

Dak Bungalows,
Musafir-khanas, etc.

Dak Bungalows or rest houses have been built at places of some interest and where accommodation is considered absolutely essential for the convenience of travellers. A moderate fee is levied, the amount varying according to the class to which the bungalow belongs.

Besides these, there are also Musafir-khanas, meaning rest houses for strangers. Invariably a care-taker is appointed to look after the building and help the travellers.

The following table gives detailed information regarding Travellers' Bungalows in the District:—

First Class	Second Class	Third Class
Closepet.	Yelahanka. Hoskote. Dodballapur. Sompur or Dobbset. Channapatna. Bidadi. Hebbagodu. Devanhalli.	Kumbalgod. Hindignal. Rajankunte. Kankanhalli. Kugglihalli. Kodihalli. Satnur. Magadi. Solur. Paduvatta. Anekal. Sarjapur.

FAMINES.

Beyond the prevalence of drought consequent on insufficient rainfall in some years, there were no regular famines in this district since the famine of 1877.

SECTION IV.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

DIVISIONS.

Taluks and
Sub-divisions.

The District is divided into 9 taluks and one sub-taluk, with three Revenue Divisions in charge of three Assistant Commissioners exercising revenue jurisdiction over them:—
(1) The Dodballapur Sub-Division comprising of Anekal, Hoskote, Devanhalli, Dodballapur and Nelamangala taluks;

- (2) the Closepet Sub-Division consisting of Magadi, Kankanhalli and Channapatna taluks and Closepet Sub-Taluk, and
 (3) the Bangalore Sub-Division for the Bangalore Taluk.

The Assistant Commissioner in charge of Bangalore Taluk exercises also the functions of a Civil Officer, supervising the arrangements incidental to the marching, manoeuvres and field firing of British troops in the Bangalore District and the surrounding parts.

The following statement gives further particulars of the taluks comprised in the District:—

Taluk	Area in Square Miles	Number of Hoblis	Number of villages and towns		Population in 1921	Per Square Mile
			Govt.	Inam		
1. Anekal ..	190.27	4	168	37	59,348	312
2. Bangalore ..	375.07	9	316	124	123,517	329
3. Channapatna .	160.50	3	128	13	76,831	295
4. Closepet Sub-Taluk.	..	4	122	14	50,294	..
5. Devanhalli ..	229.70	5	190	89	60,909	265
6. Dodballapur ..	310.46	5	245	61	74,619	240
7. Hoskote ..	272.35	6	258	110	75,272	276
8. Kankanhalli ..	623.40	6	248	17	104,303	167
9. Magadi ..	358.64	6	254	81	86,402	241
10. Nelamangala	255.53	4	2	314	70,284	274

JUDICIALS.

There are five Civil Courts in the District as shown below:— (a) Civil Justice.

1. District Judge's Court, Bangalore City.
2. Subordinate Judge's Court, Bangalore City.
3. First Munsiff's Court, Bangalore City.
4. Second Munsiff's Court, Bangalore City.
5. Munsiff's Court, Dodballapur.

There are 14 Subordinate Magistrate's Courts administering Criminal Justice in the District as shown below:— (b) Criminal Justice.

City Magistrate, Bangalore.—With territorial jurisdiction over all 1st, 2nd and 3rd class cases of the Bangalore City and 1st class cases of the taluk.

Special First Grade Magistrate, Bangalore.—Having territorial jurisdiction over all 1st class cases of the taluks of Hoskote, Anekal, Devanhalli, Nelamangala and Dodballapur and also 2nd and 3rd class cases of the taluks of Devanhalli, Nelamangala and Dodballapur.

Special Second Grade Magistrate, Bangalore City.—With territorial jurisdiction over 2nd and 3rd class cases of the taluks of Bangalore, Hoskote and Anekal.

Special Second Grade Magistrate, Closepet.—With territorial jurisdiction over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class cases of the taluks of Channapatna, Magadi and Kankanhalli and the Closepet Sub-Taluk.

Ten Benches of Magistrates.—Composed of Honorary Magistrates exercising jurisdiction over the several taluks and sub-taluks, with their courts located at the Head-quarters of the taluks and the sub-taluks.

The work of all these courts is under the control of the District Magistrate, Bangalore, while for purposes of sessions trial, the district is included along with the Tumkur and Kolar Districts in the Bangalore Division presided over by the Sessions Judge, Bangalore Division.

The receipts and expenditure of these courts for two years is given below:—

Item	Year	
	1920-21	1921-22
Receipts	Rs. 12,037	Rs. 16,265
Expenditure	43,168	42,895

The Honorary Bench of Magistrates at Bangalore with one Chairman and two colleagues exercise 2nd class powers with regard to the following offences:—

Jurisdiction.

