

CHAPTER 18

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Even though the formation of Representative Assembly in 1881 did not fulfil the people's aspirations for democratic rights, political circles have considered this as a progressive step. The establishment of Legislative Council in 1907 and subsequent changes by vesting more powers with both these bodies have greatly enhanced their reputation as forums to ventilate public views. The Theosophical Society in its own way influenced public life in some urban centres like Dodballapur. This town provided leaders like T.Siddalingayya to Congress. Equally notable was the contributions of Channapatna where leaders like V.Venkatappa and H.K.Veerannagowda emerged. S.S.Setlur, a veteran Congressman also belonged to this taluk. Other leading public stalwarts of the yester years, K.Hanumantaiah, H.Krishnappa, K.S.Satyanarayana Iyyengar, Gurulingaiah, S.Kariyappa etc. have for long been voicing the rural aspirations. Gandhiji's visit to Ramanagaram (1927 and 1936), Channapatna (1934) and Kanakapura (1927), had thrilled the public in the district. The freedom struggle gained momentum as a result. During the Quit India Movement and Mysore Chalo Satyagraha, the public response was full.

After Independence, the Indian National Congress and the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party which had strong bases in the district, have contested the first General Election held in 1952. The other parties which fought this election were the Bharatiya Jan Sangh and the Socialist Party.

The local press is yet to develop and except one evening daily, the rest of the newspapers in the district are weeklies and fortnightlies. Mostly articles on local issues are published in these papers. Many voluntary organisations, some of them branches of international movements are rendering useful service in the cultural and social fields.

ELECTIONS

General Election to Lok Sabha: General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly were simultaneously held in 1952. At that time, the undivided Bangalore District had two seats and they were Bangalore North and Bangalore South Parliamentary Constituencies. According to the delimitation of constituencies, Bangalore North tq, Devanahalli tq, and Bangalore city were included in the Bangalore North Parliamentary constituency. Whereas Bangalore South, Hoskote, Anekal, Ramanagaram, Magadi, Nelamangala and Dodballapur taluks were added to the Bangalore South Parliamentary constituency. Two taluks of the present Bangalore Rural district, Kanakapura and Channapatna were part of the Mandya Lok Sabha Constituency. The Indian National Congress won both South and North seats with comfortable majority, trouncing Jan Sangh, Socialist party, Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party and Several independents.

General Election to the Legislative assembly, 1952: The first general election to the Mysore Legislative Assembly was held in 1952, and the present Bangalore Rural District area had been allotted two double member and six single member constituencies. In this election, the national parties, the Indian National Congress, Socialist Party, Bharatiya Jan Sangh, Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party and several independents participated. The role of Congress in the freedom struggle was fresh in the minds of the public and this factor enhanced the image of the party considerably. Riding on the crest of popularity, the Indian National Congress trounced all its opponents including the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party by capturing all the ten seats in the district. The details of the election result are as follows: The figures in the bracket are indicating percentage of voting and E standing for elected.

1. Dodballapur INC 20,130 (70.36E), KMPP 7,092 (24.78), Ind 1,390 (4.86);
2. Nelamangala (double member): INC 14,771 (26.3E), KMPP 10,065 (19.40), INC 8,394 (14.99 E), BJS 7,610 (13.60), Ind 4,779 (8.53), KMPP 3,845 (6.83), Ind 2,944 (5.26), SOP 1,417 (2.53), Ind 1,378 (2.46);
3. Magadi INC 10,999 (49.26 E). KMPP 9,803 (43.90), Ind 1,528 (6.84);
4. Hoskote-Anekal (double member): INC 18,081 (27.96 E), INC 14,423 (22.31 E), KMPP 8,582 (13.27), Ind 8,071 (12.48) KMPP 5,344 (8.26), IND 4,453 (6.89), Ind 3,025 (4.60), BJS 1,006 (2.92), Ind 795 (1.23);
5. Ramanagaram; (INC 16,640 (59.19 E). KMPP 7,937 (28.23), Ind 2,401 (8.54), SOP 1,135 (4.04);
6. Kanakapura: INC 16,888 (55.07 E), KMPP 13,778 (44.93);
7. Virupakshipura: INC 12,979 (57.09 E), KMPP 9,756 (42.91),
8. Channapatna: INC 14,741 (52.44 E), KMPP 13,369 (47.56).

General Election to Lok Sabha, 1957: The Bangalore district continued to have two Parliamentary seats, for the 1957 Lok Sabha election. The

Indian National Congress, PSP and Bharatiya Jan Sangh were the national parties in the poll arena along with some independents. The constituencies were the Bangalore and the Bangalore City and the Indian National Congress retained both the seats.

