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MYSORE DISTRICT

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SURYANATH U. KAMATH

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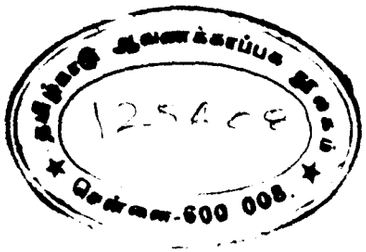
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PREFACE

THE Mysore District Gaztteer had been published in 1869 in days of the Commissioner's Rule. It was edited by H. Wellesly, the Superintendent of Ashtagram Division. It was of the then existing district which included the present Mandya District also. Subsequently, Lewis Rice in his Mysore Gazetteer published twice, 1876 and 1897 and C. Hayavadana Rao in his Mysore Gazetteer published between 1927 and 1930 in five volumes, for the whole princely State had also surveyed the district. But the present Mysore district is quite different from what had been discussed in all these publications as Mandya district was separated from the old district in 1939, and in 1956, the Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district in the former Madras Presidency was added to this district. The district as in the present form or size came into existence in 1956, and it had no district gazetteer till now. It is a matter of pleasure that under the scheme of bringing out new series of district gazetteers after Independence, Mysore District Volume is being released as the 18th in the district series beginning with the Dharwad district volume published as the first such publication in 1958. In addition to these 18 district volumes, this Department has also published the Karnataka State Gazetteer in two parts (1982-83) and a Kannada version of the same in three parts (1983-85). Only two more districts, Bangalore Rural and Bangalore remain to be covered and the work of collection of material for both the volumes and drafting of the Chapters of the former are in progress, and the whole series will be completed by the end of the VII Plan.

Mysore is the southern-most district in Karnataka, the Western Ghats touching its western and southern fringe. The Cauvery and her numerous tributaries have enriched it. It stands second among the districts of Karnataka in forest cover (3.38 lakh ha), and this helped the growth of forest based industries and tourism (with its sanctuaries). It has one of the 11 centres of Project Tiger in the country. In tribal population it stands third among the districts of Karnataka with a variety of peoples like the Soligas, Jenu Kurubas, Kadu Kurubas, Betta Kurubas, etc., and to this anthropological variety of late are added the Tibetans. The district has the highest incidence of bonded labourers and a Special Officer has been appointed exclusively in the district for their rehabilitation. In sericulture, the district stands first, the art being introduced here as early as in the days of Tipu. It stands third in raising the much needed pulses (81.00 lakhs ha in

1986-87) and first in cattle wealth (9.89 lakhs in 1986-87). Amritmahal is a special breed here. In poultry farming, the district's place is third (10.96 lakhs in 1986-87) and in inland fisheries second, next only to Bellary. The labour force in organised industries was 61,500 in 1986-87, placing the district third in this respect. In infra-structure it stands third in road mileage, though there is no national highway in the district. It has flourishing crafts and cottage industries like the charming inlay work, stone carving, silk weaving, agarbathi and beedi rolling. It has unique factories like Ideal Jawa producing motor bikes and Vikrant Tyres, manufacturing rubber tyres. In growth rate, its place is the third in the State.

Culturally, Mysore had been in the vanguard, having been the seat of one of the most enlightened royal houses in modern India whose enthusiasm for fine arts and learnings had few equals. Even earlier, the Gangas, Cholas, Hoysalas, Vijayanagar Emperors and the various petty Palegars did not lag behind in encouraging scholarship and fine arts through the *agraharas* and temples. Mysore grew as a great centre of Carnatic music, and the Mysore dynasty did not lag behind in encouraging Hindustani and European music. The Oriental Manuscript Library founded during the golden jubilee of Queen Victoria (1887) secured Mysore world fame when *Arthashastra* of Kautalya was published by its Curator, Mahamahopadhyaya R. Shama Shastry. Mysore saw the sixth University in India (1916) which was the first to be started among the Indian princely States in which eminent scholars like Dr. S. Radhakrishnan found a footing. The wonderful palaces, parks and buildings in Mysore have made it a veritable haven for tourists. Its colourful Dasara festival is also world famous. Equally important are the pilgrimage centres, some of them at attractive confluences of rivers or captivating hilly forest tracts like the Chamundi Hill, Nanjangud, T. Narasipur, the Malemahadeshwara Hills, the Gopalaswamy Betta, the Biligirirangana Betta, Talkad and Bettadapura. The Shivasamudra falls and the Somanathpur temple are equally notable.

Academic institutions of all-India importance like the Directorate of Epigraphy, the C.F.T.R.I. and D.F.R. Lab., the southern regional office of the Central Institute of Indian Languages, etc., have been working here in tune with the academic importance of city which had been a great centre of traditional learning also.

This challenging task of compilation could be possible not only by the hard labour of my colleagues, but also due to the co-operation of the Deputy Commissioner Sri V. P. Baligar and his successive Headquarters Assistants who worked as our Liaison Officers. All heads of departments at the district level, both of Central and State

Government and their subordinate staff have also been highly co-operative. Among the scholars and knowledgeable men, special mention has to be made of Dr. G.G. Manjunathan, Dr. A.V. Narasimha Murthy and Sri. M.C. Vasantakumar of the Mysore University, Sri. M. N. Jois, Sri. H. S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, Sri. Agaram Rangiah, Sri. I. Srinivas Rao, Sri. C. V. Dwarakanah, Sri. P. R. Tippeswamy, Sri. N. M. Gaffar Ali Khan (descendant of Tipu Sultan's family), Rev. Father Gregorious, Sri. P. Basavanna, His Holiness the Swamiji of the Kuntur Matha, Sri. Immadi Shivabasava Swamy, Sri. K. R. Nanjappa and Sri M. V. Gopalakrishna. They have to be specially thanked among the hundreds of other persons for their kind help and co-operation. Dr. B. Narasimhaiah, Superintending Archaeologist, Mid-Southern Circle, A.S.I. placed at our disposal unpublished survey reports of the Department on the district. Dr. M. S. Nagaraja Rao, Director of Archaeology and Museums and Sri M. R. Srinivas Murthy, Chief Secretary, Zilla Parishad have been of immense help. Fr. (Dr.) C. J. Saldanha,botanist of repute, has placed us under his obligation by drafting the section on *flora*. My colleagues in the Department Sri. S. A. Jagannath and Sri T. G. Narasimha Moorthy, Editors, and Sri. Stephen Paul and Sri. A. Lakshminarasimhan, Investigators have attended to proof-reading work at the press, and are being specially mentioned for their devoted work though it is a part of our work, and all my colleagues (list given separately) have spared no efforts in bringing out this volume.

The staff of the Government Press, the Director Sri. E. Krishna Narayan, Joint Director Sri G. Gangaiah and Assistant Directors Sri M. Chalapathy and Sri K. M. Bhuvanesh to mention only the topmost have been highly co-operative and have earned our gratitude.

The erudite members of the Advisory Committee headed by the Chief Secretary Sri T. R. Satishchandran and later Sri A. B. Datar have been our sources of inspiration and guidance. The Additional Chief Secretary Sri K.N.S. Murthy took special interest in our work. Our heart-felt thanks are due to all the members (A list of the Advisory Committee Members is given separately). This office is now busy drafting the chapters of the recently created Bangalore Rural District.

16-11-1988

SURYANATH U. KAMATH
Chief Editor.

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MYSORE DISTRICT

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

THE Mysore district is situated in the southern part of the Deccan Peninsula and it forms the southernmost district of Karnataka State. Mysore is the name by which Karnataka State was known prior to 1973. Mysore city is now the headquarters of the district and the revenue division of the same name. It is known as one of the garden cities of India, and is also known throughout the world for the pomp and gaiety of its traditional Dasara festival. In the days of Haider and Tipu, it came in limelight internationally. The total area of the district is 11,954 sq. km., being sixth in rank among the districts in the state in its size. Some of the places belonging to the Mysore district are of great antiquity, Tirumakudlu Narasipur, Hemmige, etc., being pre-historic sites. As reported from village papers the total area of the district was about 12.46 lakh hectares during 1985-86, the net area sown being 42.41 per cent of the total area. The district is mainly drained by the Cauvery besides the Kabini, the Lakshmanatirtha and the Suvarnavati which are the tributaries of the Cauvery. Irrigation by canals is a characteristic feature of the district, as average rainfall is comparatively low, 761 mm. per year. The climate of the district is moderate throughout the year and the district is generally free from the occurrences of earthquakes. The district is the second richest district in forest wealth in the state, next only to Uttara Kannada. Land holdings in the district are characterised by the predominance of small holdings. The climatic conditions of the district are congenial for the development of horticultural crops. The livestock wealth of the district is considerable and progress has been evidenced in the development of poultry

rearing, dairying and inland pisciculture. Industrially, it stands fourth in number of factories and third in their labour force in 1985-86 and the district is not endowed with rich mineral wealth. The district is known for its traditional industrial activities like agarbathi, silk-reeling, handloom weaving and the crafts like inlay work. Rearing silk worms is one of the major cottage industries of the district, and in area under sericulture, it stands first. Mysore district is well served by a large net-work of roads connecting all the taluks and important trading centres outside the district. The district occupies the top place in the state in respect of road communications. With regard to trade and commerce, the district is favourably placed. Considering its progress in respect of development and utilization of irrigational facilities, exploitation of forest wealth and its sericulture potential, Mysore district may be considered as one of the prosperous districts of the state.

Origin of Name

Mysore district, like most of the districts of Karnataka State, takes its name from its headquarters town. Mahisharashtra mentioned in Buddhist text *Dipavamsha* is identified with Mysore. Ashoka is stated to have sent Buddhist missionaries to this place. Some identify it with Erumainad of the ancient Tamil texts. But such identifications are difficult to accept. The earliest reference to Mysore is in a copper-plate inscription dated 862 A.D. from Kadalur, Mandya tq. (EI, XXXVI, pp 97) where the place is mentioned as 'Maysooru'. Later Maisunad or Maisurnad is mentioned in inscriptions of the 11th and 12th centuries. By way of literary flourish, it is also spelt as Mahisurapura. The name of Mahishur or its anglicised form Mysore is described as derived from Mahishasura or the buffaloe-headed monster who lived in this area, and came to be killed by Chamundi. The Chamundi hill is being associated with Mahishasura's execution by the Goddess. But etymologically the place can be associated with *mayu* (an antelope) than *mahisha* (buffalo).

Location

The district lies between 11° 30′ and 12° 50′ North Latitude and 75° 45′ and 77° 45′ East Longitude. It is bounded on the north by Hassan, Mandya and Bangalore districts; on the south by Cannanore district of Kerala State and Udhagamandalam (Nilgiri) district of Tamil Nadu, on the east by Salem and Coimbatore districts of Tamil Nadu and on the west by Kodagu district, besides Wynad district of Kerala State. Physiographically, the region in which the district is situated may be classified as partly *maidan* and partly *semi-malnad*. Mysore district is described as an undulating table land, fertile and well watered by perennial rivers whose waters dammed by *anicuts* enrich their banks by means of canals. Here and there, granite rocks rise from the plain which is otherwise unintermittent and wooded.

Area and Population

Mysore district had an area of 11,954 sq km in 1981 forming 6.23 per cent of the total area of the state with a population of 25,95,900 of this 18,84,333 lived in rural parts of the district. Out of the total population of 25,95,900, males constituted 13,30,807 and the rest were females. The district stands VI and IV in respect of area and population respectively in the state. The density of population of the district is 217 persons per sq km and the district ranks VI in density in the state. Kollegal taluk is the largest taluk with an area of 2,787 sq km while Yelandur is the smallest taluk with an area of 263 sq km. Mysore district consists of eleven taluks, 13 towns, 1,641 inhabited and 196 uninhabited villages as in 1981.

History of the District as an Administrative Unit

The Ganga dynasty which appears to have been established in the 4th century ruled over the greater part of Mysore till the 10th century A. D., their principal territory being known as the Gangavadi-96,000. Earlier to this, the area might have been under the Pallavas for a few decades. In the 5th century, the Ganga capital was shifted to Talakad in T. Narasipur taluk. The Punnata area, in modern Heggadadevanakote tq region was under the Punnata rulers between the 4th and 6th centuries till its merger in Ganga territory. The Cholas succeeded in capturing Talakad and overthrowing the Gangas. The whole region, south of the river Cauvery from Kodagu and east of a line from near Shrirangapattana to Nandidurga was overrun by the Cholas and the area was under their rule for over 100 years. The Hoysalas gained greater power after 1111 A.D. under Vishnuvardhana and drove the Cholas out of Mysore. After the decline of the Hoysalas, Vijayanagar sovereigns become paramount throughout the south. Under the Hoysalas and the Vijayanagar rulers, chieftains like the Changalvas and the Ummattur chiefs were ruling over different parts of present Mysore district. During the latter part of Vijayanagar, the number of such feudatories increased. Of these, the Wodeyars of Mysore came to have complete control over the region. Raja Wodeyar made Shrirangapattana his capital in 1610. The Mysore Kingdom comprised only the Mysore Mandya and parts of Hassan district in 1617. It further expanded under Kanthirava Narasaraja, Chikkadevaraja and Haider and Tipu. It continued to be the part of Mysore State till 1947. Capital was shifted to Mysore again in 1800 after the fall of Tipu when Krishnaraja Wodeyar III became the ruler. During his personal reign from 1811 to 1831, the entire kingdom was divided into six Foujdaris and the present Mysore district formed part of the Ashtagram Foujdari. In 1831, the British took over the administration of the Mysore territory and the Commissioner was appointed to govern the territory of the Raja. The Commissioners rule of Mysore continued for fifty years (1831 to 1881) and in 1881 the Mysore territory was handed back to the Mysore Wodeyars. Under the suzerainty of the British empire, the Wodeyars of Mysore ruled over the Mysore Kingdom till

India's independence in 1947. When the British commission was formed in 1831, the six Foujdaris were reconstituted into four divisions *viz.* Bangalore, Nagar, Chitradurg and Ashtagram, each under a Superintendent. In 1862-63 the state was divided into three divisions and then these again into eight districts and Mysore district was one of them. The area now comprising the present Mysore district first formed the part of Ashtagram Foujdari and later it formed a part of Ashtagram division and Mysore district was created in 1862.

In 1869, the Mysore district was divided into 14 taluks or amildaris for purposes of administration, namely, Mysore, Chamarajnagar, Patna Ashtagram including Shrirangapattana, Periyapatna, Yedatore, Heggadadevankote, Gundlupet, Nanjangud, Mysore Ashtagram, Talakad, Mandya, Maddur, Malavalli and Yelandur (Jagir). The present Mysore district has ten of these taluks from 1939 when four taluks namely Patna Ashtagram, Mandya, Maddur and Malavalli were transferred to the newly created Mandya district. The taluk headquarters of Heggadadevanakote taluk were at Sargur between 1864 to 86 when it was shifted to Heggadadevanakote. Hunsur taluk till 1882 was called as Periyapatna taluk with headquarters at Periyapatna upto 1865. Talakad was the headquarters of the Talkad taluk until 1868, when the headquarters was transferred to Tirumakudlu Narasipur and in 1882, the name of the taluk was changed to Tirumakudlu Narasipur taluk. Yedatore was the headquarters of Yedatore taluk until 1934 when it was renamed as Krishnarajanagar taluk with headquarters shifted from Yedatore to Krishnarajanagar, a new town established on the right bank of the Cauvery, three miles from Yedatore. In 1807, Yelandur was granted as Jagir to Purnaiah. After the Inam Abolition in 1954, it became a full-fledged taluk. Periyapatna sub-taluk was created in 1951 and was later upgraded to a taluk with headquarters at Periyapatna. In 1939, Mysore district had only two sub-divisions and the Hunsur sub-division was created in 1973.

Territorial Changes

Several administrative changes took place in the year 1882 and the four taluks of the southern Hassan district *viz.* Arkalgud, Channarayapatna, Nagamangala and Attikuppe (present Krishnarajpet) were added to Mysore district after the abolition of Hassan district. Hassan district was recreated in 1886 and Arkalgud and Channarayapatna taluks were transferred to Hassan district while Nagamangala and Attikuppe remained in Mysore district. Mysore district had 13 taluks and one *jagir* in 1930.

In 1939, Mysore district was bifurcated into Mysore and Mandya districts. Mysore district comprised of eight taluks, one sub-taluk and one *jagir*. After Re-organisation of States and formation of New Mysore State in 1956, Mysore district was included in Mysore revenue division consisting of Mandya, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Dakshina Kannada and

Kodagu districts besides Mysore. At Reorganisation in 1956, the taluk of Kollegal belonging to the erstwhile Coimbatore district of Madras State was included in the limits of present Mysore district.

The district is now organised into eleven taluks which are grouped into three sub-divisions, namely Mysore sub-division comprising of Mysore, Tirumakudlu Narasipur and Kollegal taluks; Nanjangud sub-division comprising of Nanjangud, Gundlupet, Chamarajnagar and Yelandur taluks; and Hunsur sub-division comprising of Hunsur, Krishnarajanagar, Heggadadevanakote and Periyapatna taluks.

The total number of villages taluk-wise are indicated in the following statement :

Taluk	*Hobli and number of Villages*		*No. of towns*
1. Chamarajanagar ..	(1) Chamarajanagar	39	1
	(2) Haradanahalli	37	
	(3) Harave	39	
	(4) Santhemarahalli	42	
	(5) Chandakavady	33	
		190	
2. Gundlupet ..	(1) Gundlupet	37	1
	(2) Begur	38	
	(3) Terakanambi	38	
	(4) Hangala	48	
		161	
3. Heggadadevanakote ..	(1) Heggadadevanakote	66	2
	(2) Hampapura	61	
	(3) Sargur	50	
	(4) Kandalike	50	
	(5) Antharasanthe	55	
		282	
4. Hunsur ..	(1) Hunsur	32	1
	(2) Bilikere	69	
	(3) Hanagodu	72	
	(4) Gavadagere	37	
		210	

1	2		3
5. Kollegal	(1) Kollegal	19	1
	(2) Palya	19	
	(3) Hanur	18	
	(4) Ramapura	16	
	(5) Lokkanahalli	15	
		87*	
6. Krishnarajanagara	(1) Krishnarajanagara	29	1
	(2) Hebbal	24	
	(3) Chunchanakatte	37	
	(4) Saligrama	30	
	(5) Mirle	23	
	(6) Hosa Agrahara	33	
		176	
7. Mysore	(1) Mysore	29	1
	(2) Varuna	41	
	(3) Jayapura	45	
	(4) Elawala	39	
		154	
8. Nanjangud	(1) Nanjangud	41	1
	(2) Hullahalli	61	
	(3) Chikkiahnachatra	25	
	(4) Biligere	25	
	(5) Kowlande	36	
		188	
9. Periyapatna	(1) Periyapatna	55	1
	(2) Haranahalli	60	
	(3) Bettadapura	40	
	(4) Ravandur	46	
		201	
10. Tirumakudlu Narsipur	(1) Tirumakudlu Narsipur	28	1
	(2) Bannur	26	
	(3) Sosale	40	
	(4) Talakad	21	
	(5) Mugur	17	
		132	
11. Yelandur	(1) Yelandur	14	1
	(2) Agara	12	
		26	

*In addition there are 30 forest beats counted as villages.

The taluk-wise latitude, longitude, area in sq km, population, elevation in metres, number of raingauge stations and annual rainfall in mm of Mysore district are given in Table I at the end of this chapter.

TOPOGRAPHY

Mysore district is a table-land situated in the angle where the Eastern and Western Ghat ranges converge into a group of hills called the Nilgiri hills. The lands of the district form an undulating table-land with granite rocks protruding at odd intervals. Lofty mountain ranges covered with vast forests, the home of elephants, shut in the western, southern and some parts of eastern district. The general elevation of the district is more than 800 metres above MSL. The principal ranges of hills are the Biligiri Rangana Betta in Yelandur taluk and the Mahadeshwara Betta in Kollegal taluk. Apart from these two, there are several other isolated hills such as the Gopalaswamy Betta in the south near Gundlupet, the Bettadapura hills in the north-east and the Chamundi Hills near Mysore.

The Biligiri Rangana Betta forms a hilly terrain with lofty mountains raising to 1,687 metres above MSL. The hills run north to south for nearly 16 km. On the highest point is the temple of Biligiri Ranganatha Swamy from which the hills take their name. The important hills are the Biligiri Rangana Betta 1,279 m, the Matpod Betta 1,515.5 m, the Punajur Betta 1,252.7 m, the Honattikal Betta 1,451 m, the Chikkangiri Betta 1,552.7 m, the Honnanettikal Betta 1,773.27 m, the Ponnachibetta 1,490 m, Kattaribetta 1,816 m, Honaberrabetta 1,646 m, Kattatibetta 1,024 m and the Hethanabetta 1,363 m. The Kattaribetta is the tallest among the above hills of the district.

The Mahadeshwara Hills form a hill range of about 976 m above MSL and contain 77 hills such as the Anemale, Kadumale, Jenumale, etc. The Gopalaswamy Hill is a lofty hill extremely picturesque in appearance, rising to a height of 1,468 m above MSL. In traditional writings it is called Kamaladri and Dakshina Govardhanagiri. It is generally enveloped in clouds and mist, hence the name Himavad Gopalaswamy Betta. The Chamundi Betta rises to a height of 1,074 m above MSL. Bettadapura Hill is an isolated conical hill, 1,338.6 m above MSL and on the hill is a celebrated temple of Mallikarjuna.

The extreme south of the district forms a terrain of dense forests and a major portion of the land here is uniformly covered by red loamy soil. The western taluks are bounded by the lofty mountain ranges of the Western Ghats. The main forest areas are located in the southern and south-western taluks of Kollegal, Yelandur, Chamarajnagar, Gundlupet and H.D. Kote. Wild elephants, dwell in these vast forests. The drainage is towards east and comprises mainly of the Cauvery river basin besides those of the Kabini, the Lakshmanatirtha and the Suvarnavati which are the tributaries of the Cauvery.

RIVERS

The Cauvery

The Cauvery, which is the lifeline of the district has its source high up amidst the Western Ghats (the Brahmagiri Hills) at Talacauvery in Kodagu district. It is famous alike for its traditional sanctity, its picturesque scenery and its utility for irrigation. It is also known as 'Dakshin Ganga' or 'The Ganges of South'. The river Cauvery forms a natural boundary between Mysore and Kodagu district for about 36 km in the north-west of Mysore district before entering Arkalgud taluk of Hassan district. It enters the district near Abbur in the north-west of Krishnarajnagar taluk, flows eastwards and at its confluence with the Hemavathi and the Lakshmanatirtha, the main tributaries of the Cauvery, is built the Kannambady Dam. This prestigious Kannambady or Krishnarajasagara Dam was built across the river Cauvery near Kannambady in Pandavapura taluk of Mandya district between 1911 and 1937 with the beautiful world famous Brindavan Gardens immediately down-stream after the Dam and the vast areas are provided with assured irrigation facilities thereafter. The waterspread of the reservoir occupies parts of Mysore and Krishnarajnagara taluks also. After flowing for some distance in Mandya district, the Cauvery re enters the district at Ranganathapura in the north-west of Tirumakudlu Narasipura (T. Narasipur). The Cauvery receives the water from the Kabini river at T. Narasipur. Thereafter the river flows generally in the eastern direction in the taluks of T. Narasipur and Kollegal before reaching Tamil Nadu *via* Mandya and Bangalore districts. The Cauvery forms a boundary between T. Narasipur and Malavalli taluks for about three km, Kollegal taluk and Mandya district for about 27 km, Kollegal taluk and Bangalore district for about 20 km and Karnataka (Kollegal tq) and Tamil Nadu (Salem district) for about 64 km before leaving the district in the south-east of Kollegal taluk near the Bodamalai Hills of the Mahadeshwara series. The Cauvery traverses in the district for about 250 km. Among the number of falls in the bed of hte river, the two important falls in the district are the Chunchanakatte falls and the Shivasamudram falls. The Chunchanakatte falls, about 20 metres in height, is 60 km upstream of Krishnarajasagara Dam. At Shivasamudram, the river plunges downwards in a series of waterfalls that send up dense clouds of spray. The river branches into two and each branch has a fall of more than 100 metres the western fall is known as Gaganachukki and the eastern as Bharachukki. The two branches then meet to pass through Bangalore district where the Arkavati joins it, and reaches Mekedatu gorge before the river forms the common boundary between Karnataka and Tamilnadu. Out of the three well known Islands formed by the Cauvery *viz.*, Shrirangapattana, Shivasamudram and Shrirangam, the Shivasamudram Island lies in Mysore district. The Cauvery river rises at an elevation of about 1,235 metres

and within a distance of about 20 km, it falls to an elevation of about 685 metres. The main tributaries of the Cauvery rise at elevations much higher than the Cauvery and the river slopes in the head reaches of these tributaries are much steeper than those in the Cauvery main. Before its confluence with the Kabini, the Cauvery widens to an average breadth from 270 to 360 metres. From this point it swells to a much broader stream. Its bed continues rocky; its banks are high and covered with luxuriant vegetation. The mean annual flow of the Cauvery from 1964-65 to 1973-74 at Chunchanakatte was 2,349 million cubic metres. Apart from Krishnarajasagara dam, there are *anecuts* across the Cauvery like the Mirle *Anecut* near Mirlehally, the Chamaraja or Alalekatte near Alalekatte village and the Ramasamudra *Anecut* near Chamarajakatte village in Krishnarajanagar taluk and Madhavamantri *Anecut* near Mudukutore in T. Narasipur tq. *Skandapurana* has in it *Kaveri Mahatme* in which Cauvery is described as the adopted daughter of Kaveramuni to whom Brahma gave her as a boon in return for his penance. Cauvery later married Sage Agastya.

The Kabini

The Kabini (Kapila or Kappuhole) an important tributary of the Cauvery, rises in the Western Ghats at an elevation of about 2,140 metres in North-Wynad in Kerala State as two streams, the Manantody Puzha and Panamaram Puzha. About 15 km below their confluence, the Kabini joins a border between Kerala and Karnataka for about 12 km above Kakankote from where it turns east to receive the Nugu and the Gundal, both from the south at Nanjangud and joins the Cauvery from right side at T. Narasipur, their confluence being esteemed a spot of great sanctity The Kabini enters the district near Bavali in the south-west of Heggadadevanakote and it has the total course of about 230 km, 137 to 183 metres wide and its catchment area is about 7,040 sq km, having a rainfall of about 410 cm in the ghat region to 70 cm in the plain. It is a perennial river and a dam has been built across the river near Bidaranahalli in Heggadadevanakote taluk. The Nugu, also known as the Brighu, an important tributary of the Kabini, has its birth at the Nellambore hills of Wynad in Kerala State and enters the district in Heggadadevanakote taluk. It flows towards north before reaching Kabini near Hampapura at Malarahundi, about eight km west of Hullahalli. A dam is constructed across this river near Birwal and an *anecut* near Laxmanapura in Heggadadevankote taluk. Another tributary of the Kabini, namely the Taraka formed by the confluence of the Surtihole and the Nagarahole, flows from east to west in Heggadadevanakote taluk before reaching the Kabini at Matakere, 12 km west of Hampapur. The Kabini also receives water from the Sutnalla, Baralahole and the Voddallihole in Heggadadevanakote taluk. The *Gundal* river also known as the Kaundinya river, is a tributary of the Kabini. It rises in the Gopalaswamy Betta at an

elevation of 1,678 metres flows through a length of 64 km in Gundlupet taluk before joining the Kabini at Nanjangud.

The Lakshmanatirtha

The Lakshmanatirtha, a tributary of the Cauvery rises in Brahmagiri Devasi Hills of Western Ghats in southern Kodagu district and flows through a distance of about 130 km. It has a catchment area of 1,690 sq km. It enters the district near Chikkahejjur, south-west of Konana Hosahalli in Hunsur taluk and flows through Hanagodu, Hunsur and Kattemalalavadi before its confluence with the Cauvery on the right side at Sagarakatte in Krishnarajanagara taluk. Pick-ups are built across this river at several places like Hanagodu, Ramenahally, Kattemalalavadi, Hangarahalli, Marehalli, Sagarakatte and Jolanahalli in the district of which the Sagarakatte Dam was constructed during the period of Dewan Poornaiah. The annual flow in the river at Unduvadi, about 40 km upstream of Krishnarajasagara Dam was 1.815 TMC (average of 58 years till 1973-74).

The Suvarnavati

The Suvarnavati or Honnuhole rises in the mountains in the south eastern portion of the district, near Gajjalahatti valley and flows northwards through Chamarajnagar and Yelandur taluks. It has a catchment area of 1,787 sq km and a total course of about 88 km in the district. Two streams *viz. Niredurgihalla* originating from Attikani estate and the *Araikadihalla* originating at Dimbam, the former traversing for about 19 km while the latter for about 32 km before joining together near Budipadaga make the Suvarnavati. This river after flowing for a further distance of 11 km is joined by an another tributary, the Chikkahole and it finally joins the Cauvery on right side at Kakkur near Talakad. The Chikkahole originates in the Hasanur Ghat range to the south of Chamarajnagar close to the State border with Tamil Nadu. A dam is constructed across this tributary about 12 km away from Chamarajnagar. The Suvarnavati river is also dammed at Attigulipura in Chamarajnagar taluk to feed irrigation channels and tanks.

The Palar

The Palar river is a tributary to the Cauvery, and it forms the common boundary between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in Mysore and the Udhagamandalam districts respectively for about 45 km.

The Moyar

The Moyar river forms the common boundary between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in Mysore and Udhagamandalam district respectively for about 22 km. The Moyar river cuts into a picturesque gorge known as 'Mysore ditch' which is about 260 metres deep forming one of the most beautiful features of landscape overlooking the famous Niligiri

mountains. It extends all along the southern frontier of Mysore from where the Kekkanalla joins the Moyar river to the place where the Sikattihalla meets the Moyar river.

The Uduthorehalla

The Uduthorehalla is a tributary to the Thattehalla which in turn confluences with the river Cauvery on its right side. It has total course of about 80 km with the catchment area of about 790 sq km.

Groundwater

The Mysore district has vast groundwater potentialities. It is estimated that the current draft for irrigation from the existing wells is about 87.38 million cubic metres which forms about 14 per cent of available resources of groundwater. This means annually about 521.17 Mm^3 (86 per cent of the total resources) is allowed to waste as lateral flow. The traditional way of exploiting ground water is by means of dug-wells. Bore-wells provide a steady and continuous supply of water throughout the year. There were 8,558 wells in 1975 and in 1984 their number was 9,063 in the district, and another 42,275 wells are feasible.

Mysore district which is at an elevation of over 600 metres, is almost wholly made-up of hard crystalline rocks which are impervious to water. Conditions favouring accumulation of abundant supplies of ground water as in unconsolidated sedimentary formations are largely absent in Mysore. However there is generally a manttle of loose soil and decomposed rocks varying in thickness from a thin film to as much as 30 metres. The average thickness of this capping may be taken at 15 metres. This decompesed zone consists of sufficiently porous material capable of holding upto three gallons per cubic foot and acts as reservoir of ground water. The level of water is quite close to the surface at the end of October. Its level progressively gets lowered and reaches the lowest in the months of March-April. It is during these months that a large majority of the shallow open wells begin to fail. The level starts picking up after the commencement of rains in June. The fluctuation in water level in the district varies between three to four metres.

GEOLOGY

The Mysore district exposes a vast expanse of migmatite gneisses (popularly known a Peninsular Gneissic Complex) within which elongate rafts and enclaves of supracrustal rocks consisting of high grade schists occur. These high grade schists are considered as belonging to the oldest group of supracrustal rocks. The peninsular gneisses are represented by migmatites of both diatexitic and metatexitic types with inclusions of emphibolite in different stages of assimilation. The migmatites are the predominant rock types occupying the vast stretch of plain terrain in the district. The high grade schists are noticed as rafts within the gneissic

complex in the southern parts of the district and form the type area for the Sargur Group. The Sargur schist belt occurring north-east of Sargur forms the type area for this oldest group of rocks called Sargur Group (3,000 million years). The surrounding gneissic rocks are considered to be around 3,000 million years in age. Sargur schists contain kyanite, sillimanite, graphite and other minerals. In the northern, central and western and south-western parts of the district, the schist bands trend eastern parts of the district, the schist bands trend north-south. In the western and south-western parts of the district, the schist bands trend ENE-WSW or E-W. The schist bands occurring in the district are of ENE-WSW or E-W. The schist bands occurring in the district are of variable dimensions, the largest being the Sargur schist belt spanning a length of about 70 km from Eliwala to Shigebetta and a maximum width of 10 km. The schist band comprises garnetiferous kyanite-sillimanite-staurolite schists, fuchsitic quartzite, kyanite, quartzite, crystalline lime stone and dolomite, garnetiferous pyribolite and amphibolite, ironstone, metaultramafic schists intruded by basic dykes (dolerite, amphibolite). Two parallel schist bands are exposed over a length of five km and a width of one kilometre between south-east of Wolagere and south-east of Amble. These bands chiefly comprise amphibolite, pyribolite and calc-silicate rocks. This band is associated with gold mineralisation and reports available indicate mining activity in the past. East of Althur, a kilometre long schist band comprising amphibolite, pyribolite and calc-silicate rocks occur. The schist band occurring NNW of Nanjangud is about eight kilometres in length and comprises hornblende-granulite, fuchsite quartzite and calc-silicate rocks.

The existence of layered complexes near Konkanhundi and Lalithadripura was brought to light recently. The Konkanhundi layered complex is roughly oval (8 km × 6.5 km) and occupies an area of 50 sq. km. It shows a rhythmic sequence of gabbronorite-anorthosite which show concentric layering with inward dip.

The intervening area between the schist bands is occupied by a complex assemblage of migmatites and gneisses (peninsular gneissic complex). Gneisses form gently undulating plains with very low relief. Because of the ease with which they weather, the gneisses are generally concealed, fresh outcrops being rare.

The southern termination of the linear Closepet granite batholith takes place in the Kollegal taluk. Here, the Closepet granite, now Ramanagaram granites which are 2,380 ± m.y. of age, is surrounded by the high hills of charnockite. The charnockites or the granulitic hypersthene rocks are found conspicuously in the region covered by the Biligirirangan range of hills and in small bands in the vast stretch of plain terrain to the west of Periyapatna in the western borders of Mysore district. There are numerous thin bands and lenses of similar granulitic hypersthene rocks in those areas. Dolorites are noticed traversing all the above formations.

The Chamundi granite which has been dated around 800 m.y. represents the youngest igneous activity in the district. Several dykes of felsite and porphyry, associated with the Chamundi granite episode, occur in clusters and are found to the north-west of Mysore.

Seismicity of Mysore

Earthquake is one of the natural calamities that has haunted the human race through-out the human history. Mysore district which forms the part of precambrian shield of India is relatively less vulnerable to earthquakes. Micro-earthquakes occurred to the north-east of Krishnarajasagara on 2-3-1967 and south of Hunsur on 24-6-1969 and are recorded at Gauribidnur Observatory which are of very moderate intensity of less than V.

MINERALS AND ORES

Numerous occurrences of amphibole asbestos are reported from certain areas in Mysore district. The occurrences of chrysotile asbestos to the west of Gopalapura village, 18 km to the south-west of Mysore City, was known since 1919. It occurs as veins and veinlets in a highly weathered, grey coloured serpentinite. The cumulative vein area was calculated to be 45 sq km extending to an average depth of 25 metres below the outcrop surface. An indicated reserve of 3,200 tonnes of chrysotile asbestos is estimated to be available in the area. It is of cross fibre variety, the fibre length varying from 5 to 20 mm. The Maniganahalli occurrence is of academic interest only and consists of a few veins of chrysotile in the ultramafic body, west of the village. The chrysotile asbestos is also noticed at Antharasanthe. The amphibole variety occurs at Aichanahalli, Konanuru, Motha, Terakanambi and Dodda Yachenahalli.

Barytes : Thin beds of barytes occur inter-bedded within the sillimanite quartzite about, two km west of Kundur. This occurrence has a strike length of three kilometres. Samples from this area were analysed as follows : $BaSO_4$ 1.07 to 1.87 per cent and SiO_2 64.1 to 74.96 per cent.

Chromite

Chromite occurs in the district in altered ultrabasic rocks (serpentinised peridotites). It is localised by forming regular veins, lenses and segregated packets of various dimensions. Workable deposits of various grades and of varying extent are found in the district. These deposits occur mostly to the west of the line joining Mysore city and Nanjangud town. Sindhuvalli mine, from commencement of mining operations in 1907 upto its closing down has produced about 1,36,000 tonnes of high grade ore containing 48-52 per cent chromic oxide. The Department of Mines and Geology has produced about 4,000 tonnes of ore containing 44-47 per cent chromic oxide at Talur deposit from 1928 to 1932. Afterwards, it was handed over to Mysore Chromite Company to extract the balance, estimated

as 6,000 tonnes. Major occurrences are noticed at Gurur, Doddakanya, Doddakatur, Waddarapalya, Chikkatur, Tagadur and Urabadur. Here about 10,000 tonnes of proved ore reserves with 40-47 per cent chromic oxide content have been estimated. Another 10,000 to 15,000 tonnes of chromite deposits are noticed to the east of Kadakol at Uttanahalli, Sollepur, Ayyanahalli, Nachanahally and Waddarapalya. Apart from Sindhuvalli deposit, the total estimated medium and low grade chromite reserve is about 30,000 tonnes in other areas of the district. In Doddakatur area one of the boreholes intersected a chromite body having a thickness of 55 cm but it has no strike extension. Core samples analysed Cr_2O_3 19.92 to 40.05 per cent and Fe_2O_3 16.77 to 26.30 per cent. Exploratory drilling carried out by the Geological Survey of India in the Sindhuvalli-Talur belt, though has not indicated persistent chromite bodies, has brought to light the incidence of precious metals like platinum, iridium, silver and nickel in the area. This discovery has necessitated the re-examination of the entire belt.

Copper

Copper ore deposits are located at Sowanahalli 12 km east of Nanjangud and copper mineralisation is noticed at the contact of decomposed granitic gneiss and a basic dyke. Copper occurrences are also reported from Halavanahundi, Kalmatturdoddi, Porsegavandanapalya, Hadabanahatta and Adamalnattam areas in Kollegal taluk. About a kilometre to the west of Sowanahalli, gossan and malachite encrustations are noticed along the fractures and contacts of a dolerite dyke which intrudes the Konkahundi layered complex. The gossan zone is traceable intermittently over a distance of 400 metres. The gossan does not contain any primary sulphide mineral. The mineralisation consists of small veins and stringers of pyrrholite-pentlandite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. This occurrence is not of economic significance due to very low copper (0.14 to 0.37 per cent) and nickel values (0.1 to 0.42 per cent). The copper mineralisation in the form of malachites and azurite encrustations are observed in the fracture plane in Mastihaili stream around Kalmathurdoddi in Kollegal taluk. The exposed mineralised zone is 0.5 metres thick and two metres long.

Corundum

Corundum occurs in various types of ultra-basic rocks. Numerous occurrences of corundum are present in the area between Sargur in the south to Arsikere in the north, at Thoravalli, Bannikoppa, Bilikere, Sonhalli, Singamaranahalli, Manikpur, Kyatanahalli, Bettadabeedu, Kupya and Budipadaga. Corundum in these localities is either grey and granular or is found as coarse barrel shaped or pyramidal pinkish red crystals. Grey to blue corundum occurring as massive boulders have been noticed at Bommanahalli. Pink corundum occurs as thin layers in the anorthosite of Sindhuvalli. Ruby corundum occurs at Kupya and Budipadaga. The

area between Kupya in Mysore district and Mandya for about 30 km in length contains some occurrences of corundum. A portion of corundum raised is being used locally by a private concern for preparing in small scale abrasive papers and cloth, grinding wheels and polishing pastes etc. Corundum occurs embedded in the quartzite as prismatic and barrel shaped crystals at three km north-east of Bheemanabeedu in Gundlupet taluk.

Garnet: Garnet occurs at Mavinhalli, Kaniyanahundi, Machanahalli, Chattanahalli, Sargur, Bilikere and Karighatta areas. Garnet occurring at Mavinhalli and Kaniyanahundi are of gem quality, Garnet occurring near Machanahalli shows flashes of purple due to inclusion.

Gold

Gold has been found to occur in the district but none of the deposits has been found suitable enough to be worked profitably on a commercial scale. There seems to have been several ancient workings in the neighbourhood of Hunsur and Nanjangud. Among these the most important were found at Amble and Woolagiri (Volgere) in Nanjangud taluk, Hunjankere 12 km east of Shrirangapattana and Butagalli in T. Narasipur taluk. The Amble and Woolagiri occurrences were prospected recently by the Geological Survey of India for base metals and the results are not encouraging. Auriferous quartz reefs are known to occur at Porsedyke, Hadabanatta, Doddakatur and NW of Kowdalli in Kollegal taluk. The Porsedyke working consists of extensive old workings situated on top of Maddinamanegudda 3.6 km NNE of Porsegaundanapalya. Quartz reef striking extend over a strike length of 500 metres with a steep westerly dip. It ranges in width from 0.5 to 10 metres. The Hadabanatta deposit is said to have been worked by Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan. The quartz reef is about 60 to 80 metres long and about a metre wide. Old workings are seen in the quartz veins of Doddakatur. The veins are disposed enechelon with dextral shifts and are exposed intermittently. About 3.6 km NNW of Kowdalli, at the south-western end of Tulsibetta, old workings are seen. Quartz veins are localised along a fracture zone in charnockitic gneisses and quartz-feldspar granulites. Two shafts are seen east of Uduthorehalla.

Graphite: In Mysore district, crystalline graphite occurs as lenses and thin veins at about three km WSW of Mavinhalli. It forms an elongated lenticular body, traceable for about 50 to 60 km in length varying in width from two to five metres. It contains coarse scales of crystalline graphite to the extent of 10 to 15 per cent of the rock. The veins and lenses of graphite occur associated with kyanite-sillimanite mica schists and quartzite and these occurrences are located near Mavinhalli, Chattanahalli and east of Thoravalli and are comparatively richer occurrences.

Iron ore

Iron ore rocks have been noticed to occur in the Sargur region in Heggadadevanakote taluk at Motta and on the crest and flanks of the hill near Itna and on the ridges running from Kundapatna towards Kulya. Preliminary assessment of the Motta deposits indicates a reserve of about 13.20 million tonnes of ore upto a depth of six metres. Regional survey over an area of 200 sq km has been carried out in parts of Kollegal taluk with a view to locate and assess the potential deposits of iron ore. The preliminary estimated reserves is 4.5 million tonnes for 15 km cumulative strike length, worked to a depth of three metres.

Kyanite

Notable occurrences of kyanite and sillimanite deposits are known in Kollegal, Thoravalli and other villages in Heggadadevanakote taluk and in Hunsur taluk. Kyanite and sillimanite occur mostly together as constituents of the pelitic schists, quartzites and gneisses over a vast stretch of the district. They are commonly associated with other minerals such as rutile, garnet, ilmenite, graphite and staurolite which increase the TiO_2 and Fe_2O_3 percentages, thereby lowering its refractory characteristic. Thus it renders it suitable for use in refractories. About 71,000 tonnes of kyanite-sillimanite reserve with 36.94 to 52.84 per cent Al_2O_3 at Thorvalli occurrence; 25,000 tonnes of kyanite with 33.76 to 50.59 per cent of Al_2O_3 at Shantipura reserve; 52,000 tonnes of kyanite with 37.19 to 48.83 per cent Al_2O_3 at the Malleswarabetta deposit; 8,80,000 tonnes of sillimanite with more than 45 per cent Al_2O_3 and 2,00,000 tonnes of kyanite with more than 45 per cent Al_2O_3 have been estimated.

Lead: A few isolated crystals of Galend have been found in a quartz vein to the north-west of the village Aravattige Koppal and also at Antharasanthe in Mysore district.

Magnesite

The district is the principal producer of magnesite in Karnataka. Magnesite deposits occur sporadically distributed in the district, the deposits at Doddakanya and Doddakatur are fairly good and the deposits at Allampur, Sindhuvalli, Hullahalli, Solapur, Mavinhalli, Talur, Bannur, Chakkur, Kakkeri, Karya and Kupya are relatively of minor importance. Promising occurrences have been reported in Kollegal taluk. Doddakanya deposits are being mined by Tata Iron and Steel Co. (Tisco) Ltd. for use as refractory bricks. The average extraction of magnesite has been increased from 2,500 tonnes to 5,000 tonnes per year from 1940 onwards. The recorded occurrences of Magnesite situated about a kilometre south of Hullahalli village in Nanjangud taluk was investigated. It occurs as a net-work of intersecting veins in the ultrabasic rock. The veins range from two to 75 cm in thickness and traceable over a length of two to 15 metres. The

reserves of magnesite are estimated at 75,000 tonnes with MgO content varying from 43 to 46 per cent and silica percentage of one to seven per cent. The occurrence of Magnesite deposit at Karya was recorded in 1923. The Magnesite occurs as a net-work of intersecting veins in the ultrabasic, the thickness of veins ranging from two to 100 cm. The reserves are estimated at three lakh tonnes. The samples collected from pits and drill cores showed the MgO content to vary from 44 to 47 per cent with SiO_2 ranging from 0.5 to 5 per cent.

Though some mica bearing pegmatites have been located in Mysore district, the distribution of mica in the pegmatites is very erratic and many of them do not show any books of promising sizes.

Limestone and Dolomite

The notable occurrences of limestone and dolomite are at south-east and south-west of Bettadabidu in Heggadadevanakote taluk. The limestone is grey coloured and is interlayered with thin cherty quartzite. They are traversed by cream coloured coarsely crystalline calcite veins. The limestone is being quarried and used as chips for mosaic flooring and also as a filler for the chemical fertilizers. Lime kankar occurs on either banks of the river Gundal and near the villages Nenekatte, Bettadamadahally and Halladamadahally in Gundlupet taluk over an extent of 200 ha and the estimated reserves is about 0.75 million tonnes.

Soap Stone: Soap Stone occurs at Chattanahalli, Talur and Kadakola in Mysore taluk, Manhalli and near Sargur in Heggadadevanakote taluk and at Varuna. The deposits near Varuna, Chattanahalli and Manhalli are being quarried and used for carving kitchenwares. They are also cut into bricks and used as refractory.

Vermiculite

Vermiculite occurs at the contact of the ultramafic rock and the gneisses near Gopalapura, Thoravalli and Mavinhalli. The Gopalapura occurrence comprises narrow and irregular veins at the contact of the ultramafic bodies. This deposit is being worked by open pits. The Mavinhalli occurrence consists of vermiculite veins ranging in width from 30 cm to 80 cm and in length from 20 metres to 30 metres. Vermiculite occurs in a 6×200 metres zone NNE of Thoravalli. Another occurrence situated south-east of the village has a width of two metres, length of 60 metres and has been worked to a depth of two metres. A reserve of 39,000 tonnes of vermiculite with an exfoliation of nearly 14 times has been estimated. The deposit occurring 1.6 km north of Gopalapura has been worked by Minerals Refining Corporation, Bombay by means of open pits.

Gem Stones

Ptolemy had described Punnata as the place where beryl was abundant, this being H. D. Kote taluk region. Occasional occurrences of ruby, star-ruby, sapphire, star-sapphire, garnet, aventurine, opal, dropside, enstatite, labradorite, moon stone, blue kyanite, beryl, green and yellow serpentine that could be used as precious and semi-precious stones, have been reported in the district. Good qualit star-rubies occur in Kupya, Varuna, Bhimanabidu and Kyathanahalli. Ruby corundum occurs in Budipadaga, Chilkunda, Sargur, T. Narsipur Krishnarajanagara, Bommanahalli, Tumbla, Agasthyapura and Bilikemmanadoddi. Pink garnet occurs widely distributed in the district as a metamorphic mineral in various types of schists gneisses, limestone and other types of rocks. Near Bheiya and to the west of Chattanahalli dull coloured fractured crystals of garnet of the size of 4.5 cm in diametre are found. Loose pieces and fragments of darkrose red garnets can be obtained in fairly large quantities from the surface soils at several places in the district. A rare variety of star garnet near Kuppe has been found to be suitable as gem stones. Blue and green transparent facet-grade kyanite has been located in Sargur. An excellent band of kyanite corundum rock exhibiting blood red patches of corundum in a bluish green body of kyanite has been located near Itna. Criss-cross veins of white to yellow opal exhibiting dendritic structure occur within ultramafic rocks near Managanahalli. Grey and greenish grey moonstones exhibiting excellent silk occurs within the sillimanite-garnet graphite gneiss near Sargur and in charnockites within Biligirirangana hills. Green and yellow beryl associated with blue and green apatite occurs within the pegmatites at Mundur in the district.

Ornamental building stones

The ornamental granite stones of Mysore are being exported to United Kingdom and Japan. Even grained pink granites are produced in the district. Felsite dykes with a variety of pleasing colours are produced from Sadanhalli and Metagalli in Mysore taluk. An emerald green quartzite carrying fuchsite (a chrome mica) is reported from Mariennahalli in the district. Some of the green quartzite turn pink or red on heating. Because of its jade-like colour, the rock is used for beads, couplings, buttons, ornaments, etc. This rock is the costliest ornamental stone. The granite and the gneisses occurring in the district are used extensively as building stones. The steatite is being used for making utensils, paper weights, ink-pots, etc.

Production and value of major minerals in Mysore District.

	1984		1985	
	Production Tonnes	*Value* Rs.	*Production* Tonnes	*Value* Rs.
Dolomite ..	2,010	1,00,500	2,212	1,10,600
Felsite ..	1,023	5,11,500	1,125	5,62,500
Kyanite ..	722	72,200	748	74,800
Magnesite ..	18,400	27,61,200	20,248	3,37,200
Soap stone (Steatite)	10	500	12	600
Vermiculite ..	450	4,500	495	4,950
Total ..	22,615	34,50,400	24,840	10,90,650

Production and value of minor minerals in Mysore District

	1984		1985	
	Production Tonnes	*Value* Rs.	*Production* Tonnes	*Value* Rs.
Building stones ..	16,368	3,27,360	22,915	4,58,304
Brick earth ..	21,760	1,08,800	32,640	1,63,200
Lime kankar ..	3,902	78,040	4,000	80,000
Ordinary sand ..	4,351	21,755	4,951	29,755
Ornamental stone	26,364	3,16,36,800	29,000	3,48,00,480
Total ..	72,745	3,21,72,755	93,506	3,55,31,739

FLORA*

Since Mysore District lies in the south-western part of the Deccan Plateau, and stretches from the foot of the Western Ghats to the broken chain of the Eastern Ghats and from the Cauvery in the north to the foothills of the Nilgiris in the south, the ecological factors vary considerably and nurture different types of plant cover. The part of the District bordering on Kodagu lies just below the Western Ghats at a mean altitude of 600 m. Being on the leeward side and close to the mountain range, it receives a fairly good amount of seasonal precipitation from the S —W Monsoon (June—September), much less however than that received on the western, windward side of the Ghats. The dry season is long. The dryness is often accentuated by annual ground fires. The aerial portions of the herbs scarcely survive from year to year.

The trees overcome these limitations by a simultaneous shedding of their leaves during the hot dry months of March-April. They thus avoid water

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loss through transpiration. The dry period is also the reproductive season. The leafless trees burst into flowers, set seed and develop fruit. The convectional showers in April-May come as a relief and trigger off a series of changes. The trees are clothed with a new flush of leaves. The shrubs also come into flower and leaf. The herbaceous plants which have survived the dry period by perennating underground parts emerge through the soil with an array of flowers. These forests are termed *moist deciduous forests*. The climax moist deciduous forest occurs in small areas within the District. There is a good patch between Kakankote and the Kerala border. Some of the higher slopes of the Biligirirangana and Mahadeswara Hills also have moist deciduous forests.

The structure of the moist deciduous forest consists of a tree layer with an open canopy. A number of good timber trees are native here. *Nandi* (*Lagerstroemia microcarpa*), *sagvani* (*Tectona grandis*) and *matti* (*Terminalia alata*) dominate in some places. Especially prominent during the dry period are the white flowers of *Konanakombu* (*Radermachera xylocarpa*) and the red flowers of *kempuranija* (*Erythrina indica*) and *bilisulige* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*). The composition and frequency of the canopy trees vary depending on soil and rainfall. *Gante mara* (*schrebera swietenioides*) is much more frequent in the moist deciduous forests of the Biligirirangana Hills.

Besides the trees there are many climbers and epiphytes. The undisturbed moist deciduous forests make a good habitat for epiphytic orchids. The graceful spikes of *sitahoo* (*Rhychostylis retusa*) adorn many a tree during the dry season.

Since the open canopy permits light to penetrate to the lower strata of the forest, there is a well developed shrub layer. *Bodina gida* (*Ardisia solanacea*) and *kodasige* (*Holarrhena pubescens*) are conspicuous. The ground *flora* comes into its own during the wet season. *Sarvarna gedde* (*Amorphophallus*) and *neladali* (*Curculigo*) respond to the first showers with inflorescence and flower.

The *dry deciduous forest* is adapted to a longer dry period. The trees are shorter, often armed. The undergrowth forms thorny thickets. Climbers are wiry and often with latex. Sclerophyllous and succulent xerophytes are not infrequent. Survival during the dry months and protection from browsing are priorities for this type of vegetation. *Dinduga* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *taremara* (*Terminalia bellirica*) and *alale* (*Terminalia chebula*) are the principal broad leaved trees of these forests. During the dry season the large yellow flowers of *arasina buruga* (*Cochlospermum religiosum*) put on a spectacular display. As the season advances the winged fruits of *thanuku* (*Gyrocarpus americanus*) are dispersed by the wind to await the next rains. Here also twiners and shrubs are abundant. An occasional *Mandichalu* (*Cycas circinalis*) is an interesting Gymnosperm. *Crotalaria berteroana* with silky leaves and yellow flowers is a common and elegant shrub.

The *dry deciduous forest* is well represented in Mysore District in the Wildlife Sanctuaries of Nagarhole, Bandipur, Nugu and the lower part of the Biligirirangana Hills. There are modifications due to soil factors and seral stages caused by biotic pressures. As trees become sparse the woodland turns into wood savanha. Further changes are noticed as open spaces between the trees increase. Isolated thickets dot the hillsides and shrubs and scrub take over. The area between Gundlupet and the Gopalaswami Betta shows all these stages.

Poorer soil and scanty rainfall especially during the hot months of June and July can only support the *thorn-scrub* type of plant cover. The trees are slow growing, stunted and armed. *Ane Gobbli* (*Acacia latronum*), *kaduseege* (*Acacia pennata*) and *chigare* (*Albizia amara*) represent the hardy tree species of these forests. *Vaaduvaradu* (*Dichrostachys cinerea*) not only has thorns but also peculiar two coloured spikes. Clumps of *karibidiru* (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) occur in open areas, *magali beru* (*Decalepis hamiltonii*) with abundant latex and woody follicles is a robust climber. The shrubs are wiry and thorny. *Uriseege* (*Mimosa rubicaulis*) and *bada bakka* (*Pterolobium hexapetalum*) are capable of forming an almost impenetrable undergrowth.

There are pockets of highly specialised plants in special ecological niches. Several species of the carrion-fly plant *Caralluma* occur among rocky boulders. The candelabra of *jadegalli* (*Euphorbia antiquorum*) and *kolugalli* (*Euphorbia tirucalli*) occur on dry and exposed hilltops.

An interesting patch of the *Southern Montane Vegetation* with shola-grassland formations occurs in the Biligirirangan Hills between 1,400-1,800 m. altitude. The sholas are compact, low and non-stratified forests that are watered by mountain streams that run through them. *Bettada dalchini* (*Cinnamomum*), *guddada rembe* (*Elaeocarpus*) and massivara (*Meliosma*) common elements of the evergreen forests of southern India, are found here. *Chinnadavare* (*Hypericum mysorense*) and *dodda chiriyathe* (*Exacum bicolor*) typical of the grassy mountain meadows are found on the grassy slopes of the uppermost levels of the Biligirirangana and the Mahadeswara Hills during the post-monsoon period. Unfortunately this vegetation has only vestigial remnants. Estates and plantations of exotics have replaced the natural plant cover.

The central portion of the District is under intensive cultivation because of excellent irrigation facilities. The crops grown here and the weeds of these crop-lands are common to most of the Districts of Southern Interior Karnataka. Aquatic vegetation of submerged, free-floating and emergent plants is quite common. There are numerous irrigation tanks with

Nymphaea and *Nelumbo*, *Aponogeton* and *Potamogeton*, *Hydrilla* and *Hygrophylla*. The many rivers that run eastwards from the Western Ghats have ripartan plants on their banks and seasonally submerged shrubs in shallow parts of their beds.

Mysore District has 1,601 species of Angiosperms placed in 778 genera belonging to 170 families. A number of ferns, Lycopods and mosses occur in the moist forests of the District.

To summarise, there are two types of vegetation in the District-the wet and the dry. The Southern Montane and the Moist Deciduous belong to the wet type. The Dry Deciduous and the Thorn-Scrub belong to the dry type. Irrigation and Agriculture have modified part of the plant cover. Sanctuaries and Parks have helped in preserving other areas.

FAUNA

Mysore district has a rich and colourful heritage in respect of wildlife. The forests of the district offer good habitat for larger grazing animals like the gaur and deer. The wildlife bearing forest areas of Mysore can be grouped into two regions *viz*., old Mysore plateau and Kollegal hills. The old Mysore plateau includes moist and dry deciduous forests and undulating plains. This area harbours a rich and variegated array of wild animals and is probably the best known by naturalists. There is a good representation of the sambar and spotted deer which seems to prefer a semi-degraded habitat. The interest of the princely rules of Mysore in the old days and the foresight of the successive Governments of Karnataka in recent years have resulted in the creation of national parks and sanctuaries and strict enforcement of game laws.

Kollegal hills is an eastern extension of the western Ghats region except for the Biligirirangana hill pocket which can support only dry deciduous forests. The elephants are commonly found over most of this region as bamboo shoots and other plant fodder are available. The gaur, sambar and the spotted deer occur in most of the hill ranges. The wild dog is found in many places but the panther and tiger are poorly represented. This region which once enjoyed a rich *fauna* is depleted largely due to human activities. The numbers and varieties of wildlife keep changing with the seasons with floristic changes and the current availability of the plant and animal food they depend upon.

The tiger (*panthera tigris tigris*), the most magnificent of the greater cats, is called *huli* and sometimes *hirey huli* in Kannada. Tigers are far ranging predators, mainly feed on sambar, four horned antelope and wild boar. They also prey on the gaur, although not very often. Tiger uses hanging covers of rocks, crevices, hollows in the river and stream-beds, thick covers of bamboos, lantana and eupatorium weeds, tall grass and reeds for resting,

breeding and predatory activities, and even old neglected temples. They are essentially nocturnal and experts at detecting the presence of other creatures by the least sounds made by them. Tiger blocks comprising of 30 to 40 ha each were formed for shooting of tigers in the past. From 1941 to 1958, a total number of 68 tigers and 18 panthers were shot in those blocks and surrounding areas. Many of those blocks were unfortunately deforested in recent years for cultivation and settling the people displaced due to the construction of Kabini Dam.

Panthers (*Panthera pardus*) are common and constitute the co-predators of the tiger. Panthers are also nocturnal and are often out by day as well. Panthers perch on trees for predation and they keep their kill tucked upon the trees. Nature has so balanced the food habits of tiger and panther that there is not much of competition between the two.

The jungle cat (*Felis chaus*) or *kadu bekku* mainly prey upon rats, lizards and birds and also potential predator of chital fawns. The Indian or wild dog or *siluvayi* (*Cuon alpinus*) is the real competitor to the tiger and panther. They are found in packs of 8 to 12 and sometimes wild dogs in packs upto 40 are also seen. They prey upon almost any animal like gaur, sambar, deer, four-horned antelope, hare, boar and other animals. There are references to tiger-wild dog encounters wherein both get killed or wounded.

The small Indian civet (*Viverricula indica*) or *punugina bekku* and the toddy cat or common palm civet *Paradoxurus hermaphroditus* are the animals of the civet tribe in the district. Both are small, long and low to ground animals with long nails. The Indian civet was caged for the sake of secretion of the gland at its rear end from which the scent civet was extracted. The common mangoose *Herpestes edwardsii* and the striped-necked mongoose *Herpestes vitticollis* are common here.

The two primates in the district are the bonnet macaque (*Macaca radiata*) and the common langur (*Presbytis entellus*). The bonnet monkey is the familiar red monkey of South India, common around shrines and jungle side towns. They are omnivorous, often found near water and are excellent swimmers. Langurs are vegetarians and seen in fair numbers. Langurs are much more vocal than bonnet monkeys and do not take to water, unless forced to do. The bonnet monkey is called *kapi, kothi, manga* and the common langur as *muscia* or *muela*.

The Indian giant squirrel or *kendalilu, Ratufa indica* is the largest of all squirrels, arboreal and diurnal. It builds globular nest in the top branches of trees. The other diurnal squirrel of the area is the familiar three striped palm squirrel or alilu *Funambulus palmarum*, The fascinating large brown flying squirrel *Peaurista petaurista* (*haruva bekku*) is even more bigger than the giant squirrel and lives in hollows in the boles of tall

trees. It sleeps in day time and will be out at night. It does not fly but can cover 60 metres in a glide, airborne on the flaps of skin on either side which expands to a parachute from tree top to tree trunk.

The Indian porcupine *Hystrix indica* is nocturnal and seldom comes out before dark. Black naped hare *Lepus nigricollis nigricollis* is another creature that does not come out of cover till it is dark. Hares undoubtedly figure on the diet of all predators but they are not easily caught, being capable of surprising jumps and a fine turn of speed.

Wild elephants, gaur and chital were the star attractions of Bandipur, though their number had been depleted by the disastrous rinder-pest epidemic of 1968. The Indian elephant *Elephas maximus* is perhaps the main mammalian feature of Mysore forest and they can be seen in small or large herds. Elephants are gregarious animals and always move in herds except a solitary male elephant. As they require lot of food for their enormous bodies, they keep on moving and cover almost every part of the habitat in search of food. Gaurs are the tallest, handsomest and perhaps the most peaceable of the wild oxen.

Chital or spotted deer *Axis axis*, are found all over the forests and among the commonest wild animals. They attain a fine bodily development and carry superb antlers. Minas and fantail fly catchers are often seen perching on the backs of chital for feeding on the ectoparasites. The sambar *Cervus unicolour*, too were affected by the 1968 epidemic but to nothing like the extent to which the gaur were. They may be seen more commonly, especially at and around the tanks and pools. Although the hillsides are their favourite dwelling spots, they are often seen in the plains and grassy patches. The barking deer *Muntiacus muntjak* is mainly an animal of thickly wooded forests. It is diurnal and territorial in habit. The mouse deer *Tragulus meminna* is essentially a creature of the forest floor. These are tiny little creatures inhabiting the rocky hillside. The only antelope found is the unique Indian chausingha or the four horned antelope *Tetracerus quadricornis*. It is commonly seen where the terrain is hilly and undulating with open and grassy forests. They are diurnal in habit and usually seen alone or in pairs.

The Indian wild boar *Sus scrafa* are seen in groups of eight to 12 and are usually fatty. They feed on tuberous roots and other food and are omnivorous. Tigers and wild dogs prey on wild boar. The sloth bear *Melursis ursinus* feeds on honey, mohwa flowers, a great variety of forest fruits, tender grass and shoots, also on grubs and termites which it digs up with its strong claws. They are occasionally preyed upon by tigers. Other animals found in the district are the jackal *Canis aureus*, the Indian fox *Vulpes bengalensis*, the striped hyaena *Hyaena hyaena*, the Indian bush rat *Golunda ellioti*, the Indian pangolin *Manis crassicaudata*, the *otter lutra* sp. etc.

