

Handbook Series—

MYSORE STATE

WITH A FOREWORD BY

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Minister for Education

G. L. SWAMY

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His Highness
Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur
Maharaja of Mysore

*Camp Mysore,
Dated 26th Oct. 1942*

FOREWORD

Mr. G. L. Swamy's book on
MYSORE contains useful information
about the State together with
Statistics. I welcome this useful
handbook and wish the publisher
every success.

J. Mohamed Imam
Minister for Education

15. 11. 67

PREFACE

With the kind permission of the Government this **Handbook for the Mysore State** has been compiled and published especially for those who wish to know about this **Model State**.

The several government publications such as the Gazetteer, State and Departmental Administration Reports, Mysore Information Bulletin, have been consulted in the compilation of this book.

Mr. M. Shamanna, M.A., Auditor, Mysore State Railway, Mysore has kindly spared his valuable time in scrutinizing the manuscript. I offer him my sincere thanks.

I am grateful to Mr. J. Mohamed Imam, B.A., B.L., Minister for Education who has been pleased to favour me with a foreword for the publication.

Mysore,
27th October 1942

G. L. Swamy
Compiler

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MYSORE STATE



PART I



GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Situation and Area Mysore State is a table-land situated in the south of India, in the angle where the Eastern and Western Ghat Ranges converge into the group of the Nilgiri Hills. West, south and east it is enclosed by a chain of mountains, on whose shoulders the plateau which constitutes the country rests. On the west, the boundary approaches at one part to within 10 miles of the sea, but in general preserves a distance of from 30 to 50 miles from the coast; on the east the nearest point is not less than 120 miles. The southern extremity is 250 miles from Cape Comorin.

The country extends between the parallels of $11^{\circ} 36'$ and $15^{\circ} 2'$ North Latitude and between the meridians of $74^{\circ} 40'$ and $78^{\circ} 36'$ East Longitude. It covers an area of 29,474.82 sq. miles and is nearly equal to Scotland. The greatest length from north to south is about 130 miles and east to west about 290.

Boundaries It is surrounded by the Madras Presidency on all sides except on part of the west, where the Bombay Presidency and Coorg southwards form the boundaries.

North:—Bellary and Ananthapur districts (Madras Presidency) and Dharwar (Bombay Presidency).

East:—Cuddapah, North Arcot and Salem districts.

South:—Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Malabar districts.

West:—South Kanara (Madras) and North Kanara (Bombay) districts.

Physical Features Mysore State being a table-land, the elevation rises from 2000 feet above the level of the sea along the northern and southern

frontiers to about 3000 feet along the central water-parting which separates the basin of the Krishna from that of the Cauvery and divides the country into two nearly equal parts. The Bhimeswara Valley in the Sagar taluk is the lowest point in the State being 278 feet above the level of the sea, while the Mulainagiri in the Baba Budans is the highest point being 6317 feet above the level of the sea.

Mysore State is divided into two natural divisions—the Malnad and the Maidan.

Malnad or the hilly country is confined to the tracts bordering or resting on the Western Ghats. It is also a land of magnificent hill and forest, presenting alterations of the most diversified and charming scenery. A fertile soil and perennial streams clothe the valleys with verdant cultivation. The shattered hillsides are beautiful with woods which give shade to numerous plantations of coffee. Higher up are swelling downs and grassy slopes, dotted over with park-like groups of trees. The evergreen forests, confined to almost solely to the north-western part of Shimoga district, in rich soil, are exceedingly striking and distinctive in character. Above all, these gigantic mountains rear their towering crests in fantastic forms of peaks. Human

dwellings here are few and far between. A cottage here and there, picturesquely situated on the ground bordering the rice fields, and hidden amid plantations of areca, palm and plantain, marks the home-stead of a farmer and his family.

Maidan By far the greater portion of the State, or all to the east and north of a line (say) from Shikaripur to Periyapatna, confined along the southern border to the Biligirirangan Hills belong to the division of Maidan, *Bailshime* or open country. Although much of the intermediate region partakes the characteristics of both, the transition from the Malnad to the Maidan is in some places very marked and abrupt. Dense forests which shut in the view on every hand, give place to wide spreading plains; the solitary form to clustering villages and populous towns. Man meets man, the roads are covered with traffic and the mind feels relief in the sympathy of numbers.

RIVER SYSTEMS

The drainage of the country, with a slight exception finds its way to the Bay of Bengal and is divisible into three great river systems: that of the Tungabhadra on the north, the Cauvery on south and the two Pennars and the Palar on the

east. The only streams flowing to the Arabian Sea are those of certain taluks in the north-west, which uniting in the Sharavati, hurl themselves down the Ghats in the magnificent falls of Gersoppa; and some minor streams of Nagar and Manjarabad taluks, which flow into the Gargita and the Netravati.

The total length of the River Systems within the State with their principal tributaries is as follows:—

River System	Total length (miles)	Total Area of Basin in sq. miles
Tungabhadra	611	11031
Cauvery	646	9486
North Pennar	167	2280
South Pennar	32	1541
Palar	47	1036
Sharavati & west coast rivers	103	1881

Important Rivers in the State

Tunga This river rises in the Western Ghats at Gangamula in Varaha Parvata, in the south-western angle of Koppa taluk (Kadur district). Its general course is north-east, but at Baggunji it turns to the north-west and keeps its direction to

near Tirthahalli. Thence with a sudden bend to the north-east it takes its course past the town of Shimoga, and flows on to the point of confluence with the Bhadra at Kudli, from which point commences the united stream of the Tungabhadra.

Bhadra This river also rises at Gangamula and flowing north-east along the western base of the Baba Budan mountains, enters Shimoga district. Thence running due north past Bhadravati and Hole Honnur, it unites with its sister stream, the Tunga at Kudli.

Tungabhadra This famous river, the chief tributary of the Krishna, is formed at Kudli, 9 miles north-north-east of Shimoga by the confluence of the twin streams, the Tunga and Bhadra.

From this point its general direction is north, but it winds so as to form three loops before reaching Honnali. Thence with a more direct course it runs north, and receiving the Choradi or Kumadvati on the left, bends to the north-east following the Mysore frontier to Harihar, where it is joined by the Haridra from the Sulekere on the right. Running again north along the boundary, it quits the State. Separating the Madras and the Bombay Presidencies and passing through the village

Hampe, between the sites of the celebrated cities of Kishkindha, Anegundi or Hastinavati and Vijayanagara, forms the common boundary of Bellary and Nizam's Dominions and a few miles beyond, joins the river Krishna at Kudli Sangam or Sri Saila.

The Tunga, Bhadra and Tungabhadra are crossed at several places by fine bridges and anicuts have been constructed and water made available for cultivation.

The important tributaries of this river are the Vedavati and Varada. *Vedavati* or *Hagari* is formed by the union of the two streams, the Veda and the Avati, which rise in the eastern side of the Baba Budan mountains, and unite at Tangli, 3 miles south-east of Kadur. Passing through the Kadur and Chitaldrug districts, the Vedavati flows into the Tungabhadra in the Bellary district. The *Varada* rises at Varadamula near Ikkeri and traversing the Shimoga district enters the Dharwar district and runs into the Tungabhadra at Gulnatha, below Havanur.

Cauvery The principal river in the Mysore State. It rises in the Coorg, in the Sahyadri or Western Ghats, the reputed source being at Tala

Kaveri. Flowing eastwards through Coorg as far as Siddapur it turns to the north, and touches the Mysore territory near Fraserpet, from which it forms for 20 miles the boundary between Mysore and Coorg. Continuing northwards for a few miles through the Arkalgud taluk of the Hassan district, it enters the Mysore district. It passes through Krishnarajanagar taluk, receiving the Hemavati near Tippur, and the Lakshmanathirtha near Bhairpur, and then enters Seringapatam taluk and passing through that Historic City and receiving the Lokapavani, flows on to Narasipur where it is joined by the Kabbani. From here, with a bend eastwards it arrives at the ancient city of Talkad, all but buried in hills of sand. Again turning east, it is joined by the Suvarnamukhi, and thence forms the boundary between Mysore and Coimbatore for 40 miles. The branches of the stream which enclose the island of Sivasamudram form the picturesque falls of Gagana Chukki on the Mysore side, and of Bar Chukki on the Coimbatore side. The re-united stream, passes thence eastwards through a wild gorge, receives the Shimsha and the Arkavati from the north and narrowing at one place called the *Meke-Datu* or Goat's leap, quits the State at the point where the Coimbatore and Salem boundaries meet. Passing through Trichinopoly

and Tanjore districts and receiving the Bhavani and other streams, the Cauvery falls into the Bay of Bengal near Devikotta.

The waters of the river Cauvery are dammed by more than a dozen *Anicuts* in the State, from each of which one or more channels are drawn for purposes of irrigation, the largest and the biggest among these being the Krishnaraj Sagar, 12 miles from Mysore.

The main tributaries of this river are:—

Hemavati, Lakshmanatirtha, Kabbani, Shimsha and Arkavati.

Hemavati It rises at Javali, in Mudgere taluk (Kadur district) and passing through Manjarabad and turning to the east crosses a small portion of Coorg and receiving the Yagachi near Gorur and passing through Hole-Narasipur, (Hassan district), falls into the Cauvery near Hoskote, in the Mysore district. Its waters are also dammed at several places, and channels are drawn for purposes of irrigation.

Lakshmanatirtha It rises in the Western Ghats, in the Brahmagiri which forms the southern frontier of Coorg. Entering Mysore two

miles south of a village in Hunsur taluk, it flows past Hunsur and Katte Malalvadi into the Krishnarajnagar taluk, where it falls into the Cauvery near Bhairapur. It is crossed by seven dams.

Kabbani It rises in the Western Ghats in North Wainad and enters Mysore at its south-western angle in Heggadadevankote taluk. Emerging from the dense jungles of Kakankote, it flows in Heggadadevankote and Nanjangud taluks, receiving the Nugu and the Gundal and entering the T. Narasipur taluk falls into the Cauvery at Tirumakudalu. This river is also dammed and channels are drawn.

Shimsha Kadaba, Kadamba or the Maddur Hole, rises to the south of Devarayandurga in the Tumkur district and flowing southwards through that district enters the Mandya district. Pursuing a south-east course, it runs through Malvalli taluk and enters the Cauvery a few miles below the Falls at Sivasamudram. Several channels are drawn from this river for irrigation purposes.

Arkavati Its source is a well on Nandidrug, on the south-west. Passing through Doddballapur, Nelamangala, Magadi, Closepet, Channapatna and

Kankanhalli taluks of Bangalore district, it discharges into the Cauvery on the southern frontier.

Northern Pinakini or Pennar It rises in the Channakeshava hill, north-west of Nandidrug and flowing north-west past the town of Goribidnur, enters the Penugonda taluk of the Anantapur district. Thence, crossing a projected angle of Pava-gada taluk it re-enters the Anantapur district, and turning eastward, passes through the Cuddappah and Nellore districts, finally discharging its water into the Bay of Bengal near the town of Nellore. Its principal tributaries are the Papaghni and the Chitravati, both rising near Nandidrug.

Southern Pinakini or Pennar It rises in the Channakeshava hill, east of Nandidrug. Passing through the Kolar and Bangalore districts it leaves Mysore a little east of the town of Sarjapur and enters the Bagalur Estate. After traversing the Salem and South Arcot districts it falls into the Bay of Bengal near Fort St. David, a few miles north of Cuddalore. The total length of the river in the State is about 50 miles.

Palar The river rises near Kaivara, to the west of Ambajidurga and Rahmanghar in the Chintamani taluk (Kolar district). Passing through

Kolar and Bowringpet taluks and forming the large Betamangala and Ramasagara tanks, it leaves Mysore and enters North Arcot district. It flows in this district and Chinglepet district and passing Vellore, Arcot and Conjeevaram, falls into the Bay of Bengal, south of Madras.

Sharavati It rises at Ambuthirtha, near Nonabar, in the Tirthahalli taluk. It takes a north-westerly course, receives the Haridravati and the Yenne Hole. On arriving at the frontier it bends to the west, and precipitating itself down the celebrated Falls of Gersoppa, discharges into the sea at Honavar in North Canara. The river is crossed by several anicuts, and channels are drawn.

MOUNTAIN SYSTEMS

The hills of the Mysore table-land, though rarely in continuously connected chains, arrange themselves into systems crossing the country longitudinally in directions more or less parallel with the Eastern and Western Ghats according to their proximity to the one or the other. The hills in this table-land can be defined as:—

(a) Closepet-Tumkur Range—This range runs with a width from 10 to 20 miles, from Biligiri-

rangan Hills as their western limit, through Kankanhalli northwards up to Madhugiri, and on to the frontier by way of Pavagada and Nidigal.

(b) Close to this on its eastern side are the minor ranges of Nandidrug and Ambajidrug, the former commencing near the hill of that name, and stretching northwards by Gudibanda to Penukonda and the latter close to the town of Kolar and Bagepalli.

(c) Between the Closepet-Tumkur range and the Western Ghats are a series of longitudinal hill ranges having considerable intervals, starting from near Mysore, and passing by Nagamangala and Chiknayakanahalli.

(d) Further west a similar medial chain including the loop of the Baba Budans commences from near Chikmagalur and runs north to Ajjampur, Basavapatna, Honnali and Malebennur, along the right bank of the Tungabhadra, to the frontier where it crosses that river.

(e) Another well pronounced range lies to the west of this along the meridian of about $75\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from Ballalarayanadurga up to beyond Shikaripur, passing Koppa, Shankaragudda and Kumsi and

ultimately coalescing with the previous range to the north of Honnali.

(f) Besides these, there are few other minor chains of hills, such as those of Hosadurga and Arsikere and some isolated hills like the Chamundi, Bettadapura-betta and Gopalaswami-betta in the south.

In the west, Mulainagiri and in the east Nandidurg are the highest elevations. The loftiest points just south of that line are Ballalarayandurga in the west and Sivaganga in the east.

As already described, many of these mountain chains are covered with wild forests, watered by perennial springs and inhabited by wild animals. Many of the hills, called Durgas, were once fortified by the local rulers and now have the remains of old palaces, granaries, powder magazines, etc., besides several natural spirings called tirthas.

Important Hills in the State :

Bangalore District

Hill	Height	Importance
Bannerghatta	3271 ft.	
Savandurga	4024 ft.	a fortified hill.
Sivaganga	4559 ft.	noted for the temples of Gangadhareswara and

Honnadevi. It is called
Dakshina Kasi.
Nijgal a fortified hill.
Beirandurga, Huliadurga, Sivagiri, Uttaradurga, Etc.

Kolar District

Nandidurg 4850 ft. A fortified hill. Source of
Hill and Range. several rivers such as Penner-
North and South, Palar, Arka-
vati, Papaghni, Chitravati.
Famous for the temples
of Yoganandisvara on the top
and Bhoganandisvara at the
foot of the hill. A beautiful
Hill Station in the State.

Rahmandurga 4227 ft. A fortified hill.
Avani Betta A Historic and puranic hill
Siti Betta, Ambajidurga, Kurudumale etc.

Tumkur District

Chennarayandurga 3744 ft. A hill fortress.
Devarayandurga 3940 ft. A fortified hill. Has the
temple of Narasimha. The
ruins of the fortification can
be seen. There are several
natural springs.

Huliyurdurga 3086 ft. There are several fortifications
of Magadi Kempe Gauda's time

Hutridurga 3713 ft. A fortified hill.
Madhigiri-durga 3935 ft. A bold fortified hill. There
are several natural springs.

Has the remains of palace,
granaries, etc.

Nidugaldurga 3722 ft. A fortified hill. Was once an
important fort.

Mysore District

Biligirirangan Hills 5091 ft. Once the hill was fortified.
It is the abode of wild
animals, being a dense forest.
Has the temple of Biligiri
ranganatha.

Chamundi Hill 3489 ft. Has the temple of Chamundi,
the tutelary diety of the
Royal house.

Gopalswamy-Betta 4770 ft. Has the temple of Gopal-
swami.

Mandya District

Melkote 3579 ft. A historic place. Has the
the temple of Narasimha on
the hill.

Kabbaladurga 3507 ft. A fortified hill.

Hassan District

Vindhya or Indrabetta Has the colossal statue of
(Sravanbelogala) 3347 ft. Gomateswara, 57 ft. high.

Garudangiri, Maharajandurga, Malekal Tirupati, etc.

Shimoga District

Kodachadri 4411 ft. Is covered with dense forest.

Kavaleadurga 3028 ft. A fortified hill covered with
forest.

Chandragutti 2836 ft. A fortified hill.

Baileswarabetta Source of several small
streams.

Kadur District

- Baba Budan Hills The loftiest range on the Mysore table-land. The highest point is Mulainagiri, 6317 ft. Next is Baba Budangiri 6214 ft. A place of pilgrimage for both the Hindus and Musalmans.
- Ballalarayandrug 4940 ft. Is crowned with extensive fortifications.
- Kudure Mukha 6215 ft. One of the loftiest points in the State.
- Merti-gudda It is surrounded on all sides
(Kalasa Hill) 5451 ft. by high hills.

Chitaldrug District

- Chitaldrug Hill 3229 ft. Has extensive fortifications and the remains of the palace, graneries, etc., can be seen.
- Jatanga Rameswara
 Betta 3469 ft. Has some edicts of Asoka.
- Nunke-Bhairava
 Betta 3022 ft. A fortified hill.

BOTONY

The situation of Mysore within the tropics, combined with an elevation gives it an equable climate, the great variation in rainfall within it

and its almost complete variation by lofty mountain chains, being features which contribute to the formation of a rich and varied flora.

The forest area in the Mysore State can be divided into several distinct belts :—

1. The moist evergreen belt. From Jog Falls to Bisale Ghat. App. area 1000 sq. miles, The tract is mountainous. Rainfall about 250 inches.
2. Mixed belt of evergreen and deciduous forest. From Sorab to Manjarabad through Sagar, Nagar, Tirthahalli, Koppa, Narasimharajpur, Mudgere and Belur taluks. A rich stretch of forest. Rainfall 60 to 100 inches.
3. Deciduous teak high forest belt. In Shimoga and Kadur districts. Extends from Shikaripur to extreme end of Chamarajnagar. A most valuable strip of teak forests in the State, about 650 sq. miles in area.
4. Deciduous teak pole belt. From Anavatti to Chamarajnagar. Yields small timber. Rainfall about 30-35 ins. Area about 262 sq. miles.
5. Superior type of Fuel Forest. From South-western limits of Davangere to the north of Channapatna and in the east to the provincial boundary in the Bangalore and Kolar districts. Superior types of species for fuel are grown. Rainfall 25 to 30 inches.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 6. Inferior type of Fuel | Confined chiefly to the northern portions of Chitaldrug and Tumkur districts. Dry arid forest tract with very low rainfall of 15 to 20 inches. |
|--------------------------|--|

The principal species in deciduous forest are Teak, Honne, Nandi, Dindiga, Sandal, Matti, etc.

