Chapter -I

INTRODUCTION

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The most prominent among the feudatories of Vijayanagar from where the Bangalore- Magadi rulers, popularly known as the Kempegaudas. They were originally the Yelahanka Nadaprabhus, later having Bangalore as their headquarters and after the adilshashi campaigns in 1637-1638, shifting their headquarters to Magadi and Savandurga from where they rule till their overthrow by the Mysore dynasty in 1728.

Kempegauda I (c 1510-1570) is responsible for building the modern city of Bangalore (c 1537), erecting a mud fort here to the north of the now existing fort which covered the area of the Avenue Road and its surroundings. This is said to have done at the instructions of Emperor Achutaraya and it is he who raised the Basavanagudi (Temple) and expanded the Gavigangadhara and Someshvara Temples. He is also credited with the construction of the Sampangi Tank, the Kempambudhi and the Dharmambudhi tanks in Bangalore and also the tank inside the fort. He granted Chokkanahalli to a temple foe the merit of Achutaraya in 1532. A state of his is found at the Gangadhara Temple at Shivaganga, though the inscription on it is dated 1609, perhaps a posthumous writing. The record mentions “Kempayagauda son of Kempanachayagauda”. It is said that the prince minted his own coins, and as a result incurred the displeasure of the Vijayanagar Emperor who held him captive for sometime at his capitol.
Penukonda, and later, being assured of his loyalty, was released. Kempagauda III (1633 - 78) son of Kempegauda II is said to have helped his overlord, Venkata III (1630 - 42) to put some unruly feudatories and this act earned him the title “Swamidrohara Ganda” (subdue of the treacherous to the master) from the Emperor. One of the important developments of his times was the attack by the Bijapur army led by Ranadulla Khan who conquered Bangalore in December 1638. He forced Kempegauda to vacate Bangalore and to make Magadi his headquarters.  

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

The Mysore royal family’s inroads into the area towards Bangalore Rural district began in the days of Chamaraja V in about 1629 – 30 when he conquered Channapatna. Later Chikkadevaraya secured Bangalore and the surrounding holbils in 1689. The Mysore rulers were among the many minor feudatories of the Vijayanagara that originated during the beginning of the 15th century, but emerged as successors to fortunes of the Vijayanagara Empire during the 17th century in south Karnataka. Mysore came to further digest many big and small Pelegars during the 18th century by the efforts of Haider Ali who came to rule over almost the whole of Karnataka and parts of Kerala, Tamilnadu and Andrapradesh. The State was reduced to a state of subsidiary of the British in 1799. In 1799 it secured more territory than what it had prior to the advent of Haider in Karnataka (though it lost the possessions of Tamilnadu) and this Kannada dynasty developed the state to
serve as a nucleus to foster Kannada language and Karnataka’s culture. When Karnataka was unified in 1956, it was around the nucleus of this territory ruled by the Mysore princess. Earlier they ruled from Mysore, and from 1610, Shrirangapattana was their headquarters. The capital was shifted to Mysore again in 1799. From 1831, administrative headquarters was shifted to Bangalore, though the royal capital continued at Mysore. The district owes a lot including its modernization to the Mysore royal family.

Devaraja’s successor was Chikka Devaraya (1673 – 1704), his nephew, son of Dodda Devaraja who had ruled for some time. During his time Mysore territory saw unprecedented expansion. Chikkadevaraja conquered territories in the north like Hassan, Banavar, Vastare and Chikmagalur. Shivaji who visited Bangalore in 167 plundered Mysore territory. Chikkadevaraja appears to have bought him off as suggested to Jesuit records. Still, he claims to have defeated Shivaji and assumed the title “Apratima Vira”. The Keladi rulers in the alliance with Sambhaji (Shivaji’s son) and Golconda opposed him at Banavar, but they routed in 1682, Kengeri, Chikkanahalli and Thyamagandlu (all around Bangalore) were also acquired by him.

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

Thus by 1961, he was the most powerful figure in the Mysore Court with all political powers in his hands. The political crisis that developed in Mysore inevitably led to the state of affair. Haider helped rebel Nizam Basalat Jung in his campaigns against the Marathas in Karnataka. He got himself nominated as the Nawab of Sira and later captured Chikballapura, Dodballapur, Penukonda and Madakashira in 1762. Haider strengthened the Bangalore fort built by Chikkadevaraya by using granite blocks by removing the old mud walls. His policies helped Bangalore to grow as a highly flourishing industrial and commercial center, as testified by Buchanan. Growth of capital Shrirangapattana with a population of 1.50 lakhs helped Bangalore to develop its textile industry to perfection, catering to the needs of the luxurious court. A grant to the mosque of Sondekoppa by Krishnaraja II is recorded in the year 1963.
When Krishnaraja Wodeyar II died in 1766, and his son Nanjaraja Wodeyar became his successor, Haider confiscated the royal jahgir given for the Raja’s maintenance and all cash and valuables in the palace. The prince became a virtual prisoner till his death in 1770.\(^7\)