Summer is the time to look for birds with so many forest trees in flower and fruit and visibility so good in the tree tops. The typical woodland birds are : the southern yellow legged green pigeon *Treron phoenicoptera chlorigaster*, the rose-ringed and more commonly the blossom-headed parakeets and occasionally, where the tree growth and foliage are richer, the blue winged parakeet and the Indian lorikeet ; the common Hawk-cuckoo, the Indian cuckoo *Cuculus micropterus*, the Indian plaintive cuckoo and the non parasitic crow pheasant ; the crimson-breasted barbet and the green barbet, wood-peckers-the golden backed, the yellow- fronted pied, Drongos-the white bellied, the greater racket tailed ; the southern tree pie, cuckoo-shrikes, minivets, and wood shrikes, babblers, fly catchers-paradise, the white spotted, the grey tit and sun-birds the purple, the purple rumped and Lotens.

The common ground birds are pea fowl, the grey jungle fowl, the red spur fowl and quails. The white-backed vulture is the common vulture. The diurnal forest birds of prey commonly seen are the crested serpent eagle and the crested hawk eagle. The brown fish owl, the jungle owlet and scops owls are the chief nocturnal birds of prey. Other birds of the night are night-jars and the ston curlew. The grey patridge, Doves-spotted ring, the green bee eater, the hoopoe, bulbul ; the common, the jungle, the brahminy and the grey-headed myna; Robin, the Indian and magpie, weavers and munias, swallow-common and wire-tailed and swifts are also seen. At the tanks and pools, there are some water-birds and water-side birds such as white breasted water-hen, the coot, the spot-bill and lesser whistling teal, king-fishers, wag-tails, the red-wattled and the yellow wattled lapwing, etc. Pond tortoises are common at all the pools and may be seen sunning themselves on the bank or on a log in water.

Pythons are common and are found to be preying on a broad spectrum of animals and birds. There are crocodiles in the rivers. The snakes found are the king cobra, the cobra, the krait, the viper, the rat snake, water-snake, tree-snakes and the common green-whip snake. The common monitor is the largest of the lizard tribe and there are other lizards such as skinks and blood suckers. The most noteworthy of them is the fascinating flying lizard *Draco dussumieri*. The arachnids are well represented with scorpions, harvestmen and a variety of spiders including a largespider whose web spans forest paths. The insect life especially soon after rains, is bewilderingly rich.

FORESTS

Mysore district stands next only to Uttara Kannada district in respect of forest area and has 10.68 per cent of the total forest area of the State. Of the total geographical area of 11,954 sq km, forest constitutes 4,126.45 sq km, forming 34.52 per cent of the area of the district in 1984-85. Of

this, the reserved forests account for 3,875.59 sq km. The types of forests in the district are semi-evergreen, moist, dry deciduous, scrub and thorn forests. An area of 11,649 ha of Revenue C and D class lands have been handed over to the Forest Department upto 1984-85 for the purpose of taking up large scale afforestation programmes. The forest area of the district has been divided into four divisions for the purpose of administrative convenience. They are 1) Mysore with 611.03 sq km, 2) Chamarajanagar with 176.20 sq km, 3) Kollegal with 1,916.71 sq km, and 4) Hunsur with part of the area in Mysore district (482.99 sq km) and part of the area from Kodagu (168.40 sq km). Besides, an area of 689.52 sq km of forests has been earmarked separately for the purpose of Project Tiger in the Bandipur National Park since 1973.

Forest Management

Prior to 1834, the forests were the common property of the neighbouring villages. They did not cause much injury to the forests. The Mysore rulers had made the sandalwood tree a State property as early as in the days of Chikkadevaraya. The state maintained a list of sandalwood trees and verified the list every year, both in Mysore and Kodagu and this continues to be so to some extent even today. Teak was always a royal tree and protected. It was only sold on payment of stump fee. It is likely that earlier to 1839, (after 1800), teak was extracted for the use in Bombay Dockyard (where ships were built for the Indian Navy) from the Begur forest. In those days, forests were managed by the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division. Before the formation of the Forest Department in 1864, the fellings were conducted in an unsystematic manner and were confined to young, easily transportable trees. Later, fellings became more systematised and the marked trees were removed. In 1879, Forest Department was abolished and the forests were transferred to the control of the Deputy Commissioner. This resulted to quote noted conservator H. Srinivasa Rao, reign of chaos and uncontrolled fellings both licit and illicit which continued till 1885 when the Department was resuscitated. Both the introduction of Railways and the consequent demand for the teak sleepers from 1886 to 1891 made the forest suffer most. After 1892, this demand is said to have decreased and the fellings were limited to the requirements of the district. *Kumri* (shifting) cultivation was also better regulated from that year. In 1902, a provisional working scheme was drawn up by G. Krishnamurthy Naidu and the fellings were confined to annual coupes and tree marking was done more systematically.

H. Srinivasa Rao's Plan which was in force from 1910 to 1930 was confined to annual coupe and compensatory plantations were prescribed for those coupes to replace the teak removed. About the year 1930-31 some portions of the forests were subjected to heavy sleeper fellings under Improvement Fellings. Apart from the regular plantations which were commenced in 1872, raising teak in *thakkals* was practiced since 1894 in the Begur forests though with disappointing success. Since 1927, the formations of plantation was systematised. The above working plans were replaced by two working plans prepared by Dr. Kadambi in 1941-42 which aimed at more systematic works and silvicultural systems. He prescribed selection fellings coupled with artificial regeneration in favourable localities.

The forests in the district are managed as per the prescriptions of the Working Plans. Working Plans are prepared for periods of 10 to 15 years after taking into consideration the type of forests, the condition of the existing crop, the demand for various forest produce and for conservation of ecological balance and protection of environments. Evergreen and semi-evergreen, forests are worked under selection system on a long working circle. The deciduous forests are worked under the selection system or by clear felling followed by artificial regeneration. Clear-felling is resorted to only in a small percentage of area to convert degraded forests into fully stocked normal forest with economically important species. At present, clear-felling has been completely stopped and only dead and fallen timber and firewood is extracted.

About 53 per cent of the state forests in the district are degraded. In addition to this, 25,702 ha of revenue waste-lands which are not fit for agriculture are ordered to be transferred to the Forest Department out of which 11,649 ha had already been transferred upto 1984-85. Afforestation work is taken up on a large scale in these areas. The system of sale of standing trees in coupes has been given up completely. Under selection system only the trees marked for fellings are felled and in respect of clear-felling system, the entire tree growth is felled. There are three methods of disposal of timber and other forest produce in Government Depots *viz.*, Auction sale, retail sale and by selection by Railways, Defence Department, etc. at fixed prices. The timber is being supplied on retail sale basis for *bona fide* purpose of construction of houses and preparation of Agricultural Implements from Hunsur, Kallabetta, Yerehalli and Nanjangud timber depots.

Exploitation of forests

The various forest products are systematically exploited on the principle of progressive and sustained yield and sold to various industries and individuals as per the policy of Government. A number of forest-based industries are allotted soft-wood to be removed from the forest. The raw materials allotted are plywood, match-wood, soft-wood, packing case-wood, etc. As per section 101 B of Karnataka Forest Act 1963, (as amended during 1984) no lease or agreement or any other document entered into by the State Government and providing for supply of firewood timber or other forest produce by the State Government shall at a time be for a term not exceeding five years. The industries are permitted to extract softwood from

the areas leased to them. Fifty per cent of the lops and tops of the soft-wood extracted by the industries is permitted to be removed by them. The balance is brought to Departmental depots and disposed off to the registered small scale wood industries like slate frame, packing case industries, etc. by auction.

Match-wood and plywood : There are four plywood factories *viz.* Veneer Mills, Mysore, Srinivasa Industries, Mysore, Hunsur Plywood Works (Private) Ltd., Hunsur and Sree Karnataka Veneering Industries, Mysore ; one chip-board factory *viz.* Mysore Chip Boards, Mysore ; one matchwood factory *viz.* S.P.S. Industries, Chamarajanagar. Mysore Splints and Veneers Manufacturers Association, Mysore having 14 member factories on its roll, is drawing softwood timber from the department regularly on long lease basis.

Eucalyptus plantation

Eucalyptus plantations raised under various socio-economic programmes are reserved for supply of fire-wood and small timber to the rural and urban population. Even in the case of the industries, 30 per cent of the material allotted is permitted to be availed of by the local population free of charge on head loads. An area of 4,000 ha of plantation raised since 1976 in revenue waste-lands at Madahalli has been earmarked for supply of fire-wood and poles to Mysore city and neighbouring villages. Harihar polyfibres have been allotted the eucalyptus plantations raised by the Department upto 1968 in Mysore, Kollegal, Chamarajanagar and Hunsur divisions for a period of 30 years from 1971 for the manufacture of rayon grade pulp. The eucalyptus plantations are worked on a rotation of nine years in respect of original crop and eight years in respect of coppice crop.

Fire-wood : The Government has opened ten fire-wood depots in the district to make available fire-wood for domestic use at reasonable rates. Seven fire-wood depots run by Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation Limited are located at Hunsur, Krishnarajanagara, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Nanjangud, Periyapatna and Kollegal while the remaining three depots run by the Department are located at Heggadadevanakote, Sargur and Antharasanthe. In addition, firewood is being supplied to four co-operative societies for distribution of the same to the public on no loss no profit basis. Apart from this, firewood to the Hostels and Institutions is being supplied at the sanctioned rates from Government roadside depots.

Bamboo

There is a considerable reduction in the outturn of the bamboo due to gregarious flowering in the district and sustained supply is effected. Establishing regeneration is a problem due to uncontrolled grazing. The department has started extracting bamboos departmentally and supply them to depots due to acute shortage of bamboos and to discourage reckless

removal by permit holders. There are six bamboo depots in the district at Hunsur, Periyapatna, Krishnarajanagar, Chamarajanagar, Sargur and Kollegal. Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravathi are allotted the forests of Kollegal and Chamarajanagar divisions on a long term lease basis. The green bamboos available now are being mostly supplied to Medars and Burads.

The government by an amendment to the Forest Act annulled the past agreement in respect of rates to be paid by various industries as per the agreement and assumed powers to fix the rates for the supply of raw materials to the industries. Consequent on this, the rates for various species of timber and other raw materials to be supplied to the industries have been increased considerably with effect from 29th June 1982. Another revision is given effect from 1st April 1985. The reduction of import duty on timber to 10 per cent during 1985 has resulted in fairly large quantities of timber being imported to our state, and thereby helps to stabiiise the timber price.

Forest Protection

The most deleterious factors in forests today are forest fires and excessive and uncontrolled grazing. Two main annual fires are usually seen, the first will be when the summer starts and it burns all the dry grass and some of the fallen leaves. The second fire sets in when the fallen leaves accumulate on the forest floor and the remaining grass dries up. The first fire usually occurring in March is more severe than the second fire occurring in April and early May. All the fires occur from January to April and last till the onset of pre-monsoon showers in April and May. All the fires originate through human agencies. Fires also originate and spread from the frontiers of Wynad and Madhumalai.

Bamboo flowered gregariously in 1916 which brought in severe fires. The localities and the periods where bamboo flowered (by opening up large gaps in the canopy allowing tall grass to come up) are (1) Heggadadevana-kote 1916 and 1960 and (2) Chamarajanagar 1927-28, 1964 and 1973. In 1961-62, bamboo flowered and those were allowed to be extracted by the Gwalior Rayons on payment of royalty which reduced fire hazards. Systematic fire protection was started as early as 1874. H. Srinivasa Rao in his Working Plan of 1910 has recorded that " though systematic fire protection was commenced in 1874, the result has been disappointing. Large portions of forests have been burnt over almost every year, escaping only in years of early rainfall ". Lantana and bamboo wherever found set up crown fires, else it is mostly ground fire.

There are three forest mobile squads in the district, the one at Mysore is headed by Assistant Conservator of Forests and the other two at Kollegal and Hunsur being headed by Range Forest Officers. Forest mobile squads

assist the territorial staff to prevent the smuggling of forest produce from government lands and reserved forests in particular by intensive and extensive patrolling in forests round the clock. Several check-posts have been established at strategic places and they function round the clock. Fire arms are supplied to staff of checkposts. Forest mobile squads are equipped with wireless sets to check elephant poaching, sandal smuggling and other illegal activities in the state forest all along the border of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Khedda

Elephants were used since time immemorial for wars and royal ceremonies. The famous Khedda operations for capturing elephants date back to 18th century, the period of Haider Ali's Rule. The earliest method was to capture elephants by pit method which is still in vogue. The word Khedda is derived from the pit (*khadda*) formed around the enclosure to get the elephants into the enclosure. From the enclosure, elephants were attracted to roping stockade where they were roped with the help of tamed elephants. Later, land drive was the method adopted for capturing elephants. The first successful attempt to capture elephants by Land Drive method was made by G.P. Sanderson in 1874 at Budipadaga hills. The spectacular River Drive was designed and carried out by Sanderson in 1891 in the honour of the Grand Duke of Russia. The first Khedda operation was conducted near Chamarajanagar in 1873-74. The November 1889 Khedda was witnessed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor at Budipadaga hills. The Prince of Wales witnessed Khedda operations at Kakanakote in 1905-06 which was the 14th Khedda in the State of Mysore. After the construction of the Kabini reservoir, the entire area suitable for Khedda operation has been submerged. The locality of Khedda operation, year and the number of elephants captured in the district are as follows: Karadihalla, Chamarajanagar taluk 1873-74 55, Budipadaga (Biligiri Rangana Betta) twice in 1889-90 51 and 37, Kakankote 1890-91 107, 1891-92—75, 1892-83—76, Chamarajanagar 1893-94 50, Kakankote 1895-96—33, Kakankote and Gopalaswamy Betta 1896-97 170, Kakankote 1897-98 27, 1898-99—17, 1905-06—78, 1909-10 91, 1913-14 109, Chamarajanagar, 1917-18—33, Kakankote 1919-20 50, 1922-23 22, 1923-24 51, Budipadaga 1925-26—33, Kakankote 1929-30 88, 1935-36 60, 1938-39 50, 1939-40—80, 1940-41—7, Budipadaga 1945-46 44, 1946-47 156, Kakankote 1948-49—35, 1949-50—38, 1953-54—71, 1960-61 66, 1967-68 88 and 1970-71—47. No operations were undertaken after this.

Social Forestry

World Bank has sanctioned a project under social forestry for Karnataka for a period of five years from 1983-84 to take up large scale afforestation programme in barren lands including the assistance for planting in private lands. Under this project, it is proposed to plant trees in a

phased manner on all available revenue waste-lands, gomal lands, barren forest areas, roadsides, fore-shore of tanks and reservoirs, canal banks, fallow and marginal agricultural lands, etc., with the active participation of the village panchayats and the public. In addition, three to four schools are being selected in each taluk for raising school forests. The programmes carried out during 1984-85 under social forestry in the district are as follows: Afforestation of (a) fore-shore areas 162 ha, (b) roadside plantations 38 km, (c) canal bank plantations 23 km, (d) Bamboo plantations 29 ha and (e) school forestry—54 ha and free distribution of seedlings 56 lakhs.

To augment the present stock of trees in Mysore city, planting of flowering and shade trees began during 1984-85 on selected main roads and about 2,000 seedlings have been planted. About 2,000 seedlings have been supplied to the industries free of cost to take up tree planting programme in their premises. During 1984-85, it was proposed to assign plantations in revenue waste lands to landless Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes for which purpose three SC/ST families are first identified in each taluk and two hectares of land are earmarked for planting at the rate of two ha per year for seven years. The family would be paid Rs. 250 per month for raising and after-care.

Three important tribes are found in the forests of this district *viz.*, Soligas in the B.R.T. Range, Bettakurubas and Jenukurubas in H.D. Kote taluk. These tribals have been living in the forest since time immemorial and are useful in assisting the Department to carry out various departmental works and also collecting minor forest produce (See also Chapter III and XVII). The Department is helping the tribals to secure continuous employment, and some co-operative societies are functioning to assist them.

Vanamahotsava

Large scale nurseries have been raised all over the circle under various schemes. In 1985, there were 130 nurseries including temporary nurseries and it was proposed to distribute 130 lakhs seedlings to the public. Upto 2,500 seedlings would be distributed free of cost to each individual and for any excess required, the same would have to be paid for. It was also proposed to distribute fruit-yielding seedlings like jack, tamarind, etc. and flowering plants like gulmohar, jackaranda, cassia, etc. to the public of Mysore by carrying out a door to door campaign.

Plantations are raised under the N.R.E.P. scheme by employing the unemployed people in the rural areas. During 1984-85, an amount of Rs. 27.38 lakhs has been spent for raising plantations of firewood and small timber besides supplying seedlings free of cost for encouraging Farm Forestry. About three lakhs mandays of labour force has been created and local people are engaged to carry out the works. The plantations raised will help to cater to the needs of villagers in respect of firewood

and small timber, etc., Under *Rural Landless Labourers Employment Guarantee Programme*, 3.4 lakh mandays have been created in the district in 1984-85 by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 31 lakhs for raising block plantations with fuelwood, fodder and timber species.

Integrated Western Ghats Development A scheme for development of Western Ghats is taken up which includes the plantations of bamboo, match-wood, plywood, cultivation of medicinal plants and rehabilitation of mining area etc. During 1986-87, 47 ha were brought under teak and other mixed species plantation, raising of 0.82 lakh seedlings at a total cost of four lakhs of rupees in Lakshmanatirtha catchment area and Nagarhole National Park area.

Payment of Crop Compensation Increased wildlife population has been causing heavy damage for agricultural crops all along the forest borders in the district. During 1984-85, about 1,200 cases have been settled by making a payment of Rs. 5.95 lakhs as compensation in the district. Further, to minimise the crop damage, suitable action has been taken by appointing local people as elephants scaring staff on payment of wages besides by digging elephant proof trenches.

Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore

Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens popularly known as Mysore Zoo was established in 1892 during the regime of Chamarajendra Wodeyar. Formerly, it was named as Palace Zoological Gardens and had an area of about four ha. Its area increased to six ha in 1907 and was renamed as Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens in 1909. The Garden is situated on the outskirts of Mysore City with the picturesque Chamundi Hills as its background. The Garden was transferred to the Forest Department in 1972 and then to the Zoo Authority of Karnataka in 1979. The garden now expanded its area to about 100 ha to provide modified specific enclosures for all animals and birds. In 1986-87, there were 885 wild animals and birds maintained in the Zoo.

Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens has to its credit breeding of rare animals and largest mammals in captivity and this unique feature is said to be present only in this garden in the whole of Asia. Successful breeding of 87 species of both exotic and indigenous animals has been carried out in this garden. This garden has been grouped under 'A' class category of zoos in India. This is the only zoo in the country having all the three species of white, black and Indian rhino. This zoo has many animals like brown bear, sloth bear, Nilgiri langur, chimpanzee, orangutan, Himalayan bear, brown lemur, etc. which are enlisted in the red books of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. This zoo has become the centre for the multiplication of tigers in the country.

About 60 ha of the Karanji tank adjoining to the zoo was acquired to develop it as a boating centre, miniature bird sanctuary and animal safari park. In addition, a prestigious Natural History Museum is likely to be established in the Karanji tank area by the Government of India. During recent years, this garden has gained a noticeable importance as a tourist centre and the revenue realised increased from 15.08 lakhs of rupees in 1984-85 to 32.05 lakhs of rupees in 1986-87. Friends of the Zoo, Zoo Outreach Organisation and other private bodies are helping the zoo authorities in their work. 'Zoo's Print', a periodical, is being published by the latter.

Wildlife preservation

Right from the commencement of 20th century, the need to conserve Wildlife was realised in the princely state of Mysore and the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Act was passed as early as 1901.

The Mysore rulers declared several forest areas rich in *fauna* as Game preserves, Tiger preserves and Tiger Blocks with restrictions on shooting. An area of 35 sq miles was declared as a Game Sanctuary in Chamrajanagar State Forest of Mysore district in 1931 and was maintained as such for 10 years. It was later realised that this sanctuary was too small to constitute a complete ecological unit and in 1941, the ambitious Venugopal Wildlife Park was constituted, extending over 800 sq km with a *sanctum sanctorum* of 82 sq miles known as Bandipur Sanctuary within the park. The park extended from the Moyar river forming the natural southern border towards the Nilagiris, northwards towards Gundlpet to include the 1,450 metres high range of the Gopalaswamy hills and the park was named after the deity of the shrine atop the hill, Venugopala. With a view to preserve acquatic birds and to provide nestling and breeding facilities, three Islands in the Cauvery river extending over an area of 168 acres were notified as Bird Sanctuaries during 1940. The Maharaja of Mysore, Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar was the first Chairman of the Central India Board for Wildlife which was organised in 1952. Mysore State constituted its State Board for Wildlife in the year 1952. The Mysore Wild Animals and Wild Birds Preservation Act was enacted in 1963. With the object of conserving wildlife in general and endangered species in particular, State Government has constituted two National Parks and three Wildlife Sanctuaries covering an area of 1,529 sq km, forming 37 per cent of the forest area of the district during 1985.

Bandipur National Park

The Bandipur National Park is one of the best managed out of 15 National Parks in India. It is situated about 80 km south of Mysore city on Mysore-Ootacamund road. The National Park was a part of the Venugopal Wildlife Park constituted in 1941. It was upgraded to National Park by extending the area during 1974. It has an area of 874.2 sq km comprising of 334.56 sq km core area and 539.64 sq km Buffer Tourism. The altitude is about 1,025 metres above sea level. The climate of

Bandipur is a salubrious one with temperatures varying from 20° to 30° celcius. The National Park is the home for all the important wild animals found in South India.

The Bandipur National Park is one of the 15 Tiger Reserves in the country. *Project Tiger* as a Central Sector Plan Scheme was initiated in 1973-74, and it envisages to preserve wildlife right from autorophs to heterotrophs *i.e.*, the whole of biotic pyramid with tiger placed at the top. The Reserve has been constituted as 'Bandipur National Park' by the Notification dated 5-6-1974. The area of the Reserve has been increased from 690 sq km (1973) to 865.73 sq km (1985) leaving an area of 8.47 sq km which forms a satellite block across a highway. The extended Bandipur Tiger Reserve comprises of (a) wilderness zone of 523 sq km, (b) buffer zone of 260 sq km and (c) Tourism zone of 82 sq km and Administrative zone of 1 sq km. The well-preserved Reserve occupies the rainshadow areas of the Western Ghats. Among the various animals found in the Reserve are: *Herbivores*: Chital, muntjac, sambar, chausingha, gaur, wild boar, elephant, mouse deer, blacknaped hare, sloth bear, langur, bonnet macaque, giant squirrel and the flying squirrel: *Carnivores*: Tiger, leopard, wild dog, jungle cat, small Indian civet, toddy cat, common mongoose and stripe-necked mangoose; *Reptiles*: Crocodiles, snakes and monitor lizards; and *Avifauna*: Notable are the pied hornbill, green pigeon, wood peckers, drongoes, bee-eaters, king fishers, pea-fowl, jungle-fowl, patridges and fowls; these are varied and rich.

Bandipur Tiger Reserve is systematically managed and has a management staff. Increased prey species, assured water supply and afforded security are mainly responsible in the gradual increase of tigers from 11 (1973) to 54 (1983). The elephant census carried out in 1983 gave the total number of elephants at 1,118. There were 464 gaurs, 1,374 spotted deer, 407 sambars, 659 wild boars, 130 wild dogs, 807 langurs, 63 panthers, 43 sloth bears, 215 barking deer and 219 chausinghas during 1983-84 in the Tiger Reserve.

The Reserve is contiguous to Madumalai Wildlife Sanctuary (Tamil Nadu), to the south and Wynad (Kerala) to the south-west. The Bandipur Tiger Reserve handles about 45,000 visitors per year. Restricted tourism is being practised in Bandipur. There are 88 beds in various cottages including dormitory type which cater to the needs of the tourists. Professional tourist guides workshops are conducted in wildlife tourism at Bandipur to the inservice staff and to interested persons from travel agencies and hoteliers involved in tourism.

Nagarahole National Park

The Nagarahole National Park derives its name from the river Nagara Hole, winding through the forests and was constituted in 1955 in Kodagu district as a game sanctuary. After Reorganisation, adjacent four reserve

forests of Mysore district *viz.*, Kachuvanhalli, Veeranahosahalli, Mettikuppe and Kakankote were added to the sanctuary, bringing total area of the sanctuary to 571.55 sq km. The sanctuary was upgraded to National Park by a Notification dated 16-3-1983. The total area of National Park is 643.29 sq km of which, 354.95 sq km lies in Mysore district (1985). The *fauna* and *flora* are the same as that of Bandipur National Park. A part of these great forests (Kakankote) were once the exclusive hunting preserves of the erstwhile Maharajas of Mysore. The park is approachable by all weather roads from Mysore (96 km) or Madikeri (90 km). The best season to view the wildlife is between September and May.

The Biligiri Rangana Temple Wildlife Sanctuary is situated 114 km from Mysore. It has an area of 324.4 sq km. This sanctuary was established in 1974 and the major *fauna* comprises of sloth bear, wild boar, spotted deer, elephant, fowl, grey jungle fowl, panther, pea-fowl and sambar.

The Nugu Wildlife Sanctuary lies adjascent to the Nugu Reservoir in Mysore district and has an area of 30 sq km. It is 40 km from Mysore. The sanctuary abounds in wild animals like elephants, spotted deer, gaur, tiger, sambar, barking deer, wild boar, marsh crocodile, etc. This sanctuary was established during 1974. The *Arabhithittu Wildlife Sanctuary* was established between Mysore and Hunsur in 1985 and has an area of 13.5 sq km, specially meant for preserving black bucks.

CLIMATE

The climate of the district is moderate throughout the year. The year may be divided into four seasons. The summer season from March to about the end of May is followed by the south-west monsoon season lasting upto about the end of September. October and November may be termed as the post-monsoon or retreating monsoon season. The period from December to February is the dry season with generally clear bright weather.

Rainfall

The district receives the major portion of its rainfall from the south-west monsoon. The normal annual rainfall is spread over a period of about seven calendar months from the later half of April to October. Records of rainfall in the district are available for ten rain-gauge stations for periods ranging from 44 to more than 100 years. The average annual rainfall in the district is 761.9 mm. The western taluks of Periyapatna and Heggadadevankote and the eastern taluk of Kollegal receive more rainfall as compared to the central portions of the district. Gundlupet, T. Narasipur and Chamarajnagar taluks are prone to occasional droughts. Most of the rainfall in the district is confined to the period from April to November. October is the rainiest month. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon

months from June to September constitutes only about 40 per cent of the annual rainfall. The rainfall during the pre-monsoon months of April and May and during the post-monsoon months of October and November are as much as about 26 and 29 per cent respectively of the annual rainfall. The rainfall during April, May and October is mostly in the form of thunder-showers. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is not large. During the 50 year period from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 156 per cent of the normal occurred in 1903 and the lowest annual rainfall which was 72 per cent of the normal, in 1918. In the same 50 year period, the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in seven years, none of them being consecutive. Considering the rainfall at the individual stations, however, two or more consecutive years of rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal, occurred once or twice at eight out of ten stations. The rainfall in the district was between 600 to 900 mm in 36 out of 50 years. On an average, there are 53 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 45 at Chamarajanagar to 62 at Heggadadevankote. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 205.5 mm at Chamarajnagar on 17th October 1916. The statement of rainfall for 10 raingauge stations and for the district as a whole (based on records from 1901 to 1950) are given in tables II and III. Average rainfall of Yelandur taluk for 12 years (Normal rainfall is not available) is as follows: January—3.7 mm, February—0 March—8.7, April—64.1, May—167.9, June 63.6, July—58.2, August—72.8, September—130, October—142.7, November—74.8, December—20.4 and Annual—806.9. The taluk-wise rainfall statistics is appended in Table VIII and the rainfall statistics of some raingauge stations in Table IX.

Temperature

There is a meteorological observatory in the district at Mysore and the records of this observatory may be taken as representative of the conditions in the district in general. The period from March to May is one of the continuous rise in temperature. April is usually the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 34°C and the mean daily minimum at 21.4°C. On individual days, the day temperatures during summer may exceed 39°C. There will be welcome relief from the heat when thunder-showers occur during April and May. With the advance of the south-west monsoon, by about the beginning of June, the day temperature drops appreciably and throughout the south-west monsoon period, the weather is pleasant. After mid-November both day and night temperatures decrease progressively. December is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 27°C and the mean daily minimum at 16.5°C. On some days during the period from November to January, the minimum temperature may go below 11°. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Mysore was 39.4°C on 1917 April 4 and the lowest minimum temperature was 10.6°C on 1945 December 13. The normal temperature and relative humidity at Mysore is appended in table IV.

Relative Humidity: Relative humidities are generally high during the south-west monsoon season. They are generally about 70 per cent and above in the mornings throughout the year while in the afternoons, humidities are comparatively lower except during the south-west monsoon season. The period from January to April is the driest part of the year with relative humidities of about 30 per cent and lower in the afternoons.

Cloudiness: The skies during the south-west monsoon period are heavily clouded or overcast and are moderately clouded during the post-monsoon period. In the rest of the year, the skies are mainly clear or lightly clouded. During the summer and post-monsoon season there is some increase in cloudiness in the afternoons.

Winds: The winds are generally moderate with some strengthenning during the South-West monsoon season. During the period from May to September winds are mostly westerly or south-westerly. North-easterlies and easterlies appear in October and these become more predominant in the next four months. In March and April, winds are mainly south-westerly or westerly in the mornings, while in the afternoons, they blow from directions between north and east.

Special Weather Phenomena: During October and November some of the depressions and cyclonic storms, which orginate in the Bay of Bengal, cross the east coast and move westwards across the peninsula. Such depressions and storms pass through the district or in the neighbourhood of the district causing widespread heavy rain and high winds. Thunder-storms are common during the hot season and the post-monsoon season months. Rainfall during the monsoon season is also sometimes associated with thunder. Tables V and VI give the mean wind speed and special weather phenomena for Mysore city.

The rainfall and the climate of the district are quite congenial for those working in the fields as well as to those who are engaged in sericulture. The rivers of the district get flooded occasionally but little damage is done to the life and property. The district is generally free from the occurrences of earthquakes. The district did not witness any major geographical or geophysical event during the decade.

Ecology and Environment Problems

Mysore district is declared as industrially backward district in Karnataka. The State Government is encouraging industrial development in this district. Industrial development is mainly centered around Mysore city and the industrial area of Nanjangud town. The Karnataka State Pollution Control

Board insists on the industries to provide adequate treatment facilities for the liquid effluents and air pollution control measures to be implemented before the factory is commissioned for production. The Board has identified 49 major and 48 medium industries out of which 38 major and 30 medium industries have already put up effluent treatment plants and the rest are in the process of putting up the effluent treatment plants. These effluent treatment plants are operating satisfactorily and meet the norms laid down by Pollution Control Board. The Board has restricted the industries which are located on the river banks from discharging of treated waste water into the river or natural valley and has directed the industries to treat the effluent to inland surface water discharge standard and to use the treated effluent on land for irrigation.

The major pollution to the river is mainly due to the untreated domestic sewage and sludge/sullage being discharged from the towns located on the river bank. This pollution is more significant than the pollution caused by the industries from the health point of view. The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is regularly monitoring the water quality of the Cauvery river and its tributaries in the district, on a monthly basis, at Satyagala bridge near Kollegal, upstream and downstream of Nanjangud town. The monitoring data indicates that the quality of river water is confirming to class 'C' water standards as laid down in Indian standard 2,296, after analysing the samples for 32 parameters prescribed by World Health Organisation.

Air pollution in Mysore district is not very significant. The main air pollution sources *viz.* Gammon Ferro . Chem and Mandya National Paper Mills in the neighbouring Mandya district have taken steps to modify the existing equipments and instal new control equipments to meet the standards laid down by the Board. The Motor Vehicles Department has amended the Motor Vehicles Rules to regulate the emission from automobiles and the job of controlling and monitoring of vehicular emissions is being taken up.

The Ecology and Environment Department has started an Interpretation Centre for the purpose of training tribal people in conserving wildlife at Bandipur Tiger Reserve during 1984-85. During 1985-86, Environment Training Centre was established and it is proposed to impart training in Wildlife to teachers and students of the State at this centre.

Statement showing variations in the taluk-wise number of villages as per revenue records and Census villages.

Taluk	*Total No. of villages according to*		*Reasons for variation in the number of villages*
	Survey, Settlement and Land Records Department	*List finalised for 1981 Census*	
1	2	3	4
1. C. R. Nagar ..	188	190	Mangala which is a single revenue village according to Survey and Settlement records has been divided on the basis of *khatas* into three units for revenue collection purposes and each has been reported as a separate village by the revenue authorities.
2. Gundlupet ..	159	161	Bandipur State Forest which is only one unit according to Survey, Settlement and Land Records Department has been shown as two units in the list of villages. Similarly Beerambadi District Forest has been shown as three units. Nallur Amanikere village is omitted in the census list as it is fully submerged under water.
3. H.D. Kote ..	281	282	Antharasanthe Kaval village is also known as Krishnarajapura. But both have been reported as independent villages by the revenue authorities and this position is simply reflected in the Census list.
4. Hunsur ..	211	210	Revenue Village Thippe Kaval is fully incorporated in Hunsur town and hence it is omitted in the Census list of villages.

1		2	3	4
5. Kollegal	..	89	117	Difference of 30 villages is due to the addition of forest beats, with a view to cover the forest area systematically for the census operations, each beat is regarded at par with revenue village. (Kollegal Range-13, Hanur Range-2, Ramapura Range-8 and Mahadeshwara Malai Range-7). Kollegal and Mudigundam are fully incorporated in the Municipal limits of Kollegal town and hence these are omitted in the Census list of villages.
6. K, R. Nagar	..	176	176	....
7. Mysore	..	169	154	Revenue village Paduvarahalli is fully incorporated in Mysore City. Sagarakatte village is fully submerged under water and the following 13 villages are treated as urban being outgrowths of Mysore urban Agglomeration (Mysore, Nachanahalli, Malalavadi, Kukkarahalli, Bhogadi, Maragowdanahalli, Metagalli, Belavatha, Irangagere, Devanoor, Kyathamaranahalli, Chamundibetta and Kurubarahalli).
8. Nanjangud	..	189	188	Revenue village Chamalapura is fully incorporated in Nanjangud town limits and hence it is omitted in the Census list of villages.
9. Periyapatna	..	201	201	....
10. T. Narasipura	..	133	132	Revenue village T. Narasipura is fully incorporated in the Municipal limits of T. Narasipura town. Hence, it is omitted in the Census list of villages.
11. Yelandur	..	26	26	....
DISTRICT	..	1,822	1,837	

TABLE—I

Table-I showing taluk-wise Latitude, Longitude, Elevation, Rainfall, Raingauge Stations and Annual Normal Rainfall of Mysore District.

Taluk	*Location*				*Area* (1981) *Sq. Km.*	*Population* 1981	*Elevation Metres*	*Rainfall*	
	Longitude		*Latitude*					*No. of Rain-gauge Stations*	*Annual Normal Rainfall (mm)*
	From	*To*	*From*	*To*					
C. R. Nagar ..	76°-42′	77°-08′	11°-35′	12°-07′	1,229.2	2,73,317	450—800 800—900	8	675.9
Gundlupet ..	76°-24′	76°-50′	11°-32′	11°-58′	1,406.3	1,68,879	450—800 800—900	6	679.7
H. D. Kote ..	76°-06′	76°-30′	11°-41′	12°-14′	1,617.8	1,73,071	800—900	6	920.1
Hunsur ..	76°-05′	76°-30′	12°-03′	12°-23′	897.1	1,79,359	800—900	6	762.8
Kollegal ..	76°-57′	77°-43′	11°-46′	12°-16′	2,786.1	2,64,627	800—900 900—1,500	13	817.4
K. R. Nagar ..	76°-08′	76°-28′	12°-20′	12°-38′	605.3	1,83,818	800—900	4	680.5
Mysore ..	76°-26′	76°-48′	12°-04′	12°-26′	815.2	6,45,104	800—900	4	809.7
Nanjangud ..	76°-25′	76°-54′	11°-48′	12°-11′	981.6	2,70,920	800—900	5	707.5
Periyapatna ..	72°-56′	76°-17′	12°-08′	12°-33′	814.7	1,55,094	800—900 900—1,500	5	845.8
T. Narasipur ..	76°-46′	77°-00′	12°-04′	12°-23′	599.1	2,20,336	800—900	5	719.3
Yelandur ..	76°-57′	77°-09′	11°-42′	12°-05′	264.7	61,375	450—800 800—900	2	773.7
DISTRICT ..	75°-55′	77°-45′	11°-30′	12°-40′	11,954.0	25,95,900	450—1,500	64	761.9

The total area of the district given here does not tally with the taluk-wise figures as the latter was supplied by the Director of Survey Settlement and Land Records in Karnataka and the former by the Surveyor General, India.

TABLE—II

Normal rainfall and Normal rainy days for the raingauge stations in Mysore District (1901 to 1950)

(*M.M.*)

Station	*No. of years*	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*August*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Annual*
1. Mysore (Obsy.) ..	50	4.3	6.6	13.2	63.5	151.1	60.5	69.1	87.1	117.1	153.7	71.6	11.9	809.7
		0.4	0.4	0.9	4.6	8.1	5.5	7.5	7.3	7.8	9.0	4.6	0.9	57.0
2. Chamarajanagar	50	5.6	3.6	10.2	52.8	125.7	37.3	35.3	71.6	88.9	150.4	75.7	18.8	675.9
		0.6	0.3	0.8	3.8	7.9	3.1	3.7	4.7	5.8	8.5	5.1	1.2	45.5
3. Hunsur ..	50	2.8	4.6	9.7	59.4	135.4	73.7	100.8	75.2	77.2	149.6	61.5	12.9	762.8
		0.3	0.3	0.8	4.0	7.9	7.1	9.5	6.9	6.0	8.9	3.8	0.8	56.[illegible]
4. Krishnarajanagar (Yedatore).	50	3.6	4.8	10.9	50.8	130.6	45.7	63.0	57.1	80.3	155.7	65.8	12.2	680.[illegible]
		0.3	0.3	0.9	3.8	7.7	4.2	6.2	5.2	5.4	8.8	4.3	0.8	47.[illegible]
5. Heggadadevankote	50	4.3	9.7	14.7	70.1	139.5	89.4	181.6	106.2	84.1	131.3	74.7	14.5	920.[illegible]
		0.3	0.5	1.2	4.6	8.1	7.6	12.3	8.6	6.2	7.6	4.1	0.8	61.[illegible]
6. Gundlupet ..	50	5.6	4.8	15.7	70.4	125.7	41.9	48.0	49.8	64.8	155.2	79.3	18.5	679.7
		0.4	0.4	1.1	5.3	8.1	3.8	5.4	4.4	4.9	9.0	4.8	1.3	48.9
7. Nanjangud ..	50	5.6	7.6	12.9	73.4	132.6	46.2	65.0	65.3	82.5	135.6	67.8	13.5	707.5
		0.5	0.4	0.9	4.6	8.1	4.6	6.9	6.2	5.7	8.0	3.7	1.0	50.6
8. T. Narasipur ..	50	3.8	6.3	9.9	59.7	136.5	51.6	45.2	81.5	113.0	142.0	65.8	14.0	719.3
		0.4	0.5	0.5	3.8	7.2	3.6	4.2	6.1	6.9	8.1	3.8	0.9	46.0
9. Periyapatna ..	22	4.1	7.1	18.5	70.1	136.1	79.8	124.2	96.8	84.6	157.0	56.6	10.9	845.8
	21	0.3	0.5	1.0	4.5	7.5	7.9	11.1	8.1	6.2	9.5	4.0	0.9	61.5
10. Kollegal ..	50	4.3	5.3	11.7	68.3	125.5	62.7	61.2	93.2	126.0	162.6	79.8	16.8	817.4
		0.5	0.5	1.0	4.8	7.6	4.7	5.9	7.2	7.4	9.6	5.1	1.4	55.7
MYSORE ..		4.4	6.0	12.7	63.9	182.9	58.9	79.3	78.4	91.9	149.3	69.8	14.4	761.9
District Normals (10 Stations)		0.4	0.4	0.9	4.4	7.8	5.2	7.3	6.5	6.2	8.7	4.3	1.0	53.1

Normals of rainfall and rainy days are printed together. A rainy day is a day on which 2.5 mm or more of rain are recorded.

TABLE—III

Frequency of annual rainfall in the District—(Data 1901–1950)

Range in mm.	*No. of years*	*Range in mm.*	*No. of years*
501—600 ..	7	901—1,000	4
601—700 ..	14	1,001—1,100	1
701—800 ..	11	1,101—1,200	2
801—900 ..	11		

TABLE—IV

Normal temperature and relative humidity (MYSORE)

Month	*Mean Daily*		*Heaviest Max. ever recorded*		*Lowest Min. ever recorded*		*Relative Humidity*	
	Max. °C	*Min. °C*	*°C*	*Date*	*°C*	*Date*	0830*%	1730*%
January ..	28.3	16.4	32.8	1936 January 27	11.1	1953 January 28	75	30
February ..	31.2	18.2	36.1	1931 February 28	12.1	1967 February 17, 18	69	25
March .	33.5	20.2	37.8	1931 March 30	13.3	1933 March 11	71	21
April .	34.0	21.4	39.4	1917 April 4	15.5	1971 April 27	75	34
May .	32.6	21.2	37.8	1936 May 3	15.6	1904 May 4	79	51
June ..	28.9	20.2	37.2	1926 June 1	12.6	1974 June 10	81	66
July ..	27.3	19.7	33.3	1899 July 30	15.8	1961 July 1	84	70
August ..	27.9	19.6	33.9	1899 August 5	16.7	1928 August 12	84	67
September ..	28.7	19.3	33.3	1936 Sep. 14	13.4	1959 Sep. 20	83	61
October ..	28.4	19.6	32.8	1905 October 1	12.9	1974 October 31	85	61
November ..	27.4	18.3	32.2	1918 Nov. 1	10.9	1974 Nov. 18	80	54
December ..	27.0	16.5	32.0	1972 Dec. 1	10.6	1945 Dec. 13	78	43
Annual ..	29.6	19.2					79	49

*Hours (Indian Standard Time)

TABLE—V

Mean Wind Speed in Km hr.
(MYSORE)

Jan.	*Feb.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*August*	*Sep.*	*October*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Annual*
11.3	9.1	8.8	8.4	10.2	13.9	14.1	12.5	10.7	7.9	9.3	11.3	10.6

TABLE—VI

Special Weather Phenomena
(MYSORE)

*Mean No. of days With**	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*August*	*Sep..*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Annual*
Thunder	0.2	0.5	2.0	8.0	12.0	2.0	0.8	2.0	3.0	5.0	1.2	0.3	37.0
Hail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dust Storm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1
Squall	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fog	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.7	7.0

*No. of days 2 and above are given in whole numbers.

TABLE—VII

Taluk	*Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours** (*mm*)		*Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & year***	*Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year***
C. R. Nagara ..	205.5	1916 Oct. 17	194 (1903)	57 (1923)
Gundlupet ..	185.2	1957 May 22	155 (1946)	36 (1950)
H. D. Kote ..	149.9	1924 July 25	157 (1933)	64 (1927)
Hunsur	119.1	1903 May 21	171 (1903)	59 (1927)
Kollegal ..	162.1	1921 April 8	169 (1903)	61 (1923)
K. R. Nagara ..	126.0	1930 May 10	193 (1916)	51 (1938)
Mysore ..	184.4	1957 May 23	160 (1903)	61 (1938)
Nanjangud ..	158.7	1957 May 24	178 (1933)	60 (1918)
Periyapatna ..	97.8	1957 May 24	162 (1933)	65 (1938)
T. Narasipura	168.1	1957 May 24	177 (1903)	55 (1923)
Yelandur ..	NA	NA	NA	NA
District ..	..	..	156 (1903)	72 (1918)

*Based on all available data upto 1970. **Years given in brackets.

TABLE—VIII

Taluk-wise Rainfall Data of Mysore District

(*MM*)

Taluk		*Normal Rainfall* (1901–1950)	*Annual Rainfall* 1973–74	*Annual Rainfall* 1974	*Annual Rainfall* 1975	*Annual Rainfall* 1976	*Annual Rainfall* 1977	*Annual Rainfall* 1978	*Annual Rainfall* 1979
C. R. Nagara	..	675.9	723.1	845.4	734.9	484.6	704.2	798.8	963.0
Gundlupet	..	679.7	1031.6	651.0	883.8	711.4	1584.2	989.8	1059.0
H. D. Kote	..	920.1	902.3	472.2	1078.8	621.3	1013.4	703.5	949.8
Hunsur	..	762.8	781.0	666.8	862.4	699.2	987.8	778.9	921.4
Kollegal	..	817.4	588.0	632.6	987.1	506.5	887.3	1165.1	1156.6
K. R. Nagara	..	680.5	912.7	514.6	855.0	510.2	1388.2	1001.7	1058.7
Mysore	..	809.7	821.6	494.3	771.4	512.6	740.4	734.9	802.1
Nanjangud	..	707.5	79.2	741.0	935.0	620.5	746.1	780.3	691.1
Periyapatna	..	845.8	726.8	658.9	1024.7	487.8	861.1	770.0	1313.6
T. Narasipura	..	719.3	684.1	669.3	688.7	367.3	1092.3	719.4	926.6
Yelandur	..	773.7	806.9	1361.6	1355.4	613.3	1373.1	1152.1	1420.3
District	..	761.9	775.0	634.6	882.1	557.7	1034.4	844.2	994.8

		Annual Rainfall 1980	*Annual Rainfall* 1981	*Annual Rainfall* 1982	*Annual Rainfall* 1983	*Annual Rainfall* 1984	*Annual Rainfall* 1985	*Annual Rainfall* 1986	(*MM*)
C. R. Nagara	..	888.7	947.7	512.8	513.8	715.3	544.3	903.5	
Gundlupet	..	662.7	984.8	561.0	890.2	757.7	445.2	522.1	
H. D. Kote	..	858.8	1037.6	711.4	886.5	783.5	696.9	750.0	
Hunsur	..	691.0	1073.0	318.0	748.5	550.0	703.9	675.4	
Kollegal	..	849.1	959.3	487.7	1117.2	667.5	477.8	174.4	
K. R. Nagara	..	580.6	678.0	567.8	559.0	604.2	443.6	624.2	
Mysore	..	555.9	702.8	498.9	873.8	807.5	474.5	729.3	
Nanjangud	..	744.0	870.5	418.4	685.4	777.5	581.7	692.3	
Periyapatna	..	800.7	1052.6	656.3	941.8	1040.5	805.7	718.7	
T. Narasipura	..	697.0	837.2	483.6	764.9	662.0	612.0	745.0	
Yelandur	..	815.7	1031.1	395.4	856.5	729.0	707.2	795.1	
District	..	732.9	914.3	540.8	798.1	736.6	578.6	706.7	

TABLE– IX

Raingauge-wise annual rainfall in Mms.

Sl. No.	*Raingauge Station*	1970	1975	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	Chamarajanagar Taluk :										
1.	Chamarajanagara ..	782.7	734.9	954.6	888.7	947.7	512.8	513.8	715.3	544.3	903.5
2.	Suvarnavathi (RP) ..	777.6	1000.2	794.4	654.3	793.9	372.4	608.1	582.6	691.0	488.7
3.	Haradanahalli ..	757.8	575.6	912.1	643.8	656.8	290.6	347.2	680.8	723.9	458.5
4.	Santhemaranahalli ..	876.2	55.4	1286.9	1277.3	1329.0	N.R.	0.0	NR	NR	NR
5.	Kuderu ..	NR	1060.0	874.9	721.1	833.5	415.2	861.3	747.3	727.7	602.8
	Gundlupet :										
1.	Gundlupet (TRO) ..	755.3	883.2	1020.9	662.7	984.8	561.0	890.2	757.7	445.2	522.1
2.	Bandipura ..	651.4	2081.4	803.0	726.6	953.8	552.0	848.0	936.9	646.4	1005.2
3.	Moolehole ..	1032.5	1119.8	1327.2	1202.3	958.9	888.2	854.3	1362.2	1018.1	1235.0
4.	Terakanambi ..	692.2	699.0	1101.8	623.7	757.0	561.2	682.3	639.1	533.9	574.4
	H.D. Kote Taluk :										
1.	H.D. Kote ..	818.2	1078.8	1104.1	858.8	1036.6	711.4	886.5	783.5	696.9	750.0
2.	Saragur ..	NR	NR	1015.9	992.4	1108.6	496.1	577.3	951.2	655.0	638.2
3.	Birwal (Nugu) ..	1058.0	1088.5	1129.7	881.5	0.0	697.2	829.0	991.8	602.1	763.5
4.	Kakanakote ..	1305.9	1071.3	NR	507.0	0.0	N.E.	N.E.	NR	NR	NR
5.	Kabini ..	892.8	776.7	572.5	NR	1247.0	R.N.R.	N.E.	1009.70	581.3	807.4
	Hunsur Taluk :										
1.	Hunsur (T.B.) ..	909.9	862.4	940.9	691.0	1073.0	318.0	748.5	550.0	703.9	675.4
2.	Undavadi ..	875.9	1001.6	926.9	316.9	620.1	444.7	444.9	310.7	436.1	431.4
3.	Rathnapura ..	..	699.3	1021.4	860.8	825.2	539.5	761.0	747.0	489.9	801.5

	Kollegal Taluk :										
1.	Kollegal ..	851.5	987.1	1257.6	849.1	959.2	487.7	1117.2	667.5	477.8	174.4
2.	Mudigundam ..	810.7	895.8	989.2	658.8	847.0	435.3	856.9	714.8	676.2	631.8
3.	M.M. Hills ..	1103.8	1162.5	1409.4	909.2	1585.6	921.2	1444.2	961.8	901.0	999.6
4.	Gajanur ..	N.R.	720.7	838.0	558.7	692.0	299.0	699.5	576.5	302.4	408.2
5.	Hanur ..	875.3	1004.5	1129.0	489.0	624.3	271.1	587.2	518.3	527.8	691.2
6.	Kamagere ..	714.2	NR	1203.3	858.9	1377.5	893.5	868.6	814.1	922.0	841.7
	K.R. Nagar Taluk :										
1.	K.R. Nagar (Court) ..	925.4	855.0	1011.6	580.6	678.0	566.8	559.0	604.2	443.6	624.2
2.	Chunchanakatte ..	584.7	925.9	1069.4	441.2	495.6	302.2	652.3	321.6	630.8	1167.1
3.	Saligrama ..	826.1	205.9	907.4	1100.7	1276.0	897.2	758.1	576.0	427.0	506.8
	Mysore Taluk :										
1.	Mysore (Obsy) ..	479.8	771.4	471.8	555.9	884.8	498.9	673.8	807.5	474.5	729.3
2.	Eelawala ..	00	NR	290.3	1342.4	711.0	550.0	796.0	710.4	441.7	807.7
3.	Nagenalli (ARS) ..	561.4	624.9	815.9	592.3	624.2	395.9	727.8	602.4	492.1	701.6
	Nanjangud Taluk :										
1.	Nanjangud ..	579.8	935.0	922.1	744.0	870.5	419.4	685.4	777.7	581.7	692.3
2.	Biligere ..	00	570.6	525.0	625.0	490.8	441.8	486.3	487.9	535.9	564.4
3.	Halepura ..	N.R.	72.3	387.2	477.4	327.2	360.9	378.0	300.1	460.3	388.1
4.	Nagapura ..	NR	1151.6	615.5	659.7	819.7	704.5	512.4	694.2	626.1	846.3
	Periyapatna Taluk :										
1.	Periyapatna ..	1022.4	1024.7	1081.5	800.7	1051.6	656.3	941.8	1040.5	805.7	718.7
2.	Bylakuppe ..	1200.2	1023.6	879.8	1939.8	1183.3	926.6	1145.8	1792.9	832.6	999.7
3.	Bettadapura ..	839.6	1152.4	1367.7	370.3	776.8	836.4	536.0	891.0	598.0	643.4
4.	Anechowkur ..	1004.8	1241.1	2389.7	1052.3	1224.3	741.6	1034.8	1390.8	756.5	792.7
	T. Narasipur Taluk :										
1.	T. Narasipur ..	719.1	671.7	912.7	697.7	836.9	483.6	764.9	662.0	612.0	745.0
2.	Bannur ..	557.2	502.5	1223.5	673.0	661.1	500.5	380.9	386.7	217.7	00
3.	Mugur ..	N.R.	719.7	1079.0	664.5	735.2	404.6	629.9	520.9	659.6	580.2
4.	Talakad ..	N.R.	537.1	874.8	842.7	1070.0	552.0	973.4	246.5	586.4	00
	Yelandur Taluk :										
1.	Yelandur ..	499.0	1355.4	850.0	815.7	1031.1	395.4	856.5	729.1	707.2	795.1
2.	B.R. Hills ..	1519.0	1500.0	1990.5	1190.2	2132.6	982.2	1424.2	1093.7	1279.2	1328.2

00– Out of Order, NE—Not in existence. NR——not received.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

MYSORE district has been rich in antiquarian remains including inscriptions. No district in Karnataka has so numerous inscriptions as Mysore, and the three volumes of *Epigraphia Carnatica* (revised edition) edited by Dr. B R. Gopal stand testimony to this fact. There are over 2,300 inscriptions published in these series. If availability of inscriptions is a testimony, the taluks of Periyapatna and Hunsur which do not have many inscriptions prior to the rule of the Hoysalas or the 13th and the 14th centuries, had perhaps very scarce human activity before this date. But early man's habitation in the region (two taluks) is testified by thousands of megaliths. Equally notable like inscriptions, are the number of temples. As no alien campaign was evidenced here, the iconoclasts had not touched the religious monuments in the region. Inscriptions found in the district are the most important sources for outlining the history from the 3rd to the 19th century.

PRE-HISTORY

The activity of the pre-historic man is visible here especially in the alluvial plains of the river valleys like the Cauvery and her numerous tributaries. These are mostly of the neolithic and megalithic phases, found in the taluks of Mysore, T. Narsipur, Kollegal, Yelandur and Chamarajnagar. In the hilly western tracts, they are not so very common. Robert Bruce-Foote, Dr. M. Sheshadri, C. Krishna Murthy and Dr. A. V. Narasimha Murthy are some of the prominent archaeologists who had surveyed the tracts, the last named, having excavated Koppa, a megalithic site in Mysore taluk.

One palaeolithic tool was located at Ranganathapur in T. Narsipur taluk, indicating the existence of palaeolithic nomadic man in the area.

Few stone tools of palaeolithic phase II were unearthed in 1985 at Tonachikoppal (Kuvempunagar) area in Mysore city by Dr. B. K. Gururaja Rao. But nothing more is known of the palaeolithic man's activities in the area. Surface finds of microliths like lunates, hallow scrapers, scrapers, flakes and cores have been located, in a majority of cases by C. Krishna Murthy, at Yaragamballi and Gumballi in Yelandur taluk and Chandakavadi in Chamarajnagar taluk. Dr. M. Sheshadri excavated neolithic sites at T. Narsipur and Hemmige, and Muttalavadi is another such site in the same taluk. The potential of T. Narasipur had been, in fact, noted by Robert Bruce-Foote himself. Other neolithic sites in the district are Budithittu and Hosalli in Chamarajnagar taluk, Boodithittu and Shivakahalli in Yelandur taluk, Telnur in Kollegal taluk and Yachagali in Nanjangud taluk, mostly located by C. Krishnamurthy. In fact, he has listed three microlithic sites, 10 neolithic sites and fifty megalithic habitations in the district, and of the last named nine are from Yelandur, 15 from Kollegal and 11 from Nanjangud taluks. In many places, neolithic-chalcolithic cultural horizon has been succeeded by iron using megalithic culture, as at T. Narsipur.

All these neolithic sites, in addition to the stone tools (hand axes, etc.), and in some places, copper tools of a later phase, have also yielded pottery, typical of South Indian neolithic culture, *viz.*, burnished and unburnished ware. In these, there are the grey group and the red group. The pottery was generally hand made, using fine to medium grained clay. Large pots with globular body and everted rims, and bowls with round bottom with large mouths and not so distinct rims are the usual types. Lipped bowls or large shallow pinched bowls at the rims were also found. The black, black and red and red ware pottery were located at Hemmige, Shambhudevanapura, T. Narasipur and Kaveripur in T. Narsipur taluk, Hugya, Lokkanahally, Hannur, Beltur, Budithittu, Lakkundi, P. G. Palya, Huttur, Kondayyanapalya, Ganganadoddi, Chikkamalapura, Kanikkere, Uganiya and Chikailur in Kollegal taluk, Ambale, Gowdrahalli, Budithittu, Devarahalli, Yeriyur, Ganiganur, Maddur and Malarapalya in Yelandur taluk, Alur, Bettahalli, Chandakavadi, Honganur and Nallur in Chamarajnagar taluk, Talale, Panjanahalli, Veeranapura, Hosahalli and Gundlupet in Gundlupet taluk and Suttur, Taradale, Hedatale, Doddahomma, Tagadur, Uppinahalli, Alatur Mole, Hebya, Kemballu, Gowdrahalli, Rampura and Halre in Nanjangud taulk. One burial, that too outside the residential area, but in the habitation site was discovered at T. Narsipur, and a neckrest, a brick provided with a leg like that of wine cup, was found in the tomb.

Of the 113 groups of megalithis in Mysore district, 47 groups were found in Kollegal taluk. These megalithic burials consist of a stone circle with or without rubble filling with cists or porthole cists and pits containing urns. The megalithic burials at Changavadi, Kollegal taluk

are interesting. "They consist of stone circles with a cist in the centre of the circle. Here, I have come across the biggest circle that has been discovered so far in the region", says C. Krishna Murthy and he points out that the diameter of the biggest circle is 86 feet. "The peculiarity of these burials is that two circles are placed side by side, in such a way that a portion of the circle becomes common for both the circles. However, the circle that lies towards the south is generally smaller than the other". Of late, a megalithic site at Koppa in Mysore taluk was excavated by Dr. A. V. Narasimha Murthy and his team. Hundreds of megaliths with stone circles ranging from one-and-half to eight metres in diameter, some with double circles were located. Iron implements like huge axes, arrow-heads and knives, and also beads were unearthed. Paddy husk and a three-legged jar were special items located at this site of c 500 B.C.

A fossilised bone of a buffalo was discovered at T. Narsipur. The lone human skeleton discovered at the T. Narsipur site, belonging to the end of neolithic age with intrusive chalcolithic elements, was of the Mediterranean man, of the same stock as those inhabiting similar sites of Tekkalakota and Piklihal in Raichur district. A few black painted red pottery found at T. Narsipur resemble the Savalda type, and they belong to 1300 to 800 B.C. and the strata prior to that, the neolithic phase of T. Narsipur has been dated as 1900 to 800 B.C. The megalithic culture of the region including T. Narsipur has been dated as 3rd century B.C. to 2nd century A.D.

It is difficult to identify Mahishamandala mentioned in *Deeparamsha* of Ashokan times with Mysore, as Mahishmati in Madhya Pradesh is also identified with the place. But, Ptolemy's (130 A.D.) Punnato can be identified with Punnata or Punnadu in Mysore district, as later inscriptions speak of this region. Punnato according to Ptolemy was famous for mining beryl. Except this, not much is known of the history of district prior to the advent of the Gangas except the conjecture that the area was under the Pallavas for a few decade prior to the advent of the Gangas.

THE GANGAS

Mysore district area was under the Gangas for the longest period in its history, from the fourth to the tenth century, being a part of Gangavadi 96,000, and Talakad was capital of the Gangas for quite some time, though their original capital was Kuvalala, identified as Kolara. Their royal emblem was elephant.

Though some records of the post-Ganga period have described the Gangas as originally Jainas and Simhanandi Acharya, a Jaina Muni is described as responsible in helping them in the establishment of their kingdom, scholars like Dr. S. Srikantha Sastry and Dr. S. Nagaraju have

shown that contemporary records do not support such statements. Dadiga and Madhava, two brothers, assisted by Simhanandi Acharya, secured a boon from Goddess (Yakshi) Padmavati and thus started their rule, these post-Ganga records say. But contemporary records speak of one Konganivarma as the earliest ruler and Madhava has been identified as his son and successor. The Tamil inscriptions speak of the Gangas as Kongani (Konguni) Arasasars after this Kongani Varma, who appears to have revolted against Pallava rule over the region during the middle of the fourth century A.D. and founded his new kingdom with Kuvalala as the capital and Nandigiri fort (the Nandi Hills) as his another stronghold. The details about him are found in the Mysore and Nittur copper plates of his son Madhava I. The Mysore plates (My 103) speak of Konganivarma-dharmaharaja, of Kanvayanasa Gotra and speaks of his son Madhava as "Maharajadhiraja". The father is described as "disciplined by the study of several *shatras*" and the son (Madhava) as "a touchstone for testing gold, the learned and the poets", and as the one "who uprooted the obstacles by the prowess of his own arms". Later records speak of his having written a commentary to *Dattaka-sutravritti*, a Sanskrit work. Madhava was succeeded by Harivarma, who is also called Aryavarma and Krishnavarma. (Some scholars feel that these were the names of two other brothers of Harivarma, which is not correct). Harivarma was perhaps using Talakad as his secondary capital.

Harivarma was succeeded by his son Madhava II (also called Simhavarma) and he is said to have (according to a Penukonda record) secured power with the help of Pallava Skandavarma. He had two younger brothers, Vishnugopa and Viravarma, and Vishnugopa was the next ruler after Harivarma. Vishnugopa appears to have ruled for nearly two decades, and then succeeded by Madhava III, also called Tadangala Madhava, who had married a Banavasi Kadamba princess, daughter of Kakusthavarma. Madhava's son Avinita was crowned even when he was a child, and enjoyed a very long rule of nearly 60 years. Avinita had married Jyeshthadevi, the princess of Punnata, daughter of Skandavarman. But Avinita tried to overlook the claims of his elder son Durvinita for succession, and Durvinita his elder son snatched the throne from his younger brother. Perhaps Avinita, in around 500 A.D., made Talakad the permanent capital of the Gangas.

Durvinita

Durvinita is one of the greatest rulers of the Ganga family. He is described as having won victories at the battles of Andari, Alatturu, Porulare, Pennagara and other places and the author of a commentary on the 15th canto of *Kiratarjuneeya,* noted Sanskrit work by Bhavavi. Punnata territory was merged into Ganga kingdom by him, and also Pannada (the territory of the Banas ?). Gunadhya's work in Prakrit, *Vaddakata* was translated into Sanskrit by him. His Nallala plates

describe him as an expert in music, dance, taming of elephants and Ayurveda, and that he was equal to Chanakya in his knowledge of *Neetishastra*. It is said that he also wrote a commentary on Sanskrit grammar called *Shabdavatara*, but it is clear that the work of this name was the creation of his contemporary Jaina scholar Pujyapada, and Durvinita appears to have written a Kannada work of the same name. Durvinita, a Kannada author referred to by *Kavirajamarga* has been identified with this scholarly prince. He appears to have accepted the supremacy of the Chalukyas of Badami, as Pulikeshin I claims to have performed horse sacrifice after defeating the neighbouring princes in his Badami cliff record of 543 A. D. According to the Sirgunda record, Durvinita has three sons and of these Mushkara and Polavira are known, and both of them ruled over the Ganga territory one after the other, and after Polavira, Mushkara's son Shrivikrama came to the throne. Shrivikrama is described as having mastered 14 *vidyas*. His successor Bhuvikrama, in close alliance with the Chalukya Vikramaditya I of Badami fought against the Pallavas and defeated Pallava Parameshwara Varman at Vilande in c 670 A.D., snatched from him a valuable necklace called Ugrodaya. Bhuvikrama's younger brother Shivamara I succeeded him in 679, and his Halligeri record is the first clearly dated record of the Gangas, helping us to reach this date of accession.