General Election to Legislative Assembly, 1957: During the second General Election to the Legislative Assembly in 1957, the extent of the area of ten Assembly segments remained unchanged. Hoskote and Nelamangala seats continued to be the double member constituencies, having one reserved seat each for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the election, the P.S.P. formed by the merger of KMPP and the socialist Party fared well by capturing Magadi, Kanakapura and Channapatna Assembly seats from the Congress. Including two reserve seats, the Indian National Congress bagged seven seats. The voting statistics of this election were as follows: 1. Hoskote (double member): INC 29,100 (30.13 E), INC 24,149 (25.00 E), PSP 23,143 (23.98), PSP 20,181 (20.89); 2. Dodballapur: INC 17,527 (64.52 E), BJS 6,084 (22.41), Ind 3,541 (13.07); 3. Nelamangala (double member): INC 29,458 (42.97 E), INC 20,897 (30.49 E), Ind 5,399 (7.87), Ind 4,675 (6.84), Ind 3,201 (4.67); 4. Magadi: PSP 16,165 (55.72 E), INC 12,843 (44.28); 5. Ramanagaram: INC 20,685 (63.66 E), Ind 11,913 (36.34); 6. Channapatna: PSP 16,343 (51.18 E), INC 12,651 (39.63), Ind 2,930 (9.19); 7. Virupakshipura: INC 15,484 (58.41 E), PSP 11,027 (41.59); 8. Kanakapura: PSP 12,624 (50.78 E), INC 11,459 (37.22), BJS 2,065 (6.74), Ind 1,620 (5.26).

Bye-Election: - 1) Magadi: INC 19,567 (69.46 E), Ind 8,602 (30.54), (held on 16th October 1957, caused by the death of B. Singri Gowda).

General Election to Lok Sabha, 1962: - According to the Revised Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies Order of 1961, Devanahalli and Hoskote taluks were merged with the newly created Chikkaballapur Parliamentary Constituency. Whereas Dodballapur, Solur and Nelamangala were added to the Tumkur Parliamentary Constituency. There were two Lok Sabha seats in Bangalore district, namely Bangalore and Bangalore City. In the Lok Sabha elections held in 1962, the contesting parties for the two seats of the district were Indian National Congress, Swatantra, CPI, PSP, Bharatiya Jan Sangh and Independents. The Indian National Congress captured both the seats in this election. A bye-election was held on 16th February 1965 to the Bangalore Lok Sabha seat which fell vacant due to the death of H.C. Dasappa, a member of Indian National Congress. This seat was bagged by the Indian National Congress.

General Election to the Legislative Assembly, 1962: With the abolition of double member constituencies in 1961, Solur and Devanahalli assembly constituencies were newly constituted. The total number of seats in the district remained at ten and in the meanwhile reserve seats were shifted to Nelamangala and Devanahalli. In the general election held during 1962, the Indian National Congress, newly formed Swatantra Party, Bharatiya Jan Sangh, Communist Party of India, PSP, Socialist Party and Independents were the participants. Out of ten seats, the Indian National Congress secured six seats, Swatantra party one, PSP one and Independents two. Given here are the election statistics of this election with percentage of votes. 1.Hoskote: SWA 20,643 (56.32 E), INC 16,012 (43.68); 2.Dodballapur: Ind 25,288 (63.36 E), INC 9,450 (23.68), CPI 3,804 (9.53), BJS 1,154 (2.89) Ind 217 (0.54), 3.Nelamangala (SC) INC 10,352 (53.48 E), Ind 6,591 (34.05), Ind 2,413 (12.47); 4.Ramanagaram INC 15,517 (54.06 E), Ind 9,870 (34.39), Ind 1,924 (6.70), SOP 1,393 (4.85); 5.Kanakapura: Ind 21,085 (51.06 E), INC 19,492 (48.04), 6.Devanahalli (SC): INC 12,103 (62.98 E), SWA 7,115 (37.02); 7.Solur: INC 12,858 (44.06); PSP 8,346 (26.60); Ind 4,856 (16.64), Ind 3,124 (10.70); 8.Magadi: PSP 20,441 (69.20 E), INC 9,100 (30.80); 9. Channapatna: INC 22,256 (58.17 E), PSP 16,003 (41.83); 10.Virupakshipura: INC 19,666 (55.36 E), Ind 15,860 (44.64).