- (i) Offences under the Municipal Regulation.
- (ii) Offences under the Vaccination Regulation.
- (iii) Offences under the Public Conveyance Regulation.

- (iv) Offences under the Regulation for the prevention of cruelty to animals.
- (v) Appeals under Section 86 of the Municipal Regulation VII of 1906.
- (vi) Section 56, Clause i, ii and under Police Regulation.
- (vii) Offences under Sections 160, 278, 285, 286, 290, 323, 334, 352, 355, 426 and 504, I. P. C.

There are a few village courts in the District established under Section 3 of the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, 1913. Village Courts.

LAND REVENUE.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue in the District for the five years from 1920-21 to 1924-25, both inclusive:— Demand, Collection and Balance.

Year	Total Demand			Remissions		Net Recoverable Demand		Actual Collections		Balance				
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.p.	Rs.	a.p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
1920-21	12,45,810	13	10	9,781	8	12,36,060	7	10	11,51,778	8	1	84,338	1	10
1921-22	14,36,158	0	0	6,705	0	14,29,453	0	0	13,59,791	0	0	69,662	0	0
1922-23	14,12,092	0	0	6,527	0	14,05,565	0	0	13,22,224	0	0	83,341	0	0
1923-24	14,44,399	0	0	6,650	0	14,38,699	0	0	13,38,273	0	0	1,00,416	0	0
1924-25	14,85,195	0	0	6,156	0	14,79,039	0	0	14,16,137	0	0	62,102	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance of miscellaneous revenue in the District for the seven years from 1918-19 to 1924-25, both inclusive:— Demand, Collection and Balance.

Year	Total Demand Net			Collections			Balance		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1918-19	1,03,381	2	6	98,875	0	2	15,506	3	2
1919-20	1,46,433	2	1	1,33,531	13	3	12,901	4	5
1920-21	1,15,213	6	11	1,08,617	11	4	11,485	14	3
1921-22	1,57,224	12	10	1,37,817	7	7	9,407	14	3
1922-23	1,66,851	0	0	1,45,529	0	0	21,322	0	0
1923-24	1,28,704	0	0	1,14,011	0	0	14,693	0	0
1924-25	1,31,429	0	0	1,66,657	0	0	14,772	0	0

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

Local and
Municipal
Boards.

For purposes of Local Self-Government, the following bodies have been constituted :—

- (i) Village Panchayets ;
- (ii) Taluk Boards ; and
- (iii) District Boards.

(i) Village
Panchayets.

Village Panchayets, which, as the name indicates, are the lowest of the three bodies, have been constituted for 100 of the more populous villages in the District.

(ii) Taluk
Boards.

The Taluk Boards are ten in number exercising jurisdiction over the respective taluks and the Sub-Taluk of Closepet. The members are partly elected and partly nominated with a few of the Government Officials holding appointments in the Taluk as *ex-officio* members. The strength of all the Taluk Boards, with the exception of Bangalore, was raised in 1918-19 to 16 and in the case of Bangalore to 20, half the number consisting of members elected by land-holders and ināmdars and selected Village Panchayets. The Presidents in the case of the Bangalore and Closepet Taluk Boards are the Assistant Commissioners in charge of the Revenue Sub-Divisions, respectively. In the case of other taluks, the Presidents are the Amildars of the respective taluks who are assisted by the elected non-official Vice-Presidents, except in the case of the Bangalore Taluk Board, of which the Amildar of the Taluk is the Vice-President.

(iii) District
Boards.

The strength of the District Boards was also raised during 1919-20 to 45, two-thirds of the members being elected by Taluk Boards, Select Municipal Councils, Ināmdars and recognised Associations in the District ; and under this provision, six Associations in the District have been given the privilege of deputing a member each to the District Board. The Deputy Commissioner is the *ex-officio* President of the District Board, the Vice-President being an elected non-official. Since 1924, the President is also an elected non-official.

The following statement shows the *Receipts and Expenditure* of the Local Boards for the last five years from 1918-19 :—

Receipts and
Expenditure.

RECEIPTS.

Year	Local Cess	House tax, etc.	Tolls & Ferries	Fees, Fines, etc.	Contri- butions
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1918-19	44,211 9 7	10,105 13 0	13 3	4,601 14 7	769 1 3
1919-20	49,825 0 4	23,361 10 0	13 13	5,118 0 7	2,356 11 7
1920-21	46,034 13 6	11,298 15 8	13 13	30,763 13 0	2,195 5 9
1921-22	33,416 5 5	8,127 4 9	5,873 6	13,530 3 6	4,184 1 8
1922-23	55,188 15 2	10,815 3 1	14 13	17,054 14 5	4,164 6 2

EXPENDITURE.