Tipu had led armies and had won many victories for his father during the Second Anglo-Mysore War and even earlier. He continued the war with the British even after his father’s death. He defeated the British at Wandiwash in 1783. But in the West, he lost Bidanur and Mangalore. He concluded a treaty (of Mangalore) with the British (1784). The French, with whom he was allied, deserted him after the signing of the Versailles Treaty in Europe in 1783, when the American War of Independence ended. This was followed by a war waged by Tipu against the Marathas.

Buchanan says that Bangalore has risen to be a prosperous commercial city under Hyder, but Tipu had ruined its trades by prohibiting transactions with Acort and Hyderabad States, Cronwallis plundered the city after its reduction in 1791. After securing the city back Tipu harasses the merchants on the pretence of their being friendly to the British.\(^8\) Many were shut within the hedge. On its capture by Gen. Harris in 1799 the merchants fled and even after the fall of Tipu, “for some months the place continued deserted” he adds.

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

Bangalore where trade had been ruined and its merchants who had deserted it soon after 1791 and in 1799 “are now flocking to it from all quarters”, says Buchanan in May 1800.9

Dr. Francis Buchanan, commissioned by Arthur Wellesley to survey the newly acquired Tipu’s territory came to Bangalore on 4th May and went westwards visiting Kengeri on 12th. After visiting Mandya and Mysore regions he returned to Bangalore on 22nd June and stayed here till July 2nd. He not only gives a general description of Bangalore as it then existed but also of its trade and industries, especially on its flourishing textile production and also of social set-up by introducing the castes and communities in detail. Bangalore, during the ‘judicious government’ of Hyder “became a place of importance”, he says and adds. “Its trade was then
great and its manufactures numerous”. The Bangalore Fort “constructed by Hyder after the best fashion of Mussulman Military architecture” was destroyed by his son “after he found how little it was fitted to resist British valour”. Although the palace was Eastern structure “it was not without some degree of magnificence” he says. The Fort at Kengeri was found in good conditions and Tipu had destroyed many houses and place to prevent Cornwallis from using them.10

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

Similarly he speaks of various types of textiles produced here by weaver communities lik the Pattegars, Kshatris (these two specializing in silk), Salis (the Billimaggas). Togatas and the Holeyas.he inform that all women of communities accept the Brahmin women spun yarn, and that the
years of Bangalore were of a finer variety than that had from Bellary and the
Krishna valley. He pays rich tributes to weavers of Bangalore for their skills
and calls them “a very ingenious class of men”. Due to loss of patronage of
Court at Shirangapattana, the silk manufacturers of Bangalore ‘now labor
under great disadvantage’. He also mentions the manufacture of goni
(gunny) in Bangalore and its neighborhood, and to other industrial ventures
like tanning, oil pressing etc. He calls Sajapura as a centre where fine cotton
cloth was woven earlier. Buchanan also gives a very interesting picture of
the social composition of the time by discussing the various castes and
communities at length.11

Abbe Dubois, the French Catholic missionary came to Bangalore
around this time, and was working at balckpally in the present Sivajinagar
area. There were about 1,000 Christains in Bangalore in 1803, most of them
Europeans. He stayed at the St.Marry’s Church of the area, and worked in
Bangalore till 1811.

The British recognized the claims of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, the son
of Chamaraja Wodeyar (1776 – 96), as a child of five. The Raja was
crowned on 30th June (1799) at Mysore and Purnaiah was appointed Dewan
and Barry Close the Resident.