Sandal Mysore is the natural home of this tree. It is found throughout the State but very unequally distributed in different parts. It is most abundant in the semi-moist belt, in the taluks bordering on the Cauvery and in those lying along the chain of hills, which run from Kankanhalli up to Madhugiri. In Chitaldrug and Kolar districts it occurs to a limited extent.

Wild animals Tigers, panthers, elephants, bears, and other wild animals are found in abundance in Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga districts. The cheeta, wild dog and such other animals are found in almost all the districts. Several kinds of wild birds are found in the forests in Hassan, Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur districts. Reptiles such as crocodiles are found in the Cauvery, Tunga and Bhadra rivers and in some streams and tanks connected with them.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

The year can be divided into four periods :-

1. The South-west Monsoon period : This is from the end of May or early June and lasts for about 4 months.

2. The retreating South-west Monsoon period: This is from October and extends to December. The temperature is comparatively low from about the middle of December to the close of February and the skies quite clear except for the thin cirrous clouds.

3. Hot weather period : The hot weather period sets in early in March and increases in intensity by the end of May with the occasional relief from thunderstorms.

4. The cold weather period : The close of rainy season in November is marked by dense fogs which prevail all over the country during December and January, the coldest months.

The Rainfall ranges from 40 to 300 inches over a narrow belt about 35 miles in width, forming the extreme western parts of the districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan. Over a major part of the rest of

the State, the precipitation ranges from 25 to 40 inches. Agumbe records the heaviest total for the year. In parts of Chitaldrug district the average total is only 16 inches and in the years of drought the annual total may be as little as $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches as in 1923. There will be very little rain in the months of January and February, the cold months. In the hot weather period, March, April and May rainfall is associated with thunderstorms when heavy rains occasionally accompanied by hailstones are not uncommon. The rainfall during this season is of great use for agricultural operations to be taken in hand before the onset of the south-west monsoon. The south-west monsoon sets in early in June and prevails for about 4 months, and a steady westerly wind sweeps across the plateau of Mysore with occasional breaks in its intensity. When the winds are high, the rainfall is chiefly confined to malnad parts and the slackening of the wind is associated with heavy rainfall in the interior. During this season July is the rainiest month for the malnad tracts and September for the maidan parts. The retreat of south-west monsoon commences nearly in October and is generally accompanied with heavy showers in the eastern parts of the State. The season is generally known as the north-east monsoon period and prevails chiefly in the months

of October and November and occasionally extends to December also.

POPULATION

The population of the Mysore State as per the Census of 1941, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, is 73,21,140 persons,—37,63,318 males and 35,65,822 females.

District	Persons	Males	Females	Persons per Sq. Mile
C & M Station	158426	82870	75566	11735
Bangalore city	248334	131340	11694	18813
Bangalore Dt.	1040200	530705	506594	345
K. G. F.	133850	70428	63431	4462
Kolar Dt.	846954	427566	409388	625
Tumkur Dt.	953877	488876	465001	234
Mysore City	150540	78967	71573	11807
Mysore Dt.	909002	460752	448250	258
Mandya Dt.	635588	320772	314816	332
Chitaldrug Dt.	725104	373924	351180	174
Hassan Dt.	627718	317513	310205	238
Kadur Dt.	358290	189356	168934	129
Shimoga Dt.	551149	290249	260900	136

Religion The population of the State according to religion is :—

Hindus 63,86,630 Jains 32,858 Sikhs 269
Musalmans 4,85,230 Indian Christians 98,580
Tribes 9,405 and others 16,168.

Mother-Tongue The chief vernaculars of the State are Kannada, Telugu, Tamil and Hindustani. Kannada is spoken nearly by 60·25 per cent of the State population, Next to it comes Telugu. It is the principal language spoken in parts of Kolar and Bangalore districts. (15·2 per cent). Hindustani is spoken by 6 per cent and Tamil by 5·3 per cent of the total population.

Kannada	50,75,244	Telugu	11,15,366
Tamil	3,91,321	Hindustani	4,66,648

Caste The Hindu community, as elsewhere, is divided into various castes and sub-castes, the important of them in the State being Vokkaligas, Adikarnatakas, Kurubas, Lingayets and Brahmins. Their population in the State is as follows :

Vokkaligas	14,63,781	Adikarnatakas	11,20,410
Kurubas	4,66,051	Lingayets	8,35,557
Brahmins	2,95,542		

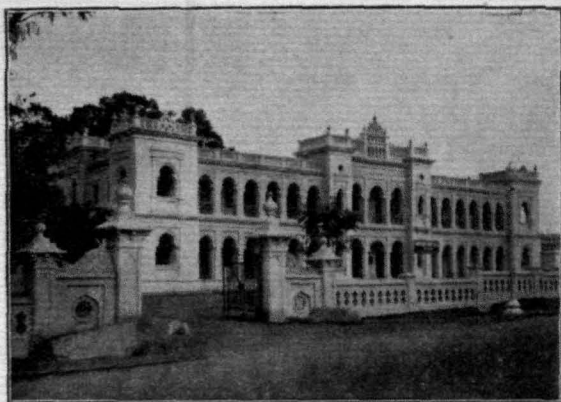
Literates The total number of literates in the State is 9,55,076 about 13 per cent of the state population. The percentage of literates to the total population in the case of males is 20·4 and 5·3 in the case of females.

COMMUNICATIONS

Roads Mysore has a system of magnificent roads, State as well as Local, intersecting the country in all directions and forming its centres of commerce and communications. Trunk roads run through all the district headquarters to the frontiers of the State connecting the east coast and the adjoining British districts with the west coast. A good system of local roads radiates from each district head-quarters to all parts of the district.

Roads are at present classified into State Fund roads and District Fund roads according as the funds for their construction or maintenance are allotted from the State or District Board revenues. They are further classified into tarred, metalled and gravelled according as the surface is treated with tar, metal or gravel. About 50 years back, there were 1730 miles of State Fund roads and 3113 miles of District Fund roads. At present there are 2217 miles of State Fund and 3747 miles of District Fund roads in the State. About 42 lakhs of rupees are spent every year out of the State Revenues for road works.

Bridges There are a few bridges constructed before 1800 such as those over the two arms of Cauvery by the island of Sivasamudram and those



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over the Cauvery at Seringapatam, the bridge over the Kabbini river at Nanjangud, that at Betamangala on the Kolar road and some minor bridges. Later on bridges over Tunga at Shimoga, and at Bhadravati, the Hemavati at Saklespur and over the Tungabhadra at Harihar were constructed, by about 1870. After the rendition numerous bridges were constructed. At present there are bridges constructed on almost all the rivers in the State, in malnad as well as in maidan places and no place is left un-connected with other parts, for lack of bridges. Every year important bridge works are done.

Railways The first railway that was constructed in the State was the broad gauge section of the Madras-Bangalore line in the Mysore State which was opened for the traffic in August 1864. The Railway construction by State Agency was first thought of about the year 1870 and the construction of the Bangalore-Mysore line was actually taken up in 1877-78. This line of the Metre gauge was completed and fully opened for traffic in February 1882. In the same year the construction of the Bangalore-Harihar line was taken up and the section from Bangalore to Tumkur was completed and opened in August 1884 and the same year it was extended up to Gubbi, 11 miles distant

from Tumkur. Then the construction was handed over to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, in July 1886. The Company extended the construction and the line from Gubbi to Harihar was opened in 1889. Between the years 1890 and 1899 the metre gauge line from Yesvantpur to Dod-Kurugod, the broad gauge section of the Kolar Gold Fields Railways and the metre gauge line from Birur to Shimoga were also constructed by the State. In 1891 the Bangalore-Mysore section was extended up to Nanjangud. In 1913 Bowringpet was connected with Kolar. The section from Chikballapur to Yelhanka was opened in 1915 and through running to Bangalore City was established in 1918. Kolar was connected with Chikballapur and through trains from Bangalore to Bowringpet via Chikballapur and Kolar, began to run. In 1918 the metre gauge line running from Mysore to Arsikere was completed. In October 1919, the working and maintenance of the Bangalore-Mysore-Nanjangud and the Birur-Shimoga sections, which had still vested in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Company, was resumed by the State Railway Department. In 1921 the Chikjajur-Chitaldrug metre gauge line was also completed.

Besides these railways, the tramway line-2'-0" gauge from Tarikere to Narasimharajapura was also constructed in 1917.

The Bangalore-Nanjangud line was extended, in 1926 up to Chamarajnagar, and between the years 1930 and 1940 the Birur-Shimoga line was extended up to Talguppa. The Bangalore-Harihar and the Yesvantapur-Frontier section (Hindupur line) which were still being worked by the Company were resumed by the State Railway Department in January 1938. The only railway that is being worked by the Company now is the Kolar Gold Fields Railways, a length of about 10 miles.

The present open line mileage managed by the State Railway Department is 747'68 miles.

Harihar-Bangalore-Chamarajnagar	334'61 miles
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier	51.19 "
Mysore-Arsikere	102'95 "
Birur-Talguppa	99'65 "
Chikjajur-Chitaldrug	20'90 "
Bowringpet-Bangalore City (N.G.)	102'20 "
Tarikere-Narasimharajapura (Tramway)	26'60 "
Tadasa-Hebbe (for Goods)	9'58 "

POST AND TELEGRAPHS

The *Anche*, as the local post was called, was an old institution dating from the time of Chik-Dev-Raja Wodiyar in the seventeenth century. For many years, the Anche appears to have been almost wholly devoted to the conveyance of official

despatches. The institution did the work very well in those days. There was a separate department for the maintenance of this institution. Year after year the postal system was extended and several post offices were opened, the British post cards being introduced in the State. The registration of letters and the money order systems were also introduced. In 1889 the complete control of the postal system in the State was transferred to the Imperial Postal system. In the year 1923-24 there were 489 post offices in the State of which 4 were Head Offices, 109 Sub-offices and 376 Branch Offices. Year by year these postal facilities are being improved and post offices are being opened in several places. Side by side the telegraph system was also introduced and they have been extended to almost all the district and Taluk headquarters.

At present there are 581 post offices in the State, of which 4 are Head Offices, 5 Sub-offices 428 Branch Offices, and 91 Combined Offices.



PART II

MORAL AND MATERIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Agriculture

The area under cultivation in the State is about 6½ million acres, nearly 36 per cent of the total area of the State.

The cultivated lands fall into three main classes—the Dry land depending on rainfall and the Wet and the garden depending on tanks, rivers, channels, wells and other irrigation works.

Irrigation Facilities :

Mysore is a tableland consisting of rocky hills and soft soil plains. This table-land generally slopes gently from the west to the east and is carved into innumerable valleys.

The general elevation of the State varies from about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea along the northern and southern frontier to about 3,000 feet along the central watershed, running generally

east to west, which separates the basin of the Krishna from that of the cauvery dividing the country into two nearly equal parts.

The average rainfall in the State is about 36.12 inches annually, and gradually decreases to 25 inches and below towards the eastern part of the State. The insufficient and fluctuating rainfall in the maidan country and the porous nature of the soil have contributed to the construction of innumerable number of tanks, large and small, across almost all available sites.

There are six principal river basins in the State, viz., the Tungabhadra, Cauvery, North Pennar, South Pennar, Palar and Sharavati and certain small rivers flowing west. The aggregate length of the above rivers together with their affluents in the State is about 1606 miles.

The waters of the Tungabhadra have not been as much utilised as that of other rivers due to various considerations. Irrigation had almost reached the limit in the Cauvery basin, but the construction of the great Krishnaraj Sagar Dam across the river has made it possible to count on an increase of irrigation of a large area in this basin also. The North Pennar is not a perennial

river and it flows in a comparatively poor and dry tract. Irrigation in the Palar has been developed to the maximum possible extent.

Tank System There are more than 50 river-fed channels in the State, irrigating about 2 lakhs of acres. Besides, there are about 40 to 45 thousand irrigation wells, mostly in the districts of Kolar, Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug, irrigating 73,000 acres. There are also what are called "talapariges" or spring-fed channels which are numerous in the Kolar and Tumkur districts, under which irrigation is developed. The tank system in Mysore is unique. Almost every valley contains a chain of tanks, the first overflowing into the second and so on until the terminal tank is filled. As an instance of the chain of tanks, the Palar system has 1000 tanks in the valley, the last being the large Ramasagara tank. The vast series of works individually varies in size, from the great Sulekere tank extending over 14 square miles down to small kattes or village reservoirs. These tanks are classified as Major and Minor, according to the revenue derived thereunder. Tanks yielding an annual assessment of over Rs. 300 are styled as Major and the others as Minor. There are 23,504 tanks in the State, of which 2,367 are Major and 20,837 are Minor.

Major and Minor Tanks

DISTRICT	MAJOR	MINOR
Mysore	92	871
Mandya	103	572
Bangalore	347	1258
Kolar	541	3107
Tumkur	339	1091
Shimoga	556	7231
Hassan	211	3730
Kadur	118	2619
Chitaldrug	168	167

The restoration of these tanks is being taken up year by year and in a few years, the restoration of all these tanks will be completed. The total area of land irrigated under tanks in the year 1940-41 is nearly 6 lakhs of acres.

Channels As the construction of tanks across subsidiary valleys has almost reached its limit, further advance in irrigation is by constructing reservoirs across the large rivers and leading off water by channels. Such rivers are the Cauvery, and its tributaries, the Hemavati, the Kabbini and the Lakshmanatirtha and the Tunga and the Bhadra.

The dams called "Anicuts" thrown across the rivers to raise the water to a higher level, are works of great antiquity. The large Talkad anicut, the lowest dam of the Cauvery is said to have been constructed a thousand years ago while the most recent, with a few exceptions, are not less than three centuries old.

One of the largest storage reservoir works undertaken by the Government is the Krishnaraj Sagar across the Cauvery below its confluence with the Lakshmanatirtha and the Hemavati. It is the second largest reservoir so far constructed in India. The Irwin Canal which is the largest canal therefrom is taken off on the left bank of the Cauvery from the reservoir. With a 29 mile main canal, three branches spreading to another 65 miles, and 135 distributaries and minors of an aggregate of 323 miles, this irrigation project stands high in the list of the Greatest Works in the World. The total irrigable land under this channel is 80,000 acres.

Channels have been drawn from all the rivers in the State and water made available for irrigation. More number of channels have been drawn from the Cauvery, than from any other river. The Vani Vilas Sagar across the Vedavati, in Chitaldrug

district was constructed earlier than the Krishnaraj Sagar.

Of the numerous irrigation works sanctioned, started and finished during the past 15 years, mention may be made of the following works costing over Rs. a lakh each.

1. Anjanapur Reservoir,
2. Marconhalli Reservoir,
3. Bhadra Anicut and Channels,
4. Bhrugu Anicut and Channels,
5. Maralavadi tank,
6. Herugu tank,
7. Thumbadi tank,
8. Nidasale tank,
9. Dalavoy tank,
10. Kamasamudra tank,
11. Hiduva tank,
12. Chandanahalli Ane,
13. Kudlur Anicut and Channels,
14. A reservoir over Kanva at Channapatna,
15. Byramangala reservoir,
16. Thippagonahalli Reservoir over Bandihalla in Kolar district
17. A tank across Markendey, near Rajamakalhalli,
18. Honnamachanahalli tank,

19. Parasurampura tank.

The total length of the river channels, outside the scope of K. R. Sagar Works, is 465 miles.

CROPS

The total area under occupation in the year 1940-41 is 78 lakhs of acres and the total area cropped is 66 lakhs.

The number of holdings registered in the State is 12,95,117 with an area of 76,81,435, giving an average of 5.9 holding.

DRY CROPS

Ragi is the most extensively grown crop in the State. It is the staple food grain of the bulk of the people. It occupies an area of nearly 2,229,201 acres, which is over 1/3 of the total area under cultivation in the State.

The following table gives the acreage of ragi in the different districts in 1940-41 :—

Mysore	241,550	Bangalore	475,226
Mandya	189,496	Tumkur	391,454
Kolar	213,272	Chitaldrug	170,278
Hassan	258,924	Shimoga	109,623
Kadur	80,554		

Jola Next to ragi, jola is the most important dry land food crop. It takes the place of ragi in the Chitaldrug district and in the eastern parts of Shimoga district, and the black cotton soil tracts of Mysore district. In these tracts it is the staple food.

The area under this crop is 6,89,870 acres in 1940-41.

Mysore	210,430	Bangalore	630
Mandya	33,612	Tumkur	39,323
Kolar	5,869	Chitaldrug	263,901
Hassan	3,250	Shimoga	76,448
Kadur	29,595		

The average yield of ragi in the State is 250 or 300 seers per acre while that of jola is 400 to 700 seers.

Navane It is an another dry land grain crop. It is extensively grown in the Mysore and Chitaldrug districts.

Sajje. It is the next most extensively grown dry land grain. It is grown extensively in the Chitaldrug, Mysore and Kolar districts. It is grown as a pure crop and also as a mixed crop along with ragi.

Haraka It is grown extensively in the districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar.

Avare It is one of the important articles of food of the Mysore raiyat. Every raiyat raises atleast enough for his domestic needs. The crop is never raised pure but is grown as a mixed crop with ragi. It is mostly grown in the Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur districts.

Togari Considered as a human food, togari is the most important among the pulses of the State. Soils not deficient in lime are said to yield the best quality.

Horse-gram This is the most extensively grown pulse of the State in about 7,40,000 acres, mostly in Mysore and Chitaldrug districts. It is grown mostly as a pure crop but in some districts as a mixed crop also.

The other pulses that are grown in the State are the bengal-gram, black-gram, green-gram, cowpea, etc.

Oil-seeds The total area under oil-seeds in the State is 4,53,884 acres in 1940-41. The important oil-seeds grown are Gingelly, Hutchelu, Castor and Ground-nut.

Ground-nut is extensively grown in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur districts.

Cotton The Cultivation of cotton is confined to the Chitaldrug, and parts of Tumkur, Shimoga, Hassan and Mysore districts. The total area under this crop in 1940-41 is 94,931 acres, nearly 75 per cent being contributed in the Chitaldrug district. It is grown either pure by itself or as a subordinate crop. On the black cotton soils, it is always rotated with jola.

Tobacco The total area of land under tobacco in the State in 1940-41 is 27,069 acres. It is mostly confined to the Mysore district.

WET CROPS

Paddy is the most important wet land crop of the State. It requires an abundance of water supply by a high rainfall or artificial irrigation. The total acreage under paddy in the year 1940-41 is 7,76,107 acres.

Mysore	77,546	Chitaldrug	25,075
Mandya	73,007	Shimoga	212,110
Bangalore	51,113	Hassan	105,466
Kolar	62,030	Kadur	91,374
Tumkur	68,386		

There is no kind of soil on which paddy is not grown in the State. It is grown under most of the tanks, in the Cauvery valleys and in all places where there is scope for abundant supply of water. The kinds of paddy grown in the State are numerous. The commonest rotation is that of paddy with sugarcane. The outturn of paddy varies a great deal; in the Cauvery channel tract, about 15 pallas may be taken to be the average. From 20 to 25 pallas are often obtained on the best lands.

