaya, B.R.	764
Chayapathi, K.S.	764
Chellam, G.V.	107, 18
Cheluvayya Kalale	74
Chengalaradhya, G	115
Chenna 'Khagapuri' or Chennigaraya	733
Cheshire Homes	869
Chetty, S.C.	759
Chidananda Murthy, M	744
Chidghana Swamy	736
Chikka Devaraja Odeyar	9,67,68,69,72,74,80,266,398,402,28,532,46,930
Chikkahanumakka	750
Chikkajala	956
Chikkaketaya Dandanayaka	950
Chikkanarayanappa, K.B.	814
Chikkanna Das, M.	753
Chikkannaiah, S.	750
Chikkarudraiah, K.V.	741
Chikkathamme Gowda	913,14
Chikka Tammendra or Chigaraya	65
Chikkatirupathi	965
Chikkanna	764
Chikkappaiah	199
Chikkappaiah, A.R.	204
Chikkasiddaiah	751
Chikkaveerappa	198
Chikupadhyaya	73
Child Birth (Customs)	180
Chillis	243
Chinmaya Mission	155
Chinmayananda Swamy	155
Chinnappa	118, 751
Chinnappa, B.N.	756
Chinnappa Reddy, O.	846
Chinnaswamy, J.S.	762
Chinnaswamy Cricket Stadium	205
Chinnaswamy Nadamuni	198
Chitragars	177
Chitragupta	98,890,92
Chitrakala Parishat	948
Chitra Venugopal	765

	PAGE
Chokkadeva	57
Chokkamma	763
Chokkanayya	969
Chokkinayya	954
Choksi, D.A. Dr.	706
Cholas, the	47-49
Cholera	783
Choodamani Rao	765
Chota Choti	200
Chota Fayaz	201
Chowdaiah Hall	948
Chowdappa Reddy, K.C.	741
Chowriyappa	210
CHRISTIANITY	157-160
-Bangalore Diocese, Catholic	158
-Catholic Parishes	158
-Important Churches	159-60
-Jehova Witnesses	159
-Protestant Missions	158
-Seventh Day Adventist	159
-Syrian Christians	160
Christians	163
Chrysler Corporation	271
Chudamani Nandagopal	765
Chudamani, Papa	763
Church, Ascension	938
-Holy Trinity	939
-Hudson Memorial	940
-Sacred Heart	938
-St. Andnew's	940
-St. John's	940
-St. Luke's	938
-St Patrick's	938
-St Xavier	968
Churchill Winston	338
Cine Supplies	273
City Bus Transport and Institutional Transport System	498-99
City Central Observatory	29
City Opera Troupe	754
Civic and Social Progress Association	100
Civil Aviation, Director General	427
Civil Disobedience	103,04
Civilian Rifle Training	607
Civil Libertys Union	107
Civil Rights Enforcement Cell	606
Classification of Migrant Workers	454-55
Cleghorn, Dr.	237
Climate	29-37
Climatic Effects of Urbanisation	36-37
CLUBS	PAGE
-Bangalore	208
-Bangalore Golf	209
-Bangalore Turf	209
-Basavanagudi	210
-Century	208
-Cosmopolitan	210
-Malleshwara	210
-Press	210
-Secretariat	209
-Tennis	210
-Vijayanagar Officers	210
Clubs, Recreation	207
Coconut	242
Code, Mysore Revenue, 1888	548
Coinage and Currency	355
Collections	749-50
COLLEGE	
-Central	946
-of Engineering, University	703
-Government Unani	815
-of Pharmacy, Government	706
-of Unani Medicine, Government	708
-List	701
Commercial Banks	342-48
Commercial Taxes	560, 610
Commercial and Technical guide	892
Commissioner	585
Commissioner of Police, Bangalore City	598
Commission, Karnataka State Consumer Dispute Redressal	400
Communal Riots	578
Communist party	876
Community service	893
Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station	251, 54
Comfort Parameters	35
Congress Socialist Party	876
Consolidation of Holdings	556
Consumer Protection	400
CO-OPERATIVE	
-Audit	611
-Consumers Federation, Karnataka	373
-Movement	337,358-81
-Apex	380
-Educational	372
-Fisheries	379
-Housing	375
-List of Apex Bodies	380-81
-Mis-appropriation	381

PAGE

-Societies, Consumer 371-72
-Societies, Industrial 368
-Societies, Milk Supply 370-71
-Society, Bangalore 373-74
-Society, Bangalore City/Building 359
-Society, Bangalore City Consumers 358
-Society, Basavanagudi Consumers 359
-Society, Malleshwaram Consumers 359
-Society, Veerashaiva 372-73
-Other 378
-Women 378
-Training College 380
-Union 379
Cornwallis 78-79,930,62

CORPORATION

-Bangalore City 646-48
-Central Warehousing 401
-Employee's State Insurance 627
-Handloom Development 319
-Industrial Finance 330
-Karnataka Industrial Investment and Development 274
-Karnataka Compost Development 619
-Karnataka Backward Classes and Minorities Development 848
-Karnataka Forest Development 619
-Karnataka Land Army 620
-Karnataka Leather Industries Development 620
-Karnataka Minorities Development 849
-Karnataka Pictures 758
-Karnataka Small Industries Development 308,31
-Karnataka State Electronic Development 271, 620
-Karnataka State Financial 274,308,30,620
-Karnataka State Handicraft Development 320, 440, 621
-Karnataka State Industrial and Development 621
-Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development 330
-Karnataka State Road Transport 417-21
-Karnataka State Women's Development 856
-Karnataka Tourism Development 621
-Karnataka Wakf Development 874
-National Co-operative Development 629

PAGE

Corporations and Boards, List 622-23
Corporations and Boards, Other 622
Corporation, State Warehousing 401
Council of Action 107
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research 625
Criminal Cases 590
Criminal Justice 586-89
Crotons 241
Crystal Palace 946
Cubbon, Mark 421
Cubbon Park 239
Cultivated Plants 20-22
Culture 732-68
Curzon, Lord 720
Customs 573-74

D

Dadiga 42
Dadaji Kakade 72
Dadi Somaya Dandanayaka 54,55
Daily Azad 893
Dairy Development 249-51
Daivajnya Brahmins 174
Dakshinamurthy Shastry, V 733
Damodara 51
Damodar Gowda 212
Damodardas Scholarship 875
Dombaru 177
Dance School, Protima Bedi 960
Dandinarayara Matha 150
Daniel 924
Daniel Sanderson 738
Darashah, D.K. 173
Daridra Narayana Seva Sangham 106
Darshan R.Kumar 213
Dar-ul-uloom Sabeelur Rashad 719,941
Darzi 163
Dasappa, H.C. 106, 109
Dasarath Gaikwad 198
Dasashrama 149
Das, C.R. 99
Dase Gowda, G.V. 749
Dase Gowda, H.R. 744
Das, M.P. 210
Dasavala 241
Dasharathi Dikshit 744
Dastagir Sab 98
Dattatreya Aralikatte Puthali Kala Ranga 752

PAGE

Dattatreya Gramodyoga Sahakara Sangha 314
Daud Khan 73
David, Punita 759
Deccan Airways 426
Deccan Herald 891
Defence Bio-Engineering and Electro-Medical Laboratory 794
Deenadayalu Naidu 112
Deena Seva Sangha 107,839,70
Deep Focus 758
Deep Shinde 399
Delany Capt. 78
Dengue 783

DEPARTMENT

-Civil Aviation 625
-City Corporation, Health 773
-Finance 534
-of Drugs Control 830
-of Factories and Boilers 837
-of Health and Family Welfare 536
-of Industries and Commerce 535
-of Information, Tourism and Youth Services 536
-of Public Libraries 728
-of State Educational Research and Training 722
-Revenue 535
-Labour 831
-of Sericulture 323
-Weights and Measures 400

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

-Co-ordination Committee 539
-Development Functions 539
-Judicial Functions 538
-Revenue functions 538
-Special 540
Deshada Matha 150,51
Desha Kulakarni 745
Deshikachar, V. 763
Destitute Widow Pension Scheme 856
Devaiah, A.B. 198
Devaiah, K. 114
Devanga 163
Devajamma, Queen 74
Devaraj 200
Devaraja, Bettada 70
Devaraju, B. 757
Devarajayya, Kalale 74
Devarakondappa 107,17
Devarakonda Reddy 742

PAGE

Devaraja Chettiyar, M.M. 110
Devaraja Dalavayi 64
Devaraya I 56, 7,926
Devaraya II 55,7,8,926
Devaraya Kulakarni 737
Devaraja Muppina 71
Devayaniyammal 116
Devayya 65
De Vacehj's Silk Filature Company 322

DEVELOPMENT

-under Plans 509,13
-under Plans, District Sector Plans 512
-Fifth Plan 510
-First Plan 509
-Fourth Plan 510
-Sixth Plan 510-12
Devirappa, H. 744
Devudu 119
Dharmadeva Vidya Vachaspathi 75
Dhondusa Magaji 924
Dikshit, G.S. 744
Dikshit, V.G. 762
Dilavar Khan 966
Dilshare Garadi 200
Dina Chudar 892
Dindar 889
Dinesh Baliga 212
Dipabai 67
Diploma in Commerce 699
D.I.R. Scheme 339

DIRECTORATE

-of Advertising and Visual Publicity 626
-of Enforcement 627
-of Kannada and Culture 767
-of Marketing and Inspection 626
-of Prosecutions 605,11
-of Revenue Intelligence 626
Diseases, communicable 776-85
Diseases, Diabetes Mellitus 785
Distribution of Clothes at Reduced costs 869

DISTRICT

-Development Council 671
-Income 502,504
-Land Reforms Appellate Authority 557

PAGE

-Surgeon 771
-Shelter for men 852
-Training Institute 543
-Youth Services and Sports Office 201-202
Districtwise Area Plan 497
Disposal of Government lands 559
Divecha, Col. 172
Divine Life Society 155
Divisional Commissioner 537
Divya Jyothi Kala Sangha 768
Divine Light Trust for the Blind 862
Diwakar R.R. 747,892
Dodda Aaladamara 963
Dodda Devaraja 71
Dodda Matha 150-1
Doddanna 757
Dodda Muniyappa 751
Doddanna Hall 200
Doddathammegowda 914
Doddaveerappa 63
Doddayya, Dalavayi 73
Dodde Gowda, T.A. 751
Dodgubbi 958
Dodjala 957
Domlur 910
Doraiswamy, L.S. 725
Doreswamy 321
Doreswamy, B. 763
Doreswamy, H.R. 118
Doreswamy, H.S. 111,14,891
Doreswamy, R.N. 763
Doreswamy, S. 321,438
Doreswamy Mudaliar, A.I. 103
Doreswamy Iyengar, V. 763
Doric Pen Company 273
Dossabhoy Choksy, Dr. 172
Dowager Maharani 165
Dhruvaraj, B. 763
Dharmadeva Vidya Vachaspathi 153
Dharmadevi Narasimha Murthy 754
Dharmananda, Swamy 98
Dharmarayana Karaga 194-95
Dhruva 44,9
Dhupad, M.T. 750
Drainage 12-3
Dress 190
Drought 262-64
Drury 84
Dry Land Rainfed Farming 220
D'souza, Rev. 937
Duggamara 44
Durappadas 736
Durvinita 42-44

PAGE

Dwaraka Amnaya Matha 149
Dwarakanath Kabadi, H. 740
Dwarakanath, T.V. 756

E

E S I Dispensaries 803 - 04
E S I Scheme 836 - 38
Early Modern writers 733
Early Writers 732 - 33
Earthquakes 15 - 16
Eashan, S.D. 212
Economic Times 892
Economic Trends 447-529
Ediga 164
Edilburg D'Souza 212

EDUCATION 678 - 732

-Administrative set up 687
-Adult 714
-after 1956 684
-Agricultural 704-5
-Audio Visual 723
-Basic 696
-Collegiate and University 710 - 714
-Commerce 700
-Compulsory 689
-Compulsory Primary 684
-Hindi 719 - 20
-Home Educational Classes 689
-Legal 709
-Medical 706 - 709
-Middle Schools 689 - 90
-Missionary Activities 681
-of Depressed Classes 687
-of Depressed Classes, Boarding Homes 687
-of Europeans and Anglo-Indians 688
-of Girls 688
-of Teachers, Women 689
-Pre-primary 680-81
-Pre-University 698 - 99
-Primary 681-89
-Sanskrit 717
-Secondary 690 - 98
-Society, Basaveshwara 379
-Teachers 695
-Technical 701

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, BCC 694

Education Technology Cell 724
Edward E.G. Dr 948

PAGE

Edward VII 945
Edward Dias 198
Edward Gazette 892
Ejasuddin 745
Ekadala Bilva Bande Matha 152
Ekambara Dikshita 732
Ekambaram, V. 105
Ekkundi, Su. Ram. 744
Ekoji or Venkoji 9, 66, 67,919, 929,
Elan 893
Elections 876 - 86
Electricity Duty 570
Electronic Test and Development Centre 627
Ele Malappa Shetty 929
Elgin Flour Mill 270
Eliot, T.S. 747
Eminent Sportsmen 211 - 13
Employment 461
Employment Exchange 612
Employment Exchanges 465 - 467
Employment in Trade 388
Erappa 757
Erasomarajaiah 65
Ereganga Nitimarga 44
Ereganga Nitimarga II 45
Erepali 212
Ereyanga 50
Ereyappa 952, 970
Eshwar 758
Eshwaramma, K.R. 743
Eshwarappa, T. 751
Eswara Chandra 743
Eswarachar, S.T. 753
Ettaldhora 44
Ettina Vadera Devaru 65
Examination, Mysore Lower Secondary 690
Excise Duty 567 - 71
Extension Education Unit 231

F

FAMILY

-Benefit Fund Scheme 350
-Planning Association of India 826-27
-Welfare 817
-Welfare Action Committees 824
-Welfare approved Nursing Homes 825-26
-Welfare Bureau 824
Famine 876-78,86
Farah Mahamood 212

PAGE

Farhat Kamal 745
Farm, Central Cattle/Poultry Breeding 259
Farm, Central Duck Breeding 259
Farms, Export Oriented 245
Farm trial 229
Fauna 22-23
Fayaz 200
Fayaz Belgodi 746
Fazlul Hasan M. 744
Federation of Karnataka Chamber of Commerce and Industry 390-91
Federation Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing 361
Fedina Jana Vidyalaya 715
Ferishta 57
Fertilizers 223
Fertilizer Control Laboratory 223

FESTIVALS 192 to 194

-Christians 194
-Hindus 192
-Jains 193
-Muslims 193
Filmkar 893
Film Society-list of name 758
Financial Assistance to needy women 858
Finance Corporations 339
Fire Bricks and Potteries 271
Firing and Deaths 113-115
Firuz Bahamani 56
Firewood Consumption 492
Fischer, General 649
Fisheries Co-operative Societies, Inland 261
Fish Farm Hessaraghatta 261
Fish Farmers Development Agency 261
Fish Fauna 261
Fisheris 261-64
Fit Person Institutions 851
Flag Satyagraha 109
Flayees, J.W. 649
Flora 18-22
Flower Selling 442
Floriculture 241-43
Flying Training School 427
Fodder Production Programme 254
Folklore 748
Folk Singers and Artists 750-52
Food and Drink 189
Food and Nutrition Extension Centre 627
Food Corporation of India 625

PAGE

Food Craft Institute 334
Foreman Training Institute 628,726
Forest Nursery 25-6
Forest Research Laboratory 27
Forest Utilization Division 612
Forests (Greenbelt) 612
Forestry 23-9
Forestry Development Programme 25
Foundation Seeds 223
Fouzunnisa 213
Fraser Stuart 921
Freedom Movement 94-111
Friends Union 95
French bean 241
Friends Commercial School 700
Fruit crops 239-40
Funerary Customs 184-86

G

Gabriel, M.S. 741
Gaddagimatha, B.S. 750
Gajanana, R.M. 211
Gajanana Yuvaka Sangha 756
Gajapathi 59
Gajaraj, B.K. 210
Galappa 154
Gallantry 198
Gamaka and Keertane 752-53
Ganapathi, P.S. 198
Ganapathi Disturbances 101-05
Gana Vinoda Sabha 95
Gandhi Charaka Sangam 104
Gandhiji 96, 100
Gandhi Sahitya Sangha 768
Gandhi Taruna Sangha 106
Ganesh 200-01
Ganesh Reddy, N 757
Gangadharachary, S.N. 438,762
Gangadhara Sharma, G 739
Gangadhara Shastry, M.N. 752
Gangadhar Rao Despande 99,100,106
Ganganna 201
Gangapparadhya 756,764
Gangas, the 41-9
Gangi Reddy, T.K. 111
Ganiga 164
Ganjam Matha 150,151
Gannarasa Nolamba 48
Garalapura Shastry Sosale 755
Garett, Rev. J. 268,739,945
Garudachar B.K. 933

PAGE

Gayana Samaja 95
Gayathri, R 764
Gayathri Subramanya 765
Gayathri Nagar Garadi 200
Gayana Samrajya 893
Geetha, C.V. 743
Geetha, S 764
Geethacharya, Na 745
Geethadevi, M.P. 213
Geetha Mishra 213
General Administration 530-44

GENERAL ELECTIONS

-Legislative Assembly 1952 877
-1957 877
-1962 878
-1967 879
-1972 880
-1978 881
-1983 883
-1989 884
-General Elections Lok Sabha 1952 876
-1957 877
-1962 878
-1967 879
-1977 881
-1980 883
-1984 884
-1989 885
Geological Survey of India 628
Geology 13-14
George, A 198
George Birwood, Sir 267
Ghate, V.M. 210
Ghatta Mudaliar 71
Ghorpade 77
Ghorpade, M.Y. 761
Ghosh, J.C. 720
Giddegauda 62,922
Ginishastradevaru 443
Giri V.V. 943
Girija Lokesh 757
Girija Narayan 764
Girinagar Garadi 200
Giri Raja 260
Gita Desai 743
Glasshouse 238,946
Gobar gas and Astra oven 329
Godurayana Matha 150-51
Gokak, V.K. 739,747,748,947
Gokarna Parthagali Matha 149

PAGE

Gokhale Institute of Public Affaris 727, 768
Gokhale Memorial Labourer's Free Night School 715
Gold and Silversmithy 437
Gombe Festival Trust 752
Goniga 164
Gopal, B.R., Dr. 51
Gopal, H.R. 198
Gopal, M.H., Dr. 80
Gopal, S.S. 198
Gopal, V 760
Gopalacharlu, A 860
Gopala Iyengar 887
Gopala Iyengar, A.R. 739
Gopala Iyengar, N.T. 754
Gopala Kannan 744
Gopala Krishna, K.L. 744
Gopala Krishna Adiga 739,47
Gopala Krishnachar Goudagere 744
Gopala Krishna Gokhale 96
Gopala Krishna Rao, K 739
Gopala Krishna Rao, M. 814
Gopala Krishna Yakshangana Mandali 751
Gopalappa, P 211
Gopalaraju, K 742
Gopalaswamy Iyer 154,838
Gopalaswamy Iyer, R. Memorial 755
Gopaldas 751,53
Gopal Rao 763
Gopalrao Patwardhan 75
Gopal Rao Veena Vidwan 754
Gopinath, B.R. 741
Gopinath, B.N. 211
Gopinath, M.K. 745
Gopinath, R.V. 752
Gopinatha Das, T.V. 753
Gopinatha Rao, G.P. 752
Gordon 86, 88,209,37
Gorden James, Sir 972
Gosayi Matha 924

GOVERNMENT

-Aquarium 262
-Central Industrial Workshop 269
-Central Pharmacy 814
-Electric Factory 270
-Porcelain Factory 270
-Soap Factory 270
-Teachers Centre, Vidyanagara 696
Govinda, II 49
Govinda III 44,45,49

PAGE

Govindaraj, B.R. 765
Govindaraja Iyengar, S.G. 735
Govinda Rao G.K. 757
Govindarao Bhave 763
Govindaswamy 741
Govindaswamy, M.S. 763
Govinda Vaidya 71
Govindmurthy Desai 744
Gowramma 103,751
Gowramma, N.K. 744
Gowri Narasimhaiah 754
Grainages 324-26
Grama Jivana 890
Grape Growers Marketing and Processing Co-operative Society 245
Grapes 239
Green Card Benefits 869
Green Cards 398
Grihakalyana Scheme 855
Groundnut 227
Ground Water 16
Growth Centres 513
Guava 239
Gubbi, C.S. 760
Gujarathis 165
Gujjarappa, B.G. 760
Gummalapura 970
Gunadhya 43
Gundappa 108
Gundappa, D.V. 96,103,17,726,27,39,47,861,87,88
Gundappa Gauda, H.B. 110
Gundappa, L. 739,50
Gundappa, N. 814
Gundappa, Y.S. 739
Gundappa Nattunavar 764
Gundu Rao Khadri 98
Gunjur 971
Gupta, B.N. 102,14,890
Gurudevedavyasa Das, Hande 753
Guru Dutt, K. 747
Gurupadaswamy, M.S. 890
Gururaja Das, M.R. 753
Gururajappa, T. 763
Gururaja Rao, K. 756
Gururajulu Naidu, R. 753
Gurusiddappa Gubbi 734,49
Guruswamy Mudaliar, Dr. 154
Guruvannadevara Matha 150
Guruva Reddy 107

H

PAGE

Habib 892
Habibullah Khan 889
Hadapad, R.M. 759,62
Hafeez, M.A. 740,46
Haider Ali
9,69,75 to 78, 236,337,56,402,28,532, 46, 46
Haragadde 951
Harijan Tour by Gandhiji 105-6
Hari Sarvothama Rao 98
Haji Usman Sait 97
Hakeem Mohammed Imam Imami 746
Hakkipikkis 177
Haleeman Firdose 746
Halugamma 952
Hameed Almas 746
Hamsadhwani 867
Handicrafts 320-22
Handloom Industry 314-20
Hanumaiah 154
Hanumappa, B 850
Hanumantha Gowda, B. 888
Hanumathiah, K. 109,111,13,751,943
Hanumanthappa 751
Hanumantha Rao, M. 153
Hanumantha Rao, E. 761
Hanumantha Rao, T. 308
Hanumanthappa, W.H. (Sr.) 154
Hanumanthappa, H.J. 751
Hanumantha Das, D.H. 753
Hanumantha Raju, N 752
Haragadde 951
Hardikar, N.S. Dr. 98,102,3,6
Harihara I 54-6
Harihara II 56
Hardinge, Lord 92
Harry David 198
Harris, Gen. 79
Harivarma 42
Harihara Jatia 146
Harikars 546
Harret Miller 681
Hart, Z.R. 679
'Hariharapriya' 745
Harijit, G.J. 745
Harigovinda Das 753
Haripriya Kasturi 765
Hari Rao, P. 757
Hari Rao, M. 761
Harijan Sevak Sangha 839
Hasirukirana 229

PAGE

Hasan Ali Munshi 745
Havanur, L.G. 846
Hayavadana Rao, C. 47,69,532,744,967
Health and Family Welfare Training Centre 802
Health Association in India 856
Hemalatha Mahishi 744
Hensman 198
Hesaraghatta 959
High Court 588
High Schools, Government 691
High Schools, Private 691-3
High Yielding Varieties Programme 229
Hindu 892
Hinduism 144
Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. 271
Hindustan Machine Tools Limited 274
Hind Mazdoor Sabha 834
Hindu Mahasabha 102,876
Hindustani Seva Dal 97-8
Hirannaiah Mitra Mandali 755
Hiranna Dannayaka 56
Hiriya Ballappa Dannayaka 54
Hiriyannayya, C.G. 744
History of the District as an Administrative Unit 9-10
Hitabodhini 887
Hiqdunnisa 750
Hobli School System 714
Holeya 165
Homi Bhabha 720
Home Guards 603
Home Life 186-91
Homes for Destitute and Orphan children 853
Honnappa Bhagavatar, C. 756,63
Honnamma, Sanchiya 73
Honorary Supervisors of Co-operative Societies 358
Hormusji Bhaba, Dr. 172
Horticulture 236-47
Horticultural Plants 239-43
Horticulture Farms and Nurseries 243-44
Hostels 731-32
Hostels Community 731

HOSPITAL

-Arogya 813
-and Dispensaries, Bangalore City Corporation 805
-Basaveshwara 813
-Bangalore Baptist 783,809
-Bowring 770,71,95

PAGE

-Chinmaya Mission 813
-Church of South India 783,807
-ESI, Rajajinagar 803
-Government Plague 778
-Government Maternity 770
-Government Homoeopathic 815
-HSIS Gosha 800
-H.A.L. 811
-E.S.I., Indiranagar 803
-I.T.I. 812
-Jayanagar General 802
-Jayachamarajendra, Ayurvedic 815
-St. John Medical College 806-7
-Kempa Chaluvamba 771
-K.C. General 798
-Leprosy 799
-Minto Ophthalmic 796
-Nature Cure 816
-St. Marthas 805-06
-St. Philomina 809
-Seventh Day Adventist 810
-T.B. and Chest Diseases 799
-Seth P.D. Hinduja Sindhi 811
-Sevakshetra 811
-Sri Krishna Seva Ashrama 810
-Snajay Gandhi 801
-Sri Jeta Nand 807
-Vanivilas 770,71,97
-Victoria 770-71, 95
Hotel feasibility 500
Hotel Industry 326-28
Hotline Training Centre 726
Housing 663-64
Houses 186-189
Household goods 191
Housing Board 664-65
House building, Experiment-cum-Demonstration 665
House Magazines and Bulletins 893
Hoysalas, the 50-5
Hoysaladevi 51
Haridaya Pushpa, V.K. 156
Hublikar, G.Y. 760
Hudson, Joshua 681
Hudi 964
Hukkerikar, R.S. 98
Hulimavu 950
Humour Club International 768
Hundred Wells Programme 514
Huskuramma 958
Huttanahalli 957
Huzur Adalat 84,585
Hybrid Maize 227

I

PAGE

Ibrahim Khan 930
Ibrahim Khan Sahib 940,41
Iggalur 916
Inamdar, V.M. 738
Inamathi, H.S. 759
Indalavadi 916
Indian Institute of Management 948
Indian Institute of Science 946
Indra IV 45,50
Industries, Electronic 277-8
Industries-list of Large Industrial Establishments 279 - 287
Industries, major 274,75
Industries, old time 266-68
Indu Vishwanath 764
Indu Mahadevan 766
Indrani Parthasarathi 765
Influenza 783
Imam 757
Imam J.M. 110
Impact of Colonialism 486-88
Imperial Diary Farm 100
Imperial Post Offices 428
Imperial Tobacco Company of India 269
Imports and Exports 386-88
Income Scheme, Monthly 354

INDIAN

-Agricultural Research Institute 226,46
-Aviation Development Company 426
-Council of Agricultural Research 245
-Container Depot 388
-Council for Cultural Relations 767
-Express 992

INDIAN INSTITUTE

-of Astrophysics 723
-of English 722
-of Horticultural 245,628
-of Management 721
-of Science 100,720
-of Socio-Economic Studies 726
-of World Culture 726,768
Indian Institute of World Culture Bulletin 893
Indian Institution of Agricultural Technologists 233

INDIAN

-National Scientific Documentation Centre 628

	PAGE
-National Trade Union Congress	834
-Princess' League	96
-Progressive Union	95,850
-Review of Reviews	887
-Space Research Organisation	725
-States Subjects Day	103
-Statistical Institute	725
-Systems of Medicine	814-16
-Telephone Industries (Ltd)	272
-Tin Industries	273
Indira Jayaprakash	743
Indira, M.K.	744
Indira Tanaya	744
Indira Vikas Patra Scheme	354
Indudhara Honnapura	744
Industries after 1947	273,76
Industrial Hygiene Laboratory	838
Indicators of Development	508-09
Indigenous games	199-201
INDUSTRIAL	
-Potential of Anekal Taluk	497-98
-and Testing Laboratory	270
-Estates	331
-Training Institutes	333
Industries	265
Industries, Development prospectus	334-55
Infant Jesus, Annual Feast	195
Information Centre for Horticultural Sciences	246
INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES	329-31
-Banking and credit	330
-Transport and Communication	329
Input supply, Monitoring and Quality Control Programme	222
Inquilab	893
Insolvency petitions	589
INSTITUTE	
-Bangalore City	208
-Bowring	208
-for Social and Economic Change	464, 721
-of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals	257-58
-of Engineers	726
-of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences	816
-of Speech and Hearing	813,67
-Overseas Development Natural Resources London	259

	PAGE
INSTITUTIONS	790
-of Agricultural Technologists	233
-imparting vocational training for destitute women	854
-running creches	854
Insurance	350
Insurance for Huts	352
INTEGRATED	
-Bull Breeding Farm and Frozen Semen	253
-Child Development Services Scheme	829,53
-Rural Development Programme	514
-Rural Energy Programme	515
Intensive Agricultural Area Programme	230
International Development Agency	254
Irene Saldanha	212
Irrigation	234 - 236
Iruga	44
Ishwar Pattar	759
Islam	156-57
Ismail Ali	76
Ismail Sait, Sir	800
Ismail Sait, Haji	941
Iyengar, N.S.S.	759
Iyengar, S.K.	212
Iyengar S.R.	759
Iyer, G.V.	756
Iyer K.N.S.	761
Iyer, K.V.	744,56