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

Purnaiah also recognized the old Kandachar militia and took steps to make them a regular infantry. So prosperous was the State under him that famine-stricken subjects from the Nizam’s dominions migrated to Mysore in 1804. The British troops earlier cantoned at Shrirangapattana were shifted to Bangalore Cantonment. It was from 1806 that troops were moved to Bangalore from Shringapattana and the first camp located at the site of the present Air Force Hospital in 1808. This was the creation of the new twin city of Bangalore which during the 19th century bigger and better planned then old Bangalore. It was during Purnaiah’s time the Colin Mackenzie conducted a survey of Mysore in 1799 – 1800, and he drew a scientific map of Mysore State in 1808. Cantonment grew with the laying of roads like South Parade, Cavalry Road, Brigade Road, Artillery Road, etc. The Wesleyan Mission started its activities from 1821 in Bangalore. More churches and buildings of European style came up here and the new settlement grew faster than old ‘Peta’. “The presence of large British force speedily attracted to Bangalore the novel surroundings of traders, and a further impetus was given to its growing prosperity by the transfer to it of the civil administration of the province” in 1831 says Bowring. St Mark’s Cathedral was started in 1808 in the Cantonment area, the first Anglican Church in the city.¹³
The administration of Mysore was entrusted to a Board of Commissioners which included a Senior Commissioner and a Junior Commissioner. This Board was to be assisted by the Dewan in financial matters and the Resident was to look after only the political relations of the Raja. From June 1832 the Commissioners were made responsible to the government of India instead of to the Madras. They took steps to shift the Secretariat from Mysore to Bangalore. Later Drury was appointed Junior Commissioner in the place of Lushington in February 1832. Col. John Briggs came as a Senior Commissioner in December 1831. Briggs resigned in November 1832. One of the major acts of Briggs was the establishment of Huzur Adalat as the highest Court in the State in 1832. He introduced Stamp Duty for the first time.

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

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

In the days of Sir Mark Cubbon “Administration of the state was conducted on lines which won universal administration”, says C. Hayavadana Roa. The state had four divisions including the new Bangalore Division. There were 120 taluks in the State; each looked after by one Amildar. Below the Amildar were Hoblidars or Shekdars, looking after a group of villages in one hobli. The central office of the Commissioner’s secretariat had nine departments, viz., the revenue, post, police, swar, maramat, medical, amritmahal, justice and the education. The Revenue Department had a Sheristedar as its head, performing the duties of the former Dewan. Records were kept only in kannada at the lower level. Separate departments like audit and accounts and forest were founded by him in due course. All headquarters towns came to be connected by roads with Bangalore to which place the State capital had been shifted to 1821. The Central Secretarist was first housed at the Tipu’s palace and later shifted
to the new building, Athara kacheri (1867). The London Mission of the Protestants came to Bangalore in 1839. It was by their efforts that a printing press was started at Bangalore in 1840, introducing printing in the city. Yelahanka which was a taluk till 1871 was abolished the year. Similarly Sarjapur and Kengeri taluks were abolished in 1873. Cubbon persuaded many former palegars in Mysore state to come and settle down in Bangalore city. An inscription dated 1858, making the tomb of the Rayadurga chieftains is seen in the city.

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

Under Bowring, the State came to be divided into eight districts, looked after by a Deputy Superintendent, Kolar district came to be separated from Bangalore in 1863, and this composite Bangalore district continued till 1986. Begur, which was taluk till then was perhaps abolished. Bowring
recognized the revenue survey and settlement departments and regularity in measurements of land and assessment of revenue were introduced from 1862. This policy of separation of powers initiaed by him was later continued by his successors. He also introduced the Indian Penal Code and he Code of Criminal Procedure into Mysore and the regular Police Department was started in 1866. He introduced the Municipality at Bangalore (and Mysore) in 1862. British currency (notes) was introduced in State in 1864. He also started the Muzraí Department to look after temples and other religious establishments. A famine was evidenced in 1866 and a Famine Relief Fund was created by collecting contributions from the public, the Commissioner himself contributing Rs.1,000. Constructing a reservoir near the present Miller Tank to provide drinking water to Bangalore, erecting the Athara Cutchery building (1867) and the new public offices building (1865 – 66) were some achievements of Bowring’s time. The Bowring Hospital was started in 1866. A Census was conducted for the first time in 1871 and State’s population was found to be 50.50 lakhs. Bowring resigned in 1870 and he was followed by Sir Richard Meade (till 1875), Saunders (till 1877) and Gordon (from 1878). The Brahma Samaj started functioning in Bangalore City had five units – Pettah, Ulsoor, Cantonment, City and Anchepeth of the Samaj.