Shivamara's successor was his grandson Shripurusha (726-88), and his initial year is provided by the Javali plates. Name of Shrivamara's son is not known. Shripurusha's Talakad record (Tn 207) of his first regnal year speaks of his remission of certain taxes to the 25 of Talakad ("Talekkaada ippattayvarkkam"). His Agara record (Yl 138) speaks of his queen Vinettinimmadi governing over Malavallur. Though Shripurusha defeated Pallava Nandivarman and assumed the title Permanadi and helped Chalukya Vikramaditya II in his victorious campaign against Kanchi, later the Pallavas invaded Gangavadi and recovered the necklace Ugrodaya which Shrivikrama had secured at Vilande in c 670. Pandya Termara kidnapped a Ganga princess, married her, and defeated Shripurusha at Venbai. A record from Holalavadi (Nj 182) speaks of his donation of income from tolls (*sunka*) for some charity, details being lost. The Saragur (Hg 90) plates of his speak of grants made for the feeding of brahmins at Dhannagawadi. Shripurusha shifted his capital to Manne (Nelamangala tq) and from there he fought many grim battles against the Rashtrakutas who had defeated the Badami Chalukyas in 753 and succeeded to their imperial fortunes.

Shivamara II

Rashtrakuta Krishna I's efforts to capture Manne were foiled and Shripurusha appears to have chased the Rashtrakuta army till Kampili in Bellary dt. Shripurusha had his queens from the Chalukya and the Nolamba families, but Nolamba Charuponnera later joined hands with

the Rashtrakutas. This scholarly prince wrote *Gajashastra* in Sanskrit. Of his three sons (Duggamara, Shivamara and Vijayaditya, the last named being the son of Vijamahadevi, perhaps the daughter of Chalukya emperor Vijayaditya) Saigotta Shivamara II succeeded him in 788. But, he had to struggle hard against the Rashtrakutas, and emperor Dhruva defeated him at Mudagunduru, took him captive, and Dhruva appointed his son Kamba as Governor of Gangavadi who ruled from Manne. But after the death of Dhruva, the rivalry for succession between his sons resulted in emperor Govinda III releasing Shivamara to counter Kamba his own brother. But Shivamara II did not help Govinda, and the latter imprisoned Shivamara again. Shivamara's son Marasimha ruled over Gangavadi for some time (796-97) and Govind III released Shivamara. Shivamara offered the throne to his younger brother Vijayaditya, who in turn offered it to his own son Rachamalla I. Shivamara II continued his struggle against the Rashtrakutas, and Amoghavarsha I killed him at Kagemogeyur in 816 A.D. Shivamara's younger son Prithvipati allied himself with the Pallavas, and ruled from Parvi (Anantpur dt) independently as against the main branch, and he in turn was succeeded by Nanniya Ganga and Prithvipathi II at Parvi, and with him the branch ended. A tenacious fighter, Shivamara II was also a poet who wrote *Gajashtaka* in Kannada. A devoted Jaina, he built the Chadraprabha basti at Shravanabelagola. *Gajamatha Kalpana* in Sanskrit and *Setubhandha*, perhaps in Prakrit, are also described as his works.

Rachamalla I continued to resist Rashtrakuta power, and he allied with the Nolambas of Henjeru (Hemavati) by marrying his daughter Jayabbe to Nolamba Polalchora. Though Rashtrakuta Commander Bankeya pursued him till the Cauveri in the south, still Rachamalla could retain his territories in tact. He was succeeded in 843 by his son Ereganga Nitimarga and Amoghavarsha decided to adopt a conciliatary attitude towards the Gangas and married his daughter Chandrabbalabbe to Ereganga's younger son Butuga. Amchavadi (Cn 256) has a herostone of his times. Ereganga's elder son Rachamalla II (870-919) who succeeded him had to face Nolamba Mahendra who turned hostile to him. But Prince Ereganga II (Butuga's son) killed Mahendra in 895, wrested all Ganga territories which Nolambas had conquered, and even Henjeru their capital. The Huskur record dated 871 (Nj 385) speaks of crown Prince Butuga (Rachamalla's brother) administering Kongalnad and Punnad. Another record from Chikkakati (Gu 57) also speaks Butuga making a grant of village Nelegur. A herostone at Mudahalli (Nj 197) speaks of grant of Adiraru-12 to the relations of a deceased hero by Rachamalla II and his queen. The villages Iggali and Dudugere were granted to the relation of a hero Racheyaganga by the king (Nj 204). Ereganga Nitmarga II, who succeeded his uncle in 919 is compared to Bharata for his mastery over fine art like music and dance and described

as well-versed in grammar. The Doddahundi herostone (now in Bangalore Museum, Tn 257) speaks of Agarayya becoming a *kilgunte* on this prince's death by offering his own life.

Butuga II

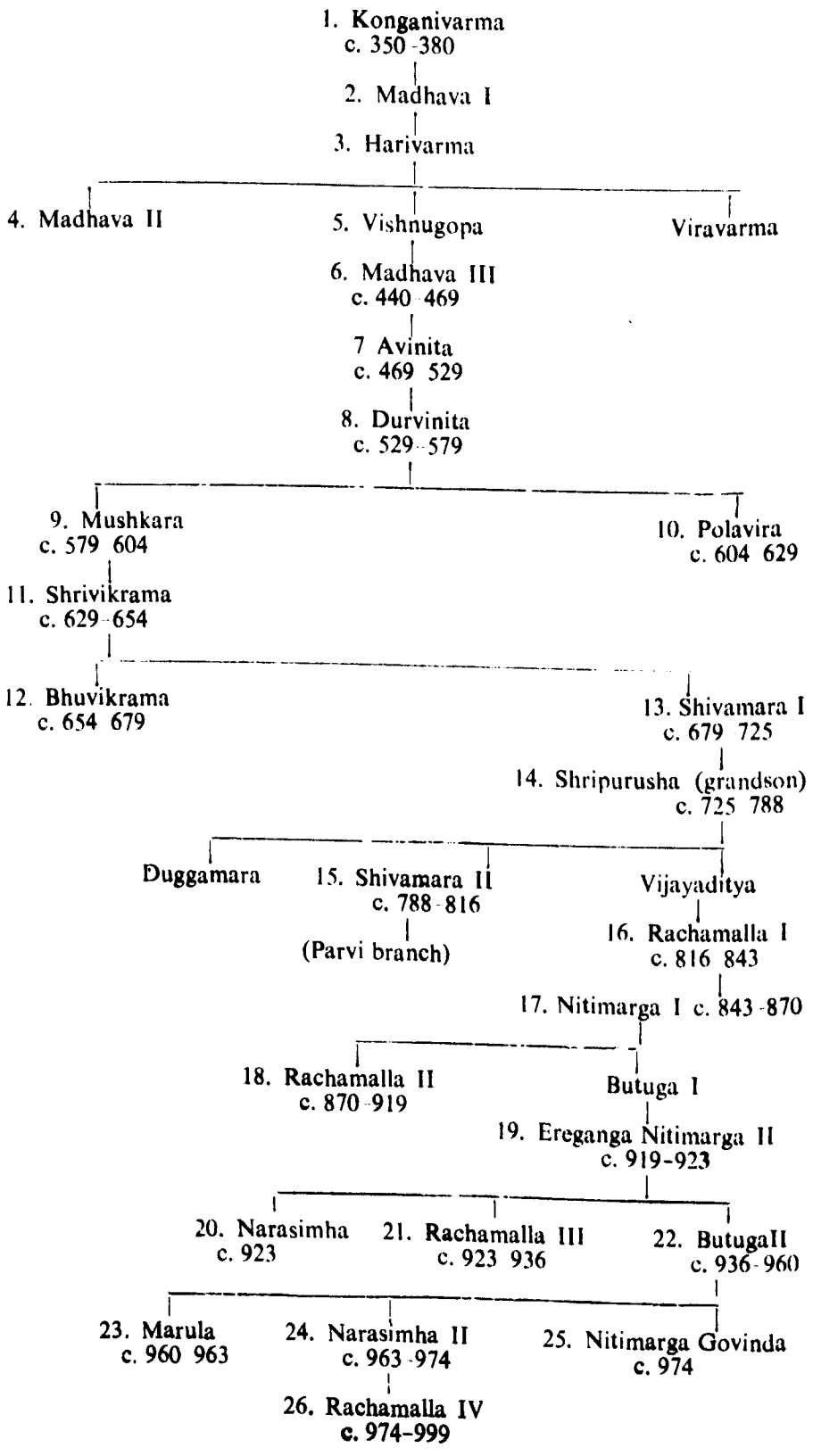
Ereganga's three sons succeeded to the Ganga throne one after the other *viz.* Narasimha (923), Kaccheya Ganga or Rachamalla III (923-36) and Butuga II (936-60), the last named coming to the throne after overthrowing his elder brother in 936 with the help of Rashtrakuta Amoghavarsha III or Baddegadeva. Hirenandi inscription (Hg 23) speaks of a battle in the civil war between Rachamalla and Butuga II (Bhuvanaditya). Butuga II had also helped Baddegadeva and his son Krishna III in their civil war of succession against Govinda IV in 936, and Baddegadeva not only helped Butuga II to secure the Ganga throne, but he married his daughter Revakanimmadi to Butuga II. From this date onwards (936), the Gangas became the subordinates and allies of the Rashtrakutas. Butuga II was granted many Rashtrakuta territories to govern such as Bagadage-70 (Bagalkot), Kisukadu-70 (Pattadakal), Belvola-300 (Annigeri) and Puligere-300 (Lakshmeshwar), and he helped the Rashtrakutas in their war against the Cholas by killing Chola Rajaditya at Takkolam in 949. He also helped Krishna III's campaigns in Tamilnadu when he captured Tanjore, the Chola capital. He secured Banavasi-12,000 from the Rashtrakutas. Butuga II was a scholar and a devote Jaina.

After a short rule of the two years by Butuga's son Marula (960-3), succession to Ganga throne fell on Marasimha II (963-74), another son of Buttuga II. The undated Chikkanya herostone (My 198) says that Satyavakya-Permanadi, identified as Marasimha II as ruling from Gattavadi, a place in Nanjangud tq. He played a major role in the Rashtrakuta wars against the Paramaras and even reconquered Malakhed in 971 from them, which Paramara Siyaka had snatched. But, the Rashtrakutas were overthrown by the Later Chalukyas in 973, and Marasimha II tried to espouse the cause of Indra IV, his nephew and grandson of Krishna III, by crowning him at Bankapura. A record at Kariya (Nj 282) speaks of Marasimha making a *bittuvatta* grant for the maintenance of two newly excavated tanks in 968. A servant of the king called Rachamma set up the pillar in front of the Nagarle Narayanaswamy temple in 970-71. After the death of Marasimha II in 975, his brother Govindara appears to have ruled for some time. A later record of his queen, Nolamba princess Prithivabbarasi is seen at Elukuru (Tn 82), dated 999-1000 A.D. He was overthrown by Rachamalla IV, son of Marasimha II with the help of the renowned general and minister of Marasimha, Chavundaraya, who became famous in history by installing the image of Gomata at Shravanabelgola. Some scholars feel that Rachamalla IV was succeeded by his younger brother called Rachamalla V Rakkasaganga, the latter part of his nomenclature being mentioned

by Nagavarma in his work *Chandombudhi*. But many scholars feel that Rachamalla continued to rule till the end when his territory was conquered by the Cholas in 999 A.D., and Rachamalla IV was the last ruler of the dynasty. His Hiremalali record (calling him Satyavakya Permanadi dated 976-77, Pp 133), describing him as ruling over Gangavadi-32,000 speaks of his granting Manalur as an *agrahara*. A Kunthur record (Ko 10) speaks of one Parabbayarasi administering the territory.

Being in the heartland of Gangavadi, Mysore district was lucky in enjoying the benevolent policies of the Gangas, and the famous Pataleshwara, Maruleshwara and Arkeshwara temples of Talakad (which was for long their capital) and the Narasāmangala temple are among the many such creations of the Gangas in the region. They also undertook many irrigation schemes (See Chapter IV) and founded many *agraharas* which included the famous Ghattavadi Agrahara in Nanjangud taluk in the days of Ereganga (904 A.D.) (See Chapter XV).

The genealogical tree of the Gangas can be drawn as follows, and before Shivamara I, there have been no dated records to fix the chronology of the Gangas accurately till then. Shripurusha (No. 14) was the grandson of Shivamara I.



Rulers of Punnata

Punnata is a small administrative unit, also called as Punnata 6,000 in records, having Kirthipura (modern Kittur in Heggadadevanakote taluk) as its headquarters, and even Greek Geographer Ptolemy (130 A.D.) speaks of it as Paunnato, a land which was the source of the precious stone beryl, being taken to Greece and Rome. The unearthing of Roman coins in this region has supported the identification of Ptolemy's Paunnato with Punnata which is also called as Pumrashtra, Poonadu and Pudalnadu. A family ruled from here between the 4th and 6th centuries as contemporaneons to the Gangas, and later their territories were merged into the Ganga kingdom. The Basavanapur plates (Nj 175), Komaralingam plates and the Mamballi plates are the main sorces for their history. Thamara Kashyapa, son of Mika was the first ruler of the dynasty. He is described as born in a copper vessel. Thamara Kashyapa was succeeded by Rajaditya, his son. Vishnudasa (c 405—30) is the next known ruler of the dynasty (his relationship with previous ruler is not clear) and his son Rashtravarman (c 430—55) married Prabhavathi, a Banavasi Kadamba princess, perhaps daughter of Kakuthsavarman. He had three sons, Prithvipathi (455—70) mentioned in the Mamballi plates (c 550), Skanda varman (470—85), and Nagadatta (485—500) who appear to have ruled in succession. Skandavarman's Basavanapura plates speak of grant of a village Muttallavviyur on the banks of the Kappuni (Kabini) to a brahmin scholar. The Mamballi plates of (Yl 167) describe Pumrashtra as resplendant with the Cauvery and the Kapini, full of rich fields, filled with buffaloes, cows, horses, gold, silver, rubies, pearls and corals, and thus rich and full of well-to-do persons. It also alludes to the blankets produced there and the scholarly persons inhabiting it. Nagadatta was succeeded by his son Bhujangadhiraja (c 500—25) whose son and successor Skandavarman II (c 525—550) is the author of the famous Komaralingam plates. Bhujangadhiraja had married the daughter of Kadamba Simhavarman. Ganga Avinitha had married Jyeshthadevi, daughter of Skandavarman II, and Skandavarman's son was Ravidatta who according to Dr. B. R. Gopal, predeceased his father. He was the last prince of the family. Durvinita had this territory merged in the Ganga Kingdom, as Ravidatta had died and Durvinita was the daughter's son of Skandavarman II. Thus the rule of the Punnata princes of Kashyapa Gotra ended. Other details of their rule are not known.

THE CHOLAS

The hegemony of the Imperial Cholas over the district continued for over a century beginning with the days of Rajaraja I to the days of Kulottunga I. They had Talakad as one of their important centres, which they had occupied after the overthrow of the Gangas. They renamed Talakad as Rajarajapura after Rajaraja I (985—1016). Over 60 inscriptions of the Cholas have been found in the district, and though they had

direct control over major parts of the district, they did not have much control over Periyapatna taluk and had some control over Hunsur and Mysore taluks, that too only in the days of Rajendra I. They subdued the Changalavas later. During the latter half of their rule, they could control Gundlupet region in the days of Rajadhiraja I and Kulottunga I. In the Heggadadevanakote taluk the Kadambas of Bayalnad were their feudatories. Almost the whole of the belongings of the Cholas in Mysore district were in the Gangikondachola Volanad which was a part of Mudigunda Cholamandala. We come accross smaller units like Idainad, (Suttur etc., in Nanjangud tq. area), Kudagunad-300 (Gunlupet area.) Navilnad (Kolligal, H.D.Kote), Nugunad, Bayalnad, Padinad and Ennenad (Chamarajanagar area), Vadakarenadu (Talakad) and Iduturained (K.R.Nagar), in the local inscriptions.

The Cholas built many temples, established many *agraharas* and Tamilised the administration. So wide-spread was the use of Tamil in records that even after they were thrown out from the region by the Hoysalas, even the Hoysala records of as late as the 14th century, are found in Tamil. Considerable number of Tamil settlers including Brahmins at the *agraharas* could enter this region. This trend continued under the Hoysalas also.

The earliest record of Rajaraja I is found at Kempanapura (Cn 145) dated 991 A.D. and is in Kannada, wherein the ruler is addressed as Chola Narayana and the administration makes a land grant in Kiru Herur for some academic and religious (repairing a temple) purpose. Another record of his, undated, in Tamil language speaks of his conquest of Gangavadi etc. The Kaliyur record (Tn 220) is a pillar of victory installed by Chola General Aprameya dated 1006 and it speaks of his having defeated among others the Hoysalas. At Mudigonda (Kollegal tq) was founded an *agrahara* in the name of Rajaraja I called Mudigondasolapura and the local Lakshminarayana temple was also built perhaps by Rajendra I.

Rajendra I (1016-44) consolidated Chola position in the area and most of the Chola records in the region nearly 15, are his. His Tadimalingi record of 1021-22 speaks of a grant to the temple Janardana of the place. The Cholas appear to have founded an *agrahara* at the place. The Hampapura record of 1033 (Kn 113) and of Kuruballi (Kn 85) are herostones reporting wars between the Cholas and the Changalvas, indicating that the latter dynasty had not accepted Chola hegemony. Mallegowdanakoppalu record (My 113) also indicates the continuation of the struggle till 1036. Under Rajadhiraja I (1044-54) a village called Vellur was converted as an *agrahara* called Rajadhiraja Chaturvedimangalam (Cn 146) and was also converted into a commercial centre of *eri-vira-pattanam*, providing many facilities to the trading groups.

Chola Rajendra II (1054-64) in the Tadimalingi inscription (Tn 231) speaks of his victory against the (Kalyana) Chalukyas and his installing

Jayasthambha at Kolhapur and the same statement is repeated in Hale Alur record (Cn 186) dated 1058-59. The Belatur record of 1057, is a famous poem in Kannada, speaking of Rajendra II having ordered the execution of Raviga, who killed somebody in a wrestling bout, and Raviga's wife Dekabbe performing *sahagamana*.

There are a dozen records of Kulottunga I in the region, but most of them are damaged and their purport is not clear. The last of these is dated 1115-6, found at Annur (Hg 10). An *agrahara* with 108 *vrittis* (divisions) was founded at Agara by Kulottunga (Yl 143). Though the rule of the Cholas in Gangavadi was ended between 1114-6 by Hoysala Vishnuvardhana, they did have some hold in eastern and southern parts of the district. Thus there is a lone record of the 12th century assigned to Kulottunga III by Dr. Gopal at Kellasur in Gundlupet tq (Gu 102).

The Bayalnad Kadambas

Claiming to be the descendants of Kadambas of Banavasi, the Kadambas of Bayalnad were ruling over the Heggadadevakote tq region in Mysore dt too, perhaps as subordinates of the Cholas between the 10th and 12th centuries. Dr.B.R.Gopal has carefully deciphered their records and pointed out many mistakes in the earlier decipherment by Rice. Five princes of the family are identified. The earliest known ruler of the family is Chagi I, mentioned in a herostone at Malali (Hg 110), and Dr.Gopal assigns the record to the 10th century. Next record of 998-99 is another herostone, from Magge (Hg 142) and it speaks of Uraviyammarasa and the prince is described as 'rajadhiraja'. The Kittur record (Hg 123) of Ikravarma, described as the master of Banavasi Vishaya and as ruling over 'Bayalnadu *ayau nunnuru*' (five 300 districts?). The record is dated 1079 and announces a grant to the Raviyameshwara (now Rameshwara) temple. Keralanad, Punnad and Nidulenad are mentioned as among his territories, perhaps being three of the five 300 districts under him. The prince is called as Vishnupadasevaka (devotee of Vishnu) and also Maheswarabhaktha (devotee of Shiva) Another record of this dynasty is dated 1137 from Narasipura (Hg 117), but does not mention any prince. A record of Chagi found in Hassan dt (Mj 18) is assigned to the 12th century by Dr. Gopal and he can be called Chagi II. These Kadambas must be ruling from the neighbouring Wynad, now in Kerala, formerly called as Bayalnad.

RASHTRAKUTAS AND CHALUKYAS

The Rashtrakutas who overthrew the Chalukyas of Badami and inherited the imperial traditions of the latter, could not easily cow down the Gangas who were related to the Badami Chalukyas, as already seen. It was only in the days of Dhruva (c 780-93), the fourth emperor (the son of Krishna I-c 756-74, the second emperor and younger brother of Govinda II-c 774-80, the third emperor) that the Rashtrakutas penetrated into Gangavadi and

a record Dharavarsha or Dhruva is seen at Matakere (Hg 46) which says that under Dharavarsha (Dhruva), Kambarasa (Sthambha, Dhruva's son) was ruling over Gangavadi-96,000 and somebody else (name lost) was administering Torenad-500, and Damatigate was one Pergade under him. It speaks of grant of (or land at) Kodagur. His headquarters was Manne. It is known that Dhruva had defeated Ganga Shivamara II in 788 and taken him captive and had appointed his own elder son, Kambarasa as governor over Gangavadi. Kambarasa revolted against his own younger borther Govinda III (795-814) who succeeded to the empire, superseding Kambarasa the elder. Govinda III defeated Kambarasa and took him prisoner. Later he pardoned his brother, released him and sent him back to Gangavadi. A copper plate from Devanur (Nj 278) dated 808 A. D. speaks of Kambayya as at the military camp (Vijayaskandhavara) at Talakad. It registers the grant of the village Badanaguppe ('Vadanegуppi' in Edanadu-Punnada Vishaya) to one Jaina teacher Vardhamanaguru. This grant was made at the request of Shankaragana, son of Kambayya.

Shivamara II continued to resist the Rashtrakutas. He offered the throne to his younger brother Vijayaditya, who in turn crowned his own son Rachamalla I. Shivamara II continued his defiance and died in a fight against the Rashtrakutas in 816 though earlier to that, he appears to have accepted the overlordship of Amoghavarsha I (814-78), as evidenced from a record at Kalbhavi in Belgaum district in a grant to the Kumudavada Jinalaya in 814. The Rashtrakutas faced further resistance from the Gangas and Amoghavarsha, after defeats at the hands of the Gangas, won them over by matrimorial relations, as already seen. No Rashtrakutas records are seen in Mysore district but the Gangas were in alliance with the Rashtrakutas is clear. Ganga Butuga II had to seek their support to secure the Ganga crown (938 A.D.). The rising power of the Cholas forced the Gangas to closely ally themselves with the Rashtrakutas. Butuga II helping Rashtrakuta Krishna III (939-67) in winning the battle of Takkolam (near Arkonam) in c 949 is too well known, where Butuga II killed Chola Rajaditya. Famous Atkur inscription (Md 42) in the neighbouring Mandya District speaks of this event. Extensive Rashtrakuta territories were conferred on Butuga II by Krishna, and this included far northern districts like Belvola-300 and Bagadage-70. One of the daughters of Krishna III, Bijjabbe, was married to Butuga's son Marulaganga (c 961-63) as pointed out by R. S. Panchamukhi. When the Chalukyas overthrew the Rashtrakutas in 973, the Gangas struggled hard to espouse the cause of the defeated family by even crowning Indra IV, a Rashtrakuta prince at Bankapura as already noted. Except the two inscriptions quoted above, of Dhruva and Kambayya, no vestiges of Rashtrakuta power are seen in Mysore district.

Chalukya of Varuna

A family of the Chalukyas, perhaps feudatories of the Rashtrakutas or the Gangas, was ruling over a small part of Mysore district from Varuna

in Mysore taluk. A dozen records of theirs are seen and three princes of the dynasty are mentioned. Durga has been considered as the first prince of the dynasty by Dr. B. R. Gopal. The Varakodu record commemorates the *nishidhi* of Pittabbe, his consort. But his Varuna record (My 168) addresses him as Mahasamanta and as belonging to Chalukya family. He made a grant of the village Torewalli to the Bhuteshwara temple, perhaps the present Mahadeveshwara at Varuna. Another record from the same place (My 169) speaks of the grant of the village Aragadupalli by another Chalukya prince Goggi, to the same (Bhuteshwara) temple. A number of herostnoes from the same place speak of Goggi and the death of some of his faithful servants (My 173-78). Another record from Varuna (My 167) speaks of Narasinga of the same family and his wife Gavilabbarasi, and a second record of his (My 223) from Kukkarahalli speaks of his having constructed the Narasingeshwara temple and granting of Manalewadi as grant to the temple. All these records are assigned to the 10th century by Dr. B. R. Gopal who says that the mutual relationships among these princes "are not clear" and that "these records have to be assigned to a period of about 50 years of the 10th century".

The Kalyana Chalukyas who overthrew the Rashtrakutas in 973 tried to subdue the Gangas. It has been seen how Marasimha II had crowned Indra IV of the Rashtrakuta family at Bankapur. But Indra IV could not continue for long and he later died in 982. A Ganga officer Panchaladeva revolted against the Gangas after the death of Marasimha and tried to be independent. But he was defeated by Chalukya Taila II.

The first record of the Kalyana Chalukyas is seen at Somasamudra in Chamarajnagar taluk (Cn 404) dated 993. This speaks of Chalukya Permanadi identified as Taila II (973-97) and mentions construction of a tank by Ammadigavunda of Kuruvusur. This shows that by this time the Chalukyas had succeeded in penetrating as far as till the southern parts of Mysore district. A herostone dated 997-78 from Kudakur (Periyapatna taluk Pp. 92) speaks of the rule of the same prince and also his daughter Pampadevi, perhaps put in charge of this region.

No records of tht Chalukyas are seen in this region, as soon as the areas fell into the hands of the Cholas. The Hoysalas, who were perhaps the subordinates of the Gangas, and were ruling in Mudugere region (Chikmagalur district) became prominent during the 11th century as feudatories of the Chalukyas. But they could penetrate in the Mysore area only during the 12th century.

THE HOYSALAS

The first mention of the Hoysalas in inscriptions is in a record from the Mysore district itself, that being the Kaliyur record of Chola general Aprameya dated 1006 in which among others he claims to have defeated

the Hoysalas also. The Hoysalas belonged to the Malenadu region near the Kudremukh Range, Sosevur, modern Angadi in Mudugere taluk being their place of origin. They called themselves as 'Maleparolganda' or "Champion among the Male Chiefs". They shifted their capital to Belu· and further to Halebidu (Dwarasamudra), both in Hassan district. Though Sala, who is said to have hit a tiger at the biddings of a Jaina Muni, is described as the first prince of the dynasty, it is not certain whether he was a historical figure. But the motif of Sala hitting a tiger became the royal insignia of the Hoysalas from the 12th century. The earliest known princes of the dynasty were Kama (c 1000-45), succeeded by his son Vinayaditya (c 1045-98) and grandson Ereyanga (1098-1100). The next rulers were Ballala I (1100-08) and Vishnuvardhana (1108-52), who were sons of Ereyanga. It was only in the days of the last named that the Hoysalas extended their sway over Mysore district region. But in the neighbouring Mandya district, records of Vinayaditya (1095, Kr 39), Ereyanga (1052, Md 52) and Ballala I (1103, Kr 72) are seen. Vinshnuvardhana himself was perhaps administering Belgola (Mandya district) in the days of his grandfather in around 1095, as the place was known as Vishnuvardhana Chaturvedimangalam at that time. The Hoysalas were not only feudatories of the Chalukyas but they played a prominent part in the wars of the Chalukyas. Hoysaladevi, one of the queens of Chalukya Someshwar I (1043—68) was a Hoysala princess. Of the nearly 300 inscriptions of the dynasty in Mysore district, nearly 20 belong to Vishnuvardhana who had succeeded in capturing Talakad, the headquarters of the Chola province in the area.

Vishnuvardhana

The earliest record of Vishnuvardhana in the district is of 1109—10, from Varakodu (My 130), and it speaks of him as Bittiga and also mentions Punisamayya, his Sandhivigrahi who made a grant to a *basadi* of the place, now not existing. The Varadaraja temple of the same place has another record of Vishnunripa (My 123), the other details being lost. Punisamayya also built the Parshwanatha *basadi* at Arakottara (present Chamarajanagar) in 1116 and made grants to it (Ch 2). Vishnuvardhana was the founder of Hoysala greatness. He not only further penetrated into Southern parts of Gangavadi, but even conquered Talakad in about 1116—17 and assumed the title Talakadugonda (Tn 118) and the record calls him as Viraganga Vishnuvardhana Bittiga Hoysaladeva. This he could do by defeating the Chola governor Adiyama and the Chola commanders Damodara and Narasimhavarman, and in memory of his victory built the Kirthinarayana temple at Talakad (Tn 151). He must have appointed his younger brother Udayaditya to administer the region. An inscription dated 1127 at Mahabaleshwara temple at the Mysore Chamundi hill speaks Tribhnvana-malla Talakadugonda Bhujabalaviraganga Hoysala administering Gangavadi 96,000 from Yadavapura and making a grant to Sri Marbbaladateertha.

A commander of his, Mahapradhana Gangappayya built a *basadi* at Hadaribagilabidu (My 207) near Kumarabidu in 1121. Vishnuvardhana had had his headquarters at Talakad according to this record. A record from Ramapattana dated 1124 (Hs 16) speaks of Chattaraja a Commander of Vishnuvardhana and the former's younger brother Chavaraja building two *basadis* at the place (Herjjadi in Torenad). A herostone set up in memory of the Nirgunda administrator dated 1142 (Dec; Ch 117) at Bagali speaks of the deceased officer having died while laying siege to the Kulkulla Fort on the Nilagiri hills.

Vishnuvardhana conquered Kolar and Nangali in the east and humiliated the Kongalvas and the Cholas of Nidugal. He married a Kongalva princess, Chanchaladevi in around 1115. Nilagiri and the Kongu country (Salem-Coimbatore area) taken from the Cholas. In the north, he had conquered Nolambavadi, crossed the Tungabhadra and took some territories in Bellary dt region. Next he made inroads into the Belvola area. This was actually encroaching upon the territories of his own Chalukya overlord Vikramaditya VI (1076—1127). He came out victorious at the battle of Kannegala (1118) against the Chalukyas and he proceeded against Hanagal of the Kadambas and conquered it. Next, he made inroads into Banavasi 12,000 and Santalige (Shimoga region). Vikramaditya VI sent a strong army led by Sindha Achugi of Yerambarage (Yelburgi) who pursued the Hoysala army till their capital in 1122. Vishnuvardhana had to face trouble in Gangavadi as Chola Kulottaunga made inroads into Gangavadi. Vishnuvardhana's younger brother Udayaditya opposed the invaders and expelled them, but was killed in the war. After the death of Vikramaditya VI, Vishnuvardhana crossed the Tungabhadra again and conquered Bankapur in 1136 and Hangal in 1141.

He was succeeded by his son Narasimha I in 1152. He had to face the revolt of the Changalvas and the Kongalvas and he also lost Nolambavadi. The earliest record of his in the district is from Kudlapur (Nj 322) where he is addressed as Vishnuvardhana Srinarasimha Permmadideva and Dr. B. R. Gopal feels that he might have been a joint ruler with his father. A campaign of Narasimha I led by Mahapasayita Vamana Mallana against Kongu, perhaps against the Cholas is mentioned in a record of 1157 from Gopalapura (Gu 215). A commander called Mallikarjuna made a grant to the Vasudeva temple at Kulagana in 1162—63 (Gu 64). His Kumara-bidu record (My 211) dated 1167—8 speaks of his commander Bittimayya. To the Ramanatha temple of Kumarabidu, the king made a grant of lands from Belachalavadi in 1171, and one Mahapradhana Sarvadhikari Hergade Kallayya is mentioned in the record. Though the kingdom shrunk in the days of Narasimha I, he had one thing to his credit—he killed his overlord emperor Taila III in 1162 as pointed out by Sitaram Jagirdar with the help of the Belur record (EC, XV, BI 93). Though he could have the control of the overlord over his loosened and the assumed the title Tenkana

Chakravarti, he could not gain any special advantage by this act, as the Kalachuris had already taken advantage of the situation and Bijjala had wrested power at Kalyana in 1162. Narasimha's weak administration forced his son Ballala II to revolt against his father and take the reins of administration into his own hand, as the Hoysala territory was shrinking in size and the prestige of the dynasty was declining.

Ballala II

Ballala II is the greatest of the Hoysala monarchs and his period (1173—1220) saw the expansion of his territories on an unprecedented scale. He defeated the revolting Kongalvas and the Changalvas, took the famous impregnable hill fort of Uchangi from the Pandyas, and later after the vanishing of the Kalachuri and Chalukya power, marched northwards till the Krishna in the Raichur district. Soon he clashed with Seuna Bhillama V at Soratur in 1190, and had him defeated. He made Lakkundi his handquarters soon after. The fertile district of Belvola-300 was under him. A turbulant feudatory Sinda Ishwara of Belagutti was cowed down by his queen Umadevi in 1199. But in 1212 Seuna Singhana I drove Ballala II out of Belvola. Ballala II developed friendly relations with the Cholas and his daughter Somala was married to Chola Kulottunga III, and Ballala himself had a princess Cholamahadevi as his queen. When Kulottunga was attacked by the Pandya, Hoysala prince Narasimha II went to help the Cholas and Ballala II assumed his title Cholarajya Pratishthapanacharya. He also gained some territory in Tamilnadu.

Of his records in Mysore district, the earliest is of 1173 from Kulagana (Ch 343), recording a grant to a *basadi* at the place by 60 of Idainad or Periyanad. Another of 1193 from Hemmanahalli (My 219) speaks of the rule of his senior queen Bammala, but it does not make clear from where did she administer. A record from the same place (My 214) states that Mahapasayita Mokhari Lakkayya was the father of this queen. Another record of 1195-6 from the same place also speaks of the same queen, perhaps to indicate that she was administering some territories from the same place, and it (My 216) speaks of her elder brother Mailanayaka. These are all records making grants to the temples of the place.

The war against the Kongalvas indicated in the records of the day of Narasimha I himself from Tondalu (Hs 12) and Sonahalli (Hs 33) continued in the days of Ballala II, and a record of 1174 (Pp 118) speaks of the battle at Palpare in which Changalva Mahadeva was killed in an encounter with Hoysala general Bettarasa, and the fight was further continued by Changalva Pemma Virarasa. Ballala II constructed the Vallaleshwara temple at Yeiryur in 1196-97 in Yelandur tq. The Gundlupet record of 1196 (Gu 3) speaks of the construction of Bitti Janalaya by one Bittigaunda when Kumara Lakshma was governing over Kudugunad under Ballala II. A Suttur record of 1196-97 (Nj 220) mentions Kumara Lakshma's march against Suttur

perhaps to face some enemy. A record from Honnur dated 1191 (Yl 18) speaks of the establishment of the Tuluvalamahadevi Chaturvedimangalam *agrahara* at Honnur in memory of one of the queens of Ballala II and she was the princess of the Gutta family of Guttal (Dharwad district) as pointed by Dr. B. R. Gopal. The construction of temple and excavation of a tank in 1198 at Jodikatur by four citizens is mentioned in a Jodikatur record (Nj 156) when Nugunad was being administered by Mahapradhana Goudayya. The Kallambalu Kameshwara temple was provided with an audience hall in 1180 by the Gaundas of Nugunad and suitable donations were made (Hg 82). The Kallambalu record of 1218 speaks of Kumara Madhava Dandanayaka and Keshava Dandayaka as administering Kumaranad and it records a grant to the above temple itself (Hg 81). Ballala II and his senior queen Ketaladevi are spoken of in this record.

Ballala II was succeeded by his son Narasimha II in 1220. They were the days when both the Pandya and Chola powers in Tamilnadu were on decline and Hoysala support was being sought by both these potentates. "The Hoysalas were regarded practically as arbiters of South Indian politics". A daughter of Narasimha II appears to have been married to Chola Rajaraja III. Narasimha II gained several advantages in Tamilnadu but his pre-occupation in Tamilnadu helped the Seunas to encroach upon the northern boundaries. Of the over one dozen records of Narasimha II in Mysore district, the one from Kallahalli (Gu 89) makes a mention of Rangadanayaka having control over Kudugunad and speaks of a grant to the Vijayanarayana temple at Kulagana. A record of 1222 from Halepura (Nj 321) records a grant to Keshavanatha temple of Kuvalur. A Kumarabidu inscription (My 210) records the death of a hero at a battle fought at Bayanadu and speaks of Narasimha's general Bilavola Dannayaka in 1223-24. A grant to the Kelasur *basadi* by royal officers is recorded in 1229 (Gu 101). A Mudigonda inscription makes a mention of a royal officer called Shriranga Dannayaka in 1228-29 (Ko 109) under Narasimha II.

Someshwara and division

In 1235 Narasimha was succeeded by his son Someshwara, who had been brought up in Tamilnadu by his aunt (father's sister) Somaladevi, who was a Chola queen, as Someshwara had lost his mother very early. He was highly attached to Tamilnadu and even shifted his capital to Kannanur Kuppam. When Chola Rajendra III was trying to free himself from Hoysala alliance, Someshwara allied himself with the Pandyas of Madurai. His preoccupations with the politics of Tamilnadu resulted in Seuna Krishna crossing the Tungabhadra and reaching as far as the Chitradurga region. Sometime around 1254, Someshwara divided his realm into two and appointed his elder son Narasimha III as ruler at Dwarasamudra and the second son Ramanatha at Kannanur Kuppam, Someshwara himself also continuing to stay there.

Far earlier to his assuming the reins of administration, Someshwara is referred to in a grant to two Shiva temples at Badanalu in the year 1228, and he is described as ruling from Kannanur in Cholarajya (Nj 274). There is no reference to his father, the then ruling monarch. A record from Agara dated 1236 speaks of grant of an arecanut garden by Pergadideva Dandanayaka and others (Yl 188). The Mudigonda inscriptions of 1237 and 1236 mention grants to the Deshiperumal temple by an officer (Ko 9[illegible] and 94). A Yelandur record (Yl 5) speaks of the prince together with the Mahajanas of the *agrahara* of the same place in 1244-45. The Bandipur inscription of 1249 mentions the excavation of a tank and raising a garden by some individual in memory of a deceased hero (Gu 187). The Yedur record of the year (Cn 128) speaks of the grant by Perumal Dandanayaka, an officer under Someshwara to a temple at Mogur of the village Idaiyur in 1247. The same officer made a resettlement (' Punar-pratishtha ') of the village Agara in 1248 (Yl 136). Most of the records of Someshwara in the district are in Tamil. Someshwara died in a fight with the Pandyas in Tamilnadu, espousing the cause of his son Ramanatha, and Narasimha III who had inherited the western part of the Hoysala territory after his partition in 1254 was ruling from Halebidu.

Narasimha III

Narasimha III (1254-92) during his long rule had to face the Seunas from the north, and his own step-brother Ramanatha. The latter was thrown out from Kannanur and also Tamilnadu, and he stayed at Kundani in Kolar before 1280 and started encroaching upon the Hoysala territory under Narasimha in Karnataka. Narasimha had to face him in six various encounters and Ramanatha had once reached even Bangalore and Kunigal. Narasimha's earliest record in the district is from 1259, when he is described as ruling from Dwarasamudra in a grant to an *agraharu* at Degganahala (modern Degganahalli), in Krishnarajanagar taluk (Kn 106). The Somanathapur inscription (Tn 88) dated 1269 speaks of the construction of the famous Keshavadeva temple at the *agrahara* called Vidyanidhi Prasanna Somanathapura by Somaya Dannayaka, described as ".dear son" of Narasimha III and varions grants made to the temple. An attack by Perumala Dannayaka on the village and death of one Henimadi is mentioned in the Mugur record of 1274 (My 204). The Hebbasur inscription of 1276 has a strange event recorded and that is relinquishing of the office of the Heggade by four incumbents saying that they were incapable of holding it (Ch 220). The Mugur record of 1277 (Tn 261) states that when Sankanna was administering Mugur, a decision was taken to convert Mugur into market and conduct the fair (*sante*) there and to execute this decision some exemption of taxes was assured. In 1278, younger brothers of Harihara Sove Dannayaka and others made some grant to the Deshanatha temple of Mugur (Tn 267). These very younger brothers of Sandhivigrahi Harihara Sove Dannayaka, whose names are mentioned as

Bommayya Dannayaka and Racheya Dannayaka, administering Kumaranad *alias* Torenad, are spoken of in a grant from Mugur dated 1279 (Tn 278). A record from Dasanur dated 1278 (Nj 290) mentions Sandhivigrahi Tareyana Dannayaka who was perhaps administering the region. An Uppinahally record (Nj 354) mentions the starting of weekly shandy at Manali (modern Malali) by Mahapradhana Manchanna Dandanayaka in 1278. Mahaprabhu of Hiriyandu, Chaundadeva is also mentioned here. The Tayur inscription of 1285 speaks of Perumala Dandanayaka and the Pattanaswamy of Nilagunda Chavundisetti (Nj 207). The Aladur record of 1285 (Ch 108) speaks of a grant of a village by Lakshminarayana Dandanayaka, son of Perumala Dandanayaka to the Rameshwara temple. The Kaveripura inscription 1285 (Tn 316) records some tax exemptions granted to the citizens of Chikkasomanathapura (perhaps of an *agrahara*) by Narasimha III. The Tadimalingi record (Tn 238) of 1290 of Perumala Dannayaka mentioned as the son of Vishnudeva and Manchale, (not to be identified as the one from Hemmaragala) speaks of his donation for running of primary school where Nagari, Kannada, Tamil, and Araya (Marathi) were to be taught.

Ballala III

Narasimha III was succeeded by his son Ballala III in 1291. Ballala had to face his uncle Ramanatha who was encroaching upon his territory and after the latter's death in 1295, his son Vishwanatha. But Vishwanatha too died in 1300, and the schism in Hoysala Kingdom ended in that year. Ballala III had to face the Seunas who had reached Holalkere in 1303, and he chased them till Lakkundi in 1304. The Kadambas of Hanagal and the Santaras of Hosagunda in Shimoga district also had to be encountered. Ballala's absence from the capital when he had gone to Tamilnadu to interfere in a dispute for succession in the Pandya family kept his capital open for attack by Malik Kafur, the commander of Alla-ud-din-Khilji, who after defeating the Seunas and plundering their capital Devagiri, reached Dwarasamudra in 1311. He attacked and plundered it. Ballala III had to submit to the Delhi forces, join them in their campaign against Madurai and later send his own son Virupaksha Ballala to Delhi with Malik Kafur. Virupaksha Ballala returned to Dwarasamudra in 1313. Soon after, a former feodatory of the Seunas, Kampilaraya of Kummata had to be encountered. In 1327 Muhammed-bin-Tughluq sent an expedition, and Dwarasamudra was plundered again. The army next founded the sultanate of Madurai (Mabar) after subduing the Pandyas fully (1330). Ballala III made Tiruvannamalai in Arcot district his capital, and he was the only potentate in the South, left to face the onslaughts of the Delhi army as the Seunas, the Kakatiyas and the Pandyas had been annihilated. He built Hampe Hosapattana on the banks of the Tungabhadra as that region came under him after the fall of Kampli Kingdom. While trying to oust the Sultan of Madurai in 1343, Ballala III was killed. This was followed

by a short rule of his son Virupaksha Ballala, who also died in 1346, ending Hoysala rule.

The first record of Ballala III in the district (dated 1292) is from Hemmaragala in which the four renowned Dandanayakas mentioned as belonging to this place, Perumala, Bhima, Mancha and Sakala are seen making a grant to a merchant (Nj 329). These very commanders made a grant to three Vaishnava temples at Hedatale (Nj 340) in the same year. The Bankahalli record of the same year (Nj 376) speak of Baicheya Dannayaka, the Nadaprabhu of Hokkunad, making a new settlement at the village (Bankihalli) and the settlers raising a temple etc. A decision regarding the services in temples to be rendered by the Shaiva and Srivaishnava Mahajanas of Somanathapura is made by the prince in 1300 (Tn 87). The Kurabur inscription speaks of a donation made to the Heggeshwara temple of the place by the orders of Mahapradhana Lakkumayya (Tn 287) in 1303. The Hiriyur record of 1309 mentions Mahapasayita Rayappa as administering Torenadu in 1336 (Tn 266). The Chikkahanasoge tank was excavated in 1342 for the merit of Manneya Pradhana Hampe Odeya (Ko 39). The undated Kaudalli record (Ko 72), states that Rahutaraya Madappa Dandanayaka was in charge of that region under Ballala III. He may be Madhava Dannayaka son of Perumala Dannayaka, mentioned in records of Bettahalli dated 1311 (Gu 113), described as installing the image of Gopinatha at the temple of Govardhanagiri (1315 ; Gu 223), and excavating Madhava Samudra at Bommalapura in 1318 (Gu 174). He is described as the son of Perumala Dannayaka, administering Hadinalkkunadu from Terakanambi and his son Kotaya is also mentioned in this record of 1303 (Ch 309). Three later records of Ketaya do not speak of his overlord (Gu 179, 151 and 172). The only record of Virupaksha Ballala found in the district is at Haradanahalli, is a copper plate, which is described as spurious.

Being in the core country of the Hoysalas, Mysore district enjoyed all the advantages of this position. The kings and their officers built temples and *bastis* at Talakad, Somanathapur, Hedatale, Yeriyur (the Vallaleshwara), Gundlupet, etc. They also created *agraharas* to encourage learning and irrigational facilities like tanks. They continued the political divisions that the Cholas had founded, and we hear of the Mudigonda Cholamandala and Gangaikondachola Valanadu in their records. Divisions like Nugunadu, Edenadu, Edeoresaviranadu, Karenadu, Hongalawadinadu, Hadinadu, Navilenadu, Kudugunadu, Torenadu, Kumaranadu, Hadinalkunadu, Heriyanadu, Hokkunadu, Ennenadu, Uduvankanadu, Hosabalinadu, Tenkundanadu, Vadagarainadu, Hongalavadinadu, Badagerenadu, etc. are mentioned in Hoysala records.

The Changalvas

Ruling over Changanad named after the dynasty, the Changalvas called themselves as the Yadavas and as belonging to the Chandravamsha, and

their rule spread over the areas in the present Periyapatna, Hunsur and Krishnarajanagar taluks of Mysore district and parts of Somwarpet taluk in Kodagu district. They appear to have been installed in this region by the Cholas and were their feudatories initially. This is clear from the very names of the early rulers. They had a love-hate relationship with the Hoysalas, and after 1300 for nearly two centuries they are not heard of, till the later half of the 15th century. They are seen as subordinates of Vijayanagara and the Mysore rulers who finally overthrew them.

The first known ruler of the dynasty is Rajendra Chola and he appears to be a Jaina, mentioned in an 11th century record in a *basadi* at Chikkahanasoge (Kn 20) which he appears to have built. Another record under it, of Virarajendra Nanni Changalva (Kn 21), says that he caused the construction of the *basadi* belonging to the Pustakagaccha section of Digambara Jainamunis. Perhaps he completed the *basadi*, the constuction of which had been started by the previous ruler. Another record in the same place speaks of Changalvateertha at Hanasoge and the *basadis* there. The Jaina Swamis of Kondakundanvaya, Desiyagana, Pustakagaccha and Hanasogebali were quite famous, and this place was the headquarters of the section, and the Changalvas must have been their devotees. A record from the same place in the Shantishwara *basadi* says that its building was renovated by Virarajendra Nanni Changalva. Their earliest dated record is of 1091 from Kirangur (Hn 35), speaking of Changalvadova making a grant to an Ishwara temple. No other details regarding him are known. The ruler Kullotunga Udayaditya or Odeyaditya is mentioned in a number of records from Periyapatna taluk. One dated 1097 from Sangarasettihally speaks of a grant to a Ganapati temple (Pp 137). It is not clear which was the headquarters of the family, but Chikkahanasoge could have been is the surmise. One Boppadeva is mentioned in a record from the same place (Kn 43) in a herostone, assigned to the 12th century. Dr. B. R. Gopal assigns one record from Karatalu (Kn 70) also to the prince. After the emergence of the Hoysalas in the region, Changalvas appear to have clashed with them. A record of Narasimha I speaks of his clash with Changalva army at Bannagavadi (Hn 33). Death in a similar cattle raid in the Changalvas army is reported in a Joganahally record (Pp 37) of the days of Hoysala Vishnuvardhana earlier. The Changalvas shifted their capital to Palpare in Kodagu soon after. The Kampalapura record (Pp 118) mentions the Hoysala raid led by Bettarasanayaka on Palpare and killing Changalva Mahadeva. Next Changalva ruler Pemma Virarasa, with the help of the Kodagas of all Nadus attacked Palpare and perhaps wrested Palpare in the days of Ballala II in 1174. Both Mahadeva and Pemma Virarasa perhaps had the titles Kulottunga Chola Changalva as indicated by some records, the Chapparadahalli inscription of 1172 (Pp 12) perhaps referring to the former and two of Adagur dated 1174 (Pp 14 and 15) to the latter. The latter is mentioned as subordinate of Ballala II in a record

of 1175 from Sirha in Kodagu. The Heggundur herostone of 1186-87 (Hn 36) speaking of a prince of the title, can be assigned to Pemma Virarasa himself. Soon after this, the rule of the Changalvas appears to have been confined to parts of Kodagu only and Srirangapattan near Siddapur in Kodagu district became their capital. No records of theirs are seen in Mysore district. But two princes, Somadeva and Boppadeva had jointly started ruling from this place as feudatories of the Hoysalas, and they are also mentioned in a record from Ramanathpur in Hassan district together with Hoysala Someshwar in 1245. These were succeeded by Mallideva and the latter by his son Harihara as seen from records in Somwarpet taluk of Kodagu of 1280, 1296 and 1300.

Later Changalvas

The Changalvas appear again in Mysore district only in 1503—04 when Mahadeva, brother of Nanjaraja is mentioned in a record from Hiremodali (Pp 132). By then or perhaps even earlier, the Changalvas had become Shaivas or Veerashaivas. In this record, the family history is taken back to several generations, but cannot be linked with Harihara, the last king mentioned in the 1300. Changalva, Naga, Ranga and Piriyana are the four previous persons mentioned in regular succession and Mahadeva is the second son of Piriyanna and younger brother of Nanjaraja. Mahadeva is found here making a grant to the Annadani Linga at Hiremalali, but he might not have ruled. Nanjaraja (Virananjayadeva), son of Piriyanna, granted the village Alanayakanahalli to Andani Mallikarjuna of Srigiri, (Bettadapura) in 1521 (Pp 22), and he calls himself here as Mahamandaleshwara, indicating his feudatory status under Vijayanagara. He appears to have shifted his capital to a new place, Nanjarajapattana in Kodagu district. A record from Kodagu states that Nanja was succeeded by Nanjunda, to whom Dr. B. R. Gopal assigns a period between 1521—44, and his successor Srikantha or Nanja II was Nanjunda's son. The Sanyasipura Copper Plate dated 1568 mentions Nanjarajapattana as the headquarters of the dynasty and this is a grant by Viradeva son of Srikantha, and the later had *aliases* like Nanjaraja II and also Channayya, as made known by subsequent records. Veeradeva's surcessor was his brother Piriyarasa who rebuilt Singapattana and renamed it as Piriyarajapattana in 1590 (Pp 1). This is present Periyapatna. The next ruler Rudragana (Pp 25 of 1596 from Suragahalli and Pp 10 of 1600 from Haranahalli) was another son of Srikantha. The former record is on granting the village Suragahalli to the Bettadapura temple and the latter announcing a grant of Haranahalli to the Chandrashekhara of Kodambali. (It is in Pp 10, that Channayya and Srikantha are identified as the same person). Next ruler, Viraparajayya, grandson of Srikantha and son of Viradeva succeeded Rudragana and his records are of 1612 (Pp 8) from Doddanerale (where he calls himself as "*Nanjarayapattanada rajyada arasu*" and of 1620 from Tarikallu (Pp 9), both making grants to Veerashaiva Mathas for the merit of his father. The

Nelavadi record of 1613 (Pp 90) speaks of Virarajayya son of Krishnarajayya whom Dr. B. R. Gopal considers to be perhaps a fourth son of Srikantha, or Nanjaraja II. Anyway it is not clear whether he was a rival to the prince, his cousin (son of Viradeva, Virapparaja), or his subordinate. Two records of Virarajadeva dated 1638 from Chikkahanasoge are the last inscription of the family, both announcing grants to Bettadapura temple. Literary tradition and other sources make it clear that the last prince, Nanjundaraja was taken captive and the territory was merged with Mysore by Kanthirava Narasaraja in about 1645. A ballad, "Piriyapattanada Ladhayi" describes this event. The family had great attachment to the Bettadapura Mallikarjuna temple. Kannada poets Mangarasa (work : *Jayanripa Kavya*), Nanjunda (*Kumara Ramana Sangatya*) and Devappa (*Rama Vijaya Kavya*) were patronised by these princes.

The Ummatthur chiefs

The Ummatthur chief, having titles like Ghonanka (or Genanka) Chakreshwara and Pesali Hanuma were ruling from Ummatthur (Chamarajanagar tq) and also from Terakanambi. They were having control over southern parts of Mysore district, like parts of Nanjangud, Gundlupet, Chamarajanagar and Yelandur taluks and also parts of Coimbatore district. They were feudatories of Vijayanagara. Their title Penukonda Chakreshwara makes one doubt whether they hailed from Penukonda in Anantpur district of Andhra Pradesh.

The first known prince of the family is Veera Hanumappa whose son Immadiraya, or Somayya is mentioned in records ranging from 1467 to 1482. His Mullur record speaks of grant to Nanjundeshwara of Nanjangud in 1467 (Nj 181) and he is described as from Ummatthur. At this time, his son Devaraja Odeya was rulling over Kudugunad from Terakanambi and is mentioned in a record of 1469 from Shivapura (Gu 176). Kudugunad is spoken of as granted to him by 'Rayaru', but it is not clear whether he refers to the Raya of Vijayanagar or his own father 'Somaraya' (so addressed in this record).

Somayya or Someshwara's Karanika Devarasa constructed the *basdi* at Harave and this prince made necessary grants to it in 1482 (Ch 390). The record also states that Somayya had sunk a tank called Somasagara at Uyamahalli. (A record from Somasamudra of 1569, Ch 405 speaks of the later renovation of this tank in the year). His son Nanjaraja also made some additional grants (Ch 390) to the *basdi*. Somayya's elder son Devaraja or Depanna donated the village Haradanahally to the famous Divyalinga Anileshwara temple of the place, and revenue from various other village (Ch 274) in 1485.

The younger son, Nanjaraja is mentioned in nearly a dozen records in addition to the one from Harave dated 1482. The next reference to

Nanjaraja is in 1483 from Agara (Yl 135) and in 1489 from Terakanambi (Gu 120). The Tagadur record of 1490 speaks of his officer settling a dispute over sharing of grants by the temples of the place (Nj 259). Three records from Nerale between 1492 and 1495 (Nj 334, 335 and 336) also mention him and one from Kuderu dated 1501 (Ch 76) speaks of Channa Nanja, perhaps his son (?). Another son of Nanjaraja clearly described so, Chikkaraya is mentioned in 1511 (Ch 300), and this prince was stationed at Terakanambi. But the same prince is described as the son of Depanna in a record of 1506 (as subordinate of Vijayanagara) from Honakanahalli (Gu 26). The Kuntur record of 1512 (Ko 7) speaks of him as Immadi Chikkaraja and announces a grant to the Saluru Veerashaiva Matha. The prince was administering Hadinadu. Nanjaraja is mentioned again in a record from Hondarablu in 1512, making grant of the village to the Nirasi Matha of Ummatthur. The Duggahatti record dated 1511 calls him Gangaraja (Yl 12), and it is to be recalled here that Vijayanagara sources of Krishnadevaraya's times (against whom this Ummatthur chief had revolted, and who was suppressed in about 1512), also call him as Gangaraja instead of Nanjaraja, and this justifies such an address. By 1512 he was defeated and Ummatthur region came to be administered by Vijayanagara officer, Saluva Govindaraja. But Nanjaraja continued in a subordinate position. One Mallaraja of the family is mentioned as ruling in 1530 (Nj 338). A record of 1546 speaks of an Ummatthur chief without mentioning his name (Gu 29). The Ranganatha and the Bhujangeshwara temples at Ummatthur were enriched by this family.

A prince mentioned in three records (Hg. 28, Nj. 157 and 159) is mistaken as connected to this family. He belonged to the family called Nilgairi Nadalvass, calling themselves as "Chera Chola Pandya Mururayaraganda". The Mallyur record of 1504 (Hg 28) gives these details, and he is also mentioned in 1504 at Ibjala, and also at Rampura, in the same year. He is called as Govana (perhaps wrongly read for Devana), but the titles tally and he is described as ruling from Mudalakote, perhaps Rampura itself as he states to have renovated the Gopalakrishna temple here described as his 'sthalaswamy' (Village God).

The Hirikati record of 1533 (Gu 66) speaks of one Nadaprabhu of Thagadur called Chikkamale Odeya. Another record of 1543 from Thagadur itself speaks of Vira Devaraja Odeya. These two princes must be administering Thagadur in succession, and other details of the family are not known (They are also not connected to the Ummatthur family).

VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE

Vijayanagara empire filled the political vacuum created by the destruction of the Hoysala empire. In fact, the sons of Sangama, Harihara Bukka, Kampana, Marappa and Muddappa were related to the Hoysalas.

Harihara's daughter was married to Ballappa Dandanayaka, son of Sommayya Dandanayaka. Hoysala Ballala III had his sister married to Sommayya, and Ballappa, Harihara's son-in-law was Ballala III's nephew. Scholars have also pointed out that this Sommayya Dandanayaka was the grandson of the Somayya Dandanayaka who had built the famous Somanathapura temple. The attachment shown by Harihara and his Sangama dynasty to the temples of Keshava (Vijayanarayana) at Belur and Virupaksha of Hampe and their titles "a lion to the scent elephant of Andhra king" etc., and their Kannada titles like "Bhashegetappuva Rayaraganda" and "Moorurayaraganda" seen even in their Sanskrit records testify to their Kannada origin as against the Telugu origin theory of describing them as coming from Warangal. In fact Ballala III had one of his capitals in the north called Virupaksha Hosapattana which was no other than Hampi, where he must have stationed Harihara. The traditional date of the establishment of the Empire is 1336 and the manuscripts examined by Francis Buchanan at Barkur also support this date. Though there are nearly 220 Vijayanagara records in Mysore district no records of Harihara I are seen in this region though one records of 1341 of his times, but mentioning only Bukka is found in the neighbouring Mandya dt. at Bichanahalli. It is a hero stone in Kannada (Md 19). In fact till 1340, Ballala III's records are seen in this area. But Madhavamantri described as the Vijayanagara Governor posted round Talakad and one who built the Madhavamantri Katte across the Cauveri in around 1341-42 can be the same as Madhava Dandanayaka, mentioned in records from Haradanahalli (Cn 263, 275, 276 and 277). The last record of Madhava Dandanayaka mentioning Ballala III as his overlord is of 1340 (Ch 275) from Haradanahalli (Mageya) and he is a native of Haradanahalli. If this Hoysala General Madhava had stood by Vijayanagara empire, there could not have been much resistance from the other feudatories of Hoysalas to the new power. They were already known as relations and also commanders of the Hoysalas, and recongnised by the people as men volunteering to fill the political vacuum. Madhava is also believed to have renovated the Vaid eshwara temple of Talakad, an earlier Chola work. Harihara I (1336-56) succeeded in having control over the northern parts of Karnataka and Andhra from coast to coast ("Purvapaschima Samudradheeshwara"). In 1346, a grant was made to the Swamy of Sringeri by him and his brothers. His younger brother Kampana was appointed Governor over Nellore and Marappa was posted at Chandragutti (Shimoga dt) and Muddappa at Mulbagal. Bukka became joint ruler with Harihara I from 1345. Harihara soon came into conflict with the Bahmani rulers who started ruling from Gulbarga in 1347.

Bukka I

Harihara I had no sons. Bukka succeeded him in (1356-57). He conquered Penukonda and defeated Shambuvaraya of the Arcot-Chingalpet

region. Bukka's son Kampana, administering this region was also looking after Mysore district area. Of the over 20 records of Bukka I in Mysore region, more than half-a-dozen speak of Kampana or Chikka Kampana, his son as the Viceroy. But he was having his headquarters in Tamilnadu and was responsible for the conquest of Madurai from the Sultan posted there. He is the hero of the famous Sanskrit historical poem *Madhura Vijayam*, by his own consort, Gangambika. The rule of the Madurai Sultan was ended. He is mentioned in a Kamagere record (Ko 62) where he founded a new settlement at Madahalli called Kempa-rajapattana in 1354. He is also spoken of in the Mamballi (Yl 155) and Dasanapura (Ko 22) records of 1359-60. Two records of Haradanahalli dated 1363 (Ch 264) and 1368 (Ch 260) speak of one Basava Dannayaka, an officer under Bukka , stationed in the region in grants to the Divya-lingeshwara temple of the palace. The Thagadur record of 1365 mentions an officer Ramarasa in a grant to the Mulasthana temple of the place (Nj 378). Basavanna Dandanayaka with a subordinate officer (Adhikari) Raghavadeva is seen in a record from Mugur (Tn 285). Kampana's son Kumara Nanjanna is found posted in the region between 1369 and 1380. The Bettahalli records of 1369 (Gu 132) and 1374 (Gu 12) speak of both the princes, Kampana and Nanjanna, and the Doddakalavanda record states clearly that Nanjanna is the son of Kampanna (Nj 308). It announces the establishing of Virakampanna Agrahara. The Madehalli record of 1374 announces that Kampanna died in that year, and a grant made to Vijayapura Ramayyadeva (the Ramanatha temple of Gundlupet) for the merit of his father by Nanjanna. This prince is seen in this area till 1380 (Gu 214). The Habsur record of 1377 announces the death of Bukka, and his son Harihara II founding the Bukkarajapura Agrahara in that village for the merit of his father (Kn 77).

Harihara II

Harihara II (1377-1404), Kampanna's younger brother who succeeded his father Bukka extended his dominion in Konkana beyond Goa. In Andhra, Udayagiri fort and territories to the north of the Krishna including Pangal were wrested from the Velamas. The Bahmanis, who were in alliance with the Velamas were also defeated by him. Ballappa was administering Hadinadu under Harihara II in 1380 under the commands of Kampa Mantri as per the Homma record (Ch 148). A copper plate from T. Narasipur (Tn 17) dated 1397 speaks of Harihara II's nephew (brother Mallappa or Mallinatha's son) Narayanadeva Odeya who created an *agrahara* at Kolatur near Channapatna called Hariharapura for the merit of the ruling emperor who was his paternal uncle. An officer called Muddanna Odeya made a grant of an areca garden and wet land to the Bhoganatha temple of Ganaganur in 1386-87 (Ch 107). The Haradanahalli record of 1397 speaks Achanna, administering Hoysala Desha and he is described as subordinate of Mangappa Dandanayaka, the

Mahapradhana of Harihara II (Ch 261). It announces a grant to the Anileshwara temple. The Mallinathapura inscription speaks of another local officer Lakkanna, making a grant to the Kudukura Mallikarjuna in 1398 as per Emperor Harihara II's instructions (Pp 88). No records of the first two sons of Harihara II, Virupaksha I (1404-05) and Bukka II (1405-06) are seen in the district. The latter was the son of Pampadevi and had been the governor of Mulabagal in his father's time.

Devaraya I (1406-22), the third son of Harihara I extended the empire in the north-east, and the rivalry between the Gajapathis of Orissa and Vijayanagara was the legacy of his times. Firuz Bahmani's efforts to conquer the fort of Pangal were foiled by him. It was in his time that Italian traveller Nicolo Conti visited the imperial capital which he describes as 60 miles in circumference. Devaraya's earliest record in Mysore dt is at Budipadaga dated 1408, and is a grant to the Mallikarjuna of Gajanur (Ch 213). Another record from Signanallur (Ko 56) speaks of the settlement of new tenants in the village Hali Hiriyuru by a local officer called Vira Annayya, subordinate of Mahapradnaha Naganna Nayaka in 1408. The Kuderu record of 1409 speaks of one officer Devarasa Odeya making some donation to the Mallinatha temple (Ch 73). One Chikkadevappa was in charge of Ummatthur in 1415 (Nj 288). The Triyambakapura copper plate dated 1417 is a major grant to the Triyambaka temple of the place, the donor being Harihara III, mentioned as son of Bukka. Actually he is Harihara III, son of Devaraya I and he restored the earlier grant to the temple founded in memory of his uncle Bukka II who was also known as Triyambaka, after renovating the building. The Maleyur copper plate and another stone record dated 1422 of the same prince clearly describe him as Devara a's son, and announce grants to the Vijayanatha of Kanakagiri, the Parshwanatha Basti at Maleyur (Ch 355 and 372). The prince is called Kumara Harihara here. Another copper plate of the same prince, from Somanahalli of the same date (Gu 78) speaks of creation of Devarajapura Agrahara for the merit of Devaraya I by creating 12 *vrittis* (or shares). Quite likely that Devaraya I expired by that date (though all these three records dated Aug. 2, do not clearly indicate this). No records of Ramachandra (1422) son of Devaraya are seen in the district. Vijayaraya (1422-24), his second son has left one inscription in the disrict. It is from Saragur (Hg 91) recording a grant to the Gomata of Sravana-belagola. Ramachandra or Tammaraya ruled for a very short period, and he was overthrown by his younger brother Vijayaraya or Bukka III, and he in turn was succeeded by his own son Devaraya II (1424-44), the ablest among the Sangama princes.