J

Ja. Cha. Ni	745
Ja. Cha.Ni. Adhyayana Peetha	153
Jadoo	745
Jagadeesh, H.N.	759
Jagadeesh, K.S.	211
Jagadish, B.D.	759
Jagadish, B.S.	741
Jagannatha Bahule	742
Jagannatham, V.	103
Jagannatham Pillay, T.M.	103
Jagannath Pillay	104
Jahnavi, G.R.	766
Jails	604-05
Jainism	147
Jaitaji Katkar	72
Jakkanna	57

	PAGE
Jakkaria	118
Jalagars	444
Jalihal, Go.	745
Jamabandi	552-53
James Manors	102,07,08
Jamshed	200
Jamhur	893
Jana Jagrithi Kalavrinda	756
Jana Jagriti Sangha	110,833,76
Janaki, H.	752
Janakiramaiah, K.S.	747
Janapara Sahitya Parishat	768
Janapragathi	890,92
Janardhan, E.K.	759
Janardhana Sharma, D.	765
Janavani	890,92
Jane Rice	681
Jangama Matha	150
Japanese Encephalytis	784
Jaru Rawal	759
Jasmine	241
Jatras	194-97
Jatti, B.D.	153
Javare Gowda, D.	767
Javerchand Shah	98
Jayabbe	44
Jayachamarajendra College of Indian Medicine	708
Jayachamaraja Wodeyar	920
Jayadev, H.K.	745
Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology	801
Jayagauda	62
Jayakumar, G.	759
Jayalakshamma, R.S.	753
Jayalakshmi, C.	743
Jayalakshmi Echanuru	744
Jayalakshmi, M.V. Subba Rao	752
Jayalakshmi, R. Srinivasan	744
Jayalakshmi Steel Industries	273
Jayamma, B.	756
Jayamma Kariyanna	744
Jayamma, S.	212
Jayanthi, R.	759
Jayantibai	67
Jayanthi Mohan	765
Jayanthi Villages	513
Jaya Prakash	212
Jayaprakash Narayan National Youth Centre	203
Jaya Rajasekhar	743
Jayaram, D.	759,60

	PAGE
Jayaramachar, Koppal	97
Jayaramaiah	751
Jayarama Pindya	66,732
Jaya Rao, T.R.	752
Jayaraya, H.C., Rao Bahadur	238
Jayasheelan, M.	107,08,98
Jayasheela Rao, S.V.	744
Jayashree	757
Jayashree, B.	757
Jayashri, M.K.	764
Jayashri, M.R.	743
Jayasimha	741
Jayasimha Das, T.V.	753
Jaya Sudarshana	745
Jayasuma, H.S.	744
Jaya Suryanarayanappa	743
Jayendra, S.R.	198
Jeenabhai Davidoss	199, 205
Jeevana	891
Jeevanna Rao, K.	98,890,91
Jemshedji Nusserwanji Tata	720,947
Jettys	177
Jigani	951
Jijabai	66
Jinagars	177
Jindal Trust, S.J.	816
Jivaji Rao Sindhia	799
Jnanashrama	155
Job Development and Improved Services	613
Jogappa, R.	750
John Briggs	84
John Cameron	238
John Devaraj	759,62
John Scot	270
Johnson, W.R. Colonel	237
John, T. Desouza	198
Jois, M.N.	109,11
Joseph, P.H.	204
Joseph, P.I.	199
Joshi, Vem. Mu.	745
Journalism	886-907
Journalism, Urdu	892-93
Jugta Kahaya	212
Jungle Lodges and Resorts Limited	619
Junjanayaka	57
Juvenile Service Bureau	851
Jyeshthadevi	42
Jyothi, S.N.	766
Jyothipura	958,59
Jyotsna Kamat	744
Jyotsna Krishnaswami	213

K

	PAGE
Kabir Beg	76
Kabir Pantha	155
Kaceeya Ganga	45
Kacharakanahalli	960
Kadamma, S.	759
Kadarappa	154
Kadeya Nayaka	48
Kadidal Manjappa	744
Kadugodi	960
Kailasam. T.P.	739,47,55-56
Kailas Ashrama	150,961
Kaiser-I-Hind Wollen Mills (Ltd.)	270
Kakustha Varma	42
Kalachakra	891
Kalachar	757
Kalale	201
Kala Mandali, Sesha Kamala	755
Kala Mandali, Sri Champakadhama Swamy Mitra	755
Kalamandira Shale	752
Kalanayakana Halli	970
Kala Vartha	893
Kaleem	745
Kalegowda Nagavara	747
Kalim-ul-Mulk Syed Ghouse Mohiyuddin	893
Kalinga Rao, P.	764
Kalamatha	150-1
Kalpana, B	213
Kalpana Gopinath	765
Kalyanamma	154
Kalyanamma, R.	742,850,88
Kalyanapurisha	734
Kama	50
Kamaiya Nayaka	911
Kamalabai	750,58
Kamala Dasappa	850
Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya	103,15
Kamala Hampana	744
Kamalakshi, M.J.	759
Kamalamma	756
Kamala Rajagopal	759
Kamala Ramachandra, Dr.	113
Kamala Sampalli	743
Kamalesh, K.C.	760
Kamalesh, K.R.	744
Kamatad, S.C.	759
Kamayanayaka	56
Kamba	44,49
Kambarasa	49
Kambi Nanjayyana Matha	150-1
Kamdar Udani	892
Kameya Dannayaka	54
Kampana	55-56
Kanaka Dasa	753
Kanakalakshamma	755-6
Kanaka Murthy	761-2
Kanakavalli Sampath, S.	764
Kanchagar, K.S.	759
Kandachar Militia	82
Kanchanamala, S.S.	212
Kannada Chaluvali	876
Kannada Lavani Sahitya Sangha	749
Kannada Nudi	890
Kannada Prabha	892
Kannada Sahitya Parishat	725,67
Kannada Sahitya Parishat Patrike	888
Kannada Shakti Kendra	768
Kannada Varthe	893
Kannan, K.	116-7
Kannan, M.	117
Kannappa	751
Kannur	960
Kansikar, N.J.D.	198
Kantharaj Urs, M.	92,642,850
Kantheerava Kalavidaru	755
Kanthirava Narasaraja	71-73, 356
Kanthirava Narasaraja II	931
Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar III	356
Kanthirava Studio	758
Kanthirayi Pagodas	71
Karadi Betta	963
Karaga Dharmarayaswamy	752
Kar Ananth	712
Karavali Yakshagana Kalavidaru	751
Kareem Khan, S.K.	744
Karibasavaiah, T.S.	758
Karigiri Achar T.V.	756
Karim Khan	118
KAR Mobiles Ltd.	271

KARNATAKA

	PAGE
-Administrative Tribunal	591
-Agro-Industries Corporation	232
-Amateur Wrestling Association	200
-Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals	619
-Appellate Tribunal	592
-Backward Classes Commissions	846
-Cancer Society	794
-Consumers Products	619
-Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Ltd.	250
-Co-operative Oilseeds Growers' Federation Ltd.	233

	PAGE
-History Congress	768
-Inland Fisheries Development Corporation, Ltd.	261
-Ithihasa Academy	768
-Janajivana Mattu Arthasadhaka Patrike	888
-Janapada Trust	749
-Janapada and Yakshagana Academy	749
-Land Army Corporation	518
-Lekhakara Sangha	768
-Lekhakiyara Sangha	768
-Lochana	893
-Makkala Sahitya Parishat	768
-Olympic Association	294
-Pradesh Krishik Samaj	231
-Prakashika	95,875,87
-Rajya Vignana Parishat	727
-Sahitya Parishat	95
-Sangha, Central College	767
-Sheep and Sheep Products Development Board	260
-State Co-operative Marketing Federation	232
-State Council for Child Welfare	861
-State Education Library	729
-State Haj Committee	874
-State Safety Institute	838
-State Sericulture Department Institute	323
-Vijnana Pracharini Samithi	888
-Welfare Association for the Blind	866
Karuna	765
Kashim-ul-Akhbar	96,876
Kashi Matha	149
Kashmiri Mahaboob	200
Kasturi, Neelathalli	745
Kasturirangan	212
Kasturi Shankar	764
Katappa	751
Kathakunja	891
Kathanjali	890
Kathariguppe	968
Katherina Kasper Leprosy Control Scheme	782
Kathegara	891
Kaushalya	438
Kausalya devi, D.R.	743
Kavalappa	754
Kaveramma	750
Kaveri Jalavahini	893
K.C. General Hospital, Mental Health Clinic	865
Kempadevarasa	60
Kempaiah	200-01, 751
Kempaiah Kumbar, Vargeesha	741
Kempanachegauda (Kempananje Gowda)	62
Kempanna	200
Kempanna, Bhagavanthike	750
Kempanna Odeyar	912
Kemparajammanni	90
Kempaveerappa	64
Kempe Gowda I	3,62,732,919,22,25,27
Kempe Gowda II	62,66,119,22,29
Kempe Gowda III	63
Kempe Gowda Bhairavi	764
Kempe Gowdas	61,74
Kenchenahalli	961
Kendriya Vidyalayas	694
Kengeri	962
Kenneth Powell	212
Kesar Singh, B.	760
Keshava Bhat, T.	744,53
Keshava Das, Beluru	737
Keshava Das, Bhadragiri	753
Keshava Iyengar, N.	114
Keshavamurthy, H.R.	765
Keshavamurthy, M.R.	753
Keshavamurthy, R.S.	763
Keshavalu, K.	116
Kethohalli	963
Key Village scheme	249

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES 311-14

-Board	314
-Cane and Bamboo	312
-Carpentry and Blacksmithy	312
-Co-operative Units	313
-Foodgrains Processing	313
-Leather Works	313
-List of Industries	315-8
-Other Cottage Industries	313
-Pottery	312
-Village Oil Industry	313
Khadar Sharief Garadi	200
Khaleel, A.G.	889
Khalid, Anjan	746
Khalid, Irfan	746
Khande Rao	75-6
Khasim Khan	68
Khatha	552
Khetwar	552
Kidi	891
Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology	792-3
Kirana, S.P.	212

PAGE

Kirk Patrick, Dr. 237
Kirloskar Electric Company 272-3
Kirmani, S.M.H. 80, 211
Kittappa 764
Kittappa Kolar 765
Kittappa, K.P. 765
Kodagu Chandrike 887
Kodandapani, V.K. 110
Kodanda Rao, P. 747,876
Kodava 166
Kodava Samaja 768
Kokkalamma 912
Kolada,Matha 150-1, 936
Konappa Nayaka 59
Konda Reddy 912
Konganivarma 42,951
Koracha 166
Korama 166
Koravanji 889
Koteya Nayaka 55
Kotreshi 759
Kottur, A.M. 789
Koushik, B.S. 753
Koushik, V.S. 765
Koyaji 66
KPJ Prabhu Foundation 438
Kripalani, J.B. 109
Krishna, B. 757,59
Krishna, Ma. Chi. 741
Krishna I, Rastrakuta 43
Krishna III, 45, 49
Krishna Bhagavat, Bengaluru 753
Krishnachar 753,63
Krishnachar, N. 759
Krishnachar, K. 737
Krishna Conciousness Movement 155
Krishna Das Kanakanahalli 737
Krishnadevaraya 58-60, 69,911,67
Krishnaiah, M.H. 745
Krishna Iyer 96,99
Krishna Iyer, E. 765
Krishna Iyer, R. 105
Krishna Iyer, V.S. 116
Krishna Iyengar, Titte 763
Krishna Jois, K. 737,38
Krishna Kutty 212
Krishnamurthy 762
Krishnamurthy, A.T. 753
Krishnamurthy Achar, P.R. 753
Krishnamurthy, Agrahara 745,59
Krishnamurthy, B.R. 753
Krishnamurthy, Babu 741
Krishnamurthy, C. 761
Krishnamurthy, C.G. 757

PAGE

Krishnamurthy, H.V. 763
Krishnamurthy, K. 112
Krishnamurthy, Kati 741
Krishnamurthy, Lanka 746
Krishnamurthy, Mathighatta 744, 750
Krishnamurthy, N.D. 745
Krishnamurthy, P.N. 91,770,935,48
Krishnamurthy, P.V. 742
Krishnamurthy, T.S. 737
Krishnamurthy, V. 764
Krishnamurthy, Y.N. 744
Krishnan, B. 212
Krishnananda Kamat 745
Krishnananda Raju, S. 759
Krishnappa 198
Krishnappa, B. 759
Krishnappa, K.T. 238
Krishnappa, L. 764
Krishnappa, M.V. 115
Krishnappa Nayaka 60
Krishnappa, S. 759
Krishna Prasad, J. 765
Krishnapur Matha 936
Krishnaraja 70
Krishnaraja I 74
Krishnaraja II 74
Krishnaraja Odeyar 9,821
Krishnaraja Odeyar II 970
Krishnaraja Odeyar III 963
Krishnarajapura 963
Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute 703,947
Krishnaraja Wodeyar 726
Krishnaraja Wodeyar III 79,81-83,87,208,356,532,886,931
Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV 90-91,547
Krishna Rao 119,211
Krishna Rao, A.N. 739,47,55,876,90
Krishna Rao, B.S. 757
Krishna Rao, G.S. 889
Krishna Rao Kaivara 754
Krishna Rao, Mudvidu 97
Krishna Rao, P.H. 876
Krishna Rao, T. 529
Krishna Rao, T.R. 756
Krishna Rao, V.S. 765
Krishnaraya Nadiger 747
Krishnaswamy, Christine 748
Krishna Setty, C.S. 759
Krishna Sharma Siddavanahalli 114,739,889
Krishna Shastry, A.R. 739,67,888
Krishna Shastry, Jangamakote 735,49
Krishna Shastry, K. 738

PAGE

Krishnaswami, N. 887
Krishnaswamy, C.G. 757
Krishnaswamy Dwaraki 766
Krishnaswamy Gymnasium 100
Krishnaswamy Iyengar 763
Krishnaswamy Iyenger, D.R. 734
Krishnaswamy Iyengar, S. 727
Krishnaswamy, K.R. 743,50
Krishna Tatachar, K.S. 737
Krishnavarma 42
Krumbiegel, G.H. 238
Kukanooru Company 755
Kukkalamma 911
Kukkalanadu Prabhus 55
Kukkara 43
Kukke, S.S. 759
Kulakarni, R.V. 745
Kulkarni, H.N. 759
Kulkarni, N.H. 762
Kulkarni, R.G. 745
Kulashekharan 743
Kulottunga, I 47,48,961
Kulottunga Chola 50-52
Kumar, D. 210
Kumar, K.B. 760
Kumaran, K.S. 110,11,833
Kumaraswamy Mudaliar, K. 116-7
Kumaraswamy, Ta. Nam. 742,51
'Kumara Tanaya' 745
Kumbar 167
Kuntala 114
Kuppuswamy, G.R. 745
Kuruba 167-8
Kurubara Sangha 95,845
Kuruhina Setty 168
Kurpad, C.R. 198
Kusum 765
Kusumahara Mahila Samajam 861
Kuvempu 119

L

Labour 629
Labour Strikes 577
Labour welfare 831-36
Ladies Club 850,56
Lady Willingdon State T.B. Centre 799
Lahur 200
Lakkanna Dandesha 57
Lakkappa Gowda, H.J. 750
Lakshamma, M.R. 743
Lakshammanni, Queen-mother 79,82
Lakshmaiah 764
Lakshma Kavi 732

PAGE

Lakshmamma 3
Lakshman, R.K. 889
Lakshmana Gowda, C. 888
Lakshmanan, M.V. 762
Lakshman Das 753
Lakshman Das Velankar 753
Lakshman Kodase 744
Lakshman Singh Rama 165
Lakshmappa Nayaka 70
Lakshmeendra Thirtha 149
Lakshmi Bai 756,58
Lakshmi G. Bhave 763
Lakshmi, M. 759
Lakshmi, V.V. 743
Lakshmidevi, G.P. 753
Lakshmi Karanth, V. 213
Lakshminarasimha Rao 754
Lakshminarasimha Shastry, M. 737
Lakshminarayana, C.G. 699
Lakshminarayana Bhatta, N.S. 743
Lakshminarayana Das 737
Lakshminarayana Sastry, H. 752
Lakshmipathi Bhagavat, D. 753
Lakshmipathi Naidu 98
Lakshmi Rajamani 766
Lalbagh 236-8
Lalbagh Library 729
Lalbagh West Gate Garadi 200
Lalitha, S. 743
Lalitha, S.R. 753
Lalitha Dorai 766
Lalitha Hoysala 759
Lalith Kala Academy 760
Lalitha Kumari 753
Lalithamma, Bharatada 752
Lalithamma Chandrasekhar 743
Lalithamma G.R. Swamy 109
Lalitha Ramachandra Rao 743
Lalitha Ramaiah 752
Lalitha Shastry 743
Lalita Srinivasan 768

LAND

-Acquisition 558
-Ceiling, Urban 614
-holdings 217-18
-holdings, taluk-wise distribution 218
-Reforms 555
-Reforms Appellate Authority 556
-Reforms Writ Petitions Cell 555
-Revenue Accounts 551
-Revenue, Realisation 553

PAGE

-Tribunals 555-56
-Utilization 217
-Value 474
-Value, B.D.A. 475
Languages 140-02
Lankesh P. 744,47,57
Lankesh Patrike 892

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES 290-307
-Chemical 291
-Drugs and Pharmaceuticals 291
-Electrical 290
-Food Products and Breweries 291
-List 292-307
-Mechanical Engineering 291
-Machinery and Tools 290
-Metallurgical 290
-Miscellaneous 291
-Textile 291
-Transport and Communication 290
Latha Bangalore 764
Latha Murali Manohar 765
Latter, L.R. 679
Lavaraju, T. 212
Law and Order and Justice 576-607
Lawrence, D.H. 747
Laxman Telagavi 745
Lead Bank Scheme 348
Lead Bank Survey 496-98
Leader 892
Lee, S. 268
Leela Balakrishna 759
Leelamma, R. 743
Leela Ramanathan 765
Leela Tyagi Sanadi 759
Leelavathi, H.R. 764
Lekha Iyengar 765
Leonard Matters 104
Leonel Johns 212
Leprosy 781
Leslie Miller 846
Lewin Bowring 85-86, 533
Libraries 727-30
Life Insurance Business 350-51
Life Insurance Corporation of India 351-52
Lingaiah, D. 744, 49
Lingaiah, J. 113
Lingam, S.V. 97
Lingannaiah, O.N. 744
Linganna, M. 118
Linganna, Dalavayi 71
Linganand Swamy 152

PAGE

Lingappa, S. 751
Lingarajapura 960
Lingaraja, Aliya 83
Lingayat 168-69
Liquid Nitrogen Plants 251
Literacy 678-79
Literary and Cultural Organizations 767-68
Literature and Culture 732-68
Literacy Movement 714
Literary Union 850
Little Sisters of the Poor 860
Livelihood Classification 451-55
Livestock Wealth 247
Living Conditions 484-86
Local Boards 668-6
Local Manurial Resources 222
Local Self-Government 637-75
Location, Bangalore District 3
Lock Repairing 443
Lokaiah, V.C. 765
Lokanath, C.H. 757
Lokanath, S.N. 735
Lokapalo Bikku 148
Lokashikshana Trust 892
Lokesh 757
Lokesh, G. 757
London Mission 85
Loraine Verghese 213
Lord Chelmsford 239
Lord Hardinge 239
Lushington 83
Lytton, Lord 86

M

Maanay Roller Flour Mills 269
Mackenzie, Colin 82, 547
Madaiah, Hebbani 751
Madan Mohan Malaviya 100
Madappa 751
Madappa, B. 751
Madappa, C. 751
Madappa, M. 751
Madduramma 958
Madhava III 42
Madhava Das, P.S. 753
Madhava Rao, B.R. 198
Madhava Rao, Chitradurga 736
Madhava Rao, K.R. 118
Madhava Rao, N., Dewan 93
Madhavarao Peshwa 77,946
Madhava Rao, S.K. 757

PAGE

Madhava Rao, V.P., Dewan 91,5,105,767,839,45
Madhuravani Kala Vrinda 756
Madhurai Muthu 118
Madhusudan 211
Madhwarao Kabbur 103
Madhwesha Galagali 753
Madigas 169
Madivalas 911
Madras Railway Company 421
Mahabodhi Society 148
Mahadeva Banakar 745
Mahadeva Swamy 735
Mahadevaiah 763
Mahadevaiah, T.R. 745
Mahadevappa Bhatti 756
Mahadevappa, C. 745
Mahadeva Devanuru 768
Mahadevamma, C. 766
Mahadeva, S. 751
Mahadeva Desai 113
Mahadevan, M. 154
Mahadeva Shastry, Hoskote 112
Mahadeva Shastry, M. 814
Mahajana Sangam 98
Mahalakshmi 743
Mahalingam, T.R. 763
Mahamood Ayaz 746
Mahanta Deshika 735
Mahanthina Matha 150,151
Mahatma Gandhi 875
Mahendra 210
Mahendra Nolamba 45
Mahendra, V.P. 210
Maher Mansoor 746
Maheshchand 499
Mahmud Gawan 58
Mahila Mandals 855
Mahila Seva Samaja 95,689,850
Mahila Vidya Peetha 858
Mahila Yakshagana Kala Mitra Mandali 751
Maiganda Deva Mudaliar, A. 755
Maithili Ramanujan 753
Maithili, R.A. 765
Makali 964
Makkala Pustaka 889
Mala N. Siddi 213
Mala, R. 765
Malaria 779
Malathamma, G.V. 756
Malathi Sharma 764
Malavika Ramanathan 765
Malik Kafur 53

PAGE

Malik Rihan 66
Malini Srirama 766
Malukoji or Manukoji 67
Mallappa, D.S. 106
Mallappa, H.K. 750
Mallappa Odeya 57
Mallappa, T.N. 738, 48
Mallanna 757
Mallanna Bengaluru 732
Malleshaiah 764
Malleshwaram Garadi 200
Malleshwaram Ladies Association 850,58
Mallige 890
Mallika 743
Mallikarjuna 57
Mallikarjuna Rau Jampani 747
Mallikarjuna Swamy, Mulgunda 734
Mangala 892
Mangala Ananthamurthy 764
Mangala, B.S. 765
Mangala, Chi. Na. 742
Mangappa Nayaka 57
Mango 239
Mani, B.S. 892
Mani J.M.S. 759
Manikam, B.R. 943
Manikyavelu Mudaliar 102
Manishee Dey 779
Mani Somashekhara 753
Manjula Govinda Rao 757
Manjulamma, B.S. 756
Manjunath 763
Manjunath, H.B. 760
Manjunath, K. 198
Manohar 760
Manshoor-e-Muhammadi 892
Manu Srinivasan 765
Manu Chakravarthi 212
Manvel 198
Maramma 912
Mara Mayaka 69
Marappa 55,56
Marasimha I 44
Marasimha II 45, 50
Marasur-Madivala 916
Maratha 170
Maratha Gosayi Matha 149
Mareya 43
Margarine and Refind Oils 273
Mari 198
Maria Niketan 860
Marigowda, M.H. 238
Marishamachar, A. 759

PAGE

Mariswami Matha 150,51
Mariyappa, T. 110
Mark Cubbon, Sir 84,85,237,68,462,532,33
Markandeya Rao 99
Market Development Project 613
Market Intelligence Unit 629
Marriage 181-84
Marula 45
Marulaganga 50
Marulaiah, Sa.Shi 744
Masani, M.R. 106,10
Mass Awakener's Union 107
Mass Literacy Drive 715
Mastegowda, M.C. 238
Master Hirannaiah 755
Mateen Saroosh 746
Maternal and Child Health Programme 827,28
Maternity Allowance to Agricultural Landless women 855

MATHA 149,56
-Bande 963
-Chandramouleshwara 965
-Channammana 964
-Chikkammayyana 954
-Hampe Virupaksha 957
-Rajapana 952
-Shambhappana 967
-Shankara 960
Mathe-Mahadevi 152,744
Mathen 101
Maulana Abdul Husain 745
Maulana Abdul Hye 745
Maulana Mohammed Ghouse 893
Maulana Sajjan 745
Maulana Syed Qudratulla Bukhari 746
Max Mueller Bhavan 767
Mayachar 321
Mayachar, J.D. 762
Maya Rao 764
Mayasandra 917
Mayilaya Dandanayaka 55
Mayo Hall 891,2
Mayura 946
Mazak-e-Sakhun 892
Mazak-e-Uruj 892
Mazhar Umeed, 746
Meade, Col. 239
Meda 170

PAGE

MEDICAL
-and Public Health Services 769
-College, Bangalore 707
-Colleges, list 708
-School, Bangalore 706
Medico-Pastoral Association 865
Meenakshi Radhakrishna 765
Meenakshi, S. 765
Meer Dilbar Husain 321
Meera, B.J. 766
Meera, B.N. 212
Mehandale 75,76
Meh Noor Zamani Begum 746
Menon, V.G. 891
Metric System, Introduction 399
Migration of Workers 450,51
Milansar Ather Ahmed 746
Milk Supply 490
Miller Committee 92
Millers Tank 649
Mineral Resources 14-15
Minerva Mills 270
Mini-Kit demonstrations 229
Minimum Technology Package Approach 230
Minimum Wages 460-461
Minor Irrigation Census 235
Mir Dilbar Hussain 761
Mir Humza Hussain 100
Mir Noor Husain 746
Mir Obaidulla 98
Mirza Ismail, Dewan 93,4,9,101,07,920,41
Miscellaneous Appeals 589
Miscellaneous Occupations 436,445 - 46
Mishra, D.G. 210
Mission, London 681
Mission, Wesleyan 681
Mitra, A.R. 764
Mitra, R.C. 212
Mobile Canteens 441
Mobile Mechanics 441
Mochis 177
Modern Education Beginning 679
Modern Industries, Beginning 268,73
Modi Abdul Gaffar 97
Mohamed Ali Shariff Johar 746
Mohammed Hafiz 966,68
Mohammed Ibrahim, A. 746
Mohammed Ibrahim, M. 746
Mohamed Iqbal Qureshi 746
Mohammad Nooruddin 745
Mohammed Qasim Ghum 892
Mohammed Tafazzul Hussain Aslam 746

PAGE

Mohammed Usman Eejaz 746
Mohammed Yaqoodi Hami 746
Mohamood Ayaz 892
Mohan, G.S. 746
Mohan, K. 751
Mohan, K.R. 740
Mohan, M. 759
Money Lending, After 1956 338
Money Lending at Bangalore 337,38
Money Lending, Regulation 338
Monnayya, C.B. 107,08,833
Moor House Lt.Col. 78
Moris, Travers 727
Morris, J.W 946
Mother Dairy 250
Motor Driving Schools 420
Motor Industries Company 273
Motor Vehicles 599
Maulana Shihabuddin Nadvi 746
Moulana Shoukat Ali 97
Mudaliars 170
Muddaiah, V.M. 212
Muddappa 55,56
Muddanna Manjar, Dr. 746
Muddu Krishna, B. 755
Muddu Mohanadasa 736
Mudduvirachar 757
Mudduvira Swamy 735
Mudiya Nayaka 56
Mugali, R.S. 739
Mugalur 965
Muhammad Khan Saheb 68
Muhammad Tahir Khan 68
Muhammad Yusuf Nafis Minai 745
Muhammed Ali 74
Mukta, C.N. 743
Muktha, H.R. 213
Mukuti Setty 54
Mumtaz Shireen 893
Muneer Jami 746
Munikrishnappa Guttalli 751
Munikrishnappa, K.M. 744
Munir Ahmed Jami 746
Munirangappa, D. 756
Muni Reddy, R. 200
Munishwaraiah, M. 742
Muniswamaiah Anekal 756
Muniswamaiah, M. 753
Munuswamappa 454
Muniswamayya, H. 107
Muniswamy Gowda 751
Muniswamy Rao 751
Muniswamy Raju 154
Muniswamy Reddy, T.N. 107

PAGE

Muniswamy, V.P. 113
Munishyamappa, Mugandagada 751
Munsiff 585
Munivenkatadasaiah 763
Munivenkatappa 763,64
Munivenkatappa, B.M. 753
Munivenkatappa, S.M. 741,49
Muniyappa 751
Muniyappa, P. 764
Muniyappa, R. 762
Murari Rao Ghorpade 77
Murgod S.F. 759
Murthy, A.S. 744,51,57
Murthy, K.K. 767
Murthy, Ma.Na. 744
Murthy, M.S. 753
Murthy, S.V. 759
Murthy, V.V.N. 747
Murthy Rao, A.N. 744
Murugeshappa, K.G. 759
Mushkara 43
Music and Dance 763,67
Music and Dance-Institutions 766,67
Musical Instruments, Manufacturing 438
Musical Instruments, Talavadyas 439
Muslims 171
Muslim Library 730
Muslim Orphanage 858
Mustafa 746
Muthanallur 965
Muthinakanthe Matha 150,51
Muttacharya, T.V. 741,62
Mutyalamaduvu 915
Mutyalamma 917
Muzrai Institutions 871,72
Mycotoxin 259