Sugarcane It is the next wet and the most important money crop of the State. The acreage of this crop in the State in 1940-41 is 53,272 acres, more than $\frac{1}{3}$ being grown in the Mandya district, under the Irwin canal.

GARDEN CROPS

Areca Next to cocoa-nut it is economically the most important palm, every part of it being useful to man in one form or another. The total area under areca in the State is about 40,000 acres. It is most extensively grown in the Malnad, or western parts of the State, especially in the Malnad parts of the Shimoga district, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total area being in this district.

Cocoa-nut It is an important plantation crop grown by itself or in gardens. It is extensively grown in the Tumkur, Mysore and Hassan districts. The total area under this crop in the State in 1940-41 is 1,61,719 acres as shown below :—

Tumkur	57,538	Mysore	22,939
Chitaldrug	12,156	Kadur	19,078
		Hassan	35,571

Cocoa-nuts are grown generally on the light sandy soils; but the heavy rich clay under most of the tanks also give excellent crops.

Coffee The coffee plant is believed to be a native of Abyssinia and most writers agree that it was brought to Mysore a few centuries ago, by one Baba Budan who had made a pilgrimage to Mecca. The plant is a many branched small tree or bush, which if left to grow naturally, is 15 to 20 feet high and bears white flowers resembling orange blossom. Coffee grows best at altitudes between 2,000 and 5,000 feet with a rainfall of 60 to 90 inches and a temperate climate. The total area under coffee in the State is 1,05,175 acres. It is only grown in the Malnad tracts, especially in the Hassan and Kadur districts. (Kadur 69893, Hassan 34824, Mysore 451 and Shimoga 7 acres.)

The average yield from matured plants is from 300 to 400 lbs. of clean coffee per acre. The Mysore coffee has a high reputation, even in foreign countries.

Tea Tea is also grown in malnad tracts and is confined to the districts of Hassan and Kadur, in the Malnad taluks of Manjarabad, Mudgere, Koppa and Narasimharajapura. The total area under tea in the State is 4441 acres (Hassan 1120 and Kadur 3321 acres.)

Cardamom It is also a malnad crop mostly confined to Hassan and Kadur districts, the total acreage in the State being 11,508 acres, only in the taluks of Belur, Alur and Manjarabad of Hassan district and Chikmaglur, Mudgere, Koppa and Narasimharajapura of Kadur district, about 80 percent of the total being grown at Mudgere taluk itself.

OTHER MONEY CROPS

Potato Is another crop new to the State the cultivation of which in recent years has extended greatly. It is chiefly confined to the taluks of Bangalore, Hoskote and Devanhalli of Bangalore district and Chikballapur, Malur and Sidlaghatta taluks of Kolar district. The

average yield of this crop in these parts is from 300 to 400 maunds per acre.

Mulberry The rearing of the silk-worm is a very large industry in the State and the cultivation of the mulberry for the feeding of the worm is carried on fairly extensively. It is a well established crop in the taluks of Channapatna, Closepet, Sidlaghatta, Kolar, Chikballapur, Hoskote, Kunigal, Mandya, T. Narasipur and Chamarajanagar (acreage during 40-41 is 34480 acres).

Fruits During the season, there is plentiful supply of oranges, mangoes, plantains, grapes, figs and pine-apples. Apples and pine-apples are grown in Bangalore City and surroundings. Pomegranates are grown in good number in some taluks in Kolar and Bangalore districts. Oranges are mostly confined to Malnad tracts. The total extent of land under fruits in the State during 40-41 is 79801 acres.

Agricultural Stock

Mysore has, from a very early period, enjoyed a just renown for her superior breed of cattle. The principal breed of horned cattle in Mysore are the Amrit Mahal, Mahadesvaran Betta, Kakanhalli and the village cattle.

The annual jatras at many of the sacred shrines in the State are also big cattle fairs where magnificent cattle are brought for sale in large numbers.

Sheep and goat are bred successfully in areas receiving a moderate rainfall. The notable sheep breeding tracts of the State are Hunsur, Mandya, Channarayapatna, Kolar, Mulbagal and Davangere.

Agricultural Farms

The Department of Agriculture is actively in the propagation of and researches in scientific methods of agriculture. Experimental and model farms have been started in several places. For the improvement of cattle and sheep breeding the department has also started Sheep Breeding and Cattle Breeding Centres in the State.

Agricultural Farm, Hebbal. This farm is the centre for field experiments of crops. There is a dairy and it is also a sheep breeding and poultry centre.

Agricultural Farm, Babbur. Hiriyr taluk. This is also a place for field experiments of crops.

Paddy Breeding Station, Nagenhalli. Experiments for the better improvements for the growth of paddy are conducted.

Irwin Canal Farm. Experiments for the better paddy, tobacco and sugarcane are conducted.

Coffee Experimental Station, Balehonnur. Experiments for the prevention of diseases to coffee plantation and for the improved growth of coffee, cardamom, etc., are conducted.

Ragi Experimental Station, Hunsur. Experiments for improved methods for the good growth of ragi are conducted.

There are cattle breeding stations at Hebbal, Ajjampur and Hunsur and sheep breeding stations at Hebbal, Yellachihalli, Ajjampur and Closepet. Poultry farms have been opened in several places in the State.

Agricultural Schools

The Department of Agriculture has also opened agricultural schools to give training in agriculture. The Agricultural School, Hebbal gives training for three years and after the full course a final examination is held and the successful candidates are given diploma in L. Ag. There are vernacular agricultural schools at Ramakrishnapur, Chikkanahalli and Somenahalli.

2 EDUCATION

Since the earlier times, the Brahmanic system of education was prevalent in Mysore as in other parts of India. Belgami in Shimoga district and Sringeri in Kadur district were well-known university centres and the latter continued to be an important centre of Sanskrit learning.

The English education in the State began by the missionary bodies which were helped by the Government of Mysore. As early as the third decade of the last century Krishnaraja Wadiyar III established at his own cost an English School at Mysore. The British Commission administering Mysore launched on a systematic educational programme.

University Education

The Maharaja's College, Mysore was founded by Krishnaraja Wadiyar III in the year 1833 as a free high school. In 1868 the school was taken over by the Government. It was affiliated to the University of Madras as a second grade college in 1879 and as a first grade college in 1894. The Central College, Bangalore was established in 1858 as a high school and was converted into a College in 1875. This was also affiliated in 1877, to the University of Madras. The Maharani's College

was started in 1881 as a school for high class girls and was recognised as a high school in 1895 and in 1900 it was named 'The Maharani's College'.

The necessity of starting an independent University at Mysore was felt and in 1916 the University of Mysore was established. This is the first of its kind started in the Native States of India. The above three colleges viz., the Maharaja's College, Central College and Maharani's College became the Constituent Colleges of the University of Mysore. Later on, the Engineering and Medical Colleges were started in 1917 and 1924 respectively. Both were started at Bangalore but the Medical College was transferred to Mysore in 1930.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is the Chancellor of the University. There is a Vice-Chancellor, who is a full time officer and has control over the executive.

The whole work of the University lies with :-

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The Vice-Chancellor | 5. The Academic Council |
| 2. The Registrar | 6. The Committee of Finance |
| 3. The University Council | 7. The Faculties and |
| 4. The Senate | 8. The Board of Studies |

There are 13 institutions under the control of the University.

Central College, Bangalore	Maharaja's College, Mysore
Maharani's College, Bangalore	Medical College, Mysore
Intermediate College for Boys Bangalore	Inter. College for boys Mysore
Intermediate College for Girls Bangalore	Inter. College for girls Mysore
Medical School, Bangalore	Inter. College, Tumkur
Engineering School, Bangalore	Inter. College, Shimoga

The Oriental Library and the Department of Archæology, both at Mysore, are under the administration of the University.

Secondary Education

High Schools There are 52 high schools in the State. A few Municipalities have opened Municipal High Schools aided by the Government. Missioneries have also opened High Schools in important places in the State such as Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar, Shimoga and Chikmagalur. Out of this 52 schools 10 schools are exclusively for girls.

Government High Schools for Boys	18
Government High Schools for Girls	5
Aided High Schools for Boys	6
Aided High Schools for Girls	5
Municipal High Schools	13
Unaided High Schools for Boys	3
Unaided High Schools for Girls	2

Three Municipal High Schools, at Ariskere Davangere and Birur have been sanctioned by the Government recently. Davangere Municipal High School is for girls.

All these high schools send up candidates for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination. In most of the Schools some of the subjects such as Mathematics, Science, History and Geography, are taught in Kannada.

Middle Schools There are 378 middle schools of all kinds in the State as detailed below :—

Government Kannada Boys' Middle Schools	258
Aided Kannada Boys' Middle Schools	27
Recognised Kannada Boys' Middle Schools	8
Government Kannada Girls' Middle Schools	22
Aided Kannada Girls' Middle Schools	16
Recognised Kannada Girls' Middle School	1
Government Urdu Boys' Middle Schools	38
Government Urdu Girls' Middle Schools	8

According to districts, the number of middle schools in each district is as follows :—

Bangalore District	72	Hassan District	28
Kolar District	40	Kadur District	25
Tumkur District	53	Shimoga District	38
Mysore District	59	Chitaldrug Dist.	35
Mandya District	28		

Government have recently sanctioned the opening of about 40 middle schools in the State, almost all in the rural areas.

Practical instruction classes are also attached to several of the High and Middle Schools in the State, (such as weaving, carpentry, tailoring, brass work, leather work, lacquaware, agriculture, sericulture and rattan work). Hindi is also taught in some of the schools.

Primary Education

There are 6505 Primary Schools in the State. Out of them, 455 are exclusively for girls. About one sixth of the total are urdu schools. There are also schools specially for Adikarnatakas, Lambanies, etc. The administration of the primary schools, which was handed over to the District School Boards under the respective District Boards, was recently taken over by the Government and now they are under the full control of the Education Department. Every year several primary schools are being opened.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Training Institutions There are 7 training institutions in the State, of which 3 are for women—two Govt. at Mysore and one aided at Bangalore. Graduates are prepared for B.T. degree in the

Maharaja's college, Mysore. The under-graduates' training and Vernacular Training Courses are given in the Training College, Mysore and only Vernacular Training Courses in the Normal Schools at Tumkur, Bangalore and Shimoga. Training for women is given in the Women's Training College, Mysore and Urdu training in the Zanana Normal School, Mysore. Every year a number of teachers both graduates and under-graduates from High Schools, Middle Schools and Primary Schools are selected to undergo training in education in these training institutions.

Sanskrit Schools There are 91 Sanskrit Schools in the State.

There are two Sanskrit Colleges, one at Mysore and the other at Bangalore, which provide instruction in higher Sanskrit learning. The Sanskrit College, Mysore is only for the Brahmins and the college at Bangalore for all irrespective of caste.

Schools for Deaf and Dumb There are two in the state. In these institutions deaf and dumb students are given instruction in reading and writing in the Braille system. Singing, weaving, rattan work and other handicrafts are also taught. There is a boarding and lodging attached to the institution.

Commercial Schools There are 21 commercial schools in the State, of which only one is maintained by the Government at Bangalore. The others are recognised and a few of them are aided by the Government. They train up candidates in several commercial subjects such as Type-writing, Short-hand, and Accountancy.

Nursery Schools Several nursery schools have been opened at Bangalore, Mysore and in some important places.

Hostels There are nearly 120 government and aided hostels in the State. Six of them are attached to the University.

Boy Scouts The Scout movement in the Mysore State is working very well and is in an efficient condition. The total membership of the Scout movement including scouters and commissioners is 19,865. Several training camps are being arranged every year.

Girl Guide Movement This movement has also been established in all the districts.

III MEDICAL AID

After the constitution of a separate Medical Department in 1884, there is a regular growth of

the medical aid in the State. In 1884 there were only 24 institutions in the State. In the course of six years the number came up to 99.

Year	No.	Year	No.
1890	99	1930	271
1900	134	1938	311
1910	149	1939	330
1920	189	1940	349

The medical institutions are on an average situated within a radius of five miles from one another. A steady policy is being persued for the expansion and improvement of medical relief in the State.

An outstanding feature in connection with the progress of medical aid in the State is the large measure of support received from the public in the shape of handsome donations for medical buildings. During the last fifteen years, a sum more than 25 lakhs of rupees has been received by way of donations from philanthropic gentlemen and ladies.

Apart from the general institutions, special hospitals are also maintained for the treatment of special diseases.

1. Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore
2. Mental Hospital, Bangalore
3. P. K. Sanatorium, Mysore
4. Leper Asylum, Bangalore
5. Epidemic Disease Hospitals

The major institutions in the State are (1) Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, (2) Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, (3) Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore and (4) Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore.

Next in importance come the District Hospitals in the remaining district head quarters. A female dispensary and a maternity section are invariably attached to each of these hospitals.

The local fund dispensaries are distributed in the interior parts of the State, mainly to afford medical relief to the people in the rural areas. Female dispensaries and maternity hospitals, intended mainly for the treatment of women and children are located in all the important places in the State. There are 37 such hospitals.

Subsidised dispensaries in rural parts are also being opened.

The Leper Asylum established at Bangalore is a special institution where the lepers coming from

all over the State and outside are isolated and treated by modern methods of treatment.

The P. K. Sanatorium at Mysore is one of the best institutions in Southern India, intended for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Special out-patient clinics have also been provided at Mysore, Bangalore, Davangere and Kolar Gold Fields.

Maternity and child welfare work is being organised, in collaboration with the Indian Red Cross Society. A whole time organiser has been appointed for this work. The lady medical officers in the State give anti-natal clinics at various places and organise and supervise the work of the mid-wives in the rural areas.

Number of Medical Institutions in each district :

Bangalore	53	Hassan	43
Kolar	35	Mandya	38
Tumkur	31	Kadur	36
Mysore	53	Chitaldurg	31
Shimoga	39		

Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries There are Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in several rural parts in the State.

Attached to the Government Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore, there are Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals, with in and out patients' departments, in both. Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacies are also attached to the Hospitals. Genuine shastric medicines are prepared and supplied to the in and out-patients' departments and also sold to the public. They are used in the other Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the State. Government have taken up the scheme of opening every year, a definite number of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the moffusil, with the co-operation of the local bodies.

Public Health

There is a separate department for looking after the public health in the State. Rural Health centres are opened in some places to serve as model units for efficient health service and as a training ground for the personnel of the Health Department. Such units are at present established at Closepet, Periyapatna, Betamangala and Mandya. Besides the District Health Officers of the districts and cities of Mysore and Bangalore, who look after the public health, the officers in charge of the health units and their staff look after the health of all the rural parts and attend to

the needs of the public. The Bureau of Health Education looks after the work of educating the public in various health points by visiting several interior parts and conducting demonstrations, lectures, etc.

The work of vaccination, innoculations, etc. are also attended by the Health Department with the full co-operation of the Medical Department and the local bodies. Special attention is being given for the prevention of Malaria in several wet land areas. The Public Health Institute and the Vaccine Institute are also attached to the Department.

The Department gives training to the sanitary staff and the trained staff is posted to several villages and other places to look after the public health and to take precautionary measures in times of epidemics.

The Bureau of Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases organises measures for the control of epidemic diseases including malaria and conduct the campaign against the guinea worm.

IV CO-OPERATION

The Co-operative movement in the State began in 1905-6. During that year there were only 5 co-operative societies. Year after year the movement

spread that in about 10 years the number grew to 800. There are at present 1956 co-operative societies in the State. A great majority of the societies are banking and credit societies. But of late several agricultural and industrial societies have spring up, along with land mortgage and housing societies.

The activities of the co-operative movement in the State :

Number of societies	1956
Number of members	143,370
Total working capital	Rs. 271,77,271
Total turn-over	„ 951,26,345
Net profits	„ 4,05,246

Central Banks There are nine Central Societies of which seven are financing banks and two are institutions for co-operative education and propaganda and co-ordination.

Primary Societies There are 1480 primary societies of which 1339 are credit institutions, 52 land mortgage societies, 35 agriculture supply societies, 32 grain banks and 14 marketing societies. Out of 14 marketing societies, three are for the sale of fruits, one for the sale of areca, two for the sale of cardamom, one for honey, one for eggs, one for vegetables, two for paddy and one

for the sale of cocoanuts and two for other agricultural produce.

There are 28 co-operative housing societies in the State. The Bangalore City Housing Co-operative Society is the primary society of the kind.

There are also co-operative societies exclusively for depressed classes. They are 159 in the State.

V ELECTRIC POWER

The origin, growth and development of electricity from the Cauvery Falls was conceived by the late Dewan Sir K. Seshadri Iyer in the year 1899. Captain A. J. DeLothiniere, R.E., the then Deputy Chief Engineer of Mysore, was deputed to visit Europe and America to obtain necessary information regarding the proposed design and purchase of necessary plant for launching the Cauvery Power Scheme. At the same time as per the instructions of the Government, he successfully contracted an agreement in London with Messrs. John Taylor & Sons to take power in bulk for the Kolar Gold Fields.

For harnessing the scheme and its future success, adequate supply of water, specially during

the summer season, was of paramount necessity. Though the geographical position of the Cauvery river course was very favourable for harnessing the scheme, the territorial jurisdiction was an impediment, since from just about 10 miles up from Sivasamudram Falls, the right half of the river course belongs to the Madras Government and left half to the Mysore Durbar. To overcome this, the rights of utilisation of water were purchased by the Mysore Durbar and the continuous supply of water assured. Then the works began, and completed in 1902, the current was successfully transmitted for the first time to the Kolar Gold Fields. As the demand for power increased, the Generating Station was extended by further installations. Power was made available for the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. Still the demand for the power increased and gradually the station was extended no less than eight times to its original capacity, but still was not capable of keeping up with the demands for power throughout the State. The power demands in 1936 and 1937 clearly indicated that another hydro-power station to supplement the station at Sivasamudram must be constructed and put into operation as early as possible. Therefore the Government sanctioned the Shimsha New Project in 1937 for construction as early as possible.

Work on the Shimsha New Project was started in October 1937 and completed for production of an additional 23,000 H. P. by April 1940. The combined normal capacity of Sivasamudram and Shimshapura is 69,000 H. P.

Since there was a need for another Hydro-Electric Power Station, the Government sanctioned in 1937, the investigation and construction of the Jog Falls Project. This Project will be linked with the Cauvery Power Scheme and the Shimsha New Project to ultimately supply cities, towns and villages in all the nine Districts in the State.

This Scheme is estimated to involve an expenditure of Rs. 356 lakhs and is designed to generate 64,000 H. P. The work is proceeding.

Power is also being supplied for industrial and irrigation purposes.