Devaraya II

Even when he was the crown prince, Devaraya II had participated in a war against the Bahmanis (1423) in which the latter were defeated. This resulted in their shifting the capital to Bidar from Gulbarga soon after

the war. He fought three wars against the Gajapathis of Orissa, in 1427 (when Gajapathi Bhanudeva's effort to capture Kondavidu was foiled), in 1436 (when an attack on Rajamundry was repulsed) and again in 1441. In his war against the Bahmanis according to Ferishta, he is stated to have lost the Mudgal fort in 1436. But Mudgal has his inscription of that year. But in another war with Bahmanis in 1443, certain territories in the Doab were lost by the empire (1443). His scholarly commander Lakkanna Dandesh invaded Ceylon and collected tribute. Southern parts of Kerala, Quilon etc., were also included in his territory and Abdur Razzak, the Persian ambassador who came to his court pays rich tributes to him as a ruler and a man, and also informs us that rulers of Pegu and Tenesserim in Burma paid tributes to him. It is really strange that such a powerful emperor has not left many records in Mysore dt region. In 1426, an officer called Somarasa made a grant to the Arkanatha of Vijayapura (Kirunagara), as per orders of the governor over Hoysalanadu, one Piriyarasa (Tn 143). A Haradanahalli record of 1425 speaks of the emperor's subordinate called Hariyappa Dandanayaka (Ch 265). The Punjanur inscription records a land grant to the Divyalingeshwara temple of Haradanahally by Amatya Devadannayaka in 1429 (Ch 240). For the enhancement of the glory of the emperor, the traders made a grant to the Hariharanatha of Mamballi in 1429 (Yl 16).

Weak rulers followed Devaraya II on the throne. For some time, his younger brother Vijaya Devaraya ruled (1446-47). Then Devaraya II's son Mallikarjuna (1447-65), also known as Devaraya III assumed power. He surrendered Rajamundry to the Gajapathis, and later Udayagiri and even Chandragiri in 1463 and the Gajapathi claims to have marched upto the Cauvery in the south. The Bahmanis too came till the imperial capital in 1450. The humiliation the empire had to face forced his own son kill Mallikarjuna and he was succeeded by his cousin (uncle Pratapa Devaraya's son) Virupaksha II in 1465. Of the records of Mallikarjuna in the district which are very few, one copper plate of 1448 from Triyambakapura (Gu 147) appears to be not pertaining to this region, but it helps us know that the emperor was named so as he was born "by the favour of God Mallikarjuna of Srigiri". The Kuragal record (Pp 29) speaks of a donation to the Annadani Mallikarjuna of Srigiri Kudakura by Sunkada Hamparasa for the merit of the Emperor in 1453.

Virupaksha II who dethroned Mallikarjuna did not prove to be any way better (1465-82) than his dethroned cousin. He was weak and viceous and taking advantage of his incapacity the Bahmanis under the aegis of their able minister Mahmud Gawan conquered Konkan and Goa in 1469-70, and also Belgaum (1472-74). In the east, Kondapalli and Rajamundry belonging to the Gajapathis were also taken by the Bahmanis, and in South, Pandyas in Tamilnadu also revolted Saluva Narasimha, the governor of Chandragiri disgusted by the inability and inaction of the Emperor, on his

own, captured Udayagiri from the Gajapathi in 1471 and reconquered the lost territories in Tamilnadu, and reached till Rameswaram victorious, defeating all revolting feudatories of the empire. In the West, he conquered Nagamangala in Mandya dt. It was during this time that some of the feudatories like the Ummatthur chiefs in Mysore area thought of revolting. Insubordination of feudatories and officials was common. Infuriated by this, Virupaksha's own son killed Virupaksha in 1485 and his another son, Praudharaya came to the throne. But his rule was also short lived and Saluva Narasimha usurped power in 1485. Only two records of Mallikarjuna are seen in the Mysore area. One of them 1468 from Mysore is a copper plate which must have travelled from outside the district, and the other (Tn 237) is from Tadimalingi dated 1482 which speaks of Mahamandaleshwara Vira Somanna administering Hoysaladesha and announcing a donation to the local Janardana temple.

The Saluvas

Saluva Narasimha saved the empire when it was about to crumble down due to the incapable last Sangama rulers. This hereditary commander of the Empire administering Chandragiri had by his own efforts conquered Udayagiri (1469) and Kondavidu (1480) and his general Tuluva Ishwara took Bangalore, Nagamangala and Shrirangapattana under his control. Soon after the death of Virupaksha in 1485, Saluva Narasimha sent Saluva Ishwara to Vijayanagara city with an army and Praudharaya fled the royal capital. Saluva Narasimha took the reins of administration in his own hands and saved the Empire. But much of his time of six-year rule was spent in facing various rebellions and disturbances. There was revolt led by the Ummatthur chieftain, and on the West Coast of the Santaras of Kalasa-Karkala and the rulers of Haduvalli near Bhatkal, Udayagiri was taken back by the Gajapathis. When Narasimha was trying to take it back, sudden death came to him in 1491. No records of Saluva Narasimha I are seen in the district and it must have been a period of disturbances and revolts when he had little direct control over the region, though absence of records need not be taken as absence of authority over the region.

When Saluva Narasimha died, his minor son was appointed successor and Narasimha had made Tuluva Narasanayaka, son of his trusted general Tuluva Ishwara, the regent. The first son, Timma who was proclaimed Emperor, came to be murdered and his second son Saluva Narasimha II was proclaimed the Emperor, and Narasanayaka continued as the regent. In the Hanche record of 1496 (My 118), the village is granted to the Agastyeshwara of T. Narasipur and Narasanayaka is spoken of as Maha pradhana. Madanayakanahalli in Mysore-Sthala was granted to a brahmin in 1497 by Narasimha II (My 225). The Uyyamballi inscription announcing a grant to a Kittur temple in 1497 mentions Narasimha II and Tipparasa as his Pradhana (Hg 133). The Magge record of the same year also mentions Tipparasa and it announces a grant to the Magge Baneshwara

by Narasimha II. But a record of 1499 is issued in the name of Narasanayaka himself by his minister by Simhabhupati from Shrirangapattana, and this was the grant of village Daliga to a resident of 'Maisurapura' (My 27). Similarly another record from Ariyur (Nj 377) speaks of a grant to a local temple by a local officer Uradunayaka, described as the subordinate of Sripradhana Tipparasayya under Narasanayaka in 1502.

Earlier in 1497 itself Narasanayaka addressed as Narasimha (son of Ishwara) had ordered his officer called Nanjaraja the restoration of the Somanathapura Agrahara (Tn 95). Narasa succeeded in keeping Bijapur at bay and pushing the Gajapathis, trying to encroach upon Vijayanagara, back. On his death, his son Tuluva Narasimha succeeded him in 1503 and Saluva Narasimha II who had been confined to Penukonda fort came to be murdered in 1505. Thus Tuluva Vira Narasimha also called Bhujabalaraya, became the sole ruler. Bijapur's efforts to capture Adoni were foiled by him. He courted the friendship of the Portuguese who arrived on the West Coast in 1498. But much of his time was spent only in facing rebellions. The village Honakanahalli in Kudugunadu (Gundlupet tq) was granted as an *agrahara* by him in 1506, perhaps during a visit to Shrirangapattana. Vira Chikkaraja Vodeya was governing under him, calling himself as "Penukonda Chakreshwara" over Terakanambi Nadu, and the *agrahara* was named Chikkaraya Agrahara, perhaps after him (Gu 26). He appears to be the Ummatthur chief, forced to owe allegiance to the emperor though temporarily. A herostone of Narasimha's time dated 1506 from Periyapatna town (Pp 8) indicates the campaings that might have taken place in the region to suppress revolts. Krishnadevaraya, his younger brother was a joint ruler with him, and he succeeded Tuluva Narasimha to the throne in 1509.

Krishnadevaraya

The greatest among the Emperors of Vijayanagara, Krishnadevaraya (1509-29) was the step-brother of Vira Narasimha, and was an able conqueror and a great scholar. He defeated Gajapathi in 1509 and also the combined army of Bijapur and the Bahmani rulers at Doni and pursued them till Kovilakonda where they were again defeated. His coronation took place soon after, in Jan 1510, and then another encounter followed with Yusuf Adilshah, in which the latter was not only defeated, but according to one authority, Yusuf was even killed. He suppressed the revolt on the West Coast by sending an army to Mangalore and also conquered Ummatthur in around 1512. It has already been seen that the ruler he humiliated was called Nanjaraja of Ummatthur, though Vijayanagara sources will call him Gangaraja. The younger brother of his trusted Minister Saluva Timma, Saluva Govindaraja was appointed Governor in the region, and many records of his are seen in the district. Krishnadevaraya had married Tirumaladevi from Shrirangapattana, the daughter of the feudatory

of the place, described as Vira Odeya by other sources. She was his crowned queen. Two records from Mysore district can perphaps be ascribed to this father-in-law of the Emperor, one from Gururu and another from Nanjangud. The Gururu record calls him Virappa Odeya, son of Chikkodeya, described as Saluva Gajasimha and called as "Manmahasena Samudra" of Shrirangapattana, making the grant of Gurur village to one Siddhalinganna Odeya in 1516 (My 194). The Nanjangud record of his of 1517 is grant to the Nanjundeshwara of the same place (Nj 17).

Krishnadevaraya reconquered Raichur from Bijapur in 1512, and in the east he secured Udayagiri from Gajapathi in 1513, followed by the wresting of the impregnable forts like Kandukuru, Addanki, Vinukonda, Bellamakonda, Nagarjunakonda, Ketavaram and Kondavidu by 1515. Then he also took Vijayavada and Kondapalli and subdued Telangana. He further made inroads into the Gajapathi's kingdom after taking Rajamundri and Simhachalam. He erected a pillar of victory at Potnur. He invested Gajapathi's capital Cuttack and the Gajapathi came to terms and married his daughter to the Emperor. On way back from Kalinga he defeated the Sultan of Golkonda and foiled the efforts of Bijapur to retake Raichur. Still Bijapur ruler took Raichur again in 1522. The Emperor repulsed the Bijapur garrison from Raichur Fort and pursued the Bijapur army till the capital city. He entered and camped in the city for four days in March 1522. He also entered Gulbarga and crowned the imprisoned young Bahmani prince (who had been imprisoned by his own commander). Assuming the title "Yavanarajya Pratishthapanacharya", he returned to the capital in 1523. Till his death he ruled the empire peacefully though during his last days Raichur was lost by him.

The earliest record of Krishnadevaraya in Mysore dt is of Dec 1512 from Ramashettipura in Nanjangud tq (Nj 302) but the name of his local officer is obliterated. The Triyambakapura record of 1513 says that Saluva Govindaraja had been granted "nayakatana" of the area, and he, for the merit of the Emperor made some grants to the Triyambaka temple (Gu 136). Honganur was converted into an *agrahara* in 1517 (Ch 160). A record from Bhimanabidu assignable to 1518 (Bahudhanya) speaks of the birth of a son (Tirumala) to the Emperor, and Saluva Govindaraja makes a grant to two scholars (Gu 19). A record of 1529 from Nanjangud announces a grant made to the Nanjundeshwara temple for the merit of the same prince, who, by then, had deceased. Alakere and Benaka were donated as *agrahara* with the name Krishnasamudra in 1519 (Yl 168) by Govindaraja. A Mandapur record of 1519 announces a grant to Nanjaraja of Ummattur who had earlier revolted against the empire. This was donation of Madapura in Muguru Sthala for the conversion of the village into an *agrahara* (Tn 128). Maradipura was named Krishnarayapura and was donated, perhaps as an *agrahara* the details being lost (Tn 138). Renewal of an old *agrahara* in the village Kelavur (Kaliyur) by dividing

it into shares for 37 scholars and renaming it as Krishnapura is mentioned in a record of 1521 (Tn 225) and Saluva Govindaraja is mentioned in this as well as in the previous record. Another grant to the Triyambakapura temple was made in 1521, by Govindaraja himself for the merit of the Emperor (Gu 134). The Village Kaliyugawadi was donated for the services of the Agastyeshwara of T. Narasipur in 1522 by Saluva Govindaraja who calls himself as being assigned the 'nayakatana' of Ummatthur. The Tottawadi record speaks of Ummatthur Nanjaraja making a grant for the merit of Krishnadevaraya in 1527 (Tn 258). Two copper plates announcing grants to Vyasateertha of Sosalematha are also seen (Tn 105 and 106), one of them is dated 1521. Maradipura in T. Narasipur taluk was converted into an *agrahara* and donated in 1528 (Tn 132). Two subordinates of Saluva Govindaraja consecrated the Virabhadra temple at Haralukote in 1523 (Ch 224). One temple at Ummatthur was renovated in 1527 by Avasarada Demarasayya for the merit of the Emperor (Ch 106). These and many other records of the Emperor in the region illustrate his efforts to strengthen the Empire's authority in the region and win over popular support to the Empire. Govindaraja was found administering the territory even in 1528. An undated record from Settihally (Pp 123) mentions one Krishnaraya Nayaka as the 'Karyakarta' ('agent of affairs') in a grant to the Mahadeva temple of the place. Some Gaundas of Hanur (names given), Kollegal taluk went to Vijayanagara and met the Emperor and Suluva Timma, says one undated damaged record (Ko 83), and the purpose of the visit is not known, as the record is damaged. Krishnadevaraya was succeeded by his step-brother Achuta (1529-42) and he too retained his hold over the region.

Achutaraya

Achutaraya reconquered Raichur in 1535 from Bijapur. This had been lost to the empire during the last days of Krishnadevaraya. He also suppressed the revolts of Chellappa, an officer at Kanchi and also the ruler of Tiruvadi in Kerala. The invasion of Gajapathi and Qutbshah of Golconda was repulsed and they were pursued till Vijayawada. But Achutaraya was not such a capable ruler like his elder brothers and administration fell into the hands of his two brothers-in-law called Salakam Tirumala, Senior and Junior. Portuguese traveller Nuniz visited his court. Of his records in the district, the earliest is from Nanjadevarapura dated 1531 (Ch 401) which speaks of Permale Adhikari stationed perhaps at Uyyambali Sthala. Mallarapalya record of 1531 speaks of Chikkasanganna as holding the Nayakatana of Hadinadu (Yl 169). One Mallappa Nayaka, Karyakarta of Immadi Rabutaraya Mahapatrayya, a Senior Officer of the Emperor (perhaps hailing from Kalinga) is mentioned in a record of 1531 from Ummatthur (Ch 89). The same officer with his name clearly stated as Somashiladevu is mentioned in 1536 and was perhaps administering Hoyasaladesha province (Ch 302). One record from Mugur (Tn 245),

wrongly dated, speaks of Achuta's grant to the local Deshanatha temple. Another from the same place (Tn 264) dated 1534 announces another grant to the same temple and mentions Sankanna, a local officer. The Bannur inscription of 1541 records a grant to the temple Hanumanteswara of the place, and the donor is mentioned as Tammappanayaka, son of Kannappanayaka, the Karyakarta of Sirapradhana Varadappa (Tn 55). Tammappanayaka donated a *ratha* and images for temple. One Ramabhattayya, a senior officer and his subordinate Dummardi Yellappayya, described as administering Hadinadu in 1538 (as successor to Chikkasankanna mentioned in 1531) is seen making a grant to the Haradanahalli Anileshwara (Ch 269). Ramabhattayya, described as 'Bhujabalapratapa' in a record of Kunthur dated 1539 (Ko 8), restored a grant to the Kunthur Veerashaiva Matha.

On the death of Achuta in 1542 his child son Venkata was crowned in 1542, and Achuta's brother-in-law Sakala Tirumala assumed power and killed the prince. The assumption of authority by Sakala Tirumala at the capital is reflected in a copper record of 1543 from the district from Nanjangud, announcing a grant to Emmebasavadeva of Veerashaiva Matha and it does not mention any emperor (Nj 115). The feud for succession strengthened the hands of the opponents of Sakala Tirumala after he killed prince Venkata and supporters of Sadashiva (nephew of Achuta, son of the latter's brother Ranga) led by Aliya Ramaraya of Aravidu family and son-in-law of Krishnadevaraya. They succeeded in crowning Sadashiva in 1543 and Sakala Tirumala committed suicide. But Sadashiva was an Emperor only in name, and Ramaraya wielded all power with the support of his younger brothers Aliya Tirumala and Venkatadri.

Sadashiva and Ramaraya

Ramaraya was an able administrator and diplomat. But he was over-confident about his capacities, and he dismissed many officers who had served the Empire hereditarily and appointed his own favourites. This weakened the empire. He successfully interfered in the affairs of the Deccan Shahi rulers and expanded the borders of the empire till the Krishna in the North and even beyond. The Bijapur rulers who had been humiliated by Krishnadevaraya and had been harbouring deep hatred towards the Empire took the lead in organising a confederacy against the Empire. Ramaraya collected tribute from the rulers of Kandy in Ceylon. He also took to task the Portuguese at San Thome on the East Coast for their mischievous activities. But at the Battle of Rakkasatangadi in 1565, Ramaraya was killed and Vijayanagara was deserted by his surviving brother Tirumala and Emperor Sadashiva who fled to Penukonda. The city came to be pillaged and damaged by the victorious army of the Deccan Sultans. From Penukonda, Tirumala started administering the Empire. Sadashiva, the nominal ruler died in 1570 and Tirumala in 1572. Six more rulers of the Aravidu family ruled over the truncated Empire from Penukonda, later Chandragiri, and finally from Vellore till 1646. They

were Sriranga I (1572-86), who was (Aliya) Tirumala's elder son, followed by his younger son Venkata II (1586-1614). The next rulers were Tirumala's grandson (son Rama's son) Sriranga II (1614), the latter's son Ramadeva (1617-32), Aliya Ramaraya's grandson Venkata III (1632-42) and the latter's nephew (brother's son) Sriranga III (1642-46).

Over 20 records of Sadashiva, some of them mentioning Ramaraya and also Tirumala are seen in the dt. In one record from Berambadi dated 1562 (Gu 216), Ramaraya is referred to as 'Husansahu Sahansahu' Odeya, the import of which is not clear. It is a grant to a Veerashaiva leader (Ganachari) by Basavappa Odeya, a local officer. Three Muslim Imperial Officers are also seen in the local records, holding important posts. The earliest records of Sadashiva from Amchawadi, mentioning both Ramaraya and Tirumala speaks of a local officer called Tippanna Dalavayi (Ch 254). The Ummatthur record of 1545 (Ch 95) mentions one Ahubala Maha Arasu as the local officer who is also spoken of in other records (Tn 94 of 1550 etc.), where he is described as a member of the Aravidu family, and thus a cousin of Ramaraya. The same officer remitted certain (annual) dues from the *agrahara* and the temples of Somanathapura to the Government in 1550 (Tn 94). The Masahalli record dated 1546 (Gu 23) mentions Rustumjikhan Odeya, described as a local officer, working under the instructions of Ramaraya. He is also mentioned in the Gundlupet record of 1554 (Gu 6). The Udigala record of 1551 (Ch 315) mentions Nandyala Timmaraja, described as Ramaraya's Karyakarta. The Haradanahalli record of 1554 announces a grant to the famous Anileshvara (Divyalingeshwara) temple of the place by Nandyala Ahubala. Vidyadhara Mahapatre (perhaps from Kalinga) was holding the Nayakatana of Terakanambi since 1551 (Gu 85) when Halladapura was made an *agrahara*. He was holding the Nayakatana of Vijayapura (Gundlupet) Sime as per a record of 1554 (Gu 6). It is not clear whether he was transferred from Terakanambi to this place, or holding both the Simes under him. The Arakalawadi grant of 1555 mentions one Gobbur Rangarajayya Maha Arasu son of Timmarajayya Maha Arasu, donor to the Varadaraja of Terakanambi (Ch 301). The T. Narasipur inscription (Tn 2) dated 1556 makes grants to both the Agasyeshwara and the Gunjanarasimha of the place by Rayasada Venkatadri, Karyakarta of Kondarajadeva Maha Arasu. Another record of 1556 from Tumbala by the same officer (Tn 42) records grant to the above two and the Keshava temple of the place. The Belachalavadi record speaks of one Diwan Khan Odeya and his agent Govindaraja in 1549 (Gu 46). The same Diwankhan is spoken of as Diwana Odeya who granted a village as compensation to one feudatory called Chamarasa (Ramarasa) Odeya who was the 'Prabhu' of Hadinadu Sime. This compensation or *rakta koduge* was granted as another officer called Sanjarkhan had wrongly killed Devagouda, the father of Chamarasa (actually Ramarasa) and Diwankhan made representations to the Government over the wrong done and secured

necessary sanction (Yl 179). This and another record (Yl 80) from Ganiganur speak of Ramarasa (not 'Chamarasa' as the record is read; vide later records including Yl 2) and the latter (1566) announces a grant by him to the Gaureshwara of Yelandur. He is also mentioned as the 'Karyakarta' of one senior officer, Jagadevaraya (Yl 208) in 1563. The Kollegal inscription of 1569 (Ko 1) mentions the grant of a village called Hiriyur near 'Kologala' as *pallaki umbali* (grant to maintain palanquin) to Ramarajanayaka, the Hadinadusime Prabhu. The last record from the district, of Sadashiva, also speaks of this Ramaraja and a superior officer called Rajajagadeva Maha Arasu, the Karyakarta of Ramaraja (?) and Tirumalaraja is also mentioned (Ch 177). In 1585 the same Ramaraja, son of Devappagouda is seen administering Hadinadu under Emperor Rangaraja (Hg 40). Another record of this Ramaraja (Ch 216) acknowledging overlordship of Venkata II records a grant to the Sutturu Matha in 1593.

After the death of Tirumala in 1570, the imperial authority was weakening. Though Venkata II (1586-1614) was an able ruler, soon after his death, the wars for succession further weakened the empire. Some records of Venkata II are seen in the district. One Devaraya Odeya, son of Jagadevaraya Odeya speaks of Venkata II as his overlord is 1598 (Tn 103). The Chamarajanagar record of 1605, speaks Venkata II as Emperor, and mentions two princelings, Chandrashekhara Odeya, son of Channaraja Odeya of Arekothara (present Chamarajanagar) and Malaraja Odeya son of Vira Ramayya Odeya of Kammaravalli (Ch 1). There are also records of 1607 (Pp 59) and 1610 (Ch 307) speaking of Venkata II. The nominal allegiance shown by Raja Odeya of Mysore to him in 1615 when he is no more is also recorded (Tn 50). But how Vijayanagara authority was weakened by the revolting feudatories in the region, mainly the Mysore princes can be seen in the section under Mysore. But the temples built, expanded or repaired, grants made to them, *agraharas* founded or restored and the irrigation works taken up by the empire in the region have contributed in its own way to the all-round enrichment of the region, both economically and culturally. The Mysore dynasty inherited very sound traditions in all respects from Vijayanagara Empire.

The Hadinadu Rulers

The Hadinadu rulers were feudatories of Vijayanaga. They were ruling over parts of Yelandur and T. Narasipur taluks from Yelandur. The Yelandur inscription (Yl 1) gives their genealogy beginning with Singadeva Deparaja, and he is the same as Devagauda, described as wrongly killed by the Vijayanagara Officer Sanjar Khan (Yl 179). Deparaja or Devarasa's son Ramaraja (wrongly read as Chamaraja in many records as seen above) came to the throne in about 1550, and he continued to rule till 1593 under Venkata II, and his grant to the second Swamy of Suttur Matha is already seen. His grant of Ganiganur village to the

Goureshwara temple of Yelandur in 1566 noted already, is also mentioned in Yl 1. Ramaraja was granted many honours by the Imperial authority, as already seen. He was succeeded by his brother Channanripala's son Tirumala as seen from Magur record (Tn 269) of 1628 as well. Tirumala's son Mudduraja built the *gopura* of the Yelandur Gaureshwara in 1634-56 (Yl 1). He also made a grant to Tiruvengalaswamy of the Biligiri Rangana Betta in 1667 (for the Navaratri festival in the temple). This is one of the many feudatory families of Vijayanagara in the region and on this family nearly one dozen records are found.

MYSORE DYNASTY

The Mysore dynasty was one among the many minor feudatories of Vijayanagara that originated during the beginning of the 15th century, but emerged as a successor to the fortunes of the Vijayanagara Empire during the 17th century in South Karnataka. It came to further digest many big and small palegars during the 18th century by the efforts of Haider who came to rule over almost the whole of Karnataka and parts of Kerala, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh. The state was reduced to the status of a subsidiary of the British in 1799. In 1799, it secured more territory than what is had prior to the advent of Haider in Karnataka (though it lost the possessions in Tamilnadu) and this Kannada dynasty developed the State to serve as a nucleus to foster Kannada language and Karnataka's culture. When Karnataka was unified in 1956, it was around the nucleus of this territory ruled by the Mysore princes. Earlier they ruled from Mysore and from 1610, Shrirangapattana was their headquarters. The capital was shifted to Mysore again in 1799. From 1831 administrative headquarters was shifted to Bangalore though the royal capital continued at Mysore.

The rulers of Mysore claim to belong to the family of Yadavas of Dwaraka, and they claim that their rule started from 1399. But their presence as rulers would be felt only during the 16th century in the days of (Bettada) Chamaraja Wodeyar III, a contemporary and feudatory of Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagara. Yadu and Krishna, two brothers from Dwaraka came and settled down in Mysore according to the traditional accounts of Mysore, but there is no contemporary documentary evidence to their earlier rule for considerable time. Yaduraya or Vijaya are described as having ruled between 1399-1423. It is stated that Mysore had already a minor Palegar called Chamaraja who died by the close of the 14th century, and Yadu and Vijaya who were on a pilgrimage to visit the Chamundi temple were forced to interfere in the affairs of the Mysore principality as Chamaraja had died and his queen was being harassed by a general called Mara Nayaka. With the help of a Jangama (Wodeyar), Yadu killed Mara Nayaka and married the daughter of Chamaraja and succeeded to the Mysore principality. The family assumed the name

Wodeyar (Odeyar) in gratitude to the Jangama who had helped them. The successors of the family mentioned in records are Chamaraja I (1423-59), Timmaraja I (1459-78), Chamaraja II (1478-1513) and (Bettada) Chamaraja III (1513-53). "The circumstances that there is no reference to the early members of the house in the records upto 1550, is, perhaps due to their having been purely local rulers within the jurisdiction of the Terakanambi of the Shrirangapattana province of the Vijayanagar empire. The dynasty, it would seem emerged from small beginnings into an important local power about the early years of the sixteenth century", says C. Hayavadana Rao. Chamaraja I married Gopajamma of Bettadakote. His younger brother, was administering Kenchalgud area. Chamaraja I's son, the next ruler Timmaraja had married Kantajamma of Kalale, a family of rulers, who were also powerful in the region. (But Kalale family annals do not speak of any matrimonial relationship before 1500 with Mysore). The next prince Chamaraja II (son of Timmaraja I) married Padmajamma of Bilikere and (Bettada) Chamaraja III is their son. Chamaraja III (1513-53) is said to have built the fort in Mysore and named the place as Mysore Nagara (town). He also constructed the Hirekere on the Chamundi Hill behind the temple. Other feudatories of Vijayanagara in his time in the region were those of Kalale, Hura (Pura), Mugur, Thagadur and Ummatthur.

Chamaraja III's son, Timmaraja II (1553-72) defeated many local princelings and assumed the title "Master of the Holders of Titles" ('Birudantembara Ganda'). Timmaraja defeated the chief of Ummatthur and protected neighbouring chiefs of Sindhuvalli and Hunasanalu, who were perhaps minor feudatories of Vijayanagara. He had married Kempamma of Toravalli and was issueless. His successor was (Bola) Chamaraja IV, his youngest brother. (Chamaraja III had three sons, and the next ruler was his grandson, son of Krishnaraja, his second son). His rule was very short (1572-76) and was nicknamed as 'Bola' as a lightning struck him during his visit to the Chamundi and he turned completely bald (*bolu*) as a result. He was a contemporary of Emperor Sriranga I (1572-87). Chamaraja IV encroached upon the territories of other neighbouring feudatories like those of Karugahalli, Kannambadi, Amchawadi and Talakad, and the Imperial army sent under Remati Venkatayya was repulsed. Then, Vijayanagara governor at Shrirangapattana, Rama, son of Emperor Tirumala concluded a treaty with him. Thus his overlordship over a total of 33 villages appears to have been conceded with a revenue of 3,000 pagodas and it appears he had an army of 300. He built the Trineshwara temple of Mysore and drained the Cholagere in Mysore town. His successor was his nephew (brother Krishnaraja's son) Bettada Devaraja Odeya (1576-78) who was found incapable, and was deposed, as the tribute due to the empire had fallen in arrears.

His successor Raja Odeya (1578-1617) was the eldest among the four sons of Chamaraja IV. He conquered Akki Hebbalu from Hole Narasipur in 1584. Rangasamudra and adjoining 12 villages in 1586. Mullur in 1591. Harohalli and Naruhalli in 1595, destroyed the Karugahalli fort, and by this and other actions incurred the displeasure of the Imperial governor Tirumala at Shrirangapattana. The Emperor Venkata II ruling from Chandragiri was an able prince and this governor, Tirumala, Emperor's brother's son, was not so very loyal to him, and the misunderstandings between the two were taken full advantage of by Raja Odeya, and in 1610, he succeeded in capturing Shrirangapattana and made it his capital. By then, he had strengthened the fort of Mysore too and raised another fort at Rangasamudra, and had taken Arakere (1600), Sosale (1606), Bannur (1607), Kannambadi and Bukanakere (1608), Belur, Gama and even Hole-Narasipur in 1609. The last named place was taken at the instructions of Tirumala himself as Lakshmappa Nayaka of the place had defied Imperial authority. This was followed by capture of Shrirangapattana where the Imperial throne is believed to have been acquired by Raja Odeya. He appointed his eldest son Narasaraja, the crown prince in that year (1610) who died in the same year. Emperor Venkata II did not oppose this act of occupation of Shrirangapattana by Raja Odeya. Rather he welcomed the expulsion of his disloyal nephew Tirumala who soon after died. (His wife is said to have drowned herself at Malingi after cursing the Mysore family, according to a legend). Venkata II even sent an elephant and other presents to Raja Odeya. Villages Siriyur and Saragur and the territories of Terakanambi and Ummatthur were also taken by him and soon after Hura (1614) and Haradanahalli (1615) were also conquered. He also levied tribute on the other chiefs of Talakad Hullahalli, Kalale, Malalavadi, Bilikere, Kottagala and Amchawadi. Mugur, Kikkeri, Hosaholalu and Ramasamudra in 1616 and Mavattur in 1617 were aso added to Mysore. Thus major parts of Mysore and parts of Mandya district came under his control. His territory extended from Shrirangapattana in the north to Ummatthur and Terakanambi in the south from Bannur to Mavattur in the east, and to Akkihebbal in the west and Holenarasipur in the north-west. It touched the borders of the principalities of Channapatna and Madurai. He started the Dasara celebrations at Shrirangapattana from 1610. This continues to be a colourful festival even now at Mysore. Donating Rajamudi, a jewelled crown to the Melukote temple and erecting a *gopura* to the Mysore Lakshmikantaswamy temple were among his pious acts. Both these temples have his *bhakta vigrahas* in stone. Singaracharya wrote *Sriranga Mahatme* (1600) and Tirumalaya *Kannavrittanta kathe* (c 1615) in Kannada during his time. He was the prince who enlarged Mysore to be a reckonable principality, from a small feudal fief of 33 villages inherited by him. He was succeeded by his grandson (Narasaraja's son)Chamaraj V (1617-37).

The period after the death of Emperor Venkata II was one of civil wars of successions at Chandragiri and Ramadeva (1617-32) who succeeded to the throne was faced with many problems. This weak authority helped Mysore to conquer Hoskote from Kannambadi, Maddur (1619) and Keregodu (1620). Later, Dalavayi Linganna took Talakad (1621), Malavalli, Arikothara (Chamarajanagar), Bukanakere and Sindhughatta (1623) and Satyagala (1625). Heggadadevanakote was also taken in 1626. The next Dalavayi Basavalinganna captured Honganur, Amchawadi, Hadya and Katte-Malalavadi and forced Bommarasayya of Periyapatna to pay tribute. Thagadur, Kottagala and Padale were also acquired in 1626. Ghatta Mudaliyar below the ghats was forced to pay an annual tribute of 3,000 varahas. The next Dalavayi was Vikramaraya (1630) who had to engage himself in war against Keladi as the latter had helped Periyapatna. In 1630 he took Channapatna, Kanakanahalli (Kanakapura) and Bellur. He also defeated the chieftain of Holenarasipur and Belur (Balam in Malenad). In 1634, he took Kolatur (Channarayapatna) in the north-west. He made a grant to the Mahabaleshwara on the Chamundi Hill in 1620. He pursuaded the Jaina Guru of Shravanabelgola who had taken shelter at far off Gersoppe to return to the place and the Guru was also accorded a reception at Shrirangapattana. The prince arranged to free the Matha from heavy debts in 1634. He created the Dalavayi Agrahara named Chamaraja Samudra in 1623 for the merit of his father at the villages of Aladur and Navilur. Ramachandra wrote *Ashwashastra* (c 1625), Deparasa *Hayarsara Samuccaya* (1627) and the prince himself wrote in prose Valmiki's *Ramayana* with the title *Chamarajokti Vilasa* (all works in Kannada). His successor was Raja Odeyar II, his youngest uncle, the last of the four son of Raja Odeya I, actually a posthumous son, and he had a very short rule (1637-38). He came to be poisoned and killed by the machinations of Dalavayi Vikramaraya.

Kanthirava Narasaraja I

Kanthirava Narasaraja I (1638-39) is one of the great rulers of Mysore. He was the cousin of Raja Odeya II being the grandson of (Bola) Chamaraja IV. His court poet, Govinda Vaidya's work *Kanthirava Narasaraja Vijayam* contains many important details of his rule, and it even compares him to God Narasimha. During his time, Vijayanagara's nominal control vanished with Vellore being taken by the Bijapur-Golconda army in 1646. But even before that Bijapur entered the region, and levied atleast a nominal tribute from Mysore in 1638.

Kanthirava was renowned for his physical strength and was an expert in fencing. He dismissed Vikramarya, the insolent Dalavayi soon after coming to the throne in 1638. In the wake of this came the huge army of Bijapur led by Ranadaula Khan and Shahji, who had already levied tribute on the rulers of Keladi, Basavapatna, Chitradurga, Sira, Bangalore, etc. At Bangalore, the Bijapur ruler posted Shahji as Jahgirdar sending

Kempegowda to Magadi. The feudatory of Nagamangala, Chennayya also encouraged Bijapur to invade. They laid siege to Shrirangapattana in 1639 and though Kanthirava claims to have repulsed them, it was not before paying some indemnity or tribute. Kanthirava conquered Danayakanakote and Satyamangala in the south from the Madurai ruler. He also wrested Turuvekere, Periyapatna, Bettadapura, Rudrapatna, Kadaba and Yelahanka near Bangalore. Bijapur general Mustafa Khan opposed him in 1640 but failed to subdue Mysore. In another war with Bijapur two years after, he secured Channarayapatna fort in lieu of some tribute to Bijapur. He secured many more territories in Tamilnadu in 1642 when his power was challenged by the Madurai ruler. The area acquired included Singanallur, Kaveripuram and Changappadi. Hampapura was taken from Holenarasipur after forcing the chief of the place to pay dues in 1644. Nanjundaraja of Periyapatna was taken captive in 1645 and the territory acquired fully, as already noted. Kanthirava built the Narasimha temple at Shrirangapattana and Shrirangapattana fort was expanded. He minted his own coins known as Kanthiraya Pagodas on the Vijayanagara pattern. The Cauvery was dammed near Chandravana, near the capital. In addition to Govinda Vaidya, Bhaskara (*work : Behara Ganita*) and Timmarasa (*Markandeya Ramayana*) were Kannada authors patronised by him. The Mysore Kingdom witnessed substantial expansion including possessions in Tamilnadu. Mysore soldiers had remarkable talent in fighting. Instead of cutting heads of enemies from close quarters, they used to disfigure them by using an instrument called *sammatige* to cut the nose. This technique was in vogue right from the days of Chamaraja IV who had employed this against the Imperial army led by Remati Venkatayya. Kanthirava Narasaraja and later Chikkadevaraya also used this queer technique, and the Keladi records call Mysore rulers as 'Mayavigalu' (sorcerers) in view of these strange practice of theirs.

Kanthirava Narasaraja was childless and he was succeeded by (Kempa) Doddadevaraja, the third son of Muppina Devaraja who was the third son of (Bola) Chamaraja IV (1572—76). This Muppina Devaraja was the younger brother of Kanthirava Narasaraja's father. Soon after coming to the throne, Doddadevaraja had to face an invasion of Keladi and Shivappa Nayaka reached Shrirangapattana itself. But an epidemic forced him to withdraw. The Madurai Nayaka who invaded his territory had to lose Erode and Dharmapuri to Mysore. He also marched northwards and conquered Huliyurdurga, Kunigal and Chikkanayakanahalli. Creation (1666) of an *agrahara* at Bherya (Yelandur taluk) and donation of villages Hunkunda and Deshipura to a Mahattina Matha at Nanjangud (1668) are a few of his many charities in Mysore district. The causing of cutting steps to the Chamundi hill and the creation of the monolithic Nandi on way to the hill are also his works. *Devaraya Sangatya*, a Kannada historical poem was composed by Chamayya during his time.

Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar

Devaraja's successor was Chikkadevaraya (1673—1704), his nephew, son of his eldest brother called Devaraja. In his boyhood, Chikkadevaraya had been confined to the fort at Hangala and had been subjected to proper discipline and education, both physical and academic. During his time Mysore territory saw unprecedented expansion. Chikkadevaraya conquered territories on the north like Hassan, Banavara, Vastare and Chikkamagalur. Shivaji visited Bangalore in 1677 and plundered Mysore territory. Chikkadevaraya appears to have bought him off as suggested by Jesuit records from Madurai, but claims to have defeated Shivaji and assumed the title Apratima Vira. The Keladi rulers in alliance with Sambhaji (Shivaji's son) and Golconda opposed him at Banavar, but they were routed in 1682. Kengeri, Chikkanahalli and Tyamagondlu were also acquired by him. He allied himself with the Mughuls (who had conquered Bijapur) and secured from them territories like Bangalore, Tumkur and Hoskote on lease. Mughul Commander Kasim Khan, who conquered Sira, descended on Bangalore in 1687. It belonged to Ekoji, Shahaji's son who had shifted himself to Tanjore. Chikkadevaraya secured these territories on lease (*izara*) and agreed to pay the Mughuls annual rent in return and also keep an army contingent ready for them. He built the Venkataramana temple in Bangalore Fort. The Marathas (Harji Raje Mahadik, Sambhaji's brother-in-law) sent an army of Jinji against him, to conquer Bangalore. The Maratha Commanders in this army called Dadaji Kakade, Jaitaji Katkar and Nimbaji Ghatge were killed by Chikkadevaraya's army. Later another Maratha Commander from Tanjore, Yeshwantrao laid siege to Hoskote. Chikkadevaraya had him disfigured by cutting his nose and routed him.

Chikkadevaraya's agreement with Aurangzeb which secured him Bangalore made him a sort of feudatory of the Mughuls. Though the Mysore records claims that Mughuls were in alliance with him and treated him as a friend, it was not a factual situation. Mysore taking territories on lease from the Mughuls made them pay heavily in the long run. The Nizam, the Nawab of Arcot and the Marathas (Peshwas) started attacking Mysore repeatedly to collect the dues Mysore owed to the Mughuls during subsequent decades. (This point is not properly taken note of by historians of Mysore). The Mughuls would have attacked and devoured Mysore easily but for the strong Maratha challenge they had to face at the hands of Tarabai and her commanders who harassed the Mughul army continuously after the death of Sambhaji (1689) and Rajaram (1700).

Chikkadevaraya was not only a conqueror but an able administrator. He organised the secretariat called Athara Cutchery which nomenclature came down even till the 20th century. The machinery to collect taxes was so streamlined that huge reserves accumulated. He was called 'Navakoti Narayana' because of the wealth the State came to acquire. He improved irrigational facilities. He built the Svetavaraha temple at the capital

In memory of his father, he built the Para Vasudeva temple at Gundlupet and founded the Devanagara Agrahara nearby also in memory of his father. He was a scholar and writer, and was a patron of scholars. Being a Srivaishnava and a devotee of Cheluvanarayanaswamy of Melkote, he composed *Chikkadevaraya Binnapam* in Kannada in praise of the deity. Kannada poets Tirumalarya (his minister and friend of boyhood days) wrote *Chikkadevaraja Vijaya, Chikkadevaraya Vamshavali* and *Aprattima Veeracharite*. Tirumalarya's younger brother Singararya (work : *Mitravinda Govinda*, the first extant Kannada play), Chikupadhyaya, Sanchiya Honnamma and Singaramma were patronised by him. In fact Mysore was the only important court which fostered Kannada scholarship in the long run on the foundations laid by the rulers like Chikkadevaraya.*

Chikkadevaraya had sent an embassy to the Mughul camp and Aurangzeb in 1699 conferred the title 'Raja Jagadev' on Chikkadevaraya and sent him many presents. But on the death of the prince in 1704, Aurangzeb had ordered the seizure of his treasure. The Mughul records call him only as the Zamindar of Shrirangapattana, and on his death, Aurangzeb's order for the seizure of his treasure says that "the bear has entered the jaws of death."

At the time of his death, his kingdom extended till Salem in the east, till Hassan and Kadur in the West, to Coimbatore in the South and Tumkur in the north. He is credited with the establishment of some kind of postal (*anche*) system. When he died, none of his queens committed *sati* and this was the first such example. His son, Kanthirava Narasaraja II (1704-1714) was dumb, and this resulted in many developments leading to weakening the royal authority.

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*Col. Wilks with help "traditionary account ..... traced through several channel to sources of the most respectable information", says that the highly centralised administration of Chikkadevaraya which resulted in the total emaciation of many petty princelings angered their retinue, and the strict collection of revenue displeased the cultivators. This led to a revolt of peasantry encouraged by some Jangamas, who had lost their local importance "and much of their pecuniary receipts, by the removal of these mock courts from provinces". To express their displeasure, the peasants hung an inverted plough on a tree near the gate of their villages. Chikkadeva invited the revolting Jangamas for parleys to Nanjangud and said to have killed 400 of them and later destroyed more than 700 of their Mathas. Devachandra in his *Rajavali Kathe* also echoes a similar account. There might have been some insurrection and some Jangamas punished. One Veerashaiva Matha at Haradanahalli is described as destroyed and its material used to build the Gopalakrishna temple by Chikkadevaraya. But to what extent the story of wholesale massacre of Jangamas and destruction of their Mathas is true, requires proper examination.

The General despatched by Aurangzeb to Mysore to "seize the treasury" etc., Daud Khan was intercepted by the Maratha movements. Kanthirava II agreed to pay 15 million rupees and other presents to the Mughuls, but did not actually pay. The death of Aurangzeb in 1707 emboldened Mysore and they conquered Chikkaballapur and levied tribute on the ruler of Midigeshi near Madhugiri and the Mysore army marched till Sira, the Mughul headquarters in 1710. This resulted in the Mughul officer attacking Mysore in 1711 and collecting dues. On the death of Kanthirava II in 1714 his 12 year-old son (Dodda) Krishnaraja succeeded him. Kanthirava II was dumb and his son a mere boy while ascending the throne. These circumstances paved the way for the relegation of actual ruler to the background in Mysore history. The members of the Kalale family who were also the in-laws of the family became Dalavayis, and in the long run assumed power as Sarvadhikaris. Kalale Chaluvayya from 1714 to 1724 and Kalale Devarajayya from 1724 held the post. The Nawab of Sira Amin Khan invited Mysore army to help him in an internal feud between the various Mughul officers. But Tahir replaced Amin Khan at Sira, and Mysore's effort to help the deposed Nawab only incurred the displeasure of the other Mughul Officers, the Nizam and the Arcot Nawab, Sadatulla. Thus a huge army of Mughuls led by Sadatulla of Arcot assisted by Sira, Kurnool and Cuddapah Nawabs and contingents of Ikkeri and Gutti attacked Shrirangapattna in 1724 and Mysore had to pay Rs. one crore which included arrears of tribute to the Mughuls. By then Chatrapati Shahu had secured the right of collecting *chaut* and *sardeshmukhi* from the Mughul Emperor in the six southern Subhas in 1714. His representative, Peshwa Bajirao descended on Shrirangapattana in 1727 and collected Rs. 21 lakhs. Soon after this in 1728, Dalavayi Kemparajayya conquered Magadi and put an end to the rule of the Kempegaudas. Then he proceeded on some adventures in Tamilnadu by marching against Salem. But the financial position of Mysore, weakened due to Mughul and Maratha levies, was further weakened by their adventures, in Tamilnadu. A devout Shrivaishnava like his predecessors, Krishnaraja I expanded the Kalale Lakshmikantha temple, founded an *agrahara* and excavated a tank there.

On his death in 1732, his adopted son, Chamaraja VI succeeded to the throne. But the Kalale family arrogated all powers to themselves. His efforts to assert his authority were thwarted by Dalavayi Kalale Devarajayya and resulted in his deposition in 1734, and his confinement to Kabbal fort where he died soon after. Queen Devajamma, widow of Krishnaraja I adopted another prince (Chikka) Krishnaraja II (1734-66). Dalavayi Devarajayya had to face the army of Arcot Nawab in 1737 and he won a major victory at Kailancha. Involvement in the politics of Tamilnadu and Malabar kept the Dalavayi active during subsequent years. The resources of Mysore were drained without any actual financial gain. In 1746, Nasir Jung, the Nawab of Arcot collected dues from Mysore. From 1746 Nanjarajayya of Kalale became the Dalavayi, he having married his

daughter to Krishnaraja II in 1746. The political situation in the South was changing fast with the advent of the English and the French. The Arcot Succession War began in 1751, and Muhammad Ali enlisted the support of Mysore, Tanjore and Ghorpade of Gutti. Tiruchirapally was offered as a prize to Mysore for its assistance to Muhammad Ali. But the prolonged engagements at Tiruchirapalli cost Mysore three crores of rupees. In 1753, the Marathas came and collected Rs. 30 Lakhs as *chauth*. Again in 1755, the Maratha army sent by Peshwa Balaji Rao and Nizam's army led by Salabat Jung himself attacked Mysore demanding arrears. Nanjarajayya was away at Srirangam. The Nizam was paid Rs. 56 lakhs. The Marathas returned as they had no hopes of collecting anything. Nanjarajayya returned to the capital and made the prince trying to assert himself, a virtual prisoner. Then, the prince sought the help of the Peshwa against the Dalvayi. Peshwa's commander Sadashivbhau reached Shrirangapattana with a strong army in 1757. Nanjarajayya agreed to pay Rs. 32 lakhs, and paid Rs. six lakhs immediately and pledged 13 taluks for arrears. The misunderstandings between the prince and the Dalavayi continued. The army of Mysore, which was in arrears of pay, demanded payment and undertook *dharana* in front of the palace and Nanjarajayya's house. The treasury was empty and no funds could be procured. It was then that both the prince and Nanjarajayya invited Haider Ali, one of their distinguished commanders to intervene. With the help of Khande Rao, another officer, Haider succeeded in controlling the situation. When Marathas came back asking for arrears in 1758, Haider defeated them and captured Bangalore from them. Haider ousted Nanjarajayya from office. The prince honoured Haider with the title Nawab Haider Ali Khan. What was to follow was the complete relegation of the prince to the background, and Krishnaraja II continued as prince only in name till 1766 and he was succeeded by his son Nanjaraja (1766-70) as a ruler only in name.

HAIDER ALI AND TIPU SULTAN

Haider Ali and his son Tipu Sultan are two notable figures in the history of Mysore who also came to have global fame as a result of their major role in the history of South India and also by their clash with the British. To Haider goes the credit of making Mysore a great power and expanding its size on an unprecedented scale. Haider was an ordinary captain in the army of Dalavayi Nanjarajayya. He rose into eminence during the storming of Devanahalli in 1749, when he demonstrated his daring and talent. Later in 1751, during the war fought near Jinji in connection with the Arcot succession, Haider was sent in the contingent from Mysore led by Baraki Venkata Rao which had gone to support Nizam Nasir Jung. When Nasir Jung was killed, Haider managed to secure two camels, laden with gold coins from the Nizam's mobile treasury.

This gave him necessary capital for the future career as a militarist. Later he was appointed the Foujdar at Dindigal in 1755. He had to administer a territory under Mysore ruled by 26 petty feudatories or *palegars*. Thus he had vast resources at his disposal and he could have a strong army trained by the French experts.

It was during these critical days when the Mysore army was on *dharana* demanding arrears of pay that Haider was invited by Nanjarajayya to Shrirangapattana. Haider, in the meanwhile, led an expedition to Malabar on a request from the chief of Palghat and his victories there had further enhanced his power and prestige. It has been already seen how Haider managed to diffuse the crisis in 1758 and oust Nanjarajayya. The king who had got rid of Nanjarajayya and had appointed Haider in his place, soon found himself in further trouble. Krishnaraja II now won over Khande Rao to his side and with his help, tried to secure the help of the Marathas, led by Visaji Krishna Biniwale who was campaigning in the south. Haider Ali was forced to leave Shrirangapattana in August 1760 as a result of an attack by Khande Rao and the royal party. He took shelter at Anekal. From there he succeeded in capturing Bangalore. The troops of the royal party and that of the Marathas appeared to encircle him. Haider was helpless. But then the news of the Maratha debacle at Panipat (1761) reached Visaji. He opened negotiations with Haider. Haider, though surprised by this sudden change of attitude, agreed to Visaji's terms, but soon refused to implement them as he had learnt of the plight of the Maratha power. The Mysore ruler was forced to placate Haider. The king was made to enjoy a Jahgir worth Rs three lakhs and Haider was to administer the realm.

Thus by 1761 he was the most powerful figure in the Mysore Court with all political powers in his hands. The political crisis that developed in Mysore inevitably led to this state of affairs. "Nothing but the vigour of Haider Ali's rule could have saved Mysore at the time from her internal and external crises and preserved her independence and integrity". Haider helped rebel Nizam Balasat Jung in his campaigns against the Marathas in Karnataka. He got himself nominated as the Nawab of Sira and later captured Chikkaballapur, Doddaballapur, Penukonda and Madaksira in 1762.

The internal troubles in the Keladi kingdom helped Haider to capture it in 1763. The Marathas whose ally the Keladi kingdom was, could not come to the latter's succour during this critical hour, as they were licking the wounds of Panipat. This was followed by the capture (1764) of Sonde by Haider. The capture of Keladi capital, Bidanur, laid a vast booty at Haider's disposal and this helped him in all his future ventures. He proceeded against Gutti near Ananthapur, humiliated its Maratha chief Ghorpade, defeated the Savanur Nawab and extended his boundaries

beyond the Tungabhadra till Dharwad. But soon the Marathas under Peshwa Madhava Rao defeated him in 1765. Gutti was returned to Ghorpade, and Haider agreed to pay tribute (*khandani*) to the Marathas.

But Haider came into conflict with the British due to his expansionist activities in Tamil Nadu. The Marathas, the Nizam and the English were aligning themselves against him. The First Anglo-Mysore War that broke out in 1767 resulted in the defeat of the British in Madras in 1769. A treaty was concluded. Haider could force the British to sue for peace and his prestige reached new heights. Haider had a large cavalry with quick mobility. His soldiers were trained by Europeans. These were the source of his strength. Later, when the Marathas invaded Mysore and defeated Haider in 1771, the British did not come to his help as agreed upon by the Treaty in 1769. The Marathas humiliated him more than once. But the death of Peshwa Madhava Rao in 1772 relieved him of the Maratha pressure. In the meanwhile Haider subdued Kodagu in 1772, later captured Chitradurga, another rich principality and an ally of the Marathas in 1778. Rivalry between Raghunath Rao (Raghoba) and Nana Phadnavis kept the Maratha power busy. Major parts of Karnataka till Dharwad and Bellary, parts of Tamil Nadu and Kerala came under Haider's control. He befriended himself with the French.

When Krishnaraja II died in 1766, his second son, Nanjaraja Wodeyar was chosen as successor by Haider and Haider confiscated the royal Jahgir given for the Raja's maintenance and all the cash and valuables in the palace. The prince became a virtual prisoner till his death in 1770. He was followed by his elder brother (Bettada) Chamaraja VII (1770-76).

In 1780, Haider joined the confederacy formed against the English, the confederacy of Mysore, the Marathas and the Nizam. Haider dashed into Tamil Nadu like an "impetuous torrent" and had an upper hand in the war. But his other allies soon deserted him. He was isolated. Haider died of sickness in December 1782, when the Second Anglo-Mysore war was in progress. His son Tipu continued the war. Haider's period saw the unprecedented expansion of Mysore territory, which more than doubled in size. It was 80,000 square miles in extent. To him goes the credit of having rid Karnataka of many warring minor principalities and welding it into one strong kingdom. Its revenue rose to 110 lakh Varahas from 43 lakhs. "Haider was entirely illiterate, though his natural ability and shrewdness enabled him to transact all his business with ease and scrutiny" says M. Shama Rao. Though a devoted Muslim, he never allowed his religion to interfere with political matters.

Tipu Sultan

Tipu had led armies and had won many victories for his father during the Second Anglo-Mysore War and even earlier. He iontinued the war with the British even after his father's death. He defeated the British at

Wandiwash in 1783. But in the west, he lost Bidanur and Mangalore. He concluded a treaty (of Mangalore) with the British (1784). The French, with whom he was allied, deserted him after the signing of the Verasailles Treaty in Europe in 1783, when the American War of Independence ended. This was followed by a war against Marathas who occupied Badami in 1786 as a reply to Tipu's action against Nargund. By the peace of 1787, Kittur, Nargund and Badami were returned to the Marathas. Two years later Tipu attacked Travancore, a British ally and this caused the Third-Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92). After some initial successes, Tipu had to face only reverses, and he came to be besieged in Shrirangapattana. By the treaty signed in March 1792, his territory was reduced to half and he was forced to pay an indemnity and send his two sons as hostages for dues to the British. Tipu felt hurt and humiliated.

But the Sultan was indomitable. He would have no rest till the British were defeated. He negotiated with the French, the Amir of Afghanistan and the Sultan of Turkey. He refused to join the subsidiary alliance mooted by Lord Wellesley. This caused the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War. The British were joined by the Marathas and the Nizam. Shrirangapattana was besieged. Tipu fought heriocally and fell (1799). Mysore was reduced to subjection. Tipu's belongings beyond the Tungabhadra and the Western and the Eastern Ghats were retained by the British. The rest of the territory was returned to the successor of the Hindu royal family, Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, a child. Queen mother, Lakshammanni, wife of Krishnaraja II had been secretly negotiating with the British with the help of an agent stationed at Tanjore and had promised them all help for Tipu's ouster.

When Chamaraja VII, son of Krishnaraja II died in 1776, he was followed by Chamaraja VIII, a child adopted from Arikothara (Chamarajanagar) by Queen Lakshmamanni. Haider had this child crowned in 1776. When the prince died in 1796, Tipu did not appoint a successor and kept the throne vacant. It was the child of this deceased prince, Krishnaraja III whom the British recognised as the king in 1799.

Tipu was well read, and he had a good understanding of world affairs. He was well informed about developments in sciences. He toiled hard for the prosperity of the state. To him goes the credit of introducing sericulture into Mysore on a large scale. The know-how for the purpose was secured from Bengal and mulberry cultivation was started in 21 centres. He prohibited the export of cotton to encourage textile industry and weavers from Tamil Nadu (Baramahals) came and settled down in his territory. Growing of sugarcane was specially encouraged and quality sugar and sugar candy were produced, and Chinese experts were secured for this purpose. Manufacture of quality paper, glass and fine wires (required for musical instruments) was initiated. Special steps were taken to encourage live stock, especially draught bullocks. Introduction of prohibition on production and sale of liquors and intoxicant drugs was another step of his. Rockets were

produced and used in his wars, a unique invention. To encourage foreign trade, royal marts were opened in many port towns and Middle-eastern centres.

He had a curious mind, and had a love for reading. His library contained 2,000 books in various languages. "He had profited to a considerable extent in all sciences" says Kirmani and adds: "He was fond of introducing novelty and invention in all matters".

When Tipu assumed administration, the provinces (*asofies*) he had inherited from his father were five in number. But they were not uniform in size. Dr. M. H. Gopal has pointed out that out of the 171 *paraganas* or taluks in these five provinces, the province of Sira had only five taluks in it with a total revenue of two lakh varahas (pagodas) and Shrirangapattana had 102 taluks with 17 lakh varaha revenue. In 1796, his kingdom, which was slightly more than 62,000 square miles in area, was divided into 37 asofies (*province*) with a total of 124 taluks in them. Every *asofie* (province) had one *asof* and one deputy *asof* each. This province was divided into *amil* or taluk, which had an *amildar*. *Simpt* consisting of a group of villages was the next unit and below that was the village, looked after by the *patel*. The Central Government had six departments, *viz.*, military, revenue, commerce, marine, treasury and ordnance. Four ministers looked after these six departments, *Mir Miran* being the War Minister, *Mir Asof* the Revenue Minister, *Mir Yem* the Marine Minister, and *Mullik-u-Tujar* looked after ordinance, marine and treasury. Each minister had an advisory council consisting of two to four members.

For governmental correspondence he reorganised Chikkadevaraya's postal system having Shrirangapattana, Bangalore, Bidanur, Gutti, Gurramkonda, Chitradurga and Sira as its chief centres. He took great care to foster irrigation. Agriculture was extended by giving fallow lands free of revenue for the first year to willing cultivators. For the second year, only half the revenue was collected. Takkavi loans were extended to purchase ploughs etc.

The traditional taxes and land revenue were continued. He undertook a systematic census, and regular entries of births and deaths were made. There was an annual survey of revenue. The *amildar* who was responsible for the collection, was not to exact unduly. If the collection was excessive, and any villager fled, the officials were fined.

But during his last years, Tipu appears to have grown more and more high handed. He came to replace Kannada and Marathi by Persian in administration. In 1792, he ordered accounts to be kept only in Persian. This resulted in only Muslims being appointed as officials. Not one among his 37 asofs was a Hindu in 1798. Not many educated Muslims could be had, and at times half literates, who were ignorant of administration, came

to be appointed as officials. Their ignorance led to fall in revenue collection, says Kirmani. He extended liberal patronage to many Hindu temples including those of Nanjangud and Kalale and even made munificent grants to the Sringeri Matha. But in Kodagu, Malabar and Raichur, he resorted to proselytize many. Though tolerant towards other religions, he was a devout Muslim. To a new convert in his own kingdom, house tax was exempted, and 50 per cent remission was given in land revenue. On the whole his administration was efficient. "The well regulated vigourous government of Haider has become under his son more systematical and more srtong," according to Col. Munro. In the history of Mysore, this period of Muslim interregnum is a brilliant epoch.

MODERN MYSORE

Krishnaraja Wodeyar III

The East India Company could have dismembered the Mysore kingdom by overlooking the claims of the royal family of Mysore after Tipu's fall. But political expediency required them to retain Mysore in some form or the other. For the settlement of the newly acquired territory, the Governor-General appointed a Commission consisting of Gen. Harris, Col. Arthur Wellesley, Kirkpatrick and Barry Close, with Malcolm and Major Munro as secretaries and Edward Golding as Assistant Secretary. The Commission drew up the Partition Treaty. Mysore signed it in June 1799 and the Nizam in July 1799.

The British recognised the claims of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, the son of Chamaraja Wodeyar (1776-96), a child of five. Dewan Purnaiah, Tipu's Minister, whom the British had recognised as a talented administrator and friend, had even suggested the crowning of a son of Tipu. But British did not wish to hand over the territory to a friend of the French. They had a secret understanding with Rani Lakshammanni in 1792 to recognise the royal family's claim. The Raja was crowned on 30th June (1799) at Mysore and Purnaiah was appointed Diwan and Barry Close the Resident.

Diwanship of Purnaiah

Purnaiah administered the Mysore kingdom for the first 12 years of rule of the boy king (1800-11). A "phenomenal prodigy under Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan", Purnaiah proceeded to suppress many a *palegar* who remained restive even after their expropriation. The state was divided by him into three *subhahs* and a *subhedar* looked after the province. The *subhas* were divided into districts and the latter into *amils* (taluks). The amildar wielded judicial, police and revenue functions. Taluk was divided into smaller units called *hobli* and it had an official called, *parupatti*. The village officials consisted of the Patel, Shanbhog, Toti and Talavara. Land revenue, sayer, tax on liquors, loom, etc., were the main sources of State income.

He reorganised the old Kandachar militia and took steps to make them a regular infantry. He also undertook many public works and paid attention to irrigational facilities. The dam at Sagarakatte across the Cauvery and the Purnaiah Nala are his works. So prosperous was the state under him that famine-stricken subjects from the Nizam's dominions migrated to Mysore in 1804. Vaccination against small-pox was introduced in Mysore (1806) perhaps for the first time in India. Purnaiah's service to the State was highly praised and he was granted Yelandur as a *jahgir* in 1807.

Personal Rule of Krishnaraja III

Krishnaraja Wodeyer III was 16 years old when he assumed administration personally in 1811. "The Raja had to encounter difficulties when he assumed power. He lacked worldly knowledge and experience and was left to himself to judge the matters at a time when he badly required men of ability to guide him", says Dr. B. R. K. Murthy. The Madras Government supervised the affairs of Mysore and the Government had instructed the Resident at Mysore that he should not interfere with the internal affairs of the State. The Raja divided the realm into six *tukadis* or *faujdaris* (districts). The *tukadis* were divided into taluks. The administration went on smoothly for the first few years. State income, which was Rs. 60 lakhs in 1811, rose to 71 lakhs in 1816.

But soon corruption, nepotism and excessive expenditure of the royal household created an economic crisis. Rama Rao, the Diwan filled the key posts by his relatives and friends. The Raja's personal expenses, his presents, pensions, grants, etc., increased substantially and as early as in 1814 the Resident had reported to the Madras Government that the financial position of the state was not satisfactory. But the Resident was instructed not to interfere with the administration as the Raja's minority had ended. In 1814, the Raja dismissed Diwan Rama Rao and ran the administration personally till 1818. There was none to regulate the Raja's personal expenses which went on mounting. Siddaraja (1818-20), Babu Rao (1820) and Aliya Lingaraja (1821) came to be appointed as Diwans during succeeding years, but none could improve the financial position. Lingaraja was removed from diwanship in 1822 and the Raja found it difficult to run the administration personally. He appointed Venkataraj as Diwan in 1827. The new Diwan instituted an enquiry into all cases where revenue was in arrears and he even introduced *varadabandi* and *tingalabandi* weekly and monthly remittance of revenue accounts, respectively. He ordered all the Amildars (majority of whom were staying at Mysore) to stay at their headquarters so that they can personally look into the grievances of the cultivators and check the rapacity of their subordinates. "Venkataraj has succeeded in levying from the taluks the regular Payment of periodical kists" wrote the Resident in 1828. This could happen despite their being near-famine conditions in 1827-28. But the Raja had already incurred heavy debts due to his personal expenses. When the Company

tried to advise the Raja in the matter, the Raja considered it as a private affair and not a matter for deliberation to the Company.