MYSORE
-Agricultural and Experimental Union 231
-Akbhar 872
-Anche 429
-Boys Industries 273
-Chalo Movement 94,118,19
-Chamber of Commerce 386
-Chemical Manufacturing Limited 271
-Chrome Tanning Company 269
-Civil and Social Progress Association 857
-Commercial Union 272

PAGE

-Dynasty 68-83
-Economic conferences 269
-Economic Review 888
-Educational Library 728
-Electrical Industries 272
-Gazette 887
-Glass and Enamel Works Ltd., 271
-Herald 96
-Hosieries Ltd. 271
-Lamp Works 271
-Literacy Council 714
-Machinery Manufacturers Ltd. 272
-Medical Education Society 706,07
-Newspapers Regulation of 1908 96
-Piece Goods Association 114
-Peoples' Convention 97
-Sales International Ltd. 397
-Serum Institute 257
-Silk Filature Ltd. 323
-Small Industries Limited 274
-Social Service League 727
-Sound Studios 758
-Spinning and Manufacturing Company 269
-Standard 887
-State Central Association of Theatre Arts & Artists 756
-Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd. 271
-Tobacco Company 271
-Times 887
-Vegetable Oils Products, 271,
-Vrittanta Bodhini 876,86.
Mythic Society 95,100,27,67,945

N

NABARD 350
N.A.C. Krishnarajapuram 660
N.C.C. Karnataka Naval Unit 628
NGEF News 893
NIMHANS 790,92
Nabi Shah 745
Nadakarni, M.V. 747
Nada Senabova Allala 54
Nadegannadi 96,887
Nadir 745
Nad Kacheris 542
Nadu and Mahanadus 638
Nagabhushana, S. 761
Nagabhushana, T.S. 757
Nagabhushanam 763
Nagabhushanammal 116

PAGE

Nagalakshmi, K.R. 321,762
Nagalakshmi Harihareshwar 743
Nagalingacharya 761
Nagamangaliah,V. 753
Nagamani S.Rao 743
Nagangowda, R. 846
Naganna Odeya 56
Nagaraj, A. 760,66
Nagaraj, D.R. 745,47,57
Nagaraj, Ki.Ram. 745
Nagaraj, M. 763
Nagaraj, M.G. 742
Nagaraj, M.S. 757
Nagaraj, S.G. 321, 761
Nagarajaiah, Hampa 744
Nagaiah, Hi.Ma. 744
Nagarajan, K.G. 745
Nagarajan, K.S. 738
Nagaraja Rao, C.K. 744,56
Nagaraja Rao, Ha.Vem. 744
Nagaraja Rao, H.V. 890
Nagaraja Rao, M.G. 740
Nagaratna 171,764
Nagaratna, R. 757
Nagasharma Kalyanapuri 733
Nagattara 44,45,901,52,53,55
Nagaveni 213
Nage Gowda, H.L. 739,49
Nagendra, J. 321,762
Nagendra, M.A. 764
Nagendra Rao, R. 755,56,58
Nagesh, R. 757
Nagesha Sharma, Y. 737
Nagesh Hegde 745
Nagesh Rao 757
Nageshwara Iyer, A.R. 100,861
Nagpur Plan 404
Naguvananda 889,91
Naidu, R.S. 759,61
Nallaiah 751
Nambiar, O.K. 747
Namratha, H.V. 213
Nana Phadnavis 77
Nandini Alva 765
Nandivarma, Pallava 43
Nanjachar 751
Nanjacharya, Kumbalagudu 741,50
Nanjamma 750
Nanjamma, Na. 743
Nanjappa 741,64
Nanjappa, K.L. 101
Nanjappa, K.S. 741,51,60
Nanjappa, M. 750
Nanjappa Circles Garadi 200

PAGE

Nanjappa Das 753
Nanjappa, Ma.Nam. 749
Nanjaraja Wodeyar 77
Nanjarajayya, Kalale 74,5
Nanjasani 754
Nanjesha guru 732
Nanjunda 751
Nanjundaiah, H.V. 744,67
Nanjundappa 757
Nanjundappa, Huvadigara 757
Nanjundappa, Kunigal 751
Nanjundappa, M. 750,51
Nanjundappa, S. 751
Nanjundappa, S.R. 757
Nanjundaraja 71
Nanjunda Rao, M.S. 759
Nanjundaswamy, N. 736,53
Nanniya Ganga 44
Naragundadevara Matha 150,51
Naraharaiah, S.N. 733
Narahari Rao, B.S. 741
Narahari Shastry Bellave 755
Narahari Shastry, K. 751
Naranappa Matha, Kaivara 161
Narasaraju 751
Narase Gowda, H. 751,757
Narasiah, H.S. 110
Narasimha 45,962
Narasimha I 51,52
Narasimha II 52
Narasimha III 53,950
Narasimhachar, D.L. 88
Narasimhachar, M.A. 763
Narasimhachar, R. 744,953
Narasimhachar, S.G. 735
Narasimhachar,T.B. 763
Narasimhaiah 756
Narasimhaiah, B. 113,734
Narasimhaiah, H. 744
Narasimhaiah, M.R. 752
Narasimhaiah, S.G. 740
Narasimhaiah, S.K. 386,735
Narasimhaiah, T.R. 888
Narasimha Iyengar, C.V. 98,99
Narasimha Murthy, C.V. 833
Narasimha Murthy, M. 116
Narasimha Murthy, M.P. 741
Narasimha Murthy, M.S. 741
Narasimhan, A.L. 759
Narasimhan, T.N. 757

PAGE

Narasimharaja Hostel 838
Narasimha Rao, Avani 326
Narasimha Rao Naidu, P. 105
Narasimha Sharma 737
Narasimha Shastry Devudu 749,55
Narasimha Swamy, K.S. 739,44,47
Narasimhavarman 51
Narasimhayya, N. 744
Narasinga Deva 913
Narasingarao 321,762
Narayanan, A.A. 210
Narayana, G. 745
Narayana, H.K. 764
Narayana Bhat, S. 751
Narayanachar or Narayana Das 114
Narayanachar, H.N. 753
Narayana Das, B.M. 753,56
Narayana Das, M. 753
Narayan Das Sosale 753
Narayanaghatta 966
Narayanaguru 875
Narayan, B.N. 757
Narayan,K.V. 745
Narayan, P.V. 745
Narayana Murthy, G.V. 744
Narayana Murthy, N.S. 752
Narayana Rao, B.K. 861
Narayana Rao, B.S. 756
Narayana Rao, K.L. 752
Narayana Rao, V.S. 99,103,04,114
Narayana Rao Mane 764
Narayana Rao, Nakali 756
Narayana Reddy, B.V. 876
Narayana Reddy P.V. 814
Narayana Setty, N. 105
Narayana Singh 154
Narayana Shastry, Doddabele 733
Narayana Shastry, H.V. 737,738
Narayana Swamy 751
Narayanaswamy, S.C. 751
Narayana Swamy, T.V. 742
Narayanaswamy, V. 741
Narayana Swamy Bhagavatar, C.S. 763
Narayanaswamy Das, M. 753
Narayana Swamy Iyengar 858
Narayana Swamy Mudaliar 103
Narayanaswamy Naidu 102
Narendra, V.G. 760
Narendra Babu 745

PAGE

Nariman, K.F. 108
Narmada 766
Narmada, B.K. 743
Naronha, J.P.A. 198
Nasir Jung 74
Nasir Jung Nizam 75
Nasheman 893
Nasser 941
Nataka Academy 757

NATAKA MANDALI
-Rajadhani 754
-Raja Kempegowda 755
-Sangeeta Samrajya 755
-Sri Gandharva 754
-Sri Gururaja 755
-Sri Janatha Kala Sangeetha 755
-Sri Umamaheshwara Sangeetha 755

NATAKA SABHA
-Chamarajendra Karnataka 754
-Chamundeshwari Karnataka 755
-Gollarapete 754
-Rasika Jananada 755
-Rasikamanasolasini 754
-Samrajya Lakshmi 755
-Sharada vilas 754
-Sri Nageshwara Krupaposhita 755
Nataka Samsthe, Chandrakala 755

NATAKA SANGHA 754,55
-Gubbi Sri Channabasaveshwara Kripa Poshita 754
-Gubbi Sri Channabasaveshwara Kripaposhita Balakalavivardhini 755
-Srikanteshwara Karnataka 755
-Sri Rangakala 755
Nataka Shale-Sri Channabasaveshwara 755
Nataraj, M.B. 749
Natarajan, M.S. 706
Natesan 118
Natha Pantha 155

NATIONAL
-Aeronautical Laboratory 723
-Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India 232
-Agricultural Extension Project 230
-Agricultural Research Project 229
-Association for the Blind 867
-Bureau of Soil Survey 225
-Bureau of Soil Survey and Land use Planning 225
-Council of Applied Economic Research 502
-Council of Education and Training 629
-Dairy Development Board 252, 53
-Dairy Research Institute 253
-Education Society 154
-Geological Monument 15
-Highways 404,05
-Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development 861
-Institute of Virology 794
-Krishik Samaj 231
-Law School of India 708
-Park 949
-Productivity Council 630
-Programme on Improved Chulhas 515
-Rural Employment programme 515
-Sample Survey Organisation 630
-Savings Organisation 354,61
-Savings Scheme 358
-Service Centre 107
-Service Scheme Regional Centre 631
-Society for Equal Opportunities for the Handicapped 865
-Thermal Power Corporation 969
-Tuberculosis Institute 794
-Youth League 106
Nauroz 893
Navab 200
Navajeevana 99,889
Navajyothi Trust 865
Navajyoti Yuvaka Sangha 756
Navakoti Narayana 73
Navaratna Ram 740
Navaratna Rama Rao 323,744
Naya Daur 893
Nayana S.More 765
Nayeem Zabai 746
Nayinda 171
Nayyar-e-Azam 892
Nazir 745
Neela, G.V. 764
Neeladevi 743

PAGE

Neelakantachar 761
Neelakantachar, N.G. 321,761
Neelakantaiah, B. 749
Neelamma Kadambi 763
Neela Panch 321,62
Nehru 103,944
Nehru Library 246
Nehru Seva Sangam 104
Nemichandra 743
Netaji Subash National Institute of Sports 203
Netravathi, B.S. 744
Nettakallappa, K.A. 199,204
Newspapers and Journals from Bangalore After 1966 but stopped later (list) 904-7
News papers and periodicals published prior to 1956-list 894 - 903
Nicolo Conti 56
Nigaristan-e-Khayal 892
Nijalingappa, S. 118,19
Nilakanta Swamy, Dr. 155
Nilofer Banu 213
Nimbaji Ghatge 72
Ningaiah 212
Ningaiah, C. 751
Niranjana 739,47
Nirmaladevi, K.S. 743
Nirmala Manjunath 766
Nirupama 744
Nissar Ahmad, K.S. 744,47
Non-Co-operation movement 99
Non-Entities Club 875
Noorulla, M. 759
Noorul-Hasan 746
Normal School General, Bangalore 694
Norman Rudolf 719
Nritya Grama 960
Nuclear Medicines 785
Nuniz 60
Nupura Bharata Natya Shale 767
Nurses Training 817
Nurulla, A. 742
Nurullah 68
Nyathappa, D.K. 766

O

Obedulla Saheb, V.H. 106
Octroi, abolition 645
Office of Accountant General 623
Office, the District Health and Family Welfare 772,73
Oilseeds Growers Co-operative Societies 233
Oilseeds Growers Federation 233
Okkaligara Patrike 888
Olcott, H.S. Colonel 88,154,875
Onslow Ford 238
Operation Flood 252
Operation Flood I 250
Operation Flood II 250
Operation Tiger 578
Oppatharadhya, B.C. 756
Order, Fertilizer Control (1985) 223
Order, Mysore Civil Motor Cars Control 416
Organization set up of Bangalore City Police 598
Origin of the name, Bangalore 3
Ornaments 191
Oswald Carmac Edward 761
Other Departments and Public Undertakings 608
Other Social Services 831 - 74

P

Paddy 227
Padmanabhacharya 172
Padma, M.C. 743
Padma, R 753
Padmaja, S 212,752
Padmadevi, S.K. 757
Padma Gururaj 743,53
Padmaje, K.R. 743
Padmanabha Das 736
Padmanabha Sharma D. 756
Padmaraja Brahmasuri, Pandit 733
Padmavathamma 212
Padmavathamma, M. 213
Padmavathi 755
Padmavathi Bai, M. 743
Padma Narayanachar 753
Padmaja Srinivas 765
Padmanabha, A.P. 757
Padmaraja Brahmasuri 749
Padmini Ramachandran 765
Padmini Rao 765
Padmini Ravi 766
Paikar-e-Khayal 892
Paimayish 547
Palace Company 754

PAGE

Palanivelu, M. 110
Palpu, Dr. 95,153
Pampadevi 50
Panchaksharan, E. 321,761
Panchaladeva 45,50
Panchamukhi 50
Pandit V.D. 770
Pandurangi, K.T. 737,38
Pankaja, A. 744
Pankaja, N. 743
Pankaja Simha 764
Panju Ganguli 760
Papaiah 200,01,764
Papamma 116
Papanna, M. 741
Papanna, Bengaluru 749
Papaya 240
Parakala Matha 149
Paramashivaiah, G.S. 749
Parameshwara Acharya 761
Parashuram, M.A. 106,10
Parashuraman 118
Parameshwarachar 438
Parashivan, R. 756
Parimala Gururaj 752
Parsees 172
Parsi Opera troupe 754
Parthanarayana Pandit, Y. 109,814
Parthasarathi, K.V. 756
Parthasarathi, Aralumallige 744
Parvathamma 756
Parvathi, H.S. 742
Parvathavani 739,44,56,57
Pashupathi Ayer, K.G. 98
Passport office 427
Patalamma 917,35,51
Patil, P.E. 212
Patil, M.B. 759
Patil, S.M. 210
Pattabhirama Reddy, T. 747
Pattabhirama Suri, Kalyana Puri 734
Patvegar 177
Pauravani 891
Pedda Muniswamy 754
Pension to Freedom Fighters 868-9
Pensioners Reading Room 728
Pension Scheme, Old Age 869
People 120
People, Tribes and Castes 160-77
Per capita income 503
Percussive Arts Centre 767

PAGE

Periswamy Iyengar 754
Periyar 876
Permanadi, Chalukya 50
Personal Accident Insurance Social Security Scheme 352
Peters, K.E. 814
Pharmacy Colleges, list 707
Philip Anthony 212
Philomina, H.P. 743
Photography 760-61
Photographic Society 761
Pig Breeding Station 252
Pillappa Mukhaveena 751
Pillappa Swamy Matha 149
Plague 89-90,777-79
Plant Protection 224-25
Plantations and Spices crops 242-43
Plaster of Paris Images 440
Polalchara Nolamba 44
Polavira 43

POLICE 595-601

-Administration 595
-Firing 578
-Railway 603-604
-Stations, East Division 599
-Traffic 599
-Welfare 601
Ponnaiah 198
Ponnuswamy 114
Poonam Singh 213
Poornachandra Tejaswi 747
Poornaprajna Vidyapeetha 719
Poornima, R. 743

POPULATION

-Age distribution 128-29
-Age at Marriage 129-33
-Centre 802
-Density 122
-Disabled 137
-Drift 125-28
-Growth 121-22
-Houses and Households 123
-Houseless households 124-25
-Institutional 123-24
-Rural 134-35
-Sex Ratio 128
-Urban 136-37
Posts 428-32
Postal Apraising Department 388

PAGE

Postal Circle, Karnataka 432
Post Office, Bangalore General 430
Posts and Telegraphs 428 - 34
Posts and Telegraphs (Audit) 626
Potato 240

POTENTIALITIES OF DEVELOPMENT 518 - 29

-Agriculture 519
-Animal wealth 520
-Horticulture 520
-Tourism 520
-Transport service 519
Pothan Joseph 891

POULTRY

-Development 258
-Farm, State 258
-Scheme, Department University of Agricultural Sciences 260
-Training Institute. 258
-Training Institute Central 258-60
Power 288-89
Powerlooms 320
Power Systems Training Institute 725
Prabha Sankar 759
Prabhakar, C.L. 737
Prabhakar, M 764
Prabhakara Shastry, Kanagal 736
Prabuddha Karnataka 888
Prabhu, K.S. 198
Prabhudev 115
Pragathi Paksha 111
Prahladacharya Chincholi 753
Prajamatha 890, 892
Praja Mitra Mandali 92,5,102,06,631,745
Praja Paksha 102, 06, 890
Praja Samyukta Paksha 108
Praja Socialist Party 876
Prajavani 891
Prakash, A.M.R. 198
Prakash, Y.V. 765
Prakash Kambathalli 745
Prakash Kumar 211
Prakash Padukone 211
Prakash Rao, V.L.S. 493
Prasanna 757
Prasanna, E.A.S. 211
Prasanna, K.R.S. 765,67
Pratap Chandra Mazoomdar 154

PAGE

Prataparaya 57
Prathibha Nanda Kumar 743
Prathibha Prahlad 765
Praudharaya 58
Praveen 763
Prema Bhat 744
Prem Chand 114
Prema Karanth 757
Prema Kumar 760
Prema Kumari, K. 753
Premalata Hanumanthaiah 759
Press Gag in Mysore 887

PRICES 467-83

-Index of non-manual urban employees 478
-Index of Working Class 477
-stabilization 473
-Silk 480
-trends in Bangalore City 476
-wholesale 472-74
Primary Health Centres 816-17
Primary Health Units 817
Prince Nanjaraja Bahadur's Dramatic Troupe 754
Prince of Wales 98
Prithvipathi 44
Prithvipathi II 44
Printers (Mysore) Private Ltd. 891
Project Evaluation 631
Prohibition 870
Project, Karnataka Sericulture 323
Psychiatic Society 792
Puberty Customs 181
Public Affairs or Sarvajanika 888

PUBLIC

-conveyance 414-15
-distribution 397-98
-distribution, procurement 398
-Health Institute 771
-Library 729
-Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisation 875 - 909
Pujyapada 43
Puckle Colonel 257
Punch-ul-Punch 892
Puravadiraya 951
Purnaiah 81,82,83,847,930,66
Purushotham M.R. 766
Purushothama 759
Pushpa N. Rao 743
Pushpa, R. 759

	PAGE
Pushapamala N.	761
Puttachar, H.	763
Puttacharya, A.R.	753
Puttadevamma	764
Puttaiah, B.	735,845,88
Puttagowramma	743
Puttamade Gowda	198
Puttananjappa 'Kavirat'	749
Puttanarasimha Shastry, M.	738
Puttanna	749
Puttanna, M.S.	744,887
Puttanna Chetty, K.P.	839
Puttappa	763
Puttaswamaiah	756,63
Puttaswamaiah, B.	739,50,55,891
Puttaswamaiah, T.M.	763
Puttaswamy	764
Puttaswamy, R.	751

Q

Qalander Husain Arthar	745
Qamar Qasimi	746
Qasim-ul-Akbar	892
Qutbshah	60
Quit India Movement	116 - 17

R

Rabindranath Tagore	95,755
Rachamalla I	44,49
Rachamalla II	45
Rachamalla IV	45
Rachamalla V Rakkasaganga	45
Rachappa, B	754
Rachappa, G.	850
Rachur Narasimhaya	61
Radhakrishna	763
Radhakrishna, C.	765
Radhakrishna, B.P.	735
Radha Sreedhar	765
Radha Srinivasan	753
Radhika, R	765,66
Radhika, Kalamandiram	766
Radio	434
Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Company Ltd.,	273
Rafat Malik	746
Rafiya Sadat	746
Rag Picking	445
Rag Pickers Education and Development Scheme	445
Raghavan, S.R.S.	97,99,104
Raghavendra Das	736
Raghavendra Go-Ashram Trust	860
Raghavendra Itagi	744
Raghavendra Matha, Manthralaya	149,936
Raghavendra Rao, B.S.	759
Raghavendra Rao, H.S.	745
Raghavachari, T.	755
Raghavendra Rao, M.	753
Raghunatharaya, Ramanathapuram	733
Raghuram Bhat	212
Ragi	226
Raghunath, A	198
Raghunath, H.S.	198
Raghunath Narayan Hanmante	67
Raghunatha Rao	77
Raghuram Gundmi	751
Raghusuta	744
Ragim Umesh	765
Rahutaraya	958
Raja, R.	759
Raj Bhavan	947
Rajadhiraja	48
Rajaditya Chola	45,49
Rajagopal C.	761
Rajagopal, K.V.	744,47,59
Rajagopala M.	211
Rajagopalchari, K.Dr.	737
Rajagopalachari C.(Rajaji)	106,110,876,920
Raja Odeya	70-71
Raja Odeyar II	71
Raja Iyengar, B.S.	763
Rajalakshmi N. Rao	744
Raja Mahendra	48
Rajamma Kallolimath	752
Rajamma, Tirumale	742
Rajanna	764
Rajanna, B.P.	753
Rajanna, H.	750
Raja Purohit	170
Rajapura	952
Rajadhiraja	913,60
Rajaraja -I	46,47
Rajaraja III	52
Rajaram	68-73
Rajaram Giriyan	757

	PAGE
Rajaram Mohan Roy	154,943
Rajarama Iyengar	100
Raja Rao	763
Raja Rao, Kaivara	745,57
Rajaratnam, G.P.	119,739
Rajasekhara	761
Rajashekhar, B.	763
Rajasekhar B.S.	765
Rajasekhara, P.	759
Rajendra I	48,913,61
Rajendra II	48
Rajendra Chola III	52
Rajendra, D.K.	749
Rajendra Prasad	107
Rajeshwari, G.	753
Rajeshwari Narasimha Murthy	743
Rajni Iyengar, K.V.	763
Raju	118
Raju, A.G.	198
Raju, L.S.	98,99,107,09,13
Raju Pathrike	892
RAILWAYS	421-25
-Bangalore Division	424
-Bangalore-Guntakal	423
-Bangalore-Madras	424
-Bangalore-Mysore	424
-Bangalore-Miraj	423
-Bangalore-Salem	423
-Stations, list	424
Rakshit N. Jagadale	212
Rabies	784
Ram, Su.	744
Rama, C.K.	753
Ramachandra	741,65
Ramachandra, B.	115
Ramachandra B.H.	759
Ramachandra, D.G.	321,761
Ramachandra G.H.	766
Ramachandra, N.S.	74
Ramachandra, S.G.	75
Ramachandra, T.	839
Ramachandra & Thammaraya	57
Ramachandra, V.	757,62
Ramachandra, Y.V.	114
Ramachandra Brahmachari	105
Ramachandrachar, D.B.	741
Ramachandra Gowda, M.	751
Ramachandra Gurudeshikottama	732
Ramachandra Iyer,Y.V.	117
Ramachandra Murthy, H.K.	744
Ramachandra Murthy, S.V.	757
Ramachandra Rao	763
Ramachandra Rao, A.G.	114,17
Ramachandra Rao, Chinthanapalli	763
Ramachandra Rao, K.	764
Ramachandra Rao, M.	858
Ramachandra Rao, S.K.	744,59
Ramachandra Rao, Tagadur	107
Ramachandra Rao, T.S.	891
Ramachandra Rao, Vinita	750
Ramachandra Sharma, B.C.	744,47
Ramachandra Shastry, V.S.	738
Ramachandra Shrauti, V.	740
Ramachandraiah	198
Ramachandrappa, Baraguru	747,94
Ramachandrappa, B.	763
Ramachandrappa, Jagera	751
Ramachar	757
Ramachar H.P.	763
Ramadas	736
Ramadas C.	764
Rama Das Sosale	737
Ramadasappa	751
Ramadasappa, H.	750
Ramadeva	61,71
Ramadevaraya	65
Ramadevi	765
Rama Jois, M.	748
Ramakantha, R.S.	763
Ramakantha, Su.	745
Ramaiah	764
Ramaiah, B.	212,750
Ramaiah, Badala	746
Ramaiah, D.N.	753
Ramaiah, D.R.	744
Ramaiah, H.T.	751
Ramaiah J.	750
Ramaiah, K.H.	888
Ramaiah P.R.	99,114
Ramaiah, M.S.	745,63,889
Ramakantha Rao, M.R.	752
Ramakrishna	117
Ramakrishna, G.	744
Ramakrishna, M.R.	752
Ramakrishna Anoor	763
Ramakrishna Baba	757
Ramakrishnachar	753
Ramakrishnaiah, G.V.	155
Ramakrishna 'Make-up'	757
Ramakrishnananda	153
Ramakrishna Rao, B.S. Dr.	737

	PAGE
Ramakrishnashrama (Mission)	149,53
Ramakrishna Shastry	752
Ramalal Tiwari	98,101,09
Ramalinga Modaliar	105
Rama Murthy, B.V.	760
Rama Murthy, Ganala	97
Rama Murthy, M.	119,739,876
Ramamurthy U.	757,59
Raman, B.V.	106,720
Raman, M.	750
Raman, N.S.	764
Raman's Research Institute	724
Ramana Maharshi Academy for the Blind	867
Ramana Maharshi Centre	155
Ramnarayan Chellaram	114,173
Ramanatha, Hoysala	53,54,913,26
Ramanathan, C.	737
Ramanathan, R.K.	763
Ramaradhya, H.M.	753
Rama Rao	98,118,54
Rama Rao, A.S.	833
Rama Rao, B.S.	756
Rama Rao, H.	98
Rama Rao, M.	750,889
Rama Rao, M.S.	107,110
Rama Rao, T.K.	744
Ramarao V. Nayak	763
Ramaraya	60-61
Ramarao, Benagal	735
Rama Rao, Dewan	82,83
Rama Rao Murthy, H	756
Rama Rao Pol	98
Rama Rao, Subodha	744
Rama Sharma	104,759
Rama Sharma, A.M.	99
Ramasharma, P.M.	833
Rama Shastry, Bangalore	734
Rama Shastry, Hoskote	734
Ramasheshaiah G.S.	753
Ramaswamy, B.S.	99
Ramaswamy, B.V.	752
Ramaswamy H.S.	753
Ramaswamy, K.	111,12
Ramaswamy, M.R.	741
Ramaswamy, S.	741,749
Ramaswamy, T.C.	761
Ramaswamy Iyengar, K.T.	752
Ramaswamy Iyengar, Goruru	744,50
Ramaswamaiah	756
Ramaswamaiah, D.S.	750
Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Arcot	154
Ramaswamy Reddy, Jigale	107
Ramathanaya (Seetharam Prabhu)	745
Ramatheerth S. Murgod	759
Ramaulthala Guru	736
Ramgopal	765
Ramesh Be.Go	745,745
Ramesh,D.	211
Ramesh, M.	762
Ramesh Babu, B.C.	753
Ramesh Burtan	198
Ramu, K.S.	765
Ramzan Darga	747
Ranabayiregauda	62
Ranade Society	95
Ranadulla Khan	9,63,66,71,532
Rangacharlu, Dewan	88,95,268,641,767
Rangacharya Mandyam	754
Rangabhumi	755
Ranganatha, B.S.	211
Ranganath, H.K.	744
Ranganatha P.	212
Ranganatha Rao, M.R.	751,57
Ranganatha Sharma	737
Ranganatha Sharma, N.	738
Ranganathan Mavinakere	744
Ranganath, H.K.	757
Ranganayakamma, G.V.	764
Ranganayakamma, K.	756
Rangaraj, S.N.	764
Rangaswamy, K.	321
Rangaswamy Iyengar	763
Ranganna	200
Ranganna, Magadi	439
Ranganna, S.V.	744
Rangappa P.	750
Rangappa Adike	751
Rangashree	766
Rangaswamappa, R.	751
Rangarao Mysore	887
Rangaswamy, K.	761
Rangaswamy M.R.	766
Rangaswamy, R.	198
Ranganayaki Rajan	766
Rangegowda, Dodda	744

	PAGE
Ranjana	751
Ranji Muthanna	198
Rao, Ganesh	969
Rao, M.S.G.	198
Rao, M.S.S.	741
Rao,N.R.	745
Rao, S.R.	744,918,26,80
Rao, V.T.S.	759
Rao, Y.V.	758
Rasheed, M.A.	746
Rashmi Patankar	765
Rastrakutas and Chalukyas	49,50
Rastrothana Shariraka Shikshana Kendra	816
Rastrothana Vartha	893
Ratanji Seth	132
Rates, Standard	550
Rates, Water	551
Ratnakara Vaidya	742
Ratnamala Prakash	764
Ratnamma, T.S.	752
Ratnamma Sundara Rao	743,52
Ratna M.N.	764
Ratna Supriya	765
Rattan Craft	441
Ravi Artists	756
Ravi Kirloskar	210
Ravinda Kalakshetra	947
Ravindranath B.Naik	212
Razvi, S.N.M.	97,99
Real Estate Agency	443
Recreations, Others	210
Red Dane Project, Main Station	6,255,56
Red Gram	227
Reddy, H.G.V.	210
Reddy, K.C.	102,05,10,17-19,834,90,921,43
Reeth Abraham	213

REGIONAL

-Design and Technical Development Centre.	321,631
-Power Survey	632
-Transport Authority	416,417
-Vocational Training Institute for Women	532,725
Regret Iyer	760
Regular Appeals	589
Regulated Markets	391