The current statistics of the Department are:-
Number of consumers :

	Feb. 1942
(a) Lighting	45557
(b) Power	3015
(c) Cooking and heating	2265
(d) Irrigation Pumps	651
Number of Street Lights	19312
Number of towns and villages electrified	219

IV Industries and Manufactures

This State is favourably situated in regard to the production of most of the raw materials needed for the development of its industries. Cotton, wool and silk and other fibres constitute the raw materials required for the textile industries. The forest products are also valuable. Besides sandalwood, the forest yields different kinds of timber that may be used for a variety of purposes. The minor forest products consist of tanning barks, gums, soap-nuts, bamboos, etc. Amongst the minerals of the Indian Empire, gold from the Mysore Mines stands second in point of value. Iron ores are widely distributed throughout the State.

Of the indigenous industries, the most important is the hand-loom weaving, which is one of the oldest. Next to it in importance is silk rearing and reeling. Wool is the next important textile raw material of the State. Of woollen fabrics, kambli is an indispensable article for almost all classes. The chief area of production of wool are the taluks of Pavagada, Sira, Chiknayakanhalli, Holenarasipur, Arsikere and all the taluks in the Chitaldrug district. The manufacture of kambli is the staple industry of the Chitaldrug, Kolar and

Mysore districts. The finest kinds are made in the Chitaldrug district.

The industrial activities in the State can be divided into two important groups:—The Large Scale Industries and Cottage Industries.

Large Industrial Concerns There are 513 large industrial concerns in the State employing 10 or more persons daily and the average daily number of persons employed in all these concerns is 76211. Of these, 293 concerns employing 34485 persons, are subject to Factories Act, and 4 concerns with 24661 employees are worked by the Gold Mining Companies.

Out of these 513 concerns 248 are in the Bangalore district and 119 in the Mysore district (167 in Bangalore City and 78 in Mysore City), and the rest in the other 7 districts.

The concerns can be divided under major heads as:—

1. Textiles	144 concerns
(101 in Bangalore and 43 in other districts)	
2. Engineering	27
3. Minerals and Metals	29
4. Food, Drink and Tobacco	142

5. Chemicals and Dyes, etc.	28
6. Paper and Printing	25
7. Processes relating to wood, stone, glass	54
8. Processes connected with hides and skins	22
9. Gins and Press (25 in Chitaldrug dist.)	29
10. Miscellaneous (all in Bangalore dist.)	13

If they are considered under important detailed heads, the number of concerns are as :—

1. Cotton Weaving	61
2. Silk and Spun Silk Weaving	25
3. Silk throwing and weaving and Lametha making	19
4. Carpet making	9
5. Iron Foundry and Iron works	8
6. Rice Mills	47
7. Beedi and Cigarette Manufacture	48
8. Oil Mills	9
9. Flour Mills	8
10. Printing and Book Binding	24
11. Bricks and tiles	16
12. Saw Mills	15
13. Tanneries	20
14. Cotton Ginning	22
15. Cotton Pressing and Ginning	7

Of these industrial concerns some of them are owned by the Government. The important of them are:—

1. Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Bangalore.
2. The Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.
3. The Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.
4. The Government Central Press, Bangalore.
5. The Government Procelain Factory, Bangalore.
6. The Badanaval Weaving and Spinning Centre, Badanaval.
7. The Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.
8. The Mysore State Railway Central Workshops, Mysore.
9. Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Workshop, Mysore.
10. The Government Paint and Lac Works, Mysore.
11. The Government Sandalwood Oil Factory Mysore.

Arrangements are being made to open one more at Shimoga.

12. The Government Dichromate Factory, Belgola.

13. The Mysore Iron and Steel and Cement
Works, Bhadravati
14. The Government Saw Mills, Shimoga
15. The Mysore Implement Factory, Hassan
16. The Government Electric Factory,
Bangalore
17. The Ferro-Alloy Factory, Mysore

These government industrial concerns employ 10576 persons.

There are about 25 concerns in the State aided by the Government, the important of them being :-

1. The Mysore Tobacco Co., Bangalore
2. The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers,
Ltd., Belagola
3. The Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., Bhadravati
4. Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Mysore
5. The Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., T.Narsipur
6. The Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., Mandya
7. The Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd.,
Channapatna
8. The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products, Ltd.,
Bangalore
9. The Mysore Coffee curing Works, Ltd.,
Chikmagalur

10. The Mysore Match Manufacturing Co.,
Ltd., Shimoga
11. The Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd.,
Bangalore
12. The Hindustan Air Craft Co., Ltd.,
Bangalore

The Government have liberally subscribed for all these companies and have given financial aid in addition to several other facilities and concessions.

The Government have also given aid to some more concerns in other ways, such as supply of land, water, power, etc., at concession rates and other facilities.

Of all the industrial concerns in the State, the *Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati* is the most important one. This concern was started in the year 1918 and the capital invested is about three crores of rupees. The plant occupies an area of 100 acres and it comprised originally a modern Charcoal Blast Furnace with Wood Distillation and by-products recovery plant with auxiliary steam and power plants, Foundry and Machine Shop. The scope of the scheme has been widened by the addition of an Alcohol Refinery plant and a

Pipe Foundry in 1926 for the manufacture of cast iron pipes for water supply and drainage purposes; an additional Pipe Foundry in 1931 raising the capacity; an up-to-date Steel Plant and Rolling Mills in 1936 for the manufacture of Mild Steel Sections. A structural shop was also added on in 1937 to fabricate transmission Line Towers to suit the designs of the Electrical Department. Steel Towers and Trusses are also fabricated and supplied on order. Yet another addition during 1941 is a plant for the manufacture of Formalde-hyde. A Steel Foundry for the manufacture of special steel articles and other special castings has also been added on. The installation of an additional Open Hearth Furnace for the supply of ingots and bullets, Electric Steel Furnace, etc., are under sanction. One of the ferro-alloy furnaces started at Mysore has been producing ferro-silicon. The works provide employment for about 8000 people.

The Cement Factory was added on to the Iron and Steel Works in 1936 for the manufacture of Portland Cement. Nearly ten lakhs of rupees are invested on this factory. Clay, limestone, etc., obtained in the State are used. The raw material for the Iron and Steel Works is obtained in the adjoining ores.

The following particulars show the working of the several concerns in the State.

	Name	Year	Capital (Rs.)	Manufacture of
1.	The Mysore Iron & Steel works	1918	275 Lakhs	Charcoal pig iron, cast iron pipes, etc.
2.	The Cement Factory ...	... 1936	10	Portland Cement.
3.	Govt. Sandalwood Oil Factory	... 1917	12½	Sandalwood oil.
4.	Government Soap Factory	... 1918	2½	Soaps and toilet articles.
5.	Government Silk Factory	... 1932	4½	Silk goods & Parachute Com- ponents.
6.	Industrial and Testing Laboratory	... 1931	2	Medical Products.
7.	Govt. Porcelain Factory	... 1932	3¾	Electrical accessories & other goods.
8.	Govt. Electric Factory	... 1934	7	Electrical goods, Hardware & other goods.
9.	Central Industrial Work-Shop	... 1917	2	Agricultural Implements, cast iron posts, bronze and gun- metal castings, etc.
10.	Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute	... 1913	1½	Furniture, iron and wood car- vings, inlaid articles, etc.

Name	Year	Capital (Rs.)	Manufacture of
11. Badanaval Spinning Centre	... 1927	1 Lakhs	Khadi cotton goods, Hand-made paper.
12. Lac and Paint Works	... 1938	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Paints and varnishes.
13. Mysore Implements Factory	... 1939	2 "	Agricultural implements, etc.
14. The Mysore Tobacco Co.	... 1937	10 "	Tobacco curing.
15. The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers	... 1937	25 "	Manufacture of Ammonium Sulphate & Sulphuric acid, Hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid, Chlorosulphonic acid super phosphate, mixed fertiliser, Ammonium salts.
16. The Mysore Paper Mills	... 1936	25 "	Manufacture of paper.
17. Sri Krishnarajendra Mills	... 1920	20 "	Manufacture of cloth, yarn and Hosiery.
18. The Mysore Silk Filatures	.. 1938	10 "	Silk reeling and twisting.
19. The Mysore Sugar Co.	... 1933	32 "	Manufacture of sugar.
20. Mysore Spun Silk Mills	... 1936	10 "	Manufacture of spun silk yarn and noils yarn.
21. The Mysore Vegetable oil Products	... 1938	4 "	Manufacture of vegetable ghee.

Name	Year	Capital (Rs.)	Manufacture of
22. The Mysore Coffee Curing Works ....	.... 1938	4 Lakhs	Coffee Curing.
23. The Mysore Match Co. ....	.... 1940	5 "	Manufacture of matches.
24. Mysore Chrome Tanning Co. ....	.... 1940	5 "	Chrome tanning of hides.
25. The Hindustan Air Craft Co. ....	.... 1940	400 "	Manufacture of air-crafts.
26. Amco., Co. ....	.... 1936	10 "	Manufacture of motor car batteries, dry cells, etc.
27. Mysore Chemical Manufactures ....	.... 1938	5 "	Manufacture of Medicinal Chemicals.
28. Bangalore Chemical and manufacturing Co.	1933	20 Thou.	Manufacture of Chlorine nitrate and incandescent gas mantles.
29. Mysore Lamp Works ....	.... 1936	5 lakhs	Manufacture of electric bulbs.
30. The Mysore Stoneware pipes and Potteries	1937	6 "	Manufacture of stoneware pipes and other sanitary appliances.
31. Loe Engineering Co. ....	.... 1936	10 "	Manufacture of sanitary requisites.
32. Mysore Glass and Enamel Works ....	.... 1938	3 "	Manufacture of glass goods.

RURAL AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

There has been a regular drive in Mysore in regard to rural upliftment. The revival of rural industries, especially in areas where they once flourished but are now languishing and starting of new ones in suitable centres, which constitute an important item in the programme of rural reconstruction and welfare, are receiving the special attention of the Government of Mysore.

With a view to facilitating planned development of rural and cottage industries, surveys of the existing village industries have been undertaken and are being continued. Demonstrations of improved methods in a number of village industries such as tanning, leather stitching, tile making, coir manufacture, paper making, hand spinning, and weaving of cotton and wool have been conducted.

Among the village industries in the State, mention may be made of the following important industries:—

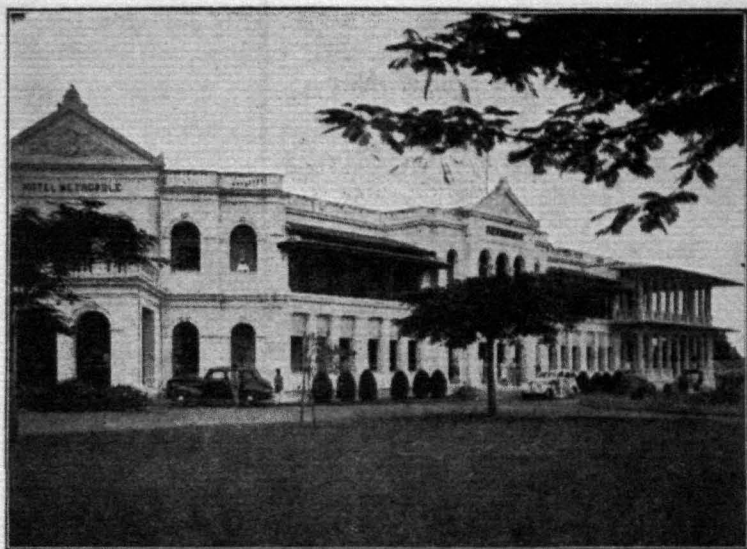
1. Hand spinning, 2. Handloom weaving,
3. Hardware and smithy, 4. Lacquaware industry,
5. Manufacture of glue, 6. Flaying and tanning of hides,
7. Nakki and gota manufacture,
8. Paper making, 9. Improved pottery, 10. Mat

weaving, 11. Coir making and cotton rope making, and 12. Sericulture.

With a view to developing the hand spinning industry a *spinning centre at Badanaval* was started in 1927. The work of the centre which was confined to one village at the beginning, has spread to nearly 160 villages. Several centres have been opened since then and the industry is thriving in a very good condition. There are Khadi centres at present in the following places:—Badanaval, Hossur, Aimangal, Turuvanur, Ajjampur and Tagadur. There are about 6600 spinners and 160 weavers in these centre and the work of these centres are confined to 415 villages. There are also proposals to open some more centres.

There are several industrial centres for the uplift of the other cottage industries. There is a separate department itself to look after the improvement of the cottage industries in the State.

Sericulture This is one of the most important industries in the State, which affords occupation to nearly one-eighth of the population of the State. There is a separate department to develop this industry. The total area under mulberry in the State is nearly 40 thousand acres. A silk weaving factory



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CORRECT APPOINTMENTS

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for producing fine silk fabrics has also been started by the Government. For producing raw silk of high quality, the Mysore Silk Filatures Co., and for production of spun silk yarn from out of the silk waste another company, the Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd., have also been started.

Wool Industry With a view to resuscitating and developing on sound lines the wool spinning and weaving industry, a wool spinning centre has been established at Kolar, in 1938. This centre is making considerable progress by manufacturing high class woollen goods. This centre employs 252 spinners and 106 weavers. A company on joint-stock basis is formed recently, with the assistance of the Government for organising the woollen industry in the State.

Industrial Schools There are 13 industrial schools in the State, 10 of which are under the control of the Government and the remaining 3 private. Carpentry, weaving, smithy, lacquerware, sandalwood carving, button making, nature imitation, metal work, tailoring, rattan work, etc., are taught. Every year about 400-500 students undergo training in these schools.

Besides these industrial schools, there are also 14 home industrial institutions, receiving grant-in-aid

from the Government. These institutions have been organised in several parts of the State for imparting training to women in useful arts and hand-crafts such as weaving, tailoring, embroidery, knitting, sewing, and rattan work.

Of all these institutions, the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute is the largest institute giving training in various arts and crafts. This institute is renowned throughout the world for its high class workmanship.

Commerce and Trade

The inland trade of the Mysore State is carried partly by road and partly by rail. The bulk of the foreign trade was being carried by rail. But since facilities increased they are also carried by road.

As Mysore has no port of her own, her commodities for the overseas market are carried by rail or road to Madras, Bombay, Mangalore, and other nearer ports.

The trade in the interior parts is conducted in the various weekly sandies arranged by the Government in almost all the important places and commercial centres. Jattras, festivals and cattle shows are the best time for internal trade. Business combined

with pilgrimage has resulted in the promotion of considerable trade.

The important jatras in the State where considerable trade in various commodities and cattle is done are the following :—

Ghati Subramanyaswami, Dodballapur
 Karaga at Bangalore
 Nandiswara rathoshsavam, Nandi
 Vairamudi at Melkote
 Talkad Panchalingadarsana
 Chunchankatte jatra
 Hemagiri jatra
 Hassan cattle show
 Sravanbelogola Maha Mastakabhisekha
 Naikanhatti jatra
 Harihara Jatra, etc.

Banks

There are several banks in the State, of which the Bank of Mysore is the biggest of all, started in 1913 with an authorised capital of 20 Lakhs. There are several branches of this bank, in almost all the commercial places in the State.

Joint Stock Companies

There are 207 Joint Stock Companies in the State.

Exports and Imports

The important exports from the State are mostly agricultural produce. Since there is much industrial development, now, there is the export of various articles manufactured in the industrial concerns such as iron and steel goods, cotton goods, chemicals, matches, Sandalwood oil, soaps and articles of toilet, furniture, medicines, coffee, cardamoms, sugar, jaggery, fruits and oils.

It is needless to say that all the articles of daily use and other necessary things are also imported from several parts of India and abroad.

State Life Insurance

The system of State Life Insurance was inaugurated in the State on 1st December 1891. In the first instance this scheme was only for officials. Insurance is made compulsory on all persons entering the permanent pensionable service of the State. Ten percent of the pay of the insured is recovered every month and credited to the Government in consideration of which an endowment bonus (according to the scale fixed by the Government) is paid from the revenues of the State on the insured completing 55 years of age, or at his death, if earlier.

The scheme was extended to non-official public in Mysore and it came into operation in July 1916. This scheme provides for taking out policies of four classes, viz., whole life, whole life by limited payment, endowment and children's endowment. This scheme is kept separate from the scheme for the Mysore Government officials, but both the schemes are managed by a committee appointed by the Government, with some elected members, with the Comptroller to the Government as Secretary and the Financial Secretary to Government as Chairman.



PART III

HISTORY

Leaving alone the myths and legends connected with various places in the State, such as Sringeri being the home of innocent young ascetic Rishyssringa, Kabatur in Shimoga being identified as the capital of Chandrabasa, etc., and also the pre-historic antiquities, the earlier rulers of Mysore were the Mouryan Emperors, whose dominions extended from Beluchistan and Magadha to the northern part of Mysore. If the inscriptions found in the Shimoga district may be believed, the Nandas the predecessors of the Mauryas, ruled over these parts of South India also. According to Jain tradition, the earliest incident in the history of Mysore, is the abdication of Chandragupta Maurya and his rambles in the south with the famous Jain saint and teacher Bhadrabahu. Chandragupta is said to have settled down at Sravanbelogala. In his memory the Chandragupta Basti was built at the place. His grandson Asoka despatched Buddhist monks to Mahsiha Mandala (Mysore); and

his inscriptions at Siddapura, Jatingarameswara and Brahmagiri in the Molakalmuru taluk, testify to this.

What became of the Deccan provinces after the death of Asoka is unknown even to tradition. On the disruption of the Mauryan Empire, the Satavahanas established their dominion in the Deccan. Their empire extended over a large part of the Deccan including the northern parts of Mysore.

In the early centuries of the Christian era, the Kadambas occupied the north-west of Mysore, where they succeeded to the possessions of the Satavahanas; the Mahavalis or Banas and Pallavas occupied the east; and the Gangas the centre and the south. Of these the Kadambas and the Gangas were of the local origin.

About the third century A.D., Mayurasarma of the Kadamba dynasty founded a new kingdom, which included the western frontier of the Sorab taluk in the Shimoga district. Of the Kadamba kings Kakusthavarma stands out pre-eminent. He was allied matrimonially with the Gangas in the south and the great Gupta Emperors in the north. The Kadambas continued to rule till the middle of

the sixth century, when they were displaced by the Chalukyas.

The Gangas, another dynasty, who ruled over the greater part of Mysore, from the 4th century A.D., to the beginning of the 11th century A.D., are chiefly remembered for their fine Jain monuments, the most notable of them being their colossal image of Gomata at Sravanbelgola. At the time of the foundation of the kingdom, the capital was Kolar; in the 7th century it was removed to Talkad in the southeast of the Mysore district. Till the close of the 8th century they were a first rate power and their country was highly prosperous and flourishing. With an interval of about 17 years when it was held by the Rashtrakutas, it was with the Gangas till 1004 A.D., when the Cholas penetrated into Mysore and captured Talkad, when disappeared the Ganga rule.