Insurrection

But soon there was a wide-spread outbreak of insurrection against the administration, especially in the Nagar region in 1830. The Raja sent his *Diwan* with an army to suppress the insurgents and in early 1831 he personally visited many places to hear the grievances of the people and punish the guilty officials. Except in a few taluks of Nagar region, peace was restored. But the Resident had already found the Raja incapable of handling the state affairs and the Raja's personal debt had also increased enormously. The Resident wrote to the Madras Governor against this. After a respite of few weeks, insurrection again broke out in 1831 and the expropriated *palegars* of Balam (also called Aigur or Manjarabad) and Tarikere and a pretender prince of Nagar called Budi Basappa joined the insurrectionists. Even the subsidiary troops had to be employed in March in Nagar region. Order could be restored only in July. Governor Lushington of Madras who visited Mysore, wrote to the Governor-General (4-7-1831) that there has been for a long time "great disorder in the financial department of administration and that the people had been driven to revolt by misrule and oppression". Governor-General Bentinck by his letter dated 7th September informed the Raja of the Company's intention to assume the administration of Mysore, and a proclamation to that effect was issued on October 21.

There followed a period of direct rule of the British from 1831 to 1881 in Mysore. The Raja, while continuing his efforts to secure his throne back, lived till 1868. Deprived of his responsibilities of administration, he spent most of his time in religious, cultural and literary pursuits. He was himself a scholar and writer and was a great patron of writers and artists. He contributed greatly to the Renaissance that was evidenced in Karnataka during later decades. He patronised Kannada writers like Devachandra, Kempu Narayana and Aliya Lingaraja, to mention only a few, Mysore Sadashivaraya, a great musician and *veena* maestroes like Veene Sambayya and Venkatasubbayya adored his court. They were responsible for the growth of a new Mysore school of Karnataka music. The Jaganmohan Palace was also constructed by the Raja (1861). The Raja's Free School (1833) to import English education was founded by him. The Ambavilasa Press was started in 1840. He has a reckonable place in the cultural history of modern Karnataka. Construction of the Chamarajeshwar temple at Chamarajanagar (in memory of his father), the Prasanna Krishnaswamy temple at Mysore, the Mahadeshwara temple at Varuna, the *gopura* of the Chamundi temple and the *gopura* and *prakara* of the Nanjuneshwara at Nanjangud are his works.

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Rule of Commissioners

The administration of Mysore was entrusted to a Board of Commissioners which included a Senior Commissioner and a Junior Commissioner. This Board was to be assisted by the Diwan in financial matters and the Resident was to look after only the political relations of the Raja. From June 1832 the Commissioners were made responsible to the Government of India instead of to the Madras Government. Lushington assumed charge as Junior Commissioner in October 1831 and Briggs as Senior Commissioner in December. Later Drury was appointed Junior Commissioner in the place of Lushington in February 1832. Briggs resigned in June 1832. This resulted in the abolition of the Board of Commissioners and administration entrusted to one single or sole Commissioner. Morrison, Brigg's successor was the first to hold this post. Morrison reduced the six *faujdaris* into four divisions, and each division had an European Superintendent. The Superintendents were to preserve the native administrative set up and carry on the administration. Morrison was succeeded by Mark Cubbon in 1834.

Sir Mark Cubbon

In the days of Sir Mark Cubbon "Administration of the State was conducted on lines which won universal admiration." says C. Hayavadana Rao. The State had four divisions including the new Bangalore Division. There were 120 taluks in the State, each looked after by one *amildar*. They were subordinates of European Superintendents. Below the *amildar* was an official, *hoblidar* or *shekdar*, looking after a group of villages in one *hobli*. The central office of the Commissioner's secretariat had nine departments, *viz.*, revenue, the post, police, *sawar*, *maramat*, medical, *amritmahal*, justice and education. The revenue department had a *sheristedar* as its head, performing the duties of the former *diwan*. Records were kept only in Kannada at the lower level. Separate departments like public works, education, audit and accounts and forest were founded by him in course of time. All head-quarter towns came to be connected by road with Bangalore at which place the state capital had been shifted. The central secretariat was first housed at the Tipu's Palace, and later shifted to a new building, Athara Kacheri (1867).

Cubbon was responsible for the laying of 1,597 miles of new roads with 309 bridges. Telegraph lines of the length of 366 miles were also laid. Bangalore was connected by railway with Jalarpet (1864), laying of the line being started in 1859. He abolished the old currency, the pagodas, and introduced the silver rupees in 1854. Cubbon resigned in 1861 and was succeeded by Lewin Bowring in office in 1862. In the interim period, C.B. Saunders was the acting Commissioner. *Lewin Bowring*: Under Bowring, the state came to be divided into eight districts including Mysore dt in 1862. The district was looked after by a Deputy Superintendent and each division by the Superintendent which were three in number.

Bowring reorganised the revenue survey and settlement departments and regularity in measurement of land and assessment of revenue were introduced from 1862. This policy of separation of powers initiated by him was later continued by his successors. He also introduced the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure into Mysore. He introduced municipalities in Bangalore and Mysore in 1862. He also started the Muzrai department to look after temples and other religious bodies. A census was conducted for the first time in 1871 and state's population was found to be 50.5 lakhs.

Bowring resigned in 1870 and he was followed by Sir Richard Meade (till 1875), Saunders (till 1877) and Gordon (from 1878). The administration of Mysore came to be modernised during the Commissioners period. By introducing and expanding modern amenities like roads, railways and telegraphs and expanding education, the State was fast modernised.

RENDITION AND DIWANS

Krishnaraja Wodeyar III sent many representations to various men in power and even sent Dr Campbell, his family Surgeon to England in 1864 to represent his case for restoration of power. The Raja succeeded in creating a lobby in his favour even in London and Major Evans Bell even wrote a book *Mysore Reversion—An Exceptional Case*. The Raja was permitted to adopt a son in 1864 and Chamarajendra, a two-and-half-year old child was adopted in 1865. A petition signed by 7,000 citizens under the initiative of a Mysore Parsee resident was sent to the British Government in support of the Raja's plea and a public meeting was also held at Madras in September 1865 to support the Raja's claim. Many newspapers in England like *Morning Standard, Morning Star, Daily News*, etc.saw reason in the Raja's request and in July 1866, a deputation headed by Major Rawlinson which had ten British M.Ps. among others, met the Secretary of State for India and argued in favour of the Raja's case. This was followed by a debate in the House of Commons on 22-2-1867 and finally the British Government took a decision to restore the adopted son to the throne. The Raja died in 1868 and his adopted son Chamarajendra Wodeyar IX was crowned in March 1881.

After the Rendition many administrative changes were introduced. The post of the Commissioner was abolished and a British Resident was appointed at the Mysore court. The post of the *diwan* was created and he was to be the head of the administrative machinery. He was to have a Council of two advisors. Rangacharlu who had been the Chief Secretary of Revenue in Mysore was appointed the first Diwan. He was responsible for establishing some sort of a Representative Assembly which was convoked in 1881 at the time of the *dasara* when the leading merchants, planters and agriculturists had assembled for the *dasara darbar*. It consisted of 144

members who were leading citizens. Though it was not a statutory body the policies of the Government and the statement of expenses were brought to its notice.

The financial position of the state was in a very bad shape when Rangacharlu took over administration as there had been a severe famine in 1876-77 and revenue had fallen in arrears. Agriculture suffered as a result. Reserve funds in the state treasury had been spent and public debts were mounting. The Diwan introduced great economy in administration, floated public loans and undertook public works to provide jobs to the unemployed peasants. Bangalore-Mysore Railway line was completed in 1882 and work on Bangalore-Tiptur line was begun.

Sheshadri Iyer

Rangacharlu died in 1883 and was succeeded by Sir K. Seshadri Iyer in August, 1883. He was a wise and talented administrator and was responsible for implementing many schemes aimed at the economic progress of the state. He persuaded the British Government to waive the payment of the enhanced subsidy till 1896. It was during his time that gold mining was started in Kolar (1886). He undertook extensive plantation programme especially of coffee. Bangalore was connected with Harihar by railway by 1889. In the east, line was laid till Hindupur and another line till K.G.F. Similarly, Mysore was linked with Nanjangud and the Birur-Shimoga line was also opened (1899).

The Representative Assembly further developed during his period and names of its members came to be gazetted from 1887. From 1891, members came to be chosen by election, with high property qualification for voters being fixed. Graduates also secured the right of voting. From 1894, a tenure of three years was fixed for members. He also founded taluk boards in 1884. He introduced Mysore Civil Service Examination in 1881 to attract young brilliant men for Mysore Civil Service. The old Anche system was amalgamated with the British postal system in 1889. The agricultural and industrial exhibition at Mysore was started during the Dasara (1888). Archaeological Department of Mysore was organised in 1890 with B.L. Rice as its head. He founded the Department of Geology in 1894 and the Department of Agriculture in 1898. He paid great attention to irrigation and the Marihalla project which created the Vani Vilas reservoir was his major venture. The Sivanasamudra hydro-electric project was begun by him in 1899-1900. Electricity was supplied to the K.G.F. in 1902, to Bangalore in 1905 and Mysore in 1908. The girls high school in Mysore was upgraded as the Maharani's College in 1901. Mysore Oriental Manuscript's Library was opened. The scheduled castes were provided with separate Panchama schools as they hesitated to attend other schools. The Mysore Infant Marriages' Act was passed in 1894 by which marriage of girls below eight was banned.

Chamarajendra Wodeyar IX died in 1894 and was succeeded by his son Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV. The new king was a minor and the queen mother, Kemparajamnanni Vanivilas Sannidhana was the regent. Seshadri Iyer retired in 1901.

P. N. Krishna Murthy, a desendant of Diwan Purnaiah was appointed diwan in 1901. The next year, Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV came of age and his investiture ceremony took place with great pomp. It was attended by Lord Curzon. The new ruler was one of the most enlightened princes of modern India. He was highly devoted to the well-being and welfare of his subjects. He was a great lover of education, learning and fine arts. He had the good fortune of having able and foresighted *diwan* like Sir M. Visveswaraya and Sir Mirza Ismail. His period is called the golden age of Mysore and Mysore grew to be a model princely state. Diwan Krishna Murthy introduced British methods of adminstration, especially with regard to the maintenance of records and files. The *Secretariat Manual* was prepared to guide the officials in this regard. Expansion of the Agricultural Department, the founding of the Co-operative Department in 1905 and extension of Local Self-government were some of the important measures of his time.

V. P. Madhavarao succeeded to the diwanship in 1905. He paid great attention towards conservation of forests. The Veterinary Department was founded during his time. Establishment of the Legislative Council in 1907 was an important step taken by him. It was to have not less than 10 and not more than 15 additional members to the existing strength of three Executive Councillors including the Diwan, and of this, not less than 3/5 were to be non-officials. Two members were to be elected by the Representative Assembly. The Central Co-operative Bank was also founded in Bangalore. The passing of the Mysore Newspapers' Regulation Act in 1908 was one of his regressive measures.

T. Ananda Rao succeeded V. P. Madhavarao in 1909 and his period had been one of "routine activity with nothing extra-ordinary about it" (in the words of Dr. D. V. Gundappa). Inauguration of the Mysore Economic Conference, finalisation of the Kannambadi project under the direction of Chief Engineer Visveswaraya and the completion of Mysore Palace in 1910 were some important developments of his period.

Sir M. Visveswaraya

The name of Sir M. Visveswaraya has a pride of place in the history of modern Mysore. He was a liberal statesman associatied with Gokhale and Ranade and was a great believer in democratic institutions. The Mysore Legislative Council came to be expanded during his time (1913) by increasing its membership from 18 to 24. Three members were to be elected from the Representative Assembly and four others from the eight districts. The Council was given powers to discuss the budget. The

Assembly was allowed to have a second session in June from 1919 called the budget session. The Mysore Local Boards' and Village Panchayats' Regulation VI was passed in 1918. It provided an elected majority in district and taluk boards. Municipalities came to be provided with elected Vice-President and Panchayats with the elected Chairman. The Mysore Economic Conference was expanded and it came to have three Committees for industry and commerce, education and agriculture.

A number of projects and industries were implemented by him during his diwanship. They include the completion of the Krishnarajasagara Dam at Kannambadi, the founding of the Iron Works at Bhadravati and the Mysore Bank (1913). A long list of other industries started during his period can be also given and it includes the Sandal Oil Factory at Mysore, the Government Soap Factory at Bangalore, the Metal Factory, the Wood Distillation Works at Bhadravati together with the Iron Works. He was also responsible for the founding of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce and Industries at Bangalore (1916). The founding of the Mysore University (1916) and the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat (1915) were other major achievments. He introduced legislation for the introduction of compulsory education by stages and took measures to expand female education. Scholarships were instituted for students belonging to the backward classes The Government Engineering College was founded at Bangalore (at present known as the University Visveswaraya College of Engineering). Technical and industrial schools also came to be started. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore was the most important among them. The state had a total of 372 miles of railway line by the close of his period, when the Mysore-Arsikere and the Bowringpet-Kolar lines were commissioned.

It was during his time, in 1917, that a non-Brahmin organisation, Praja Mitra Mandali was founded and the organisation agitated for due representation for non-Brahmins in government jobs. The Maharaja appointed the Miller Committee to look into these grievances. As the Diwan was for considering only merit for appointments and opposed to reservation of jobs, he resigned in 1918.

Sir M. Vesveswaraya was succeeded by Sardar Kantraraj Urs in 1919. During his short term of three years, the Bhadravati Iron Works was commissioned. The Miller Committee, appointed to look into the grievances of the backward classes, submitted its report (August 1919). It recommended for the due representation to the backward classes in public service. Income Tax was levied for the first time, during the term of Urs. He was succeeded by Sir Albion Banerji in 1922. It was during Banerji's time that Local Self-Government Conference was held (1923), and according to its recommendations, taluk boards were abolished and village panchayats came to be constituted on a statutory basis. Provision was made for having elected heads for the municipalities. The Seal Committee was appointed

to suggest constitutional reforms. According to its recommendations (1923), representation in the Assembly came to be expanded. The Legislative Council became independent of the Executive. Franchise was also widened. Women were also enfranchised for the first time. Department of Industries and Commerce was founded and the Apex Bank was established.

Sir Mirza Ismail

Sir Mirza M. Ismail was appointed Diwan (1926) and the period of his administration was an eventful one. He built the superstructure on the foundations laid by Visveswaraya. His period saw the state making substantial progress in the field of industries, both in the private and public sectors. Major part of his administration was spent in suppressing various kinds of public disturbances. In fact, he had to do a tight-rope walking in the face of popular agitations conducted by the Congress Party. On the one hand, he tried to maintain good relations with the top Congress leaders like Gandhi and Nehru, and on the other, he did everything possible to suppress Congress movement in the State. The Suitanpet Ganapathi Disturbances in Bangalore in 1928 called for the appointment of an enquiry commission headed by Visveswaraya. The Commission recommended the founding of the responsible government in the State. The disturbances made the Diwan somewhat unpopular and helped Congress to gain ground in Mysore.

He expanded the Bhadravati iron factory by adding a steel plant. A cement and a paper factory were found at the same place. The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Porcelain Factory and the Glass Factory, all in Bangalore, were also established. The Sugar Factory at Mandya, Chemicals and Fertilisers at Belgola, Match Factory at Shimoga and the Khadi Production Centre at Badanval were the other industries that were set up during his time. A Trade Commissioner was appointed at London.

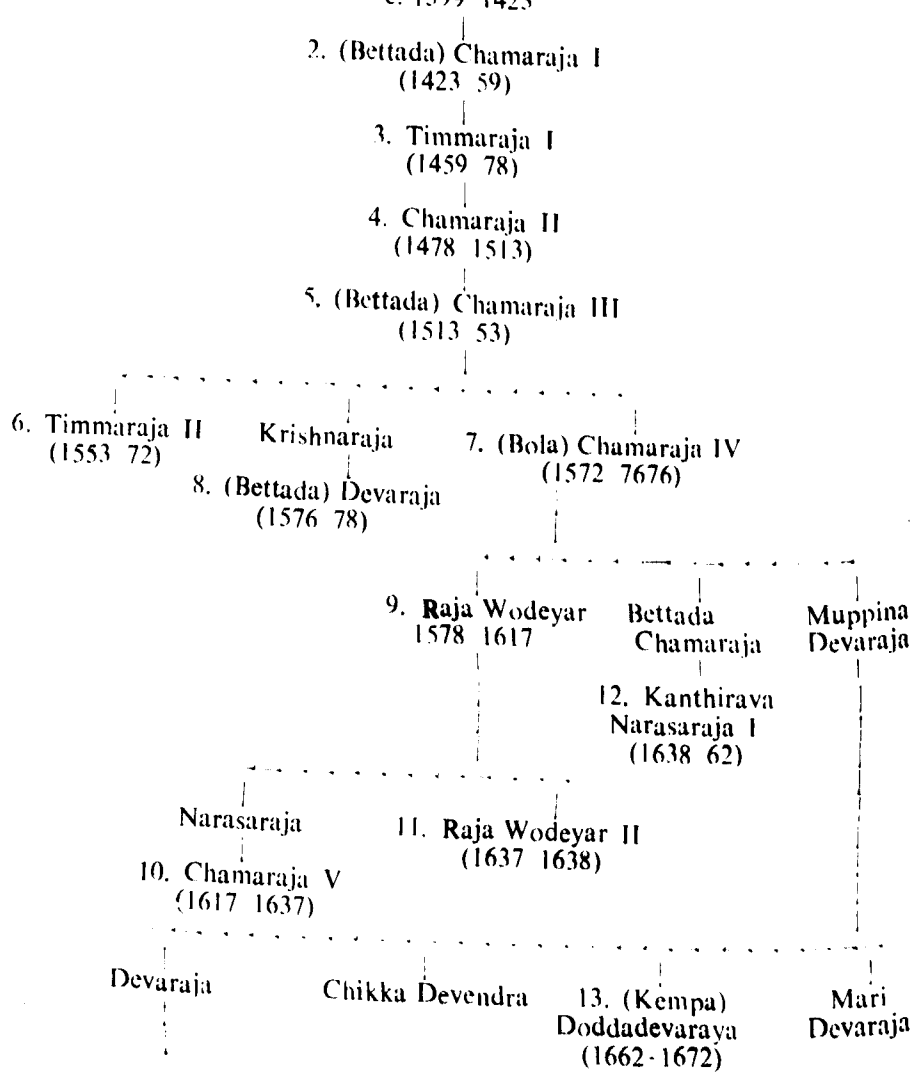
He was a great lover of gardens and parks and the founding of gardens, parks and beautiful squares in towns and cities was encouraged by him. The Cauvery high level canal was also constructed, irrigating 1,20,000 acres of land in Mandya district. The Brindavan Gardens near Krishnarajasagar were laid during his period. He also opened the Medical College in Mysore.

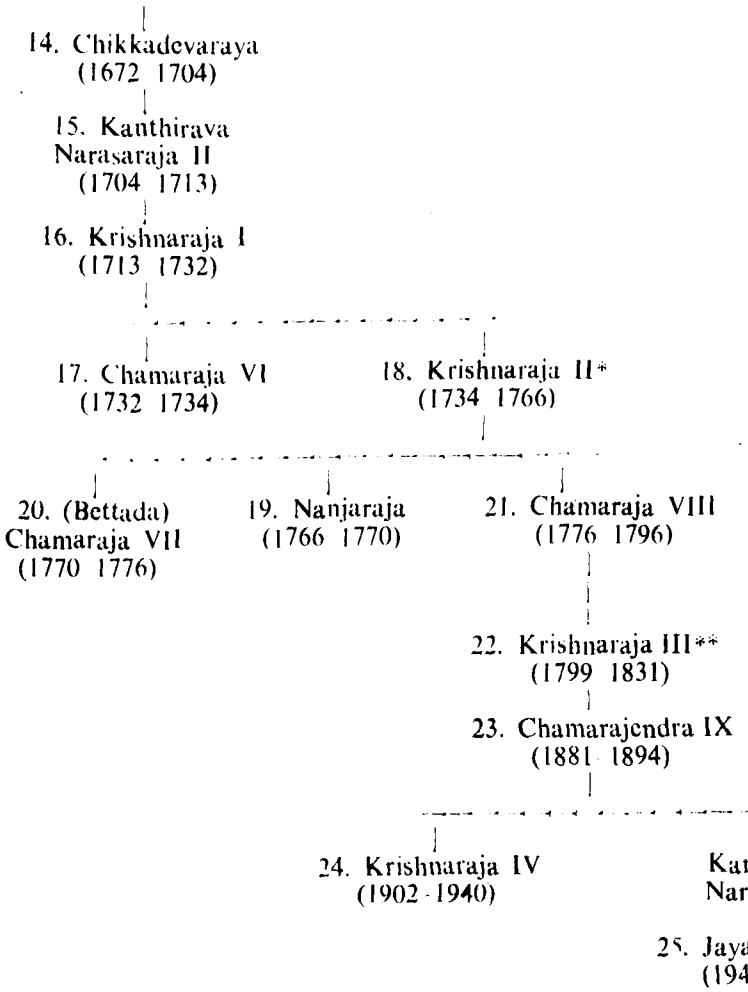
Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV passed away in 1940. His period of rule was the golden age of Mysore and Mysore saw all-round progress during his time. It came to be known as a model state. Not only agriculture and industry progressed but cultural activities were also fostered. His period saw great Diwan like Visveswaraya and Mirza Ismail, great artistes like Vine Seshanna, Bidaram Krishnappa. K. Venkatappa and T. Chaudayya, and great scholars like Dr. R. Shama Sastry and Prof. M. Hiriyanna. All these were patronised by him. In fact, Mysore became the nucleus

of Karnataka's economic and cultural progress. The Prince has been praised as " Rajarshi ".

Sir Mirza resigned in May 1941, and he was followed by N. Madhava Rao. He had to face the stresses and strains of the Second World War and also the popular agitation, led by the Congress. It was during his time that the K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar Committee Report on constitutional reforms was implemented. The Bhadra Reservoir project and the Sharavati Hydro-Electric Project were initiated. He retired in July 1946, and was followed by Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliar. It was during the time of Arcot that the Maharaja of Mysore, Jayachamaraja Wodeyar was forced to grant responsible government after India became free in 1947.

Genealogy of the Mysore Rulers





*Tipu and Haider *de facto* rulers from 1761 to 1799
**Commissioners' Rule 1831 81.

FREEDOM MOVEMENT

Freedom movement in Mysore State has to be viewed in two dimensions—the general patriotic demand which wanted the British to quit the country and see India as a free nation and the particular demand for responsible government which became popular by the close of the First World War when the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were being discussed with reference to the British presidencies. For the people of Mysore who basked in the sunshine of the benevolent rule of the Maharaja, his *durbar*, the grandeur of the palace and the gorgeous Dasara celebrations, the pinch of foreign rule was not felt for long. Only when issues connected with native interests clashed with the imperial and the latter were upheld at the expense of the former did the Mysoreans realise that the alien rule is

harmful. When an issue like sharing of the Cauveri waters was being discussed at the time of the raising of the K.R. Sagar Dam, the British upheld the interests of their own province, Madras, as against the interest of the native Mysore State. Mysoreans soon realised that they were the "slaves of a slave" Maharaja. Imperial rumblings against the programmes of industrialisation pursued by Sir M.V. brought home the idea more convincingly, and the worst final major example was the opposition to the automobile factory proposed at Bangalore.

Mysore was also influenced by the national awakening being evidenced, mainly by reading the newspapers like the *Hindu*, the *New India* and the *Maratha* of Tilak and local newspapers too like *Karnataka Prakashika* (Mysore, 1874) Suryodaya Prakashika (Mysore, 1888), and papers started by *M. Venkata Krishnayya* like *Vrittanta Chittamani* (1884). *Karnataka Prakashika* had commended the activities of Indian National Congress, and in 1896, demanded for the provision of seats in British Parliament for the native states. *Suryodaya Prakashika* had condemned the police atrocities in Pune city during the anti-plague action. It had also supported the nationalist view point regarding the Council Act of 1890. M. Venkata Krishnayya had criticised the conviction of Tilak in his journal on 6-10-1897. In the wake of the Swadeshi movement following the division of Bengal, one Swamirao Deshpande addressed public meetings in Mysore, and this was followed by the boycott and throwing away of the dishes prepared with sugar content at the annual *vanabhojana* offered by the palace, as pointed by K. Jeevanna Rao. Demand for popular representation in the Dewan's Council were echoed in the Representative Assembly in 1890, 1892, and again in 1893, when a resolution moved by M. Venkata Krishnayya and seconded by Srinivasrao of Chikmgalur pleaded for inclusion of two or three members elected by the Assembly in the Diwan's Council.

Beginnings of Agitations

But some kind of definite activity in the direction of national awakening was evidenced only during the First World War when Tagadur Ramchandra Rao started his movement against foul criticism of the Hindu society by the Christian Missionaries, and he also started selling pictures of Jalianwala Bag Tragedy at his mobile shop at Mysore in 1919. On the death of Tilak on 1st of August, 1920, there was a huge procession of mourning, and shops in Mysore were closed and even the district court was forced to be closed. The procession was led by the students of the Maharaja's College, followed by the boys of Marimallapa High School and other schools, and among the leaders was Devudu Narasimha Shastry, a college student then. M. Venkata Krishnayya who was the Principal of the Marimallappa High School was responsible for initiating later leaders like Tagadur Ramachandra Rao, M. N. Jois, Palahalli Sitaramayya and Agaram Rangayya to the national cause. Soon after Tilak's death, Tilak National Union was started

at Mysore in 1920, and Swamirao, Ramaswamy Iyengar, G. Virupaksha and Narayana, a journalist were the moving spirits behind the body.

When K.P.C.C. was formed at the Nagpur Congress, its branches were opened all over Karnataka in 1921, and M. Venkata Krishnayya was the first President of the Mysore D.C.C., and later Advocate S. Rangaramayya succeeded him. Leaders like Alur Venkatrao, Kadapa Raghavendra Rao and Mudvidu Krishna Rao from Dharwad and S. Satyamurthy from Madras addressed public meetings in Mysore during the 1920s, and inspired by the address of Mudividu Krishna Rao, a '*holi*' of foreign clothes was organised by the audience, and Tagadur Ramachandra Rao, who was selling foreign goods in his mobile shop pushed the very cart filled with foreign goods into the bonfire. Congress office was opened at the Lansdowne building.

Even earlier to this, Tagadur Ramachandra Rao had opened Swarajya Mandira at Tagadur in Nanjanagud tq. in about April 1919, and started his activities against the proselytisation of the untouchables. In the moffusil areas, Visveswaragauda of Nanjangud, T. S. Subbanna of Tagadur, T. Rama Rao, Siddhoji Rao and T.P. Boriah at T. Narsipur, Advocate M.A. Srinivas Iyengar and G. Krishna Murthy of Hunsur and Ganapati Shastry of Saligrama were some of the early leaders of Congress during the late 1920s and early 1930s. Philanthropists like Sahukar D. Banumiah, P.N. Sangappa and hotelier Badari Prasad of Mysore were financing Congress activities including those of Tagadur Ramachandra Rao who was a prodigy among fighters. He was permitted to address the delegates of Belgaum Congress (1924) regarding his constructive work, and his report earned him appreciations from Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mahatma Gandhi.

A little earlier to Belgaum Congress, Dr. N. S. Hardikar started a unit of the Hindustani Seva Dal at Mysore and weekly flag salutation programmes were being organised by M. N. Jois, Agaram Rangiah, L. V. Rajagopal and others. Whenever the administration prohibited this activity, it was arranged in private compounds. Many youths from Mysore went to Belgaum Congress as volunteers and returned inspired from the session. A group of advocates from Mysore like M. Lakshminarayan Rao, S. Srirangachar, M.A. Doreswamy Iyengar, S. Subba Rao, C. Narasihmayya, Palahally Sitaramayya and B. Narayanaswamy supported nationalist activities. Around this time was started the Hindi Premi Mandali at Mysore by one Jamuna Prasad and Siddhanath Pant of Dharwad later continued Hindi propaganda work, and this activity attracted considerable number of ladies towards the national movement. "Tuntara Tanda" started by G. R. Swamy and others in Chamundipuram also proved to be a nucleus of nationalist work. In Kollegal of Madras State, Srinivas Iyengar, Gopalaswamy Iyer, M. S. Nanjundayya and C. A. Subramanya were engaged in nationalist activities in the 1930s.

Open verbal rivalry between Brahmins and others, mainly Lingayats in Mysore started during the 1890s when the Lingayats were termed as 'Shudras' in the Census Report of 1891. Lingayat leader Yajaman G. Veerasangappa strongly protested against this through his newly started journal *Mysore Star*. This resulted in a prolonged debate over the subject, and the view that Lingayats must be considered as 'Shudras' was ventilated by M. Venkata Krishnayya in his paper. Venkata Krishnayya being a sympathiser of Congress, and many English educated Brahmins being supporters of the nationalist view, Congress was criticised as an organisation of the Brahmins. *Mysore Star*, being later edited by G. Virupakshayya was critical of Congress. It opposed Swadeshi Movement (issue of 16-4-1906 and 29-11-1906). It condemned Savarkar for his activities (issue dated 3-7-1911). It argued that India was not fit to be a free country (27-5-1915 and 7-4-1918), and it was critical of the Non-Co-operation Movement. When the Praja Mitra Mandali was founded in 1917, "Mysore Star" strongly supported its views. At the same time these sections were opposed to the demand for responsible government in Mysore, propounded by the Congress leaders. The demand for responsible government was put forth for the first time by the journal *Satyavadi* (of Mysore) in 1918. Thus, as elsewhere in Mysore State, Congress had to struggle hard to win over the sympathies of the masses.

Constructive Work

But the constructive work and the agitations spearheaded by Tagadur Ramachandra Rao such as the Khadi work (he started Khaddar Sahakara Sangha at Tagadur in 1925 and helped scores of villagers to earn their livelihood), the agitations he conducted to eradicate untouchability by taking them to temples (the temple entry effort at the Gunja Narasimhaswamy temple at T. Narasipur was a notable event), his efforts to help the untouchables to overcome their disabilities by taking them to public wells and tanks to draw water and his movement to help the Kaniyar community to overcome their social disabilities are some such instances. To ventilate the grievances of the Kaniyars, he started in *Kaniyara Patrike*, and the ban imposed on its publication and his efforts to break it led to many tireless struggles led by him single-handed, and they made big news, and won him and the nationalist cause he represented, wide sympathy. Gandhiji toured in Mysore district on 19th August 1927 and visited Mysore and Krishnarajanagar to propagate the cause of Khadi. The Dewan also met him. The government also opened a khadi production centre at Badanwal. The prestige of the Congress rose as a result.

At the time of the visit of Simon Commission in India, Tagadur Ramachandra Rao published a booklet *Simon Commissionnige Dhikkara* and addressed a public meeting at Mysore. He was sentenced for 15 days imprisonment, and thus became the first political prisoner in Mysore State (1928).

With view to project the demand for responsible government "Mysore State Congress" was founded and in May 1928 its first session was held at Mysore by the efforts of M. Venkata Krishnayya and Hoskoppa Krishna Rao of Chikmagalur and V. Manikyavelu Mudaliar presided over the session and G. R. Joyser was its Secretary. S. Satyamurthy from Madras attended the session. Next year, the session was held at Bangalore, M. Venkata Krishnayya presiding.

Tricolour was hoisted by M. N. Jois and L. V. Rajagopal on January 26, 1930 at Mysore as per the call of the All India Congress Committee. N. D. Srirangachar founded Mysore City Vidyarthi Sangha and mobilised youth for national work like khadi hawking and K. Puttaswamy and A. C. Bhairappa were his close colleagues. Srirangachar was arrested in January 1931, imprisoned for a month and rusticated from the college. When Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in the British territories, two batches of volunteers, one led by Siddhanath Pant and another by G. R. Swamy went to Bombay Karnataka area. They returned after the Gandhi-Irvine Pact in 1931, many of them undergoing imprisonment in Bombay Presidency, and of these, B. Srinivas Murthy and Krishnamurthy Padaki with the help of A. N. Suryanarayan Rao started the Diamonds' League a nationalist youth organisation in Chamundipuram Extension to mobilise the youth. The League organised an exhibition of Swadeshi Goods in the Summer of 1932 at Chamundipuram.

In the month of May 1931 Ranganath Nayak, a Seva Dal worker organised the Karnataka Vyayama Shikshana Shibira at Mysore to train the Satyagrahis and the validictory address was delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru who visited Mysore with his wife and daughter, and Diwan Mirza invited him to visit the Representative Assembly also. Good number of youths went to Bombay Karnataka again in 1932, and also underwent imprisonment, and these included M.N. Jois and his wife Subbamma Jois, Suryanarayan Pandit, N. D. Srirangachar and T. S. Subbanna. Many had to face social boycott on return and M. N. Jois and his wife were refused entry into their house.

Indian National Congress had instructed its units in princely states not to engage themselves in any act of breaking law or civil disobedience, but undertake constructive work. Tagadur Ramachandra Rao organised temple entry programme for the untouchables at Nanjagud and also founded a Harijan hostel at Tagadur in 1934. Gandhiji visited Mysore, Tagadur, Badanwal and Nanjangud on January 5, 1934, addressed meetings advocating eradication of untouchability and raised contributions for Harijan Fund. The Harijan Sevak Sangh, Mysore District Unit, headed by its President K. Sheshadri, Advocate, rendered yeoman service to the cause of upliftment of the untouchables. Tagadur and his colleagues like M. N. Jois had to face lot of humiliation and insults when they went to work among the villagers for this cause as they were denied food and shelter

even by hotels, and were 'welcomed' by throwing stones, foot-wear and cowdung at them. In places like Kirgund, Tagadur organised a movement to relieve the untouchables of their loan commitments. Amble Subrahmanya Iyer, retired IGP, helped the movement by functioning as an arbitrator between the creditors and debtors. "This long agitation of ours not only kindled patriotic feeling among the Harijans, but also among the caste Hindus, and also sense of social justice", says M. N. Jois. Babu Rajendra Prasad visited Mysore in 1935.

From 1935, on the occasion of the birth day of the Maharaja, Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, an exhibition of Swadeshi goods came to be organised by Congress in Mysore for 15 days. Amble Subrahmanya Iyer was the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee in 1935, and M. N. Jois and G. A. Acharya were Secretaries. This gave great fillip to khadi work and village industries. Spinning and weaving khadi had become so popular that the census report of 1931 called the Badanwal centre "good angel". The Yuvajana Sangha, started by N. D. Srirangachar engaged itself in khadi hawking and educating the untouchables. It mobilised youths including those coming from rural areas to Mysore for education. Soon Students Federation strated its activities in 1937 and M. N. Ramachandra Jois, T. N. Madappa, K. Puttaswamy and Sadique were some of the active workers. Leaders like K. F. Nariman (1937), Pattabhi Seetharamaiah (1937) and Sharat Chandra Bose (1938) were among the national leaders who visited Mysore to address student meetings and conferences. Student leaders like Ramachandra Jois, H. S. Sadashivayya and T. S. Subbanna conducted nationalist programmes in the Maharajas College including flag hoisting in 1937, 1938 and also in 1939. As nationalist activities were increasing among the student communities and Congress-minded students were getting elected as office bearers at the colleges' and schools' students' Associations, McAlpine, the Vice-Chancellor and Rollo, the Principal of the Maharaja's College were feeling highly restless. The suggestion to invite Diwan Mirza to address the students' union of the Maharaja's College was rejected by the elected student representatives. To curb the nationalist activities among students, an order was issued in June 1938 that pupils failing in annual examinations of the high school classes should not be permitted to attend classes for a second year. This resulted in Congress leaders like M. N. Jois taking initiative to start the Mahajan High School for such victimised pupils in 1938. At the elections held to Madras Assembly in 1937, Congress candidate was elected from Kollegal.

Merger of Praja Paksha

The period 1937-38 was one of rapid changes in Mysore politics. When the Representative Assembly met in October 1937, K. T. Bhashyam (leader of 37 member Congress group) came to be arrested in Mysore, and this was followed by the arrest of B. N. Gupta, a journalist.

Praja Mitra Mandali founded in 1917 to fight for a fair deal for non-Brahmins in Government appointments had merged itself in 1934 with the Praja Paksha, another party started in 1930 by leaders like K. C. Reddy and V. Venkatappa to demand responsible government. The new party called itself as Praja Samyukta Paksha, but was not willing to join hands with Congress which was also fighting for achieving responsible government. But the Mysore administration's efforts to woo the leaders of this party by some bait or the other did not help in the long run, and the leaders were keen on responsible government being established, and Congress securing power in the neighbouring states of Bombay and Madras Provinces in 1937 made them to change their attitude towards Congress. Many repressive acts of the government culminating in the arrest of Bhashyam and Gupta made the Samyukta Praja Paksha to change its stand, and on October 16th, 1937 the Paksha at a meeting held at Mysore decided to merge with Congress, and the new organisation was called Mysore Congress. H. C. Dasappa, a public figure from Mysore, thus joined Congress with K. C. Reddy and others. To celebrate Independence Day on January 26, Subbamma Jois hoisted the tri-colour on 26th January 1938 at Mysore, and she with Tagadur Rangayya was arrested and convicted. Subbamma Jois was the first lady political convict in the state.

The then Mysore D.C.C. (Mandya district was a part of Mysore) hosted the first session of Mysore Congress at Shivapur near Maddur in April 1938, and Sahukar Channayya, a senior social worker from Mysore, was its Reception Committee Chairman.

Series of Satyagraha

When the delegates assembled were hesitating over the question of breaking the prohibitory order against the hoisting of the national flag, it is the ladies who insisted on breaking the prohibitory orders as pointed out by T. Siddalingayya, the President of the session, and the ladies included those from Mysore like Yashodharamma Dasappa, Sunanda Iyengar, Palahalli Venkamma and Subbamma Jois. The very first day, M. N. Jois, as GOC, was arrested together with T. Siddalingayya, and among the others arrested from Mysore included H. C. Dasappa in the course of the Satyagraha at Shivapura. In the Dhwaja Satyagraha at Mysore two scores courted arrest in April 1938, and in February 1939 was launched Hamilton Building Satyagraha to protest against the naming of a public building in Mysore after a Police Officer who had become unpopular by his repressive acts. Satyagraha was offered by dozens, who tried to erase the name board atop the building and they were convicted. Tagadur Ramachandra Rao, Javarappa Gauda, Subbarao Upadhya, A. N. Suryanarayana Rao and M. N. Jois were among the convicted in this movement. The prohibitory order against holding public meetings near the Rangacharlu Town Hall provoked the launching of Town Hall Satyagraha from 2-12-1939 by breaking the prohibitory order, and scores from the city and the district, courted

arrest and came to be convicted. The convicted included A. Ramanna, M. Shankarayya, Chamundayya and V. N. Dasappa.

The Congress also organised taluk-level ryots' conferences all over the state including the Mysore district, and secured a mass base. During the Second World War, despite orders against launching any movement in the state, Tagadur Ramachandra Rao courted arrest in April 1940. S. Prabhuvayya offered Individual Satyagraha at Kollegal and was convicted on 2-5-1941. By then, the railway workers at the Mysore Workshop had organised themselves with Palahalli Seetaramayya as their leader and when V. V. Giri came to address the workers, prohibitory order was imposed and all the workers reached Shrirangapattana, and Giri addressed them there. The K. R. Mill Workers union was founded in December 1941 with T. Mariyappa, a Congressman, as President.

At the Municipal elections held in 1941, Congress secured a majority. Similarly, the mass base acquired by Congress in the district was clearly visible in the DLB elections where it won a majority of seats, and also in the elections to the Representative Assembly, despite repressive acts, prohibitory orders and other handicaps placed before Congress by the administration.

Quit India movement

The successful mobilisation of the masses in the district to the cause of nationalism by long efforts was clearly visible when Congress launched the Quit India movement. Leaders like Sahukar Channayya, Subbarao Upadhyaya, H. C. Dasappa, Tagadur Ramachandra Rao and A. N. Suryanarayana Rao were arrested the moment they returned from the Bombay A.I.C.C. and other leaders like Agaram Rangayya, M. N. Jois, A. Ramanna, Rangaramayya, T. Mariyappa, Palahalli Sitharamayya, A. Shivanna and Suryanarayana Pandit were also arrested in a day or two. The news of Gandhiji's arrest reached on 9th August itself, and after a meeting at the Maharaja's College Karnataka Sangha on the 9th, addressed by Sriranga, noted Kannada writer, the students arranged a separate meeting to protest against the arrest of Gandhiji. On the 10th, students not only did not attend classes, but organised a meeting at the Subbarayanakere which was attended by 4,000, and all office bearers of student's unions in colleges tendered resignations to their positions. The labourers of K. R. Mills struck work on the issue of D.A. on the 9th and 10th. Processions were also organised at Hunsur, Krishnarajanagar, Chunchanakatte, Chamarajnagar on the 10th, followed by protest meetings against the arrest of Gandhiji and other leaders. On the 11th too, similar programmes were held in all these places, and Nanjangud too witnessed a procession. Two persons were arrested at Chamarajnagar, and nine at Chunchanakatte on the 10th. Due to the continuation of strike of students in Mysore on the 11th, schools and colleges were ordered to be closed till the 17th. The

students organised public meetings almost everyday, and on the 12th, the gathering was 10,000, and student leader M. V. Krishnappa appointed M. V. Ananda Rao as "General Officer in Command" for the volunteer of crops of students, and Maharaja's College Hostel was called as "Swarajya Bhavan" and the headquarters of the movement. H. Y. Sharada Prasad, K. S. Abdul Gaffoor, Henry Devidas, D. M. Siddaya and Bhupalam Vasudeva Murthy were other student leaders and lady students also joined the movement beginning with 13-8-1942, and on warning from the Hostel Warden, 25 of the 47 inmates of the Maharani's College Hostel left the hostel on 14th. The K. R. Mill workers struck work again on the 13th, demanding the release of their leaders, T. Mariyappa and A. Krishna Murthy. The meeting of the Mysore Municipality was adjourned on 14-8-1942 to protest against the arrest of leaders. The movement was spreading to other moffusil areas, and reports of processions and meeting at Bannur, Yelandur, Saligrama, etc. in addition to places mentioned above were pouring in. The meeting to mourn the death of Mahadev Desai, held on 16th was attended by 12,000 and suggestions to undertake sabotage like cutting of telegraphs and telephone wire and removing of rail lines was made by one student speaker. K. R. Mill strike continued till 19-8-1942 when the attendance was 'normal'.

Students' Lead

Students strike continued even after, and students fanned out themselves in groups to moffusil areas in batches, and one report of 21-8-1942 says that 18 volunteers visited Badanaguppe, Panyadahundi, Hegdotara, Kalanahundi and Nanjededevanapura in Chamarajnagar tq and conducted propaganda in these places. There were more such groups. Similarly, large batches of students travelled by rail ticketless and organised processions and meetings at Holenarasipura, Hassan, Arakere, and Mandya. But military was used to prevent students from travelling ticketless from 25th August. Pressure was brought on parents, beginning with the government servants to persuade their children to attend schools and colleges. The inmates of the Ananthalaya were instructed to attend their classes or to face ouster. They went on hunger strike on 23rd, and on 24th, 63 of the total 85 innates left the Anathalaya. Eight student leaders including Sharada Prasad and Abdul Ghaffoor were arrested on 26th, and 26 elderly (non-student) detenus from Mysore Jail were shifted to Bangalore Central Jail with a view to keep the students in 'isolation' in Mysore Jail. The Government made every effort to end the students' strike, and on 28th August, four buses were sent to various extensions to fetch students to colleges, and of the only seven that boarded the buses, all alighted near the colleges and stayed away from colleges.

Picketing of liquor shops and other such activities were reported from all taluk places and other towns, and 11 persons were arrested at Hunsur on 31st. Cutting of telegraph wires in many parts of the district was

started by the close of the month. Despite the arrest of senior leaders, student strike continued. The attendance at the Maharaja's College on 1-8-1942 was 73 (675), Intermediate College 16 (800), Maharani's 69 (430), Sharada Vilas High School 77 (527), Banumaiah's High School 43 (365) and Marimallappa High School 43 (365) to give a few examples, the figures in brackets being the total strength. On the 5th of September only 25 out of a total of 63 students of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College attended the examination scheduled to be held on that day and 11 students of the college were arrested. A report dated 14th September states that movement was continuing at Chamarajnagar, Bannur and Hunsur.

There were 301 students, some of them from Bangalore also, in Mysore Jail on 21-9-1942, and from 23-9-1942 girls started taking prominent part. The Vice-Chancellor issued a letter on 22nd of September that if students failed to attend classes before 28th, their names would be struck off, and the Mysore Deputy Commissioner reports that "There was no change in students' strike" even after this announcement. Chikkalingappa, M R A, Chamarajanagar, was arrested on 27-9-1942 after addressing a public meeting in the town, and 23 persons had been arrested at the place during earlier days for addressing meetings. Public meeting, mainly organised by students, continued almost daily in Mysore, and Vice-Chancellor complained to government about the continuation of such seditious speeches and compared the movement to some kind of civil war. Government took steps to stop picketing in front of schools and colleges, and despite the warning of striking off of names, not even 50% students attended the classes on 28th September, and on 5th October, the attendance was 192 in Maharaja's College. Names of 310 students were struck off from Banumaiah's High School and 247 from Sharada Vilas High School. At Kollegal, a procession accompanied by bhajans, organised on Gandhi Jayanti Day resulted in the arrest of four or five persons (2-10-1942) and S. Prabhuvayya was convicted.

The students tenaciously continued the strike. But the death of a student, Shankarappa in Mysore Jail due to lathi charge on 29th October created panic among both the jail inmates and their parents. This broke the morale. The important student leaders and elders were in jail and the students had no proper leaders. A meeting of the students on 29th October announced that if the arrested students were released, they will attend the classes. The Government also took a conciliatory attitude and released 89 students on November 5th, 20 on November 8th and also withdrew cases on 14 students. A students' meeting at the Town Hall on November 23, chaired by Bhupalan Vasudeva Murthy attended by 1,000 students passed a resolution to withdraw the strike, return to classes and engage themselves in national and constructive work to strengthen nationalist forces. This was followed by the release of H. Y. Sharada Prasad and other convicted leaders (3-12-1942). Even after the reopening of schools and colleges, there were incidents of explosions in the Maharajas

College Library (9-12-1942) and other places. M. V. Krishnappa, who was underground, offered Satyagraha and courted arrest in January 1943.

Other leaders of the city were released in the course of 1943. They included both the detenus and the convicted. But the student struggle in Mysore, which went on for over eleven weeks was something unique in Karnataka's history of Quit India Movement.

The last phase of the freedom movement, 'Mysore Chalo' was organised with a view to force the Maharaja to establish responsible government. Congress gave a call that volunteers from all parts of Mysore State must take **jathas** to Mysore beginning with September 4, 1947. They were to offer Satyagraha in front of the palace. Students, factory workers and railway employees went on strike and processions became the order of the day not only in Mysore city but in moffusil areas too. Thousands of volunteers rushing towards Mysore had to be checked. In rural areas, the liquor shops were attacked and taluk offices were gheraoed. Peasants too participated in the movement in thousands. One high school student, Ramaswamy, died in Mysore when the police fired on a procession. A boy called Chandrashekhar managed to hoist the national flag on the palace itself. As the jails were full, from 14-9-1947, the arrested were taken in vehicles and let off at far off places. At last, the Maharaja climbed down by accepting the demands on 24th September, and responsible government headed by K. C. Reddy was sworn in on 27th September. H. C. Dasappa from Mysore was included in the Cabinet.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

BEING placed in the southern most part of the State, Mysore district borders on Kerala & Tamil Nadu States. These states have some influence on the life of the people in the border taluks of the district. The southern tip of the district is the meeting place of the Eastern and the Western Ghats and as such some parts of the taluks of Kollegal, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Heggadadevanakote, Hunsur and Periyapatna form the *malnad* belt with moist deciduous and thorn-scrub type (mostly Kollegal taluk) forests where the hill tribe people are found in considerable number. Some of the primitive tribes like the Jenu Kurubas and Betta Kurubas are found here together with the Sholigas, Yeravas, Bedas and other tribal people. The life of the people in villages bordering the forest area differs slightly from that of the people of the plains in T. Narasipur, Nanjangud, Mysore and K.R. Nagar taluks. The people of Mysore city are cultured, considerably educated and have lived in an atmosphere of claim and serenity and led a sophisticated life before the city became industrial. The Dasara fstival of the city attracting large number of tourists presented a colourful show. The different cates the society is composed of, are not a bar to social harmony and corporate life. The villagers belonging to different castes and creeds unit in social functions like the *jatras*, and the division of labour in conducting them is worth appreciating and the people of the district bear a witness to the social and religious harmony and tolerance.

Population

According to 1981 census, the population of the district was 25,95,900 consisting of 18,84,333 rural and 7,11,567 urban population. It ranked sixth in area and fourth in population of the State. It contains 6.99 per cent of the total poulation of the State in an area which constitutes 6.23 per cent of the area of the State. The table on the next page shows the population of the district taluk wise with rural, urban break up for the years 1961, 1971 and 1981.

Population of Mysore District during 1961, 1971 and 1981 Taluk-wise Rural-Urban break-up

Sl. No.	Taluk	1961			1971			1981		
		Rural	*Urban*	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*
1.	Chamarajanagara	1,68,540	24,430	1,92,970	1,96,507	31,069	2,27,576	2,32,895	40,422	2,73,317
2.	Gundlupet	1,05,829	11,732	1,17,561	1,24,410	14,742	1,39,152	1,48,914	19,965	1,68,879
3.	Heggadadevanakote	91,006	7,457	98,463	1,35,089	9,979	1,45,068	1,59,374	13,697	1,73,071
4.	Hunsur	86,893	14,393	1,01,286	1,16,918	19,996	1,36,914	1,51,632	27,727	1,79,359
5.	Kollegal	1,55,625	22,663	1,78,288	1,72,265	28,706	2,00,971	2,28,518	36,109	2,64,627
6.	Krishnarajanagar	1,11,507	21,018	1,32,525	1,43,493	15,352	1,58,845	1,64,958	18,860	1,83,818
7.	Mysore	1,14,140	2,53,865	3,68,005	1,38,115	3,55,685	4,93,800	1,66,023	4,79,081	6,45,104
8.	Nanjangud	1,71,803	17,599	1,89,402	2,05,805	22,583	2,28,388	2,35,981	34,939	2,70,920
9.	Periyapatna	88,890	6,075	94,965	1,07,970	7,411	1,15,381	1,45,055	10,039	1,55,094
10.	T. Narsipur	1,27,460	25,534	1,52,994	1,63,877	18,463	1,82,340	1,96,318	24,018	2,20,336
11.	Yelandur	34,737	10,203	44,940	43,671	5,132	48,803	54,665	6,710	61,375
	District Total	12,56,430	4,14,969	16,71,399	15,48,120	5,29,118	20,77,238	18,84,333	7,11,567	25,95,900

Growth of Population

The total population of the district in 1891 was 11,81,814 which included the population of the present Mandya district also. The population for the years 1853-54, 1871, 1881 and 1891 for the taluks of Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Heggaddevanakote, Hunsur, Mysore, Nanjangud, Tirumakudul Narsipur, Yedatore and Yelandur was as follows (except Kollegal).

Taluk	1853-54	1871	1881	1891
Chamarajanagar	70,750	82,214	75,224	91,250
Gundlupet	33,657	58,620	54,404	63,036
Heggadadevanakote	31,995	55,703	63,794	61,226
Hunsur	74,730	1,16,632	1,13,334	1,13,271
Mysore	89,537	1,19,011	1,20,364	1,34,684
Nanjangud	36,995	93,972	85,261	97,374
Tirumakudalu Narsipur	39,560	72,466	71,286	83,454
Yedatore	37,978	66,370	61,358	74,262
Yelandur	25,000	27,459	28,103	31,754
Total	4,40,202	6,92,447	6,73,128	7,50,311

Source : Rice, Mysore Vol. II

The 1853-54 figures were the estimates of population in the Khaneshumari accounts and the 1871, 1881 and 1891 numbers were the census records. The following table shows the decadal variation in population from 1901 to 1981 in the district :

Year	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	*Decadal variation*	*% of decadal variation*
1901	4,59,057	4,65,606	9,24,663	..	..
1911	4,74,418	4,78,957	9,53,375	+ 28,712	3.11
1921	4,77,831	4,75,559	9,53,390	+ 15	negligible
1931	5,19,850	5,11,335	10,31,185	+ 77,795	8.16
1941	5,99,857	5,79,137	11,78,994	1,47,809	14.33
1951	7,23,413	7,01,228	14,24,641	2,45,647	20.84
1961	8,56,921	8,14,478	16,71,399	2,46,758	17.32
1971	10,69,904	10,07,334	20,77,238	4,05,839	24.28
1981	13,30,807	12,65,093	25,95,900	5,18,662	24.97

Source : Census of India 1981,Series—9,PartII A, Page 225

The growth of population in the district had been slow in the earlier decades as parts of the district were affected by malaria and the low increases in the taluks of Heggadadevanakote, Hunsur, Kollegal, Peeriyaptna and Yelandur were partly conditioned by the physisal characteristics of these taluks which are hilly.During the decade 1961-71, Heggaddevanakote registered the highest growth rate of 45.68 per cent and the lowest was

Yelandur 8.60 per cent. In the taluks of Yelandur, T. Narsipur and Krishnarajanagar, there was negative growth of urban population.

Density

Mysore district ranks sixth in the State in density of population with 217 persons per sq km which is higher than the State average of 194 per sq km. The towns of the district are more densely populated with 4544 persons per sq km than the villages with a density of 160 persons per sq km and are considerably higher than the corresponding averages of 2,914 and 140 per sq km in the State. Among the taluks, Mysore has the highest density of 791 and the lowest being Kollegal taluk with 91 and this low density is attributable to the large extent of forest area in the taluk. Considering the distribution of villages by density that a little more than 21 per cent of the villages have densities of 100 persons or less, 49.72 per cent of villages have densities in the range of 101 to 300 and 29.25 per cent of villages have densities above 300. The number of villages with a density of above 500 is 162 and they form 9.87 per cent of the total inhabited villages in the district. The table below shows the taluk-wise density of population in 1981 with rural and urban break-up.The numbers in brackets indicate the 1971 figures.

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	*Density*		
		Rural	*Urban*	*Total*
1.	Chamarajanagara	191 (160)	3,921 (2,822)	222 (184)
2.	Gundlupet	106 (89)	6,546 (5,191)	120 (99)
3.	Heggadadevanakote	99 (84)	6,849 (1,402)	107 (90)
4.	Hunsur	170 (133)	3,767 (1,930)	200 (154)
5.	Kollegal	83 (62)	1,476 (1,167)	95 (72)
6.	Krishnarajanagar	276 (245)	2,193 (914)	304 (264)
7.	Mysore	227 (177)	5,823 (9,536)	791 (605)
8.	Nanjangud	243 (211)	3,606 (2,099)	276 (231)
9.	Periyapatna	179 (133)	1,676 (1,362)	190 (142)
10.	T. Narsipur	329 (280)	9,531 (1,876)	368 (307)
11.	Yelandur	207 (167)	19,735 (981)	232 (184)
	District Average	160 (131)	4,544 (3,815)	217 (174)

Houses and Households

An occupied residential house is a census house used wholly or partly as residence by one or more households and a household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. There may be households without houses and households of unrelated persons as in the case of hostels, prisons, etc. During 1981, there were 4,61,760 households and 4,52,488 houses in the district as against 3,81,397 households and 3,11,270 houses in 1971. During 1981, there were 1,020 households for every 1,000 houses in the district (rural 1,025 and urban 1,017 households for every 1,000 houses). The number of households per sq km in the district was 38.62 (rural 28.77 and urban 781.0). The average number of persons per household was 5.62 (rural 5.55 and urban 5.81). The table in pg. 125 shows the talukwise rural and urban houses and households in the district as per 1981 census. The numbers in brackets indicate the 1971 figures.

Institutional Population

Institutional Population comprises of persons living in hostels, prisons, jails, hospitals, nursing homes, orphanages, mathas, rescue homes etc, and the institutions form the households of unrelated persons. The table in p. 126 shows the talukwise institutional households and institutional population with rural urban male-female break-up for 1981 and 1971 figures in brackets.

Houseless Population

People without residential houses constitute houseless population. They include the shelterless and those who live and sleep on the roadside pavements, public buildings, open temples etc. Most of them are beggars vagrants etc. In the table in p. 127 are given the number of households and houseless population taluk-wise with rural, urban, male and female break-up as per 1981 Census with figures in brackets for 1971.

Table Showing the Houses and Households in 1981

Taluk	*No. of Occupied Residential Houses*			*Households*		
	Rural	*Urban*	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*
Chamarajanagara	40,896	6,836	47,732	42,860	6,963	48,823
	(31,118)	(4,436)	(35,554)	(37,489)	(5,316)	(42,805)
Gundlupet	27,648	3,590	31,238	27,973	3,610	31,583
	(20,790)	(1,991)	(22,781)	(23,947)	(2,576)	(26,523)
Heggedadevanakote	28,270	2,625	30,895	28,447	2,664	31,111
	(23,291)	(1,608)	(24,899)	(27,632)	(1,996)	(29,628)
Hunsur	25,971	4,899	30,870	26,674	5,010	31,684
	(17,671)	(3,068)	(20,739)	(20,718)	(3,624)	(24,342)
Kollegal	41,464	6,125	47,589	41,651	6,168	47,819
	(27,932)	(4,687)	(32,619)	(32,299)	(5,308)	(37,607)
Krishnarajanagar	28,600	3,376	31,976	29,320	3,412	32,732
	(19,537)	(2,094)	(21,631)	(25,216)	(2,819)	(28,035)
Mysore	28,886	79,000	1,07,886	29,124	80,370	1,09,494
	(18,526)	(48,617)	(67,143)	(23,830)	(63,221)	(87,051)
Nanjangud	41,973	6,488	48,461	42,504	6,592	49,096
	(30,671)	(3,396)	(34,067)	(37,670)	(4,236)	(41,906)
Periyapatna	25,295	1,764	27,059	25,595	1,828	27,423
	(16,245)	(1,037)	(17,282)	(19,490)	(1,243)	(20,733)
T. Narsipur	33,344	4,444	37,788	35,355	4,505	39,860
	(23,954)	(2,581)	(26,535)	(30,696)	(3,541)	(34,237)
Yelandur	9,742	1,252	10,994	9,868	1,267	11,135
	(7,096)	(924)	(8,020)	(7,858)	(1,032)	(8,890)
District Total	3,32,089	1,20,399	4,52,488	3,39,371	1,22,389	4,61,760
	(2,36,831)	(74,439)	(3,11,270)	(2,86,845)	(94,912)	(3,81,757)

Institutional population for the year 1981 and 1971

Taluks	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Households	Male	Female	Households	Male	Female	Households	Male	Female
Chamarajanagara	14	211	80	21	935	237	35	1,146	317
	(166)	(374)	(244)	(29)	(357)	(172)	(195)	(731)	(416)
Gundlupet	18	304	75	24	256	41	42	560	116
	(189)	(712)	(518)	(12)	(197)	(22)	(201)	(909)	(540)
Heggadadevanakote	21	267	60	26	202	54	47	469	114
	(171)	(626)	(193)	(23)	(308)	(27)	(194)	(934)	(220)
Hunsur	9	292	18	55	464	153	64	756	171
	(49)	(252)	(81)	(31)	(231)	(63)	(80)	(483)	(144)
Kollegal	52	939	174	38	677	295	90	1,616	469
	(136)	(452)	(252)	(39)	(425)	(333)	(175)	(877)	(585)
Krishnarajanagar	25	281	58	21	344	32	46	625	90
	(110)	(220)	(138)	(38)	(291)	(78)	(148)	(511)	(216)
Mysore	2	48	10	560	9,250	3,226	562	9,298	3,236
	(136)	(55)	(72)	(466)	(8,955)	(2,283)	(602)	(9,010	(2,355)
Nanjangud	23	507	82	16	210	13	39	717	95
	(93)	(427)	(152)	(26)	(677)	(288)	(119)	(1,104)	(440)
Periyapatna	173	1,104	41	10	38	24	183	1,142	65
	(149)	(651)	(15)	(14)	(61)	(10)	(163)	(126)	(25)
T. Narsipur	32	445	94	20	231		52	676	94
	(55)	(317)	(76)	(19)	(157)	(18)	(74)	(474)	(94)
Yelandur	3	23	9	11	199	37	14	222	46
	(1)	(3)	(—)	(2)	(116)	(—)	(3)	(119)	(—)
Total	372	4,421	701	802	12,806	4,112	1,174	17,227	4,813
	(1,255)	(3,503)	(1,741)	(699)	(11,775)	(3,294)	(1,954)	(15,278)	(5,035)

Houseless Households : Population for 1981 and 1971

Taluk	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Households	Male	Female	Households	Male	Female	Households	Male	Female
Chamarajanagara	92	168	150	16	15	18	108	183	168
	(55)	(85)	(59)	(66)	(61)	(40)	(121)	(146)	(99)
Gundlupet	28	56	37	8	11	5	36	67	42
	(20)	(73)	(63)	(23)	(32)	(31)	(43)	(105)	(94)
Heggadadevanakote	51	130	112	17	45	31	68	175	143
	(112)	(171)	(149)	(4)	(6)	(5)	(116)	(177)	(154)
Hunsur	81	183	175	58	94	162	139	277	337
	(65)	(118)	(100)	(34)	(66)	(25)	(99)	(184)	(125)
Kollegal	72	92	57	12	14	22	84	106	79
	(113)	(192)	(133)	(15)	(49)	(25)	(128)	(241)	(158)
Krishnarajanagar	96	217	160	13	33	35	109	250	195
	(89)	(111)	(92)	(19)	(25)	(11)	(108)	(136)	(103)
Mysore	36	75	58	554	788	452	590	863	510
	(71)	(141)	(186)	(505)	(847)	(362)	(576)	(988)	(548)
Nanjangud	17	63	57	61	66	45	78	129	102
	(171)	(344)	(302)	(16)	(61)	(41)	(187)	(405)	(343)
Periyapatna	63	176	110	18	71	43	81	247	153
	(159)	(36)	(27)	(15)	(36)	(23)	(174)	(72)	(50)
T. Narsipur	37	86	60	27	44	14	64	130	74
	(76)	(175)	(212)	(7)	(13)	(10)	(83)	(188)	(222)
Yelandur	31	44	28	6	7	3	37	51	31
	(11)	(14)	(10)	(3)	(4)	(—)	(14)	(18)	(10)
Total	604	1,290	1,004	790	1,188	830	1,394	2,478	1,834
	(942)	(1,460)	(1,333)	(707)	(1,200)	(573)	(1,649)	(2,660)	(1,906)

Drift in population

As per 1971 census, 72.92 per cent (rural 77.01 and urban 68.79) of the people in the district had been born in the district as against the State percentage of 68.74 (rural 70.31 urban 63.85). In rural areas of the State, Mysore district has the highest proportion of immobile population. The district contributes 4.77 per cent of the total 5.33 per cent of the rural and 4.05 per cent of the urban migrants into the State from other states of the country. The higher percentage of immobile population in the rural areas is attributable to the agro-based occupational structure. Of the total population of 20,77,238 in 1971, 15,56,272 had been born in the place of enumeration, 3,64,995 within the district, 55,160 within the country and 2,375 out of the country. Of the 55,160 born outside the State within the country the majority contribution is (93.76 per cent) from the States of Tamil Nadu (36,840), Kerala (8,680) and Andhra Pradesh (6,198).