REGULATION

	PAGE
-Co-operative Societies.	358
-Mysore Elementary Education 1913	683
-XI, Emergency 1919	357
Rekha Kakhandki	743
Rekha Suresh	764
Relative Humidity	30-31
Religions	141
Religions and Charitable Institution	559
Remand Home	851
Remati Venkatayya	70
Remissions	554
Rendition and Dewans	87-90
Renuka Rama Rao	753
Renuka Shivacharya Swamy	736
Reserve Bank of India	345
Rest houses	426-26
Revakanimmadi	45
Revanasiddha Shastry, T.M.	753
Revenue Administration	545- 575
Revenue Inspectors	542
Rice, Benjamin Holt	681,738,887,940
Rice, Benjamin Lewis	683,738,921
Rice, Edward Peter	738
Richards, F.J.	727
Richard Meade, Sir	85
Richette, L.	887
Rider Pest Eradication Scheme	257
Riots and disturbances	602
Risk Capital Foundation	330
Rivers	13
Riyaz Ahmed Qumar	746
Road accidents	411
Road, Talukwise length	405
Roads Classification	403
Robert, Elis	738
Robertson, MVS	939
Roche, Antony	198
Roger Binny	211
Roopa, D.R.	212
Roopa Rajgopal	766
Roopa Shyamasundar	766
Roses	242
Rotary Clubs	908
Roy, M.N.	876
Rudramurthy Shastry	745
Rudrappa	764

PAGE

Rudrappa A.N. 750
Rudrappa Yajaman 754
Rukmini, B.S. 765
Rukmini Arundhati 765
Rukmini Girimaji 743
Rukmini Varma 759
Rule of Commissioners 83 - 87
Rules, the Seed 1968 223
Runner line 428
Rural Artisan Training Institutes 312

RULES

-Chit Fund, 1983 339
-Land Grant 589
-Standards of Weights and Measures 1977 399

RURAL

-Communication Programme 406
-Creative Literary Programme Centres 715
-Development Programme 515-18
-Economic Unit-Institute of Social and Economic Change 506
-Indebtedness 341
-Landless Emplyment Guarantee Programme 515
-Past time 207
Russel, A.G. 148

S

Sabir 745
Sabir Sayeed 746
Sachidevi Sudhakar 766
Sadanandam 107
Sadanand Vishwanatha 212
Sadaqat 893
Sadaru 177
Sadashiva (Empress) 60,65,745
Sadashivaiah, Chi. 756
Sadashibhan 75
Sadashiv Rao Karnad 106
Sadatullah 74
Sagar 761
Saghana Vilasa Sabha 755
Sahajananda Matha 149
Sahu Chatrapathi 74
Sahiti Kalavidara Balaga 768
Saikumar 211

PAGE

Sajjan Rao 935
St. John's Church Institute and Library 728
St. Martha's Hospital 770
St. Mary Bascilica 195
Sakala Tirumala 60
Sakhun 892
Sala 50
Salam Najmi 746
Salar 893
Salbat Jung 74
Saldanha, Carlton 212
Sale 172
Saleem Minai 746
Salma Taj 746
Salt Satyagraha 103
Saluva Narasimha 58
Saluvas and Tuluvas 58,59
Samandur 916
Samayachara 85
Samba Murthy, Balusu 98
Sambashiva Mudaliyar 734
Sambhaji 66,7,8,72,3
Sameena Khanum 212
Samooha Shilpa 762
Sampatgiri Rao, K 97,103,06,727
Sampathkumarachar, Kalale 752
Sampige Venkatapathiah 98
Samyukta Karnataka 892
Samyukta Socialist Party 876
Sanatana Kalakshetra 765
Sanaulla Chiragh 746
Sandal Oil Factory 270
Sandalwood Raw Material Depot 321
Sandal Research Centre 27
Sandhya Reddy, K.R. 743
Sandya Sharma, Y.K. 743
Sangama 55
Sangappa 736
Sangeeta Sagara Chandrodaya Sabha 754
Sanghat 892
Sangha, Bala Nataka 754
Sanitation 771,72
Sanitorium S.D.S. 800
Sanjay Venkatappa 762
Sanjevani 892
Sanketha 892
Sankey, General 649,922,40
Sanjeeva Rao, V.S. 98

PAGE

Sannahuliyappa M. 749
Santaji Ghorpade 68
Sante Kusti 200
Sapota 240
Saranga, Ka. Ra. 745
Saraswathamma 764,859
Saraswathamma, H. 838
Saraswathi 888
Saraswathi, A. Rao 212
Saraswathi Basavaraju 321,759,62
Sardar 200
Sardar Ayagh 746
Sardar Patel 109
Sarige Sampada 893
Sarigeyavaru 176
Sarita Jhnanananda 743
Saroja, S. 753
Sarojamma, B.G. 752
Saroja Rao Kakolu 743
Saroja Rao, P.M. 757
Sarojini Naidu 95,755
Sarjapura 966
Sarpabhushana Matha 150
Sarpabhushana Shivayogi 735
Sarvabhatta, Aa. 101,735
Sarvottama Das, Bhadragiri 753
Sarvottama Kamat, D. 765
Satani 172
Satyabhama Arur 756
Satyadhyana Teertha 738
Satyagraha, Hamilton Building 109
Satyagraha, K.G.F. 110
Satyagraha, Individual 109
Satyagraha, Jungle 761
Satyan, T.S. 211
Satyan, B.K. 753
Satyanarayanachar 212
Satyanarayan 749
Satyanath, T.S. 745
Satyam, Vellala 98,102,06,10
Satya Murthy, S. 156
Satya Sai Movement 753
Satyavathi, L. 765
Satyavathi, K.R. 764
Satyavathi, T.S. 153
Satyaveda Vidyalankar 98
Satwaji Rao 86
Saunders 85
Saunders, C.B.

PAGE

Savan Darbar Ashrama 154
Savan Simhhaji Baba 155
Save Grain Campaign 225,632
Savithramma, R. 752
Savithramma, H.V. 742
Savitri, R. 759
Savithridevi Naidu, P. 742
Sayeed, M.N. 746
Sayibai Nimbalkar 67
Sayyadabi 750
Scheduled Castes and Tribes 138,40,838,45

SCHOOL

-Engineering Bangalore 701
-Engineering and Natural Sciences 702
-Hobli 683
-Industrial 701
-Indigenous 682
-Mechanical Engineering 702
-Single Teacher 685
Scout Movement 97
Sculpture 437,38,761,62
Seal Committee 92
Seasonal Vegetation 18,20
Sebastian, A. 107
Secretariat 534
Seed Testing Laboratory 223
Seenappa, B.M. 107-09
Seetha Kagal 763
Seethamma 858
Seethapathi Naidu 98
Seetharam, L. 759
Seetharam, B.N. 757
Seetharam, H.S. 114,17
Seetharam, T.N. 757
Seetharamaiah, Ha. Vem. 744
Seetharamaiah, V. 739,47
Seetharamaiah, D. 753
Seetharamaiah, M.V. 739
Seetharamayya, M.N. 109,11
Seetharam Munikoti 753
Seetharam Shastry, K. 753
Seetharama Shastri, M. (Veerakesari) 98,102,07,739,889,90
Seetharama Shastri, N.S. 944,892
Seetharama Shastry, Bangalore 734
Sekhar, V.R.C. 760
Selling of Old Books 440

	PAGE
Sena Seva Corps Abhilekh	632
Sericulture	322,26
Servite Creche	860
Seshadri Iyer	641
Seshappa, P.	891
Sessions Court	587
Sethumadhava Rao Pagadi	73
Sethuram, E.R.	744
Setlur, S.S.	97,8,747,54
Settlement Register	551
Settlement, Revision, 1964	549
Seva Dal	110
Seva-in-action	868
Seva Sadan	859
Sevens, C.F.	946
Sewell, Mrs.	681
Shaban M. Kabe	213
Shah, M.H.	115,117
Shahabhuddin Nadvi	746
Shahji Bhonsle	9,65-7,732,919,29,
Shahna Shabnam	746
Shaik Saheb, K.	746
Shailaja M. Bhat	743
Shailaja Rao	213
Shaista Yusuf	746
Shakeel Raza	746
Shakti Worship	145
Shakuntala Bai Maney	206
Shakuntalabai Panduranga Rao	752
Shakuntala Balu	762
Shakuntala Narasimhan	748
Shamachar	438,761
Shamalambika, C.S.	743
Shamanna Khadri	744,891
Shamanna Kandade	98
Shamaraja Ayengar, K.	99
Shama Rao, D.	756
Shama Rao, M.	78,358,744
Shama Rao 'Nakali'	756
Shama Rao, P.M.	757
Shambhappana Matha	149,967
Shambumuli Gangaram	169
Shameem, K.M.	213
Shameen Raaz	746
Shams	892
Shandies	393
Shanaj Shacoor	213
Shankar, N.D.	110,11,15,833
Shankar, S.B.	321,761

	PAGE
Shankaracharya Vidya Peetha	860
Shankara Das, M.	753
Shankara Devara Matha	150,51
Shankara Dikshit	756
Shankaragana	49
Shankara Matha, Kudali	149
Shankara Matha, Sringeri	149
Shankaramma, G.U.	743
Shankarananda Yogashrama	155
Shankaranarayana Raju, Ratnakaram	747
Shankaranarayana Rao, B.S.	765
Shankaranarayana Rao, N.P.	741
Shankaranarayana Rao, V.T.	751
Shankaranarayanan, R.	752
Shankarappa	116
Shankarappa, P.	750
Shankara Shastry, K.P.	738
Shanta Diwakar	743
Shanta Echanuru	744
Shanta Jeevajyothi	783
Shantala Nritya Academy	767
Shanta Prabhushankar	743
Shanta Rangaswamy	213
Shantha, K.	757
Shantha Pothi	763
Shanta Rao	765
Shanthaveeraiah, Hi.Chi.	745
Shantavira Swamiji	738
Shanti, T.	743
Sharada, M.S.	744
Sharada V.K. Gokak	744
Sharada Bai Krishnamurthy	753
Sharada Krishna, C.K.	753
Sharadamanidevi	154
Sharada Rajasekhar	743
Sharada Rudra	757,65
Sharada Sthree Samaja	95,850
Sharanappa	736
Sharana Sahitya	890
Sharat Chandra Bose	106,10
Sharma K.V.V.	747
Sharman, T.T.	98,101,02,05,14,18,19,888,89
Sharmila Shivashankar	766
Shashi Deshpande	748
Shashi Kumar, T.N.	763
Shashidhar, M.S.	759-60
Shaswathi (Museum)	948
Shastry, B.V.K.	744,59

	PAGE
Shastry, G.K.	759
Shastry, M.P.L.	114,738
Shastry, K.S.N.	891
Shastri, S.G.	270
Shavantige	242
Shawkat	745
Sheela, M.S.	764,65
Sheela Gayatri	212
Sheela Gowda	759
Sheenappa	201
Sheik Abdulla	68
Sheila Kothavala Institute for the Deaf	866
Shenoy, G.S.	759
Shenoy, M.N.	753
Sheshachar, A.N.	756
Sheshadri	759
Sheshadri, K.P.	198
Sheshadri, H.V.	741
Sheshadri Gavai	763
Sheshadri Iyengar, Kadaba	733
Sheshadri Iyer, K.(Dewan)	88,89,96,154,720,920,45
Sheshadripuram Stree Samaj	858
Sheshagiri Das	763
Sheshagiri Haridasa	749
Sheshagiri K.R.	733
Sheshagiri Rao	763
Sheshagiri Rao. H.K.	756
Sheshagiri Rao, L.S.	739,48
Shesha Sastry, R.	745
Shilpakala	893
Shiraji, M.R.	198
Shivabalayogi Ashram	155
Shivaiahchar	321
Shivaiachar, T.	761
Shivaji	66,7,72
Shivaji Rao, M.	741
Shivakumara Swamy	735,36
Shivalingaiah, K.P.	745
Shivalingappa, L.	759
Shivamara I	43
Shivamara II	44-46, 49
Shivamurthy Shastry, B.	119,736,53,890
Shivanagauda	66
Shivananda, B.	926,7
Shivanand, G.V.	757
Shivanandam	103

	PAGE
Shivanna, S.	740
Shivanna	741
Shivanath Sastry, Pandit	94
Shivappa, K.C.	744
Shivappa Shastry, Nam.	734
Shivaprakash, G.S.	739
Shivaprakash, H.S.	747,59
Shivaprakash, V.	756
Shivaprakasham, G.	107
Shivapura Congress	108,111
Shivaram, M. Dr.	739
Shivaram, M.	757
Shivaram, R. Dr.	889
Shivarama Sharma, Brahmachari	155
Shivarama Shastry, N.	888
Shiva Rao	859
Shiva Rao, K.	765
Shivarudrappa, A.S.	764
Shivarudrappa, G.S.	739
Shivashankara Sastry	733
Shivaswamy, G.	742
Shivaswamy, S.N.	757
Shiva Worship	146,47
Shivottama Rao Kalle	744
Shobha, T.	759
Shravana Moola	213
Shreyas	893
Shri Kanthirava Stadium	200
Shubharani R. Bolar	766
Shymala, B.S.	765
Shyamala Jagirdar	764
Shyamanthakamani Narendran	743
Shymaprakash, B.K.	765
Shyamasundar, S.	779
Siddachar	764
Siddagangamma	753
Siddaiah, H.	106
Siddaiah, N.	750
Siddaiah Puranik, Dr.	732,39
Siddalingaiah,	744,47
Siddalingaiah, T.	107,08,10,18
Siddalingaiah, G.S.	739
Siddalingaiah, H.G.	741
Siddalingadeva	736
Siddalingarya Sejjeya	732
Siddhalinga Swamy	736
Siddanna	210

	PAGE
Siddappa	751
Siddappa, Punagina	749
Siddaraja	83
Siddaramanna	106
Siddasety	751
Siddaveerappa	850
Siddayya, H.	118
Siddhanath Panth	99
Siddhashrama, C.P.	745
Siddi Abdulla	68
Sikhism	148
Silk Exchange, Bangalore	394,96
Silk Farms	324
Silk Market	613
Silva's Newsletter	893
Simha, C.R.	757
Simhanandi Acharya	42
Simhavarma Takkere	153
Simon, F.J.	118
Sindhis	173
Sindia, S.K.	761
Singachar, P.	850
Singamma, A.	860
Singapura	968
Singaramana	73
Singaraya	73
Singaya Nayakkar	951
Singeya (Dannayaka)	54,56,949
Siriyamayya	910
Sirur and Co.	270
Sitapathy Rao, O.	858
Sitara-e-Mysore	893
Sitaram Jagirdar	52
Slum Clearance	657,58
Small Causes Court	337,38,588,89
Small Farmers Development Agency	514
Small Industries Service Institute	334,632
Small Pox	783
SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES	308 -11
-Agrobased	309
-Chemical	309
-Engineering and allied	309
-Food and Beverages	309
-Leather and Rubber products.	310
-List	310,11
-Miscellaneous	310
-Textiles	310
-Wood based	310

	PAGE
Smith	77,100
Snehaprabha Datar	765
Social Forestry Training Institute	27
SOCIETY	
-Apex Weavers Co-operative	314
-Agro Horticultural,	386
-Bangalore Bee Keepers	314
-Bangalore Grape Marketing	361
-Credit	360
-Credit Societies, Non-Agricultural	376
-H.O.P.C.O.M.	369,70
-Irrigation	378
-Labour Contract and Construction	378
-Mysore State Woollen Handloom Weavers	314
-Mysore State Silk Handloom Weavers, Central Co-operative	314
-Mysore Horticultural	245
-Marketing (TAPCMS)	368,369
-Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers Co-operative	314
-Primary Agricultural Credit	365
-for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	908
-Vani Agarabathis,	314
Social Life	177 - 186
Socialist Party	876
Sohanlal	765
Soils	219
Soil Health Centre	221,22
Soil Survey Office	633
Somanahalli	968
Soman, R.	766
Somanna, M.V.	759
Somanathji Maharaj	155
Somaladevi	52
Somappa	210
Somasundaram, S.	764
Somaiah, K.A.	198
Somasekhar, K.V.	761
Somasekhara, A.S.	211
Somasekhara Rao, H.G.	757
Somasekhara Rao, M.P.	98
Somashekharappa, G.	204
Someshwara I Chalukya	51
Someshwara II	52,3

	PAGE
Somaya Nayaka	56
Somayya Dandanayaka	55
Sonappa	764
Sondekoppa	969
Sophia Wadia	726
Sosale Matha	936
South Indian Film Company	758
South Indian Shakya Buddha Society	148
Southern Regional Production Centre Film Division	633
Southern Regional Occupation Health Centre	784
Soumya Ramachandra	765
Spastics Society of India	865
Special Component Plan	843
Special Component Plan, Irrigation bore wells	515
Social Nutrition Programme	853
Special Weather Phenomena	345
Sports Associations	204-07
Sports Authority of India	203
Sports, Games and Recreation	199-213
Sprinkler Irrigation Programme	514
Sri Anjaneyaswamy Pandari Bhajane Mandali	752
Sri Basaveshwara Janapada Kala Mandali	759
Sri Balakrishna Flour Mills	271
Sri Guruprabhu Janapada Tatva Sangha	752
Sridhar, H.K.	198
Sridhar, S	765
Sridhar Katekar	745
Sridhara Murthy, K.R.	111,18
Srihari Rao, M.	321
Srikanth, B.	198
Srikanta, R.S.	762
Srikantha Shastry, S. Dr.	739,970
Srikantaiah, B.M.	726
Srikantaiah, K.	744
Srikantaiah, Karlamangalam	732
Srikantacharya	764
Srikantan, R.K.	763
Srikanta Murthy, K.R.	814
Srikantaiah, Ti.Nam.	744
Srikantaiah, S.	744
Sri Kantirava Nritya Sangeetha Sabha	751

	PAGE
Srilatha, M.A.	753
Srimathi, H.K.	753
Srimathi Ramaswamy	765
Sri Male Mahadeshwara Swamy Bhakta Mandali	751
Sri Maleya Mahadeshwaraswamy Kamsale Kalavidara Sangha	751
Sringeri Shivaganga Samsthana Matha	149
Srinivasa Iyengar Committee	108-9
Srinivasa Iyengar	763
Srinivasa Iyengar, Advocate	769
Sreenivasa Iyengar, B.	266
Srinivasa Iyengar, C.	642
Srinivasa Iyengar M.	887
Srinivasa Iyengar, N.T.	737
Srinivasa Iyengar, Shettalur	737
Srinivasa Iyer, M.J.	763
Srinivas	211,741
Srinivasa, G.	757
Srinivas K.	759
Srinivas, M.N.	747
Srinivas, M.V.	740
Srinivasechar, N.P.	761,62
Srinivasacharya, S.	734
Srinivasacharya, M.D.	759
Srinivasa Das	753
Srinivasa Das, S.V.	753
Srinivasa Gopalacharya Chakravarthi	734
Srinivasa Gauda	757
Srinivasaiah, K.T.	753
Srinivasaiah B.M.	890
Srinivasaiah H.	814
Srinivasaiah, H.O.	745
Srinivasa Kavi, Kalyanapuri	732
Srinivasa Kulakarni	744
Srinivasalu, S.	760
Srinivasa Mandiram Charities	860
Srinivasa Mandiram Library	729
Srinivasa Murthy, B.K.	752
Sreenivasa Murthy, M.R.	739,888
Srinivasa Murthy, R.K.	763
Srinivasan, H.R.	114
Srinivasan, K.B.	118
Srinivasa Prabhu, K.V.	745,57
Srinivasa Prasanna, K.R.	741
Srinivasa Raju, Chi	745,57

	PAGE
Srinivasa Rao	747,51
Srinivasa Rao, Anekal	756
Srinivasa Rao, Dibburu	744
Srinivasa Rao, D.S.	752
Srinivasa Rao, K.	115
Srinivasa Rao, Karpura	96,97
Sreenivasa Rao, Korati	739
Srinivasa Rao, Koujalgi	98
Srinivasa Rao, Nandagudi	753
Srinivasa Rao, Nittur	98,104,14,727,44
Srinivasa Rao, Sandhyavandanam	763
Srinivasa Sastry	91
Srinivasa Sastry, S.	738
Srinivasa Sastry, V.S.	110
Srinivasa Shastry, D.M.	738
Srinivasa Shastry, M.L.	755
Srinivasa 'Shudra'	742,47
Sripurusha	43,913,63
Sripada Das, Hande	737
Sri Ramanuja	893
Srirangaraya	39,63,66
Sriranga I	61,70
Sriranga II	61
Sriramulu, D.S.	110
Srivastava	30
Srivijaya	49
Srivikrama	43
Sri Veerabhadreshwara Yakshagana Nataka Mandali	751
Sri Satya Sai Ashram	961
Sri Seetharama Bhajana Mandira	752
Sri Shivananda Theatre	755
Stadia and Playgrounds	203
Stamps and Registration	565

STATE

	PAGE
-Accounts	613
-Bank of Mysore	344
-Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance	723
-Educational Evaluation Unit	724
-Government Officers, List	615
-Home for Women and Reception Centre	851
-Institute of Education	722
-Institute of Science	722
-Level Establishments	534 - 37
-Level Offices, List	616-19
-Lottery	355
-Peoples Conference	103
-Sport Council	204
-Variety Release Committee	246
Statistical Office	614

STATUES

	PAGE
-Chamarajendra Wodeyar	238,39
-Dewan Rangacharlu	239
--King Edward	239
-Mark Cubbon	239
-Queen Victoria	239
Steel Construction Company Ltd.,	270
Stock Exchange, Bangalore	345
Stockmen Training School	257
Sthitaprajna Yuvaka Mattu Yuvathi Mandali	756
Strike by Labour, Students	115 to 17
Stuart Fraser	727
Subbachar, B.	753
Subbarayachar	753,755
Subbaiah, M.	734
Subbaiah, T.	740
Subbanna, C.	749
Subbayya, M.V.	117
Subbanna R. Kuduru	750
Subbarayappa, B.V.	740
Subba Rao, A.	763
Subba Rao, A.N.	98,759
Subba Rao, N.S.	744
Subbaiah Naidu, M.V.	758
Subba Rao, Kalluru	98
Subba Rao Narsipura	736
Subbamma, Duppuri	98
Subbaiah Naidu	755
Subbanna, Shivamogga	764
Subhadramma.T.N.	753
Subhadra Parthasarathi. M.C.	753
Subha Rao. B.K.	740,57
Subhaschandra Bose	110
Subodha	98,889
Subodha. M. Rama Rao	119
Subramaiah, Gokere	753
Subbarayappa, D.C.	888
Subramanya Achari, M.	762
Subramanya, H.V.	98,101
Subramanyam, K.V.	759
Subramanyam, M.S.	763
Subramanyam, Na.	745

	PAGE
Subrama Setty, Pamadi	100,05
Subramanya, P.C.	768
Subbasing Ramasing	114
Subramanya Raju, Y.	759
Subramanyam, S.	437
Subramanyam, Su.	744
Subramanyam, To.Su.	744
Subramanya Sastry, Velnad Siddhanti	733
Subramanyam, 'Sangu'	106
Subramanya Shastry Motaganahalli	755
Subramanya, Talakere	112,14,18
Subramanya, V.	212
Subbanarasimha Sastry, B.	738
Subbaraya Shastry, T.	734
Sub-Registrars Offices	565
Subscriber Trunk Dialing	433
Suchitra Kedilaya	766
Sudha	891
Sudha, M.S	765
Sudhakar Rao	212
Sudha Krishnaswamy	765
Sudha Manohar	759
Sudharani Raghupathi	765
Sudha Suri	766
Sudarshan, Cha.	745
Sudarshanachar, Jaggu	738
Sudhavani, K.	753
Sudheendra	757
Suddisangathi	892
Sufi	745
Sugatur Chiefs	65,66
Suggalamma	916
Sugnana Prabhu	174
Sujatha, H.S.	743
Sujatha, N.K.	766
Sujnanamurthy Matha	932
Sukruta Havyasi Kalavrinda	756
Sulekha Gopalakrishna	766
Sulochana, K.	759
Sultan-ul-Akbhar	892
Sultan	893
Suma, C.	766
Sumathi	887
Sumana, N.	766
Sumana Srish	766
Suma Mundhra	212
Sumatindra Nadig	747,57
Sumanahalli Society	782
Sumitra Ananthakrishna	752
Sumitra, B.K.	764
Sumitra, L.G.	743
Sumitra Nagaraj	753
Sundaram, B.S.	760
Sundara Rao, C.R.	753
Sundararaj	757,61
Sundara Rao, Ba.Na.	740
Sundaram Iyer, S.	98,105
Sundaramma, G.S.	753
Sundara Kumar, B.R.	765
Sunandamma, T.	744
Sundarraj Setty	212
Sundara Shastry Panyam	735
Sunkad, M.K.	759
Sunil Kumar Shetty	212
Sunithamani, D.V.	213
Sunithi Krishnaswamy	744
Supriya Vasu	766
Supriya Kedilaya	766
Supply of Foodgrains	489
Surappachar	757,63
Surappa, Natakada	756
Surappa, N.	740
Suresh, A.R.	759
Suresh, B.V.	759
Suresh, H.N.	759
Suresh, B.N.	763
Suresh, S.N.	753
Suresh, K.S.	198
Suresh, R.	211
Suresh Manik Bhat	198
Suresh, M.	766
Surashastry, H.	734
Suri, G.L.	747
Suri, R.	760
Surya Film Company	758
Suryanath Kamath,U.Dr.	745
Suryanarayana Anuru	766
Suryanarayana Chadaga	744
Suryanarayana Rao, H.C.	111
Suryanarayana Pandit	108
Suryodaya Prakashika	887
Suryanarayana, M.	212
Suryanarayana Rao, M.K.	737
Suryanarayana, R.K.	763
Suryanarayana Rao, Bengaluru	733
Surveys and Studies	483-502
Survey and Settlement,	548,49
Susheelamma, B.G.	752
Susheela Gopalan	753
Sushila Koppar	744
Susheelamma, Musuri	756
Susheela, M.	213
Susheela Narayana Rao	753

PAGE

Sutra Mela 752
Svetoslav Roerich 759
Swadeshi Movement 96
Swamy, B.G.L. Dr. 740
Swamy, G.R. 104,08,15
Swamy, K.R. 760
Swamy, S.R. 759
Swamy, M.V.R. 814
Swamy, T.R. 200
Swathanthrya 891
Swathantra Karnataka 891
Swathanthryodaya 891
Swathanthra Party 876
Swavalambana Marga
Money Loan Scheme 849
Syamala G. Bhave 763
Syamasundar 762
Syed Abu Turab Khatai Zamin 746
Syed Ahmed 746
Syed Ahmed, H. 746
Syed Ahmed Isar 746
Syed Altaf Ahmed 211
S.R.S. System 774

T

Ta. Ra. Su. 747
Tabard, A.M. 728
Tagore, Ravindranath 936
Tahar Amboori 746
Tahir Khan 74
Tahsildars 541-42
Taila II, Chalukya 45,50
Taila III 51
Tainadu 99,889
Talim 892
Talwadi, B.S. 745

TALUK BOARDS 669-72
-After 1956 670
-Revival 672
Taluk Marketing Societies 232
Tammaiah Javali Angadi 752
Tammagauda, Chikkaraya Mummadi 66
Tamandi Adinatha 916
Tammappa Gauda 65
Tammendra, Immadi 65
Tanha Timmapuri 746
Tarabai 73
Taranathan, R.N. 763
Taranath Pandit 100,755
Tara Priyadarshini 766
Targheeb 892

PAGE

Tasdik 560
Tata and Company 426
Tatachar, T.S. 763
Tata, J.N. 323
Tata Silk Farm 323
Tayappa 754
Tayamma Veerana Gauda 108

TAX
-Agricultural Income 562
-Betting 563
-Book makers 563
-Electricity 571
-Entertainment 565,61
-Entry 563
-Forest Development 571
-Gift 575
-Income 574-75
-Motor Vehicles 568
-Other than Land Revenue 560-71
-Sales 560,64
-Totalizator 563
-Wealth 575
Teacher Education Unit 724
Teachers Training Centre,
Special 697
Teachers Training, List of
Ed. Colleges 697
Technical Consultancy Service
Organisation 330,34
Tejaswini Niranjana 748
Telecommunications 633
Telegraph 432-34
Telephones 432
Telephone Exchange 433
Television 434
Telex 434
Temperature 29-30
Termara, Pandya 43
Territorial changes 10-11
Tewari, V.K. 493
Thalagattapura 969
Thamma Gauda 732,967
Thammagauda Mummadi 65
Thayappa 763
Thayappa, Hennakki 764
Theatre 753-58
Theosophical Society 94,153,875
Thigalas 173,215
Thimma 58
Thimmaiah, G. 747
Thimmaiah, Tha. Si. 741
Thimmaiah, V. 758
Thimmamatya 733