The Pallavas, whose sovereignty extended over the eastern parts of Mysore ruled from about the fall of Satavahanas to the close of the 9th century. The Chalukya power brought the decline of the Pallavas. The latter maintained their independent existence till the close of the 9th century, when the Chola invasion swept away their dominion.

On the disruption of the Pallava kingdom, the greater portion of the northern and north-eastern portions of the State passed under the rule of Nolamba Pallavas. These were prominent in the 9th and 10th centuries. Later it passed to the hands of the Cholas and then to Western Chalukyas.

While the Gangas and the Pallavas were powerful in the south and the eastern parts of Mysore respectively, the Chalukyas of Badami were in the ascendant in the north-western parts of Mysore from the 5th century to the 8th century. When the war between the Chalukyas and the Pallavas was going on, the Rashtrakutas became independent and the Western Chalukya dynasty disappeared.

During the 9th and 10th centuries, the Rashtrakutas were supreme in the Deccan. After their decline, the north and the west of Mysore were ruled by later Chalukyas and the south and the east by the Cholas.

The Cholas though they were one of the oldest dynasties of South India, became prominent only after the 9th century. Their power in the Mysore area continued for more than a century and they were beaten back and driven out of Talakad, their capital, by Vishnuvardhana the great Hoysala king.

Vishnuvardhana, who drove out the Cholas of Talakad, turned against his Chalukyan overlord, defeated his armies and established the great Hoysala Ballala kingdom, renowned for the marvellous art treasures at Halebid and Belur.

The Yadavas of Devagiri were the great rivals of the Hoysalas. Shortly after the death of Vira Ballala II, the grandson of Vishnuvardhana, they extended their power in the south and were permanently in possession of a portion of the north-west of Mysore. The frequent wars between the Yadavas and the Hoysalas materially disabled both of them and they succumbed to the Mussulman onslaught.

While Vira Ballala III, the last of the Hoysala kings was still ruling, there arose in 1336 A.D., a new dynasty of Hindu monarchs, the Vijayanagar kings, who successfully brought under their sway the whole of the Southern India, except certain parts of the west coast and the extreme north-eastern part of the Madras sea-board and set themselves up as a barrier to check the onrush of the Mussalman armies. Among the emperors of this dynasty, Krishna Deva Raya was a great conqueror and a well-known patron of learning. He was famous as the benefactor and renovator of old temples and tanks. The

Rayas of Vijayanagar found powerful and preserving rivals, an obstacle to their career of expansion, in the Bahamani empire and later in the Shahi kingdoms. In 1565 the five Shahi kingdoms united against the Vijayanagar Empire and marched against Ramaraja of Vijayanagar and the Hindu commander was slain in the battle of Talikota and his magnificent capital was sacked.

Shortly after the battle of Talikota, the Aravidu dynasty was founded and its sovereignty was acknowledged by a multitude of Hindu chiefs enjoying different degrees of independence. After the fall of the Aravidu dynasty, the chieftains gradually asserted their independence. In the meanwhile the Bijapur Sultans slowly extended their power in the south, and formed a province comprising the districts of Bangalore, Hosakote, Kolar, Doddaballapur and Sira. This province was bestowed on Shaji, the father of Sivaji, as a jagir. When the Mughals conquered the Bijapur kingdom, this province was ruled by a Mughal viceroy from Sira. Among the tributary states of the Mughals was the kingdom of Mysore.

Wadiyars of Mysore

According to tradition, about the year 1399, two young brothers, Yaduraya and Krishnaraya of

the Yadava clan, came from Dwaraka in Gujarat and founded the Wadiyar dynasty. At first these chieftains of Mysore were feudatories of the Rajas of Vijayanagar and subject to the control of their viceroy at Seringapatam. In 1610, Raja Wadiyar made war on Tirumalaraya, the rebellious viceroy, occupied Seringapatam and made it his capital. Among the successors of Raja Wadiyar, Kantirava Narasaraja Wadiyar was celebrated for his physical prowess and military genius. He defeated the the Nayaks of Madura and Kempe Gauda of Magadi, and was considered as the right hand man of the last Vijayanagar Emperor, Sri Rangaraya, who had made Belur his capital. In 1668, however, Mysore declared its independence under the lead of its king Dodda Devaraja Wadiyar.

The reign of Chikkadevaraja Wadiyar was the Augustan era in the History of Mysore, He extended the kingdom in leaps and bounds. He was a patron of learning and his court was adorned by many distinguished poets and poetesses. He introduced the postal system and remodelled the administration of the kingdom.

Subsequent to his death the Maratha incursions into the Mysore territories became frequent and Mysore passed through troublous times. Nanjaraja,

the commander of the Mysore armies, re-organised the state forces and attempted in vain to hold them in check. It was at this time that there rose to prominence from the ranks of the Mysore army—Haider Ali, a man of consummate genius, a born fighter, a wily schemer and a diplomat of a very high order. Having slowly advanced in Royal favour, he was appointed as the Faujdar of Dindigal, where he collected and trained a small army of Bedar peons, and with the aid of skilled artificers organised a regular artillery, arsenal and laboratory. When the Raja of Mysore was vexed with the raids of the Maratha troops, Haider was sent for and successfully tided over these difficulties. In recognition of his services he was appointed Sarvadhikari. Once in power, Haider got rid of his rivals and became the master of the kingdom under the nominal rule of the king. He extended the dominions of Mysore by conquering Sira, Chitaldroog, Bednur and Malabar. In 1767, the British who were alarmed at the pro-french policy of Haider Ali allied themselves with the Nizam of Hyderabad and invaded Mysore; but the Nizam intrigued with Haider and went over to his side. Haider captured San Thome near Madras and compelled the Government of Madras, to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with him.

After the First War of Mysore, Haider was engaged in the north in conquests at the expense of the Marathas. Ultimately, however, the Marathas, the Nizam and Haider entered into a tripartite agreement for the expulsion of the English from India. The British troops had, in their war with the French, marched over the Mysore territory without permission, and Haider retaliated by invading the Carnatic province at the very time when the Marathas and the British were at war. Haider was highly successful. In the meanwhile he passed away when he developed a cancer in his back. The war was continued by his son Tipu and it concluded with the Treaty of Mangalore.

Tipu followed a policy of hostility towards the British and in 1789, attacked Travancore, the Company's ally, which act led to the Third Mysore War. This ended in the Treaty of Seringapatam, and Tipu paid a large sum of money, ceding one half of his dominions and sending his two sons as hostages to the British camp. In the meanwhile attempts were made to restore the ancient rulers to power, but in vain. After the Treaty of Seringapatam, Tipu was making hostile preparations to wreak his vengeance on the English. The English after entering into a tripartite treaty with the Nizam and the Marathas, attacked Tipu and on

the 4th May 1799, the war concluded by the fall of Seringapatam, death of Tipu and with the restoration of the Hindu rulers.

Krishnaraja Wadiyar III was installed on the throne on 30th June 1799. Purnaiya, an exceptionally able minister of Tipu Sultan, was appointed as the Dewan and under his wise statemanship the relations with the Company's Government were most cordial. In the pacification of the country, in the reorganisation of the administrative machinery, in the successful management of finance and in the careful planning of public works, his services were most admirable. In acknowledgement of his service he was granted Yelandur taluk as jagir, when he retired from service in 1811.

In 1830-31 insurrections broke out in the State and the Government of India took over the administration as a temporary measure. On the death of Krishnaraja Wadiyar, his adopted son, Sri Chamaraja Wadiyar was installed on the 23rd September 1868. Since he was a minor, the State continued to be administered by the British commission and on the 25th March 1881, the rendition of the State took place.

His Highness, on assuming the reigns of the Government, nominated Ranga charlu as Dewan,

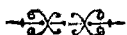
with a council to advice him in all matters of State. During his reign there were very notable achievements in the State such as the formation of the Representative Assembly, the Hydro-electric Works at Sivasamudram, the construction of the Vani Vilas Sagar at Marikanive. His Highness expired in December 1894 at the premature age of 31.

Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV, then ten years old, was installed on the throne on the 1st February 1895 and the queen-mother Her Highness Kempa-nanjammani Avaru, Vanivilas Sannidhana, became the Regent. The Regency administration worked for a period of eight years. Under Her Highness's wise guidance and able administration, there was an all round development.

on the 8th August 1902, His Highness the Maharaja was invested with full administrative powers. In 1906, the Legislative Council was constituted. During his reign various schemes were undertaken, such as the construction of Krishnaraj Sagar Dam and Irwin Canal, various new electric installations and supply of power and lighting to various parts of the State, establishment of several large industrial concerns such as the Iron and Steel works, Sandalwoodoil Factory, Silk Factory and Soap Factory. Educational

institutions including the opening of the University and various moral and material developments. During his reign the State was called the *Rama-rajya* and noted as a *Model State*.

After his lamented death in August 1940, our present ruler, Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur was proclaimed the Maharaja and has assumed the full charge of the Government.



PART IV

ADMINISTRATION

His Highness the Maharaja is the ruler of the State and the administration is carried on under his authority and direction. In the discharge of his duties he is assisted and advised by the Executive Council, consisting of the Dewan, the chief executive officer and President of the Council, and four Ministers (as per recent Reforms of 1940), viz., Minister for Revenue and Finance, Minister for Law and Justice, Minister for Education and Minister for Local-self Government and Public Health. The administration of the State is divided into various portfolios which are distributed among the Dewan and the Ministers. The work is divided into Council and Non-council subjects according to their nature and degree of importance, the latter being dealt with by the Minister in charge of the portfolio and the former by the Council itself. Whenever there is a difference of opinion between the Dewan and the Minister-in-charge in a non-council case, the question is considered by

the whole Council. The recommendations of the Ministers are submitted by the Dewan for the approval of His Highness the Maharaja. In the Non-Council matters the Dewan is empowered in special circumstances to take up any case and give final orders after considering the recommendations of the Minister-in-charge.

To assist the Dewan and the Ministers in the discharge of the duties of the Government there are Secretaries to Government such as (1) The Chief Secretary, (2) General Secretary, (3) Law Secretary, (4) Financial Secretary, (5) Secretary, Development Departments, (6) Secretary, Public Works, Electrical and Railways.

Working under the direction and orders of the Executive Council are the departmental heads presiding over each important branch of the administration.

The administration at the Rendition was a highly centralized one. Under financial pressure, owing to the re-modelling of the administrative machinery in the years 1878 to 1881, the Dewan had direct control, without the intervention of the Departmental Heads, of all the principal Departments, such as Land Revenue, Excise,

Forests, Mining, Police, Education, Muzrai and Legislative. As the finances improved and as Department after Department was put into good working order and showed signs of expansion, separate Heads of Departments were appointed for Forests and Police in 1885, for Excise in 1889, for Muzrai in 1891, for Mining in 1894, for Education in 1895, for Military in 1897, for Land Revenue in 1902, for Agriculture in 1912 and for Industries and Commerce in 1913, for Co-operative Societies in 1905, for Electrical in 1903 and for Medical in 1884.

Territorially the State is divided into nine districts, each district being sub-divided into taluks, hoblis and villages. The Municipal system of administration has been introduced in a large number of towns. The districts are placed under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioners and they are assisted by the Assistant Commissioners. The Amildars are in charge of the taluks. Although the duties of these civilians are mainly connected with the revenue, their powers and responsibilities extend over many other branches of administration. Subordinate to the authority of the Amildars are the Sheristedars who are in charge of taluk treasuries, the revenue

inspectors in charge of the collection of the revenue of a Hobli (a group of villages) and the Shanabog and the Patel who are respectively the headman and accountant of the village.

Finance (40-41)

The actual revenue receipts of the State for the official year 1940-41 are Rs. 475.18 lakhs and the expenditure charged to the revenue is Rs. 472.87 lakhs.

The chief items of revenue and expenditure :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
	in lakhs		in lakhs
Land Revenue	126.77	Tribute	20.13
Mining royalty	20.32	Rev. collection	50.67
Duty on Gold	26.34	Administration	102.53
Forest revenue	32.40	Public instruction	55.73
Excise "	53.33	Medical charges	17.23
Stamp "	18.53	Public works	66.31
Income tax	45.12	Pension	31.07
Mis. Taxes	21.85	Agriculture	12.61
Railways Rev. account	26.60	Railways	3.66
K. R. S. Irr. Works	1.56	K. R. S. Irr. Works	12.13
Hydro-Elec. Works	56.31	Hydro-Elec. Works	34.75
		Grants for Public	
		Improvements	15.69
		Contribution to Funds	45.73

Law and Justice

Legislation The State has full powers of legislation, subject to the provision that no laws or rules having the force of law which existed at the time of the Rendition shall be repealed or modified or other laws or rules inconsistent therewith passed, and no material change in the system of administration in force in 1913 shall be made, without the consent of the Governor-General in Council. (Vide articles 18 and 19 of the Mysore Treaty, which replace Articles 19 and 20 of the Instrument of Transfer.)

A legislative Department was first organised in January 1886, as a separate department. Since February 1895, the department forms a branch of the General and Revenue Secretariat.

The Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council For purposes of legislation there are two popular bodies, viz., The Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Representative Assembly was established in 1881. Mysore is the first province in India to introduce these institutions.

The legislative authority in the State before 1907 was vested in the Executive Government,

and in that year, the legislative Council was constituted.

Under the Reforms of 1923, both the institutions were enlarged and their constitution revised.

The Government appointed a special committee consisting of officials and non-officials, in 1938, for the purpose of examining the working of the representative institutions in the State and to formulate comprehensive proposals as to the further changes which might be desirable in order to secure the steady and harmonious constitutional progress of the State.

Constitutional Reforms of a far-reaching character were announced in a Proclamation of His Highness the late Maharaja on the 6th November 1939. These provide for the grant of enlarged powers for the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

These reforms were inaugurated on the 9th June 1941, in the Joint Session of the two houses of the Legislature, where His Highness the Maharaja gave expression to the following sentiments in his speech to the Joint Session—

“I wish you Godspeed in the discharge of your duties and responsibilities. May God grant that, as a result of your

united efforts, devotion to duty and high patriotism, our beloved State may, in the days to come, make yet more rapid progress in all directions, and that the new constitution may help to train the people in the virtues of citizenship, which are the only enduring foundation and ultimate justification of any political system."

Under these New Reforms, the strength of the *Representative Assembly* was raised from 275 to 325. The Assembly is being consulted in regard to any legislative measure before it is introduced in the Legislative Council. The Assembly has the right of considering the general principles underlying any bill or any of its provisions and of proposing amendments thereto. The powers of the Assembly in respect of the budget have been enlarged by conferring on it the right of passing resolutions on any of the major heads on the budget, provided that such resolutions do not have reference to particular grants or appropriations. Certain heads of expenditure hitherto excluded from discussion, such as in the case of 'the Military Forces of His Highness the Maharaja, are permitted to be discussed.

The distribution of seats in the Assembly is as follows:—

(1) Rural Constituencies	166
(2) Urban Constituencies	45

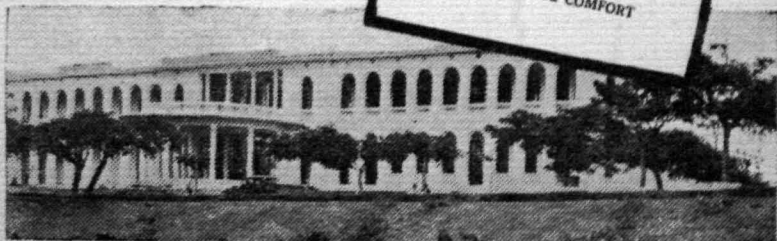


You forget the cares of the world when you visit Brindavan, a veritable fairyland in which play myriads of silvery fountains, all vying with one another in beauty and splendour—one of them soaring to a height of 150 feetfloodlit flower bedsand lovely lawns, illuminated in all their colourful glory. A paradise indeed!

And, overlooking this fairyland stands the new Hotel Krishnarajasagar, a rendezvous of perfect charm for the visitor to Mysore. Its luxury of appointments, excellence of cuisine and correctness of service are all enhanced by its ideal location. Only half an hour by car from Mysore.



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BRINDAVAN
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KRISHNARAJASAGAR
 FOR SUPERLATIVE COMFORT



HOTEL KRISHNARAJASAGAR

(3) Minorities :

(a) Muslims	30
(b) Depressed classes	30
(c) Indian Christians	5
(d) Europeans	1
(e) Anglo-Indians	1
(4) Special Interests	22
(5) Nomination for Special Purposes	10
	<hr/>
	310
(6) Additional for the representation of any new constituencies	15
	<hr/>
	325
	<hr/>

The Dewan and the Ministers are the President and Vice-Presidents respectively.

Exclusive of the Dewan and the Ministers, the strength of the *Legislative Council*, which was 50 (of whom 21 were elected and 29 nominated), were raised to 68, 44 places being filled by election, (24 from General Constituencies, 10 each from the Minorities and Special Interests). Out of the 24 nominated 16 will be officials and 8 non-officials.

Prior to the reforms, the Dewan and the Members of the Executive Council were ex-officio president and members respectively. Now the Council has a non-official President (a member of the House) nominated for the first term by His Highness and

later elected by the House itself subject to the approval of His Highness the Maharaja. There is also an elected Deputy President, the choice being subject to the approval of His Highness the Maharaja. The President is empowered to select a panel of four Chairmen from among the members of the House to preside over the deliberations of the Council in the absence of both the President and the Deputy President. The Dewan is not a member of the House, but has the power to attend its meetings and address it whenever he desires to do so. All the four Ministers of the Executive Council, are ex-officio members of the House.

The term of the two Houses which was three years has been raised to four years.

As already mentioned, out of the four Ministers of the Executive Council, two will be non-officials selected from among the elected members of the Representative Assembly or the Legislative Council, one from each body, if possible. These Ministers continue to be the members of the Houses to which they belong.

Franchise Graduates in the case of men and those who have passed the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination in the case of

women are eligible to vote for the members of the Legislative Council, and a pass in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination in the case of men and Upper Primary, Middle School or Lower Secondary Examination in the case of women for the Representative Assembly.

As regards the property qualification for votes to the Legislative Council it is thus:—

(1) Every person who is the registered occupant of land assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 50 per annum payable to Government; or (2) who is a khadim tenant paying an annual rent of not less than Rs. 50 per annum to the holder of an alienated village; or (3) who pays an annual mohatarfa tax or municipal tax of not less than Rs. 10 to the Municipal Council.

For the Representative Assembly it is:—

In urban constituencies the property qualifications are the same as those of voters for the municipal elections in the constituencies concerned.

In the case of rural voters, the registered occupants of lands and khadim tenants paying a land revenue or annual rent of Rs. 15 the assessment to taxes under the Panchayets,

Mines and Municipal Acts entitling a person to be registered as a voter is Rs. 4. The qualification of inamdars based on the beriz of inam villages owned by them is Rs. 100 per annum.