General Election to Lok Sabha, 1967: - Certain territorial changes were effected to the Parliamentary constituencies of the district. Consequent on the promulgation of Delimitation Order in 1966, the number of Lok Sabha seats increased from two to three and Kanakapura and Hoskote constituencies came into existence. Of them, Kanakapura constituency consisted of Kanakapura, Sathanur, Channapatna, Ramanagaram, Magadi, Kudur, Nelamangala and Anekal assembly constituencies whereas Malur, Malleswaram, Yelahanka, Uttarahally, Varthur, Dodballapur, Devanahalli and Hoskote assembly segments constituted Hoskote Parliamentary Constituency. The fourth General Elections were held in 1967 and the contest was mainly between Indian National Congress and independents, barring token opposition from Swatantra Party in Kanakapura seat. A state-level party called Janatha Paksha (Party) also contested some seats in the district. The Indian National Congress captured two rural seats, Kanakapura and Hoskote, as well as Bangalore.

General Election to the Legislative Assembly, 1967: When the territorial changes took place in 1966, for the propose of 1967 assembly elections, Sathanur was made reserve seat for the Scheduled Castes. The number of seats of the Rural district, remained at ten. In this election, the Indian National Congress won five seats,

independents got four and PSP one. The Socialists from the PSP had left it and formed Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP). Candidate-wise votes polled along with percentage in the Fourth Assembly election were as given here: 1.Kanakapura: INC 20,115 (54.88 E), Ind 16,539 (45.12); 2.Sathanur (SC): Ind 13,199 (44.18 E), INC 12,700 (42.51), Ind 2,910 (9.74), Ind 1,064 (3.57); 3.Channapatna: Ind 24,875 (50.90 E), INC 22,991 (47.05), Ind 1,002 (2.05); 4.Ramanagaram: Ind 22,893 (65.31 E), INC 10,151 (20.96), Ind 1,174 (3.35), SSP 834 (2.38); 5.Magadi: PSP 16,739 (53.64 E), INC 10,562 (33.95), Ind 3,530 (11.31), Ind 374 (1.20); 6.Kudur: INC 8,892 (31.37 E), PSP 8,272 (29.19), and 8,133 (28.70), Ind 1,841 (6.50), Ind 1,204 (4.24); 7.Nelamangala: INC 17,508 (56.21 E), Ind 9,911 (31.82), Ind 2,538 (8.15), Ind 691 (2.21) Ind 691 (2.21) Ind 501 (1.61); 8.Dodballapur: Ind 23,376 (49.46 E), INC 21,822 (46.17), BJS 2,069 (4.37); 9.Devanahalli: INC 19,439 (48.91 E), Ind 18,845 (47.41), Ind 1,462 (3.68); 10.Hoskote: INC 30,530 (66.63 E), SWA 13,337 (29.11), Ind 1,146 (2.50), Ind 661 (1.44), Ind 147 (0.32).

Mid-term poll to Lok Sabha, 1971: Lok Sabha was dissolved in 1971, one year prior to the expiry of the term of the fourth Lok Sabha. In March 1971, mid-term poll was held. The main parties in the election race at the Hoskote and Kanakapura Parliamentary seats, were the Indian National Congress (Jagajivanram Group, NCJ or Congress-R, later called as Congress-I) and Indian National Congress-O). The Indian National Congress (NCJ), swept the polls by winning Hoskote, Kanakapura and Bangalore seats.

General Election to the Legislative Assembly, 1972:- The Legislative Assembly elections were held as per schedule in 1972. Rural district continued with nine general and one reserve seat. In the Assembly polls, the Indian National Congress (Jagajivanram Group, NCJ) secured six seats, the Indian National Congress (Nijalingappa group-NCO) one, and independents three. The number of votes secured by each candidate in the election and percentage were as follows: 1.Kanakapura: INC 25,121 (66.74 E), NCO.12,517 (33.26), 2.Sathanur (SC): INC 23,740 (70.62 E), NCO.9,878 (29.38); 3.Channapatna:INC 29,120 (54.64 E), NCO 20,656 (38.76), Ind 1,708 (3.20), BJS 1,304 (2.45), Ind 507 (0.95); 4.Ramanagaram: NCO 26,775 (56.07 E), INC 20,978 (43.98); 5.Magadi: Ind 19,948 (50.74 E), NCO 9,738 (24.77), INC 9,629 (24.49); 6.Kudur:Ind 24,848 (58.38 E), INC 17,745 (41.62); 7.Nelamangala: Ind 21,977 (56.57 E), INC 16,871 (43.43); 8.Dodballapur: INC 36,196 (75.34 E), BJS 10,086 (29.99), NCO 1,763 (3.67); 9.Devanahalli: INC 28,211 (53.36 E), Ind 24,657 (46.64); 10.Hoskote: INC 40,227 (80.22 E), NCO 6,937 (13.83), SOP 2,351 (4.69), BJS 401 (0.80), Ind 230 (0.46).