PAGE

Thimmanna Dandayaka 59
Thimmanna Das 113
Thimmappa 754,59
Thimmappa Alva 211
Thimmappa Das, Dharapura 737
Thimmappa Gauda 65
Thimmapparadya 65
Thimma Reddy, N.C. 108
Thippaiah 114
Thippashettara Matha 150,51
Thiru Venkadaswamy Mudaliar 323
Thomas Brook, Sir 239
Thomas Macaulay 84
Thomas, G. 761
Times of India 892
Timmanna 59
Timmaraja 69-70
Timmaraja II 69
Tipu
9,75,78-80,215,36,67,337,402,28,532,46,745,931
Tirumala 59,70
Tirumalacharya Bashyam 735,886-87
Tirumalaraya 73
Tirumala Shastry 738
Tirupathi Rao, C. 746
Tiwari 109
Togata 173
Tools Room Centre 334
Topography 12
Tontadadevara Matha 150-1

TOWN
-Assemblies 639
-Hall 947
-Municipal Council, Anekal 654-55
-Municipal Council, Kengeri 657
-Municipal Council, Yelahanka 655-57
-Planning 658

TRADE
-and Commerce 381-401
-Associations 389-90
--Union Movement 833-36
Traffic Census 407-11
Trainer's Training Centre 246
Training Graduates 697
Transport and Communication 402-35
Transport Service, Autorickshaws 499-500
Tribunal, Central Administrative 592
Tribal Sub-Plan 844
Trimbak Pingle 68
Tripuramba 758
Tripuranthaka Modaliar 154

PAGE

Trivikrama 740
Tuberculosis 780
Tuberose 241
Tukaram Rao 66
Tulasiram, B.R. 765
Tulasi Ramadasa Matha 936
Tulasitota Aralepet Garadi 200
Tulu Koota 768
Tuluva dynasty-Ishwara 58
Twenty Point Economic Programme 515
Twenty Point Programme, Advances 340
Tyagarajan, R.N. 763
Thyagarajan, T. 763

U

Udaya Bhanu Kala Sangha 768
Udayaditya 51
Udaya Kala Niketana 758
Udaya Kumar 758
Udayashankar Ghosh 198
Uma, C.K. 753
Uma D.B. 213
Umadevi 52
Umadevi, M.R. 743
Uma Nagaraja Rao 765
Umapathi H. 761
Umapathi Sharma, Y.M. 738
Uma Varma 759
Umesh M.S. 757
Umesh Kumar A.H. 759
Umesh Rudra 757
United Apostolic Church 783
United Artists 107,756
United Breweries 270
United Peoples, Party
(Praja Samyuktha Paksha) 106
University, Bangalore 712-14
University Settlement 714
Upparas 173
Urban Frame Survey 493
Urbanisation 504-06
Urbanisation, Facets 493-96
Use of Fuel, Firewood and
Charcoal 488-89
Usha Datar 765
Ushadevi, M.K. 743
Usha Ganesh 764
Usha Nagaraj 762
Usha Navaratnaram 743

PAGE

Usha Padmanabhaiah 766
Usha Radhakrishna 765
Usha Sunder Raj 212
Uthana 892
Uttaradi Matha 149

V

Vaccine Institute 771
Vadakattur Swamy Ashrama 149
Vadiraj, D. 438,761,62,948
Vaidya, B.N. 753
Vaikunta Raju, B.V. 744
Vajramuni 757
Vakulabhushana Jaggu 738
Vallappa Dannayaka 54-56,214
Vallish, V. 759
Vamaniah 48,912
Vanakamahalli 970
Vanamala Achar 743
Vani 891
Vanitha Balu 766
Varadachar A.V. 756
Varada Deshikachar 744
Varada Deshikachar, H.S. 736
Varadaraja Ayengar, R. 752
Varadaraja Iyengar, Y.N. 753
Varadaraja Rao, G. 740
Vara patrike 892
Varada Arambha 892
Varalu 764
Varma, B.K.S. 759
Vartha 890
Varthaka Gumasta Sangam 97,98
Varthur 970
Vasanthadevi A.Nauri 744
Vasanthaiah, K.V. 106,12,14,15,17
Vasantha Kavali 744
Vasanthapura 971
Vasudev S.G. 759
Vasudeva Bhupalam 745
Vasudeva Rao, K.S. 755
Vasudeva Rao, M.A. 114,15
Vasudeva Rao, S. 753
Vasudhara Sampth Kumar 766
Vatsala Kamath 765
Veda Pushpa 765
Vedavathamma 753
Vedavathi D.R. 753
Veena Hebbar 213
Veena Narasimhan 213

PAGE

Veerabhadrachar, K.M. 321
Veerabhadrachar, R. 321,762
Veerabhadraiah 763
Veerabhadraiah, A. 439,763
Veerabhadraiah, M.L. 763
Veerabhadrappa 751
Veerabrahmachar, K.M. 761
Veerakesari 98,890
Veerannagauda, H.K. 99,101,02,08,888,89
Veeranna C. 745,747
Veeranna, H. 756
Veeranna, G.H. 754
Veerappa Malavalli 114
Veerappa Moily 744
Yeerarajendra 934
Veerashaiva Mahasabha 95
Veerashaiva Mathas 150-53
Veerathappa, K. 744
Veeresalingam Pantulu 94,850,75
Vegetables 240-41
Velerein, B.S. 765
Vemana Ashrama 964
Venkaji Rao, L.S. 815
Venkannachar, Karudi 763
Venkanna Das 737
Venkanna, Kumara 747,50
Venkappa Gauda, Konandur 745
Venkappayya, Konda 98
Venkata, Aravidu 60,62
Venkata II 61,70
Venkata III 61,63
Venkatachala Das 753
Venkatachala Das, Y. 737
Venkatachalaiah, M.H. 753
Venkatachala Ayengar S. 98
Venkatachalam, S. 753
Venkatachalamma 116
Venkatachalaiah, Nakali 754
Venkatachalapathi 761,62
Venkatacharya, Vepuri 746
Venkatadri 60
Venkatagiri Gauda, K. 747
Venkatakrishnajamma 62
Venkatakrishnaiah, M. 102,850,87
Venkata Krishnappa, M.U. 750
Venkatakrishna Ramanujacharya, Paravastu 153
Venkatalakshamma K. 764
Venkatanaranappa, Bellave 744,888,925
Venkatapathiah, Sampige 102,04,05,107,876
Venkatappa, K. 761,948

PAGE

Venkatappa, V. 93,102,05,06,08
Venkatappa, Dobhi 751
Venkatappa, Toguru 751
Venkataraja 83
Venkataramaiah, H.R. 104
Venkataramaiah, K.A. 103,04,17
Venkata Rao Alur 726
Venkata Rao, Barakki 75
Venkata Rao, Chinthanapalli 763
Venkataram 763
Venkataram, B.S. 755
Venkataram, N.S. 757
Venkataraman, S. 97
Venkataramaiah 751,57
Venkataramaiah, C.K. 744
Venkataramaiah, H.R. 114
Venkataramaiah, K.A. 114
Venkataramaiah, T.V. 745
Venkataramaiah, Chennarayapatnam 735
Venkataramaiah, Janagere 745
Venkataramaiah, Rudrapatna 763
Venkatarama Shastry, R.K. 763
Venkataraman, V.S. 759
Venkataramana 762
Venkataramana Bhat 438
Venkataramappa 454
Venkataramana Sharma 97
Venkataramana Setty 751
Venkataranga Ayengar, S.K. 98
Venkataraya Das 736
Venkatarayalu, Aadipudi 746
Venkatarayappa, Jigani 751
Venkatasubbaiah, G. 744
Venkatasubbaiah, H.V. 757
Venkatasubbiah, Gargeshwari 744
Venkatasubba Rao 763
Venkata Subbarao, Tangirala 746
Venkataswamy, B. 846
Venkataswamy Chetty 113
Venkataswamy Raju, N 946
Venktavarada Iyengar, C. 86,98,95,153,850,61
Venkata Vishwanatha, Satavalli 747
Venkatesh 198
Venkatesha Archik 747
Venkatesh, G. Mallepuram 745
Venkatesh, M.N. 757
Venkatesh, T. 212
Venkateshaiah, M.G. 739
Venkateshaiah, B.S. 752
Venkateshaiah, R. 764

PAGE

Venkateshaiah, Vajapeyam 102,876
Venkatesha Iyengar, N. 888
Venkatesha Iyengar, Masti 119,739,47-49,55,891.
Venkatesha Iyengar, Nangapuram 734
Venkatesha Murthy, H.S. 745
Venkatesha Sangli 744
Venkatesha Shastry 735
Venkateshwara Institute of E.N.T. 801
Venugopal 763
Venugopal, H.C. 759
Venugopal, H.S. 759
Venugopal, M.G. 115
Venugopal Das, T.K. 753
Venugopal Soraba 744
Vepa Ramesan 109
Veronika Pitt, Dr. 809
Veterinary Research Institute 256,57
Veterinary Services 248
Victoria (Queen) 945
Victoria Parsi Co. 754
Vidhana Soudha 943
Vidya Acharya 213
Vidyanagar 957
Vidyarani Datt, S. 764
Vidyaranya 957
Vidyashankar, S. 745
Vidyadhishatirtha 737
Vidhurashwattha Tragedy 109,890
Vijayaditya 44,49
Vijaya Devaraya 57
Vijnana 888
Vijayanagara Empire 55-61
Vijay Film Training Institute 758
Vijayakumar, K.N. 211
Vijaya Karnataka Yakshagaana Prachara Sabha 751
Vijayalakshmi 212
Vijayalakshmi (throw-ball) 213
Vijayalakshmi, Potturi 747
Vijayamahadevi 44
Vijayaraya 57
Vijaya Subbaraj 743
Vijaya Shankar 743
Vijaya Subramanyam 743
Vijayavani 753
Vijayalakshmi Vijayakumar 766
Vijayalakshmi Wodeyar 703
Vikramaditya I,II 43
Vikrama VI, 48,51
Vikramaraya, Dalavayi 71

	PAGE
Vikata Pratapa	888
Vikram Sarabhai	720
Vikata Vinodini	888
Village Officers	543
Village Panchayats	674
Vamana	760
Vimala, N.	743
Vimala Rajagopal	743
Vimala Rama Rao	743
Vimala Rangachar	757
Vinayaditya	50
Vinoda	891
Vinoda, B.Y.	759
Vinayaka Rao Bapat	814
Vira Odeya	59
Vira Rajendra	48
Viraraghavachar	738
Viravarma	42
Virupaksha	56,58
Virupaksha II	58
Virupaksha Ballala	54,55
Vishnugopa	42
Vishukumar	745
Vishwakarma	174
Vishwakarnataka	98,888,89
Vishwa Kalyana Mission	152
Visaji Krishna Biniwale	76
Vishalakshi	744
Vishwanatha	53,54
Vishwanath B.	761
Vishwanath, A.S.	212
Vishwanath, G.R.	211,745
Vishwanath, H.S.	752
Vishwanath, M.	760
Vishveshwara Raju, S.	759
Vishnudas Ramadas	759
Vishwanatha Rao, B.S.	757
Vishweshwarananda Saraswathi	94,153
Vishwa Vani	890
Vishnuvardhana	50,1,2,956
Vishveshwaraya, M.	91- 93,100,01,208,69,71, 323,27,590,703,15,20,26,45,845,73,920,47
Vishweshwaraiah, R.	763
Vishveshwaraya Enquiry Committee	890
Vishweshwaraya Industrial and Technological Museum	633,722
Vishnu Worship	147
Vittala Bhandary, K.	759
Vithaleshwara Odeya, Maratheya	61
Vital Statistics	773-74
Vithal Raichur	757
Vivekananda Kendra	816
Vivekananda Swamy	95,153,875,943
V.K.R.V. Rao	721,747
Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the handicapped	634,868
Voddas	175
Vokkaligas	175-6
Vokkaligara Patrike	890
Vokkaligara Sangha	95,845
Voluntary Social Service Organisation	907 - 909
Vrittanta Chinthamani	96
Vyayama Deepika	201
Vyasaraya Matha, Kundapura	149
Vyasaraya Matha, Sosale	149
Vyayamashalas	201
Vysa Rao, M.N.	744
Vyshyas	174

W

Wadia, B.P.	97,726
Wages	455-61
Wakf Institutions	872,74
Wali Channappa	117
Wallich, Dr.	237
Ware-housing	401
Washington Mari, Signor	323
Waste Recycling	483
Water Resources	16,18
Water supply	491
Water surface	16
Waugh, Major	237
Weavers Service Centre	314
Weaving Institute, Government	703
Weights and Measures	398,400
WELFARE	
-of Backward Classes	845
-of the Handicapped	862
-Measures, Benefits	492
-Measures, Others	868 - 70
-of Scheduled Castes and Tribes Economic Upliftment	842
-of Scheduled Castes and Tribes Educational facilities	840
-of Scheduled Castes and Tribes Housing and other welfare schemes	842
Well Boring Division	614
Wesleyan Mission	82,268

	PAGE
Wheel and Axil Factory	274,75
White. D.S.	972
White Field	972
Williams, A.	679
William Bentick, Lord	84
William Morrison	84
William New	237,38
Winds	32
Winston Churchill	169
Women and Children Welfare	849 - 853
Women Welfare Programmes	851
Wood	77
Wood Carving	440
Workers	447- 451
Workers Education Centre	634
Working Women's Hostel	856
World Literary Movement	714
Wrestling	200
Writers Association	739
Writers in other languages	744 - 8
Writers, Women	742 - 4

Y

	PAGE
Yadav	176
Yaduraya	69
Yamuna Murthy	743,57
Yatras	194
Yelahanka	61,972,73
Yelahanka Nada Prabhus	61 - 64
Yele Mallappa Setty	770
Yellamma	913
Yeshwanth Ail	238
Yeshwantrao	72
Yethiraja Matha	149
Yoga Federation of India	206
Yoganarasimha, H.K.	756
Yonemura	323
Yosuf Arfi	746
Young Farmers Association	231
Yusuf Adilshah	59
Yuvashakti Kalavrinda	756

Z

Zia Karnataki	746
Ziameer	746

164644

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Director of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore
Director of Information and Publicity, Bangalore
State Bank of India, Bangalore
City Co-operative Bank, Bangalore
Co-operative Training College, Bangalore
Canara Bank, Head Office, Bangalore
Martha's Hospital, Bangalore
Iyer, K.N.S
Chandrashekar, P.S.
Lakshminarasimhan, A.
Devarakonda Reddy

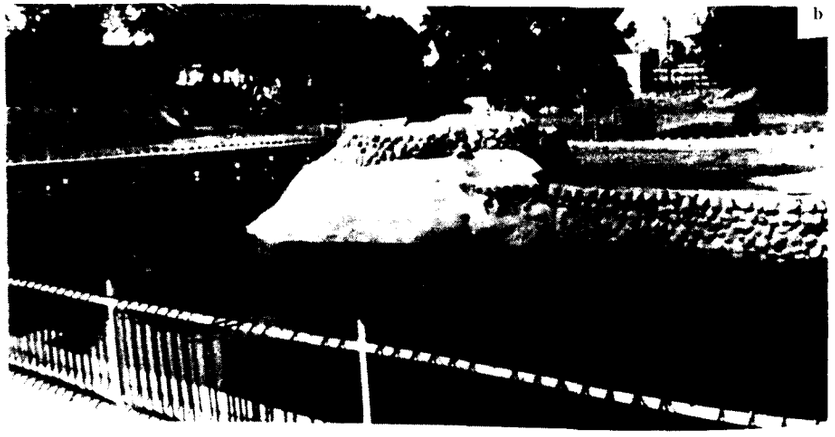
ILLUSTRATIONS

b

c

(a) The Ulsoor tank of the Kempegauda times with island parks. (b) The Sankey tank of the 19th century. (c) The Siddapur tank near Lalbagh.

b



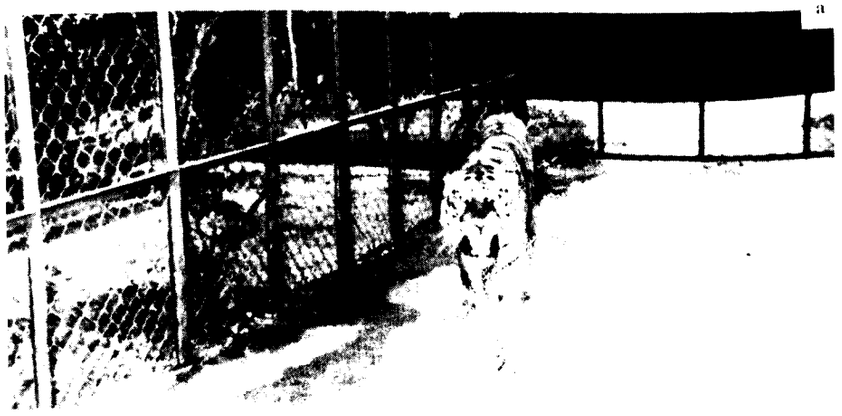
c

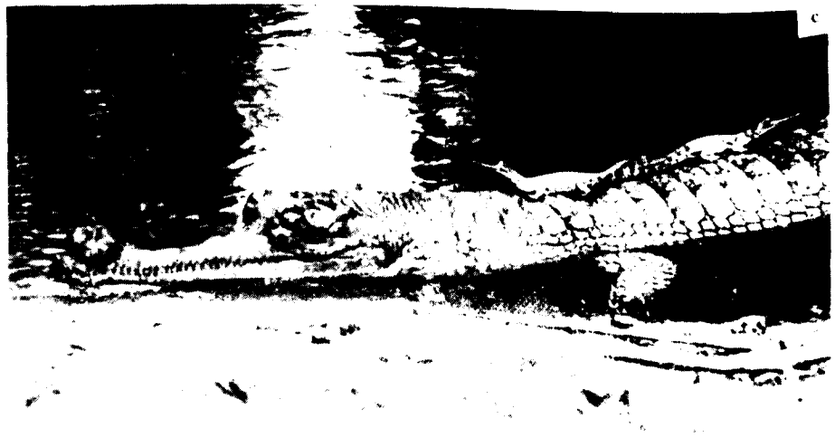
(a) The banyan tree covering three-acre area, Kethohalli (Ramohalli). (b) The small puddle of the Sampangi tank, where the Karaga rituals are held (Bangalore). (c) The South-Pinakini river near Mugalur.

a

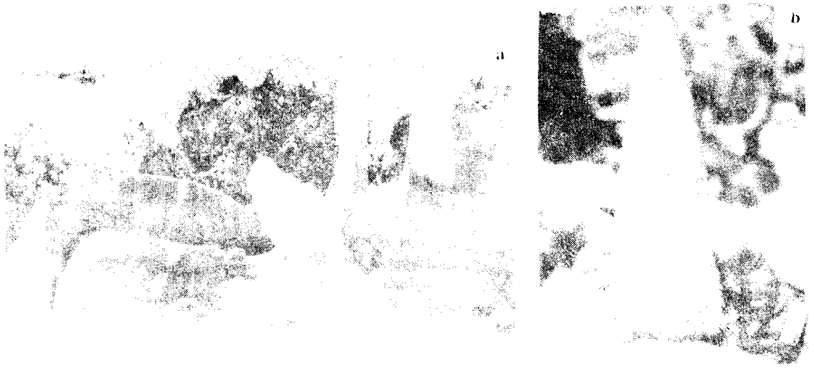
b

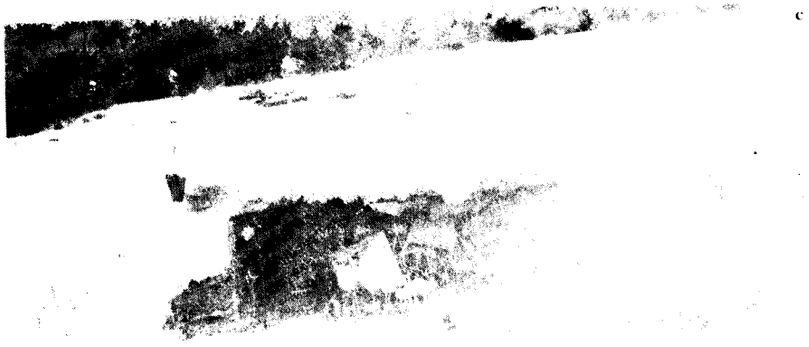
(a) The Lalbagh garden begun by Haider Ali. (b) The Muthyalamadu falls at its foot.





The Bannerughatta National Park and Safari: (a) Tiger at the park (b) Model of pre-historic animal. (c) Crocodile at the park.

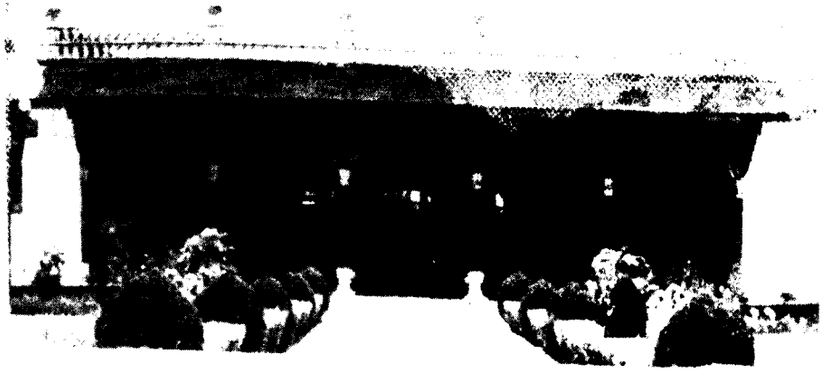


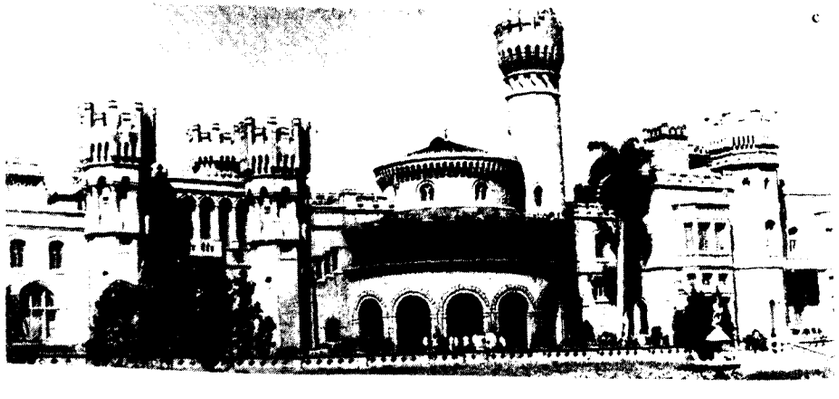


(a) Remains of megalithic tomb at Marasur. (b) Neolithic axe from Samandur (c) Passage Chamber tomb, near Bagalur. (d) Roman coins found in Bangalore.

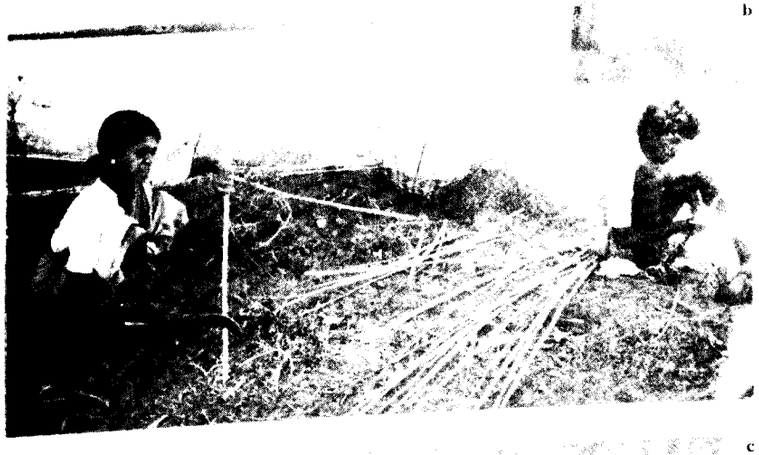
(a) & (b) Herostones of the Ganga times at Madivala-Marasur of the 10th century (c) Herostone, Anekal.

(a) Begur Herostone of the Gangas, now at Bangalore Museum, (b) Herostone from Billishivale, (c) Herostone from Lalbagh.

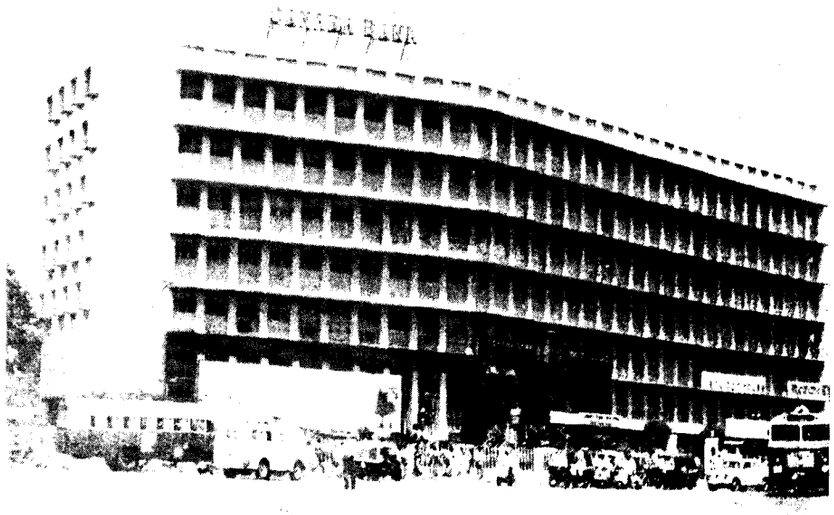




(a) Bangalore Palace of Tipu. (b) Bangalore Fort gate. (c) Bangalore Palace (1880 A.D.)



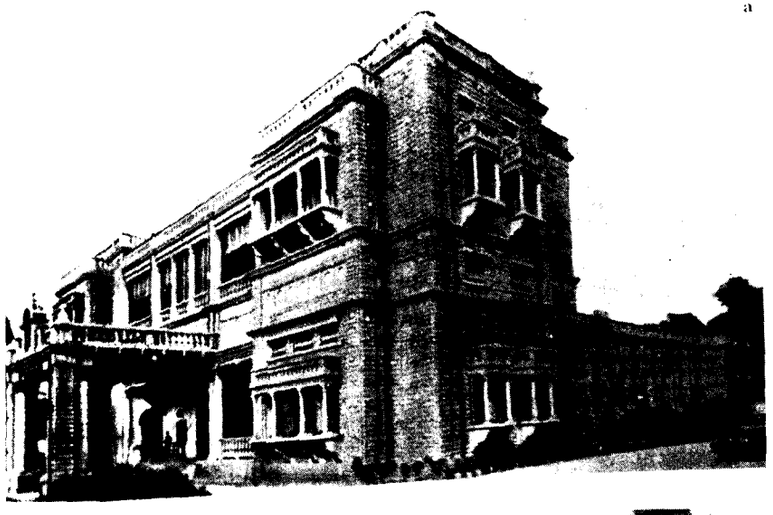
(a) The Hakkipikkis, Bestamaranahalli. (b) The Iruligas weaving baskets. (c) The Hakkipikki learning new crafts.



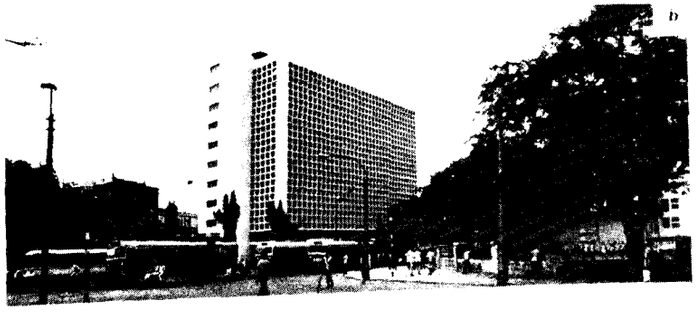
b

(a) *Canara Bank* Administrative Office (b) The State Bank of India (original branch of Madras Presidency Bank), St. Marks Road, Bangalore.

