

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, Veerasha 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 orthodox 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 send 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 Chaluvalli'. 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 City 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) Mallewarum: 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) Chamaraajpet: INC 7,433 (49.45 E), Ind 5,296 (35.21), Ind 1,722 (11.47), Ind 580 (3.87). 5) Basavanagud: 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) Mallewarum: 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) Chamaraajpet: 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), SFP 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, Utarahalli, 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) Chamrajpet: 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 JPP ϕ 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. Hanumanthiah and against whom was pitted formidable BLD candidate K.S. Hegde. In this keen poll battle, the BLD candidate emerged victorious 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) Jayamahar: 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^φ 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) Jayamahar: 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 immensely 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 committee 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. In spite 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 Kannada 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 Technical 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. *Rashtrorathana 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 Zatal Husna			1890-91	"	
Arya Matasanjivini			1890-91	"	
Karnataka Granthamale	K	M	1892-93	"	R. Krishnappa & M. Shama Rao
Kavya Kalpadhrama	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 Mathaparakashike			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
Vedantha 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 Vijynana	K & E	M	1917	"	M.B. Anandan
	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. Manjappa
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. Shastri
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 Mattu Mysore	K	M	1947	"	Jeerige Katte Basappa
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. Srikantiah
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. Gopala-krishna 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 sponsors 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 Thai, Kannada Yuvajana, Karmika Vani, Kannada Thai, 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, Kreedha 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, Makala 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 Thaiy, 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, Rashtabhyudaya, 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, Sarvaman-gala, 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 newspapers 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; Harijanodharaka 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 Makala 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; Santruption 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 D1 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, speech 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 Animals (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).