General Elections to Lok Sabha, 1977: In accordance with the Delimitation Order of 1976, Parliamentary constituencies were re-organised and Hoskote seat was abolished. In its place, Bangalore North Constituency, comprising of Shantinagar, Shivajinagar, Bharathinagar, Jayamahall, Yelahanka (SC), Varthur, Devanahalli (SC), and Hoskote assembly areas came into being. The assembly segments of Nelamangala (SC) and Dodballapur, have become part of Chikaballapur constituency. The Places coming under the jurisdiction of Kanakapura Lok Sabha seat were Uttarahalli, Kanakapura, Sathanur, Channapatna, Ramanagaram, Magadi, Anekal (SC) and Malavalli (SC) (Mandya district). The life of the fifth Lok Sabha was extended upto 1977, and general elections were held on 19th March 1977, to constitute the Sixth Lok Sabha. This election assumed significance due to the fact that some national opposition parties polarised into one party, under the name Bharatiya Lok Dal (BLD) which became Janata Party later. The main fight for the three Lok Sabha seats of the undivided Bangalore district was between Indian National Congress and the BLD. The Indian National Congress could win Kanakapura and Bangalore North seats with reduced margin of votes and the Bangalore South seat won by the BLD (Janata) candidate.

General Election to Legislative Assembly, 1978: Due to the Revised delimitation Order of 1976, Kudur assembly seat was abolished. Thus the total number of assembly seats fixed to the district was reduced from ten to nine. Of them, Nelamangala and Devanahalli were reserve seats and the rest general. There was split in Congress-I and the Congress headed by Brahmananda Reddy (INC) also contested elections. In the Assembly elections held in 1978, the Janata (JNP) which was ruling at the Centre had contested all the seats in the Rural district, but could secure only four seats and the Indian National Congress (led by Smt.Indira Gandhi) got five seats. The results of this election were as follows: 1.Kanakapura: INC (I) 30,883 (50.74 E), JNP 27,590 (45.33), INC 2,397 (3.93); 2.Sathanur: JNP 29,243 (46.90 E), INC(I) 28,840 (46.26), INC 1,672 (2.68); Ind 1,400 (2.25), Ind 619 (0.99), Ind 582 (0.93), 3.Channapatna: INC(I) 32,601 (46.30 E), Ind 19,190 (27.26), JNP 16,263 (23.10), INC 1,578 (2.24) Ind 552 (0.78), Ind 224 (0.32); 4.Ramanagaram: INC(I) 27,837 (42.79 E), JNP 20,875 (32.09), INC 14,856 (22.84), Ind 613 (0.94), Ind 442 (0.68), Ind 425 (0.66); 5.Magadi: JNP 31,628 (49.08 E), INC(I) 26,255 (40.74), INC 4,311 (6.69), Ind 1,137 (1.76), Ind 606 (0.94), Ind 305 (0.47), Ind 206 (0.32); 6.Nelamangala (SC): INC(I) 20,666 (44.12 E), JNP 19,388 (41.39), Ind 3,995 (8.53), Ind 1,396 (2.98), INC 1,130 (2.42), Ind 263 (0.56); 7.Dodballapur: INC(I) 39,476 (56.89 E), JNP 28,338 (40.84), INC 946 (1.36), Ind 346 (0.50), Ind 283 (0.41); 8.Devanahalli (SC): JNP 32,919 (37.95 E), INC(I) 27,246 (39.69), INC 6,973 (10.16), Ind

1,043 (1.52), Ind 472 (0.68); 9.Hoskote: JNP 35,387 (47.46 E), INC 20,795 (27.89), INC(I) 17,050 (22.87), Ind 879 (1.18), Ind 448 (0.60).

General Election to Lok Sabha, 1980: - The sixth Lok Sabha was dissolved in 1979 before the completion of its full term. And mid-term election was held on 6th January 1980, in order to constitute new Lok Sabha. No changes were made in the geographical boundaries of the three Lok Sabha seats for this election. The leading parties in the election field were the Indian National Congress (I) (Smt. Indira Gandhi Group), Janata Party, Indian National Congress U (Devaraj Urs group) and some others. Devaraj Urs had left Congress(I) and joined Indian National Congress headed by Brahmananda Reddy and Urs became the President of the new party. The Indian National Congress (I), emerged victorious from Kanakapura and Bangalore North constituencies and Bangalore South was bagged by the Janata party.