THE FAMINE 1876 – 78

A severe famine occurred in 1876 – 78 for two consecutive years, causing almost one million deaths in the State. The Bangalore – Mysore Railway Work was initiated as a relief work. The seriousness of the famine effected Bangalore city too and there was influx of people in thousands to Bangalore city from the rural areas in search of food and work. Lord Lytton
the Governor General also visited the city during this period (September 1877) and took deep interest in famine relief work. Charles Elliot was appointed Famine Commissioner to be in charge of famine relief work. Influx of people from Kolar and Tumkur Districts resulted in opening of relief kitchens at Krishnarajapuram (where 3,000 were fed) at Binnamangala, Yelahanka, Cantonment and Subedarchatram. The Christian Missions and the Brahma Samaj also opened relief kitchens in the city. There were over 30,000 persons being fed at these centre and hundreds died in the city despite this relief work. Deaths in Bangalore were 884 in July 1876, 1,185 in August and 225 in September. Whereas sold their looms to buy grains and other craftsmen their tools. Many craftsmen including embroidery makers went to work at the public works, resulting in the decline of their hereditary crafts forever.16

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

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

The description of Bangalore Cantonment given by the Bowring in 1872 also makes very interesting reading: “Like all great military stations in India, the cantonment of Bangalore is a heterogeneous assemblage of people of various nationalities and speaking several languages. In its bazaars and streets are to be seen the enterprising Tamilian merchant, employee or servant; Telugu speaking Brahmanas, gardeners and Sepoys, Kanarese agriculturists, shepherds and bullock drivers, the proud and dignified Musalman, despising his Hindu compatriot, and disliking though fearing the foreigner, stray Arabs, Afghans and Parsis, slender and dark Eurasians and sturdy and fair Englishmen”. Equally interesting is his picture of Bangalore proper “Passing from the cantonment to the town hard by, there is no mistaking the fact that the one is in the centre of a population which is almost exclusively Kanarese in origin and in language Hindu life is seen here in its native simplicity, everything conveying the impression of that unchanging oriental type which has characterized for thousands of years of Indian existence.17

The tinkling of small bells, morning and evening in the heavy and quaintly-curved temples When the sun first shows himself above the horizon, high-caste Brahmans are to be seen restoring the city tank, where they pour water over their heads and shoulders As the day advances, the petty shopkeepers Display their wares weather for food or for dress in the most tempting manner, those of the same trade having their shop in close proximity to an another in a rivalry which would seem to be injurious. Baskets full of various grains of the country, or of hotel leaves tied up in
bundles or of one hundred leaves, garlands of white and yellow flowers tastefully tied together with treads. Small pieces of betel nut chopped into four pieces, heaps of cotton and silk goods, piled one on the top of the other, and trays of sweet-meats of every kind melting in the sun and swarming with flies, meet the eye, everything being exposed being in open shops”. He says that Bangalore was not remarkable for any manufacture “except carpets of rare quality, rugs and articles of mixed silk and cotton”. While speaking of the traders Bowring says that Their greed is complained of” but he adds to say “It is doubtful, however weather Indian traders are more rapacious than those of the other countries and, although they rarely bestow money, they readily give grain to the needy, while more wealthy have founded resting places called chhatrams, where travelers put up, and where food id distributed gratis to the higher castes”. He pays rich tributes to the local bankers by stating the character of the native bankers stands as high as that of any bankers in the World”. Regarding the peasants, There is a good deal of sturdiness in Mysore riot If the crops are good and the government officials keep aloof, he is perfectly happy.18

Prior the Rendition, Krishnaraja Wodeyar III sent many representations to various men in power and sent Dr.Campbell, his family surgeon to England in 1864 to represent his case for restoration of power. The Raja succeeded in creating a lobby in his favor even in London. The British Government took a decision to restore the adopted son to the throne. The Raja died in 1868 and his adopted son Chamarajendra Wodeyar X was crowned on 25 March 1881. After the Rendition many administrative changes were introduced. Bangalore cantonment was made an Assigned Tract to the British in 1881. The post of the commissioner was abolished and
a British Resident was appointed at the Mysore Court. The post of the Dewan was created and he was to be the head of the administrative machinery. He was to have a Council of two advisors.

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

The financial position was in a very bad shape when Rangacharlu took over the administration due to the severe famine of 1876 – 78 and revenue had fallen in arrears. Agriculture also suffered, Reserve funds in the state treasury had been spent and public debts were mounting. The Diwan introduced great economy in administration, floated public loans and undertook public works to provide jobs to the unemployed peasant. Two districts (Chitradurga and Hassan) and nine taluks were abolished, and among the taluks abolished were Channapatna and Devanahalli from Bangalore dt. Bangalore –Mysore Railway line was completed in 1882 with a total cost of Rs. 43 lakhs. A new colony White Field was opened for Anglo - Indians near Bangalore. The Bangalore Palace building constructed by an officer was purchased by royalty in 1882.19
The death of Rangacharulu in 1883 and paved way for Sir. K.Seshadri Iyer in the August 1883. He was a wise and talented administrator and was responsible for the implementing many schemes aimed at the economic progress of the State. He persuaded the British Government to waive the payment of the enhanced subsidy till 1896. It was during his time that the gold mining was started in Kolar (1886). The Bangalore Woolen, Cotton and Silk Mills Ltd.(Binny) in 1888 and the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co. in 1884 were started in Bangalore by sing steam power harbingering modern industries. Seshadri Iyer undertook extensive plantation programmed, especially of coffee. The Good Shepard nuns started the St. Martha’s Hospital in Bangalore in 1886. Work on Bangalore – Gubbi Railway Line was begun in 1883 and Bangalore was connected with Harihar by railway in 1889. In the east, line was laid till Hindupur and another line till K.G.F. Similarly, Mysore was linked and Channapatna taluks were re-established in 1886. Col. Olcott of the Theosophical society came to Bangalore in 1886 and addressed a public meeting presided by the Dewan. Lodges were started in the City and Cantonment in the same year.