Of the total population of 25,95,900 in 1981, in the district 19,08,762 had been born in the place of enumeration, 4,71,530 elsewhere in the district, 1,38,156 in other districts of the State, 69,501 in other parts of the country and the rest from outside the country. Among those who were born in other districts of the State, the bulk was from Mandya (male 13,421, female 25,990), followed by Bangalore (male 12,486, female 17,118), Hassan (male 7,746, female 12,050), Kodagu (male 5,281, female 6,419) and Dakshina Kannada (male 5,203, female 4,154). The States of Tamil Nadu (45,709), Kerala (9,737) and Andhra Pradesh (6,527) were the three major contributing States among the States of India. Among those who were born outside the country 7,819 were from Asia, 55 from Europe, 20 from Africa, 52 from the Americas and five from countries of Oceania.

A total of 5,23,550 migrants (1,86,440 males and 3,37,110 females) have been registered in the district as per 1971 census; of whom, 3,65,730 were from the district, 97,760 were from the other districts of the State, 55,665 were from other States of the country and 4,395 were from outside the country. Of the 3,65,730 migrants from within the district 27,448 males and 34,440 females were workers and the rest non-workers. The migrants into the district from other districts of the State (97,760) form 13.67 per cent of the total migrants consisting of 45,055 males and 52,705 females among whom 24,595 males and 5,590 females were workers and the rest were non-workers. Migrants from the other States of the country consist of 29,530 males and 26,135 females containing 22,810 male and 6,425 female working group. The bulk of the migration is from the states of Andhra Pradesh (6,145), Kerala (8,105) and Tamil Nadu (36,820). Of the migrants from other countries, 4,250 (1,805 males and 2,445 females) are from the Asian countries including U.S.S.R., 50 (40 males and 10 females) from European countries, 40 (20 males and 20 females) are from African countries, 45 (30 males and 15 females) from the two Americas and 10 are unclassifiable. The female migrants constitute 64.39 per cent of the total migrants and

among them, 2,88,885 (85.65 per cent) are non-workers. The bulk of the non-working group is females because of the socio-religious causes like marriage. Among the working migrants, the main working sectors are agricultural labourers, cultivators, those in trade and commerce, other services and manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs.

According to 1971 census, 1,69,630 migrants consisting of 84,460 males, and 85,170 females have been migrants into the urban areas of the district; of whom, 46,390 males and 7,945 females were workers and the rest non-workers. Of these migrants into the urban areas of the district, 78,290 persons consisting of 36,820 males and 41,470 females were from within the district, 67,310 persons (34,425 males and 32,885 females) were from outside the district within the State 23,385 persons (12,850 males and 10,535 females) were from the other States of the country and the rest from countries outside India. Among the migrants into the urban areas of the district 51.89 per cent of the males, and 26.79 per cent of the females were never married, 45.97 per cent of males and 61.41 per cent of females were married 2.11 per cent of males and 11.79 per cent of females were widowed or divorced.

There are colonies like the Coimbatore Colony and the Kodagara Colony near Hunsur indicating the migrants from Coimbatore and Kodagu during the 1930's and 1940's. The Mysore city also attracted many scholarly and artisan migrants from various places in persuit of honour during the period of the Maharajas of Mysore and the academic bodies and industries in the city continue to attract people. The migrants from Kerala and Tamil Nadu found in the bordering taluks of the district are mostly engaged in trade and agriculture.

Sex ratio

The number of females to one thousand males is the sex ratio of any given population. The sex ratio to some extent depends upon the preferences of male to female children, migration, female infanticide and other social factors. The decade-wise sex ratio in the district from 1901 to 1981 was as follows: The numbers indicate the rural, urban and the total for the district respectively. 1901—1,016, 1,002, 1,014; 1911—1,013, 988, 1,010; 1921—1,005, 947, 995; 1931—999, 921, 984; 1941—975, 932, 965; 1951—974, 957, 969; 1961—960, 921, 950; 1971—950, 917, 942; 1981—956, 937, 951. There is a general trend in decrease of sex ratio over decades both in rural and urban areas of the district. The sex ratios of 956 and 937 for rural and urban areas of the district in 1981 are in confirmity with the general pattern observed for the State, viz., 977 and 926. The taluk-wise sex ratios of the district are given in the table in p. 130 for the years 1971 and 1981.

Sex ratio for 1971 and 1981

Sl No.	Taluk	1971			1981		
		Rural	*Urban*	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*
1.	Chamarajanagara	953.77	948.75	953.09	964.40	930.70	959.02
2.	Gundlupet	982.43	931.60	976.92	988.43	949.13	983.71
3.	Heggadadevanakote	941.79	903.29	939.10	957.52	938.16	955.98
4.	Hunsur	969.70	927.69	963.45	961.29	938.40	957.72
5.	Kollegal	940.27	951.19	941.82	932.40	941.13	933.58
6.	Krishnarajanagar	958.70	934.47	956.33	967.11	929.41	963.17
7.	Mysore	933.86	908.54	915.56	940.79	937.06	938.02
8.	Nanjangud	934.56	911.06	932.21	953.35	947.43	952.59
9.	Periyapatna	962.59	927.93	960.32	956.89	919.50	954.43
10.	T. Narsipur	941.30	944.08	941.58	945.88	932.88	944.45
11.	Yelandur	953.87	932.22	951.57	967.49	918.78	993.82
	District Average	950.05	916.97	941.51	955.79	937.05	950.62

Age distribution

An important sociological factor which shows the character of the population is that of the age distribution, which is also an indicator of dependency ratio. The table below indicates that the percentage of the population of the age group 0-14 and above 60 years of age forms 45.55 per cent of the total population in the district which is almost half of the population and the working population forms only 54.45 per cent as per 1981 census.

The Table showing the distribution of people in the district according to age group in 1981 is given below.

Age group in years	*Population in the District*	*Percentage to the total population of the district*	*State's Percentage*
0—9	6,68,467	25.75	26.41
10—14	3,29,964	12.71	13.12
15—19	2,67,525	10.31	9.94
20—24	2,28,422	8.80	8.83
25—29	2,01,527	7.76	7.83
30—34	1,61,578	6.22	6.21
35—39	1,51,173	5.82	5.73
40—44	1,32,004	5.09	4.98
45—49	1,10,273	4.25	4.21
50—54	1,00,840	3.88	3.80
55—59	57,718	2.22	2.22
60—64	72,773	2.80	2.74
65—69	37,053	1.43	1.40
70 and above.	74,291	2.86	2.48

The age distribution is in confirmity with the age distribution of the State's population.

Age at marriage

The age at marriage for the population of the State holds good also for the district and the optimum age group for marriage was 20-24 years for males and 15-19 years for females in 1976. With the changed social circumstances, there may be a little shift towards higher ages at present and the pattern both in rural and urban sectors remain the same with a difference of higher age limit in the group in the urban sector. The study by the Department of Economics and Statistics shows that 62 per cent of the males married were in the age group of 15-24 years and 93 per cent had been married before they attained the age of 30 years. Among females, 78 per cent had been married before they attained the age of 20 and 95 per cent before they attained the age of 25 years. The crude marriage rate based on the sample survey worked out to be 14 in rural areas and 9 in urban areas per 1000 population (Report of marriage and age at marriage in selected S.R.S. in Karnataka, Department of Economics and Statistics 1976). The table in Pp. 132 to 134 gives the marital status of males and females as per 1981 census rural, urban and total separately.

CHAPTER III

Age and Marital Status—Mysore district Rural, 1981

Age Groups	Total Population		Marital Status							
			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Ages	9,63,463	9,20,870	5,61,462	4,27,479	3,84,014	3,97,010	17,000	92,733	789	3,552
0—9	2,50,198	2,48,335	2,50,198	2,48,335	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10—14	1,21,671	1,22,087	1,21,089	1,17,653	492	4,324	65	61	Nil	10
15—19	98,592	89,219	97,217	46,260	1,259	42,448	66	225	5	272
20—24	78,089	76,345	62,932	9,371	14,951	65,441	135	958	46	555
25—29	68,289	72,230	21,327	2,539	46,613	67,318	231	1,690	99	683
30—34	55,759	59,736	3,703	1,279	51,630	55,185	329	2,694	87	579
35—39	56,572	52,634	1,149	639	54,838	47,500	485	4,000	85	495
40—44	52,314	45,068	928	373	50,296	37,718	978	6,592	100	380
45—49	45,132	35,153	793	207	43,064	27,229	1,170	7,461	99	256
50—54	40,996	34,255	668	175	38,229	21,861	2,028	12,085	66	129
55—59	23,790	18,214	331	84	22,030	9,984	1,369	8,079	61	66
60—64	28,116	26,799	376	120	24,991	10,108	2,662	16,503	75	60
65—69	14,354	13,428	98	53	12,522	4,065	1,708	9,289	26	20
70+	28,803	26,881	204	144	22,788	3,646	5,752	23,040	39	46
Age not stated.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source : Census of India, 1981 Series 9, Karnataka, Social and Cultural Tables Part—IV A.

Note :—(1) Figures of 'Age not stated' are included in 'All ages'.
(2) Total population in columns 2 and 3 includes unspecified marital status.

Age and Marital Status—Mysore district Urban, 1981

Age-Groups	Total Population		Marital Status							
			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Seperated	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Ages	3,67,344	3,44,223	2,25,443	1,73,699	1,36,840	1,40,022	4,807	29,730	94	737
0—9	85,533	84,401	85,533	84,401	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10—14	43,752	42,454	43,514	41,704	198	721	20	10	Nil	9
15—19	40,153	39,561	39,780	28,379	338	11,067	20	53	Nil	57
20—24	39,357	34,631	34,543	11,674	4,743	22,599	46	217	Nil	136
25—29	31,057	29,951	15,121	3,753	15,874	25,653	52	416	Nil	124
30—34	24,143	21,941	3,617	1,361	20,402	19,721	92	748	15	110
35—39	21,952	20,017	1,251	743	20,531	18,020	147	1,161	5	92
40—44	18,631	15,991	481	508	17,951	13,286	184	2,130	10	68
45—49	16,350	13,638	383	321	15,647	10,775	294	2,517	20	25
50—54	13,944	11,645	286	137	13,220	7,517	416	3,937	6	54
55—59	8,774	6,939	157	81	8,252	4,114	355	2,724	Nil	20
60—64	9,139	8,719	117	61	8,303	3,399	703	5,239	16	19
65—69	4,808	4,463	98	56	4,099	1,492	597	2,900	10	5
70+	9,207	9,401	124	122	7,176	1,597	1,881	7,665	10	16
Age not stated.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source :—Census of India, 1981, Series-9. Karnataka, Social and Cultural Tables Part—IV A

Note :—(1) Figures of 'Age not stated' are included in All ages.
(2) Total population in columns 2 and 3 includes unspecified marital status.

TABLE—10

Age and Marital Status—1981, Total[1] Population

Age-Groups	Total Population		Marital Status							
			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Ages	13,30,807	12,65,093	7,86,905	6,01,178	5,20,854	5,37,032	21,808	1,22,462	882	4,289	NA	NA
0—9	3,35,731	3,32,736	3,35,731	3,32,736	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	1,65,423	1,64,341	1,64,603	1,59,356	689	5,045	85	72	..	19	..	..
15—19	1,38,744	1,28,781	1,36,997	74,639	1,596	53,515	86	277	5	329	..	..
20—24	1,17,446	1,10,976	97,475	21,044	19,694	88,040	181	1,175	46	691	..	..
25—29	99,346	1,02,181	36,448	6,292	62,487	92,971	283	2,106	99	807	..	..
30—34	79,901	81,677	7,320	2,640	72,032	74,906	422	3,442	102	689	..	..
35—39	78,523	72,650	2,400	1,381	75,369	65,520	632	5,161	90	587	..	..
40—44	70,945	61,059	1,410	880	68,247	51,004	1,162	8,722	111	448	..	..
45—49	61,482	48,791	1,176	528	58,711	38,004	1,465	9,978	120	282	..	..
50—54	54,940	45,900	954	312	51,449	29,378	2,445	16,023	71	183	..	..
55—59	32,565	25,153	488	165	30,282	14,098	1,724	10,803	61	86	..	..
60—64	37,255	35,518	494	181	33,294	13,508	3,365	21,742	91	80	..	..
65—69	19,163	17,890	196	109	16,621	5,557	2,305	12,189	36	26	..	..
70+	38,009	36,282	328	266	29,964	5,243	7,632	30,706	50	62	..	..
Age not stated.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sources: Census of India, 1981, Mysore, Social and Cultural Tables Part IV A. Bangalore.

Note: The figures for all ages include age not stated and the figures for total male and females in column 2 and 3 include persons with unspecified marital status.

Rural population

Mysore district contained 18,84,333 persons living in rural areas of the district as per 1981 census distributed among 1,641 villages of various sizes. The total number of villages inhabited from 1901 to 1981 was as follows : 1901—2,767 ; 1911—2,748 ; 1921—2,730 ; 1931—2,709 ; 1941—1,356 ; 1951—1,346 ; 1961—1,505 ; 1971—1,593 and 1981—1,641. The district contains predominently small and middle sized villages. Upto 1931, the villages of Mandya district were also included and from 1961 the taluk of Kollegal is included. During 1981, there was only one village with a population of 10,000 and above, while there were 461 villages with a population between 500—999. The following table shows the number of villages classified by population size and percentages of population and villages in each group as per 1981 census.

Sl. no.	*Population size*	*No. of villages*	*Percentage of villages to total number of villages in the district*	*Population*	*Percentage of population to total rural population of the district*
1.	Less than 200	227	13.83	17,410	0.92
2.	Between 200 and 499	294	17.92	1,02,836	5.46
3.	500 to 999	461	28.09	3,36,195	17.84
4.	1,000 to 1,999	392	23.89	5,54,615	29.43
5.	2,000 to 4,999	239	14.56	6,87,199	36.47
6.	5,000 to 9,999	27	1.65	1,75,965	9.34
7.	10,000 and above	1	0.06	10,113	0.54
	Total	1,641	100.00	18,84,333	100.00

The table below shows the percentages of villages and population in each class of village in the district for some decades. The trend is in the decrease in the number of villages having population below 500 and increase in the number of villages having larger population.

Decade	*Less than* 500	500 999	1,000 1,999	2,000 4,999	5,000 9,999	10,000 and above
1901	64.75 (25.49)	22.59 (27.22)	9.78 (23.41)	2.46 (11.82)	0.35 (3.65)	0.07 (8.41)
1921	62.52 (24.10)	23.82 (27.49)	10.30 (22.74)	3.15 (14.26)	0.14 (1.62)	0.07 (9.79)
1951	48.16 (11.65)	27.03 (19.56)	17.60 (24.97)	6.17 (17.65)	0.69 (4 49)	0 35 (21.68)
1961	42.79 (12.52)	28.11 (23.69)	20.60 (34.16)	8.04 (26.53)	0.46 (3.10)	—
1971	37.85 (9.53)	28.82 (21.62)	21.72 (31.64)	10.73 (31.63)	0.88 (5.58)	—
1981	31.75 (6.38)	28.09 (17.84)	23.89 (29.43)	14.56 (36.47)	1.65 (9.34)	0.06 (0.54)

The numbers in brackets show the percentage of population in each group of villages to the total rural population of the district.

The table below shows the distribution of villages in the taluks of the district during 1981 according to the population size.

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of Villages having a population of							
		Less than 200	200 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 to 1,999	2,000 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,000	10,000 and above	Total
1.	Chamarajanagara	26	20	32	53	39	2	..	172
2.	Gundlupet	27	23	36	31	22	1	..	140
3.	Heggadadevanakote	66	62	60	35	16	..	..	239
4.	Hunsur	32	40	71	34	11	1	..	189t
5.	Kollegal	11	6	15	23	29	14	..	98
6.	Krishnarajanagar	15	29	54	32	19	1	1	151
7.	Mysore	5	19	45	42	21	1	..	133
8.	Nanjangud	13	23	41	59	34	3	..	173
9.	Periyapatna	31	57	62	40	7	..	..	197
10.	T. Narsipur	..	13	38	36	33	3	..	123
11.	Yelandur	1	2	7	7	8	1	..	26
	District Total	227	294	461	392	239	27	1	1,641

Source : Census of India 1981, Part II-A, Series 9.

The percentage growth of rural population in the district from 1901 to 1981 was as follows : 1901 to 1911 : +5.05, 1911 to 1921 : −3.15, 1921 to 1931 : +4.59, 1931 to 1941 : +10.90, 1941 to 1951 : +12.29, 1951 to 1961 : +20.81, 1961 to 1971 : +23.22 and 1971 to 1981 : +21.72. The percentage increase from 1901 to 1981 was 140.08. The negative growth during the decade 1911 to 1921 was due to many deaths from the epidemic influenza during 1918-19.

Urban population

During 1891, there were 11 twons in the district *viz.*, Mysore (with population of 74,048), Nanjangud (6,421), Hunsur (5,141), Chamarajanagar (4,675), Gundlupet (4,022), Saligrama (3,788), Sosale (3,033), Yedatore (2,413), Saragur (1,746), Tirumakudlu Narsipur (1,650) and Heggaddevanakote (1,295) and the total population of these was 1,08,232. The growth of urban population from 1901 to 1981 was as follows, the number in bracket is indicating the number of towns : 1901—1,39,802 (18), 1911—1,28,908 (13), 1921—1,54,919 (15), 1931—1,96,068 (18), 1941—2,52,866 (18), 1951—3,84,764 (18), 1961—4,14,969 (18), 1971—5,29,118 (13), 1981—7,11,567 (13). The percentages of the urban population to the total population of the district

and the urban growth rates for the decades from 1901 to 1981 were as follows : 1901 : 15.12, not available ; 1911 : 13.52, —7.79 ; 1921 : 16.25, 20.18 ; 1931 : 19.02, 26.56 ; 1941 : 21.45, 28.97 ; 1951 : 27.01, 52.13 ; 1961 : 24.83, 7.88 ; 1971 : 25.47, 27.51 and 1981 : 27.41, 34.48. The fall of urban population in 1911 census is mainly due to declassification of the towns of Kalale, Yedatore, Sargur, Sosale and Yelandur and the high growth in 1951 was attributable to the high growth of population in Mysore city and in the towns of Chamarajanagar, Hunsur, Kollegal and Nanjangud and the low growth in the decade 1951-61 was due to the slow growth of urban population. Assuming the indices as 100 in 1901, the growth of urban population in the district in 1981 was 408.98.

The district ranked fourth in the State in 1981, in terms of proportion of urban dwellers, the first three being Bangalore, Dharwad and Bellary districts. Agara-Mamballi, Mirle, Mugur, Saligrama and Talkad were declassified in 1971. If the ratio of the number of inhabited villages per town is considered, Yelandur is the highly urbanised taluk with 26 villages per one urban centre against the district average of 126 villages per town in the district and on the other hand, Mysore taluk is highly urbanised with 67 per cent of the urban population when urban component in population is considered. All the towns of the district in 1981 were enjoying the urban status since 1931. Mysore Urban Agglomeration is the most populous urban population, four Class III towns covering 19.56, four Class IV towns In 1981, the district had one Class I city covering 67.32 per cent of the total urban population, four Class III towns covering 19.56 four Class IV towns covering 9.1 and four Class V towns with 4.12 per cents of the total urban population of the district. (For details of growth of population of towns and the status from 1901 to 1981, see Chapter IX under *Urbanisation*).

Disabled population

The census of disabled population was continued upto 1931, discontinued in 1941 and again revived in 1981 census. In the earlier censuses, blind, deaf and mute were enumerated and in 1981, totally blind, dumb and physically handicapped have been enumerated. In the year 1891, there were 902 deaf and mute and 1,295 blind persons and the figures for 1901 are not available. In 1911, there were 1,101 deaf and mute, 1,510 blind ; in 1921, 703 deaf and mute and 1,149 blind and in 1931 census, 797 deaf and mute and 1,356 blind persons had been enumerated. In 1981, there were 1,343 blind, 1,266 crippled and 1,271 dumb persons in the district (for details, see Chapter XVII).

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The castes that are specified by public notification by the President of India under Article 341 of the Constitution of India are called the Scheduled Castes. Those tribes or tribal communities or parts or groups within the tribal communities specified by public notification by the President of India

under Article 342 of the Constitution of India are the Scheduled Tribes. The following are the Scheduled Castes found in the district. The number in the bracket indicates their population in the district as per 1971 census. Adi Andhra (5,190), Adi Dravida (43,462), Adi Karnataka (2,71,546), Banjara or Lambani (1,889), Bhovi (13,226), Chakkaliyan (97), Chamar or Muchi (240), Handi Jogi (952), Holeya (3,389), Jambavalu (649), Kepmaris (7), Koracha (7), Korama (2,965), Madari (188), Madiga (4,787), Mochi (4,469),Peraiyan (206), Unspecified (3,201). The total number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes in 1981 was 4,59,535 (3,76,737 persons in rural areas and 82,798 in urban areas) as against 3,56,466 persons in 1971 (2,98,845 in rural areas and 57,621 in urban areas). The table below gives the taluk-wise break-up for the years 1971 and 1981.

Taluks	*Population in* 1971			*Population in* 1981		
	Rural	*Urban*	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*total*
Chamarajanagara	41,588	5,105	46,693	50,856	6,806	57,662
Gundlupet	21,481	1,506	22,987	27,200	1,824	29,024
Heggadadevanakote	32,502	1,737	34,239	38,565	2,747	41,312
Hunsur	20,124	2,760	22,884	24,607	4,196	28,803
Kollegal	32,971	5,593	38,564	52,414	7,753	60,167
Krishnarajanagar	18,486	2,157	20,643	21,467	2,733	24,200
Mysore	22,412	31,281	53,693	27,277	46,256	73,533
Nanjangud	49,368	3,947	44,315	48,574	5,639	54,213
Periyapatna	16,836	415	17,251	23,275	589	23,864
T. Narsipur	38,454	2,147	40,601	44,787	2,898	47,685
Yelandur	13,623	973	14,596	17,715	1,357	19,072
District Total	2,98,845	57,621	3,56,466	3,76,737	82,798	4,59,535

The following are the Scheduled Tribes found in the district and the numbers in the brackets indicate their population in 1971. Gowdalu (99), Hakkipikki (451), Iruliga (62), Jenukuruba (3,325), Kadukuruba (3,227), Kaniyan or Kanyan (890), Kondakapus (7), Kurumans (278), Sholaga (2,634), Soligaru (7,476), Koraga (12), Unspecified (1,086). During 1981, the total population of the Scheduled Tribes was 1,66,649 (rural 1,43,665 and urban 22,984) as against 19,547 in 1971 (rural 18,703 and urban 844). The taluk-wise break-up of the Scheduled Tribes' population for 1971 and 1981 is given in table below :

Taluk	*Population in* 1971			*Population in* 1981		
	Rural	*Urban*	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*
Chamarajanagara	1,643	1	1,644	14,791	1,091	15,882
Gundlupet	1,105	..	1,105	12,076	4,435	16,511
Heggadadevanakote	6,670	16	6,686	18,552	1,390	19,942
Hunsur	2,468	51	2,519	19,497	1,252	20,749
Kollegal	4,133	110	4,243	15,837	3,484	19,321
Krishnarajanagar	94	..	94	9,801	515	10,316
Mysore	27	606	633	12,483	6,368	18,851
Nanjangud	700	20	720	15,774	961	16,735
Periyapatna	1,160	39	1,199	4,953	183	5,136
T. Narsipur	62	1	63	12,162	828	12,990
Yelandur	642	..	642	7,739	2,477	10,216
District Total	18,704	844	19,548	1,43,665	22,984	1,66,649

Languages

Mysore district stood third in the State in the speaking of the Kannada language as mother tongue with 83.52 per cent next to Mandya (92.19) and Hassan (86.22) in 1971. If the total number of Kannada speakers are assumed as 10,000 in the state, 898 were in Mysore district and the district stood second in the State next to Dharwad with 971 as per 1971 census. Among the taluks, Yelandur has the highest percentage of Kannada speakers in the district (with 95.30 per cent), followed by Gundlupet (94.53 per cent), T. Narsipur (93.43 per cent) and K. R. Nagar (92.32 per cent), while the Mysore taluk has the lowest percentage (67.24). In 1971, there were 17,34,937 persons speaking Kannada. Number of persons speaking other languages were 1,25,773 (6.05 per cent) speaking Urdu, 72,231 (3.48 per cent) Telugu, 84,397 (4.06 per cent), Tamil, 21,505 (1.04 per cent) Marathi, 11,447 (0.55 per cent) Malayalam, 3,586 (0.17 per cent) Tulu, 2,288 (0.13 per cent) Konkani, and 2,794 (0.12 per cent) Lamani in the district. There was a slight decrease in the percentage of persons speaking Kannada from 84.72 per cent in 1961 to 83.53 per cent in 1971, while the Urdu speaking population had increased from 5.32 per cent to 6.05 per cent in the same decade and Tamil speaking population from 3.86 to 4.06 per cent. Mysore city alone accounts for 68,467 or 79.5 per cent of the 90,154 urban Urdu speakers in the district, and the next town where higher number of Urdu speakers found is Chamarajanagar (5,091). Telugu speaking population in the urban areas form 7.19 per cent (38,028) of the total urban dwellers in the district and in Kollegal town 21.89 per cent (6,284 persons) speak Telugu. Mysore is one of the four districts where Tamil speaking persons are found in greater number. The district has 8.6 per cent of the total Tamil speakers in the State and is third in the State, the other districts being Bangalore (53.7 per cent) and Kolar (14 per cent). The Tamil speaking people are mostly

found in Mysore city and in the taluks of Kollegal, Heggadadevanakote, Hunsur, Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet and Yelandur. Mysore city accounts for 32,851 or 79.8 per cent of the Tamil speakers in the urban areas of the district. The Sholigas of the district speak a dialect of Kannada inter-mixed with Tamil words and the Betta Kurubas also speak a dialect containing words of Kannada, Tamil and Malayalam. Kodava language is also found in the boardering areas of the district with Kodagu. The following table shows the distribution of persons speaking the five main mother tongues in the taluks of the district during 1971.

Taluk	*Kannada (with percentage of speakers)*	*Urdu*	*Telugu*	*Marathi*	*Tulu*
Chamarajnagara	2,09,027 (91.85)	8,598	3,093	523	127
Gundlupet	1,31,542 (94.53)	2,024	1,368	488	34
Heggadadevanakote	1,22,249 (84.27)	3,630	6,281	597	23
Hunsur	1,14,022 (83.28)	6,924	5,089	4,708	342
Kollegal	1,52,643 (75.95)	7,801	18,033	400	100
Krishnarajanagar	1,46,645 (92.32)	6,292	2,180	1,810	139
Mysore	3,32,010 (67.27)	70,029	25,971	11,423	2,323
Nanjangud	2,09,464 (91.71)	5,431	5,575	984	184
Periyapatna	1,00,463 (87.07)	5,998	1,996	244	86
T.Narsipur	1,70,365 (93.43)	7,842	2,157	321	222
Yelandur	46,507 (95.30)	1,204	488	07	06
District Total	17,34,937 (83.52)	1,25,773	72,231	21,505	3,586

RELIGIONS

The notable religions in the district are Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Jainism and Buddhism. The Muslim are found mostly in the urban areas of the district. The percentages of people belonging to various religions in rural and urban areas of the district as per 1981 census are : Hindus - rural 76.31 and urban 23.69; Muslims-rural 28.41 and urban 71.59; Christians-rural 50.43 and urban 49.57; Jains-rural 37.49 and urban 62.51; Buddhists-rural 99.73 and urban 0.27 and Sikhs-rural 20.00 and urban 80.00. The table in p. 141 shows the percentages of people belonging to various religions and their growth rate over some decades.

Religion	*Percentages to the total Population of the District in*					*Growth rate*			
	1911	1931	1951	1961	1971	1981	1931 *over* 1911	1951 *over* 1931	1961 *over* 1951	1971 *over* 1961	1981 *over* 1971
Hindus	95.47	94.83	92.49	92.81	91.59	90.72	7.43	34.75	17.75	22.65	23.79
Muslims	3.77	4.05	6.18	5.66	6.42	6.88	16.24	110.63	7.41	41.15	33.91
Christians	6.28	0.49	1.12	1.19	1.45	1.48	90.32	219.34	24.76	51.03	28.03
Jains	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.27	0.30	0.33	37.02	36.20	59.10	37.96	30.16
Buddhists		N	N	0.07	0.21	0.52	225.00	—21.05	7,913.53	254.49	212.95
Sikhs		N	N	0.01	N	0.01	77.27	253.85	—48.28	1,588.81	—69.74

N : Negligible.

Taluk-wise number of persons belonging to various religions as in 1981 in the district

Taluk	*Total Population*	*Buddhists*	*Christians*	*Jains*	*Hindus*	*Muslims*	*Sikhs*	*Other Religions and persuation*	*Religions not stated*
Chamarajanagar	2,73,317	..	3,181	437	2,57,902	11,758	..	39	..
Gundlupet	1,68.879	..	320	123	1,64,268	4,167	..	01	..
Heggadadevanakote	1,73,071	..	2,016	2,297	1,62,964	5,753	4	37	..
Hunsur	1,79.359	2,187	1,862	109	1,64,449	10,592	13	143	4
Kollegal	2,64,627	3,431	12,915	26	2,37,865	10,368	4	13	5
K.R. Nagar	1,83,818	..	662	800	1,74,662	7,666	5	17	6
Mysore	6,45,104	36	15,808	4,553	5,25,326	98,092	173	1,112	4
Nanjangud	2,70,920	..	662	201	2,60,909	9,079	24	39	6
Pe riyapatna	1,55,094	7,681	676	66	1,37,550	9,090	7	28	3
T. Narsipur	2,20,336	..	331	19	2,09,700	10,234	..	42	3
Yelandur	61,375	..	55	..	59,459	1,850	..	11	..
District Total	25,95,900	13,335	38,488	863	23,55,054	1,78,649	230	1,482	31

The number of persons belonging to various religions in 1981 was as follows : Figure in bracket gives the number in 1971 census. Hindus—23,55,054 (19,02,495), Muslims—178,649 (1,33,410), Christans—38,488 (30,061), Jains—8,631 (6,247), Buddhists—13,335 (4,261), Sikhs 230 (760), others and religion not stated 1,513 (4). Out of the total poulation in the State religion-wise, the district's percentage is Hindus 7.39 per cent, Muslims 4.29, Christians 4.98, Jains 3.03, Buddhists 31.56, Sikhs 3.59 and others 11.35 per cent as in 1981.

Hinduism

The Hindus of the district are divided into many castes, cults and tribes. The sacred books of the Hindus are the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Puranas and the Epics. There are various sects following the philosophies of saints like Shankaracharya, Ramanujacharya, Madwacharya, Basavanna, etc., which go by the names Adwaitha, Vishistadwaitha, Dwaitha and Shakti Vishistadwaitha respectively. Hindus worship Brahma, Vishnu, Maheswara and their consorts and incarnations together with other *parivara devathas* and various local deities. These gods and goddesses are worshipped in temples as well as at homes in the form of their images or pictures. Among the rural folk, the Goddess Shakti is worshipped in various names. Animism and totemism are found intermixed and fused with in the form of worship and religious practices. Hanuman and Ganesha are the gods worshipped by all. Traditional worship is elaborate consisting of 16 services (or *upacharas*). Every work of importance and major activities are started after invoking the gods and goddesses. The idea of dedication is found even in small things like wearing new cloth, taking food which will be used or consumed after its being offered to the family Gods. Ganesha is considered as the God who will ward off all obstructions, will be prayed or worshipped before undertaking any new project and he is worshipped on the fourth day of the second half of every lunar month called Sankashta Chathurthi.

Shakti cult.—The Mother Goddess cult is an ancient one and a village deity is often represented by an image, a shapeless stone or some other symbol and in many places, she has a shrine built for her. The Mother deity is called by various names such as Bandarasamma in Talkad, Gujjaramma in Kollegal, Pattadarani in Bommalapura, Malarasamma in Kabballi, Urukatamma in Ummathur, Malagamma of Nagarle, Maligerasamma in Bagali, Kitturamma in Kittur, Honnadevi in Sosale, Maramma of Baragi Hosaguli and Padagur, Huliyuramma in Kyathanahalli, Sidiyamma in Kattemalalavadi and Maramma in many other places. These deities are called Gramadevathas. A festival is held in her honour every year and animals were sacrified to propitiate her which is now legally banned. It was also belivede that epidemics like cholera, plague, etc., were caused by the wrath of some of these goddesses. In each of the villages in the district, it is said that there will be two festival, one of the Gramadevatha and the other of Maramma. The Maramma Jatra of Bargi in Gundlupet taluk is

very popular. There are also two goddesses, Doddathayamma and Chikkathayamma in many places. The priest of Doddathayamma is generally from the Parivara or Kumbara caste and the deity is worshipped by all. Fire walking is a common phenomena in all the Maramma festivals. Many of the castes also have tutelary deities like Banashankari for the Devangas, Kalikadevi for the Viswakarma, etc. There are centres of Shakti worship in the district, like the Chamundeswari on the Chamundi Hills, Jwalamalini or Jwalamukhi (of Jaina origin) of Uthanahalli at the foot of the Chamundi Hills, Tripurasundaridevi (or Tibbadevi) of Mugur near T. Narsipur, Chowdeshwari of Kelasur and Hemadramma of Bannur. It is said that Tibbadevi or Tripurasundari of Mugur is the youngest sister of the seven sisters, the others being Honnadevi of Sosale, Kelladevi of Kalale, Malegerasamma of Bagali, Hemadramma of Bannur, Bandarasamma of Algod and Chikkamma (Chikkadevi). Tibbadevi of Mugur is said to be a 'Vishnu Shakti', and the car festival of the Goddess in December every year attracts a large number of devotees and is a special festival for Arasu families. The Sapta Matrika or the Seven Mothers' cult is also popular, and their temples are seen at Ambale, Sosale, Narasamangala, etc.

Shiva worship.—Shiva is worshipped in his various forms of which the Linga form is very common. There are many places in the district which had been and are now the centres of Shiva worship. Nanjangud, the Male Mahadeshwara Hills, Talkad and Mudukutore, Tirumakudlu near T. Narsipur, Bettadapura, Haradanahalli, Chamarajanagar, Mugur, Yedathore near K. R. Nagar and the Parvathi Betta near Gundlupet are some of the important places in the district. The Male Mahadeswara Hills in Kollegal taluk is a famous pilgrim centre for the people of the State as well as for the outsiders, place sanctified by the revered saint Sri Mahadeshwara who is portrayed as riding a tiger. The Nanjundeshwara temple in Nanjangud is an ancient pilgrim centre. The Arkeshwara temple near Krishnarajanagar which stands on the banks of the Cauvery is an ancient temple. The Agastyeshwara temple in Tirumakudlu where the Agastyeshwara Linga is said to be a Swayambhu Linga has remained a mystery even today as the water gets collected on the top of the Linga which is in the form of a cup. The Divyalingeshwara of Haradanahalli is also a very old temple. There are five important Shiva temples in Talkad and the famous *jatra* of them goes by the name Panchalinga Darshna which generally takes place once in 12 years on a Karthika Monday of the lunar calendar coinciding with new moon day of the month which attracts lakhs of devotees. The other Shiva temples in the district are the Trineshwara in Mysore, Mahabaleshwara on the Chamundi Hills, Arkeshwara of Alur in Chamarajanagar taluk, Siddhi Mallikarjuna of Bettadapura, Triyambakeshwara of Triyambakapura, Veerabhadra of Terakanambi, Onkareshwara (Onakarappa) in Gundlupet taluk, Goureshwara of Yelandur and the Rameshwara at Agara, Gundlupet and Narasamangala. All Mondays of Karthika are held sacred for Shiva worship.

Veerashivism is also popular in the district. The Gosala Peetha of Haradanahalli in Chamarajanagar taluk is a place associated with great saints Goshala Siddeswara, Male Mahadeshwara and Tontada Siddalinga Yati. Nijaguna Shivayogi was assosiated with the Shambhulingana Betta in Kollegal tq and Muppina Shadakshari was associated with Yaragamballi where his *gadduge* is seen. The *gadduge* of noted Veerashiva poet Shadaksharadeva is at Yelandur. The social and religious revolution of the Haradanhalli Matha (founded in the 14th century) till the 16th century is remarkable. The fourth successor of the shunga simhasana Niranjana peetha founded it, his name being Anadi Ganeshwara. Great scholars and saints like Male mahadeshware and Tontadarya were its successors.

Vishnu Worship.—Vishnu is worshipped in his various incarnations such as Krishna, Narasimha, Rama, Janardana, Venugopala and others. Keshava temple at Somanathapur, Vijayanarayana at Talakad, Biligiriranga at the B. R. Hills, the Venugopala temples at Gopalaswamy Hills, Hedathale, Hemmaragala, Gundlupet, Sosale and other places, the Janardana temples at K. Beltur, H.D. Kote, Mangala and Hangala, the Narasimha temples at T. Narsipur and Saligrama, the Srirama temples at Chunchanakatte, Mysore and other places, the Ranganath temples at Honnur and Ummathur, the Lakshmikantha temples at Mullur and Kalale, the Vijayanarayana and Paravasudeva temples at Gundlupet, the Varadaraja and Gopalakrishna temples at Terakanambi, Venkataramana temples at Mysore, Huliganamaradi, Kanteerava Anjaneya temple at Terakanambi and many shrines of the incarnation of Vishnu at Mysore and other places testify to the influence of Vaishnava cult in the district. The people of the district are not poised towards any one cult but equally revere both Vishnu and Shiva. It is said that Ramanuja, the exponent of the Vishista Adwaitha philosophy lived in Saligrama for some time worshipping the Yoga Narasimha of the place. Ramamandiras which are also cultural centres are found in almost all towns and big villages and are many in Mysore city. The people of the district observe Saturdays of Shravana as auspicious days and worship Vishnu, Venkataramana and other incarnations of Vishnu. All Saturdays are regarded as sacred to the Vaishnava pantheon. Some Matha connected with Madhwa saint Vyasatheertha and Raghavendra Matha of Nanjangud are found in the district.

There are some religious orders called Devara Guddas, the important among them are the Mahadeshwara Guddas, the Manteswami Guddas and the Parvathi Guddas. There are also the Goravas connected with Mailara. These Guddas undergo *diksha* ceremony in their childhood in the *mathas* to which they belong and afterwards lead a religious life. They can marry and lead a family life also. They are held in high esteem in the families and are worshipped like *gurus* during the festivals and other religious ceremonies. They collect *kanike* and other offerings from the devotees

and submit them to the *mathas* once in a year. There are also Jogathis dedicated to the Goddess Yellamma.

The tradition of Neelagararu is associated with Manteswamy of the Boppagowdanapurada Matha and his disciples Rachappaji and Siddappaji, whose *gadduges* are found in Boppagowdanapura, Kappadi near Krishnarajanagar and Chikkillur in Kollegal taluk respectively. Kurubanakatte in Kollegal tq has the *gadduges* of Lingayya and Channayya, two other leaders of the cult. The Neelagars consider Rachappaji and Siddappaji as their *gurus* and get initiated at the Boppagowdanapurada Matha. They use *tamburi*, a musical instrument which they call '*saraswathi*'. The Manteswamy tradition symbolises the fusion of Shiva and Vishnu worships. The Neelagars in traditional dress assemble during *jatras* in the three places i.e. Boppagowdanapura in Malavally taluk (Mandya dt), Kappadi in K.R. Nagar taluk and Chikkillur in Kollegal taluk during the months of March, February and January respectively. The Devaraguddas of Mahadeshwara of the Male Mahadeshwara Hills are called Kamsaleyavaru who take *diksha* at the M.M. Hills. Their instrument is called *kamsale*, which consists of two metal plates or cymbals, one of them in the form of a cup. During the days of Shivaratri and Dasara they go to the M.M. Hills in their customary dress, where they sing and dance in the moonlit nights.

Jainism.—Jainism is one of the earliest religions in the district which must have made its entry soon after Chandragupta Maurya together with Saint Bhadrabhahu came to Shravanabelagola in the pre-Christian era. Maleyuru in Mysore district was one of the principal seats of Jaina faith which had a Jaina Matha subordinate to the Matha of Shravanabelagola. Maleyur or Kanakagiri has the Vijaya Parshwa Basti. Some of the ancient Jaina centres of the district are Saligrama, Shantinagara, Mullur, Gommatagiri, Kelasur, Saragur, Chamarajnagar, Kittur, Hanasoge and Chamalapura. Hanasoge (Chikka Hanasoge) had been the centre of a famous monastic order called Hanasoge Bali. Great scholar Jayakirti was one of the pontiffs here. Similarly, there was the Kitturu Sangha. Jainism enjoyed liberal royal patronage under the Gangas and the Hoysalas. Jains are found in greater number in Mysore City, Chamarajnagara, Saligrama and Saragur and in considerable number in Chamalapura, Mullur and Kelasuru (Shantinagara). The local Jains belong to the Digambara section. There are two main divisions among them, the priestly class called Indras or the Jain Brahmins and the Shravakas. There are Bogars, who are traders in vessels, the Panchams who are also traders and the Chathurthas who are mostly cultivators. It is said that the Jains have 360 *gotras* but only 24 are chiefly in vogue such as Sagara, Nirvana, Mahasadhu, Sanmati, etc. Jainism like Buddhism denies the authority of the Vedas, and the cardinal doctrine of the religion is Ahimsa. The native Jains speak Kannada at home and follow the Hindu law of inheritance. Like Hindus, they believe in the concept of *karma* and rebirth. They observe defilement at birth and death

for 10 days. They cremate the dead bodies and perform annual *shraddha* during the first year. There are Sadars in Nanjangud taluk who are also Jains. In Heggadadevankote taluk, there are Jaina Goudas who had marital relations with the Namdhari Goudas of the locality. They bury the dead but the bodies of the aged persons are cremated. They are mostly found in the taluk of Heggadadevanakote. The Swethambara Jains found in the district are immigrants from Gujarath and Rajasthan who are engaged in trade and money lending. They are found in Mysore city and other urban areas of the district, among whom there are three sub-divisions, the Moorthipujaka, Sthanakavasi and the Therapanthi.

Buddhism.—Buddhism, though ancient in origin has not left its footprints in the district like Jainism. The Buddhists found in the district are neo-Buddhists and immigrant Tibetans who are settled in the taluks of Hunsur, Kollegal and Periyapatna. There were 17,832 Tibetan Buddhists in 1986 in the Tibetan Refugee Resettlements who belonged to the Mahayana branch of Buddhism.

The Satya Sai movement and the Prajapitha Bhamha Kumari Eswariya Vidyalaya Movement are also found in the district. The Ayyappa cult is quite popular. The district has to its credit the publication of three Almanacs (*panchangas*) from Mysore, Kollegal and Sosale, the first being called *Ontikoppal Panchanga*.

MATHAS

Talakad Balakrishnananda Matha.—Sri Balakrishnananda Matha, Talakad is one of the ancient *mathas* in the district, said to have been established by Sri Padmapada, a disciple of Adi Sankaracharya and the first Pontiff of the Govardhana Matha of Puri, one of the four Mathas established by Adi Shankaracharya. It is said that Padmapada had come to Talkad and established this *matha* and appointed his disciple Balakrishnananda as the first pontiff and hence the Matha was called Sri Balakrishnananda Samsthanam. Later, since it adopted Bhagavateeya Sampradaya, it came to be called Bhagavateeya Jagadguru Peetha Sri Balakrishnananda Matha, and it is an Adwaitha Peetha of the Rigveda Shakha. It had flourished in the past under the patronages of the Ganga, Vijayanagara and other dynasties.

Brahmatantra Swathantra Parakala Matha.—The Brahmatantra Swathantra Parakala Matha, Mysore was established by the Pontiff Brahmatantra Swatanthra Swamiji, a disciple of Vedantha Desika by about the 14th century. The former was also responsible for the establishment of two other Mathas one at Ahobala and the other at Vamanamalai. The deity being worshipped at the Matha is Sri Lakshmi Hayagreeva. The Matha got its name Brahmatantra Swathantra from the time of the Pontiff Peria Parakala Swamiji (1676 to 1737). The Matha is said to have been established first at Thirupathi which later was shifted to Shrirangapattana on the request of the Raja of Mysore. Again, the Matha was shifted to Thirupathi at

the time of Tippu Sultan for some years and re-established at Shrirangapattana after the Fourth Mysore War. With the shifting of the capital from Shrirangapattana to Mysore, the Matha was also shifted to Mysore. The Matha was patronised by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. The present majestic building of the Matha was completed in 1903. The present Swamiji Sri Srimadabhinava Ramanuja Brahmatantra Parakala Swami is 35th in the line of pontiffs. Tradition holds this Matha as the *rajaguru peetha* of the Mysore dynasty together with the Sutturu Matha.

Ganapathi Sachidananda Ashrama.—The Ganapathi Sachidananda Ashrama, Mysore was started by Sri Ganapathi Sachidananda Swamy in 1966 to propagate the philosophy of Dattatreya. It has many branches in the country and even outside. It conducts *hatayoga* and *kriya-yoga* classes attracting people from all over the country and from abroad. It is running an Ayurvedic Centre and a dispensary, a Yoga School, a library, a Sanskrit and Veda School and also a Vriddhashrama. It is publishing a monthly in seven languages for the past 15 years. It conducts spiritual education camps. The fairs and festivals of the Ashrama include Datta Jayanthi, Dasara, Shivaratri, etc.

Veerashaiva Mathas.—The Veerashaiva *mathas* are broadly grouped into two divisions. The Virakta Mathas and the Pattada Mathas. It is estimated that there are nearly 100 *mathas* in the district. It is seen that these Mathas are concentrated in Mysore city and southern and eastern parts of the district. The Swamijis of many of these Mathas have played a significant role in the cause of education in the district by opening educational institutions and providing food and shelter to the students, and the note-worthy among these is the Suttur Shivaratreswara Matha. Some of the Swamijis of these Mathas who have played significant role in the cause of propagation of the faith and education are: Shivaratrishwara (16th century), Male Madeshwara (c 1350-1435), Ghanalingigalu (15th century), Guru Malleshwararu (19th century) and Yedeyur Siddalingeshwara of the Haradanahalli Matha, Muppina Shadakshari and Nijaguna Shivayogi (all of 15th century), Maddaneshwara and Kendaganna Swamigalu of 19th century, Kambaleshwararu, Gourishankara Swamigalu and Chikkaveera Deshikendra of the 20th century. Religiously, the Saluru Matha of the Male Madeshwara Hills, and educationally the Shivaratreshwara Matha of Suttur are held in high esteem. *The Guru Linga Jangama Charitra* of Marulasidda (1650 AD) mentions the five *mathas*, ie. the Suttur, Kuntur, Nanjangud, Handarabalu and the Yaragamballi

Salur Matha.—The Salur Matha in the M. M. Hills, is said to be nearly 850 years old. There are two Swamys in the Matha, the Sthira Swamy and the Chara Swamy. The Chara Swamy will be touring and conducting religious rites among disciples. The present Sthira Swamy is Kempananja Swamigalu and Pattada Chara Swamy is Mahadev Swamigalu, 17th in the

line of Pontiffs of the Matha. The Matha is highly venerated. It is running a high school, a Samskruta Pathashala, an Agama Patha Shala on the Hills and Samskruta Patha Shalas at P. G. Palya, Hosapalya, Wodeyara Palya and at Kollegal and a high school at Wodeyarapalya and is providing free boarding and lodging facilities to about 450 students on the Hills. There is one branch of the Matha at Wodeyara Palya. The Swamyji of the Matha gives *diksha* to the disciples known as the *Mahadeswara Guddaru*.

Shivaratrishwara Matha.—Sri Shivaratrishwara Matha, Suttur in Nanjangud taluk, is one of the ancient Veerashava *mathas* of the district having a long historical background. According to the traditional belief, the Matha was started by the Pontiff Jagadguru Sri Shivaratri Shivacharya, a descendant of the Revanasidda Order. An inscription speaks of the existence of a Matha at Suttur in 1015-16 AD and if it is the same as that of the present Shivaratrishwara Matha, Suttur, the antiquity of the Matha goes back to the above date. An inscription dated 1503 mentions Shivaratrishwara a Pointiff of the Matha. The Matha enjoyed the royal patronage of Vijayanagara, Ummathur and Mysore kings. Illustrious Pontiffs like Bhandari Basappa, Ghanalingigalu, Immadi Shivaratrishwara, Shivayogi Shivaratrishwara, Shivaratri Rajendra have all glorified the *matha*. The present Sri Shivaratri Deshikendra Swamy, who ascended the Peetha in 1986 is 24th in the line. The Matha is a pioneer organisation in the field of education and is maintaining more than 150 educational institutions which include first grade, medical and engineering colleges. It has its own publication division and publishes 'Prasada' a quarterly in Kannada and also maintains a Kalamantapa. The Vidyapeetha of the Matha has its headquarters at Mysore and the Matha was deemed as the *gurumatha* of the Mysore dynasty.

Devanur Matha.—The Guru Malleswara Mahasamsthana Dasoha Matha, Devanur in Nanjangud taluk is one of the famous Mathas in the district having more than 200 branches spread over Mysore and Mandya districts. The Matha is stated to have been started during 1875-80 by the Saint Guru Malleswara. The present Pontiff Mahantha Mahaswamy is sixth in the line of Pontiffs. It is running a number of educational institutions and hostels for the students at Devanur, Harve and Kollegal. It was also publishing a monthly. The Pontiffs of the Matha were poets themselves. The Matha has published many literary works in Kannada.

Adavi Matha Padaguru.—The Maddaneswara Adavi Matha at Padagur in Gundlupet taluk was started around 1450 A.D. by Sri Maddane Shanthappa, who is described as from the court of Devaraya II of Vijayanagar. He came to Mahishamandala to preach religion and stayed at Terakanambi. His *gaddige* is found in the Adavi Matha at Padaguru. The Matha is running four boarding homes, a gurukula and a health centre. The present Pontiff of the Matha is Sri Shivakumara Swamigalu.

The following are the names of Veerashaiva Mathas in the district : Chamarajanagar taluk : Andarakalli Matha, Ayyanapura Matha, Harave Matha, Kulaganada Matha, Kagalawadi Matha, Mariyala Matha, Pattada Matha, Siddamalleswarasharma Gundlupet taluk ; Adavi Matha, Bommanahalli Matha, Gopalapurada Matha, Hallada Matha, Hangala Pattada Matha, Hangalapurada Matha, Kabballi Matha, Kurubara Hundi Matha, Madapatna Matha, Mooduguru Matha, Terakanambi Matha, Tuptur Matha, Somanahalli Veerasimhanna Matha, Heggadadevanakote tq Chandramouleshwara Matha, Hanchipurada Matha, Mudala Matha, Nanjapurada Matha, Paduvala Matha. Hunsur taluk : Gowdagere Matha, Ukkina Kante Matha. Krishnarajanagar taluk : Ambali Matha, Arakere Matha, Hadyada Matha, Maragowdahally Matha, Sarguru Matha. Mysore city : Annadaneswara Matha, Dandikere Matha, Hosamatha, Induvadi Matha (Camp Mysore), Japadakatte Matha, Kundur Matha, Kuderu Matha, Madivala Swamy Matha, Namah Shivaya Matha, Nilakantaswamy Matha, Panchagavi Matha, Sangamakshretra Matha, (Camp Mysore), Shivayanamaha Matha, Talur Matha, Mysore taluk : Bannadapurada Matha, Settynaykanahally Matha. Nanjangud taluk : Chonchanahalli Matha, Devanur Guru Malleswara Matha, Hullahalli Matha, Kasavinahalli Matha, Mallana Moole Matha, Murugha Matha, Naviluru Matha, Surahally Matha, Suttur Matha, Vandalagere Matha. Periyapatna taluk : Bettadapurada Matha. T. Narasipur : Bidara Chouki Matha, Benakanahally Matha, Bettada Matha, Gavi Matha, Hasthikeri Matha, Kallalli Mattha, Kallipurada Matha, Kanakagiri Matha, Karohatti Virakta Matha, Kuruburu Matha, Mudukutore Topina Matha, Medini Matha, Nargyathanahally Matha, Madrahalli Pattada Matha, Ramegowdanapurada Matha, Saraguru Matha, Topina Matha, Vatalu Matha, Veerappa Odeyara Hundi Matha. Yelandur tq : Gowdahally Matha, Honnur Pattada Matha, Karapura Matha, Kestur Matha. Kollegal taluk : Bandahally Matha, Channalinganahalli Matha, Jalakantha Matha, Kajji Hundi Matha, Kamagere Matha, Madhuvanahalli Matha, Mudigunda Matha, Palyada Matha, Ramapurada Matha, Salur Matha, Vandarabalu Matha.

Nagalingaswamy Matha.—The Shilpa Siddhanti Nagalingaswamy Matha, Mysore was started in 1923 by the Shilpa Siddhanti Siddalinga Swamy and the foundation stone was laid by the previous pontiff Sri Nanjunda Shivayogi. But the earlier *matha* which was destroyed after the fall of Vijayanagar empire was founded by the saint Nagalinga Swamy who is described as a *guru* of Proudha Devaraya II of Vijayanagar. The Matha belongs to the Viswakarma Adwaitha Sampradaya and the present pontiff Mahadevaswamy is the 9th in the line of pontiffs of the Matha and the third for the Mysore Matha. It is running schools to impart Veda, Samskrita and Shilpa Shastra to the students. Sri Siddalingaswamy was himself a sculptor and has written many books. The present pontiff of the Matha is also a sculptor himself and has carved many statues and drawn many oil paintings.

Raghavendra Matha.—The Raghavendra Matha at Nanjangud was started during the period of Sri Vibhudendra Tirtha (around 1490 A.D.). Sri Vijayendra Tirtha, Sri Sudheendra Tirtha and Sri Raghavendra Swamy are the illustrious heads of this Matha, the headquarters of which in their times had been shifted to Kumbhakonam in Tamil Nadu. The Maharajas of Mysore were the devotees of the Matha and in 1663, Doddadevaraja Wodeyar is said have made a copper plate grant to the Pontiff Sri Raghavendra Swamy of this Matha.

Vyasaraja Matha.—The Vysaraja Matha of Sosale is an independent Matha whose origin is traced to Sri Vidyakantha Tirtha (died in 1874). Sri Vyasatirtha was a contemporary of Krishnadevaraya who made many land donations to the Swamy. The present Sri Vidyapayonidhi Tirtha Sripada is described as the 38th in the line of Pontiffs from Madhwacharya. The Matha organises Vidwath Sabhas every year honouring the scholars, and birth days of the Pontiffs of the Matha, conducts mass Upanayanas, and publishes an Almanac and a monthly. The Matha has its buildings constructed at Bangalore, Mysore, Sriranga, Karnool, Thirupathi, Salem, Thirumakudlu for the conveniences of the pilgrims.

Of the other religious institutions, mention may be made of the Ramakrishna Mission, Ashtanga Yoga Vijnana Mandira and the Kabir Matha. Ramakrishna Asharma, a branch of the Ramakrishna mission was started in Mysore in 1925 as a cultural centre to propagate the ideals of the Mission. It is running a residential school and a retreat since 1965, conducts a diploma course and maintains a B.Ed. College. It has published books on philosophy and works of Vivekananda in Kannada. It maintains a good library, organises spiritual discourses, and summer camps for boys, has taken up integral rural development project in the B.R. Hills, and conducts adult education classes also. A mention can be made here that Swamy Vivekananda had came to Mysore in 1892 and stayed with the then Maharaja of Mysore for some days as his guest. There is one independent Ramakrishnashram at Kollegal. Ashtanga Yoga Vignana Mandira, Mysore was started in Mysore in 1947 with an idea of inculcating the spiritual and cultural way of life. It was started by H. T. Srinivasa Rangachar, of Hedatale, Nanjangud taluk, popularly known as Sri Ranga Mahaguru. The Mandira was first located at Headatale and later shifted to Mysore and has branches at Bangalore and Basarikatte in Chikmagalur district. It has published the works of Sri Rangamahaguru and brings out 'Arya Samskruthi' a monthly. The Kabir Matha in Mysore is said to have been built by one Puttananjappa alias Kabir Das, who was a driver in the palace, and his *samadhi* is found in the temple premises. It is managed by the descendants of the Kabir Das family. A branch of the Yatiraja Matha of Melkote is located in Mysore and there is also a branch of the Ahobala Matha in the city of Mysore. Viswa Shanthi Niketana, an Ashrama type of institution is

functioning in Biligirirangan Hills started by Swamy Nirmalananda in 1964. There are also the branches of Shankara Matha of Sringeri and Uttaradi Matha in Mysore City. The Mysore Branch of the Sringeri Matha was established in 1924, and it has built a Kalyana Mantap and a Pravachana Mandira for cultural activities.

Islam

The introduction of Islam into Mysore was probably in 1310, when Dwarasamudra (Halebidu) was taken by Malik Kafur. But, the permanent settlements of Muslims in Mysore may be assigned to the campaigns of Ranadaula Khan (1639) and Mughul general Kasim Khan (1687). The Muslims were employed in the military and other services of the Mysore kings. At the time of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan, the number of Muslims increased considerably in the district. There was also migration of Muslims from the neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. All the Muslims of the district are Sunnis. A small number of Shiahs is found in Mysore city. The Daire of Mahdi is a sect peculiar to Mysore found in Bannur and Kirugaval, who believe the Mahdi has already appeared 400 years ago in the person of Saiyid Ahmad in Gujarat. They have separate mosques of their own and they carry on an active trade in silk. There are Labbe and Mapille (Mopla) Muslims in the district. The Labbes speak Tamil at home and are migrants from Tamil Nadu and are an enterprising class of traders found in many towns and are found in concentration at Gargeswari near T. Narsipur who are mostly agriculturists. The Mapilles are migrants from Malabar who speak Malayalam. They are Shafis whereas others are Hanfis. Most of the Muslims are Dakhnis who are scattered all over the district and speak Urdu at home.

The five primary duties of a Muslim are Kalimah (repetition of the creed), prayer, alms giving, fasting during the month of Ramzan and the pilgrimage of Mecca. Their worship consists of vows and prostrations accompanied with prayer. The Muslims believe in one God, in His Angels, in the Koran, in the Prophets of Allah, in His Judgement, Paradise and Hell and in the Divine Decrees. There are many darghas or tombs of the deceased saints in the district which are visited by non-Muslims also at the time of annual Uruses. Some of the important *darghas* are situated at Shivasamudram and Sathegala in Kollegal taluk, Ratnapuri colony in Hunsur taluk, Mysore, K. R. Nagar and Heggadadevanakote. (Also see Chapter XVII under Wakf Institutions).

Christianity

The Christians seems to have made their entry into the district in 16th century, in 1587, when a group of Franciscan Fathers visited Mysore City. Reverend Father Cinnami came to Mysore City in 1648 and secured permission from the Maharaja to preach the Gospel. In the early years of the

19th century, a small group of Christians was thriving in Mysore City. A small church was constructed in 1843 for Christians by Krishnaraj Wodeyar III.

The Catholic Mission of Mysore was formerly belonging to the Vicariate Apostolic of Pondicherry and was separated from it in 1845 and in 1886, the Vicariate of Mysore was elevated to a diocese which then included the whole of the then Mysore State, Kodagu and Kollegal. In 1940, the Bangalore Diocese was formed leaving Mandya, Mysore, Kodagu, Shimoga, Chikmagalur together with the district of Nilgiris and a part of Coimbatore in the Mysore Diocese. In 1955, the parts of Tamil Nadu were detached from the Mysore Diocese and in 1963, the districts of Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Hassan. Today, there are four deanaries in the Mysore Diocese, the Mysore, Mandya, Kodagu and Kollegal and there are about 24 Catholic churches in Mysore district of which, the St. Philomena Church at Mysore and the St. Anthoy's Church at Dornahalli in Krishnarajanagar taluk are very famous. The St. Antony's Church at Dornahalli was built in 1780 followed by St. Joseph's Cathedrel in Mysore in 1840. The other earlier churches in the district are the Church of St. Theresa, Mysore (1923), Church of St. Francis Xavier, Kamagere (1927), Church of St. Francis of Assisi, Kamagere (1927), Church of St. Joseph, P. G. Palya, Kollegal taluk (1927) and Church of the Sacred Heart, Navalli, Chamarajanagar taluk (1944). The other Churches are located in the taluks of Kollegal, Chamarajanagar, Heggadadevanakote, Nanjangud, Hunsur and Gundlupet. The Catholic Missions are running more than 90 institutions in the district of which, 10 are hostels and boarding homes for boys and girls and 17 homes for boys and girls. There were seven hospitals and 12 dispensaries maintained by the mission. There are more than 36,000 Catholic Christians in the district.

The Protestant Missionaries came to Mysore during the middle of the 19th century from Europe and England and most of them belonged to the Wesleyan Mission which later on came to be called the Methodist Mission. Among the Missionaries, the pioneer was one Rev. Sade who made Mysore as his headquarters and established good rapport with the Maharaja of Mysore. These Missionaries started medical and educational institutions like the Holdsworth Memorial Hospital and Hardwick High School and also founded boarding homes for boys and girls. Then they went to Chamarajanagar area where they started educational and medical institutions. In Mysore, they started the famous Wesleyan Press, *Vrithantha Patrike*, a Kannada daily, a children's magazine 'Sarvaramitra'. In 1947, several Protestant denominations joined together to form the Church of South India (CSI), which at present has 22 dioceses of which, three are in Karnataka and Mysore district belongs to the Karnataka Southern Diocese together with the districts of Mandya, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan and Chikmagalur. There are about 8 to 9 thousand Protestant Christians in Mysore and Mandya

districts belonging to the CSI. There are four Protestant Churches in Mysore of which, the Wesley Cathedral is very famous and the largest in the district. The other Churches are located in Hunsur, Madapura, Kotamballi, Bogapura, Kestur, Santhemaralli, Venkataihna Chatra, Heggavadi, Chamarajanagar (all in Chamarajanagar tq), Hadya and Kiragunda (both in Nanjangud taluk), and Heggadadevanakote. There are also the Brothern Mission and the Syrian Mission which are outside the CSI. Christians belonging to the Jehova Witness and the Seventh Day Adventist are also found in the district.

TRIBES AND CASTES

The following are the castes and tribes found in the district whose number exceeded one thousand as per the estimates made by the Backward Classes Commissions in 1972 and 1984. The 1972 figures refer to the survey conducted by the first Backward Classes Commission and the 1984 figures refer to the survey conducted by the Second Backward Classes Commission in 1984.

Agasa.—The Agasas or Madivalas are washermen, who are called by various names such as Parit in Marathi and Dhobi in Hindi. Their traditonal occupation is washing clothes. They are employed as torchbearers on festive occassions and in processions of village deities, in addition to special services like spreading of cloth during marriages (*nademadi*). They were also among the 12 *balutis* or *ayagars*. They are divided into many exogamous clans or *kulas* such as the Bellikula, the Nagarakula, Siddeshwarakula, Habekula, etc. Most of them in the district speak Kannada at home and are non-vegetarian. In the rural areas, they are paid in kind during harvest season and also in cash for their services. *Tera* or bride price is present. A Jangama (Lingayat) priest conducts the marriages. They worship Hanumantha, Hiriyanna and Hunasamma. They worship Bhumidevaru during Gouri festival in August along with their implements and materials. They adore saint Madivala Machaiah and Mallige Madevi. They bury the dead and propitiate the dead ancestors during the Mahalaya fortnight. They have their headman to settle all disputes within the caste.