General Election to Legislative Assembly 1983: No alterations were made in the two reserve and seven general seats for the purpose of seventh General Election to the Legislative Assembly which was held in 1983. The parties involved in the election race were the Janata, Indian National Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party, Lok Dal, Indian Congress (Jagajivanram) and several independents. The Janata party had made inroads into the traditional Congress (I) bases and captured seven assembly seats which included reserved seats of Devanahalli and Nelamangala. The Indian National Congress got two seats and other parties and independents failed to score. The election statistics of this election were as follows: 1.Kanakapura: JNP 37,467 (58.46 E), INC 24,603 (38.39), ICJ 1,020 (1.59), BJP 999 (1.56); 2.Sathanur: JNP 38,723 (61.60 E), INC 21,921 (34.87), Ind 798 (1.27), Ind 788 (1.25), Ind 452 (0.72), Ind 182 (0.29); 3.Channapatna: JNP 36,910 (52.23 E), INC 31,094 (44.00), ICS 1,201 (1.70), Ind 503 (0.71), Ind 460 (0.65); 4.Ramanagaram: JNP 45,076 (62.02 E), INC 26,200 (36.05), Ind 742 (1.01), Ind 666 (0.92); 5.Magadi: INC 30,947 (47.67 E), JNP 29,277 (45.10), LKD 3,837 (5.91), Ind 379 (0.58), Ind 372 (0.57), ICJ 109 (0.17); 6.Nelamangala (SC): JNP 28,185 (56.14 E), INC 18,769 (37.39), LKD 1,739 (3.46), BJP 354 (0.71), Ind 335 (0.67), Ind 321 (0.64), ICJ 254 (0.50), Ind 244 (0.49); 7.Dodballapur: JNP 39,806 (56.03 E), INC 26,316 (36.96), BJP 3,970 (5.58), Ind 653 (0.92), Ind 365 (0.51); 8.Devanahalli (SC): JNP 37,462 (53.07 E), INC 31,991 (45.32), ICJ 1,131 (1.61); 9.Hoskote: INC 47,822 (61.09 E), JNP 27,425 (35.04), ICJ 1,564 (2.00), Ind 1,465 (1.87). Bye-election was held from Kanakapura Assembly constituency in 1983 as the newly elected MLA resigned and the Janata Party won the seat.

In a vacancy caused by the resignation of P.G.R.Sindhia, a bye-election was held at Kanakapura on 15th May, 1983, and Ramakrishna Hegde (Janata) was elected with 45,365 votes (66.08) defeating D.Linge Gowda INC getting 22,199 votes (32.33) in a straight contest.

General Election to Lok Sabha, 1984: The Lok Sabha was dissolved in 1984 and mid-term election was held in 1984. No territorial alterations were made in the constituencies for this election. As in 1980 Lok Sabha election, the electorate of Dodballapur and Nelamangala (SC) assembly segments, took part in the elections from the Chikballapur Parliamentary constituency which went to polls on 28th December 1984. The election fight in the Kanakapura constituency was close and keen and the Indian National Congress retained the seat. Though 29 candidates vied for the Bangalore North Parliamentary seat, the real fight was between the Indian National Congress and Janata Party. This seat was won by the Indian National Congress candidate.

Legislative Assembly elections, 1985: Mid-term poll to the Legislative Assembly was held in March 1985 and the number of seats in the rural district stood at nine. There was virtually straight fight between the Indian National Congress and the Janata Party in all the nine Assembly constituencies. This election witnessed pro-Janata wave and Janata Party swept the polls by winning all the nine seats in the district. Given here are the 1985 Assembly election results, along with percentage of votes secured by each candidate. 1.Kanakapura JNP 53,669 (66.40 E), INC 26,534 (32.83), Ind 326 (0.40), Ind 134 (0.16), Ind 45 (0.05); 2.Sathanur JNP 45,612 (59.33 E), INC 29,809 (38.77), LKD 893 (1.16), Ind 229 (0.29), BJP 194 (0.25); 3.Channapatna: JNP 47,503 (55.30 E), INC 37,704 (43.89), BJP 684 (0.79); 4.Ramanagaram JNP 38,284 (48.48 E), INC 36,200 (46.89), Ind 1,467 (1.89), Ind 512 (0.66), BJP 302 (0.39), Ind 251 (0.32), Ind 167 (0.21), Ind 73 (0.09), Ind 29 (0.03); 5.Magadi: JNP 38,605 (54.59 E), INC 30,507 (43.13), LKD 1,357 (1.91), Ind 249 (0.35); 6.Devanahalli (SC): JNP 38,967 (62.70 E), INC 23,177 (37.29); 7.Dodballapur: JNP 48,238 (60.57 E), INC 24,246 (30.44), BJP 5,967 (7.49), Ind 593 (0.74), Ind 233 (0.29), Ind 207 (0.25), Ind 144 (0.18); 8.Devanahalli (SC): JNP 40,603 (52.75 E), INC 34,625 (44.90), Ind 939 (1.21), Ind 447 (0.58), Ind 356 (0.46); 9.Hoskote: JNP 45,552 (49.11 E), INC 41,133 (44.35), LKD 1,497 (1.61), Ind 1,278 (1.37), Ind 1,252 (1.35), BJP 532 (0.57), Ind 344 (0.37), Ind 305 (0.32), Ind 293 (0.31), Ind 247 (0.26), Ind 222 (0.23), Ind 68 (0.07), Ind 16 (0.01).