The Representative Assembly further developed during his period and names of its members came to be gazetted from 1887. From 1891, members came to be chosen by election, with high property qualification of the voters being fixed. Graduates also secured the right of voting from 1894, tenure of three years was fixed for the members. The Mysore Civil Service examination was started from 1891. Seshadri Iyer also founded taluk boards in 1884. The old Anche system was amalgamated with the British Postal System in 1889. Agricultural Bank was founded in 1894. The Sivasamudra hydro-electric project was implemented by him in 1899 – 1900. The General
Electric Co of New York undertook installations works. Electricity was supplied to K.G.F in 1902 and to Bangalore in 1905. The Prince Albert Victor Hall (Glass House) was erected at the Lal Bagh in 1889 in the memory of the visit of the Prince Albert. The Victoria Hospital was inaugurated in Lord Curzon in 1900.\textsuperscript{20}

**THE PLAGUE of 1898 – 99**

The Plague that appeared in Bangalore in 1898, like the famine of 1876 – 78 was a major holocaust that changed the face of Bangalore. It took a toll of 2,665 deaths in the Bangalore City alone and 4,472 in the old district (excluding the city) and respective figures of attack were 3,346 and 4,992. The Government report also confesses that there were not less than 3,393 deaths in the City due to Plague that had escaped detection. In Channapatna town alone 710 died. In Anekal taluk 30 villages including the taluk headquarters has cases of epidemic and 1,134 people died. Dommasandra in Anekal tq and Yalahanka, Yeshwanthpur, Ramohalli in Bangalore tq were other places, highly affected. This tragic development proved to be a blessing in disguise in the long run, as it helped the provision of many new amenities like improving the sanitation and health facilities in the Bangalore City and helped its modernization. This was like the Great London Fire (1656) which helped the City to grow on modern lines after the tragic event when a major part of the city was destroyed and a new, planned beautiful city grew. New extension like Malleshwaram and Basavangudi were created, hotels came to be opened, sanitation and health service improved, and telephone service was commissioned, all helping the modernization of Bangalore.\textsuperscript{21}
Plague in Bangalore was in a way the legacy of the railways. A butler of a railway officer brought the information from Hubli and died on August 15 (1898) and this was followed by few more deaths in the neighborhood of the Goods Shed area. From there the epidemic spread to Aralepeth and Akkipeth. It was seen mainly in the seven divisions of the City which included the Palace area, Balepet, Manevarthepeth, Ulloorpeth, Lalbag and Fort. The death toll was maximum in November and the situation eased only in December 1898. The malady reappeared again in June 1899, but eased by October. In the Cantonment 3,321 died between September and March, and 348 during 1899 – 90. In addition to deaths mentioned above over 30,000 left the old city alone by December 1898, and though many returned later, population fell by 25 % at the close of 1899, which was estimated to be 90,000 in 1898 (and were 80,285 in 1881). “Trade was almost at a stand-still during the plague season the estimated loss of revenue to the municipality alone amounted to Rs.40, 000”. 22

The Government took every measure possible to face the situation preparing for it in advance. A Chief Plague Officer was appointed and the City was divided into four wards and later to sub-wards was created to undertake anti-Plague operations. Prices were awarded to killers of rodents. People were asked to vacate their house and live in segregation camps outside the city. A total of 8,419 houses in the city were disinfected. Of these, 684 were infected houses and the rest deserted. Passengers reaching the city, if found infected or suspected of infection were detained at Yeshwanthpur, Kengeri and Cantonment Railway Stations and were taken to Magadi road camp for treatment. Eight such out-posts were also created on roads reaching the city. Passengers coming from infected places where, on
alightment made to undergo dis-infection. The contagious diseases hospital on the Magadi road was converted as the Government Plague Hospital. Telephone lines were laid and were used on a wide scale in the city to co-ordinate anti-plague operations. 