As regards the qualification of candidates :—

(1) The minimum age for candidates for the Representative Assembly is 25 years.

(2) The educational qualification for a member of the Representative Assembly, in the absence of any other qualification, is a graduate of a University.

(3) A person who possesses the necessary qualifications as an elector in any constituency but does not possess the qualification above prescribed for a member will be entitled to stand as a candidate for election to the Representative Assembly only in that constituency.

(4) The minimum age for candidates for the Legislative Council is 30 years.

(5) The amount of income-tax qualifying a person as a candidate for the Legislative Council is Rs. 50; and the beriz on inam villages is Rs. 100.

Civil Justice

The High Court of Mysore (formerly called the Chief Court) is the highest court of appeal, reference and revision in the territories of Mysore, and has powers of Superintendence and control over all the other courts in the State. The High Court was established in the year 1884. The full court consists of three judges excluding the Chief Judge. (There are also two more temporary judges at present).

There are 45 civil courts subordinate to the High Court as shown below :—

5 District Judges, including the Additional District Judges of Bangalore and Shimoga.

5 whole-time permanent Subordinate Judges including the Judge of the Court of small causes at Bangalore and Additional Subordinate Judge of Mysore.

1 temporary whole-time Additional Judge of the Subordinate Judges Court, Bangalore.

5 part-time Additional Subordinate Judges (First Class Magistrates) of Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug, Hassan, Kolar and Tumkur.

23 whole-time permanent Munsiffs.

5 part-time Additional Munsiffs (Special Magistrates), viz., The First Magistrate of Shimoga, the Special Magistrate of Closepet, and the Second Magistrates of Kolar, Shimoga and Tumkur.

Criminal Justice

In 1872, the new Criminal Procedure Code, Act X of 1872 was introduced into Mysore.

At the time of the Rendition in March 1881, the administration of the Criminal Justice was presided over by an officer named the Chief Judge, his court exercising the powers of a High Court as described in the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes. From 1884, the administration came to the Chief Court of Mysore, now the High Court.

Excluding the Revenue Officers who are ex-officio Magistrates, the number of Judges and Magistrates exercising original jurisdiction is 73 as detailed below :—

5 Session Judges, including the Additional Sessions Judges at Bangalore and Shimoga.

4 Assistant Sessions Judges, including an Additional Assistant Sessions Judge at Mysore.

9 District Magistrates.

31 Special Magistrates, including the Second City Magistrates of Bangalore and Mysore and the Sub-Division officer, Saklespur.

4 Munsiff-Magistrates at Dodballapur, Hole-narasipur, Hunsur and Kolar Gold Fields.

14 Bench Magistrates and 6 Justices of the Peace.

In 1854, there were only 101 Courts in the State for the administration of Justice, (Civil as well as Criminal).

Separation of Civil and Criminal functions began in the year 1873, which relieved the Amildars of jurisdiction in civil cases. In 1907, the Amildars of a few taluks were relieved of their magisterial duties, as an experiment in the way of the separation of executive from judicial functions. In 1918 a separate scheme was sanctioned by the Government for providing a separate agency for the disposal of original criminal work. According to this scheme, there are three grades of Special Magistrates. This scheme in the first instance was introduced in Bangalore and Shimoga Districts from 1st January 1919. Then

it was extended in the Mysore and Kadur Districts from 1st January 1920, Kolar District from 1st November 1923, Hassan and Tumkur Districts from 1st November 1924 and Chitaldurg District from 1st July 1925.

Now the Assistant Commissioners, Amildars and Deputy Amildars though continue to be ex-officio Magistrates, cease to exercise magisterial functions in practice except such as are really executive in nature, as for instance, those referred to in the Chapters VIII to XII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

In 1909-10 Honorary Magistrates were appointed, for the towns of Bangalore and Mysore for the trial of second and third class cases. This previlage was extended to several places.

Police

The head of the Police in the State is the Inspector General of Police. In 1856, the office of the Judicial Commissioner was newly established and he became the Ex-officio Inspector General of Police. The Deputy Commissioners were made the head of the police in their respective districts. They were given Police Assistants. In 1879, the Chief Commissioner assumed the control of the Police Department. The direction of the Police in Mysore, after the Rendition, was at

first in the hands of the Dewan and the Deputy Commissioners. In 1885, an Inspector General of Police was appointed, the same officer being also Inspector General of Forests and Plantations and Director of Agriculture and Statistics. Then the Police Assistant Commissioners acted under the general supervision of the Deputy Commissioners; Amildars and Deputy Amildars continued as the head of the taluk and sub-taluk Police. At the end of 1891, the department was re-organised and full-time Inspector General of Police was appointed and the Police Assistant Commissioners were graded as Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents of Police. In 1906, the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents were merged in the cadre of Assistant Commissioners of all departments.

There are 14 Superintendents of Police in the Department, one in each of the nine districts, the remaining five— one in the chief office, Provincial Reserve Police, Railways and C. I. D., Bangalore City and Kolar Gold Fields: There are 8 Assistant Superintendents— one in the Chief Office, Railways and C. I. D., Police Training School, Bangalore District (at Channapatna), Bangalore City, Chitaldrug District (at Davangere) and two in Mysore District (Mysore and Nanjangud).

The Subordinate executive staff of Police are:—

Inspectors	103	Daffedars	689
Sub-Inspectors	201	Subedar Major and Subedar	12
European Sergeants	5	Havildars and Naiks	82
European Head Constables	11	Constables	5689
Jamedars	51		

Total Officers 1077 and Constables 5689.

The Inspectors are generally in charge of taluks, the Sub-Inspectors in charge of Stations and the Daffedars in charge of Out-posts.

The total cost of Police in Mysore is nearly 25 lakhs. There are Police Training Schools at Bangalore and Mysore. The Police Staff is given training in these schools.

Prisons

The Jails in Mysore were controlled, ex-officio, by the Chief Judge of Mysore under the designation of the 'Inspector General of Prisons' till 1897, when the control was transferred to the Senior Surgeon. At the time of Rendition, there were 9 jails in the State, one at the Head-quarters of each of the eight disiricts, and an additional temporary one at Kukkarahally near Mysore, which was established in June 1881. In 1883 they were

reduced only to three, the Central jail at Bangalore and the District jails of Mysore and Shimoga. The District jail at Shimoga was abolished on 1st June 1903.

At present there are Jails and Lock-ups as detailed below:—

Central Jail at Bangalore

One Jail at Mysore

Two Sub-Jails one at Shimoga and the other at Tirthahally.

Six District Lock-ups at the Head-quarter towns of Districts except Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga.

Twenty-seven Lock-ups.

There are two schools in Bangalore Central Jail, one for teaching Kannada and the other Urdu. Religious and Moral instructions are also given in the Jails.

Several industries are also introduced in the Central Jail, Bangalore and the Jail at Mysore.

At Bangalore:—Pottery, kambali weaving, smithy, cloth weaving, carpentry, rattan and basket making, tailoring and Chukler work, dhoby, gunny, manufacture of woollen carpets, dyeing and book-binding.

At Mysore:—Cloth weaving, carpentry and smithy.

Military

The strength of the Mysore force to be employed in the Mysore State for the maintenance of the internal order, etc., is governed by the conditions laid down in Article 10 of the Instrument of Transfer of 1881 which has been superceded by Article 9 of the Mysore Treaty of 1913. In 1897, the duties of the Military Department was transferred to the Chief Commandant, who has now the control over all the Mysore Military Forces and also the Kunigal Stud Farm.

The total strength of the Mysore Army is 2346 consisting of 1883 combatants and 463 non-combatants. The State Army is composed of two cavalry units, viz., Mysore Lancers stationed at Bangalore and Mysore Horse stationed at Mysore, three infantry units and a mechanical transport corps. Of the three batallions of infantry, the First and the Second are stationed at Bangalore and the Third Battallion at Mysore. The combatant strength of the Mysore Lancers is 485, Mysore Horse 114 and Mysore Infantry 1064.

During the last war in 1914, the services of the Mysore Army and other resources of the State were offered for Imperial purposes. In September

1914, orders were received for mobilising the Imperial Service Lancers for service in Egypt. The Regiment consisting of 29 Officers, 444 non-commissioned officers and men with 526 horses, 49 mules and 132 followers left Bangalore on the 13th October 1914 under the command of late Lt. Col. Sirdar Bahadur B. Chamaraj Urs Bahadur. The late Col. J. Desaraj Urs, C. I. E., M. V. O. accompanied the Regiment as the Representative of the Durbar. Twenty-two drafts of reinforcements aggregating officers, 671 rank and file were dispatched to the field from time to time. In November 1915, this Regiment had three engagements with the enemy in the Suez Canal Zone and in November 1917 took part in the attack on Gaza in Palestine. Letters from the Commander-in-Chief, Egypt to His Excellency the Viceroy of India have testified to the noble manner in which the troops acquitted themselves on these occasions. Several of the officers earned distinctions.

Revenue Department

This Department is connected with the Land Revenue of the State and is one of the important departments of the Government. After the Rendition it was under the direct charge of the Dewan and in 1902 was placed under a

Departmental head. The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore is the Head of the Department. Under him are the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to look after the revenue collection work.

The Land Revenue collections in the State for 1940-41 were:—

Arrears at the beginning of the year	Rs. 24,68,815
Current year's Demand	1,28,38,052
Collection	1,29,12,545
Remission	1,84,872
Balance	22,09,450

Excise department

This Department is under the charge of an independent Head of a Department—the Excise Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioners of districts look after this department in their respective districts. Where there is heavy work in the districts, they are assisted by the Excise Officers. There are the District Excise Officers at Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar and Shimoga. A district is divided into Ranges. Each Range consisting of a taluk or a group of taluks and is placed in charge of an Inspector. The Range is further divided into Sub-ranges in charge of Assistant Inspectors.

In the State there are excise shops of different kinds :—

Toddy 2249, Arrack 535, Ganja 261, Opium 87. The Excise Revenue of the State for the year 40-41 is Rs. 53.33 lakhs.

After the introduction of the Prohibition scheme in the adjoining British Territory, Prohibition is also introduced by the Government in some of the taluks neighbouring the British Province. The Excise Commissioner is also the head of the departments of Registration, Muzrai, Income-tax and Joint-stock Companies.

Registration

The Registration Act XVI of 1864 came into operation in Mysore on 1-1-1866. The Deputy Commissioners of districts are the District Registrars. There are 59 special and 24 ex-officio Sub-Registry offices in the State, under the charge of Sub-Registrars. Every year over 1½ lakhs of instruments are registered, the aggregate value of the documents being over Rs. 4 crores.

Income-tax

The Deputy Commissioners of districts look after the work of this department. During 1940-41 about 5314 are assessed to tax. The Revenue under this item is Rs. 45.12 lakhs.

Stamps

In 1828, the Maharaja's Government introduced a Stamp Law. In 1835, with a view to prevent the production of forged documents in suits or commercial transactions. A new Stamp Paper Regulation were introduced. In 1900, the Mysore Stamp Regulation II of 1900 was introduced to consolidate and amend the law relating to stamps on the lines of the new Indian Stamp Act No. II of 1899 and the Mysore Court Fees Regulation No. III of 1900 was introduced to embody, as far as possible all the amendments passed in British India. These two are in force in Mysore as amended now and then. The Government issue all kinds of stamps for judicial purposes besides General Stamps, and also stamp papers for documents. In 1894 the Stamp Manufactory was established at Bangalore. From 1902-3 the commissioned vendors under the license issued by the Deputy Commissioners of districts, were authorised to vend stamps. The Commissioner of Stamps holds the charge of the Department. The Exise Commissioner is the Ex-officio Commissioner of Stamps. The total Revenue from stamps in 40-41 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

Muzrai

The Muzrai Department is entrusted with the administration of the revenue of religious and

charitable institutions in the State. For purposes of management these institutions are divided into three classes:—Major, having a total income over Rs. 1000 ; Minor, having an income ranging Rs. 100 to Rs. 1000 and Village, having an income less than Rs. 100. The head of this department is the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore. The Excise Commissioner in Mysore is the Ex-officio Muzrai Commissioner. Till recently the Revenue Commissioner was the Muzrai Commissioner.

There are 15754 Muzrai Institutions in the State as detailed below:—Temples 14867, Jain bastis 57, Muslim Institutions 372, Mutts 395 and others 63.

The Ayurvadic and Unani College, the Sanskrit College at Melkote, Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Pathasala and other Vedapathasalas are under the management of this department.

Department of Agriculture

The head of this department is the Director of Agriculture having his headquarters at Bangalore. This department was formed in 1886, to look after the agricultural conditions of the State, to conduct experiments for the improvement of agriculture, etc. An Agricultural Chemist was also added to the

Department, in 1898, for the systematic examination of the soils in all parts of the State, the introduction of improved methods of cultivation, the investigation of plant diseases, etc. In 1905-6 the Experimental Farm at Hebbal was started. In 1908 the appointments of a Mycologist and an Entomologist were also made. The Agricultural School at Hebbal was formed in 1913 for agricultural training. A Live Stock Expert was appointed in 1920 under the control of the Director to investigate questions relating to the improvement of the live stock in the State. The control of the Civil Veterinary Department was also transferred from the Revenue Department to the Agricultural Department. From time to time several government agricultural farms were opened and the agriculturists are educated in various aspects. Agricultural colonies such as Bhadra Colony, Irwin Canal Colony have been opened to give an impetus to the educated people to take up agriculture on improved methods.

There are 81 veterinary dispensaries in the State. The Serum Institute at Bangalore is manufacturing the serum requirements of the Mysore Civil Veterinary Department. It is also meeting the demand of several other states and provinces.

Department of Industries and Commerce

This department was formed in 1919 under the charge of a Director with a view to stimulate industrial activity in the State. The work of this department increased to such an extent that the department had to be bifurcated into separate departments. A Director for the management of the several industrial concerns, a Chairman for the management of the Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati, a Director for the Sandalwood oil Factory, and a Director for Industrial Planning were appointed. Of late the Director of Industries and Commerce is also the Director of Sandalwood Oil Factory. The Sericulture Department, under the charge of a Superintendent, is also under the control of this department. There are sericultural farms under the charge of Inspectors for conducting experiments in this industry and to train people.

The several industrial concerns in the State though under the control of a head of a department, are under the direct charge of experts in the particular industry in which the concern deals with.

Education Department

The executive and administrative head of the department is the Director of Public Instruction

(formerly called the Inspector General of Education), who deals mainly with the High School Education and downwards. For administrative purposes there are two Deputy Directors, one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore and they relieve the Director of much of the administrative work and also the inspection of High Schools and subordinate offices. Under the Deputy Directors, there are nine District Educational Officers, one in each district, who are responsible for the primary and middle school education in the respective districts. In Urdu Education they are assisted by the Assistant Inspectors of Urdu Education who are appointed one for each district.

The primary schools which were under the management of the government were handed over to the District School Boards under the concerned District Boards. As this was not successful, the Government have again taken them back to the control of the Department. A separate Deputy Director for Primary Education has been appointed to look after the administration of the existing primary schools and for the expansion of the primary education. The District Educational Officers, in the capacity of District Elementary Education Officers look after the primary education in their respective districts. Each district consists of ranges under the

charge of Elementary Education Officers who are in the administrative charge of the schools in their ranges.

The middle schools are under the direct charge of the District Educational Officers.

Medical Department

The Senior Surgeon is the chief administrative authority of the Medical Department. This department was constituted in 1884. While special institutions are under the administrative charges of medical officers specially posted for the purpose, each district is administered by a medical officer of the status of a surgeon, who is immediately in charge of the district headquarter hospital, controls all the medical institutions in the district and is responsible for the medical work in the district.

The charge of the bigger hospitals is held by officers with university qualifications and the smaller dispensaries are manned by sub-assistant surgeons. The latter class of officers also form the assistants for bigger institutions. For special hospitals and the various departments in major institutions, officers who have received an intensive foreign course of training in the speciality are employed.

Health Department

The Director of Public Health is the chief executive officer of the Health Department. Under him are the Health Officers to look after the health activities of various places. The cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields are under the charge of independent Health Officers under the respective municipalities. They are responsible for the maintenance of health in these municipal limits. There are the District Health Officers at Mysore and Shimoga. There are also separate branches in the Department such as Bureau of Epidemiology, Public Health Institute, Vaccine Institute, Bureau of Health Education, Bureau of Rural Health, Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, and Bureau of Vital Statistics. They are under the charge of separate officers under the control of the Director.

The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering is also a branch of the Public Health Department. The works of the Bureau include the preparation of projects for water supply, drainage, town planning, village planning, sinking of bore-wells and the maintenance of water supplies and execution of works. At present the Bureau maintains the water supply installations of twenty seven places in the State.

Co-operative Department

This department is under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The Registrar was appointed in 1905, when the Co-operative scheme was introduced in the State. Under him are the Assistant Registrars in the districts of Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Tumkur and Bangalore. They look after the Co-operative Societies in their division. There is also a Deputy Registrar who has jurisdiction over the societies in Bangalore city and Anekal taluk.

Geological Department

This department was organised in 1894. The operations of this department were (1) Geological Survey and Exploration, (2) Inspection of Mines and Explosives, (3) Production of minerals and development of metallurgical industries on a commercial scale and (4) Training of Geologists, Mining Engineers, etc. In 1919, the mines and explosive branch was constituted into an independent department under the Chief Inspector of Mines, whose headquarters is at Oorgaum, K.G.F.

Forest Department

The department for the forest administration was organised in 1864, when the Conservator of

Forests was appointed. Under him is the Conservator of Forests at Shimoga. The districts are divided into divisions, all the districts being divisions except Shimoga and Kadur which are divided into four divisions—Shimoga, Kadur, Bhadravati and Sagar. Each division is under the charge of a District Forest Officer who is assisted by an Office Assistant. Each division is divided into Ranges, in charge of Range Officers.

Electrical Department

This department was formed in 1903 under a Chief Electrical Engineer. The activities of this department increased and due to pressure of work the department was recently bifurcated and separate officers were appointed for the Cauvery Power Scheme, Sivasamudram Generating Station, and the Jog Project. There is a separate Electrical Adviser to the Government. The Power and Lighting Stations in the cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields are under the control of Superintendents and the other places where electricity is used are also under their charge.

Horticultural Department

The Director of Horticulture is the head of the department. The work of the department is

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divided into three main divisions: scientific, economic and ornamental. All the Government Gardens in the State are under the charge of this department. There is a Superintendent under the Director. Several kinds of seeds both, flower and vegetable, are sold by the department. The department also gives training in Horticulture. Horticultural shows are held every year in the Lal-Bagh, Bangalore, besides their show in the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore.

The Director of Horticulture is also the Chief Marketing Officer of the Government of Mysore. This department was recently organised to conduct marketing surveys in the State.