Year	Public Work by P. W. D.	Public Works by Civil De- partments	Administra- tion and Collection	Safety & Con- venience Misc.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1918-19 ..	54 0 0	4,264 5 9	4,462 14 8	..
1919-20 ..	10,641 2 2	10,079 13 1	8,988 14 10	11,492 0 11
1920-21 ..	6,093 6 4	6,200 10 5	10,353 1 0	29,811 2 10
1921-22 ..	1,888 11 5	9,733 3 4	10,982 7 2	..
1922-23 ..	1,827 10 0	8,099 12 7	12,101 0 0	13,574 1 1

There are 15 Municipalities in the District, of which the Bangalore City Municipality, the premier one in the State, administers the affairs of the Bangalore City Municipal area. The remaining 14 administer the municipal affairs of the several taluks. The Bangalore City Municipality is completely non-official in its composition with generally an elected non-official President, assisted until recently by one elected non-official Vice-President. In the case of the remaining Municipalities, the President is the Amildar of the taluk, excepting in Closepet, where the President is the Revenue Sub-Division Officer. The Vice-Presidents of all the Municipalities are invariably elected non-official gentlemen.

Municipali-
ties.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the several Municipalities during the year 1921-22 :—

Name of Municipality	Opening balance on 1st July 1921	Receipts during 1921-22	Total	Expenditure during 1921-22	Closing balance
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore City ..	4,336	11,35,879	11,40,215	10,36,551	1,03,664
<i>Town and Minor Municipalities.</i>					
Yelahanka ..	471	2,651	3,127	1,310	1,817
Hoskote ..	1,746	4,453	6,199	3,887	2,312
Sulibele ..	1,700	1,457	3,167	690	2,677
Dodballapur ..	4,285	6,901	11,186	6,277	2,909
Nelamangala ..	3,490	4,846	8,336	4,713	3,623
Tyamagondla ..	6,087	4,711	10,798	5,304	5,494
Kankanhalli ..	256	3,503	3,759	3,738	21
Magadi ..	4,851	5,063	9,914	4,684	5,230
Closepet ..	3,443	4,466	7,909	4,920	2,989
Channapatna ..	7,024	15,229	22,253	15,983	7,110
Anekal ..	3,730	5,233	8,963	4,955	4,008
Sarjapur ..	3,534	2,797	6,331	2,596	3,735
Devanhalli ..	4,876	6,031	10,907	4,842	6,065
Vadigenahalli ..	4,065	2,932	6,997	2,553	4,444
Total of Town and Minor Municipalities.	49,558	70,288	1,19,816	65,552	54,294

POLICE AND JAILS.

Police.

The Police administration of the District is vested in a District Superintendent of Police, with Head-quarter in Bangalore City, assisted by an Assistant Superintendent of Police with jurisdiction over the City area of Bangalore. The Deputy Commissioner of the District is the Head of Police for the whole District.

For each taluk or sub-taluk, there is a Police Inspector under the control of the Amildar or Deputy Amildar, as the case may be, as Head of Police for the Taluk or Sub-Taluk.

The total sanctioned strength of the Police Force for the District is as shown below :—

Superintendent of Police	1
Assistant Superintendents of Police	2
Inspectors	16
Sub-Inspectors	18
Sergeants	96
Head Constables	15
Constables	852
Total ..	1,000

The total cost of the Force amounts to nearly Rs. 2,11,000 per annum.

The regular Police are assisted in rural parts by a number of Tōtis who are stationed in Ookads.

The District is served, for the detention of prisoners, by Jails. the Bangalore Central Jail which, besides receiving prisoners of the District proper, admits prisoners sentenced to more than one month's imprisonment in some of the Magisterial Courts of other Districts in the State. Civil prisoners are also kept in the Central Jail.

The Central Jail is under the supervision of a Government Officer designated the Superintendent, Central Jail. Arrangements exist to provide convicts with varied kinds of work. There are also 9 Taluk Lock-ups at each of the taluk headquarters except Bangalore, wherein the convicts sentenced to not more than one month's imprisonment and under-trial prisoners are confined. The Taluk Lock-ups are in the charge of the Sub-Registrars.

The following statistics for the calendar year 1925 will give a general idea of the working of the Central Jail, Bangalore:—

Item	Admitted during 1921			Daily average number of each class.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Convicts ..	1,469	91	1,560	664	17	681
Under-trial..	558	24	582	47	2	49
Civil ..	147	..	147	10	..	10
Total ..	2,174	115	2,289	721	19	740

The following table gives a general idea of the working of the Lock-ups in the District :—

Item	Received during 1925			Daily average number of each class.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Convicts ..	79	5	84	2.69	.23	2.92
Under-trial ..	186	5	191	8.56	.22	8.78
Total ..	265	10	275	11.25	.45	11.70

Total net cost to Government.