H.D.Devegowda, elected from Sathanur constituency also, resigned his assembly seat. At a bye-election held on 24-4-1985, JNP retained the seat.

Zilla Parishad elections, 1987:- For the purpose of Zilla Parishad elections, the district was divided into 39 constituencies, having 39 seats. In the election held in 1987, the contest was between the Janata Party and the INC(I). This poll returned 27 Janata Party members and 12 INC(I) members, other parties and independent drew blank.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The growth of local press in the rural district is far from satisfactory and many papers are irregular in publication and their print order is not more than 250 per issue. Sporadic attempts were made in the past to start and run newspapers and journals but they did not thrive. *Subhashini* appears to be the earliest journal to be published from Channapatna in 1907. It was a nationalist paper and was edited by S.S.Sharma. It stopped publication after the press Regulation Order in 1908. Another journal *Sri Sharada* was in circulation during 1915 and this religious periodical was published by the Sringeri-Shivaganga Matha in Nelamangala taluk. (Urdu periodicals also appeared from Channapatna). Among the present newspapers circulated in the district, *Bayalu Seeme*, in Channapatna is notable being the only evening daily paper. It was started in 1976 and the paper is edited by Su.Ta.Ramegowda. Na.Nanjundaiah is a seasoned journalist and he had launched *Sanchari*, a Kannada fortnightly at Dodballapur in 1953. It ceased publication after five years. Again he started another Kannada weekly, *Shuddikarana* in 1980 from Dodballapur to preach the concept of Jaya Prakash Narayan's "Total Revolution". This paper is in circulation even to-day. The publication of a Kannada quarterly, *Vignyana Vahini* by A.O.Avala murthy from Dodballapur (1988) is a notable effort to popularise sciences.

Apart from locally published small papers, Bangalore newspapers and journals are widely circulated and they wield considerable influence. Collecting newspapers both old and new is the hobby of Pandari Challappan who is a resident of Channapatna. His collection exceeds 2,000 newspapers and journals and many of them are rare copies. Pandari Challappan had them exhibited at many places and his efforts were lauded by the journalists and the public.

List of Journals and Newspapers from Bangalore Rural District.

Name of the Papers with Language and periodicity.		Date/Year of starting	Place where started.	Name of the Editor.
Subashini	K, M	1907	Channapatna	S.S.Sharma
Veerashaiva Grantha Prakashika	M	1911	Magadi	---
Sharada		1915	Shivaganga, Nela-mangala Tq.	Sringeri-Shivaganga Matha, Shivaganga.
Karthavya	K, W	1918	Channapatna	----
Zabat-ul-Mulk	U, F/N	1915	"	----
Kafil	U, W	1919	"	----
Karnataka Vidyarthi	K	1920	"	----
Veerashaiva Dharma Sangraha	K, M	1923	Magadi	Veerappa Sastri
Muslim Deccan	U, M	1925	Channapatna	----
Veerashaiva Dharma Sanjivini,	K, M	1925	Magadi	S.S. Basavaprabhaiah
Hidayat	U, F/N	1932	Channapatna	----
Albaseerath	U, M	1932	"	----
Sarvamangala	K, M	1943	Dodballapur	K.C. Narasimha
Gulabi Patrike	K, M	1950	"	D.M. Srinivasa Murthy (Deshpande)
Dhampatya Jeevana	K, M	1951	"	Dr.Venkatagiri Rao
Pratibimba	K, F	1953	Hoskote	N.S. Shetty
Sanchari	K, F/N	1953	Dodballapur	Na.Nanjundaiah
Amrutha	K, F/N	1953	Kanakapura	K.M.M. Ramu
Durbala Bandhu *	K, W	1972	Dodballapur	S. Venkatesha Deshpande
Viplava	K, W	1973	"	K. Vedamurthy
Devala	K, F/N	1973	"	D.V. Chikamudlappa
Gandhadagudi	K, F/N	1975	"	R. Kempegowda
Damana Dundubi*	K, W	1975	"	A. Krishnappa