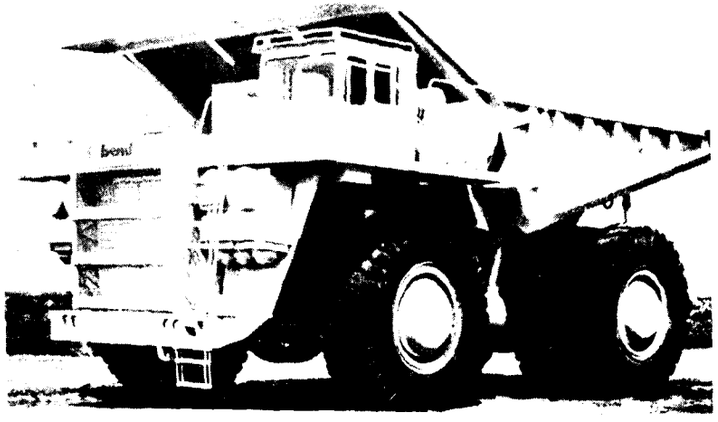
a



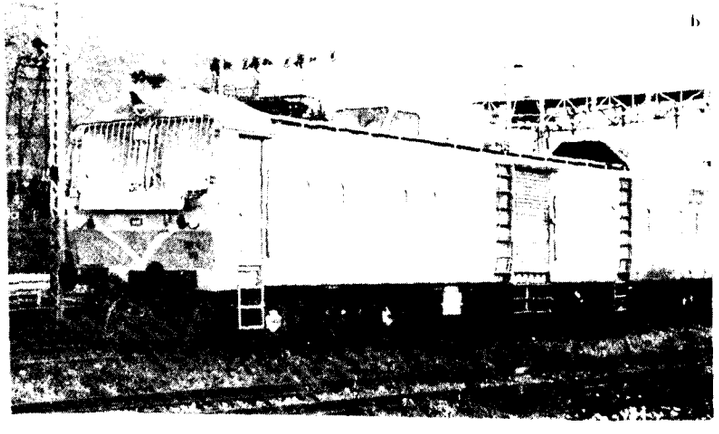
b



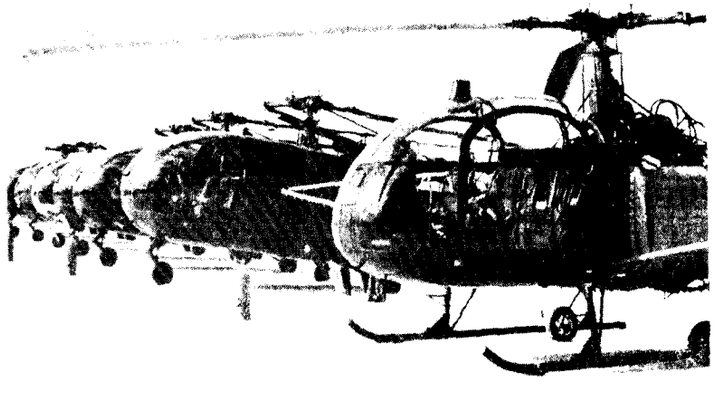
(a) State Bank of Mysore, Mysore Bank Square. (b) State Bank of Mysore new Building (c) Bangalore City Co-op. Bank Ltd.



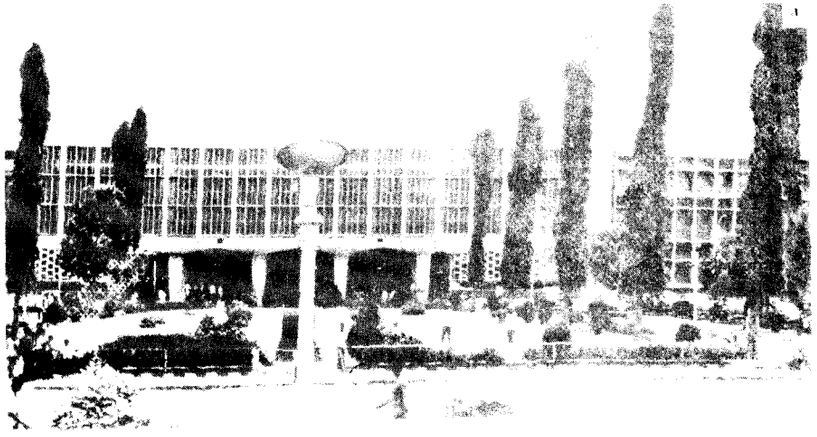
b



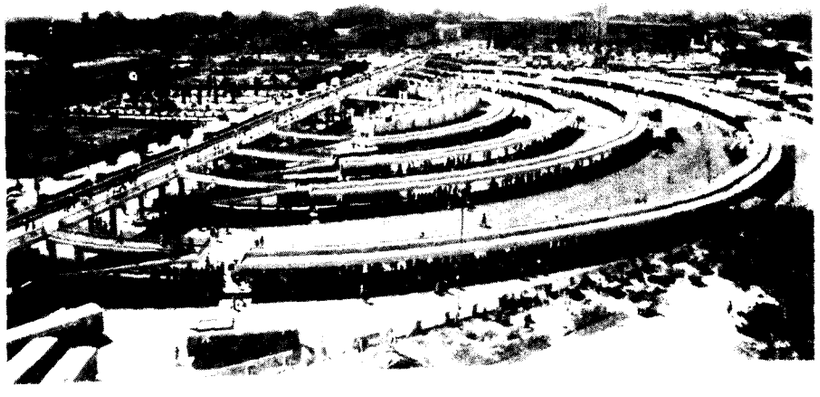
c



(a) Rear dump truck, product of BEML. (b) Overhead Electric Inspection Car, BEML product. (c) Copter from HAL.

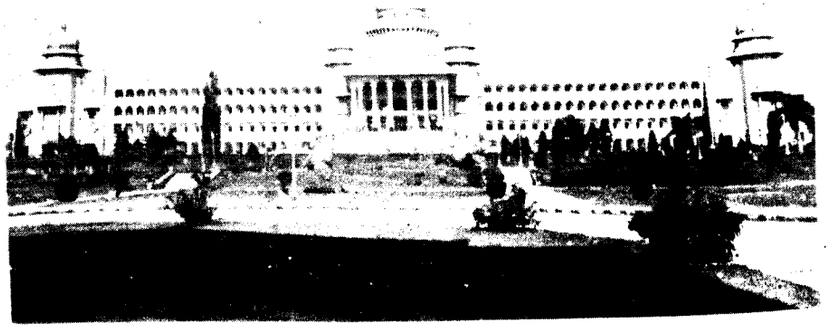


b

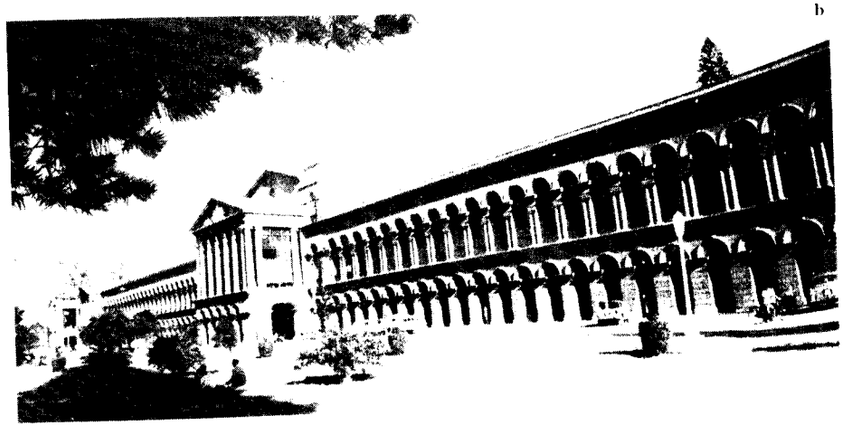


c

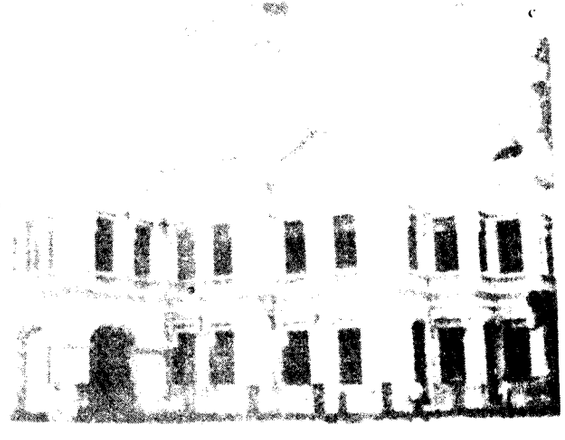
(a) Bangalore City Railway Station. (b) City Central Bus Stand. (c) The General Post Office.



b

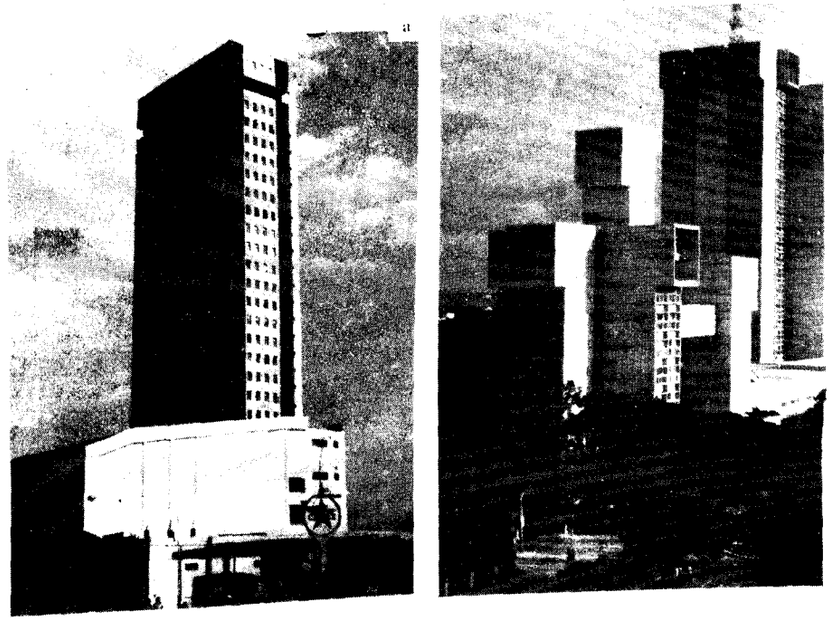


c

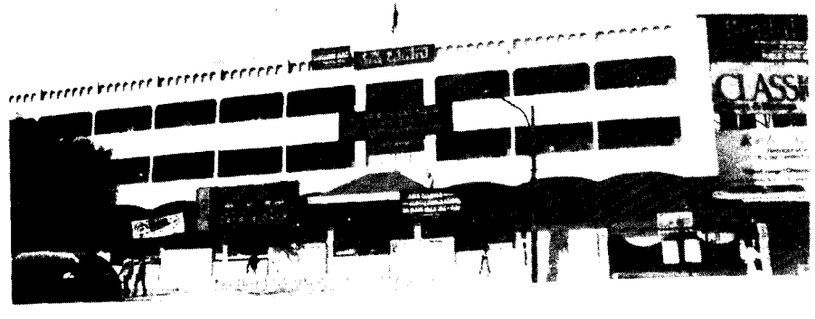


(a) The Vidhana Soudha, (b) The High Court Bldg (former 'Athara Cutcheri'). (c) The Mayo Hall.

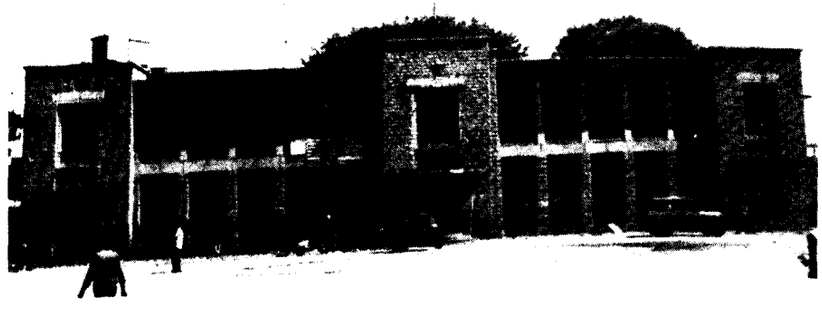
a



c



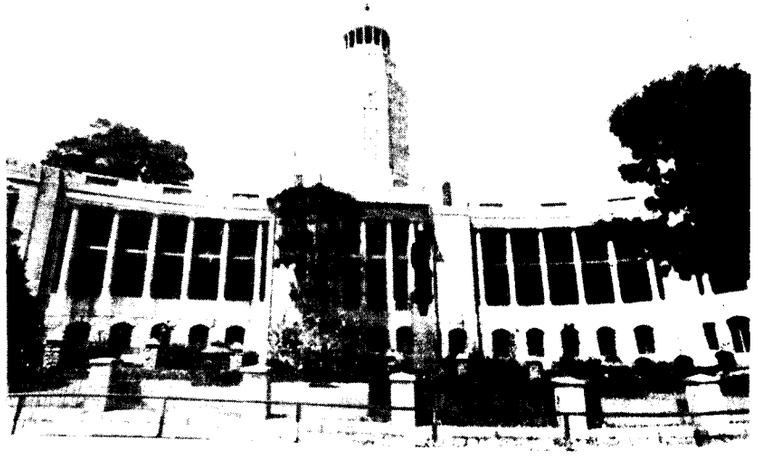
d



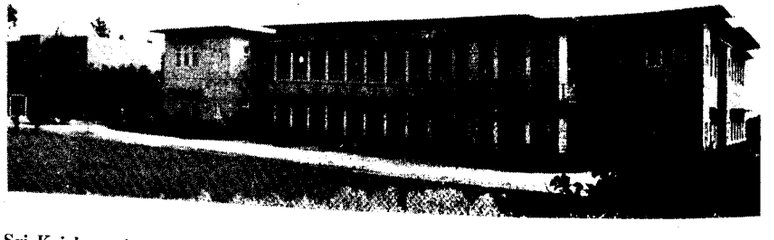
(a) The Utility Bldg. (b) The Visveswaraya Towers. (c) The Deputy Commissioner's Office. (d) The Tahsildars' offices-Bangalore North and South.

(a) Earthern barns. (b) Modern barn. (c) '*Salandra*' on roadside for drinking water. (d) Modern water storage tank.

(a) Bangalore Dairy. (b) Town Panchayat Office, Devarajeevanahalli. (c) Co-operative Training College, (Padmanabhanagar), *Bangalore*



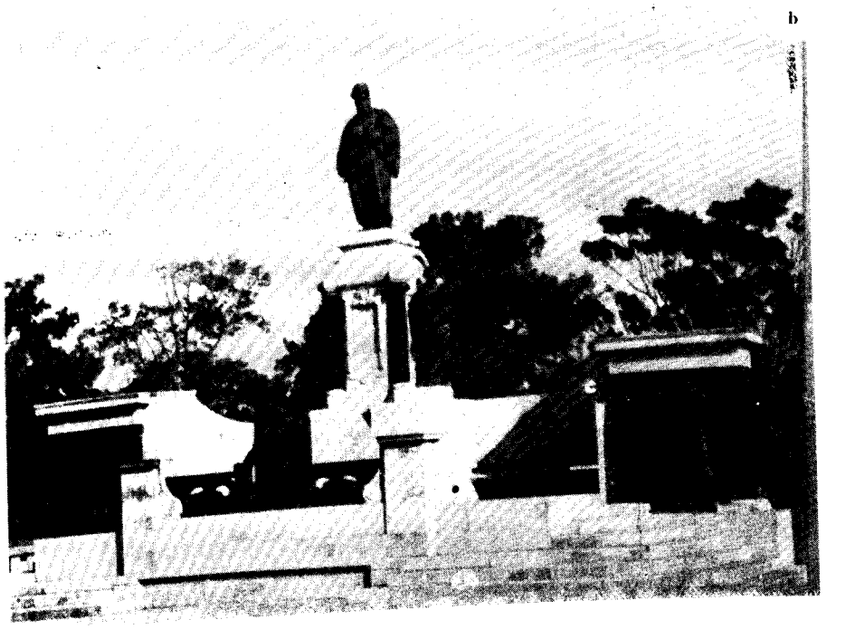
c



(a) Sri Krishnarajendra Technological Institute. (b) The Central College. (c) Raman's Research Institute.

a

b



(a) The Indian Institute of Science. (b) Statues of Jamshetji Tata and others at the Institute.

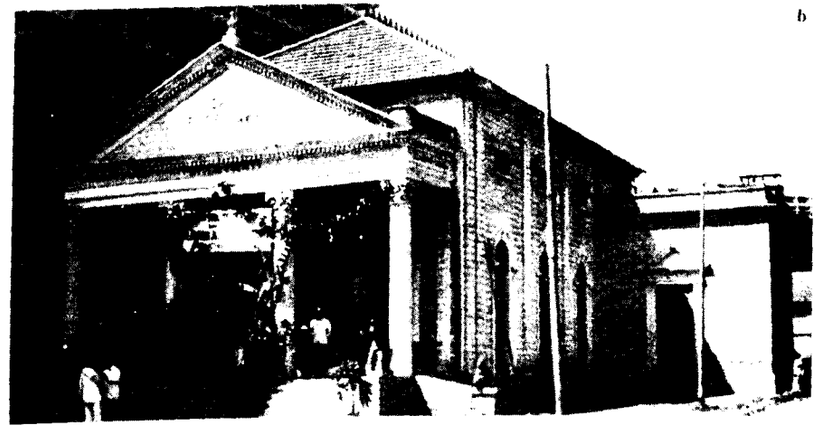
b

c

(a) Government Middle School at Sarjapura, one of the oldest institutions. (b) University of Agricultural Sciences, G.K.V.K., Administrative Block, (c) Kendriya Vidyalaya, Malleshwaram.

a

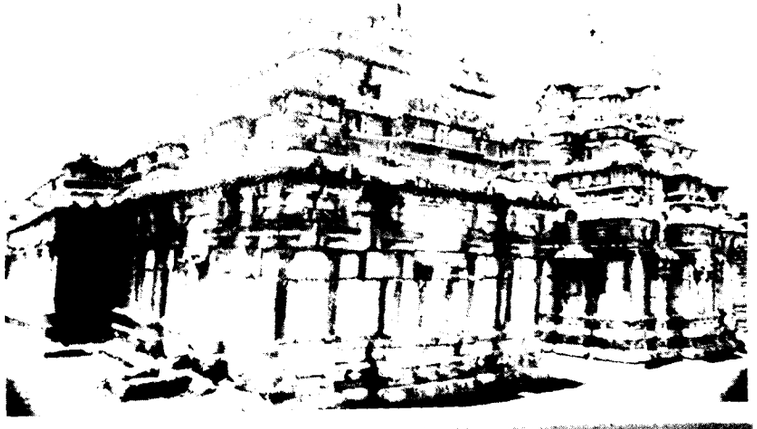
b

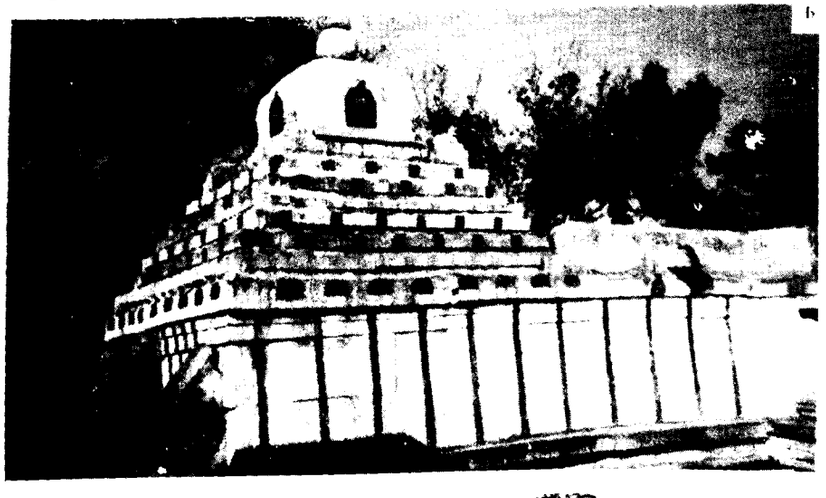


c

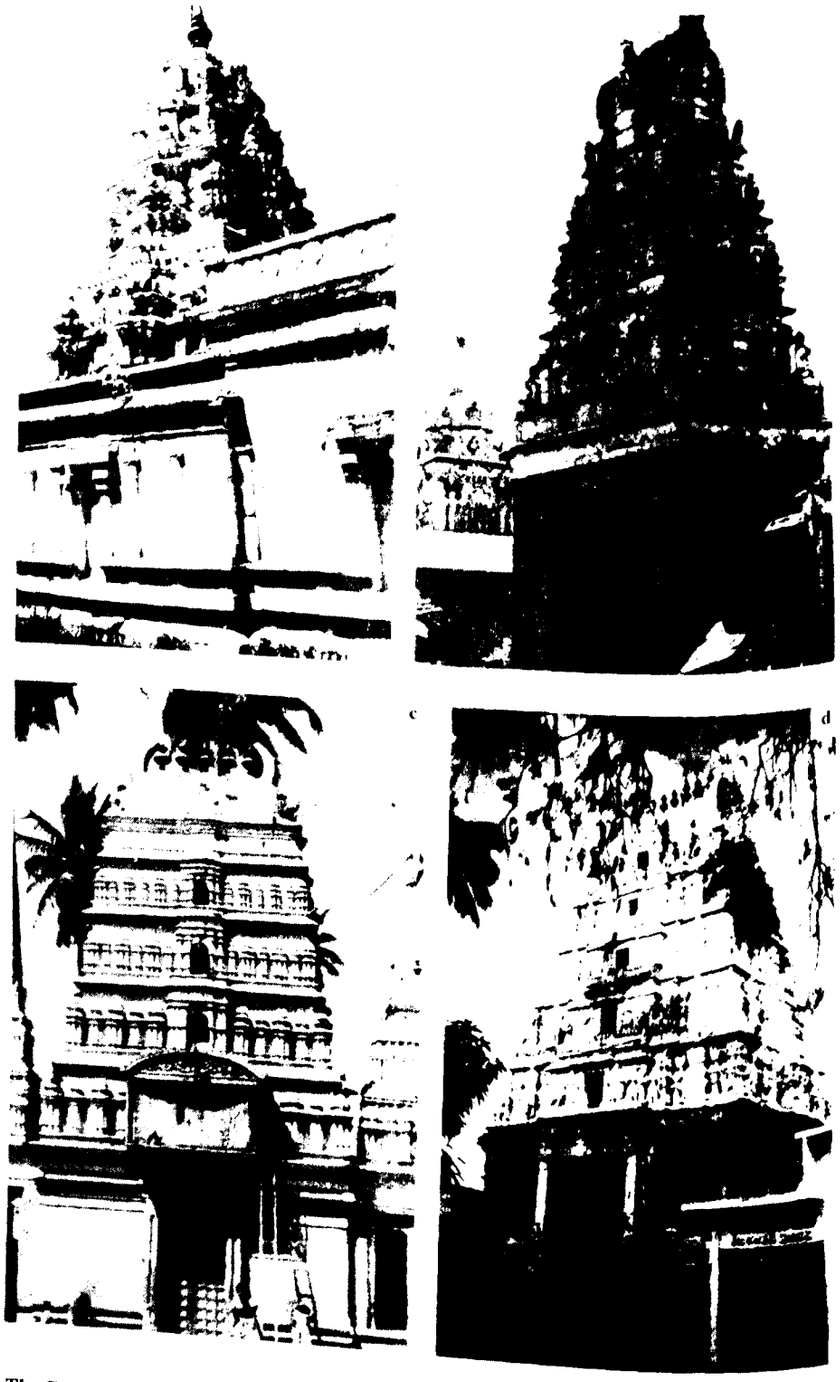
(a) The State Central Library (The Sheshadri Iyer Memorial Hall). (b) The Mythic Society. (c) Government Museum.

(a) The Victoria Hospital. (b) St. Martha's Hospital, (c) Minto Ophthalmic Hospital.



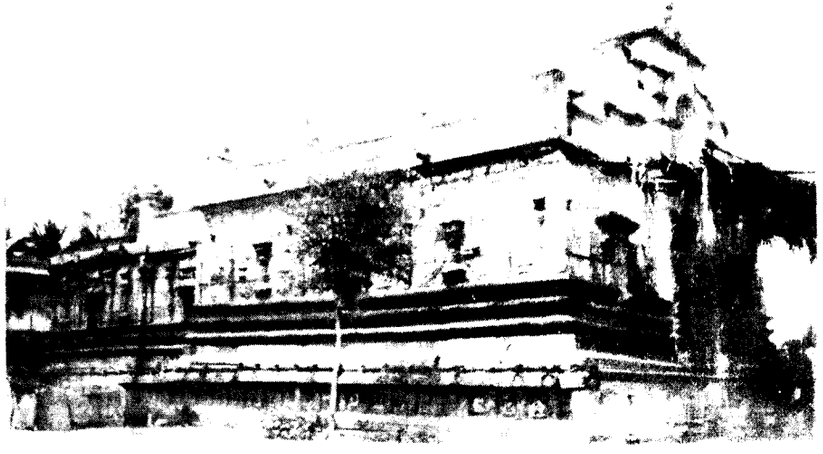


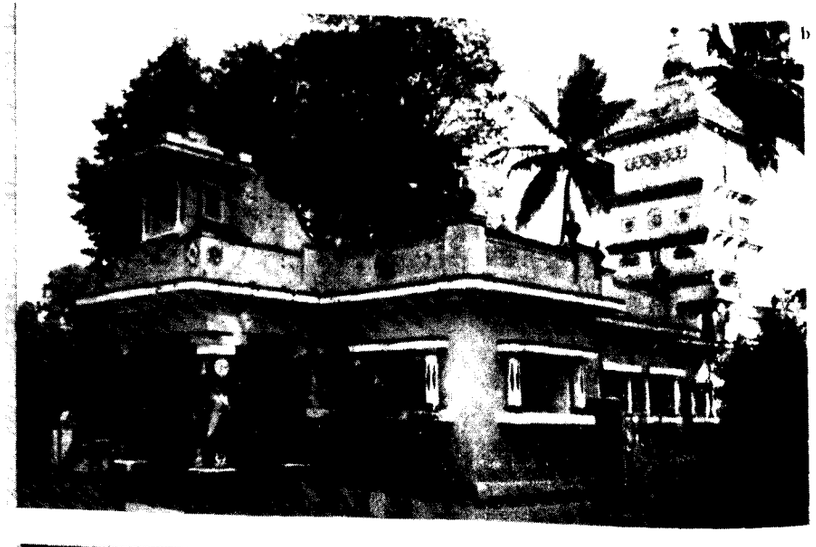
(a) The Begur Choleshwara and the Nageshwara temples (b) The Dharmeshwara at Aigandapura.
(c) The Shiva temple at Jyothipura.



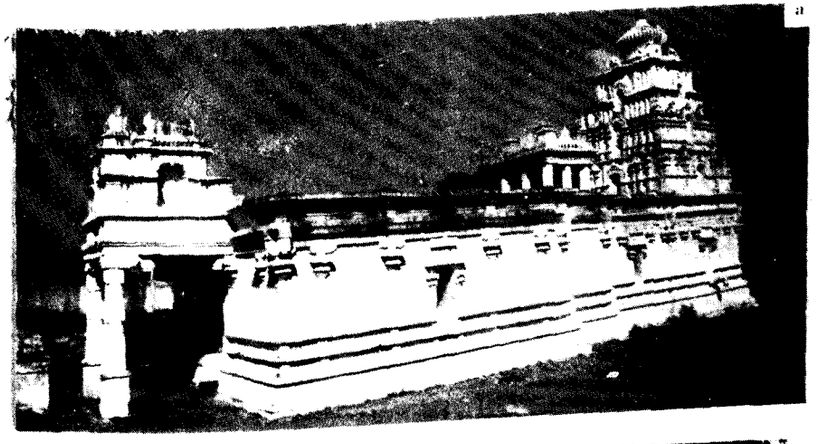
The Gopuras of (a) The Varadaraja of Narayanaghatta, (b) The Hanuman at Banasawadi, (c) The Dharmaraya at Bangalore, (d) and the Someshwara at Ulsoor

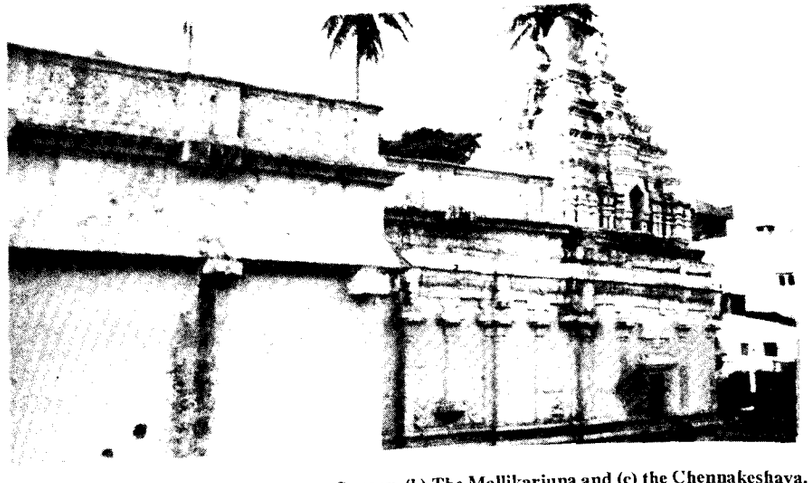
The Bannerughatta Champakadhama Swamy temple: (a) Mahadwara, (b) Wall engravings and *utsava murthis,* (c) Elephant beside the steps and sculpture on a pillar.



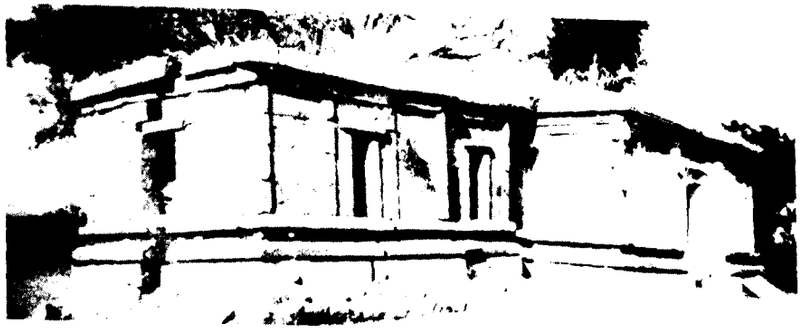


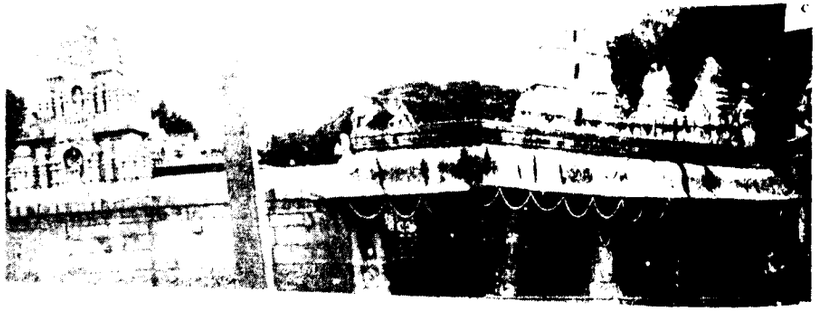
(a) The Someshwara temple, Doddagubbi (b) The Channakeshava, Sondekoppa. (c) The Kadumalleshwara temple, Malleshwaram, Bangalore.