	Rs.
Bangalore Central Jail	66,861
Lock-ups of the District	1,311

EDUCATION.

Number of
Schools and
Scholars.

On the 30th of June 1924, there were altogether 1,383 schools and 56,853 scholars in the district. Out of 1,383 institutions, one was an Oriental College for men, 8 English High Schools, 6 for boys and 2 for girls, 105 were Middle Schools, both for boys and girls, 1,186 Primary Schools, 15 Special Schools, such as Sanskrit Schools, etc., and 68 Village Indigenous Schools. Of the total number of pupils, viz., 56,853, 44,331 were boys and 12,522 girls. Of the total number of girls, 137 were in High Schools, 757 in Middle Schools, 11,497 in Primary Schools, 35 in Special Schools and 96 in Village Indigenous Schools.

This gives 2.2 square miles, 1.76 villages and 567 persons as served by each school in the district.

The educational work in this District is under the control of a Deputy Director of Public Instruction with Head-quarters at Shimoga. Under the Deputy Director, there is a District Educational Officer with Head-quarters at Bangalore who

is responsible for Primary and Middle School education in the District and in charge of the Kannada and Urdu Boys' and Girls' Schools. He keeps in touch with High School work, by conducting inspections in the High Schools in whole or in part under the direction of the Deputy Inspector and devotes special attention to the improvement of Middle Schools and their maintaining a high state of efficiency by constant guidance and regular inspections. The District Educational Officer is the officer whom the Deputy Commissioner and the District Board, etc., are to address on all matters relating to education in the District. Each of the ranges into which the District is divided is in charge of an Assistant Inspector. One of the ranges comprises all the Urdu Schools in the District. The Assistant Inspectors are in administrative charge of the Kannada or Urdu Primary Boys' and Girls' Schools in their area but their inspections are as a rule confined to Boys' Schools.

MEDICAL.

There is a large number of medical institutions in the District which includes the important Central Institutions of the State situated in the City of Bangalore, such as the Victoria Hospital, the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, the St. Martha's Hospital and the Maternity Hospital. The other institutions in the City of Bangalore are, the Head-quarter establishment, the Epidemic Diseases Hospital, and the Dispensaries at Basvangudi, Mallēswarem, Arlepet, Gānigarpet, Chāmarājpet and Māvalli.

There are Local Fund Dispensaries in all the Taluk Head-quarters and other important stations, their number being 14. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the district on 31st December 1925 was 27.

The total number of patients, both in-door and out-door, treated during the Calendar year 1925 in all the above institutions, was 454,880 and the total expenditure incurred on establishment, medicine, etc., was Rs. 3,27,830.

VACCINATION.

The control over the Vaccination Department in the District is exercised by the President of the District Board under the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner. The work of vaccination is under the supervision of Taluk Boards, Municipal Sanitary Inspectors and the Chief Sanitary Inspectors. The staff employed for the purpose consists of a Deputy Inspector and eight Vaccinators. The average expenditure on the Department amounts to about Rs. 8,200 per annum.

SECTION V.—GAZETTEER.

Agara also
Agram.

Agara also Agram.—A village in the Kengeri hobli of the Bangalore taluk, about five miles south-east of Bangalore. Population 702. Contains large tanks, which inscriptions show were in existence in the 8th century. The Artillery practice ground is on the Agram plain. There is an installation for the manufacture of jaggory at this place.

This is said to be the birth place of the Kannada poet Timma-kavi, the author of *Ānanda-Rāmāyana*. He probably flourished in the first half of the 18th century. At the end of each *sandhi* of his work, he praises the god of Sahādēva-pura, Sadali near Anekal, who is said to be his family god.

Judging from the inscription *E. C. IX*, Bangalore 79 at this village, it appears to be an old place, and to have been under the rule of the chief Nagattara, a subordinate of the Ganga King Satyavākya Permadi, in the 9th century. The chief Nagattara, is mentioned in several records of Bangalore Taluk. The modern village Ibbalur, near Agara, is named Irvuliyur in the above epigraph at Agara. The Rāma temple at Agara, is a fine though modern structure with three cells standing in a line, containing figures of Gōpalakrishna, Rāma and Hanumān. It was erected by Rāma Reddi. The Chennigarāya temple, which according to the modern Sanskrit inscription on it, was recently restored by Rāma Reddi, has now a figure of Venkataramana, the former figure having been removed owing to mutilation. In the