The epidemic helped Bangalore City to modernize itself by securing many modern amenities. Rs one lakh were spent to improve the drainage system. Houses deserted after deaths etc... Came to be demolished (By engaging inmates in Central Jail). The old Taragupeth came to be partially demolished. Congestion and overcrowding of houses in the original habitation area thus considerably eased. Regulations were issued for building new houses with proper facilities of sanitation and provision for ventilation etc... Together with disinfecting over 8,400 houses in City, step were taken to provide ventilation by opening additional windows etc.. a total of 893 houses were marked under the Land Acquisition Act “for the purpose of opening new roads and lanes on the congested part of the city”. New extension, Basavanagudi by acquiring 440 acres of cultivated land and Malleshwaram by acquiring 291 acres were created with planned layout by providing conservancy roads, drainage and other amenities that a new layout could have. The city name to have a Health Officer from 1898 and soon the Victoria Hospital was inaugurated in 1900 by Lord Curson, the Viceroy. 

Openings of hotels to feed officers who had sent their families away were another development of the year.

Though, the old city of Bangalore was on the way of modernization with many new amenities provided, the misery caused by deaths, segregation and other measures left a deep mark in the minds of the people,
Sir M. Visvesvaraya became the Dewan in 1912. The Mysore Legislative Council came to be expanded during his time (1913) by increasing its membership from 18 to 24. Three members were to be elected from the Representative Assembly and four others from the eight districts. The Council was given powers to discuss the Budget. The Assembly was allowed to have a send session in April 1917 called the Budget Session. The Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayats’ regulation VI was passed in 1918. It provided an elected majority in the district and taluk boards. Municipalities came to be provided with elected Vice-Presidents and Panchayats with the elected Chairmen. Viceroy Lord Hardinge who visited the State unveiled the statue of Dewan Sheshadri Iyer at Bangalore in the year 1913.25

Sir Mirza Ismail was appointed Dewan (1926) and the period of his administration was an eventful one. He built the super structure on the foundations laid by Visveswaraya. His period saw the state making substantial progress in the field of industries both in Private and Public Sectors. The Tippagondanahalli Reservoir was completed to supply water to the Bangalore city.

CONCEPT OF HEALTH

Health is a man’s natural condition and it is the result of living in accordance with the natural laws pertaining to the body, mind and environment. These laws relate to fresh air, sunlight, diet and relaxation, sleep, cleanliness, elimination, right attitudes of mind, good habits and
above all lifestyle. Modern medical science is often accused for its preoccupation with the study of disease, and neglect of the study of health. It has encouraged people to rely on drugs and tonics for the maintenance of health than teach them the rational way to health. Our hospitals are flooded with the sick, both physical and mental but there are no institutions to show people the road to good health. Our ignorance about health continues to be profound, as the determinants of health are not yet clear, the definition of health is elusive and there is no one single yard stick for measuring health.\textsuperscript{26}

Health continues to be a neglected entity despite lip service. At the individual level, it is usually subjugated to other needs like wealth, power, prestige, knowledge and security. Health is often taken for granted and its value is not fully realized. Health was “forgotten” when the covenant of the League of Nations was drafted after the First World War. Only at the last moment, world health was brought in. Health was again “forgotten” when the charter of the United Nations was drafted at the end of the Second World War. The matter of health had to be introduced adhoc at the United Nations Conference at San Francisco in 1945.

However, during the past few decades there has been a reawakening that health is a basic human right and a world-wide social goal: that it is essential to the satisfaction of basic human needs and the quality of life: and, that it is to be attained by all people. In 1977, the 30\textsuperscript{th} World Health Assembly decided that the main social target of Government and WHO in the coming decades should be “the attainment by all citizens of the world by the year 2000 of a level of health that will permit them to lead a social and economically productive life. With the adoption of health as an integral part of socio-economic development by the United Nations in 1979, health while
being an end of itself has also become a major instrument of overall socio-economic development and the creation of a new social order.\textsuperscript{27}

\textbf{(11) - OBJECTIVES, LIMITATIONS AND IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY:}

The chief objective of the study may be described as follows:

To give a historical view to the Growth of medical facilities in Princely Mysore State with special reference to the city of Bangalore from 1831 to 1947. The year 1831 makes the beginning of the commissioner or direct rule of Mysore till 1881 which concluded with the Rendition of Mysore when the Wodeyar was invested with full power and the study concludes in the year 1947 which marks the end of colonial rule. It is well known that with the coming of the British Administration or the century and half years of their Administration brought in all the innovation which occurred in England and was transferred to her colonies, through their Administration Modern Medical health services was provided which resulted in fall of the death rate and also brought down the rate of infant mortality to a great extent.