Public Works Department

The Department of Public Works was constituted in 1836 and the Chief Engineer was appointed as the head of the department. In 1864, a separate Irrigation Department was formed and the Public Works Department only carried on with original works. But this department was abolished in 1878. At present there are three Superintending Engineers under the Chief Engineer, one at Bangalore, another at Mysore and the third at Jog, the former two to look after the public works in the State and

the third to attend to the works at Jog Falls; and one more Superintending Engineer at Mysore to look after the irrigation works. Under the superintending Engineers are the Executive Engineers in the districts in charge of public works in their respective districts and also special executive engineers in charge of special divisions and projects. Under the Executive Engineer are the Assistant Engineers in charge of Sub-divisions. Each district or division is divided into sub-divisions according to the area of the district and volume of work. Whenever great irrigation projects are undertaken special engineering staff is appointed.

Railway Department

The State Railway Department is composed of several minor departments each controlled by the head of a department as under:—

1. Engineering	Chief Engineer, M. S. Ry.
2. Locomotive & Carriage	Loco. and Car. Superintendent.
3. Traffic	Traffic Manager.
4. Audit and Accounts	Auditor, Mysore State Railway.
5. Stores	Controller of Stores.

The work of the several departments is co-ordinated and controlled by the General Manager, and that of the Audit and Accounts by the Comptroller to Government.

Under each of the departmental officers viz., Engineering, Loco and Carriage, Traffic and Audit are subordinate officers to assist the head of the department in the discharge of the duties of that department.

There is also a committee of official and non-official members to advise the Government on questions relating to Railway.

A signalling class is attached to the Traffic Manager's office where telegraphy is taught.

Local Self Government

District Boards

At the time of the Rendition, there were nine District Fund Circles, one in each of the eight districts and the other in the French-Rocks Sub-Division of the Mysore District. Each circle was administered by a Board, constituting officials and non-officials. With a view to make better provision for the constitution of Local Boards, to administer the expenditure of District Funds in Mysore and to define and regulate the powers to be exercised by those Boards, the Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 was passed on 15th June 1902. Then Unions in the place of certain municipalities, a Taluk Board for each of

the 77 taluks and Sub-Taluks, and a District Board for each of the eight districts in the State were established. Later Village Panchayets were set up in all the villages and the Taluk Boards were abolished. By this scheme the District Boards were given a free hand in developing the large local interests in the districts and secured greater control over their finances. After the bifurcation of the Mysore District, Mandya District Board was constituted.

At present there are nine District Boards one in each district head-quarter.

The revenue of the District Boards is realised from local cess, tolls, weekly markets, contributions and other miscellaneous items.

The important items of expenditure of the District Boards are the maintenance and opening of District Fund Roads, contribution towards medical institutions (and in some cases the whole maintenance) maintenance of Travellers Bungalows and Musafir khanas, sanitation and conservancy, etc.

The total number of members on the Boards in 1940-41 were 259, of whom 175 were elected, 47 were non-officials nominated by the Government and 37 were ex-officio members.

The total revenue and expenditure under all heads in 1940-41 are Rs. 17,72,163 and 16,22,191 respectively. Nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the expenditure is over Public Works.

Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board

For the special sanitation of the Kolar Gold Fields, a special Sanitary Board was constituted on 16th November 1899. This Board is independent of the District Board of the Kolar District and the area administered by this Board is excluded from the jurisdiction of the District Board. This Board consists of 20 members, 7 ex-officio and 13 non-official members, 7 being nominated by the Government and the rest elected.

The area over which the Board has jurisdiction is approximately thirty square miles. The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District is the President and the Special Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields is the Vice-President. The revenues for the Board are from the following sources:—

Local Cess, taxes, contributions, etc.

The main items of expenditure are:—

Public works, conservancy and sanitation, contribution to hospitals, vaccination, lighting, veterinary, markets, water supply, educational institutions, etc.

The Sanitary Board has its own High School at Kolar Gold Fields.

The yearly average income and expenditure of the Board is nearly 2 lakhs.

Municipalities

In the year 1862, municipal committees were constituted in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. By 1864-65, each of the eight district head-quarters possessed a Municipal Committee. The measure was next extended to taluk kasabas and eventually to other large trading places.

There are at present 2 city, 40 town and 63 minor municipalities in the State.

Bangalore City Municipality This Municipality was constituted in 1862. Till April 1896, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District was the ex-officio President. In 1892, the system of election was introduced. From 1896 a full-time President was appointed, but the Deputy Commissioner was made the President again in 1898. With effect from May 1904 again a separate President was appointed, but after two years it was abolished. From 1914 a full-time Honorary President was appointed. This arrangement continued till February 1920, when the privilege of electing a non-

official President from among the Municipal Councillors was exercised by the Municipality. Under the Regulation IV of 1923, amending the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906, a Municipal Commissioner was appointed from 1st December 1923.

The strength of the Bangalore City Municipality is 30, of which 24 are elected and 6 nominated by the Government. the President and the Vice-President are elected among the Councillors. The Commissioner appointed by the Government is a Government Officer of the Status of a Deputy Commissioner.

The yearly income of the Municipality is nearly 25-30 lakhs, including Debt Heads.

Mysore City Municipality This Municipality was constituted in 1862. Till March 1913, the Deputy Commissioner was the President, when a whole-time government officer of the status of a Deputy Commissioner was appointed. The strength of this Municipality is 30, of which 24 are elected and 6 nominated including the President. The Vice-President is elected among the members.

The average income and expenditure of this Municipality is 8-9 lakhs.

The City Municipalities have their own Health Officer, Engineer, Revenue Officer and Octroi Superintendent for looking after the several branches of the municipal work. They are lent from the respective departments of government for the concerned municipalities.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board This Board was constituted in 1903. Till 1919 it was presided by a non-official President and is now presided by the President of the City Municipal Council. This Board was constituted to effect improvements in the city, such as proper drainage system, removal of insanitary houses, formation of extensions. Every year one and a half lakhs of rupees are paid from State Revenue to this Board. On an average the annual income and the expenditure of this Board is 4 lakhs.

Town and Minor Municipalities

There are 40 town and 63 minor municipalities in the State. A few of the Municipal Councils have the privilage of electing their own Presidents.

The total number of members on these municipal councils in 40-41 was 1705, of whom 1173 had been elected, 312 nominated by the government and 220 ex-officio.

The receipts and expenditure of these municipalities in 1940-41 is Rs. 23,13,216 and 23,27,854.

Several of the municipalities are using electricity and they supply water in the municipal limits either by rivers, tanks or borewells. Special attention is paid by all the municipalities to sanitation and conservancy.

Village Panchayets

The Village Panchayet scheme was introduced in the State in 1927, after the abolition of the Village Improvement Committees and Taluk Boards. They are classified, according to their income as Independent Panchayets, Group Panchayets and Hamlets. Majority of the members for these Panchayets are elected, others being nominated by the Government. One among the members will be nominated or elected as a chairman. The source of income for the Panchayets are mainly taxes on buildings, vacant-lands, government grants, etc. Within their jurisdiction, they have to attend for village sanitation, internal roads, water supply, lighting, and other village improvement works.

There are 12076 Village Panchayets in the State.

Mysore	1139	Mandya	1066
Bangalore	2334	Kolar	1372
Tumkur	1821	Chitaldrug	994
Shimoga	929	Hassan	1786
Kadur	635		

The income and the expenditure of the Village Panchayets in 1940-41 is Rs. 12,73,371 and Rs. 12,39,034.

Rural Reconstruction Six years ago the Government introduced a scheme, for the adoption of special measure of improvement in some selected villages in each district. Under this scheme the several departments of Government such as Education, Medical, Public Health, Industries, Co-operative, concentrated on propoganda and demonstration work in the selected villages. A beginning was made with over 180 villages, selected in different parts of the State. Gradually the scheme was extended to a number of villages. These are called the Model or Selected Villages, to foster a spirit of emulation among other villages.

Now a new scheme, a modification of the 'model village' scheme, is designed to achieve quicker results. The scheme is to carry on concentrated rural welfare work in compact groups of villages. Every year a village in each hobli is proposed to be selected and trained honorary workers will be appointed to help in matters of rural uplift.

PART V

PLACES OF INTEREST

—0—

Mysore: Mysore, the capital of the State and the residence of His Highness the Maharaja: situated in $12^{\circ} 18' \text{ N. Lat.}$, and $76^{\circ} 42' \text{ E. Long.}$, at the north-western base of the Chamundi Hills; is 2525 feet above the level of the sea.

The city is connected with all the important places in India. It is served by several important highways of South India. Through the city pass the Bangalore-Nilgiri, the Mysore-Monontody and the Bangalore-Mangalore roads.

The city is favoured with a moderate rainfall of about 28 inches a year. The climate in the city is not only pleasant but also salubrious.

The population of the city as per the census of 1941 is 1,50,540 (males 78,967 and females 71,573).

In the beginning of the 19th century the town was more or less located in the Fort and in the present Curzon Park. Later on it gradually spread

out. As days passed on the town grew in importance and several new extensions were formed and the town has been completely transformed and has become one of the most important cities in India.

There are several places of interest in the city. A few of them deserve mention :

Chamarajendra Technical Institute—the home of excellent furniture of artistic design and careful workmanship; Maharaja's Palace—one of the loveliest buildings in India; Statue—an excellent marble statue of late Sri Chamaraja Wadiyar; Palace Stables and the Garage; Jaganmohan Palace with its Art Gallery having rare collections of various articles, arms, photos, furniture, musical instruments paintings, etc.; Zoological Gardens—the best of its kind in India having rare collections of various kinds of animals and birds; Chamundi Hills—giving an excellent view of the city below and other places such as Seringapatam; Krishnaraj Sagar, Nilgiris (with a good motorable road to the top); University Buildings; Krishnarajendra, Cheluvamba and other Hospitals, P. K. Sanatorium; Silk Weaving and Sandalwood Oil Factories, etc.

Mysore being the capital of a premier state, medical aid is abundant and efficient. There are

not only regular hospitals with all modern facilities for the treatment of patients but also efficient Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals under qualified pandits and hakims.

Water is being supplied to the city by pumping it by means of electric power from the Devaroy Channel, drawn from the river Cauvery, near Belagula Head-works, six miles from Mysore.

The whole city, including Chamundi Hills, is lit by electricity. The electric lighting in the city was inaugurated in 1908.

Dasara and Birthday Festivities

Dasara These festivities, which generally fall in September–October every year are observed in Mysore city with true oriental pomp and pageantry. They extend over ten days and every evening the Maharaja sits on his jewelled throne (simhasana), which according to Hindu ideals is the emblem of sovereignty, and receives the obeisance of his subjects. The throne originally belonged to the kings of Vijayanagar, and on the disruption of their kingdom in the sixteenth century, it passed into the hands of Raja Wadiyar of the present dynasty in 1610. Since then his descendants have been sitting on the throne following the tradition

laid down by him three centuries ago. On the tenth day, the Maharaja goes in a procession through the principal streets of the city seated in a golden howdha on an elephant. The city of Mysore presents during the Dasara the appearance of a veritable fairy-land.

During Dasara Festivities an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition is held every year, in the Exhibition Buildings, specially built for the purpose, by the side of the Railway Offices. Several exhibitors come from various parts of India. It is said to be "the Wembley of India".

Birthday The Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja takes place in the month of July. A salute, the number of guns announcing the age of His Highness, is fired on the day when the Maharaja holds the durbar in the morning. A procession, in the evening in which the Maharaja rides on a charger, through the city to the Government House almost rivals the Dasara procession.

"The city of Mysore aptly called 'the Garden city of India' has been so greatly improved that a visitor today feels extremely delightful in its beautifully laidout streets and parks, restaurants with modern and sanitary equipments, attractive and pleasing show houses."

Somanathapur Somanathapur is at present an insignificant village on the left bank of the river Cauvery, about 33 miles from Mysore, by road. The place is famous for the temple of Channakesava, an elaborately carved structure attributed to Jakanachari, the famous sculptor and architect of the Hoysala kings.

The temple was constructed in 1268 by Soma, a member of the royal family and a high officer under the Hoysala king Narasimha III. The temple stands in the middle of an open courtyard, which encloses it as if it were in a frame, and is surmounted by three elegently carved towers, which in their symmetry and proportion are gems of architecture. The towers are pyramidal in shape and are decorated with lace-like ornaments from top to bottom. This is a three-celled temple (tricutachala), the image of the chief god Kesava having been installed in the cell opposite the entrance. The other two cells contain the images of Venugopala and Janardhana. The original image of Kesava is however no longer there; in its place there is now installed an uncouth image of modern make. The image of Venugopala is a beautifully carved figure, playing on the flute, in the south cell of the temple. It is six feet high

and stands on a pedestal two feet high. The image had two hands engaged in playing the flute, the hands are unfortunately broken.

Round the exterior base are portrayed consecutively, with considerable sprit, the leading incidents of the Ramayana, Mahabharata and Bhagavata. These are carved in potstone, the terminations of each chapter and section being clearly indicated by a closed or half-closed door. The vestibule is in ruins and the images generally much damaged. As in the temple of Belur and Halebid many of the images have the names of the sculptors, who executed them, engraved at the base. The number of large images on the outer walls is 194 and every one of them bespeaks the supremetalent of the Mysore artists of the thirteenth century. Being the the best existing specimen of the Hoysala architecture, it has rightly deserved close attention at the hands of the Government of Mysore.

Nanjangud Nanjangud is situated on the right bank of the river Kabini, 12 miles south of Mysore, at a point where the trunk road from Mysore branches to Ootacamund and to the Hassanur Ghat. The place is a flourishing town and is the head-quarters of the taluk. Nanjangud is famous



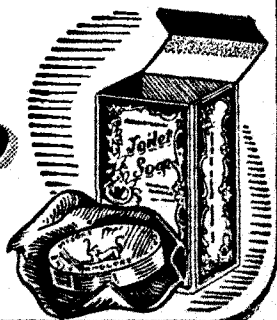
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for the temple dedicated to Nanjundeswara, and it is from this attribute of the God that the town derived its name. This temple is said to be in existence from time immemorial but Karachur Nandiraja and afterwards Purnaiya enlarged the temple. It is a large building, 385 feet long and 160 feet broad and is supported by 147 columns. It is one of the largest temples of the State in the Dravidian style. The temple has a treasury which besides numerous silver articles, has a number of gold vehicles, ornaments set with precious stones. There are several coins and inscriptions in the treasury. The temple has received many valuable presents from the Mysore Rajas and other rulers. Among them is also an emerald necklace presented by Haider Ali. The car festival at Nanjangud in the month of March-April is attended by several thousand devotees. The place is lit by electricity.

Talkad A town of great antiquity, on the left bank of the river Cauvery, 28 miles south-east of Mysore.

The place which was the proud capital of a by-gone powerful kingdom is now rendered weird by the wide expanse of the sand dunes which stretch for over a mile in length burying beneath them more than a score of monuments of ancient

glory. The plantation of casuarina trees have checked the advance of sand. More than thirty temples are said to be beneath the sand. The place was the capital of the Gangas and later Cholas. Then it passed to the Hoysala kings and later went to the hands of Vijayanagar sovereigns. In 1634 it was captured by the Mysore Raja. There are the temples of Vaideswara, Pataleswara and Maraleswara, the last two till recently buried in sand, containing three of the well known panchalingas, the remaining two being Arkeswara at Vijapura and Mallikarjuna at Mudukdore, nearby. There is also the temple of Kirthinarayana, the only structure at Talked in Hoysala style. It is mostly buried in sand, only the entrance being cleared from sand so that the people may enter the temple. There is a smartha matha of the Bhagavata-sampradaya at Talkad.

Once in ten to fourteen years a festival—Panchalinga Darsana—is held when a great number of devotees from all over India, numbering nearly over a lakh, attend the festival.

Tirumakudlu-narasipur 20 miles south-east of Mysore, at the junction of the Kabini with the Cauvery. Narasipur is separated from Tirumakudlu by the Kabini and is on the right bank of the

two rivers. Tirumakudlu is considered to be very sacred, and has two temples—Gunja Narasimha and Agastyeswara, besides the Mulasthaneswara temple.

Terakanambi 7 miles from Gundlupet, on the Gundlupet-Chamarajanagar road. The place seems to have been called, in olden days, as Trikadamba-pura, standing where the boundary stones united of the great three countries—namely Dravida, Kerala and Hadinadu or South Karnata. On the point of junction, a temple to Trikadamba, the consort of the three-eyed Shiva, was erected in the 6th century, by a king named Lamba Karna Raya, ruling the southern part of Karnata and hence the name to the town. There are twelve temples at Terakanambi of large dimensions, but in ruins.

Yelandur 42 miles from Mysore, on the Honnu-Hole stream. This was originally included in Hadinadu and was the seat of a wealthy principality at the time of the Vijayanagar sovereignty. This is the head-quarters of Yelandur Jahagir, granted, in 1807, by the British Government to Dewan Purnaiya in recognition of his services as Dewan and Regent during the minority of Krishnaraj Wadiyar III. This Jagir is one of the most fertile tracts in the Mysore district.

Mandya 25 miles north-east of Mysore, on the Bangalore-Mysore road and railway, is the headquarters of the district. After the formation of the new district, Mandya became very important place. The Mysore Sugar Factory at Mandya has improved the town to a very great extent. The place is lit by electricity and new extensions are being formed.

Melkote It is 30 miles north of Mysore. Melkote means high or upper fort and is built on the rocky hill called Yadugiri, overlooking the lake of pearls (Moti Talav) and the Cauvery valley. This is one of the principal places of pilgrimage. The principle temples at Melkote are Narasimha temple and Narayanaswami temple, the latter on the summit of the hill Yadugiri. Annually a big festival, Vyra Mudi, is held at the place and a large number of people attend. Cloths of good quality are prepared here.

Sivasamudram 30 miles from Maddur Railway station. The cauvery branches here into two streams, each of which makes a descent of about 200 feet, in a succession of picturesque rapids and waterfalls. On the western branch of the river are the Gagana Chukki Falls. The approach is by a steep path leading down to the tomb of Pir Ghaib, a muslim saint.

About a mile on the eastern branch of the river are the Bar Chukki Falls. At Sivasamudram the power of the falls is utilised for generating electricity.

Krishnaraj Sagar It is situated 12 miles north-west of Mysore. Krishnaraj Sagar Dam has been constructed across the river Cauvery at a cost of Rs. 250 lakhs. The Dam is 130 feet high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. On either side of the Dam, channels are drawn and they irrigate about 5000 acres. The Irwin canal has been drawn at the northern end of the Dam, at a total cost of Rs. 200 lakhs. Well planned terrace gardens with water falls and fountains, beautifully lit up with coloured lights, are laid out behind the Dam, south bank of the river. A Government Hotel is maintained for the visitors to the place.