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Bayaluseeme *	K, W later daily	1976	Channapatna	Su.Ta.Rame Gowda
Vrischikavani	M	1977	Kanakapura	K.N. Narasimha Murthy
Strong India	K, F/N	1979	Hoskote	B. Jayakumar; later Doddahullur Rukkoji Rao
Raitana Bhagya	K, W	1979	Goddabanchena- halli, Dodba- llapur Taluk.	B.Narayanaswamy
Balidana	K, W	1978-79	Channapatna	C.M. Nagaraja
Hitanudi *	K, M	1979	Kanakapura	M. Ramaiah
Daksha	K, F/N	1980	Dodballapur	M. Marappa
Ramagiri	K, W	1980	Ramanagaram	S. Venkatesh Kumar
Shuddikarna *	K, W	1980	Dodballapur	Na.Nanjundaiah
Thore	K, F/N later weekly	1981	Channapatna	Chikalur Channappa and PandariChallappan
Chandra	K, W	1981	Dodballapur	A.G. Shankar
Bandi	K, W	1982	Ramanagaram	K.Krishnagopal
Nudimuthu *	K, W	1983	Tavarekere, Hos- kote Taluk	T.D.S. Murthy
Veera Hanuman *	K, W, F/N	1983	Hanabe, Dodba- llapur Tq.	H.V. Lakshminarayana
Rashtrasudharane		1984	Dodballapur	S.G. Chiknageshwaraiah
Mannina Maga	K, W	1984	"	Smt.Kempamma
Vira Sindhura Lakshmana	K, W	1986	"	C.Hanumegowda
Nudivani	K, W	1986	Nelamangala	N. Rajanna
Shanti Samadhana Vani	K, W	1986	Hoskote	Dr.Devadas Prasad

1		2	3	4
Negilahotta Raitha	K, D	1986	"	Sridhar
Hoskote Suddi	K, F/N	1987	"	H.K. Chandrashekar
Navadanda Yatre *	K, F/N	1987	"	Nandagudi Jayaram
Dodballapura Mitra	K, F/N	1987	Dodballapur	K.R. Vijayakumar
Ramanagaram Pragathivani	K, W	1987	Ramanagaram	Dr.K.P. Hegde
Shikshaka Bimba *	K, M	1987	Harohalli, Kana- kapura Tq.	K.C. Puttasidda Setty
Dhwani Digantha *	K, F/N	1987	Minnapura, Nela- mangala Tq.	M.C. Srinivas
Vignyana Vahini *	K, Q	1988	Dodballapur	A.O. Avala Murthy
Ramanagaram Times	K, W	1988	Ramanagaram	P.L. Nagarjuna
Devatha Manushya *	K, F/N	1989	Nandagudi, Hos- kote Tq.	A.T. Ramanjanappa
Magadi Mallige *	K, F/N	1988	Tirumale, Magadi Tq.	Tirumale Jagadish
Nagavalli *	K, F/N	1989	Channapatna	Annapurna Nagavara
Dinesh Patrike *	K, W	1989	"	Dinesh Sudarshana.

Note: * Now being published; D - Daily, W - Weekly, F/N; Fortnightly, M - Monthly, Q: Quarterly.
K: Kannada, E: English, U:Urdu

The following papers were also in circulation in the district: Yugavani (K.S.Raja Rao, Dodballapur), Veerashaivanandini (Magadi), Pariksha Darpana (J.R.Swamy, Dodballapur), Sampattige Saval (K, F/N), Parivala (Kanakapura), Bimba (K, W, Rahaman Khan, Channapatna), Jilla Vahini (Channapatna), Gopura K, F/N, Anandakumar, Dodballapur), but their dates of publications and other details would not be ascertained.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

As in other districts, the public spirited men have found institutions like Rotary, Lions, or Jaycees Clubs and other institutions in several places of the district. The aim and objects of these voluntary bodies are to serve the community through collective efforts. Activities such as conducting eye operation and eye testing and treating cattle against diseases, have immensely benefited the villagers for whom such facilities are not easily available. For the implementation of such public ameliorative schemes, required funds are raised through contributions from the club members and in some cases with the financial help of the public. The functions of these organisations are briefly surveyed here.

Padmavati Pranidaya (Pinjrapole) Trusts: Sri Padmavati Pranidaya Trust was founded in 1986, at Vijayapura in Devanahalli taluk. The object of the trust is to rear and protect the sick and the aged cattle as well as the cattle handed over by the judiciary, farmers and others. The trust, one year after its establishment, set up a permanent Goshala at Vijayapura, in a 20 acre plot, the first of its kind in the district. Since then a vast complex has been built to house hundreds of cattle. Presently about 300 cattle are being reared and protected here. The trust proposes to shelter hundreds of cattle belonging to the farmers in drought period by raising necessary infrastructure. It is envisaged to start one Vriddhashrama for the aged people and Mahila Udyog scheme in the premises of the Goshala.