Thanks to the development of the modern medical health care system many of the dreaded diseases like Plague, Small-pox, Malaria, and other enteric fevers disappeared more or less. Side by side we see the emergence of a number of dispensaries and major hospitals in Mysore and Bangalore which treated the general public time to time.

The above aspects constitute the main thrust of the study that covers the princely Mysore state and then a special reference to Bangalore city and Peta area. Regarding the limitation of the study a few mention can be made. The selection of subjects discussed in this work is not limited by the availability
of the source materials. Since on each and every aspect of the study source materials in the form of reports, gazettes, proceedings, etc are abundantly available. Though the secondary sources are lacking no scarcity of primary sources or records are encountered. The subject discussed, The History of the Growth of Facilities since 1831 to 1881 and 1881 to 1947 i.e. the history, before and after Rendition including the sanitation, control of epidemic diseases, vaccination, statistics. Then the development of health facilities in Bangalore and the growth of the health department is mentioned and a mention also is made regarding the contribution of the colonial medical services in the different provinces.

The study also very briefly deals with the emergence of the Bangalore Cantonment and the subject study also deals with the development of mental health. And also very briefly deals with the aspects like water supplies. The vastness of the period did not permit me from tracing all the aspects in the domain of medical facilities.

The importance of the work lies in the fact that, this is an area where this kind of study has undertaken. No study in particular on the Growth of medical facilities with reference to Bangalore has been undertaken. Hence being the case, the study shall focus on the medical care facilities in the Princely state of Mysore and Bangalore in particular is undertaken on the exhaustive study of primary records or Archival sources.
SURVEY OF LITERATURE

In the last three decades, the history of Mysore since 1881 has become a favorite subject for study. A number of works have appeared. The survey of Mysore made by Francis Buchenan puts forth valuable data on the socio-economic condition of Mysore. The survey also throws much light on the commercial and socio-economic life in Mysore and the conditions of the town during the early 1800.

James Manors political changes in an Indian State Mysore 1917-1955 (New Delhi, Manohar books, 1977). B Hettnes, the political economy of indirect rule 1881-1947 (New Delhi Ambica Publications 1978). Basavaraj.N. Akki’s Municipal Administration Princely State of Mysore 1862-1956. Then there are a few works that have during the last thirty years or so that are comprehensive in nature and deal with every aspect of the history of Karnataka: R.R.Diwakar’s (Ed.) Karnataka Through the Ages (Govt of Mysore, 1968): Dr.Suryanath Kamat’s Concise History of Karnataka (1973) and the various Gazetteer volumes out by the Karnataka State Gazetteers Department.

Moving over to works that are of relevance to the subject under study, it may be said that no standard work has appeared in recent years. There have appeared in the past some books of moderate size and completeness and many elementary books and pamphlets dealing superficially with the subject of public health and sanitation. Sir William Moore’s Health in the Tropics or Sanitary applied to Europeans in India (London, 1862) served to illustrate the sanitary conditions during the nineteenth century and how the lesson of cleanliness was applied or appreciated. The Manual for District and
Municipal Boards, by J.A. Jones (1888), contained detailed information relating to sanitary work.

The Gazetteer of Mysore by Louis Rice (Westminster, 1877) in two volumes gave a brief account of the medical institutions maintained by the Mysore Government in 1875, the diseases for which treatment was chiefly sought at the government medical institutions, sanitary regulations in force, and vaccination work. The second edition of the said Gazetteer carried the information up to 1891. The Mysore Gazetteer, Volume IV, edited by C. Hayavadana Rao (Bangalore, 1929) gave details regarding the organization of the Medical and Sanitary Departments from 1831 to 1928, Medical Relief, Special Hospitals, Diseases, Vital Statistics, Sanitation, Vaccination, etc.

Modern Mysore (Vol. II), by Shama Rao (Bangalore, 1936) gave information about the constitution of the Public Health Department, Sanitation, and public health up to the year 1936. The Handbook on the Mysore State Department of Health (Government Press, Bangalore, 1933) gave a brief account of the activities of the State Department of Health from 1927 to 1932. It furnished details of the State’s health organization, functions of the department, the different bureaus such as Administration, Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases, Laboratories, Vital Statistics, Health Education, Sanitary Engineering and Rural Health.

Janaki Nair who has worked on various aspects of socio-economic life of the princely state of Mysore in her book “The promise of the Metropolis: Bangalore’s Twentieth Century, (2005), New Delhi Oxford Publication refers to Bangalore’s twentieth century and the earlier chapters traced the
history of Bangalore from its inception to the impact of colonial rule on the socio-economic and political life in Bangalore.