Arasu.—The Arasus are said to belong to the Rajapinde branch of the Kshatriya caste and come under three divisions i.e., Arasu proper (ruling class), Kumarapatta and Bada (poor) Arasus. The origin of the caste is traced to two young Kshatriyas Vijaya and Krishna of Yadava descent from Dwaraka, but it is stated that even earlier to the advent of these two persons, there were Arasu families in the district. In 1984 their number in the district was 8,591. Their mother tongue is Kannada and they are found mostly in Mysore city, and in the taluks of Periyapatna, Krishnarajanagar, T. Narasipur, Hunsur, Chamarajnagar, Kollegal and H.D. Kote. They have Gotras like Atreya, Vasishta, Viswamitra, etc., and claim to be

Brahmakshatriyas. They perform *upanayana* for their boys and wear sacred thread. There are Vaishnavites, Saivites and Jains among them, but the faiths are no hinderence to intermarriages. They follow Vedic rites and rituals in marriages and other religious ceremonies. In *upanayana* they have the custom of tying a *mourvi* (a silken cord) to the ends of the bow instead of girdling and another special custom is *umbina kaddi* (arrow ceremony) performed by the Brahmin *suvasinis*. In marriages, the bridegroom always carries a sword or dagger with him till the end of the ceremony. Widows are not allowed to remarry and they follow the Hindu Law of intheritance. They observe all hindu fasts and feasts with all their sanctity. Dasara is one of the greatest festival for them. The period of nine days are divided into 3 periods worshipping Mahakali during the first period and Mahalakshmi and Mahasaraswati in the next two periods respectively. The other festivals and *jatras* of special significance to the Arasus are Mavathurammana Habba, Mastammana Habba and Mugur Thibbadevi festival. The Mastammana Habba is observed by the Arasus of Gowthama Gotra in Mavathur village. The Boppagowdana Purada Matha is managed by the Arasu community and they revere Siddappaji and Rachappaji *gadduges* of the Manteswamy cult. Brahmins are their priests and they observe all the sixteen Vedic rites and rituals. On death, the dead body is carried on a bier with *bhajans* to the cremation ground. The agnates observe pollution for 10 days and the *shraddha* is observed on the 12th day and annual *shraddha* every year. The Wodeyar of Mysore and many Palagars belong to this caste.

Banajigas : The Banajigas are a trading community. The term is derived from Vanika. They are also called Balija, and their number in the district in 1984 was 24,495. There are both Kannada and Telugu-speaking people in the distirct. They have a number of divisions like Ele Banajiga, Dasa Banajiga, Dudi Banajiga, Setti Banajiga, Puvalu Banajiga, Nayadu Banajiga, Jidi Banajiga, Uppu Banajiga, etc. Dasa Banajigas also called Jaina Kshatriya Ramanuja Das Vaniyas, who were formerly Jaina Kshatriyas, were later influenced by Vaishnavism in the days Hoysala Bittideva. They are vegetarian by food habits and follow the doctrine of Ramanujacharya. Setti Banajigas are dealers in bangles. Raut, a small section among them, living in Mysore city, also known as Oppana Banajigas, are said to have been sent into the Mysore country from Vijayanagara to collect tribute. Munnuta Banajigas are wandering hawkers and mendicants who are styled as Dandi Dasari. Telugu Banajigas have a number of exogamous clans, many of them being totemistic. Widow marriage and divorce are strictly forbidden except among the wandering division. They observe pollution at birth and death. Their *gurus* are Srivaishnava Brahmins of the Tattacharya or Bhattacharya families. Many of them are pedlars carrying beade, pen-knives, lock etc. Both women and children go out to sell their merchandise. They are also field workers and brick-layers.

Banjara: The Banjaras, also called Lambanis, Lamanis and Vanjaras were carriers and drivers of pack bullocks. They claim to be Kshatriya and are immigrants from Rajasthan and Gujarath. They were nomadic in the earlier days but now have settled down, taking to agriculture. Their settlement is known as Tanda, which will be generally located outside, but near a village. Their number in the district during 1972 was estimated to be 1,417. They are said to have three main divisions, viz., Mathurias, Labhans and Charans, and the Charans are found more in the district. They are also divided into exogamous Rathod, Pamhar, Chouhan and Vadatya sub-divisions and there are also Tamburi or Turi or Dhadi, Sonar or Smiths, Navi or barbars and Dhalia, who are employed to beat the drum during marriages. *Tera* is present among them. They worship all Hindu gods an goddesses but Balaji is the family deity of the many. They also worship Tulja Bhavani, Maramma and other goddesses and worship their patron saints Sevaya Bhaya, Mittu Bhukya and Bhajan Nayak. Banjara women also worship Nagarasi, Asaveri, Khogarasi and Pibbalavari. Holi is their important feast and the other festivals are Gouri, Dasara and Deepavali. They cremate the dead bodies. The dress and ornament of the women form a characteristic feature of the Banjaras. They wear a skirt or a *langa* made of stout coarse print cloth embroidered in heavy patterns and is open at the back and a veil, *chatiya*, also made of coarse cloth. Each Tanda has a headman called Nayaka whose office is hereditary and each settlement has a hereditary priest.

Betta Kuruba: The Betta Kurubas are found mostly in the taluks of Heggadadevanakote and to some extent in Gundlupet. Their tribal villages are called Hadis. They have exogamous groups called Bakalavadiyavaru and Kapaladiyavaru and also exogamous clans based on family gods like Kumaradevara Vokkalu, Marammana Vokkalu, Hanumanthana Vokkalu, Mahadeswarana Vokkalu, Bommadevara Vokkalu, Chikkadevammana Vokkalu, etc. Among these Vokkals, persons devoted to gods like Kumara devaru, Hanumantha devaru, Bomma devaru and Mahadeswara intermarry, while the devotees of Maramma, Chikkadevamma etc. marry among themselves. There are about 15 Betta Kuruba colonies in the H.D. Kote taluk alone. Their traditional occupation is bamboo work. From bamboo they prepare baskets, winnows, etc. They also work as agricultural and forest labourers. They had their habitats (forest area) divided, which were exclusively meant for them and outsiders were allowed only on invitation. Every Hadi will have a headman and the post is hereditary. The huts in the Hadi are built in a circle and in the middle is the 'Ambala', the Chavadi, a public sacred place in which all the festivals and socio-religious activities take place. The fire is always kept burning in the Ambala. All social gatherings, festivals and trials of disputes take place in the 'Ambala'. Unmarried boys and oldmen sleep here at night. The marriage is completed in one day. They have no custom of bride price and tying of *tali*. The marriage is conducted by five leaders of the village. They speak a dialect which contains Kannada and Tamil words. They believe in spirits and ghosts. There are Devaraguddas among them who sing the songs of gods and 'invoke' gods into their bodies and act as medicine-men. Their important feast is Hirekara Habba (Elders' feast) which can be observed in any season of the year at which they invoke God and hear oracle. They are non-vegetarian and their staple food is *ragi mudde, ambali,* wild turbers and leaves. They bury the dead along with clothes and other belongings of the deceased. They live in huts of split bamboo walls and grass roof. Males use a shirt and knicker while women tie a piece of sari round the waist upto the breast and a white cloth is used as upper garment round about the chest.

Brahmins.—Of the two broad divisions among the brahmins, the Pancha Gowda of the north and the Pancha Dravida of the south, the brahmins of the Karnataka belong to the latter. There are the four lingustic groups speaking Kannada, Tamil, Telugu and Marathi, the first one predominating in the district. There are also the Konkani and Tulu speaking in the district, mostly migrants from the West Coast The total number of Brahmins in the district in 1984 was 90,228. The *agraharas* founded by various rulers and the patronage extended by the Mysore court resulted in their concentration in many holy places and in the Mysore city. All the Brahmins belong to one of the three sects, i.e., the Smarthas, the Madhwa and the Srivaishnava, followers of Shankaracharya, Madhwacharya and Ramanujacharya respectively. In each of these sects, there are Vaidikas, who devote themselves to religious studies and Laukikas who are professionals, landholders, etc., but the distinction is dying out. There are sub-groups in each of these sects. The Smarthas hold the Advaitha theory of philosophy and consists of sections like Seerunadu, Badaganadu, Mulukunadu, Babburkamme, Sankethi, Uluchukamme, Karhadi, Chitpavans, Havik, Hoysala Karnataka, Mugur or Hale Karnataka, Iyers (mostly Bruhathcharana), etc. In the southern part of the district, the Mugur Karnataka sect predominates while the others are scattered all over the district. The Madhwas are the followers of the Dwaitha philosophy of Madhwacharya and have sub-sects like the Badaganadu, Aravelu, Aravathuvokkalu, Deshastha, etc. There are main and branches of Madhwa mathas in the district in Mysore, Nanjangud, Sosale and other places. Srivaishnavas are the followers of Ramanujacharya and are found in good number in Mysore city. There are two main divisions among them, the Tengalai (Southerners) and the Vadagalai (Northerners), who interdine and intermarry now. Most of the Srivaishnavas speak Tamil and some Telugu at home. The sub-sects among them are Hebbar, Mandyattar, Hemmigeyar, Tirumalaiyar, Keelnatar, Swayamacharyas, etc. Parakala Matha, an important *matha* of the Srivaishnavas is at Mysore. All Brahmins are divided into groups according to *gotra* and *pravara* which are exogamous.

Agamikas who worship Iswara are found in smaller numbers in the district who speak Tamil as well as Kannada at home Most of them are Bodhayans. They take Shiva Dikshe after *upanayana* and follow the Vedic rituals and rites. All Brahmins are expected to undergo sixteen *nitya samskaras*, the chief of which is *upanayana* which initiates a boy to the Vedic studies and 24 *naimittika samskaras*. The widows got their heads shaved, a custom which is dying out rapidly. Many taboos are associated with food habits and the use of vegetables also. They perform the Brahma type of marriage ceremony traditionally and it is an elaborate one with many rites and rituals extending for more than a day. Divorce and widow marriages are traditionally prohibited and dowry which prevailed is legally prohibited. In recent times, the marriages among sub-sects and sections speaking different languages are taking place. Brahmins cremate the dead and observe pollution for 10 days by the agnates. The after-death ceremonies and rituals are elaborate lasting for 14 days. They perform monthly *shraddas* during first year and annually thereafter. Their traditional occupations were the study of the Veda, performance of sacrifices and teaching. They have now taken to almost all jobs, trade and industry and have gone seeking jobs to many foreign countries too, though oceanic travel was once a taboo.

Buddhist.—See Buddhism. (in P 147)

Darji.—The Darji is the occupational name of tailors and refers to communities like Shimpi, Rangare, Bhavasar Kshatriya, Chippiga and Namdev Shimpi. Their occupation is tailoring, printing and dying of cloth but now many have taken to different trades and occupations. Their number in the district was 5,532 in 1984. Many speak Marathi at home and the rest Kannada. They have caste Panchayats. Their tutelary gods and goddesses are Vitoba, Jothiba, Khandoba of Jejuri, Bhavani and Yellamma. The Warkari cult is popular among them and they observe Ekadashi strictly and worship Vitoba. They observe all other Hindu fasts and feasts but Dasara is a special festival. Some cremate and the others burry the dead and the agnates observe pollution for 10 days.

Devanga.—The people belonging to the Devanga caste are found in the taluks of Kollegal, Chamarajanagar, Heggadadevanakote, Mysore, Yelandur, Periyapatna and other places of the district. Their number in the district in 1984 was 19,054. There are two linguistic groups, those who speak Kannada and Telugu, which are endogamous. The Kannada Devangas are divided into Siryadavaru (of Sira) and Hadinentumaneyavaru (of 18 houses) and also have exogamous clans called Bedagus like Ambali, Arivina, Banna, Bale, Belli, Benne, Kadaga, Mande, Machche, Dabbe, etc. Some of the exogamous clans of the Telugu speaking (Andhra) Devangas are Bandi, Bantha, Chimala, Onti, Uddi, Goduna, etc. The bride price was formerly present among the Telugu Devangas. The Devangas perform

upanayana and wear the sacred thread. At birth and death, they observe pollution for ten days. Some people of the caste wear Linga also. The caste has its class of dependents, who go by the name of Singadavaru said to be the narrators of the history and tradition of the families like the Bhats. The Telugu Devangas are vegetarian. The tutelary deities of the caste are Ramalinga, Chowdeswari and Banashankari. They have priests of their own caste and observe Kattihabba only occasionally and was observed in 1921, 1962 and 1981 in this century in Kollegal. They bury the dead bodies but Namadharis among them cremate. They perform annual *shraddha*, and also monthly *shraddhas* during the first year of death. They have Kattemanes with jurisdiction over a limited area and presided over by Settis or Yajamans. Weaving is their chief occupation, and they form only a division of the Neygis (weaving class).

Ganiga.—The Ganigas are the oil pressers, the word is being derived from *gana* meaning oil mill and are found scattered all over the district, whose number was estimated to be 18,255 in 1984. There are three major groups among them : Jyothinagara, Sajjana and Jyothipada. There are also two divisions Hegganigas who yoke two bullocks to a *gana* and Kiruganigas yoking only one bullock. Setti is the title of the caste and is suffixed to their personal names. They workship both Shiva and Vishnu. They invite Dasayyas on all important occasions. They bury the dead bodies. Sajjan Ganigas are Lingayats. Ganigas are oil-pressers and have taken to agriculture as the trade is decaying. Some are non-vegetarian but the Lingayat Ganigas are vegetarian.

Goniga.—The Gonigas are a caste of gunny bag weavers whose number in the district in 1984 was 7,022. They speak Kannada at home. They have two groups among them, the Janappan and the Sadhuvamshastha. They have the names of *rishis* to indicate their orginal 24 families which had been divided into two exogamous groups of 8 and 16 for purposes of marriage. Most of them are Shaivas worshipping Prithvishwara and a few Vaishnavas, followers of Ramanuja. They had the practices of both burying and cremating the dead bodies. They are mostly traders and agriculturists, but some are grain porters. They are vegetarian by food habits.

Helava.—The Helavas or Heluvavaru are a caste of mendicants narrating family histories traditionally. Their number in the district is 1084 in 1984. There are both Kannada and Telugu speaking. There are two groups among them, those who use a metal bell and those who use a wooden bell and they have a large number of exogamous clans named after various objects. *Tera* is present and marriages are conducted under the guidance of a Jangama. They are Shaivas and workship Basava. Their *gurus* are Lingayats and they adhere to Parvata Matha. The dead bodies are burried in sitting position and they cremate the dead bodies of the

Devaraguddas and Goravas. They have Kattemanes presided over by the caste Yajaman whose office is hereditary. Begging is regarded as their characteristic profession. They profess to know the family history of their patrons and can repeat the names of all Kulas. They used to arrive at the villages mounted on a bullock and with their legs concealed by woollen blankets and go from house to house, giving out the family history. When they go for begging, they carry bells and begging pouches with them. Now many of them have taken to agriculture. They are non-vegetarian by food habits.

Holeya.—The Holeyas are scattered all over the district and are called 'Balagai' and belong to '18 phanas' or section of the castes and they prefer to call themselves Adikarnatakas. They are a settled people, formerly living outside the village and speak Kannada at home. The Holeyas are divided into Gangadikara, Morasu, Dasa, Magga (weavers) and Hagga (rope-makers) groups. Some are Telugu speaking people who are small in number in the district. There are a number of exogamous clans or *kulas* such as Attikula, Anekula, Alekula, etc. The priests among them are the Devaraguddas. *Tera* of Rs. 12-50 was in vogue among them. A widower marrying a virgin had to pay an additional amount of bride price called 'Savtihana'. They worship both Shiva and Vishnu. Those who worship Shiva revere Nanjundeswara, Chowdeswari, Mastamma, Siddappaji and other gods and goddesses and their *gurus* are Thammadis. The devotees of Vishnu are called Dasajanas who put on *nama* on their forehead and have Satanis as their *gurus*. The dead are buried with the head towards south but sometimes very old people are cremated. They are mostly agricultural labourers and are non-vegetarians. They have councils of elders presided over by a chief called 'Gothugara'.

Idiga.—The Idigas are traditionally the toddy tappers and their number was estimated at 12,473 in 1984. They are also called Halepaikas in the district. The caste has many groups which were endogamous in the past like the Maddi Idigas who tap toddy and sell, Bellada Idigas who convert juice into jaggery, Eni (ladder) Idigas, etc. The Maddi or Sacha Idigas are divided into sections like Elumaneyavaru, Moovathumaneyavaru and Airavathumaneyavaru. There is also another section called Dandu Idigas. Idigas have four *gotras* Karunya and Vatsalya *gotras* forming Sasmeyavaru and Kaundinya and Kamandala *gotras* of the Boddeyavaru. The Sasmeyavaru and Boddeyavaru are exogamous, the former worshipping Vishnu and the latter Shiva. Generally the parents of the boy go in search of a bride and a bride price of Rs. 18 was in vogue. The special gods and goddesses they worship are Katameshwara or Katamedevaru (the god of the woods), Yellamma and Surabhandeswari. Katameswara is worshipped on Mondays and goddess Yellamma on Tuesdays and Fridays. They also worship Matangi. Enuntivallu, a class of mendicants visit them periodically and are bards of the caste but they do not intermarry with Idigas. Some

of these people have rare collection of pictures. The Idigas bury the dead in lying posture with head to the south carrying them on a bier. Pollution is observed by the agnates for 10 days on the death of married persons. They are non-vegetarian, and most of them have now taken up agriculture and trade. The Idigas of the district speak Kannada at home. Of late, they have started marital relationship with Nadars of Tamilnadu, Eeligas of Kerala, and the Billavas of Dakshina Kannada.

Jains :—See Jainism (in P 146).

Jenu Kuruba.—The Jenu Kurubas, a primitive tribe, are found mostly in the taluks of Hunsur, Periyapatna, H.D. Kote, Gundlupet and Chamarajnagar of the district but are numerous in Hunsur taluk. These does not seem to be any endogamous group among them. They speak a dialect of Kannada. On attaining puberty, a girl is kept in a separate hut for 12 to 30 days. The practice of paying *tera* of Rs. 12-50, and 50 seers of rice and 50 seers of ragi are compulsory and the marriage takes place in the groom's house. They invite a priest or a Jangama to conduct marriages. They worship Beeradevaru, Kalurappa, Mahadeswara and other gods and observe Yugadi, Ganesha Festival, Shivarathri, Deepavali and Dasara. They carry the dead body on a bier and bury it in lying posture with head to the south. They observe pollution from 3 to 11 days. If the dead person is a respectable aged man, he will be cremated. They have the institution of Devaragudda in honour of Beeredevaru, Madeshwara and other family gods.

Jetty : The Jettys are Telugu-speaking professional wrestlers and gymnasts found chiefly in Mysore city, Chamarajanagar and Nanjangud towns of the district. They call themselves Malla Kshatriyas or Chanura Mallas and affix the title Jetty to their personal names. The Jettys of Mysore are said to have come from northern India from the neighbourhood of Delhi and Madhurapuri and they speak a special language called Mallu, an Indo-Aryan dialect. The Jettys are divided into Doddagumpu and Sannagumpu and there are also Pattana sub-group and Mysore sub-group. They celebrate *upanayana* for their boys and wear sacred thread. All these groups intermarry and interdine. They have *gotras* like the Brahmins and family names like Thipuravandlu, Airavathavandlu, Nakavandlu (Jackal), etc. Marriages are performed according to the Brahmanic rituals. The tutelary deity of the castes is Nimbajadevi, but they worship all other gods and goddesses. Smartha Brahmins officiate in all religious ceremonies. On full moon day in Shravana, they celebrate *matti puja* in their gymnasia. They cremate the dead bodies and perform rituals according to Vedic rites. Their original occupation was wrestling and training the gymnasts. Now they have taken to trade, agriculture, services in government and work as industrial labourers.

Korama : The Koramas are mostly found in the taluks of Krishnarajanagar, Periyapatna, Hunsur, Chamarajanagar and Mysore city and their

number in the district was estimated at 3,057 in 1984. The elders even today speak a dialect full of Telugu words but the younger generation speak Kannada only and they seem to be migrants into the district long back. They are divided into endogamous sub-divisions like Ethina Korama, Beragayi Korama, Haggada Korama, Valagada Korama (Burkai Korama), Kalla Korama, Kukke or Koravanji Korama, Konchi Korama and exogamous clans or *kulas* like Satpadi, Kavadi, Menpadi, Manderagutta, etc., of whom Kavadi and Menpadi, and Satpadi and Menderagutta are considered as cousin *kulas*. Usually, marriages used to take place on a Monday night in the past the caste headman conducting the ceremony. But, now a priest is called into service at the time of *dhare*. Bride price called *rooke* is present among them which is to be paid to the maternal uncle of the bride which was Rs. 75-00 in the past has now been reduced to Rs. 12-50. They worship Nanjundeswara, Venkataramana, Yellamma, Cheluvarayaswamy and other gods and goddesses. Koramas intermarry with Korachas now. The dead are buried with head to the south and observe pollution for 11 days both at birth and death.

Kumbara : The Kumbaras form an important section of the village community. They are found all over the district and their number in 1984 was estimated at 28,415. The proginator of the caste is said to be Gundayya or Gundabrahma and there are two sections among them, one belonging to the family of Gunda Brahma called Gunda Bhaktaru and the other the descendants of Shalivahana. The Kumbaras of the district speak Kannada at home and have a number of exogamous clans called *kulas*, the names of which represent some material objects, plants or animals, like Kasturi, Nagara, Sampige, etc. *Tera* or bride price is present among them. They observe pollution for 10 days by the agnates, on the birth and death of a person. They worship both Shiva and Vishnu and tutelary deity of the caste is Kumbheswara whom they worship in the form of a Kalasha (A coconut and betel and mango leaves placed on a pot). The Kumbars bury the dead in the lying posture and observe Mahalaya new-moon day in September-October to propitiate their dead ancestors. Their hereditary occupation is pottery and making country tiles, but of late have taken to agriculture as the demand for their goods is declining day by day with introduction of more popular and cheap plastic vessels. They will have fairly good market in July-August and in March-April as the villagers change their cooking pots during Shravana and Yugadi. Making clay Ganesha has become a lucrative job for them at Mysore and taluk headquarters. They have their headman of the caste to solve their religious disputes.

Kuruba : The Kurubas are found in large numbers in the district in the taluks of Gundlupet, Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, T. Narasipur, Kollegal, Heggadadevanakote, Hunsur and Krishnarajanagar. There are some villages in the district where Kurubas predominate, like Kabballi,

Yedehundi, Bevinahundi, etc. They tend sheep, cut the wool and weave coarse blankets or *kamblis*. But now the principal occupation of most of the households is either cultivation or agricultural labour while sheep rearing or silkworm rearing, etc. have become subsidiary occupations. The endogamous groups among them are Halukurubas (Halumatha), Ande Kurubas and Jadi or Kambli Kurubas. There are also other divisions such as Hosa, Hale, Sada, Kunchi and Mullu. Halu Kurubas from by far the largest division in the district. The Kurubas also have sub-divisions according to the day of the week on which they offer *puja* to their god, eg., Adityavaradavaru, Brihaspativaradavaru and Somavaradavaru. Ande Kurubas are so called because they used to strain the milk of their sheep into a bamboo cylinder. There is also one more type of grouping, the Hattikankanadavaru and the Unnekankanadavaru. There are also divisions or *salus* styled Doddavvana Makkalu and Chikkavvana Makkalu. Kurubas have a large number of exogamous clans or *kulas*. Bride price (of Rs. 32) is prevalent among them. They have their own priests called Wodeyars who officiate in religious ceremonies who are vegetarian. They have their caste headman called Buddhivantha or Yajaman to decide the disputes of social and religious nature. They worship all Hindu gods and goddesses and also Mailara, Batyappa, Yellamma, Lakshmidevi and Beeredevaru with special reverence. They organise religious fair or *parishe* for their gods periodically where Goravas (dedicated to Mailara) form an important feature who are dressed in black *Kambli*, profusely decked with cowris, and with a head dress of bear skin. They carry a small drum, dance and sing in a weird manner and earn their living by mendicancy. The Beeredevaru fair in Hemmaragala in Nanjangud taluk is held once in 100 years and the last one was held in 1981, when more than a lakh of people assembled which lasted for five days. The custom of Devaragudda is present among them. The Kurubas bury their dead with head to the south and for Wodeyars the burial takes place according to the Lingayat rites. Very old persons are cremated. The umarried males who died were known as Iragararu for whom temples were built and stones were set up in their memories and were worshipped. Dollina Kunita is their folk art in honour of Beeredevaru. Their number in the district was estimated at 2,37,386 in 1984.

Lingayats : The Lingayats are a religious community consisting of sub-groups like Jangamas, Banajigas (Shetty), Aradhyas, Sadar, Nonaba, Balegara, etc., whose number in the district in 1984 was estimated at 4,14,247. They are largely found in the taluks of Nanjangud, Gundlupet, T. Narsipur, Kollegal, Chamarajanagar and Mysore city. There are some Lingayats in the hilly region of the Kollegal taluk, who are called by the name Beda Gampana Shivacharya. Lingayats speak Kannada at home and are vegetarian. They are mainly agriculturists and traders. They worship Shiva. Ashtavarna, Panchachara and Shatsthala form the fundamental

structure of the Lingayat faith. The origin of the cult is some times traced back to Shaiva Agamas and Basaveswara is described as the reviver of an old form of worship. Traditionally, it is believed that the Panchacharyas, Renuka, Panditharadhya, Marularadhya, Ekorama and Viswaradhya are the originators of the Lingayat faith and it is considered that Veerashaivism (Lingayatism) is the full blown off-shoot of Shaivism. The Lingayats believe in one God and feel that there is no need for performing sacrifices, penances or fasts. Those wearing Linga are believed to be always pure, and birth and death cause no pollution. After death, soul merges with the universal soul and needs no post-funeral rites.

The Lingayat marriages differ slightly from the Vedic rites. They do not worship *agni* and instead *Pancha kalashas* are installed and those whose family deity is Veerabhadra, perform Guggula seve. *Lingada Veera* is another religious ritual among Lingayats and Kurubas in the district. Lingayats have their own priestly class called Jangamas. On the day the child is born or on the fifth or 13th day a Jangam or a priest fastens a small Ishta Linga round its neck. The Lingayats always bury the dead. At the time of dying, a few drops of theertha (holy water) is put into the dying man's mouth and the body is smeared with Vibhuthi (holy ashes). A Jangama is called to perform rites and rituals. The body is seated against a wall, cross-legged. The body is taken to the grave in sitting position in an ornamental, decorated bier with Vachana Bhajane and is buried in sitting posture. A feast is given to the relatives on the eleventh day called Shivagana Aradhana. The Aradhyas among Lingayats found in the district, believe in the Vedas, observe Jayantis of the five Acharyas. Some of the castes that have been influenced by Veerashaivism are the Kurubas, Bilimaggas, Telugu Banajigas, Devangas, Nayindas, Kumbaras, Helavas, Handijogis and Nagarthas and in some castes, a part of them profess Lingayat faith.

Madiga.—The Madigas are also known as the left-hand caste (Edagai) who are found in a sizable number in the district scattered all over. They are called by various names such as Padmajatiyavaru, Jambavas, Matangas, and Begaras. Jambava is the name given to a sub-division. The goddesses of the caste are Matangi and Maramma. There are sub-groups among them i.e. Tanige Buvvadavaru, Hedige Buvvadavaru and Mora Buvvadavaru (Winnow division). The winnow division is again sub-divided into single and double winnows. There is one more division called Dakkolaru. The Jambavas are the priests or *gurus* of Madigas who have *mathas* for themselves and suffix *muni* to their personal names. Madigas have a number of exogamous divisions known as *kulas* or *bedagus*, most of which are named after trees and animals, such as Belli Kula, Kadabara Kula, Belada Kula, Hanumanthara Kula, etc. The marriage negotiations are started from the boy's side and *tera* is present. There are also Jogis and Nilagararu among them. They pay reverence to their patron saint Haralayya. The

dead are buried, and pollution is observed for 10 or threee days by the agnates. On Yugadi, Vinayaka Chathurthi and Mahalaya new-moon day the members of the family go fasting to the burial ground after a bath, worship the grave, return home and instal a *kalasha* and worship it. They work on leathers and also have taken to agriculture but most of them are agricultural labourers. They are non-vegetarian. *Tamate* and *ramdolu* are the instruments they use in the village festivals.

Maratha.—The Marathas claim to be Kshatriyas whose number in the district was estimated at 17,875 in 1984. They are said to belong to the four *vamshas*, i.e., Suryavamsha Somavamsha, Yaduvamsha, and Sheshavamsha and have 96 families or *kulas* known as *devaks.* They perform *upanayana* to their boys and wear sacred thread. Marathas are also called Areru. They speak Marathi at home. They have bards like the Rajaputs. Customarily, widow marriage and divorce are prohibited. They employ Brahmins as priests for religions functions. They worship Shiva by preference in the form of Khandoba and Bairoba and other gods and goddesses like Vithoba, Ambabayi, Tulajabhawani, etc. The dead are cremated and pollution is observed for ten days by the agnates. The deceased are remembered and propitiated during Mahalaya Paksha every year on a day corresponding to the day of the deceased. They are land owners, soldiers, traders and agriculturists. Shivaji belonged to their caste.

Medars.—The Medars are a caste of men who make bamboo articles and are called by names such as Gavarigas and Gaurimakkalu. They are found in urban centre and their number was estimated to be 2,155 in 1984. They speak both Kannada and Telugu and are divided into many groups, but only the Gavarigas are found in the district. The Gavarigas have two endogamous divisions called the Belli Kula and Nagara Kula. *Tera* of Rs. 15 is present among them and now-a-days, a Brahmin is employed for services in marriages at the time of *dhare.* In the past, they used to visit the jungle on a day after Deepavali and worshipped bamboos. But, now-a-days, they worship their instruments on Mahanavami during Dasara festival. They also worship Hiriyamma, a female deity and Goddess Lakshmi. In the past, they were worshipping Gidada Muttaraya (tree spirit) periodically with the object of preventing tigers and other wild animals from molesting them. They worship Iragararu once a year. Medars bury the dead. They propitiate their dead ancestors on Gouri festival. They have the practice of dedicating boys to Manteswami who are called Devaraguddas through an initiation ceremony. They have Kattemanes for each village presided over by an Yajamana to solve their caste disputes. They are cane-splitters and makers of baskets, mats, winnows, and other kinds of wicker works. They split the bamboo from the top or the thin end.

Modaliars.—The Modaliars are an agricultural caste immigrants into the district and whose number was 11,933 in 1984. They are said to be a section of Vellalas, speak Tamil at home and seems to have no endogamous sections among them. Brahmins officiate in their religious ceremonies. They have their own caste councils presided over by a headman to solve their internal disputes and problems of the caste. There are both Shaivas and Vaishnavas among them. The dead bodies are generally cremated and sometimes buried in sitting posture if the deceased had wished it. They observe *shraddhas* for the spirit of the departed. Many are vegetarian.

Naynida.—The Nayinda is a caste of barbers who are numerous in the district and their number in 1984 was 17,324. They are called by various names such as Napita, Kelasi, Kshaurika, Bhajantri, Nayana (Nayanaja) Kshatriya, etc. There are both Kannada and Telugu speaking people in the district. The Kannada speaking group comprises of Marasu, Uppina and Shilavantha sub-groups and the Telugu speaking have Nadigaru, Raddi-Bhumi, Gundla-Jagata and Kudipatia sub-groups. The Telugu group has many exogamous clans or *kulas* named after plants, flowers, animals and other objects like Chitlu, Gurram, Jamba, Kanagila, etc., while the Kannada speaking have no *kulas* but *gotras* named after *rishis* and they are 25 in number arranged in groups of five and marriages are prohibited between members belonging to the same group. Bride price is in practice. They have a number of Kattemanes, each headed by a Yajaman and four or five Kattemanes will have a headman Setti. They worship both Shiva and Vishnu. They employ Brahmins for marriages. They bury the dead in lying posture and the agnates observe pollution for 10 days. In memory of all the deceased ancestors, they worship a Kalasa on Mahalaya new-moon day. The chief occupation is hair dressing but they are also professional musicians and attend to services during religious ceremonies. They are paid for their services in cash and kind in villages. They have taken up new vocations like agriculture. They are non-vegetarian by food habits.

Parivara.—The word Parivara means an army and it is said that the members of this caste were formerly soldiers. They are found in large numbers in all the taluks of the district and their number in the district was 1,39,833 in 1984. The word Parivara is synonym with Besta, Thoreva, Gangakula and Gangamatha. Rajaparivara is a group among Parivaras. The name Rajaparivara is said to have been derived as most of them were formerly rendering service in the army of the Rajas of Ummattur, Mysore, etc. They have a number of exogamous clans or *kulas* like Chinna, Devi, Mugilu, Mutlu, etc. *Tera* is present. There are two mendicant orders in the caste, the Jogis and Dasaris, the former are Shaivites and are the devotes of Bhairedevaru of Chunchanagiri while the latter are Vaishavite and are followers of Ramanujacharya, their principal God being Ranganatha of Biligirirangan Hills. The Jogis carry a horn and Kamaksha *mudra*. The principal deity of the caste is goddess Lakshmidevi in whose

honour they observe yearly festival. They worship Rachappaji's Gaddige also. Generally, Nayak is suffixed to their names. They are mainly cultivators or agricultural labourers. The Thoreyas cultivate fields and gardens of betel leaves, arecanut and kitchen gardens. They also burn lime and act as ferrymen. They invite brahmin priests for marriages and all other functions and ceremonies are gone through under the guidance of a caste headman. For some, the religious head is the Swamiji of Boppagowdanapurada Matha. They are the priests of Maramma temples in villages. They bury the dead but cremate the dead bodies of very old people and those who are held in high esteem. They offer *yede* for the gods and goddesses during Gouri festival and for the deceased ancestors during the Mahalaya paksha. They used to go for hunting on the day after Yugadi and Shankranti day. They speak Kannada at home and are non-vegetarian by food habits. They have Kattemanes for every village and Gadimane at taluk level. The custom of Illattan or Manevalluthana was in practice among them.

Sale.—The Sale or Neygi is a general term applied to weavers which includes the endogamous groups like Padma Sale, Svakula Sale, etc. and their number in the district was 2,075 in 1984. Among them, bride price is present. They do not allow widow marriage. They have the custom of putting on the sacred thread before marriage. A Brahmin Purohit or a Jangama officiates at the ceremony. They worship both Shiva and Vishnu. The dead are buried with head to the south and observe pollution for 12 days.

Satani.—The Satanis are a class of temple servants who are found scattered over the district in small number. They are Shrivaishnavas and revere Bhashyakar (another name of Ramanujacharya). They revere the sacred hymns of the twelve Vaishnava saints or Alvars. Their chief occupation is temple service, but some are agriculturists and strolling minstrels. Both Vadagalai and Tengalai sections are found to exist among them. They act as *gurus* to people of many castes such as Kadugolla, Uppara, Telugu Banajiga, Vokkaliga, Rachavar, Holeya, etc. The saint of the caste is Shatagopar known as Nammalvar. They pay homage to the *gurus* of Melkote, Tirupathi, Srirangam, etc. They generally burn the dead bodies and observe defilment for 11 days, observe *shraddhas* annually and propitiate the deceased ancestors during *Mahalaya Paksha*.

Soligaru.—The Soligaru generally live in the hilly areas of the district. Their taluks-wise population in 1961 was as follows: Kollegal—4,622, Chamarajanagar—1,629, Heggadadevanakote—1,473, Gundlupet—665, Yelandur—632, Periyapatna—386, and in smaller numbers in Krishnarajanagar, Hunsur and Nanjangud. Their number in 1972 was 12,094. In Kollegal taluk they are distributed in Bailur, Arabhikere, P.G. Palya, Huthur, Andipalya, Jallipalya, Shaggia, Ganigamangala, M.M. Hills,

Ponnachi, Nagamalai and Chikkilur. They speak a dialect of Kannada mixed with Tamil words with a Tamilian accent. Even today in some places, they carry on shifting cultivation and reside in forest villages and work as agricultural and forest labourers. *Podu* is the name of Soliga settlement in the forest areas which comprises of a few households. The typical house of a Soliga is a hut of dimensions 8 feet by 6 feet by 4 feet (height) with walls generally built of split pieces of bamboo and the roof is thatched with dried grass. There are five endogamous groups among them, viz, Urali Soligaru, Male Soligaru, Kadu Soligaru, Urubathi Soligaru and Burude Soligaru. Urali Soligaru are found in Chamarajanagar taluk, the Male Soligaru reside on the hills, while the Kadu Soligaru though reside on the hills serve the people of the plains. Urubati Soligaru found in the Kakanakote forest area, are Dasayyas of Soligaru and Burude Soligaru are found in Kollegal area of the district. Soligaru have exogamous clans such as Aluru Kula, Jangaluru Kula, Belioru Kula, Surena Kula and Teneru Kula. There are also two other Kulas known as five Kula and twelve Kula, the members of which start doing everything by five or twelve respectively. There is also another Kula known as Baleyara Kula. Auluru Kula, Jangaluru Kula and Belioru Kula are considered as brother *kulas*.

The Soligaru are the devotees of the Mahadeswara of the M.M. Hills and Biligiriranga of the B.R. Hills, but they also worship Mudagiriyamma, Dabbagoilappa, Thimmaraya, Yelemakkadu Bairamma, Maramma, Yellamma, Doddasampige and Chikkasampige. They worship tiger and even its footprints and adore snakes and ant hills. Their tutelary deities are Karayya and Mahadeswara. They claim Biligirirangaswamy as their own brother-in-law and the legend is that he married a Soliga girl by name Tulasamma and they affectionately call him Ranga Bhava. During the car festival of Biligirirangaswamy, it is believed that the holy car would not move unless the Soligaru pull it first to the loud acclamation of 'Ranga-bhavaki Jai'. The marriage customs of Soligaru are simple and a bride price of Rs. 12-25 is in vogue in some places. Formerly when an adult was to be married, he used to elope with a girl into a jungle and remain there for a day or more and then return to the *podu*. A fowl or a goat was killed in honour of the event and the tribesmen were feasted; the husband tying a *tali* round the girl's neck. Of late, the Soligaru have borrowed the custom of the people of the plains in erecting marriage pendal, bringing *arivani* pots and other formalities. Now, the marriage by elopement is resorted to when the parents do not take initiative. The marriages are conducted at night in the bride's residence, the headman of the *kula* acting as a priest.

The dead are buried in lying position on the left side, head facing south; but of late some have begun to cremate. The burial is not attended by any ceremoney and the widow of the dead is not required to remove her *tali* but on remarriage returns it to one of her late husband's relative. They practiced Kalluseve for the dead bodies of lepers, etc. At the end of the year, a funeral feast is given to the tribesmen. They observe pollution for eight days on the birth of a child and now-a-days, 11 days for the death. They have got their Kattemanes presided over by a Yajaman. They believe in oracles. They have an inborn talent for gatrering honey. Men go for hunting, fishing, timber cutting, honey gathering, etc., while the women folk with their digging sticks go in search of edible roots and fruits. They observe Shivaratri, Deepavali and other festivals.

Thammadi.—The Thammadis are by profession worshippers in Shiva temples and are also employed to supply flowers. They are mostly found in the Chamundi Hills, Mudukutore, Thagadur, Nanjangud, Mugur and Mysore and one or two families in big villages where Shiva temples are found. In 1981, it was estimated that 820 families were living in the district. They speak Kannada at home and have exogamous divisions in the caste known as *gotras* like Kashyapa, Koushika, Agastya, etc. They perform *upanayana* for their boys and wear the sacred thread and also Linga, hence they are called Shiva Dwijas. They observe all Hindu fasts and feasts and are vegetarian by food habits. They have their own priests. The dead bodies are disposed off by cremation or burial depending upon the economic status, and observe pollution for 10 days. They perform monthly *shraddha* during first year and afterwards observe *aradhana* in propitiation of all the deceased ancestors during Mahalya Paksha. Female ancestors are worshipped on a Friday in the month of Shravana. The Thammadis of the M.M. Hills are Lingayats and different from these Thammadis. They are described as Soligas accepting Veerashaivism.

Tibetans.—The Tibetan settlements in the district are located at three places in the district at Bylakuppe in Periyapatna taluk, Gurupura in Hunsur taluk and Bylur in Kollegal taluk. There are two schemes in Bylakuppe the I—T.R.R. and the III—T.R.R. The III—T.R.R. schemes has two projects, the Cauvery valley project I—Bylakuppe and Cauvery valley project II—Gurupura in Hunsur taluk. The I—T.R.R. scheme (T.R.R. means Tibetan Refugee Resettlement Scheme) was started in 1960 and the III—T.R.R. in 1969. All the schemes including the Sera Lama Scheme in Bylakuppe and Gurupura cover an area of 8,310 acres of land with 39 colonies and a population of 14,384 in 1986. The IV—T.R.R. project in Bylur in Kollegal taluk was started during March 1974 and during 1986, there were 3,448 persons in 22 villages over an area of 3,000 acres of land.

The Tibetans in these settlements belong to Mahayana Buddhism among whom, there are four sects, the Nimmippa, Sakya, Karjyire and Gelukpa. The majority of the settlers belong to the last sect. They too had caste system in earlier days but not now. About 50 per cent of the marriages among them are arranged by parents and the rest are love marriages. There is no bride price or dowry. The day and time of the marriage are calculated by the astrologer Tsepa. On the marriage day, Lamas are called to

perform *pujas* and presents are offered to the couple by the friends and relatives. A front apron worn by the females is an indication of their married life. Polyandry is in practice among them in a very few cases even in the settlements. Presents are given to the baby on the second day of birth if it is female and on the third day if it is a male. Lamas name the baby on any day after birth and sometimes even in pregnancy. The dead bodies are disposed off by cremation, though in Tibet by throwing into the water and by cutting into pieces and offering it to the birds. The Lamas are called to conduct *puja* in the dead persons house till 49th day. Astrologers are consulted for the auspicious time and day to take out the dead body for disposal which sometimes make the dead body to be kept in the house for two to three days. They believe in re-incarnation. Tibetan calender consists 360 days divided into 12 months. Their festivals are new year's day in February—March ; 10th day of March, the day on which the Tibetans revolted against the Chinese aggression ; 15th day of the 4th month of their calender—the birth and death of Buddha ; birth day of Dalai Lama on 6th July ; the fourth day of the sixth month, the day on which Buddha preached at Saranath for the first time; the 22nd day of the ninth month, the day on which Buddha came from heaven to earth ; the 15th day of the fifth month, the day of Universal Prayer ; the sixth day of the eleventh month, the day of nine bad omens. They are non-vegetarian and their staple food is rice and jowar. They also use Tibetan tea. They believe in evil spirits. Paldevlhamo is considered as the patron diety of Tibet and is worshipped by all the Tibetans to ward off the evil spirits even in these settlements. They depend more on agriculture and have subsidiary occupations like carpet weaving, dairying, selling of woollen goods, etc.

Uppara.—The Upparas also called Uppaligas in Mysore district are called by various names such as Melusakkareyavaru, Sagaravamshadavaru, Bhagiratha Vamshadavaru and Karebandiyavaru. Upparas are numerous in the district and their number in 1984 was 1,22,896. They speak Kannada at home and add suffix Setty or Gauda to their names. Their traditional occupation was manufacture of salt which they have given up now and have taken to occupations like brick making, lime kiln burning, agriculture, etc. They have endogamous groups like Gare Upparas, Sada Upparas, Sunna Upparas, etc. There are also Kallu Kuttiga Upparas who are also called Janivara Upparas who wear the sacred thread. Upparas have many exogamous clans or *bedagus* or *kulas* having names of plants, animals and material objects such as Agila, Ale, Ane, Arasu, Kenda, etc. There are also groups like Nerila Palinavaru, Gopaladevara Vokkalu, Mari Vokkalu, Siddappaji Vokkalu, Mahadeshwara Vokkalu, etc. They are non-vegetarians. *Tera* is in practice. Brahmins officiate in marriage ceremonies at the time of *dhare* and for other ceremonies, they have their own priests called Devaraguddas. They worship Channakeshava, Nanjundeswara, Hurukatheswari, Venkataramana, Ankamma, Siddappaji, Biligiriranga,

Mahadeswara, etc. They have Kattemanes presided over by the Settis or Yajamans. They bury the dead. The institution of Devaraguddas of Mahadeshwara and Siddappaji prevails among them.

Vaishya.—The Komatis or Vaishyas are pre-eminently a trading class and are found numerously in trading centres of the district such as Mysore city, Kollegal, T. Narasipur, Chamarajanagar, etc. Their number was estimated at 23,640 in 1984. They speak Telugu at home but some speak Kannada. There are three main endogamous groups among them, the Gavara, Tuppada and Trai varnik, but most of them in the district belong to Gavara. The Vaishyas have originally 102 *gotras*, the names of which represent trees, plants or grain and that the men of these *gotras* abstain or used to abstain generally from eating or otherwise utilising the articles denoted by the name of the *gotra*. They closely follow Vedic practices in marriage. Some have their own priests and others employ Brahmin priests for religious ceremonies. They cremate the dead and the funeral rites are Vedic. They are strict vegetarian. The tutelary goddess of the caste is Kanyakaparameshwari. They have caste councils presided over by the Yajaman which are competent to judge and decide questions relating to the caste disputes.

Viswakarma.—The Viswakarmas also called the Panchalas are largely found in Mysore district whose number was 61,066 in 1984. The term is applied to goldsmiths, brass and coppersmiths, carpenters, ironsmiths and the sculptors. It is said that Manu, Maya, Thwasta, Shilpi and Viswajna or Daivajna born from the five faces of Vishwabramha or Vishwakarma had sons namely Sanaka, Sanandana, Ahabhuvana, prathnasa and Suparna respectively who are the *gotrakaras* from whom the Panchals claim to have descended. There are some among them who wear Linga but do not associate themselves with the Lingayats. The five *gotras* are further divided into 125 *gotras*. The mother tongue of the Panchals is Kannada but some speak Konkani, Telugu and Tamil. The Bail Kammars who have three exogamous divisions of Salanki, Chavan and Suraveshi speak a language called Jagnannatha Bhashe. The Panchals are pure vegetarins. The tutelary God and Goddess are Kamateswara and Kalikadevi. They conduct *upanayana* for their boys and wear the sacred thread. Marriages are conducted under Vedic rituals by the caste priests. The dead are cremated. They observe defilement both at birth and death. They worship their instruments on new-moon days. Some of the Panchals of Mysore district strictly follow all the sixteen Samskaras. There have been outstanding craftsmen among them and they owe allegiance to the Mysore Nagalingaswamy Matha.

Vodda.—The Voddas are tank diggers, well sinkers, road makers and masons, who speak Telugu at home and are divided into Kallu or Uru Voddas, Mannu or Bailu or Deshada Voddas and Uppu Voddas. There

are Bandi Voddas, Handi Voddas, Ulivoddas, Putgosi Voddas, Katte Voddas, etc. They seem to be migrants from Andhra into the district and thier number was estimated at 11,698 in 1972. The caste contains many exogamous clans or *kulas*, the members exhibiting special regard for the object which gives the name to the division. Bride price of Rs. 7 to Rs. 50 was prevalent. They do not tie *basinga* in marriage. Mannu Voddas are a wandering tribe. During the pregnancy of the wife, a Vodda as a rule does not breach a tank or carry a corpse. They have caste panchayats with headmen to settle the internal disputes of the caste. They worship Siddadevaru and Kariyamma of Sira. The dead are buried. They are non-vegetarians. Women tie the upper end of the saree in a way called 'Gobbe Seragu'.

Vokkaliga.—The Vokkaligas are also called Gowdas and are found scattered throughout the district and their number in 1984 was 3,42,322. There are several endogamous divisions (in the past) among them like the Gangadikara, Morasa, Namadhari, Sada, Reddy, etc. The Vokkaligas of the district are mostly Gangadikaras. The Vellala Goundars, found mostly in Kollegal are from Taminadu and correspond to the Gangadikaras. The Gangadikara means Gangavadikar, a man of the country ruled by Ganga Kings. The mother tongue of the Vokkaligas is Kannada and Vokkaliga literally means a cultivator. There are two endogamous (in the past) divisions among Gangadikaras, the Pettigeyavaru and the Bujjanigeyavaru. The Pettigeyavaru have the custom of carrying marriage articles in a bamboo box while the Bujjanigeyavaru carry them in a covered basket. There are also two sections based on faith, the Mullujana who are Shaivas and Dasajana or Namadharis, the worshippers of Vishnu. The Bujjanige section is known as *dhare* marriage section and the Pettige section as *vilyada* section. There is also another section Cheluru Gangadhikars who are pure vegetarians. The Gangadikars have a large number of exogamous clans named after meterial objects like Alage, Ane, Avi, Belli, Chandra, Chinnada, Emme, Gudi, etc. Bride price prevailed among them. The marriage generally takes places in the groom's residence. Brahmins officiate in marriages and other religious ceremonies. The dead are buried; they cremate those who had such a desire before dying. They are mostly agriculturists but many have taken to other callings also. They are non-vegitarian.

The *Kunchitigas* form a division of Vokkaligas and are largely found in Mysore city. Most of them are agriculturists and the city dwellers have taken up important trades and industries. They have 48 *kulas* divided into 16 exogamous groups. Bride price was present among them. They have a number of family gods and goddesses. The tutelary goddess is Abbajamma of Sira. They have patron saints like Unde Yattaraya. Kunchitigas bury the dead. Among them some worship Shiva and some Vishnu. Those

who worship Vishnu apply *nama* on the forehead and the other section who worship Shiva *vibhuthi* or *gandha*.

Vellala Gaundars are immigrants into the district from Tamil Nadu centuries ago and are found in Kollegal taluk and Talkad of T. Narsipur taluk. Among them some in Talkad speak Kannada and the others Tamil at home. They have many endogamous groups and exogamous clans like Kora Koota, Piran Koota, Peralan Koota, Kode Koota, Konnan Koota, etc., depending upon the chief deity they worship. The Adi festival and the Tamil new year's day are specially important for them. Cultivation is their principal occupation. Bride price of Rs. 17-25 was prevalent. The dead are cremated, if married and the unmarried are buried. They have caste councils to solve their internal disputes.

Yadava.—The Yadavas were pastoral people who are called Gollas, Yadava Kula, Krishna Kula and their number in the district was 6,825 in 1984. Golla is a contracted form of Govala, a derivative of Sanskrit word Gopala meaning a cowherd. Their original calling was that of tending cows and living by sale of milk and its products. They have many endogamous divisions such as Yera or Kitati, Punagu or Kudi, Paitala, Karne, Puni or Puje, Bigamudre or Bokkasa (in charge of seal in State treasuries formerly), Kanchu, Racha and Musti, who ate together but were not intermarrying in the past. There are two main divisions Onti Chapparadavaru (single marriage pendal) and Renduchapparadavaru (Double marriage pendals). They have also a large number of exogamous clans or *kulas* named after animals, plants and objects. Bride price was in vogue. They worship Krishna under various names and also Maramma, Yellamma, Gangamma, etc. Persons dying as bachelors were deified as Iragararu and their figures were cut on slabs as riding on horse back and were set up in the fields with female figures on either side. *Puja* is offered to these on feast days and on new year's day. They observe Sankranthi with the worship of the god Katamaraya. The dedication of men as Dasayyas for the service of God is very common. The Gollas bury the dead. They have a well defined caste organisation, Kattemane headed by a Yajaman. They have now taken to other callings such as agriculture, carpentry, brick laying and also government service. They are non-vegetarian.

Yerava.—The Yeravas who are tribals are found in H. D. Kote taluk of the district, whose number may exceed one thousand. Their family gods are Basaveswara, Mahakalamma, Chikkadevamma and Nanjundeswara. There seems to be no exogamous *kulas* or clans among them. They consult astrologers for matching the brides and bridegrooms. *Tera* is present which was Rs. 25 and is now enhanced to Rs. 30. Marriage takes place in the boy's residence and the cost of marriage is met by the boy's parents. The custom of Devaragudda for the God Mahadeswara and Goddess Chikkadevamma is present. They observe Yugadi, Dasara, Deepavali, Sanskranti

and other festivals. They bury the dead with head to the south. Very old persons are cremated. Pollution is observed for 12 days. They have a village headman who solves their social and religious problems.

The follwing are some of the castes which have population less than one thousand in 1972 or in 1984 as surveyed by the I and II Backward Classes Commissions.

The *Bedas* are hunting tribe whose number in 1984 was 196 and found in the hills of Kollegal taluk. They have a number of exogamous clans bearing the names of animals and plants and also some endogamous groups. *Tera* is present among them. The custom of Illattam or the affiliation of the son-in-law prevailed. They are non-vegetarian and bury the dead. The *Dasaris* or Dasayyas are a group of mendicant Vaishnavas whose number was estimated at 638 in 1984 in the district. There are both endogamous as well as exogamous groups among them and have Kattemanes to solve caste disputes. They bury the dead. Their occupations are mandicancy and officiating at certain ceremonies and dances for the benefit of the clients of different castes of Vaishnava faith. The eldest son of the family generally takes up the profession. The five insignia of a Desari are the conch shell which he blows, the gong which he strikes, the tall burning iron lamp with a coconut shell to hold the oil, the brass or copper vessel sometimes painted with *namams* suspended from his shoulder to place his alms and the small metal image of Hanuman hanging round his neck.

The *Dombars* are acrobats and tumblers by profession, speaking Telugu at home whose number was 956 in the district in 1972. They were a wandering tribe but now settled down in towns and villages. They have groups and sub-divisions which are neither endogamous nor exogamous. Bride prire is present. Their tribal god and goddess are Gurumurthy and Yellamma. They bury the dead. The *Gosayis* are a class of mendicants whose number was supposed to be 151 in 1972 in the district and they belong to the Dandi sub-division. They seem to be immigrants into the district from northern India and admit women into the order. Now, they marry and have formed a caste. The *Hakkipikkis* were a wandering people now settled in colonies and their number in 1972 in the district was 351. They say that they speak Gujarathi at home and are said to have been migrated from Gujarath. There are exogamous groups like Gujaratia, Mewara, Panwar, Kaliwal, etc. They worship goddesses like Chamundi, Kali, Yellamma. Tera is in practice among them and the amount is raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 now and the marriage expenses are met by the boy's parents. Yugadi and Dasara are two important festivals for them. A person in every house acts as a priest. The dead are buried. Catching birds was their earlier occupation but they now have taken to agriculture

The *Handi Jogis* are a class of Telugu speaking people whose traditional calling was buffalo breeding but subsequently have taken up pig breeding. There were about 766 persons in the district in 1984. They have

two endogamous groups of Turukanya and Karnataki. They worship Gurumurthi and Yellamma. A feast is held in honour of Gurumurthi on a Monday in Chaitra, the deity being represented by *trishula*. They also worship Iragararu. They propitiate Donkamma who is believed to cause diseases to their pigs. The dead are buried in sitting posture. Their women sell glass beads, needles and also go for begging. The *Jinagararu* are found in Mysore city and are called Arya Somavamsha Kshatriyas and their number in the district was 102 in 1984. Their traditional occupation was saddle making and are divided into Chitragaras and Are Jinagaras. They have both family names and *gotras*. The founder of the caste is supposed to be Muktadev and the goddess of the caste is Nimishadevi. They wear sacred thread and are non-vegetarian. Now they have taken up new callings like casting of metals, stone carving, wood carving, painting and clay modelling. The *Kaniyaru* are found in Mysore city, Kollegal and other places of the district whose number in 1972 was 180. The Kaniyans of Kollegal taluk are included under Scheduled Tribes. Their traditional profession is fortune telling by using *kavade*. They adore Venkataramana of Thirupathi. The dead are buried. The *Ladars* are a class of general merchants found in cities who seem to have come into the region from Gujarat during Durga Devi famine in the 14th century. They were only 74 in the district in 1984. They were cavalry men trading in horses, speaking a language known as Chaurasi and have seven endogamous groups among them. They worship Khandoba, Vithoba, Tulja Bhavani, etc. They cremate the dead. The *Mochis* are leather workers and painters mostly found in Mysore city, Krishnarajanagar and Hunsur in the district who are said to have been migrated into this part of the country with Kasim Khan, the general of Aurangzeb. The people of the district speak Kannada and a few Marathi at home. They have three endogamous groups of territorial type and many exogamous clans or *kulas*. Their patron saint is Rohidas who is invoked to bless the couple at the time of marriage. They are mostly Shaivas by faith. They have the tradition of Devaragudda, Jogaiah and Jogathi. They bury the dead in sitting posture with face to the north if married and lying posture if unmarried. They are non-vegetarian by food habits. The *Raju Kshatriyas* are also called Rachewars who are said to have come from Vijayanagara and Godavari district and are sometimes called Bada Arasu. There are two groups, based on languages speaking Telugu and Kannada. The Telugu speaking were employed in the army of the kings of Mysore. They have clans or *gotras* named after sages. They wear sacred thread. The tutelary Goddess of the caste is Nimidevi. In the neighbourhood of Mysore, the dead bodies are cremated. Hunting and shooting were their pastime in the earlier days. The *Tigala* is a Kannada term for a Tamil speaking Vanneru or Vannikuladavaru (originally gardeners by profession), the devotees of Dharmaraya, whom they worship as their patron deity. They have two endogamous groups Kannada Tigala and Arava Tigala and many exogamous groups, each of which takes its name from

a particular patron deity. They have a defined organisation with Goudas as their heads. Their caste festival is Karaga. They are non-vegetarian by food habits. Their number in the district was 648 in 1984.

A survey conducted by the Anthropological Survey of India indicates that there are some places in Mysore city like the Paduvarahally, the City Railway Station, where the nomads usually camp in groups and they generally belong to the Goravas, Sudagadu Siddha, Bududuki, Korava, Soligaru, etc. Some of these groups visit Mysore periodically and the occupations they profess are the begging, forecasting and fortune telling. Some are also acrobats and provide entertainment to the people.

SOCIAL LIFE

There is much difference between the life in rural and urban areas of the district. The life in the rural areas has not changed much when compared with the earlier times except in food, dress, drinks and other habits. But the bicycle, motor cycle, radio, electric pump, tractor and carts provided with rubber tyres have entered almost all villages. Educational and infrastructural facilities have given a new face to village life. A farmer will be busy during the major part of the year in his agricultural and other allied operations. The farmer amuses himself in celebrating festivals and *jatras* and participating or witnessing cultural activities like *Yakshagana Bayalata* and other folk arts. Money crops like tobacco, mulberry, banana and sugarcane have brought prosperity to the agriculturists. Dairying is becoming popular due to increased demand for milk from hotels and urban centres. The life of farmers in the villages bordering the forest area is again full of uncertainty as crops are being destroyed often by the wild animals like elephants, wild pigs, bears, etc., and the cattle are being killed by tigers or panthers. Though compensation is paid by the Forest Department for the loss of crops and life, the agony of the loss of the fruits of his year-long labour cannot be compensated by money. During 1984-85, the Forest Department settled about 1,200 cases with a compensation of Rs. 5.95 lakhs in the district. To minimise the crop damages particularly by the wild elephants, trenches are being dug along the forest borders to avoid elephants coming into the fields.

The traditional hereditary occupations like pottery and oil pressing are on the decline and many other services have become only subsidiary occupations. Oil pressing is almost disappearing. In the early hours of the morning, one used to hear the sweet folk songs by women while grinding grain in their houses which has now become a memory of the past. Flour mills do the job with a gruelling boisterous noise. During sowing and harvesting seasons, the women folk sing folk songs in groups while working in the fields, a delightful scene to witness. A villager generally gets up early in the morning and after completing his morning ablutions, attends to the cattle, cleans the cattle-shed and after offering prayer to the rising

morning sun, starts his routine field works till evening; he will have his supper and goes to bed early. The weekly shandis, even today have their own importance in the remote villages of the district.

With the dawn of Independence, a change in the social outlook has taken place among the down trodden and the oppressed in the society. With the enactment and enforcement of social legislation against social injustice, abolition of untouchability, etc., a changed outlook of life is evidenced, bringing with it a better understanding of their rights and a will to fight for justice among the socially disabled people. The economic upliftment efforts and the educational programmes of the governments, both State and Central, have made people to think rationally about the evil customs that are detrimental to progress. The social stigma attached to certain castes and the social limitations and barriers have all been eschewed at least in public places. Added to these, the hotels, improved transportation system, the mass media have all helped in narrowing down the distances among castes. Cocoon reeling and twisting have brought prosperity to a considerable number of scheduled castes in Kollegal and Chamarajanagar taluks.

Mysore being the capital city of the former princely state, had been an abode of many eminent Samskruta scholars, musicians, other artists and men of merit. Even to-day the Mandi Mohalla area of the City is full of artisans, specially in inlay work.

Adoption is in practice in cases where there are no issue and the practice of Illathanam (treating son-in-law as the heir to property) is in vogue among some castes. During 1985-86, there were 11 adoptions and 586 wills registered in the district as against 25 adoptions and 579 wills in 1984-85. The traditional joint family system is on gradual decline and a few families of more than two generations can be found but among the tribal people, there are only nuclear families. Industrialisation and urbanisation has helped many people to leave villages and take jobs in urban centres. Increased roads and transport facilities have almost completely ended the isolation of villages. Some people from villages visit nearby towns daily taking milk or vegetables, either by bus or bicycle.

Customarily, a Hindu wife does not utter the name of her husband. As a general rule, the wives are younger to their husbands in age. There are many customs and traditions associated with pregnancy and child birth. The first delivery invariably takes place in the house of the bride's parents. During pregnancy she is provided with the dishes of choice or wish and she is not allowed to undertake jobs involving strenuous physical labour. She is prohibited from seeing inauspicious things, not permitted to cross the threshold of the main door of the house after dusk in the evening, not allowed to go out on a new moon day or on the day of eclipse. In the fifth or seventh month, *Simantha* is celebrated in the husband's house and particularly a green saree is presented to her. During delivery, old women with

experience or *dayis* and now-a-day a trained midwife is called to conduct delivery. Among many castes, the husband of a pregnant lady will not shave his beard from the seventh month of pregnancy till the 10th day of delivery. The period of defilement or pollution observed by the agnates varies from caste to caste from 8 to 15 days, when they do not visit temples and undertake religious ceremonies. The naming ceremony is celebrated on the 11th or 12th day of delivery along with cradling of the child. In certain sections, horoscopes are got drawn by the astrologers. The period of convalescence is generally three months but in some cases, it is curtailed or extended. During the first eleven days, the mother is given light food consisting of boiled rice and pepper water, and herbal tonics such as *bhananthi lehya*, etc. are also given during the period of convalescence. The mother and the child return to the husband's house generally either in the third or fifth or seventh month. In the cases of barrenness, the villagers go on pilgrimages, worship the Aswatha tree (Pipal tree) or instal Naga stone. Seeking medical help is also catching up. The first tonsure ceremony for the child takes place in the first or third year of age at the temple of the family deity.

Among Muslims, the person who brings the news of the birth of a child to the father is given some gift. Many customary acts are performed to keep the evil forces away from the child. The child is named on the sixth day along with the propitiation of the female relatives that had died during delivery. The Akika ceremony is celebrated on the seventh, 14th or 21st day of birth, the Namak Chasi, the salt-tasting or the mutton sucking ceremony is celebrated when the child is four-and a-half months old. Bismillah, the initiation ceremony takes place at the age of four years four months and four days which is followed by circumcision (*sunnat*) generally at the age of seven years.

Puberty customs.—A girl attaining puberty is considered impure for days varying from three to 15, but the period is longer among tribal people, for example 16 days among Gollas, 21 days among Kadu Gollas and 30 days among Iruligas. She is kept under seclusion in a hut or shed sepcially erected for the purpose by the maternal uncle of the girl or in a separate room or corner of the house. In erecting a hut, green leaves of jack tree, *honge* and neem are used. She is bathed and *aarti* is waved to her by the married women and they are presented *arishina kumkuma* in the evenings. Among some castes, she is presented with cocoanuts, plantains and fruits by placing them in her lap (*udi*). During the period of seclusion, she is served nutritious food. Special sweet, *chigali* is given to her. Among the tribals, a separate hut is built outside the residential cluster and an old lady accompanies her during night times. On the last day, the hut is pulled down by the maternal uncle and is burnt. After the purificatory bath, she is given new clothes to wear, brought by the maternal uncle. In these days, huts or sheds are not erected outside the houses in most of the cases but

an imitation of it is made inside the house itself by using a saree and tying the green leaves to it. The saree is later given to the Agasa.