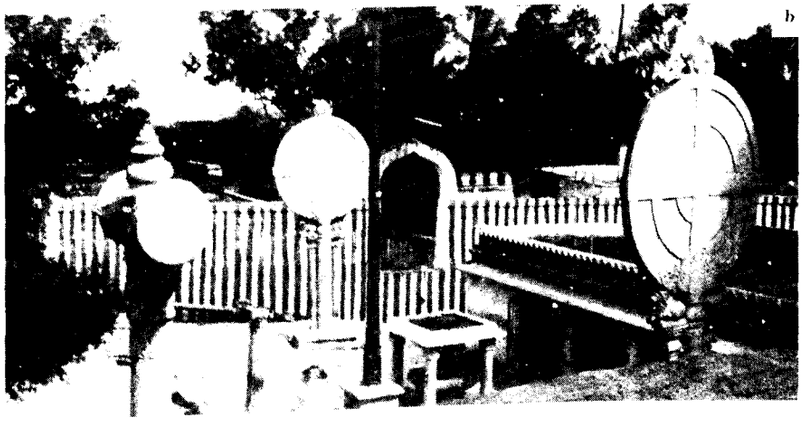


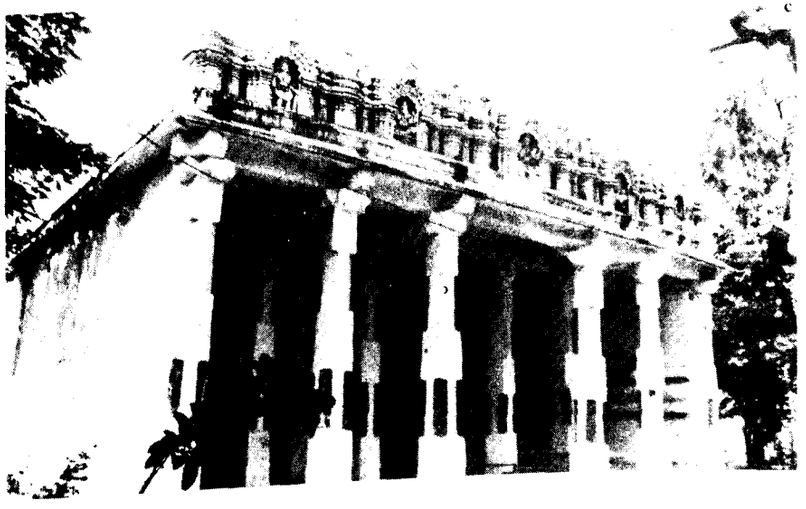
Temples of Anekal: (a) The Thimmaraya Swamy, (b) The Mallikarjuna and (c) the Chennakeshava.



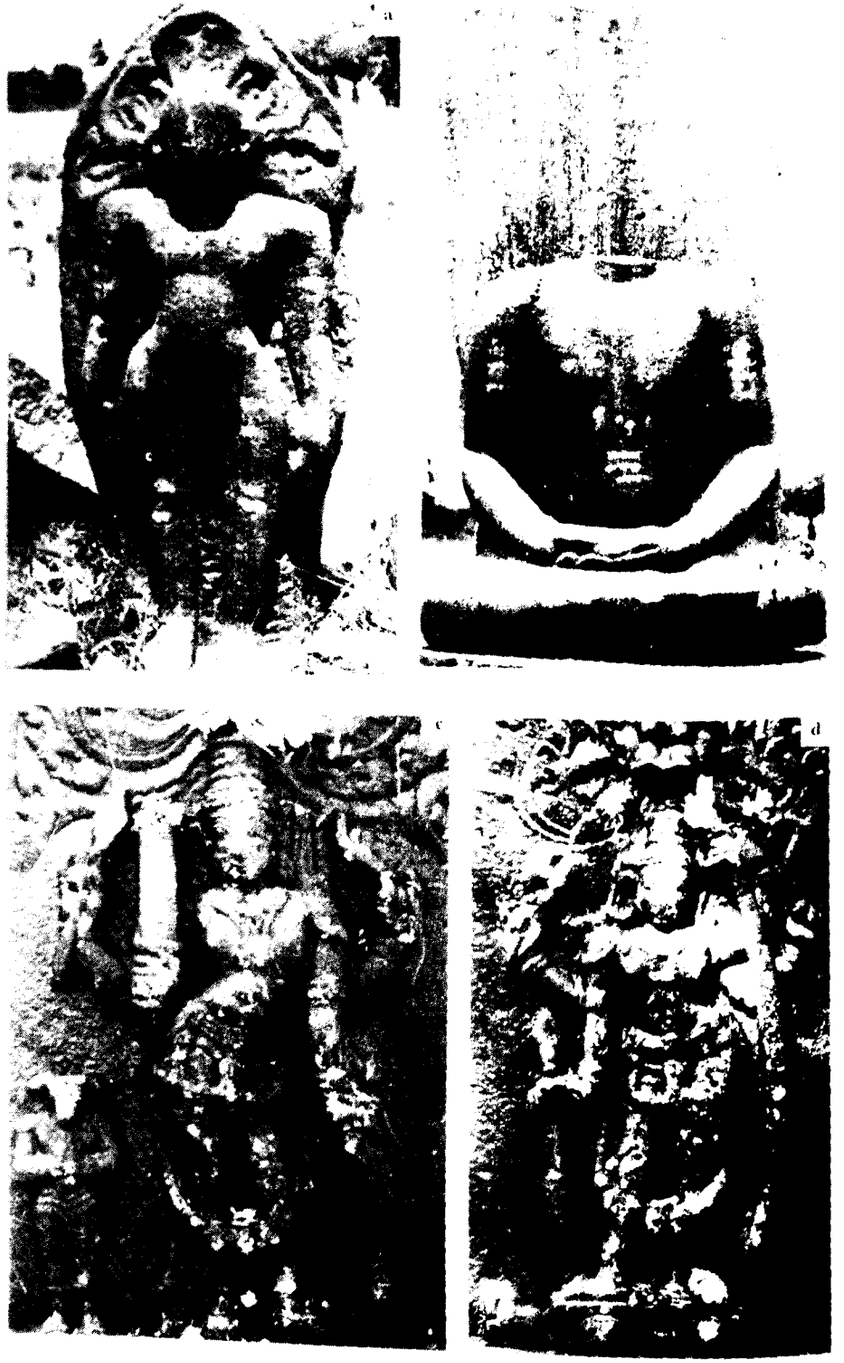


(a) The Ranganathaswamy (Rangaswamy temple Street, Bangalore). (b) The Someshwara temple, Gunjur (c) The Venkataramana, Fort, Bangalore.

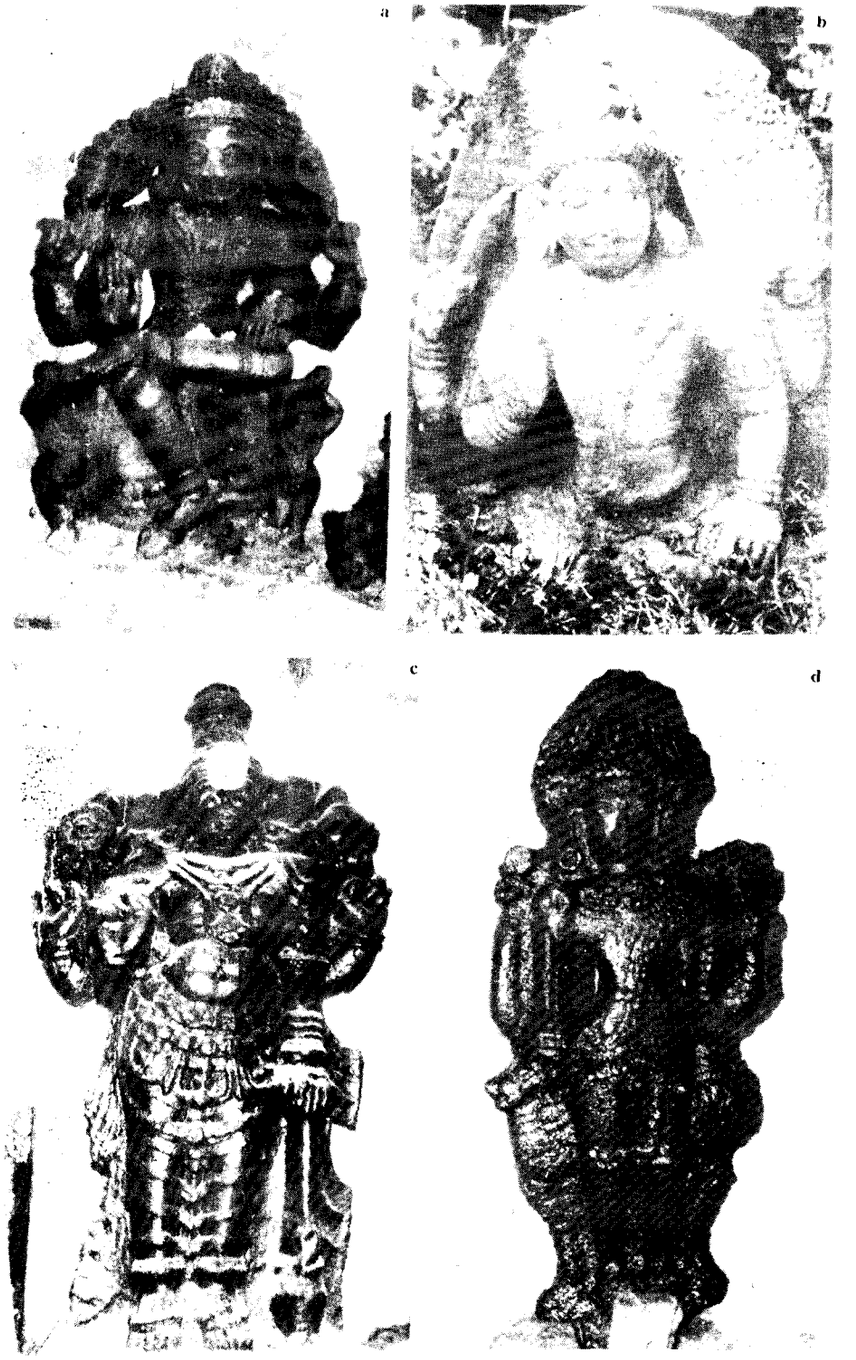




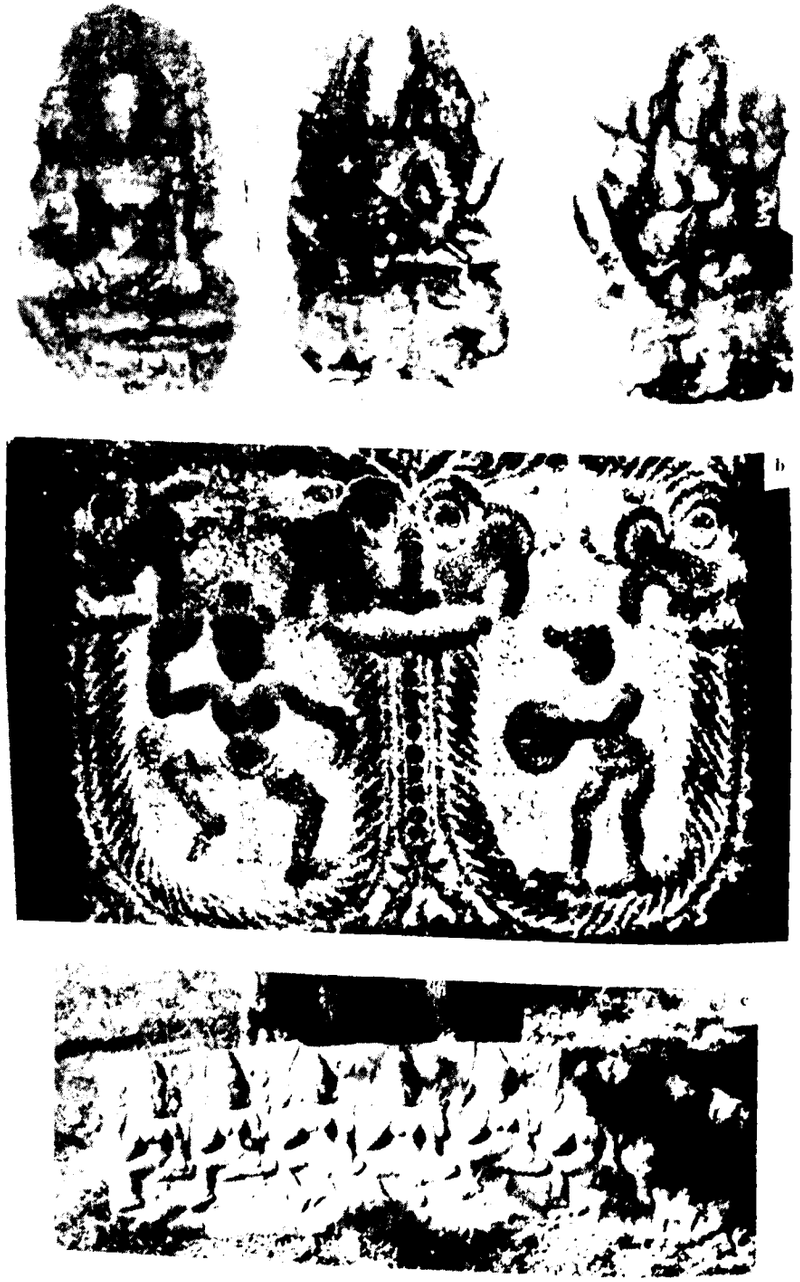
(a) The Kadumalleshwara (Malleshwaram)-stucco figures, (b) Front view of the Gavi Gangadhara, Bangalore. (c) The Basavanagudi, Bangalore.



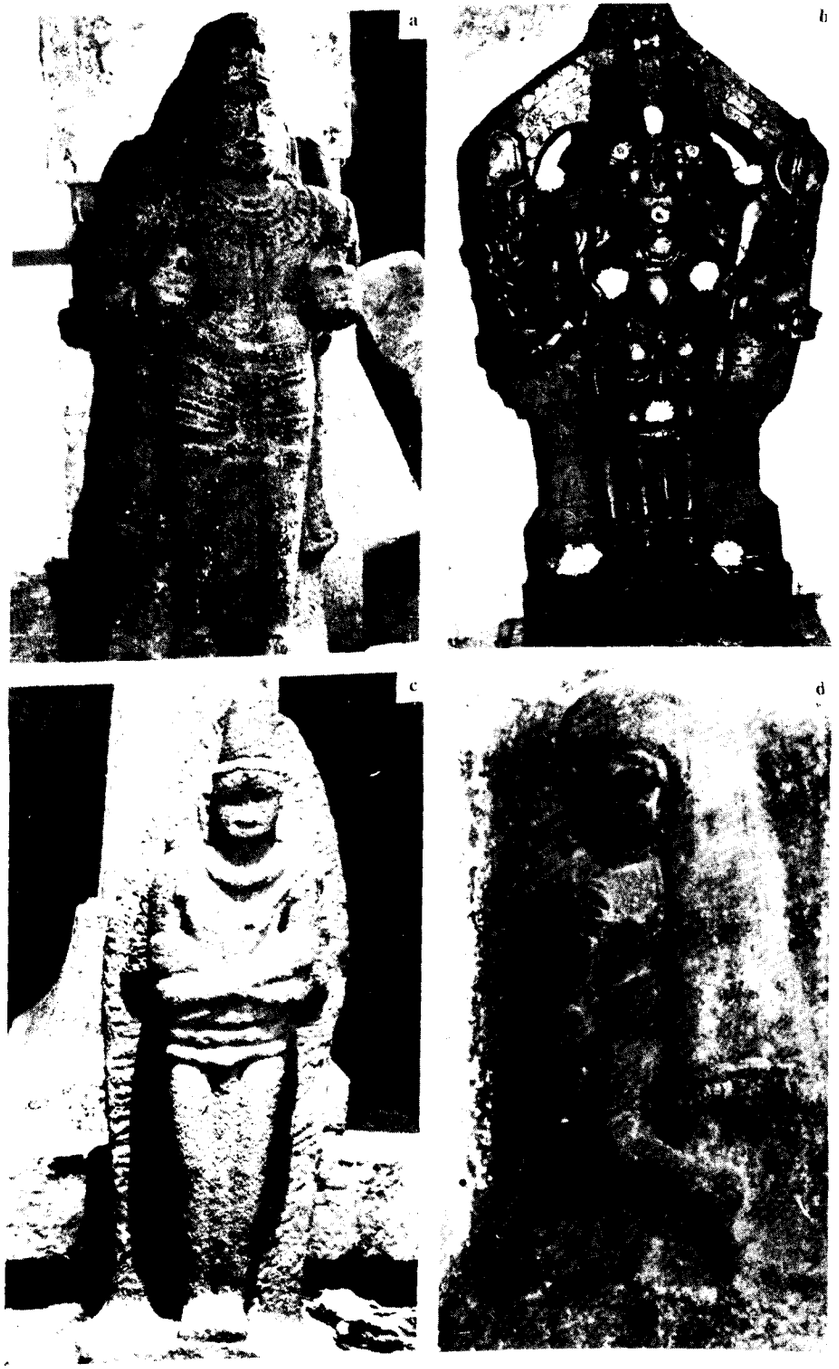
(a) Parshwanatha and (b) Broken Teerthankara images from Begur, (c) Veerabhadra and (d) Tripurantaka images from the Anekal Mallikarjuna Temple lamp pillar.



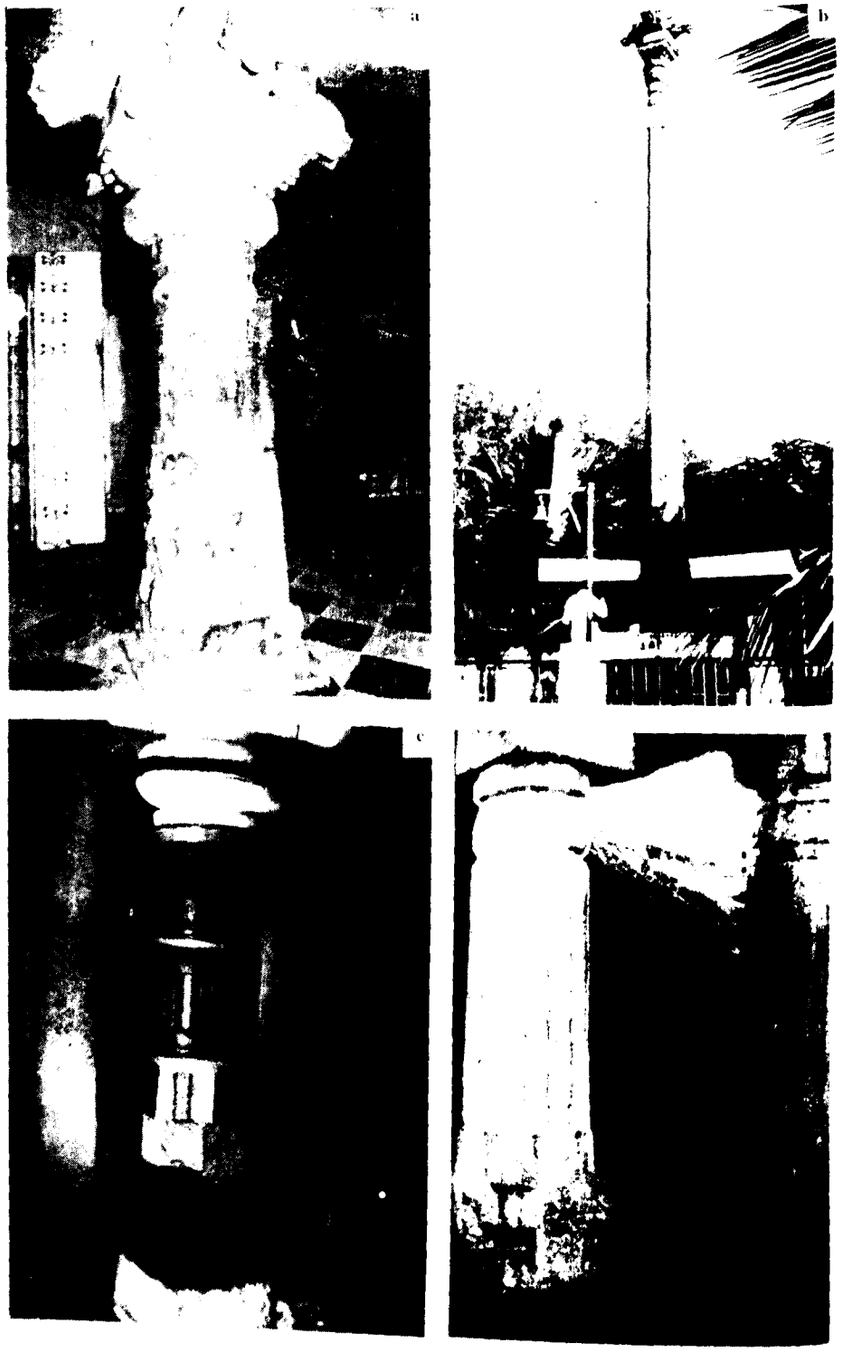
(a) Shiva, the Gavi Gangadhara temple (Bangalore) and a sculpture from Ittangur. (b) Dwarapala, the Bangalore Ranganathaswamy temple, and Skandha from Begur.



(a) The Mathrikas from the Dharmeshwara temple, Aigandapura (b) Scultpures on the Begur Nageshwara temple pillar (c) The Sapta Matrikas from the Someshwara temple, Gattihalli.



(a) Surya from Jyothipura. (b) Agni, Gavi Gangadhara temple. (c) Garuda from Begur. (d) Kempegauda (?) from the Ulsoor Someshwara.



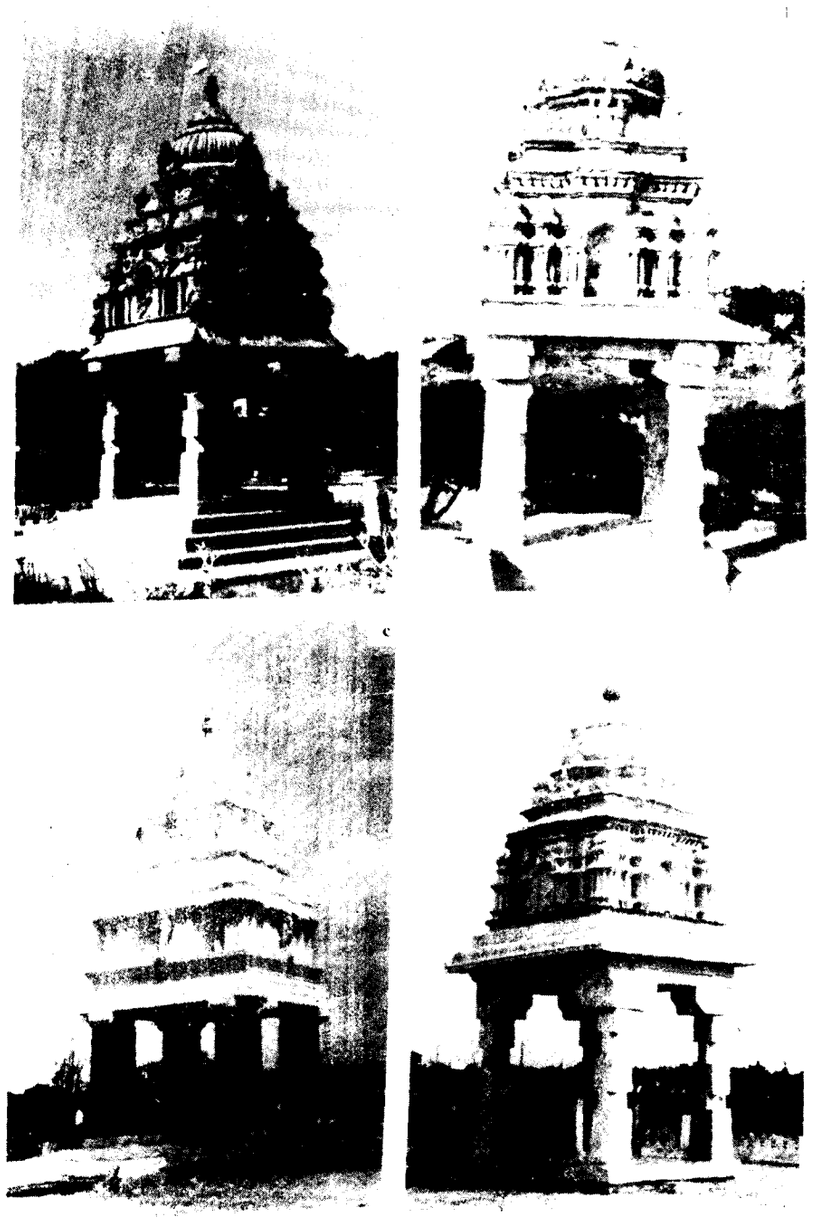
Columns from (a) Ranganatha Swamy (Bangalore), (b) Harihararaya hillock near Gavipura temple (Bangalore), and (c) and Dharmeshwara of Aigandapura. (d) Lamp pillar, the Mallikarjuna, Anekal.

(a) Potharaja, Metallic image, the Dharmaraya Temple, Bangalore (b) Sidibeerappa, Kathriguppe, (c) The Utsava Murthis at Bangalore (d) Balarama. Stucco figure, Mayasandra.

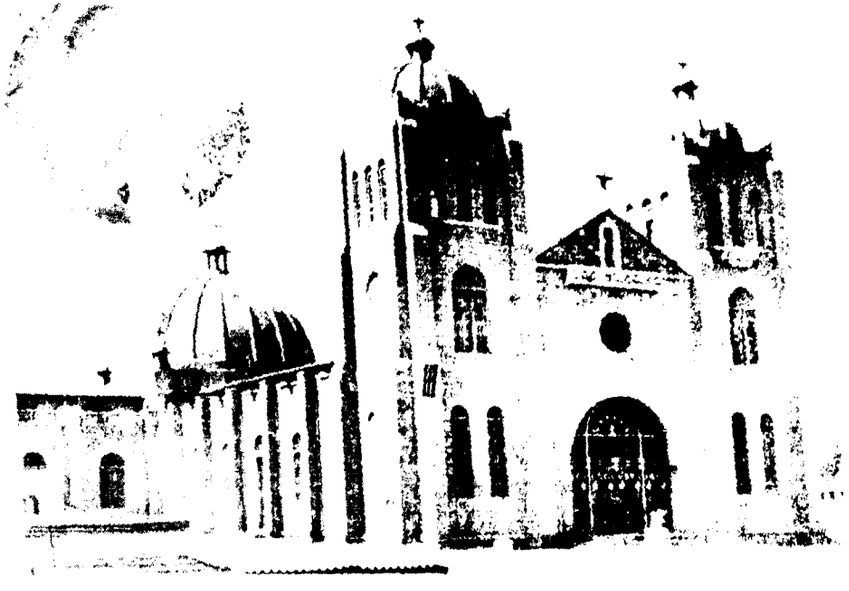
(a) Bisilu Maramma from Samandur and two relief sculptures from the Jyothi Nagareshwara temple, Nagarthapeth, Bangalore. (b) *Vahanas* from the Muttanallur Venkataramana temple. (c) Hanuman from Bannerughatta and Ravana Vahana from the Anekal Bhavanishankara temple.

(a) Glass painting, Sarjapura (b) Sidibeerappa, the Dandina Maramma Temple, Muttanallur (c) Sidibeerappa, Jigani.

(a) Statue of Queen Victoria and (b) Chamaraja Wodeyar, Cubbon Park. (c) 'Samooha Shilpa' near the Ravindra Kalakshetra.