David Arnold in his work ‘Imperial Medicine and Indigenous Societies points the way to a major reappraisal. It shall be of particular importance to the students of imperialism and the history of medicine. It also raises issues relevant to current debates over health and development in the third world countries. It sheds light on the politics of imperialism and the Anthropology of medical belief and practice.

Further he also emphasis the colonial dimension of medicine in his work colonizing the body, state medicine and epidemic diseases in the nineteenth century India. He focuses on three major epidemic diseases- smallpox, cholera and plague to illustrate the varied forms and impact of medical interventionism and marks the principal stages of emerging public health policy. He examines colonial enclaves such as the army and the jails, where colonial medicine seemed most powerful, as well as the nature of popular resistance and the contrasting character of indigenous medical beliefs and practitioners as a part of a dominant environmentalist and orientalists, he argues that western medicine became a critical battle ground between the colonized and the colonizers, but also prepared the way for a later nationalist hegemony. Colonizing the body also makes a major contribution to the social history of medicine. It highlights the centrality of the body to the political authority in British India and shows how medicine both influenced and articulated the intrinsic nature of the colonial rule.

Among other published sources that provide information on the subject of study are the official papers such as the Annual Administration Reports of
Mysore State for the period 1881 to 1947, proceedings of the Mysore Representative Assembly for the period 1881 to 1947, proceedings of the Mysore Legislative council for the period 1924 to 1947, Annual reports of the Sanitary Commissioners, Reports of the plague administration, Annual Reports of the Health Department. Annual Reports of the various hospitals and the Mysore Gazette also provide much useful information on medical and public health conditions and facilities in the state of Mysore and Bangalore in particular during the period under study.

**FRAMEWORK OF STUDY:**

The study has been divided into seven chapters. The introductory chapter outlines the aims and objectives of the study. It enumerates the source of study. A Historical background of the Princely State of Mysore and Bangalore.

The second chapter deals with the different types of medicine in antiquity like, the Indian Medicine, i.e. the Ayurveda and Siddha System. The Egyptian Medicine one of the oldest dating to 2000 BC. The Mesopotamian Medicine which also practiced the Herbal medicine. Then the Greek Medicine dating to 450 BC. The Greek physician Hippocratic 460-370 BC who is referred to as The Father of Medicine. The Roman Medicine of the First Century BC was more practical largely based on Greek Principles. Then in the Middle ages between 500-1500 AD. When Europe was passing through, what was known as The Dark Ages, the Arabs marched over rest of the world. Next the Dawn of the scientific medicine since 1500 onwards. The 17th and 18th centuries where more exciting
discoveries were made for example, Harvey’s discovery of circulation of blood in 1628. Jenner’s vaccination against small-pox in 1796.

Then the third chapter deals with the growth of medical facilities in Mysore in general and Bangalore in particular. The genesis of the Bangalore cantonment in the 19th century and the establishment of the civil station. And the spread of Bangalore Pete area. The establishment of the dispensaries and later the major hospitals like the Martha’s Hospital, The Bowring and Lady Curzon hospital, The Victoria and Vani Vilas hospitals, The Minto Hospital, The Leprosy, The Gosha hospital, the CSI and The St.Philomina’s hospital in Bangalore and the KR and PKTB hospital at Mysore. Then briefly the Sanitation Department is discussed.

The fourth chapter deals with the growth of the Health Department and Information on Public health works. Then the reorganization of the health department. The separation of the sanitary from the medical and the division of the health department into different bureaus. The establishment of the vaccine Institute and reporting and forecasting of epidemics.

The fifth chapter deals with the History of diseases, epidemics and sanitation. Between the years 1871 and 1921 India experienced the series of epidemics like the plague and the public reaction to it. And several other epidemics like the Cholera, Malaria, Small-pox and diseases like Tuberculosis and Leprosy. Further the beginning of sanitation also is discussed.

The sixth chapter deals with the Medical Science in colonial Indian Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and then the growth of medical schools in India and medical education in the Princely State of Indore and Hyderabad.
Then the spread of medical education of women in India. Next briefly deals with the growth of hospitals and Pharmacy in Indian Presidencies of Bombay, Madras and Bengal. And the emergence of Lock hospitals to treat the young soldiers.

The seventh chapter draws to the conclusion.
NOTES AND REFERENCES

2. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid.
13. Select papers from the Wesleyan Mission for 1812, Bangalore.
15. Ibid.
18. Ibid.
20. Ibid.
23. Ibid.
24. Ibid.
27. Ibid.