Seringapatam About ten miles from Mysore, the river Cauvery divides into two branches, which meet again, three miles further down, forming an island. At the western end of the island is the Historic City of Seringapatam. In the earlier ages Gautama Rishi is said to have performed penance in a small island to the west of Seringapatam, at the Gautama Kshetra. In A.D. 894, Tirumalaraya appears to have built a temple for Ranganatha and

named the place Sri-Ranga-Pura or Pattana. The original town of Seringapatam was built in 1120 A.D. by Udayaditya, the brother Vishanuvardhana the Hoysala king. In 1495, Seringapatam passed into the direct possession of the Vijayanagar kings and was administered by their Viceroy. Tirumala Raya, the last of these, surrendered his power to Raja Wadiyar, the ruler of Mysore, in 1610. Thenceforth Seringapatam became the capital of the Rajas of Mysore, and continued to be the seat of Government under Haider Ali Khan and Tipu Sultan, until its capture by the British in 1799. It was several times besieged by Bijapur forces, Mahrattas, and the Nawab of Arcot. The British laid siege to it twice in 1792 and 1799 and in the latter occasion took it by assault. The fortifications in the place are in a fairly good state of preservation and it is possible to imagine that they were very formidable a century and half ago.

Just outside the fort is the *Daria Daulat Bagh* or *the Garden of the Wealth of the Sea*—Tipu's favourite summer palace. Its graceful proportions and the richly coloured arabesque work render it very attractive. At the eastern end of the island towards the south is *the Gumbaz or the Mausoleum*, built by Tipu for his father, in which he and his

mother are also buried. It is a handsome square structure surmounted by a dome, with minarets at the angles and surrounded by a corridor supported by pillars of black hornblende. It is somewhat in the fashion of the famous Taj at Agra. *The Ranganatha temple*, one of the largest in the State, is in the Dravadian style of architecture, and was built several centuries ago and was very well preserved during the Musalman regime. It is said that the God Ranganatha was the favourite deity of Haider and Tipu. The Gangadhareswara and Narasimha temples are also large structures in Dravadian style. *The Big Mosque* in the fort is a fine structure with lofty minarets. It has five Persian inscriptions, one giving A.D. 1787 as the date of the construction of the mosque. About 150 yards east of the temple of Ranganatha, are now seen a mound and the ruined walls of the *Lal Mahal* which was once a magnificent palace of Tipu. About 100 yards south of the temple of Ranganatha, there stood until recently a masonry arch. When visitors stood on its keystone and jumped up and down on it, the arch swung to the extent of about 2 or 3 inches. This arch called the Suspension Bridge collapsed suddenly in July 1936. To the south of the fort, on the left bank of the southern branch of Cauvery, is Scotts' Bungalow,

amidst a lovely garden. There are several disused powder magazines, tombstones and monuments at the place.

Bangalore Bangalore is situated 3000 feet above the level of the sea at the centre of a table-land and is endowed by nature with a salubrious climate. It covers an area of over 25 square miles and consists of two parts—the City and the Civil and Military Station—with a total population of 4,06,760.

It is the seat of Government for the Mysore State. The city is connected by rail with Madras, and Bombay, with Poona via Hubli and Dharwar, and with Chamarajanagar via Mysore. The Civil and Military Station is assigned by the Government to the British and is administered by the Resident in Mysore.

The historic monuments are mostly to be seen in the Fort area and the extensions of Basavagudi and Gavipur. The original mud fort was built by Kempe Gauda, the Yelahanka chief in 1537, and was enlarged and rebuilt in stone by Haider Ali. It was occupied for a time by the British forces after the evacuation of Seringapatam. Within the fort, the principle building is the Palace

of Tipu Sultan, built in the style of the Daria Dawlat at Seringapatam and is a good specimen of Saracenic architecture. The Palace has been conserved as a historic monument. Colonel David Baird was confined in the dungeon situated near the Delhi Gate of the fort. To the south-west of the fort, at the Basavangudi extension, is the temple of Basaveswara. The chief object of worship here is a monolithic stone bull in a recumbent posture, 11 feet high situated on a high and raised platform in a commanding position. Near the Bull temple and to the south-west of the fort is a cave temple dedicated to Gavi Gangadhar-eswara, constructed during the time of Magadi Kempe Gauda. Within its enclosure are two stone umbrellas, a trident and a drum, attributes of God Siva, each about 12 feet high and cut out of monolithic stone. The Someswara temple at Ulsoor in the C. & M. Station, with its lofty gopura, is a good specimen of Dravadian structure. Close by is Ulsoor tank. Both these are attributed to Kempe Gauda.

Among the historic curiosities may be mentioned the watch-towers, four in number, which were erected by Kempe Gauda in the four directions of Bangalore, presaging that the town would

extend to those limits. They are to be seen in conspicuous positions, the first on a rock in the Lal-Bagh, the second near Hebbal rifle range, the third on the bund of the Kempambudhi tank and the fourth on a rock on the Ulsoor tank bund.

The population of the city and C. & M. Station is as follows :

	Bangalore City	C. & M. Station
Persons	248,334	158,426
Males	131,340	82,870
Females	116,994	75,566

In the north of the city are the University Colleges: the Central, Engineering and Intermediate Colleges. Outside the city limits and very near to Malleswaram is the well-known Indian Institute of Science, owing its origin to the princely gift of the late Mr. J. N. Tata. The Government of Mysore gave the site and contributed an initial capital of five lakhs of rupees and an annual grant of Rs. 50,000. It is an institution for post-graduate advanced studies and original researches in pure and applied sciences.

Bangalore, being the seat of Government and one of the important cities in India, is not lacking in medical aid. There are several general and

special hospitals in the city, with several departments manned by specialists trained in foreign countries. Those which deserve mention are the Victoria Hospital, opened in 1900 by Her late Highness the Regent, with the departments for treatment of nose, throat and ear diseases, and dental ailments, and for X-ray work; the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, opened in 1913; the Vanivilas Hospital, Bangalore, opened in 1935, Venkatamuniah Chetty-Lakshmidamma's Children's Hospital attached to it; St. Martha's Hospital, dispensary and Nursing Home, in the vicinity of the Cubbon Park, the unique institution founded in 1886 by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, mainly supported by endowments and grant-in-aid; the Mental Hospital for the treatment of mental diseases; the Leaper Asylum for the treatment of lepers; and several other general and Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries aided by the District Board, etc.

Water was being originally supplied to the town from the Dharmambudhi tank near the Railway Station. Then water was being supplied from the Hessarghatta reservoir. As the supply was found inadequate, the reservoir "Chamaraj Sagar" at Tippagondanahalli, 22 miles from

Bangalore, on the Magadi road, was constructed at a cost of nearly 70 lakhs and now water is being supplied from here to the city as well as to the C. & M. Station.

Electric power for lighting the streets in the city was given in August 1905.

The several places of interest in the city are:— Lal-Bagh, the beautiful pleasure garden laid out in the times of Hyder enlarged by Tippu ; the Cubbon Park with public offices and several statues; Maharaja's Palace or Bangalore's Windsor Castle ; the several industrial concerns such as the Government Soap Factory, Electric Factory, Industrial Laboratory, etc. ; and several parks and gardens.

There are several kinds of industries in the city. Out of 248 industrial concerns in the Bangalore district, 167 are in the city itself, where manufacture of various kinds of goods in large scale takes place.

Tippagondanahally: 22 miles from Bangalore, on the Magadi road, at the junction of Arkavti and Kumudvati. A big reservoir called the "Chamaraja Sagar" is built at the junction of the rivers, at a cost of Rs. 70 lakhs, mainly for water supply to Bangalore City and Cantonment.

Devanhally: 23 miles north of Bangalore on the old Bangalore Bellary road. This is the birth place of Tipu Sultan.

Channapatna 37 miles south-west of Bangalore, on the Bangalore Mysore road and railway. The town is celebrated for the manufacture of lacquered ware and toys, of fine steel wire for strings of musical instruments and of glass bangles. A spun Silk Factory has been established here, where spun silk sarees, coating etc. are manufactured.

Closepet: 30 miles south-west of Mysore, on the left bank of Arkavati. It is so named after Sir Barry Close, Resident in the Court of Mysore. There are Rural Health and Rural Welfare Centres at Closepet, to serve as model units for efficient rural health service.

Dodballapur 27 miles north-west of Bangalore on the right bank of Arkavati. This is a very important weaving centre in the State. A Rural Reconstruction Centre has been opened here.

Kolar 43 miles east-north-east of Bangalore connected by the Mysore State Railway from the station at Bowringpet, 11 miles to the south. it is the head-quarters of the district.

Bowringpet 11 miles south of Kolar. This a newly formed town in 1864, on the opening of the railway, being named after Mr. Bowring, then Chief Commissioner. This is one of the most important places in the district, owing to its proximity to the Gold Fields and its being the junction for the Gold Field Railway.

Vidurasvatha One mile from Dod-Kurugod railway station on the Bangalore Hindupur line. This is a place of pilgrimage for the Hindus. There is a *peepul tree* of great age, said to have been planted by Vidura, an uncle of the Pandavas. The place is lit by electricity and has all facilities for pilgrims.

Nandidrug 31 miles north of Bangalore, at the termination of a range of mountains, of which it is the highest point. As already mentioned there are extensive fortifications on the hills. This is an important Hill Station in the State. There is a good road to the top of the hills and electric lights have been provided to the Bungalows on the top. The visitors can command all other facilities for lodging and boarding.

Chintamani 27 miles north-west of Kolar. This is a very important commercial centre in the district.

Tumkur The chief town in the district, 43 miles north-west of Bangalore, with which it is connected by rail and road. It is said to have been part of a territory whose capital was Kaidala. Now Tumkur is one of the important places in the State, commanding all the facilities such as hospitals, railway, college and high schools.

Kaidala 3 miles south of Tumkur. It was formerly the capital of a petty state. It is also said to be the native place of Jakanachari, the famous architect and sculptor. There are two fine temples dedicated to Gangadhareswara and Channakesava, both being Dravidian buildings.

Devarayanadurga A fortified hill 9 miles east of Tumkur, amid wild and picturesque scenery and extensive forest. Near the summit, 3940 feet above the level of the sea, is a small temple of Durga Narasimha.

Under the Hoysalas, there seems to have been on the hill a town called *Anebiddasari* or *Ane-biddajari*, which long gave its name to the surrounding district, especially the country to the west and south. The fortifications are pierced through by seven gates. On the third elevation is the temple of Kumbhi (summit) Narasimha. There are several natural springs on and near the hill.

Kunigal 22 miles south of Tumkur, on the Bangalore-Mangalore road. There is a large tank in the place said to have been constructed by a king named Nriga Chakravarti. The tank is estimated to be 14 miles round when full. There is a Government Stud Farm.

Huliyadurga and Hutridurga, in the Kunigal taluk, are fortified hills, the fortifications and palaces (now in ruins) having been built by Magadi Kempe Gauda.

Madhugiri 24 miles north of Tumkur, on Tumkur-Pavagada road. It is surrounded on all sides by hills. The town derives its name from Madhu-giri or honey hill, at the northern base of which it is situated Madhugiri-durga is one mass of rock strongly fortified. There are several springs on the hill.

Hassan 72 miles from Mysore, on Mysore Arsikere railway. It is the head-quarters of the district and an important commercial place.

Arsikere 25 miles north by east of Hassan, at the junction of Mysore-Arsikere and Bangalore Harihar lines. There is a large tank at the place. This is an important commercial centre in Hassan district. Much cocoanut and copra trade is carried

on. There is an Eswara temple at the place, which faces east and is a remarkable building in the Hoysala style of architecture.

Saklespur 24 miles west of Hassan on the right bank of Hemavati. It owes its importance to the spread of coffee and cardamom cultivation. The Hemavati has been spanned here by an iron girder bridge, leading to the Manjarabad Ghat road, over which trade finds an outlet to the port of Mangalore.

Sravanbelagola 31 miles from Hassan and 8 miles south-east of Channarayapatna. It is the chief seat of the Jains, being the residence of their principal Guru. At the summit of Vindhya or Indrabetta is the colossal statue of Gomatesvara, 57 feet high and surrounded with numerous sacred buildings. On the Chandra-betta there are many temples and between the hills a splendid tank. A considerable trade is carried on here in brass utensils.

Belur 24 miles north-west of Hassan. on the Hassan-Chikmaglur road. The sanctity of the town is due to the celebrated temple of Chenna-Kesava, erected and endowed by the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana, on the occasion of his exchanging

the Jain faith for that of Vishnu, in the beginning of the 12th century. The carving with which the temple is decorated rivals in fertility of design and perfection of finish that of the Halebid temple, and is attributed to the same master-hand, that of the famous Jakanachari. This is one of the temples in the State which allow the untouchables to enter the temple three days in the year.

About 100 years ago the village of Belur grew up, on the western bank of the river Yagachi. The temple of Keshava was built in the year 1117 A.D. The temple is a typical of Hoysala school of architecture. A temple more beautiful than this, it is impossible to conceive. After seeing the temple and its carvings, one gets the impression that it is almost a *Museum of Art*. The fine and delicate items of work add to the romantic grandeur of the beautifully designed building. The temple has three doorways, one each on the east, south and north. Beginning at the sides of the east doorway and extending beyond the north and south doorways up to the Sukhanasi, runs a parapet containing rows of sculptures such as elephants, cornice of bead work, scroll work with figure in every convolution, small figures mostly female many of them dancing, playing musical instruments, dressing or decorating themselves. On the three sides attached

to the outer wall of the Garbhagruha, are three elegantly executed carlike niches in two storeys with a parapet. There are also figures on the outer walls of the niches in both the storeys. Beyond the parapet, around the temple, on the walls, are several large images representing gods and goddesses. The work inside the temple is finer in some respects than that outside. The large ceiling panel in the centre is marked by richness of ornamentation and elaboration of detail. Two of the several pillars deserve special notice—the Narasimha Pillar and the Mohini Pillar. The Narasimha pillar was formerly turnable on its own axis. *The Mohini pillar has eight vertical bands with fine scroll work in the convolution of which are seen figures representing the ten avataras of Vishnu, Astadikpalakas and so forth.* The friezes representing the scenes of Ramayana and Mahabharata can be seen at several places. The image of Kesava stands on a high pedestal in the sanctum. The image is perfectly proportioned and is perfectly designed according to the strict canons of Hindu Art. Besides there are several other shrines in the place.

Halebid 11 miles east of Belur on the Belur-Banavar Road.

The village of Halebid marks the site of the ancient city of Dvarasamudra, the wealthy capital of the Hoysala kings. The most remarkable of the architectural monuments are the temples of Hoysalesvara and Kedareshvara temples. *The Hoysalesvara temple* was built in 1121 A.D., during the reign of Vishnuvardhana, but left it, however unfinished. "Had but this temple been completed, it is one of the buildings on which the advocate of Hindu architecture would desire to take a stand." On the outer walls are sculptured several thousands of figures and groups picturing to us the world of imagination in which the sculptors of those days allowed their mind to roam. Out of the several friezes, the one illustrating the episodes of Hindu mythology like those of the Ramayana, Mahabharata and Bhagavata, is very interesting. The roofs, towers, doorways and sanctum are all fully carved. It is noteworthy that Vishnuvardhana, though a spiritual disciple of Ramanujacharya, got this temple dedicated to Shiva and also patronised the construction of the Jain temples. The *Kedareshvara Temple* was built in or before 1219 A.D., by Viraballa and his younger queen Abhinava Ketalaidevi. 'This temple is a gem of Indian Architecture. If this little temple had been illustrated in anything like completeness, there was

probably nothing in India which would have conveyed a better idea of what its architects were capable of accomplishing.' There are several carved images of various deities, which stand under elegently designed floral arches and some of them are finely shaped and finished.

There are also Jain temples at the place. Though not so elaborately carved and ornate, they are also striking buildings.

Chikmagalur Headquarters of the Kadur district, 25 miles from the railway at Kadur. It is situated in the valley south of the Baba Budan range in a fertile tract of black soil. This is an important commercial centre in the Malnad. Though in the heart of malnad, the place commands all the facilities such as high schools, hospitals for men and women and maternity, the credit of which goes to the philanthropic gentlemen of the place.

Tarikere 35 miles north of Chikmagalur on the Birur Arsalu railway. This is the nearest railway station for Baba Budangiri and Sringeri. This is also an important trading centre.

Kemmangandi In Baba Budans. A health resort of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. Iron ore is conveyed to Bhadravati, from here.

Śrīngerī 15 miles south-west of Koppa, on the left bank of the river Tunga. This is the headquarters of the Jagad-guru, the highest priest of the Smārtha Brahmins. The Mutt was established by Sankaracharya. There are several temples at the place, the most important of them being that of Sharada. There are several endowments and grants by several rulers such as Moghul rulers, Vijayanagar kings, Gangas, Mysore Rajas and Tipu.

Bale-Honnur 32 miles from Chikmagalur, on the left bank of Bhadra. A mile north to the town is the Balehonnur Mutt, the seat of one of the chief gurus of Lingayet sect. This is said to have been founded by Renukacharya, the first of the five Virasaiva Acharyas. The matha is said to own several copper plates and sanads granted by Ikkeri chiefs and the Mysore Rajas.

Shimoga Headquarters of the district, on the left bank of the river Tunga, 171 miles from Bangalore. This is an important commercial place in the malnad area.

Bhadravati A town on the right bank of the river Bhadra, on the Birur Arasalu Railway line, 12 miles south by east of Shimoga.

This town is called the "City of Factories." The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Cement Factory and the Mysore Paper Mills are located here. A new town in addition to the old has been formed, which is under the management of the New Town Board to look after sanitation, health, etc.

Gersoppa or Jog Falls 58 miles from Shimoga. They are among the finest waterfalls in the world and are formed by the river Sharavati, which, with a breadth of about 250 feet flows over high cliffs in four separate falls, the highest taking a plung of 880 feet.

Agumbe 53 miles from Shimoga. The enchanting sight of the sunset in the Western Ocean may be seen from here; within five minutes the flaming crimson disk assumes a myriad wonderful shapes, producing marvellous colour effects on sky and sea.

Chitaldrug The town, surrounded with a line of fortifications, is built at the north-eastern base of a dense cluster of rocky hills, There are many inscriptions on the hill, of the Chalukya, Hoysala and Vijayanagar kings dating from the 11th to 15th century.

3 miles south of Chitaldrug is the Jogi Matti or Maradi, one of the highest points in the district.

To the west of Chitaldrug is Chandravalli, an ancient city, where several coins including a Chinese of B.C. 200 have been found.

Davangere One of the most important seats of trade in the State. The place is noted for the manufacture of kambles.

Harihar An ancient town on the right bank of the river Tungabhadra. There is a highly ornate temple of Harihareswara.

Vanivilasapura 32 miles from Hiriyur. A large artificial lake called the Vanivilasasagara has been constructed by putting up a dam across the river Vedavati at the Marikanve village. Channels have been drawn on either side of the lake for irrigation purposes.



ERRATA

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