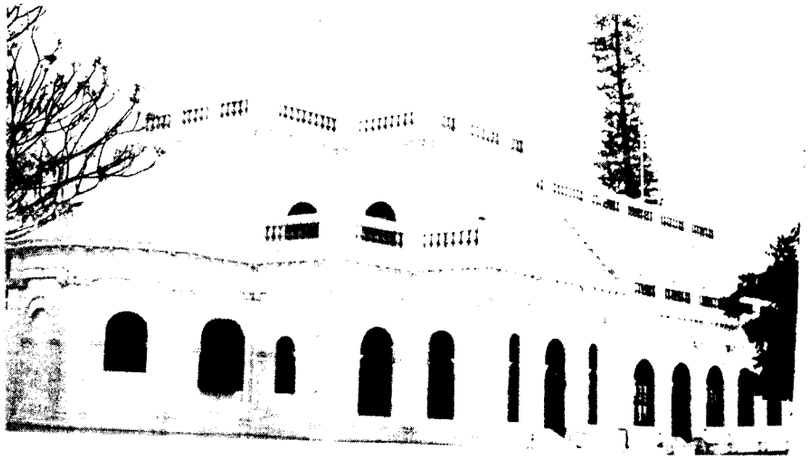


Watch towers raised by Kempegauda II around Bangalore at (a) Palace Orchard (Vyalikaval), (b) Kempegaudanagar, (c) Lalbagh, and (d) Ulsoor.



(a) The Hudson Memorial Church. (b) St. Andrew's Church. (c) St. Joseph's Church (All of Bangalore).

(a) The Holy Ghost Church, Bangalore, (b) Churches at Somanahalli and (c) Anekal

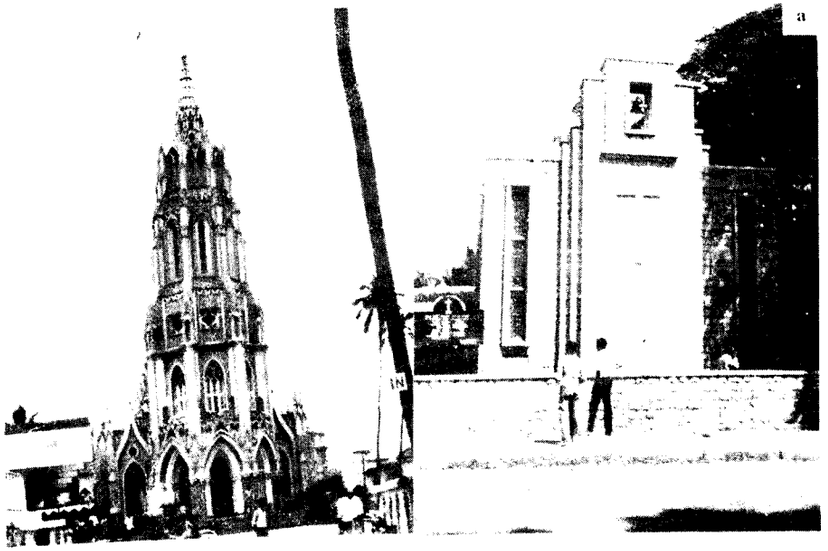


b

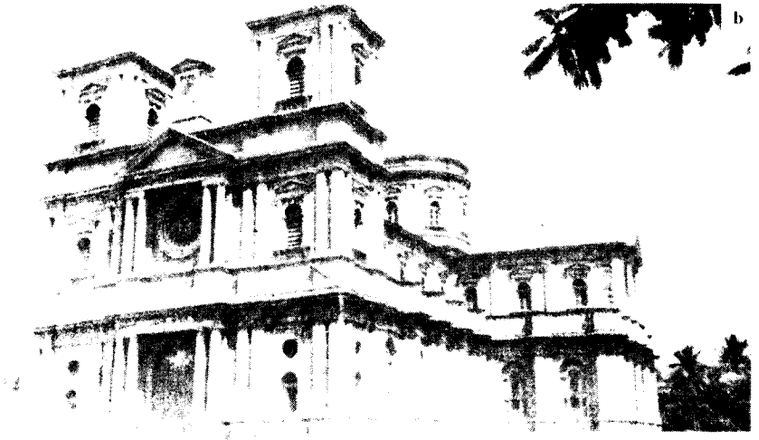
c

(a) St. Mark's Cathedral (b) St. Patrick's Church (c) The Holy Trinity and the Wesleyan Church, all from Bangalore.

a

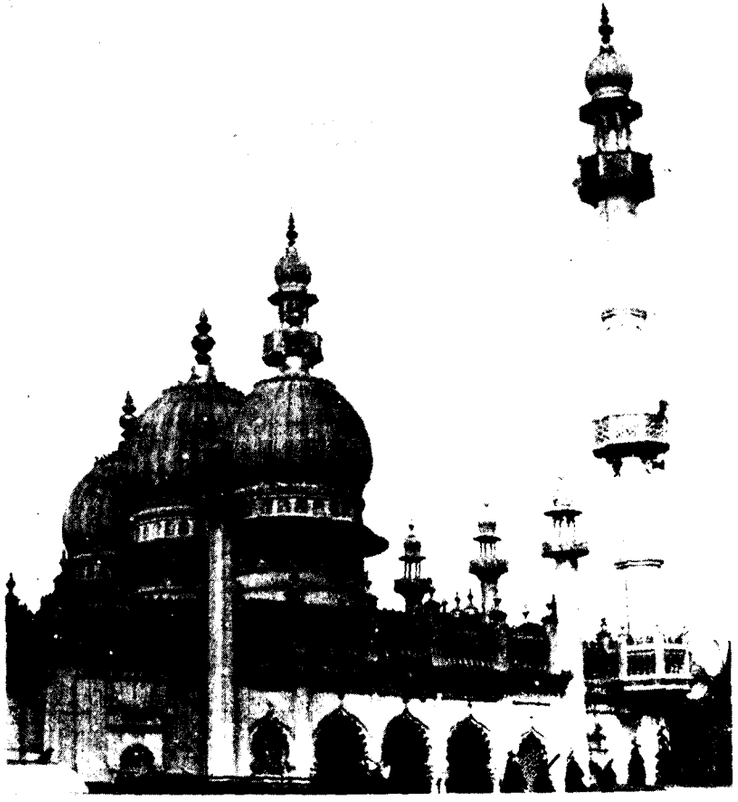


b

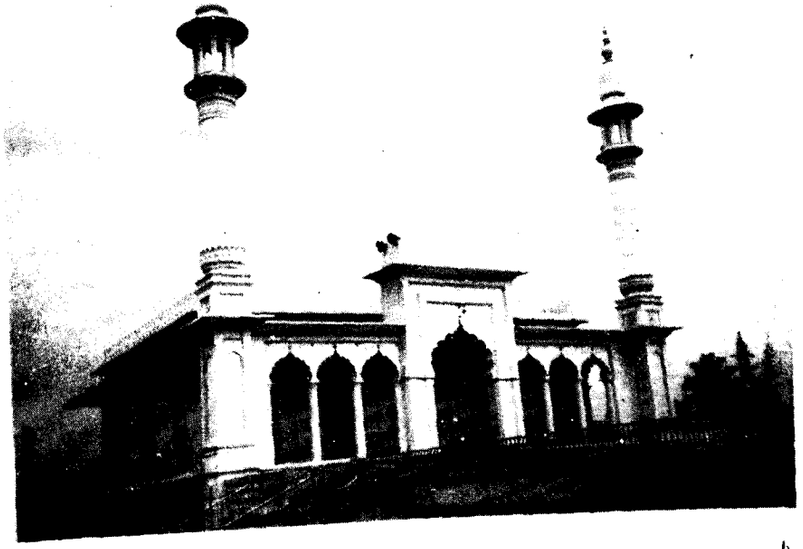


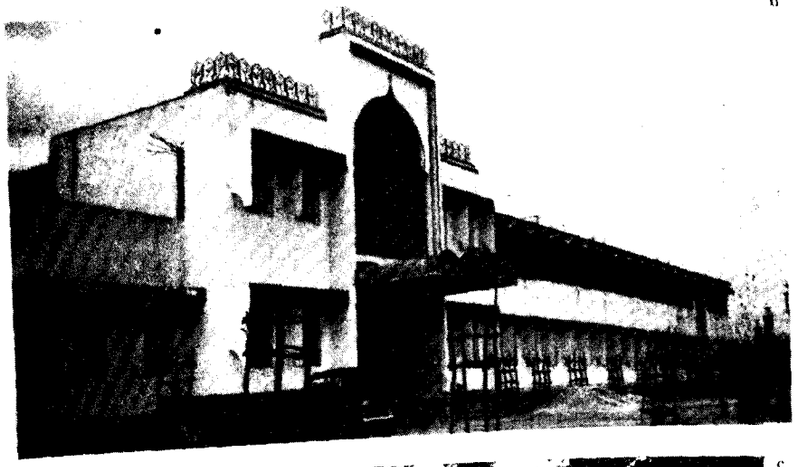
c

(a) St. Mary's Bascilica and St. Stephen's Lutheran Church. (b) St. Francis Xavier Cathedral. (c) The Ulsoor Gurudwara. (All from Bangalore).

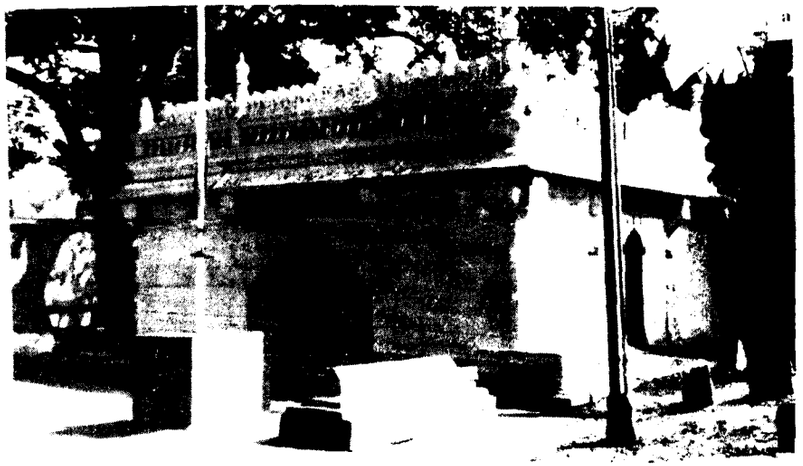


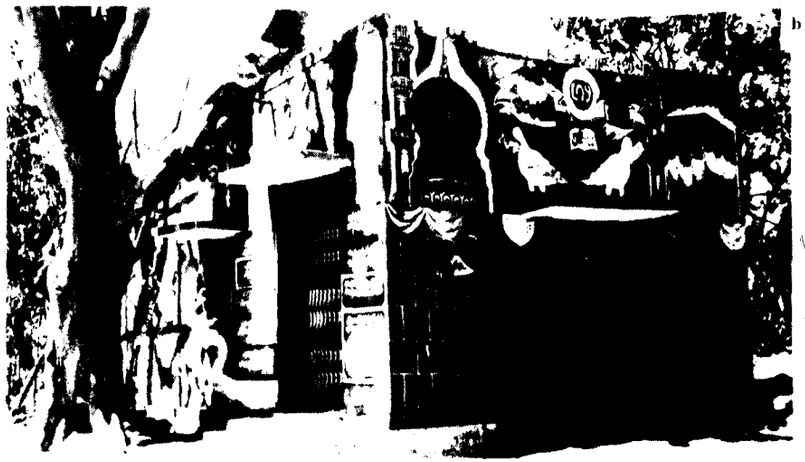
(a) Jamiya Mosque, K.R. Market. (b) Hazrath Mastansab Durgah, O.T.C. Road., Bangalore.



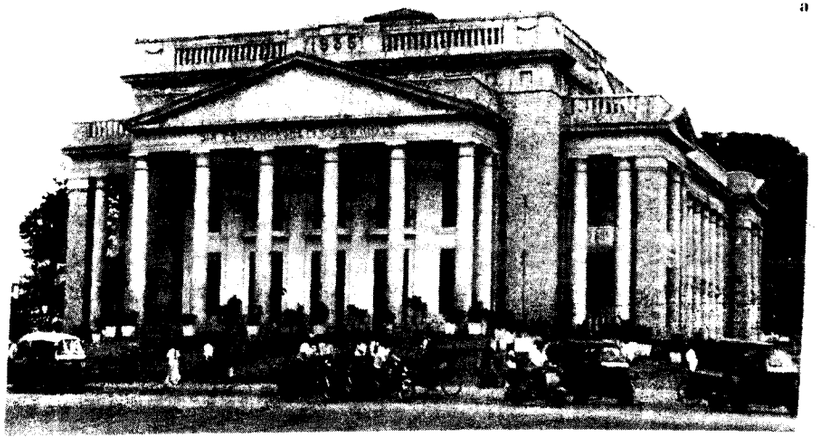


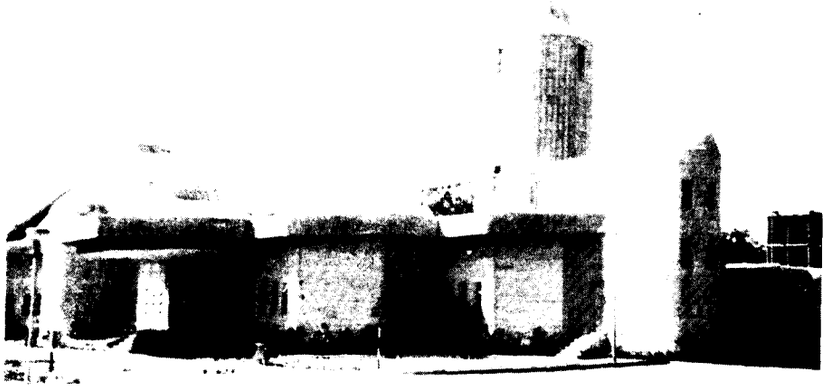
(a) Arabic College on Nagawara Road (Kadugondanahally) and the mosque attached to it.
(b) Mosque in Cubbonpeth near the dargah of Hazrath Hamid Shah.



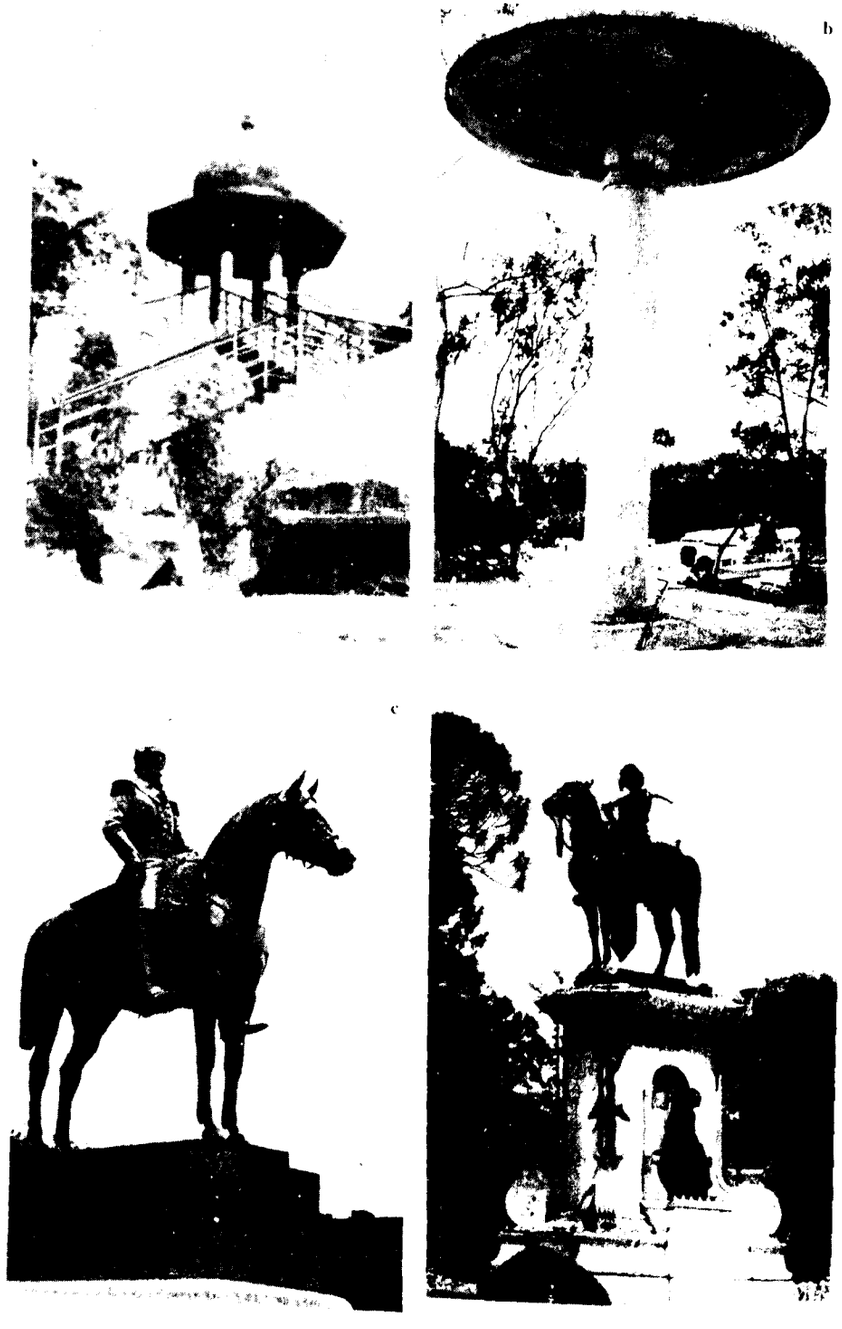


(a) Hazrat Sayyad Ataullah Shah Khadri Shuktari Dargah, H. Siddaiah Road, Bangalore. (b) Baba Ganje Shahid Dargah, Sarjapur. (c) Hazrat Muheeb Shah Khadri Durgh, Cubbonpet, Bangalore.





(a) Sir Puttanachetty Town Hall. (b) The Raveendra Kalakshetra (theatre). (c) Jawaharlal Nehru Planetarium. (All Bangalore).



(a) Bugle Rock (b) Monolithic parasol on Hariharana Hillock (c) Cubbon's statue at Cubbon Park (d) Chamaraja Wodeyar's statue, Lalbagh

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

Chapter II Page 89. At the end of the first para:

Śheshadri Iyer arranged the supply of tapped water to Bangalore City from 1896 by raising a reservoir at Hesarghatta.

Chapter VI Page 401 at the end

The income and expenditure of Warehouses in Bangalore District

(Amount in lakhs).

Name of the Warehouse	Income			Expenditure		
	1988-89	1987-88	1986-87	1988-89	1987-88	1986-87
State Ware Houses						
Hongasandra	16.92	22.40	28.57	26.40	25.80	25.70
White Field	3.03	9.06	10.13	6.83	8.86	7.54
Makali	--	1.24	--	--	3.96	--
Central Bangalore	105.86	108.81	58.71	68.05	59.22	32.12

Note: The Figures of State Warehousing Corporation for 1988-89 and 1987-88 are provisional.

Chapter VII Page 432, after first para:

The Karnataka Philatelic Society in Bangalore was established in 1975 to popularise, promote and serve the hobby of philately in all its aspects with emphasis on its value as an instrument for developing national consciousness, pride and integration and to build up and disseminate philatelic knowledge. It is affiliated to the Philatelic Congress of India. In 1977, the Society actively participated in the all-India Philatelic Exhibition ASIANA 77 and INPEX 77 at Bangalore. It has a library consisting of many publications, magazines, bulletins brought out by Philatelic Association in India and abroad. Seminars, workshops and display talks were organised to train young philatelists.

Chapter XII Page 604, before Jails:

The Police department has appointed some retired Army and other officials as honorary police officers in Bangalore City for maintenance of law and order.

Chapter XII Page 605 after Jails:

Central Jail: The capacity of Central Jail, Bangalore as in 1990 is 558. It is headed by a Senior Superintendent assisted by two Assistant Superintendents, one Surgeon, one Psychiatrist and 185 other staff. As on 15th March 1990, the number of convicts in the jail were 360 including 12 female convicts (35 males were above 40 yrs.), and the number of under trials were 808 including 19 females (88 males and two females were above 40 years). No death sentences were awarded to any of the convicts in this jail during the previous decade. The number of offences inside the jail during the previous three years was as follows: 1986-87-30; 1987- 88-40; 1988-89-93. Number of detenues admitted and discharged under COFEPOSA and Goonda Act respectively for the years from 1986-87 to 1988-89 were as follows: 1986-87-46, 12; 1987-88-45, 62; 1988-89-73, 43.

The following industries exist in the jail as reformatory measure for prisoners: Carpentry, weaving, powerloom, tailoring, smithy, soap making, laundry, cane work, dyeing, printing, etc. There is also a prison library. During the years from 1986-87 to 1988-89 35, prisoners were released before the expiry of the term for good conduct. The annual expenditure and the cost of each prisoner during the previous years was as follows: 1986-87-Rs.51 lakhs and Rs.7,548; 1987-88-Rs.56 lakhs and Rs.8,972; 1988-89-Rs.67 lakhs and Rs.10,161.

Chapter XV page 680 after first para

Taluk-wise percentage of Literates from 1961 to 1981 in Bangalore District.

Taluk	1961			1971			1981		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Anekal									
Total	33.96	12.22	23.35	36.66	18.04	27.61	46.57	25.39	36.25
Rural	31.13	9.72	20.66	34.53	15.28	25.18	45.05	27.37	34.56
Urban	52.41	29.14	41.24	50.53	30.91	43.40	57.97	40.15	49.40
Bangalore North									
Total	49.46	24.58	37.85	62.30	48.90	57.11	69.00	55.48	62.63
Rural	34.03	11.01	22.87	46.01	21.68	34.57	48.43	20.78	35.22
Urban	56.14	31.13	44.70	65.65	50.95	58.79	69.76	56.79	63.64
Bangalore South									
Total	36.85	15.86	26.71	46.94	29.21	38.49	56.20	37.09	47.09
Rural	28.73	9.14	19.24	40.31	21.99	31.55	46.78	25.09	36.40
Urban	52.70	29.55	41.75	66.64	51.05	59.05	62.71	45.51	54.53
Bangalore City (BDA)	59.68	39.12	50.06	65.68	51.27	58.95	70.26	57.75	64.36

Page 757, para 2:

The present New City Talkies on the Narasimharaja Road, was called the Usman Khan Theatre, where plays were being staged by some of the professional and amateur troupes. The Jayalakshmi Theatre, another playhouse in Kalasipalayam, was owned by Sahukar Veerabhadrappa of Bangalore.

Page 765, para 2:

Tafe Janaki was a noted dancer of Bangalore and there is a cross road in Rangaswamy Temple Street named after her.

Chapter XVI Page 827, after second para

Sharana Seva Samaja is another voluntary Association actively participating in the Family Welfare activities in Bangalore City. It has two Family Welfare Centres at Sampangiramanagar and Yeshvanthpur in Bangalore City.

Chapter XVIII Page 907

Some journals being published from Bangalore are: 1) *Andhra Vijnana Samiti,* Telugu, monthly; 2) *Devanga Kalyana,* Kannada, monthly; 3) *Devanga Vani,* Kannada, monthly; 4) *Film Advance,* Urdu, weekly; 5) *Indian Coffee,* English, Kannada, Tamil and Malayalam monthly; 6) *Prajamatha,* Telugu, weekly; 7) *Telugu Mitralu,* Telugu, monthly.

CHAPTER XIX

Banaswadi (Bangalore South tq) also called Dod-Banaswadi (10 km from Bangalore), now a part of the Bangalore Urban agglomeration area has a celebrated temple of Anjaneya said to be built during the last century. Marutisevanagar, a place nearby is named after the same deity. In the precincts of the temple are the shrines of Rama, Sita, Lakshmana and Ishwara. There is a tall *gopura* (recent) at the entrance gateway of the temple. The temple is regularly visited by hundreds of devotees and there will be more visitors on Saturdays and Sundays. A special *jatra* is held during Hanuma Jayanti, when it is claimed that tears roll down from the eyes of the image.

After first para on page 921

Bangalore (add) : Koramangala (Bangalore South tq), now a suburb of Bangalore City has an old shrine of Lakshmidevi said to be built by defying Lakshmamma, the daughter-in-law of Kempegowda I for her self-sacrifics. When Kempegowda started constructing the Bangalore fort, a portion of it is believed to have crumbled down several times. In order to overcome that obstacle it is said, the idea of human sacrifice was suggested. Kempegowda's pregnant daughter-in-law sacrificed herself without informing her family members. A *jatra* held here in Chaitra is well attended.

Kakolu (Bangalore North tq; p: 1,062) situated at a distance of 22 km from Bangalore was a celebrated headquarters of an administrative division, then known as 'Kakolu sthala' (Nl 31). The old site of Kakolu is now described as inside the campus of the Mother Dairy (K.M.F.) Plant not far away (two km) from the present village of Kakolu. When the Hesarghatta reservior was completed in 1896, the old village was vacated out of fear of the inhabitants polluting the reservoir supplying drinking water to Bangalore. The present village has temples dedicated to Veerabhadraswamy, Venugopala, Anjaneya etc. The Veerabhadra temple has pillars of late Vijayanagara style and is a spacious structure. There are decorative relief figures over the *navaranga* pillars. There is a seated image of Daksha (with folded hands) in relief engraved over the *dwajasthambha* facing the temple. This is built of materials, brought from a temple in the old village. In front of this temple, across the main road is a small shrine of Basavanna. The Venugopala temple has a *tulasi vrindavana* with a small relievo figure of Gopalakrishna over its front portion. It was earlier found at Chigadapur, a nearby village. The temple is said to have been renovated in 1931. *Brahmarathotsava* is held here on the bright *panchami* of Chaitra. The Anjaneya temple built around 1908 has an image, said to have been brought from the old site of Kakolu. Other temples of the place are Benki Maramma, Battilingeshvara (of the Kuruba Community), Karemma, Kalamma etc.

Page No.	Line	For	Read as
1	2	3	4
12	23	gnessic	gneissic
13	24	gnessic	gneissic
13	25	gnessic	gneissic
32	27	Table III	Table III (in page No.40)
64	20	1420-50	1420-80
73	5th From bottom	An	Bn
79	14	IX	VIII
87	6th From bottom	X	IX.
122	Second from bottom	2791	2795
122	"	571	574
148	21	Cocks	Cox
157	12	Cutchi Memans	Daudi Boras
158	9	Archidioese	Archidiocese
160	9	Benson	Cleveland
162	last line	loosing	losing
163	19	dying	dyeing
201	19	curriela	curricula
205	21	crickters	cricketers
209	3	welbeing	wellbeing
209	26	Fillis	Fillies
209	36	stations	stallions
210	37	venuses	venues
213	70	Shanaj	Shahnaz
251	16	Holstion	Holstain
272	15,16,17,18	playwood	plywood
275	33,35	etc.	etc.,

1	2	3	4
279	Col.2,Sl.No.11	waving	weaving
299	Col.2.Sl.No.71	peeny	peenya
312	17	wollen	woollen
314	2	Heball	Hebbal
321	24	Beasheer Ahmed	Basheer Ahmed
323	37	seeding	seedling
334	lines 1-4	delete the lines	
335	1	garmets	garments
339	14	8	608
388	22	read-made	ready-made
389	38	Rs.1	Re.1
394	8-9	been mentions	been dealt in the beginning of the section Trade and Commerce. A report of 1920 mentions
394	27	Occasion on	occasion of
396	9th from bottom	earadicate	eradicate
402	25	Ka adi	Kavadi
404	3	(239 kms)	(339 kms)
405	Table II	Total 3301	Total 330
407	14	per minutes	per minute
410	41	km 1951	km in 1951
414	18	Motor carts	Motor cars
417	3	by the all	by all
418	25	Ulsoor Bus Stand	Ulsoor
419	last table	Total 805	Total 807
425	31	As in 1982	As in 1987

1	2	3	4
429	39	one 0.125	0.125
430	16	(57 paise) of one tola	(57 paise) for one Tola
431	Table	Total	Head Offices 3 HSG.I 7 HSG II 18
433	8	Rs.	Re.
431	1	at	as
	17	stations	Station
440	27	at the Central talkies	near the Central talkies.
444	3	plantets	planets
455	Table	07,08,09	07 08 09
460	Table	(delete 300, 490, 960 in Cols. 5, 6 and 7)	
531	13	Kukkaurnad	Kukkanurnad
534	26	throughly	thoroughly
546	17	Kantirayi	Kantiraya
548	9	place	piece
553	25	areas	arrears
596	41	617	658
619	8	goods et.,	goods etc.
623	20 Col.(2)	Chief Executive Office	Chief Executive officer.
623	38	The Accountant General (Audit)	The Accountant General (Audit) I,
644	II Para 3rd line	statues	statutes
668	2	KSTRC	KSRTC
670	12	conserted	concerted

164644

1	2	3	4
676		General Administration Sanitation	General Administration.
	IVth Column	Public Health and	Public Health and Sanitation.
676	6th line	Banashankari (Bangalore South taluk)	Bangalore South Taluk
	7th line	Yelahanka (Bangalore North Taluk).	Bangalore North Taluk
683	03	a teach	to teach
684	01	villages	villagers
697	02	Schools	School
708	02	Uani	Unani
712	12	district	districts.
749	07	Unagina Siddappa	Punagina Siddappa
779	9	an	and
785	11	Radoisactive	Radioactive
802	Last line	E.S.I.Act 1958	E.S.I.Act 1948
846	27	detrmining	determining
850	28	emanicipation	emancipation
850	40	Makkal	Makkala
851	1	womens	women's
851	34	metally	mentally
853	33	organisation	organisations
859	26	and	an
863	21	expending	extending
909	2	othe	the
916	25	here stone	hero-stone
927	12	in	is
938	20	ailses	aisles

G
V21311