Sevashrama Trust: In 1988, the Sevashrama Trust was set up at Muddenahalli in Hoskote taluk. The trust is providing training to the children in Yogasanas. Lending monetary help to the poor farmers for buying chemical fertilizers and seeds is another function of this body. It is educating village folk on small savings, public health etc.

Jnana Vikas, Vidya Sangha was established on 3-6-1981 at Bidadi in Ramanagaram taluk. It has started Rural Technical Training Centre on 14-2-1983. The main objective of this Centre is to train the rural

youth and artisans in the use of scientific implements in agriculture and other fields like brick manufacturing, pottery, carving on wood and other handicrafts. The Sangha is getting financial assistance from Goel Religious Foundation. It is also offering training in carpentry, rural electrification and general mechanics for the youths of Channapatna and Ramanagaram taluks by the financial assistance of Central and State Governments. The number of persons trained during 87-88 was 38 as against 81 during 1986-87 and 44 during 1985-86 and the amount spent as stipend to the trainees during these three years was Rs.65,660, Rs.58,297 and Rs.35,130 respectively.

Rotary Club of Channapatna:- The Rotary Club was started in Channapatna Town in 1976. The Club is engaged in conducting free eye operation camps, health check-up camps, blood donation camps etc. It has constructed one children's library and Bala Bhavan. The club has contributed polio drops to the local doctors for administering it to the children free of cost. Awards are being given to meritorious students and elocution contests are organised for the school children.

Lions Club of Nelamangala:- The Lions Club was started at Nelamangala in 1977 and it did considerable work to the community by arranging eye treatment and operation camps, ENT camps, dental camps, Family Planning camps, etc. Free uniforms and books have been distributed to the poor students. Debates are being arranged for students and prizes are awarded to the meritorious students. The Club has given financial help and prizes to several organisations to conduct sports meets. At several places, camps were held and cattle were treated against various diseases. The Club proposes to construct a community building.

Lions Club, Kanakapura:- The Lions Club of Kanakapura was started in 1974 and was sponsored by the Bangalore City Lions Club. The Club adopted Jakkasandra or Lambanidoddi villages and had built one Shishuvihar and a primary school building. The pupils of primary school are provided free uniforms every year. For many years, health check-up camps were held in the adopted village and free medicines were supplied to the needy. In various places of the taluk, as many as 17 eye-operation camps were conducted and free food, medicines and spectacles were distributed to the patients.

Lions Club of Kudur:- The Lions Club was started at Kudur in Magadi taluk in 1982. Since its inception, it has conducted camps for family planning, health check-up, blood donation, eye-testing and eye-operation and in deserving cases free medicines have been supplied. Poor students are provided with uniforms and prizes were awarded to

the bright students. One bus shelter was constructed by the Club at Kudur Cross. The Club proposes to construct additional buildings at the local Junior college and hospital.

Vijayapura Neelagiri Jaycees :- In 1984, the Neelgiri Jaycees was founded at Vijayapura, sponsored by the Hill Side Jaycees, Chikballapur. The Club is organising every year, drawing and painting competition for the public and school children. With the co-operation of the Rotary Club, blood donation camp was organised. A nursery school is run by the Neelgiri Jaycees. With the co-operation of the local health authorities, the Club had 3,208 school children inoculated.

RURAL BASED INSTITUTIONS

Under the aegis of the rural district youth services and sports office, Yuvak and Yuvathi Clubs, Sports and Teenage Clubs and hobby groups are functioning in the rural areas. These Clubs are participating in various social and cultural activities and inculcating the spirit of adventure and public service. The members of Yuvak and Yuvathi Clubs are taking part in the rural sport meets held for men and women. Many young men and women of these Clubs have undergone training in Shramadan and social service at Jayaprakash Narayan Youth Centre (Vidyanagar) and Kumbalgod Youth Training Centre. The number of different Clubs functioning in each taluk are as follows:

1. Ramanagaram YC 23, YIC 15, SC 2, HG 5. 2. Kanakapura: YC 48, YIC 20, SC 2, HG 11. 3. Devanahalli: YC 40, YIC 7, SC 1 HG 1. 4. Nelamangala: YC 35, YIC 4, SC 2. 5. Magadi: YC 52, YIC 2, SC 2. 6. Doddballapur: YC 89, YIC 2, SC 2. 7. Channapatna: YC 49, YIC 26, SC 4, HG 4. 8. Hoskote: YC 76, YIC 7, SC 2, HG 1. (YC: Youth Club; YIC: Yuvathi Club; SC: Sports Club; and HG: Hobby Groups).