Marriage.—Generally marriage ceremonies were elaborate and lasted usually for five days, but now-a-days, are limited to a couple of days and in some cases to a single day only, keeping the essence of marriage as a sacrament. In the earlier days, girls were married before attaining puberty, the practice which is almost absent now. The parents of the boy go in search of a bride wherever *tera* or bride price is in practice. The day and the hour of marriage is fixed in consultation with an astrologer. The marriages are generally held at the bride's residence, and of late, the practice of going to the nearby temples for conducting marriages is becoming more and more popular. In urban areas like Mysore, marriages are invariably held in *chatras* and *Kalyana mantapas*. Caste and sub caste endogamy and *gotra, Kula* or *bedagu* exogamy are the rule but the caste and subcaste endogamy is becoming more and more flexible. Cross-cousin marriages are allowed and customarily preferred. Persons belonging to the same totem do not intermarry. Customs connected with marriage rites and rituals are partly social, partly magico-religious and religious. The astrologers are consulted for tallying the horoscopes of the bride and the bridegroom in some castes. The erection of the marriage pendal with 12 pillars and milk-post (*halgamba* or *dharekamba*) of *kalli* (cactus) plant is a general feature. This milk-post should have five branches and at the top of it is tied a cloth smeared with turmeric powder or dipped in a solution of turmeric powder containing the *panchadhanya* viz., *avare* (field bean), *togari* (red gram), *huruli* (horsegram), *kadale* (Bengal gram) and *alasandi* (cow pea). But in these days, big pendal of 12 poles is not erected but instead 12 poles are tied together and kept in a corner. The marriage ceremony among most of the castes include various items, the chief of which are *vilyada shastra* (betel ceremony) which is *nischitartha* or engagement; *devadhritha* invoking the blessing of gods and the dead ancetors, the *chappara* (or *clevasa*), the erecting of marriage booth in which the maternal uncle of the bride plays an important part; the tying of the *tali* which formalises the sacrament; the *dhare*-the pouring of the milk over the hands of the couple which is caught in a vessel and thrown over an anthill later; *sese*, the sprinkling of rice by married couple on the bride and the bridegroom; *bhuma* the newly married eating together; the *nagavalli*, the *kankana visarjana* or untying the wrist bands from the hands of the couple and *gadduge puje*. While invoking the Gods, a number of women from both the parties go to the potter and bring new pots, paint them with vermilion and rice flour, worship, carry them to a tank or well, and after worshipping water, fill the pots with water and bring them back. They are placed on a sheet of thinly spread manure into which nine kinds of grain are sown. This is called *Ariveni*. The binding portion of the marriage is tying of the *tali* round the neck of the bride by the bridegroom and *dhare*. The *tali* is usually a round disc of gold made flat or concave

with a small button at the top. Among the Banjaras, going round the milk-post is the operative part of the ceremony. The important stages of Brahmin marriage are invoking the gods and ancestors, *malnir, madhuparka, kanyavarnana, kankana dharana,* tying of the *tali, vivaha homa, pani-grahana, lajahoma, saptapadi, arundhati darshana, pravesha homa, stali paka, aupasana* and *shesha homa, haribhuma, nagavalli* and bride-receiving.

The role of maternal uncle in marriages and puberty customs is very significant. He brings the milk-post in marriages after worshipping it, ties the *basinga* among some castes and in some others he unties it, plays the chief part in the ritual *serebidisuvadu* in marriages, often claims *tera* paid to his niece, and in some castes has the right to the daughters to be married by himself or by his sons, and among some, he is consulted for the marriage of his sister's son. On attaining puberty of a girl, it is the maternal uncle or his son who erects a hut and after defilement is over, it is he who sets fire to it, among the castes where her seclusion is prevalent. Among Brahmins, he plays a key role by taking the bride to the marriage booth. All these and many other roles imply the importance of the maternal uncle suggesting the earlier materilineal society which has changed to patrilineal.

Mass marriages.—Mass marriage is a recent phenomena evolved to help the poor and to reduce the cost of marriages. Associations, Mathas and the benevolent persons organise such mass marriages where a number of brides and bridegrooms are married in a single pendal. The Government is also encouraging such marriages under the 'Taliya Bhagya Scheme'. Inter-caste marriages are also encouraged by the Government by a cash award of Rs. 5,000 to the couple if either of the marrying couple belongs to the Scheduled Castes, with an income limit of Rs. 8,000 per annum.

Widow marriages.—Widow marriages are allowed and practised among many castes and are traditionally called *koodike* or *seerudike*. The widow is not allowed to marry her deceased husband's brothers or persons of her deceased husband's *kula* or *bedagu;* but among the Banjaras, a widow used to marry her deceased husband's younger brother, but this practice is slowly vanishing. A widow could generally marry a widower, but if a bachelor wanted to marry a widow, he was first married to an *ekka* plant, rendering him a widower in the eyes of the society. The *koodike* takes place at night in the second half (dark fortnight) of any lunar month in the presence of castemen. The bride bathes and puts on the new clothes given by her new husband who ties the *tali,* after paying *tera,* followed by a caste dinner. A remarried lady did not enjoy the same status as the married virgins and could not take leading part in religious and other auspicious ceremonies. There is awakening among the educated and the progressive thinking men about the social injustice done to the women folk particularly widows. Many social reformers and associations are advocating widow marriages and have come forward to organise widow marriages in the

district. In this context, mention may be made of the Chinthanalaya in T. Narasipur and Family Needs Centre of Mysore who are advocating and organising widow marriages.

Muslims allow marriages among agnates and marriage is a contract. The offer for marriage is initiated by the parents of the bridegroom through a match maker followed by betrothal when gifts are exchanged between the parties of the boy and the girl and an agreement is reached regarding the *mehar* and other details. On the wedding day, the bridegroom in the wedding dress arrives at the bride's residence on a horse (or a car now-a-days), his face covered by *sehra* or streams of flower garlands. The *kazi* gets the consent from the bride and bridegroom and over the *mehar* to be paid which are recorded in the presence of witnesses and then the *kazi* reads out the *nikah.* There is the practice of tying of *lachha* (black beads) round the bride's neck by the bridegroom's mother or some married women among Muslims. The bridegroom dines in the house of the bride's father on first four Fridays after marriage known as *char jumagis.* Muslims consider the new moon day of the first Muharrum after marriage as unlucky.

Among Christians, the parties who agree to unite in wedlock meet formally at the bride's residence which follows the betrothal ceremony in groom's Parish Church where rings are exchanged followed by a lunch or dinner. Then, the date of marriage is announced by the priest in full detail on three consecutive Sundays called banns to avoid impediments and future complications. The priest solemnises the marriage in the Parish church of the bridegroom. Exchange of rings was the earlier practice but now people prefer to the tying of the *mangala sutra* after exchange of promises to be man and wife for life. This is followed by the signing in the marriage register by the bride and the bridegroom with witnesses. There will be a dinner in the end with light music.

The Registration of marriages is yet to become popular and only 72 marriages had been registered in 1985-86 as against 60 in 1984-85 in the district.

Divorce.—Marriage being a sacrament, divorce does not exist traditionally among castes following Vedic rites and rituals. But wherever divorce existed, it was simple and easy and could be brought about at the instance of either party. The headman or the Kattemane decided the case and a fine was usually levied on the party adjudged to be at fault. The divorced lady had to return the bride price, and marriage expenses were to be paid back by the man whom she married afterwards. No case of divorce had been registered in the district for the past five years.

Funeral rites

Among the Hindus, the dead are disposed off either by burning or by burying. Cremation is universal among Brahmins, Vaishyas, Banjaras and some sections of other castes. Very aged men among some castes are

cremated and so also the dead bodies of those suffering from diseases like leprosy, tuberculosis, etc. or dying out of wounds inflicted by wild beasts and the dead bodies of pregnant women in all castes are cremated. *Kallusere* was another type of disposal of the dead prevalent in the district among some castes, which consisted of the dead body being placed on a suitable ground and being heaped over with stones so as to form a mound. While burying, the head of the deceased is placed towards south. Some bury with face upwards and very few with face downwards. The Lingayats bury in sitting posture and so do the Vaishnava Holeyas. The custom of erecting a stone over the grave, building of Brindavana or setting up of *gadduge* is in practice.

Among the Brahmins and other such castes, *tulsi* leaves are placed and the Ganga water is poured in the mouth of the dying person and the name of God is uttered in his ears and after the person dies fire is kindled in front of the house. The body is carried on a bamboo bier by four persons, the chief mourner in front carrying in his hand a pot smouldering with ambers taken from the fire in front of the house. At the cremation ground, the body is washed with water, covered with white cloth and after certain rituals, the corpse is placed on the pyre which is lit. The chief mourner carries a pot full of water round the pyre three times, in the anti-clock direction, and the persons standing by making a hole in it each time. At the end of the third round, he shatters the pot on the ground. After the corpse is consumed by the flames, the chief mourner and his brothers and other close relatives get themselves shaven, take bath and go home with a stone representing the deceased for which offerings are made. The ashes and the bones are collected and immersed in the holy rivers on the third day. The pollution is observed for ten days. The dead body of the infants who have not cut teeth are buried.

Among others, as a man dies, a fire is lit in front of the house and is used for giving a hot water bath to the dead body and cooking rice to be used later. The corpse is bathed and dressed in its best. The surviving wife or husband exchanges *pan-supari* with the deceased. The chief mourner, usually the eldest son, carries the earthen pot with cooked rice in one hand and fire in the other in front of the bier. In the middle, the bier is rested on the ground for a few minutes on the way to the burial ground. The chief mourner goes round the corpse thrice with pot of boiled rice in his hand and at the end of the third round the pot is smashed on the ground near the corpse's head. This ritual is called *talekoolu*. The corpse bearers change their positions and proceed to the grave. The corpse is placed in the grave with head to the south, the direction of Yama, the God of death. The chief mourner and the near relatives get their heads shaven before burial. The chief mourner takes a clod of earth in his cupped hands and throws it on the body which is repeated by the other relatives. The grave digger fills the grave with mud over which are planted *thumbe* or *tulsi*. Then, the

ceremony of going round the grave with pot full of water in the hand is performed. After crashing the pot on the ground, the chief mourner takes a bath in the nearby tank or river, returns home taking care not to look back at the grave and sees the light kept at the spot where the dead person had expired. On the third day, cooked food is offered at the grave to the spirit of the dead which is believed to reside in the body of the crows. Most of the people give a caste dinner on the 12th or 14th day of death. The dead ancestors are propitiated during the Mahalaya Paksha in September-October every year. (For Lingayats see under the caste heading in page No. p. 164).

Among the Muslims, a few drops of honey are put into the dying person's mouth and the *Koran* is recited. After death, the dead body is washed, perfumed and placed on a platform covered with a white cloth. The body is later laid in box-like wooden bier and is lowered at the grave by four persons exchanging shoulders. The bier is lowered at the mosque and prayers are offered by the mourners and then the body is lowered into the grave with head to the north and leaning on the right side, turning the face towards Mecca. Food is not cooked in the house of mourning for three days and *ziarat*, the death feast is held on the third day. The other death feasts are on the 40th day, in the fourth month, sixth month, ninth month and on the last day of the first year.

Among Christians, the Parish Priest administers the Extreme Unction, one of the seven sacraments, on the death bed of the dying man. After death, the dead body is washed and dressed up for the last journey. After placing in a coffin, the elite call for the hearse which is accompanied by pall bearers dressed in black and the hearse is moved to the Parish Church where the Priest sprinkles holy water on the body after a thanks giving ceremony and blesses it. The body is taken to the cemetry for burial. Others who cannot afford to hire a hearse are content with a van or a horse driven carriages, which are meant for the purpose.

Home life

House types.—Houses in the rural areas are classified into *thotti* houses, houses with single ridge with one or two slopes, terraced houses and huts. Most of the houses are single storied with a rectangular ground plan. The plinth of the houses rises to a height of two to three feet above the ground level. A *thotti* house has an open quadrangle inside the house in the middle, generally with four but sometimes with 8 or 12 pillars, and will have four ridges with eight slopes (four slopes inside and four outside). These houses are very convenient for the residence of big cultivators. They have a natural air-conditioning effect. These houses contain *jagali* or raised platforms on both the sides of the main entrance. Space all round the *thotti* is used for residential purposes and will have kitchen and a few rooms around for keeping valuable things. The roofs will be generally of

the country tiles or Mangalore tiles. The second type consists of houses with a single ridge with two slopes called *nittu* houses and *gudaragattu*, the houses with a quadrangular shape having four ridges and four slopes. There are also houses with a single slope without a ridge, one side of the wall being raised higher than the opposite side. Such houses are a recent phenomena. The terraced houses will have mud terrace, mortar or stone slabs which are only a few in number to be found here and there. The huts are small structures with thatched roofs and with mud or bamboo wattled walls. They are low roofed without any compartments generally. Most of the houses do not have open space nor any backyards, but the houses of Brahmins generally will have a front or back yard, where a *tulasi* plant is invariably planted on elevated platform called as *vrundavana*. Many manure pits can be found in and around the villages. The houses are built of mud walls generally, but there are also walls of burnt bricks which are becoming more and more popular. The flooring will be of mud, smeared with cowdung periodically but cement flooring with red oxide is also becoming popular. Some have pavements of stone slabs. Small houses and huts do not have windows and if they have, they are very small. The cattle shed, *kottige*, is sometimes attached to the dwelling house and sometimes built separately. Electricity is being used to light houses even in villages. Otherwise, kerosene or vegetable oil lamps are in use. While going out in nights, torches made of combustible material, kerosene lanterns or dry battery torches are used.

Houses in the urban areas are generally of burnt brick walls and of reinforced concrete roofing with more than a single storey in many cases, but, there are more number of houses with tiled roofs. The township is laid of late according to plans but the earlier localities even in towns are congested. Due to increased influx of people into the urban areas, the congestion of space has set in and big apartmental buildings with many floors are coming up in Mysore city. There are also decorative, big palatial buildings of the rich in urban areas, more particularly in Mysore city.

According to 1971 census 3,14,505 census houses (71.2 per cent of the total) had mud walls (rural 2,72,715, urban 41,790); 98,840 houses (22.4 per cent) had burnt brick walls (rural 30,935, urban 67,905); 21,435 houses (4.9 per cent) had walls made of grass, reeds, leaves, bamboos, etc (rural 20,535, urban 900); 740 houses (0.2 per cent) had unburnt brick walls (rural 410, urban 330) and the rest had walls made of stone, cement concrete, G.I. sheets etc. The materials used for roofing were grass, leaves, reeds, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboos, tiles, slate, asbestos, corrugated Iron Zinc or other metal sheets, brick and lime stone, cement sheets, cement concrete, etc. During 1971 there were 3,17,545, census houses (71.9 per cent) having tiles, slate and shingle (rural 2,44,570, urban 72,075); 85,805 houses had roofs made of grass, leaves, etc. (rural 79,040 urban 6,765); 2,615 houses had corrugated iron, zinc and other metal sheets (rural 960, urban 1,655); 32,265 (7.3 per cent) houses had cement concrete roofing (rural 3,520, urban 28,745) and the rest of the houses had roofs made of asbestos, brick and lime, stone, etc.

One of every 1000 census houses in 1971, 518 had one room each, 309 had two rooms, 101 had three rooms, 42 had four rooms and 30 had five rooms each. Out of every 1,000 houses 821 were owned (934 for every 1,000 in rural areas and 460 for every 1,000 in urban areas) and the rest being rented.

Food and drink

Ragi and jowar are the staple food of the rural folk in the district but rice and *navane* are also used together with *ragi*. Pulses like *avare*, green gram, horse gram, bengal gram, *togari*, etc. are commonly used. On special occasions like feasts, festivals and marriages, even the poor people eat rice at the least as a portion of their diet. There will be two meals a day one in the mid-day and the other at about 8 0' clock in the night, with a morning tiffin called *tangalu* which will either be freshly prepared *ragi rotti* or *ragi mudde*, left over of the previous night, taken along with curds, salt, onion and chillies. The common dishes for the meals are *ragi* or jowar *mudde*, *saru* (soup), boiled rice and butter milk. The common vegetables used are brinjal, different kinds of gourds, onion, tomato, cucumber, ladies finger, beans, radish, pumpkin and greens. The sweet dishes prepared on special occasions are *payasa, obbattu, kajjaya, kadubu*, etc. The special dish for Maramma festival is *tambittu*; *obbattu, namada hatage* or *halundige* for *Yugadi; Huliyanna, vade, idli, kichadi, kajjaya, payasa* for Deepavali. Drinking coffee or tea in the morning has almost become a daily habit and most of the villages have one or two tea and coffee stalls, which are also the places of village gossip.

In the urban areas, the office-goers usually take the morning meal early and a light lunch in the afternoon but some in the semi-urban areas have a light lunch in the morning and the meal in the afternoon. The varieties of dishes are more in the urban areas than the rural areas of the district. The hotel preparations are: *idli-sambar, dose, vade, puri-sagu, Mysore pak, jilebi, jamoon*, etc. and set *dose* is a speciality in the hotels of the district. The dishes for meals in the hotels are cooked rice, *sambar, rasam*, vegetables, curds, *pappads, puris* and rarely *chaptis*.

Those who take non-vegetarian food, take it occasionally depending upon their economic conditions. Non-vegetarian food is not cooked on the day of a week considered as God's day which is generally Saturday for Vishnu worshippers and Monday for Shiva worshippers. During the lunar months of Shravana and Kartika, people generally abstain from eating non-vegetarian food. Smoking beedies and cigarettes, by men and chewing of tobacco and pan by both men and women are common and a few use snuff. Drinking toddy and arrack is found among the poor, and European liquors among the well-to-do.

With the digging of bore wells in all the villages and hamlets in the district, the problem of fetching drinking water from long distances is mostly easing.

Dress

The upper garment of males irrespective of caste, generally consists of a shirt with full or half sleaves and the lower portion is the lungi or dhoti. While going out, a man puts on a towel on the shoulders. When at work in the fields, the farmer uses a short and a baniyan and covers his head. Young and educated persons use a bush shirt and pants. The poorest old male uses only a loin cloth with a *dubati* or *kambli* which serves many purposes. During winter and rainy seasons *kambli* is used. Coats and head dress are used only by a few while they go out for official work or to see elders to outside places. The renowned *Mysore peta*, a head dress is a rare thing to see now-a-days. The typical dress of an adult female is a saree 6 to 8 yards in length, worn in an ordinary way, without *kachche* with a blouse called *ravike* or *kuppasa*. The dress of a male child is a knicker and a shirt while that of a female is a frock or a *langa* along with a blouse. The quality of cloth depends upon the economic conditions of the household. New clothes are purchased and got stitched for the festival seasons of Ganesha, Gouri, Dasara, Deepavali or Ugadi or at Ramzan or Muharram among the Muslims. It is customary among the Hindus that before wearing new clothes, turmeric powder is smeared at the edges of clothes and the clothes are placed before family deities, and prayer is offered. The Muslim dress consists of pyjama or *lungi* and a shirt. While going to the mosque for prayer, men use a head dress. The Muslim women in urban areas of the district use veils. Young girls use *chudidar* and *pyjamas*. There is not much variation in the dress of the urban dwellers except for the use of pants and shirts by a majority while going out.

House-hold goods

Among the poorer sections in the rural areas, household goods like benches, chairs, tables, etc. are generally not found and they use the earthen wares for all purposes and have only a few brass and aluminium vessels. Of late, plastic pots and vessels are used to carry water. Among the middle and rich classes we find the use of brass, copper and aluminium vessels and the house decorated with benches, chairs and tables. The earthen vessels in use are *madake* for cooking, *gadige* and *haravi* for bringing and storing water, *gudana* and *wade* for storing food grains. For fetching drinking water, some will have *koda* made of brass or copper. The eating plate is made of brass called *tanige* or *gangala*. The use of vessels made of aluminium, stainless steel and plastic are on the increase of late. The rich elite who used silver plates and vessels in the past have also resorted to stainless steel vessels as silver has become a very costly metal. The villagers change their cooking pots every year in the month of Shravana and during Yugadi, the periods when Kumbars will have a good market for their

commodities. In the urban areas, aluminium and stainless steel vessels are replacing brass and copper vessels of the earlier times and plastic vessels such as buckets and pots are extensively used, and for lifting water from wells, tin pots are also used. The villagers use *madake* of bigger size to heat water for taking bath and the urban people use *hande* made of copper, and the use of electrical appliances for heating and cooking are on the increase in the big towns. For sitting and sleeping, the rural folk use mats, gunny bags, carpets, *kamblis* and other materials.

Ornaments

The desire for ornaments is almost instinctive among women and are exhibited by them during festive occasions and special occasions like marriages and fairs. The ornaments used by women folk in the district are the following ; *Nagaru, rojada hoovu, jade bille, muravalu, chowligunasu, kolave, patlak,* all of gold for the ears ; *moogubottu* and *nattu* of gold for the nose ; *sara, addike, padaka,* all made of gold for the neck ; *bale, kappa,* made of gold and *kadaga* made of silver for the hands ; finger rings of gold for the fingers ; *dabu* of silver for the waist ; *kalumuri* (anklet) or *kalu sarapali* made of silver for the ankle and *minchu* or *kalungura* made of silver for the toes. In the earlier days, men also were wearing *hattodaku, kalavar* and *patlak,* made of gold for the ear, *tayitha* for the neck and *kaimuri* of silver or gold for the hand. Though the use of ear ornaments by males is on decline, a gold chain around the neck and finger rings of gold are used by men who are well-to-do. Women also were wearing *havala* (coral) in the earlier days. *Tali* of gold with *karimanisara* is invariably worn by the married ladies.

The elderly women tie their hair into a knot at the back, while the young girls plait them at the back. Generally, castor oil is used to comb the hair excepting people of a few castes like Brahmins who use coconut oil. Among the rural folk, use of toilet soap is a luxury. Flour of pulses or *shikakai* are used while bathing, and *antarala kayi* for washing cloths by the poor. While going to the fields and to tend the cattle, country made *chappals* are used as they are durable for rough use. Tattooing was very popular among the older generation, especially women.

Festivals

The Hindus observe many fasts and feasts during the year in honour of many Gods and Goddesses and some of the festivals are observed only in the rural parts of the district and some are of great significance to one or the other castes. Yugadi is celebrated on the first day of the first month of the Lunar calendar during March—April every year. It is a great festival for Hindus both urban and rural. On this day the door frames are decorated with festoons of green mango leaves. People take oil bath, wear new clothes and eat *bevu-bella* (neam leaves and jaggery) after wor-

shipping the family deity. In the evening or at night the villagers hear *Panchanga* (the new year's almanac). On the next day people go for hunting and it is a must and a special programme for the Beda and Besta (Pariwara) castes, which of late has lost its original colour due to restrictions imposed by the forest laws. In some places Honnaru (golden plough) festival is also celebrated on this day when the oxen are washed, decorated with coloured cloth and they are yoked to the ploughs. They are taken to the fields in a procession. A sumptuous meal with sweets in the afternoon follows. They spend the evening in merriment. Sri Ramanavami, the birthday of Rama, is celebrated on the ninth day of the first half of Chaitra during April. Basava Jayanti on Akshaya Tritiya in Vaishakha is celebrated by holding processions, festivities and lecture programmes. Next come Gouri and Ganesha festival in August-September, when the villagers will have completed the sowing operations. Gouri is worshipped on the third of the first half of Bhadrapada and Ganesha the next day. Gouri festival is of special significance for the Parivara and the Beda communities though the goddess is worshipped on other occasions also. Basavana Habba is again a great festival in some villages on which day the oxen are worshipped and offered *yede*. Those villages who do not celebrate this festival are often called *nogasokadahahalli* in Gundlupet area of the district. Naga Panchami on the fifth day of the bright half of Shravana is important for all sections of the Hindus and an earthen or metallic serpent or anthills are worshipped. Prathama Ekadashi on the eleventh day of the bright half of Ashadha is a day of fast for many and is a special festival for certain castes like the Banajigas. The birth day of Lord Krishna on the eighth day of the second half of Shravana is called Gokulashtami, a holy day for the Vaishnavaites, but is observed by others also. Dasara is the special festival for the city of Mysore and also for the people of the district. It starts on the first day of the month of Aswija in September-October and lasts for 10 days. During these days gods and goddesses are worshipped in the form of Kalasha with a *nanda deepa* (a perpetual lamp). Saraswathi, the Goddess of learning is worshipped on the seventh day, Shakti or Durgi on the eighth day and implements, machinary and other instruments of use on the ninth day called *Mahanavami*. On the tenth day, at night the village deities are taken out in a procession to the Shami tree where the deities and the tree are worshipped. People exchange *shami* leaves calling it gold. Deepavali, in the district is celebrated on the 14th and 15th days of the second half of the Ashwija and on the first day of the Karthika. On the new moonday Goddess Lakshmi is worshipped specially by the trading class and on the next day, the first day of Karthika, Bali Chakravarthy, a legendry emperor is worshipped. Sankranti which falls on the 14th of January and sometimes on the 15th is a great festival for Hindus when *ellubella* (gingilley and jaggery) are exchanged. Cows and bullocks are decorated and taken in procession. They are made to cross a fire place and this is called *kendahayudu*. Shivaratri is celebrated on the 14th day of the second half of Magha, a day

of fasting for many and people worship Shiva throughout the night by undertaking *jagarane* (keeping oneself awake throught the night). The Holi festival is observed on the fullmoon day of Phalguna and is an occasion for all sorts of vociferous shouts and abuses, and Kamadahana or burning of Kama is held.

Basavana Okali.—Basavana Okali, a colourful festival is being celebrated in the villages of Hunsur, Krishnarajanagar, Heggadadevanakote and other taluks of the district some times on a competitives basis among people of different villages. A tankful of water is kept near a Basavanna temple and the area is decorated with festoons of green leaves and plantain plants being tied to the poles erected. Two parties, either from the same village or from different villages, compete with each other in throwing water at each other by using horns of cattles or bamboo stems called *ande* which will be witnessed by large number of villagers. The festival is generally celebrated during February or sometimes people vow to celebrate it when rain fails. *Kuntipuje* is another festival of the villagers celebrated during the Karthika month (November-December) by the women folk in the rural parts of the district, generally for a minimum period of three days and a maximum of 45 days, with slight variations in different regions of the district. The festival starts on a Monday and the place where Kunti is to be installed is cleaned and *ekka* leaves in odd numbers coinciding with the number of days the deity is to be worshipped are spread. Above these, three platforms are erected one above the other, fixing a stone as Kunti on the uppermost platform. Every night, lamps are lit in front of the deity and the womenfolk sing the folk songs on Kunti and worship the deity with flowers brought from the fields. The men folk exhibit their talents in different entertainment programmes. On the last day the deity is taken in a procession and left in the middle of the *ragi* fields after a farewell worship.

On certain occasions, the villagers by abusing their friends and relatives get themselves relieved of the pent-up emotions. Holi is one such occasion. We find such occasions in the village festivals such as the Mari festival of Bommalapura and the Yogeswari fair in Chikthuppur in Gundlupet taluk which takes place once in 7 or 8 years. *Made* is another ritual found during Maramma and Chowdeswari festivals in villages. On the day previous to the festival at night all the villagers assemble at a place and occupy a place fixed for them by the people of each caste, cook rice and jaggery using water given by the priest of the temple deity using a new pot. The priest takes handful of this cooked food from each of the pots and offers it to deity which is followed by ritualistic worship. This is a speciality of the Maramma and Chowdeswari Jatras in almost all villages. The first worship of Gopalaswamy at the Gopalaswamy Hills on the festival day in March-April is done by a member of the royal family of Mysore and upper

portion of the Ratha (car) is built by *pannerale* sticks (*ulada kaddi*). The car of Biligiri Rangaswamy is first drawn by the Soligaru.

Attiguli is a village festival celebrated when rain fails by parading a frog. The Maramma festivals of Padagaru, Kodihalli, Hasguli, Kasalipura and Pattadadevi of Bommalapura of Gundlupet taluk are very famous. So also is the Bandihabba of Bannur and Mugur which attracts large number of bullock carts. There is also the custom of opening the doors of the temple deities during jatra season and keep them closed for the remaining period as in the case of Pattada Devi of Bommalapura.

The most important one of the Jaina festivals is the Pajjushanaparva (Paryushanaparva), the solemn season which closes the Jaina year. Many devout laymen fast for eight days or even longer and attend special services at the Upasara, a place of meditation. During this period the house-holders are urged to live a monk's life at least for 24 hours. On the closing day of the *pujjushana* every Jain fasts throughout the day and the Upasaras are crowded with men and women making their confessions. The next important holy day is Deepavali, the day on which Mahavira attained *nirvana*. Jnana Panchami is observed once a year when the sacred books are worshipped which correspond to Saraswathi Puja during Dasara festival for the Hindus. On the fifth day of the bright half of Shravana, Jaina women worship serpents to appease the spirits of their ancestors. The other festivals are Yugadi, the new year's day celebrated as the day of Srimukha Darshana, Mahavira Jayanthi on the thirteenth day of the bright half Chaitra (in April), Upakarma on the full moon day of Shravana, Gauri festival, on the third day of bright half of Bhadrapada (when Yakshi Gauri is worshipped), Jeevadayashtami on the eight day during Dasara festivals as the day of non-injury to animals. Special *pujas* are offered to Padmavathi Yakshi on Mahanavami day and gifts are distributed to the poor on Vijayadashami day. Shivaratri is observed as Jinaratri. Akshaya Tritiya, Shruta Panchami, Dashalakshana Parva are also festivals observed by the Jains.

The common festivals for all Muslims are Moharam, Ramzan and Bakrid. Bakrid is held on the tenth day of the month Zillhaj, the day on which Muslims put on new clothes and go in procession to Idga to offer prayer, and later feast. Ramzan Id is observed on the first day of Shawwal, when they go to the Idga in a procession to offer prayer. Muharram-ki-Id begins on the first day of the month Muharram. Shab-I-Barat is observed on the evening of the fourteenth, of the eighth month Shaban, the night on which the fates of the unborn souls are registered in heaven. The 12th day of Rabi-us-san is the birthday of the Saint-us-San of Baghdad. The 12th day of Rabi-ul-Awwal is the day of Prophet's death, the day on which prayers and cooked food which the Prophet was fond of are offered. Aakri Charshumbah is observed on the last Wednesday of Safar month in memory

of the recovery of the Prophet from a dangerous illness, when they go out to the fields and eat sweets.

The Christian festivals are the New Year Day on first of January, the Good Friday, the Easter Sunday (the day of Resurrection of Christ), the birth day of Mary on eighth September and the Christmas day on 25th December. At Saint Antony's Church at Dornahalli in Krishnarajanagar taluk the feast of St. Antony takes place on 13th June every year, the day on which St. Antony died. About a lakh of people gather there for the feast.

Yatras.—There are many pilgrim centres in the district of which the important ones are the Male Madeswara Hills, Nanjangud, Tirumakudalu Narasipur, Talkad, Chamarajanagar and Krishnarajanagar. All these are centres of Shiva worship. Mugur and the Chamundi Hills are the pilgrim centres of Shakti worship. Talkad, T. Narasipur, Nanjangud (Raghavendra Matha), B. R, Hills, Gopalaswamy Betta and Mysore are pilgrim centres of Vishnu worship. Gommatagiri in Hunsur taluk, Hanasoge and Maleyuru are Jaina pilgrim centres. The Dodda Sampige tree near Biligirirangana Betta (B. R. Hills) is a sacred tree and a pilgrimage centre for Soligaru, a hill tribe. People of the district go out on pilgrimages to Varanasi, Allahabad, Gaya, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Nasik, Rameshwara, Kanyakumari, Tirupati, Gokarna, Pandharapur, Kolhapur, Sreeshaila and also to Shrirngapattan and Melkote in the neighbouring Mandya district. Siddappaji and Rachappaji *Gadduges* at Chikillur in Kollegal taluk and Kappadi in Krishnarajanagar taluk respectively are important pilgrim centres for the people of the district as well as neighbouring districts. There will be an exodus of the people of the district to the Kongalli Mallikarjunaswamy temple in Tamilnadu (on State border) on pilgrimage during the month of Kartika in November- December and on Shivaratri. On the days of eclipses, new-moon days and Sankaranti days people of Mysore City go to the Paschima Vahini in Shrirangapattana to take a holy dip in the river Cauvery.

Jatras

Jatra (fair) is a very old religious institution, generally centered round a deity or a religious saint which takes place annually and sometimes two or four times a year as in the case of Male Mahadeshwara Jatra in Kollegal taluk. In very rare cases as in the case of Panchalinga Darshana it takes place once in 12 years and the Beeredevara Jathre in Hemmaragala once in 100 years. Though a religious institution, *Jatra* is also socio-cultural in character providing recreation and merriment. *Jatras* have economic importance also when associated with cattle fairs. In good old days they were major venues where people brought vessels, bangles, cloth and other items. They fulfil the aspirations of the people, find a way out for the pent-up emotions of the participants through cultural activities and other provisions for fun and frolic. A list of important jatras in the district is appended.

Panchalinga Darshana.—There are five Lingas at Talkad and they are Arkeswara, Vaidyeshwara, Pathaleswara, Saithakeswara (Maruleshwara) and Mallikarjuneswara, the last named at Mudukutore nearby which are to be worshipped on the fifth Monday coinciding with New-moonday of Kartika in the Lunar calendar and Vruschika Masa in the Solar Calendar and such an auspicious day occurs rarely once in 12 years and some times even earlier. These five temples are scattered in the river bed of the Cauvery near Talkad at some distances from each other. Keeping the Vaidyeswara Temple at the centre, all the four other Lingas are to be visited and worshipped one by one, every time taking a dip in the river and worshipping Vaidyeswara each time before proceeding to the next temple on that Monday after sun rise and before sun set. The last such occasion was in 1986.

Dasara of Mysore.—Dasara was initially a thanks-giving festival in honour of Indra for the timely shower of rains. It came to be regarded as signifying the day of victory for Rama and the Pandava brothers. In myths and legends, Dasara is associated with the destruction of Chanda and Munda the two *rakshasaas* by Adishakti in the form of Chamundeswari, in the battle that lasted for nine days and on the tenth day she won the battle by killing the *asura* who came in the form of Mahisha (buffalo). These ten days are observed as Dasara or Navaratri. The Dasara is an age-old feature of the Mysore city, believed to have had its beginning when Rajawodeyar (1578-1617) instituted its observance in 1610 on a royal scale. It is said that the tradition has passed on from Vijayanagar rulers to the Mysore rulers. And it is also said that the ritual observance in particular of this festival in the city by the then, rulers has chiefly contributed to the prominence of the Dasara as one of the biggest National festivals of India. The Maharaja used to sit on the throne on these nine days and conduct Durbar in the Durbar Hall of the palace. In the days of the British rule on the ninth day there used to be English Durbar when the Resident along with English people used to participate. The Maharaja was distributing prizes for the competition held in those days in wrestling and other sports and cultural activities and conferring titles on persons of meritorious work in social service, music, drama and other cultural activities. The ten-day festival includes the Saraswathi Puja, Lalita Puja, Durga Puja and Aparajitha Puja, to name a few. The festival begins on the first day of Aswija, the lunar month in September-October and continues for ten days till Vijayadashami. Saraswathi is worshipped on the seventh, Durga on the eighth and Ayudhapuja on Mahanavami, the ninth day. All the weapons and vehicles used for daily activity are worshipped on this day, including vehicles and riding animals like horses and elephants. On the tenth day (Vijayadashami) there will be the grand State procession. This is called Jambu Savari, actually *jambi*, literally meaning *banni* or *shami*, the *bannimantapa* being destination of this procession. With its parade of caparisoned elephants, camels, horses and chariots followed by colourful Tableaux giving the spectators a thrilling glimpse of historical episodes. Until 1970, the Maharaja

of Mysore was the pivot of the most of the celebrations connected with the Dasara. The image of Goddess Chamundeswari is now taken in procession on the tastefully caparisoned elephant. The procession goes to the *bannimantap* on a six km long route followed by, mounted horses, scouts, guides, N.C.C. etc. At night there will be the captivating torch light parade. Added to this is the Mysore Agricultural, Industrial and the Fine Arts exhibition popularly known as the Dasara Exhibition started in 1888 organised by the Government of Karnataka lasting for about a month. In houses, there will be recital of *Devipurana* or *Ramayana*, where religious rites with *ghata sthapana* are performed. Doll exhibition in almost every house is another attraction and an event of merriment for children. The whole city, the palace, the Chamundi Hill and the Brindavan Garden nearby are tastefully illuminated during nights with multi-coloured electric lamps. Music concerts by outstanding artists are organised at the palace. During this period Mysore is also the venue for State level Dasara Sports and Games. Dasara is the Nadahabba (State festival) in the State.

A table of major jatras and uruses of the district is given in the following pages.

MAJOR JATRAS AND URUSES IN THE DISTRICT

Place	*Name of the Deity or Saint*	*When held*	*Duration*	*No. of People assemble*	*Remarks*
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Chamarajanagar Taluk			
Bagali	Malige Arasamma	March	Four days	10,000	
Chamarajanagar	Chamarajeswara	June	One day	10,000	
Chandakavadi	Lakshmivdevi	February	Two days	20,000	Cattle fair is also held
Gangavadi	Veerabhadra Swamy		One day	55,000	
Kestur	Doddamma Tayi	December–January.	One day	6,000	
Ummathur	Urukathamma	January	Three days	10,000	
Yennehole	Mahadeswara	February	One day	15,000	
Kilagere	Venkataramana Swamy	March	One day	4,000	
Maleyur	Maramma	January	One day	4,000	
Aralikatte	Chamundeswari	January	One day	3,000	
Kudluru	Manteswamy	March	One day	2,000	
		Gundlupet Taluk			
Bommalapura	Pattadarani	March	One day	5,000	
Gundlupet	Vijaya Narayanaswamy	January	One day	5,000	
Gundlupet	Voddara Maramma	April	Two days	5,000	
Hangala	Himavat Gopalaswamy	April	Two days	5,000	
Hasuguli	Maramma	December	Three days	5,000	
Kabbahalli	Malarasamma		Three days	6,000	Once in 12 years
Kandagala	Parvathamma	May	Two days	5,000	
Terakanambi	Venkataramana Swamy	January	One day	5,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Begur	Mahadeswara	March	Three days	3,000	
Dumdasanapura	Mahaseswara	November	One day	2,000	
Heggadahalli	Parvathamma	February	One day	1,500	
		Heggadadevanakote Taluk			
Bhimanahalli	Mahadevaswamy	February	Three days	50,000	Cattle fair is held
Belada Kuppe	Mahadeswara	October–November.	Three days	35,000	Cattle fair is held
Antharasanthe	Mahadeswara	Feb.–March	Three days	25,000	Cattle fair is held
Antharasanthe	Dada Peer	—	Two days	8,000	
Matakere	Ramalingeswara	Feb–March	Three days	15,000	Cattle fairs held
Nilavagilu	Mahadeswara	Feb.–March	Two days	10,000	Cattle fair id held
Thumbusoge	Mahadeswara	Feb.–March	Two days	10,000	Cattle fair is held
Gundre	Sayyad Bashi Shavali	—	Two days	5,000	—
		Hunsur Taluk			
Bannikuppa	Bannamma and Veerabhadra	March	One week	10 000	
Gommatagiri	Gommatewsare	September	Two days	10,000	
Gowdikere	Gowdageramma	March	One day	5,000	
Halebeedu	Mahadevaswamy	February	Three days	5,000	Cattle fair is held
Hosa Ramenhalli	Veeranneswara	January	One day	5,000	
Kattemalalavadi	Sidiyamma	March	One day	5,000	
Mallinathapura	Hosurumaramma	March	One day	5,000	
Ramapatna	Mahadewara	February	Three days	5,000	Cattle fair is held.
Ratnapuri	Jamal Urus		Three days	5,000	
	Anjaneyaswamy	February	One day	2,000	
Gaddige	Kendagannaswamy	March	Two days	3,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nadappanahalli	Mahadeswara	February	One day	3,000	
Niluvgilu	Mururamma	March	One day	3,000	
	Onkareswara	February		2,000	
Benkipura	Anjaneya	February	One day	2,000	
Dodda Hejjur	Sri Rama	January	One day	2,000	
Harave	Mahadeswara	February	One day	2,000	
Kothegala	Honnathalamma	March	One day	2,000	
M. Hosalli	Muthuraya	March	One day	2,000	
Bachahalli	Anjaneya	February	One day	1,000	
Singamadanahalli	Baireswara	February	One day	1,000	
Marudur	Dandinamma	March	Two days	1,000	
		Kollegal Taluk			
M.M. Hills	Malemahadeswara Swamy	February, March	One week	50,000	
		September, October	One week	50,000	
Sivana Samudra	Hazrat Mardana Gaib		One week	50,000	Urus
Chikkillur	Siddappaji	January	Eight days	25,000	
Goolya	Male mahadeswara	November	Three days	10,000	Cattle fair is also held
		March	Three days	10,000	
Boodabalu	Venkataramanaswamy	March	Three days	5,000	Cattle fair is also held
		Krishnarajanagara Taluk			
Chunchanakatte	Sri Rama	15th January	Fifteen days	1,00,000	Cattle fair is also held
Kappadi	Siddappaji and Rachappaji	February-March	One month	1,00,000	
Doranahalli	St. Anthony	13th June	One day	1,00,000	
Yedathore	Arkeshwara Swamy	February, March	One week	25,000	Cattle fair is also held
Yedathore	Urus		One day	5,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Mysore Taluk			
Chamundi Hills	Chamundeshwar	September, October	One day	75,000	
Siddalingapura	Subramanyeswara	December January	One day	50,000	
		Nanjangud Taluk			
Nanjangud	Nanjundeswara	Mar.-April	Eight days	10,000	
		Aug.-Sept.		10,000	
Suttur	Shivaratreswara	February	Seven days	10,000	Cattle fair is also held.
Gonahalli	Maramma	February	Eight days	5,000	
Byaladakuppe	Mahadeswara	March	Seven days	5,000	
Kudlapura	Lakshimidevi	March	Two days	10,000	
Sangam Jatre	Basaveswara	March	Two days	4,000	
Tharaganahalli	Madeswara	March	Two days	3,000	
Hunasanalu	Vonakarappa	February	One day	3,000	
Thummanerale	Nageswara	March	Two days	3,000	
Hosakote	Kapileswara	March	Two days	2,000	
Kalale	Lakshmi kantha	March	One day	1,200	
Immavu	Mahabaleswara	February	One day	1,000	
Karya	Siddeswara	November	One day	1,000	
Hejjige	Veerabhadra Someswara Marammma	February	One day	1,000	
Mallanamoole	Basaveswara	Feb. & Nov.	Two days	1,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Periyapatna Taluk			
Bettadapura	Mallikarjuna	February	Fifteen days	30,000	Cattle fair is also held
Periyapatna	Kannambadiyamma	March	Ten days	10,000	Cattle fair is also held
Kittur	Kitturamma	March	One day	3,000	
Attigodu	Mahadeswara	Nov.	One day	2,000	
Kudakur	Mallikarjuna	Nov.	One day	1,000	
		T. Narasipur Taluk			
Bannur	Ramadevaru	March	One day	10, 000	
	Hemadramma	February	One week	20,000	Cattle fair is also held.
Kaliyur	Mahadeswara swamy	February	2 to 5 days	5,000	Cattle fair is also held
Mudukuthore	Mallikarjuna swamy	February	2 Weeks	80,000	Cattle fair is also held
Mugur	Tripura sundarammanni	January	2 to 3 days	15,000	
Talkad	Vaidyanatheswara	Nov-Dec	Nine days	8 to 10 lakhs.	Once in twelve years
Talkad	Kirtinarayana	March	One week	4,000	
T. Narsipur	Gunja narasimhaswamy	March	2 days	5,000	Cattle fair is also held.
	Agastyeshwar	April - may	Theree days	1,000	
	Mulastaneswara	Mar- April	One day	500	
Srirangarajapura.	Venugopala	May-June	Four days	300	
Sosale	Shannadevi	April	One week	8,000	
		Yelandur Taluk			
Biligiri	Biligiri	January	Theree days	10,000	
Rangana Hills	Ranganathaswamy	April- May	Three days	20,000	

Gallantry

The Government of India have instituted the Gallantry Awards for the servicemen. The top awards are the Ashoka Chakra, Kirti Chakra, and Shourya Chakra awardable for the most conspicuous bravery of some daring or pre-eminent valour of self sacrifice or for conspicuous gallantry or acts of Gallantry. The other awards are Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra, Vir Chakra, and the medals are Parama Vishista Seva Medal, Sena Medal, Navsena Medal and Vayu Sena Medals. The following are the persons who are the recipient of the various awards in the district. Brigediar M.A. Gokhale of Mysore has been awarded Ati Vishista Seva medal. J.P.A. Narhona of Mysore has been awarded Mahaveer Chakra for his various acts of Gallantry. G. M. Shivamallappa of Galipura in Chamarajanagar taluk has been awarded Vishista Seva Medal for his valour during Indo-China War in 1962, and Indo-Pakistan War in 1971. Sheshagiri Rao Prakash of Mysore has been honoured with Commendation Card for his brave act during Indo-Pakistan War in 1971, Smt. Nanjammanni of Belaganahalli in H.D. Kote taluk for having sent her lone son to the army and Smt. Bhagyalakshmamma for having sent all her four sons to the Army, are being given 'Yuddha Prashasti' every year by the State Government.

SPORTS, GAMES AND RECREATIONS

A variety of old paintings, serving as boards for various types of indoor games resembling Snake and Ladder are found in the possession of many families in Mysore and even in moffusil areas. Some boards are of even inlay work with ivory carvings. The historical records and old paintings contain details of various interesting sports, and mallayuddha (wrestling), *mustiyuddha, kattivarase,* hunting, *dyuta,* archery, dice play, etc., are some such sports. A colourful painting of *chaduranga* play (Chess) by Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar who championed the skill is exhibited in Mysore Palace. The quail or pigeon fights were thrilling plays witnessed by the Mysore princes. The district has a rich tradition of continued encouragement to sports. Many traditional games like wrestling, archery, kabaddi, horse racing, dice play, etc. and modern exotic games like cricket, foot ball, volley ball, badminton, tennis, tenikoit, hockey, chess, golf, etc. are widely popular in urban centres. Some less expensive modern games like the foot ball, volley ball and tenikoit are attracting the village enthusiasts. The advent of modern games has in no way lessened the fascination towards the indigenous games. Replacing the royal patronage of Mysore rulers both the government and private agencies are consistantly encouraging the sport activites. Apart from modern games, some indigenous games have found their place in school curriculum and are taught to children on scientific lines. The Department of Youth Services and Sports conducts Dasara Sports every year to encourage the talented youths. The agencies like Nehru Yuva Kendra, Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs, Sports Associations, Yuvak and Yuvathi

Clubs are also extensively promoting the sport activities. Even the public strives to provide opportunities to encourage sports.

Indigenous games.—These traditional games involve mainly the basic activities like running, leaping, aiming, balancing, etc. and are helpful in in the development of various skills. These games need little or no equipments and are inexpensive group games, both indoor and outdoor. The *lagge chandu, gilli dandlu, kabaddi, khokho, buguri, kunte bille, kannu muchchale,* kite flying, etc. are some commonly played outdoor games. A few commonly played indoor games are *pagade, chaukabara,* snake and ladder, *haralu maniguni,* marble play, tamarind seed play, clapping play, skipping, etc. Girls of lower ages relish in plays like dolls, *kolata,* marble, *kannu muchchale,* etc. Mostly school goers play games of intellectual and literary value such as word building, story telling, quiz, *antyakshari,* cross word, puzzless, etc. Some other games like wrestling, archery, *dyuta* (dice play), *donnevarase* and *kattivarase* are mostly played with competitive spirit. Competitions in these events are held in fairs and festivals, along with folk-oriented sport events.

Wrestling.—Wrestling, *mallayuddha* or *jatti kalaga* had been in vogue right from the ancient times, as a favourite Indian sport. This sport received royal patronage and had attained a prestigious place among the other sports. Ranadhira Kantheerava Narasaraj (1638-59), a Mysore ruler was himself a veteran wrestler and he is said to have defeated a noted wrestler of Tiruchirapalli. Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV was accompanied by Pailwans like Papaiah, Khureshi, etc. to Delhi Darbar to take part in wrestling competition and Pailwan Papaiah hoisted high the prestige of Mysore in 1911. Most of the kings of Mysore nurtured this sport. During Dasara festivities, Mysore attracted numerous wrestlers from in and outside the kingdom, for participating in the competitions arranged annually by the Maharaja of Mysore in front of his Darbar Hall. Maharaja used to witness the competitions and honoured the winners. Even now such competitions are held in the palace to a limited audience. Generous men like Sahukar Channaiah, Narasaiah, Venkataraju, etc. extended patronage to this sport. Even now, the wrestling bouts are being arranged by the local leaders of villages and towns during the Dasara festivals and the *jatras*. Both government and non-government agencies conduct competitions at the various olympic sports meets also. The winners are honoured with various titles like, Dasara Kumara, Karnataka Kesari, etc. Pailwan Satish and Pailwan Muga are among the many that had participated in national level wrestling events. Many important wrestling competitions are held every year in the Sahukar Channaiah Akhada Mysore. For some families of Mysore district, wrestling has been the profession. The people of the Jetty caste, emigrants from outside, were patronised by the Mysore rulers and some of them even today engage themselves in this sports. Wrestling is also free style, and the Jattis

put on fists made of horn (*vajramushti*) with pointed projections to hit each other in bouts. These bouts are held even now at the palace during Dasara.

Rural pastime.—The rural folk spend their leisure time by witnessing various folk-oriented cultural programmes, on various occasions of fairs and festivals. Most of the folk arts so developed are having religious origin, connected to some caste or community. *Nandi dhwaja, Veeragase, Goravar kunita, Mari kunita, Garudi kunita, Hulivesha kunita, Keelu kudure, Kademme kunita* and *Veeramakkala kunita,* etc. are some folk oriented dances popular in the district. *Konthi songs, Lavani, Suggi* songs, *Sobane* songs, *Beesu kamsale,* etc. are folk songs widely sung on various occasions. During Dasara festival, doll display is popular. Puppet show, drama, and *kolata* are also organised. During festivals and fairs, competitions in various events like cart race, cattle race, quail race, ram fight, wrestling, athletics and *gundu eseta* are held. There are some folk arts which are hereditarily performed by certain castes only as a profession to earn their livelihood. They are Kinnara Jogi, Kolebasava, Dombidasa, Budubudike, Kilukudure players and Dombaru. These artists move from place to place and exhibit their talents.

The old orthodox people spend their evening hours listening to the *bhajanes, harikathas, puranas,* etc Musical concerts and film shows are also popular. The television has been of late, a house-hold entertainer in many urban houses.

Other recreations.—Fairs and festivals of the district include national festival days. During the Dasara festival, Mysore city will have crowded programmes like music by orchestras, display of dolls, paintings, classical dance, recitals, religious discourses, puppet shows, concerts, etc. Colourful, cultural and entertainment programmes are held at the Exhibition grounds and the palace. Some voluntry organisations and government agencies are providing platforms to the talented artists.

District Youth Services and Sports Office

The office of the District Youth Services and Sports was established in 1975 in Mysore with the District Youth Services and Sports Officer as its head. He is also the Secretary-cum-Treasurer of the District Youth Services and Sports Board which was formed in 1975 replacing the District Sports Council. The Board headed by the Deputy Commissioner organises the rural youth in the formation of Youth Clubs, Yuvathi Clubs and Mahila Mandals and reviews the progress of Youth activities and guides them. It also supervises sports organisations, conducting and organising Youth Rallies, Sport Competitions, Dasara sports, cultural festivals, tournaments and training camps. It provides financial assistance to youth clubs and yuvathi clubs. To look after the sports and cultural activities of each taluk, one post of Assistant Youth Services and Sports Officer was created in 1976, and the post was attached to the Block Development Officer of each taluk. The

rural sports centres are also attached to this office for their supervision and control. It extends financial assistance for development of sports complex at Chamundivihar, Mysore. The Board receives annual grants from government and extends financial assistance to Nehru Yuva Kendra and various Youth Organisations, Rural Sports Centres, besides Bharath Scouts and Guides. District level sports competitions like rural sports meet, Government servants sports meet, women sports, athletic and tournaments are also being conducted by it.

Sport Complex, Mysore

Under the provision of constructing stadia in all district headquarters, the Sport complex, Chamundivihar is founded. Situated to the south-west of the palace in an area of about 105 acres, this is being developed on modern lines. It aspires to provide facilities for all sports and games including indoor facilities. A cricket field is also being provided. The Sports Complex Committee was constituted in 1980 by the Government of Karnataka under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner and the Deputy Director of Youth Services Board, Mysore as the Secretary. The committee has taken up the work of its construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 35 lakhs as its first phase. As per the Master Plan prepared and submitted to Government for the formation of all athletic field, a gallery of 18,000 capacity and a pavilion for 4,000 persons are provided. The committee has already raised Rs. 17 lakhs from public donations and received grants of Rs. 19 lakhs from State Government and Rs. 10 lakhs from Government of India. Due to rise in the cost of construction material, the government has accorded administrative approval for the revised estimate for Rs. 52 lakhs, The Complex becomes a full-fledged stadia providing facilities to all sports and games when completed.

Nehru Yuva Kendra.—The Nehru Yuva Kendra was established in Mysore in 1972 and it is functioning under the ministry of Human Resources Development with the Youth Co-ordinator as its head having the entire district as its jurisdiction. It aims at the organisation of rural youth by constituting *yuvak, yuvathi* and *mahila mandals* at village level; promotion of sports and games, providing vocational training to rural folk and financial assistance to sports and cultural organisations. The Kendra has spent Rs. 17,000 for leadership training progamme for 100 youths, Rs.25,000 for Shramadan Shibir, Rs. 14,000 for the conduct of sports and games, Rs. 8,000 for cultral programmes, Rs.25,000 for vocational training, Rs. 4,000 for extending financial assistance to youth clubs and Rs. 10,000 for Yuvasaptaha and Yuvamela during 1986-87. The Kendra observes Yuvasaptaha from January 12th to 19th every year by arranging various creative youth activities. The Janapadamela and Kala mela, competitions are also arranged by the Kendra as a part of its cultural activities.

Recreation Clubs

Many urban recreation clubs are functioning in the district. They provide facilities for promotion of sports, games and cultural activities. Some of them are introduced below.

Cosmopolitan clubs.—The Cosmpolitan Clubs, Mysore was founded by the late Sir. M. Kantharaj Urs in 1895. It aims at promotion of sports, games and social well-being. The Club has an attractive building with its reading room, tennis court (one of the best in India), conference hall and sports hall. It has the credit of conducting State Level Tennies Championship Tournament in 1976. As a patron of the club, the late Jayachamaraja Wodeyar instituted a Rolling Trophy for open Tennis matches. The club has made provisions for indoor tennis and shuttle-cock. It stages dramas and conducts music and other cultural competitions. At present, it comprises of over 300 members.

The Mysore Race Club.—The Mysore Race Club Ltd., Mysore began to function as a limited company affiliated to Bangalore Turf Club Limited on 20-4-1968. The main objectives of the club are conducting of horse races and athletic sports like polo, lawn tennis, golf, etc. It provides facilities for training jockeys and riders, both professional and amateur. The club has a most picturous Race Course in India which is a royal gift. It has a race tract of approximately 2,000 metres circuit with grass track and practice sand track, being second to none in the country. During 1986, it conducted 187 races with 550 horses participating. The races attract crowd varying from 1,200 to 1,800 people. The average annual income of the company is Rs. 7.5 lakhs. It has started a charitable trust for achieving the objectives, mentioned above. Inside the race course, there is a 18 hole golf course and a club house to facilitate sport activities.

Towners' Association.—The Tennis Club, Nanjangud was established in 1904 with a membership of 15 with the name Towners' Association. It aims at providing encouragement to sports activities of the taluk. The club has grown up considerably to a membership strength of 100, comprising 25 members in tennis and 75 ordinary members. The Club owns two tennis courts and proposes to extend its services for plays like shuttle badminton and table tennis It conducts tournaments and celebrates national festivals by organising various cultural activities.

Hunsur Club.—The Hunsur Club of Hunsur was established in 1930 with a view to promote sports ad socio-cultural activities in the town. It has a tennis court and accommodation for indoor games like carrom, chess table tennis, etc. It has developed a good reading room. It conducts tournaments in tennis. At present, it has 85 members.

Vanivilas Ladies Club.—The Vanivilas Ladies Club, Mysore was founded by the late Maharani Sri Vanivilas Sannidhanadavaru C.I.E. in 1922.

The club has a membership over 140. It intends to provide the much needed recreation to ladies of Mysore and a venue for other cultural activities. At the begining, it received the royal patronage and became the centre of blending Eastern and Western cultures, and social relationship between the Europeans and Indians. It was a link between the royal ladies and common Mysore ladies. It conducted annual tournaments, cultural programmes like music, dance and drama, etc. The Challenge Cups, Rolling Cups and Trophies have been received for annual tournaments for tennis, shuttlecock, etc. from the palace and Chamundi Vihar. The club has got a well equipped library and a reading room.

The Vyayamshalas

The Vyayamshalas are referred to be the body building centres and are found in most of the villages and towns of the district. Gymnastic activity in early days included wide and varied activities like body building, wrestling, boxing, gymnastic feats, acrobatic and balancing exercises. In some schools of the district, students were trained in gymnastic activities as it had been a part of their curriculum. Such educational institutions imparting training in gymnastics had gymnasia attached to them. There were text books written on *gymnasia* and *Vyayam Deepika*, one such book in Kannada (1896) approached the subject scientifically with pictures, and has dealt both traditional and modern gymnastic activities. Both government and non-government agencies are popularising this activity by providing suitable opportunities and encouragement. In the field of best physique competitions, the titles of Sri Olympic, Sri Karnataka and Yuva Karnataka are conferred on the winning youth, every year. The taluk-wise list of Vyayamshalas reported are as under which are functioning in the district. Hattujanara Garadi, Chamrajanagar, Devaraj Vyayamshale, Somavarpet of Chamarajnagar taluk; Papannavara Garadi, Kurubarbeedi Garadi, Hattujanar Garadi of Gundlupet; Matakere and Saragur Gardi of H.D. Kote tq; Anjaneya Garadi, Mirle, Deshada Garadi, Krishnarajanagara of K.R. Nagar tq; Hattujanara Garadi, Hunsur, Munirannanavar Garaddi, Hunsur, Bhatti Ramannanavar Garadi, Hunsur, Garadi Sangha, Bolanhally, Garadi Sangha, Gavadagere and Garadi Sangha, Bilikere of Hunsur taluk; Garadimane of Kadakol and Udburu villages of Mysore tq; Garadis of Kalale, Hullahally Nanjangud, Gumballi, Chamalapura, Sriramapura, Devarasanahalli, Goluru, Maralur, Kempasiddenahundi, Banchallihundi, Chikkayyan Chatra, Immavuhundi, Karlapura, Hosahally, Sinduvallipura, Nagarle and Tayuru of Nanjangud tq. and Sri Rajeswari Garadi, Kollegal. Mysore city has many prominent *gymnasia* including Sahukar Channaiah Garadi.

Eminent Sportsmen

The district has to its credit many eminent sportsmen and women of national and international standing and it has a prestigious place in the sports map of India. The enthusiasts who have created an impression in national and international sport meets both in track and field events in recent decades are listed as follows, but the list is not exhaustive by itself. Prasanna E. A.S. (cricket) is world class off-spinner to take over 100 wickets in test matches and 'Arjuna' Awardee in 1968 and 'Padmashri' in 1970. Chandrashekhar B.S. (cricket), world class googlybowler has taken more than 100 wickets in the test matches, and is the only Karnataka player who played for World XI and 'Arjuna' and 'Padmashri' Awardee of 1972-73; Varadaraj K.V. (foot ball) represented Indian team of 1948 and 1952 Olympics at London and Helsinki respectively. Papanna N (foot ball) respresented India in 1964 and 1968 Olympics. Nanjundaiah (International player) ,Azam, Basavanna, Gurulinga Naik, Jaishekhar, James Sampath Kumar, Kayamuddin, Krishna Naik, Maksood Alam Khan, Nagaraj, Nizamuddin, Paul Purushotham, Rajanna, Rama Naik, Shanmugam, Somashekhara G.V., Udaya Kumar, Venugopal and Vishwanatha (all in foot ball) are national level participants; Shankaranarayanappa B. (volley ball) represented India in 1976 tournament in Paris; Seetharam (Marathon) secured III place in Asian Games (1982) held in New Delhi; Jagadeep, Laxmanarao, Parthasarathi (athetics), long distance runners, participated in International events. Akhande, Balasubramanya, Basappa, Basavaraj B., Divakar K. M., Krishna Singh S,, Mahadevaiar, Mallikarjuna, Nagaraju K.M., Narasimhiah N., Prabhakar G.R.,, Prithwiraj M.B., Ramesh Babu, Ramu A., Ravindra Pai, Siddalingaiah, Shivananjappa, Somashekhara, Subbe Gowda N. Syed Muheenuddin and Tangavelu (all athletics) participated in national level events; Yathiraj (lawn tennis), national level Jr. Player participated in tournaments at Delhi and Chandighar; Kariyappa N. (hockey) is a national level participant; Pavan Adikari, Prakash N., Venkataraju S., Damodar Hegde, Ramesh Hegde, Ganeshbabu, Vishwanath, H. J., Srinivas S., Harish G., Channabasavaiah, Eshwara, Deepak W.D. and Suresr Kumar (Kho-Kho) have played at inter-university and national level games. Mahadevaiah, Raghava and Shekhar (ball badminton) are national level participants; Sreedhar T. V. (boxing, both Jr. and Sr. fly-weight) is winner of the State-level championship, selected twice for Indian coaching camps held at Delhi for X President Cup at Jakartha and XIII Kings Cup Boxing Tournament at Bangkok 1987; also participated in XIX Jr. National Boxing Championship in 1987. Guruswami, Mahesh, Sridhar and Subramanya Raj Urs (all basket ball) participated in national level tournmanets; Guruprasad, Sundaresh and Umar Dhavan (swimming) participated in National Swimming Competition; Ravi Prakash S. M. (chess) is an Inter-State player. Anil Urs, Manjesh Kumar K. V. Nagendra, Sri Kanta Prasad (Scooter unit) and C. M. Subramanyan (chitti) have excelled in motor cross and dirt tracks races.

The women of the district have not lagged behind in sports activity. Puspa A. C. (basket ball) participated in A. B. C. Internationals, Japan; Seetha Devaiah (basket ball) winner in III Asian Games at Kuala Lampur in 1970 and A.B.C. tournament of Tokyo in 1982, Bangkok in 1978; Suchitra K. (athletics) participated in National Sports Talent Contest 1987 at New

Delhi in running event, Girija, Gunasheela, Jyothi, Moun Puvaiah, Nirmala, Rani, Reshma, Revathi, Sabita, Sharada A.C., Sharada M.M. and Suchitra Medappa—all basket ball, national players; Anitha M., Anupama S. S., Kalpana M., Nalani N., Nandini H. N., Pavana Adhikari, Roopa M. V., Sumathi Naidu C., Swathi B. N., Umamaheswari, Vanitha R. and Vasundhara (all kho-kho) played for national-level championship. Anitha Kishore (Swimming-diving) is national level gold medalist in 1985. Bhanumati S. (table tennis) is inter-university player.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION*

THE perennial flow of the Cauvery and its numerous tributaries had helped the lands in their alluvial valeys to bloom as fertile agricultural fields right from the prehistoric times. The eastern, southern and western parts of the district being on the edge of the ghats, were blessed with good rainfal. In addition to rain-fed agriculture, the canal and tank irrigated land also existed and thus agriculture and horticulture flourished to a considerable extent in the district during the historical times. The inscriptions of the Gangas, Cholas, Hoysalas and the Vijayanagara and Mysore rulers not only speak of tanks, canals, sluices and other means helpful to facilitate irrigation but also mention about the steps taken for the conservation of such means of irrigation like repair of embankment or desilting tanks. Reference to paddy fields, orchards and gardens of betel vine, coconut or arecanut are also numerous. Extension of agriculture by creating *agraharas* and granting lands to industrious scholarly brahmins who were sure to guide and supervise agricultural operations on academic lines are also seen. Efforts were made to settle agricultural families in new villages and help them bring more land under plough with care and protective supervision of the administration. The tradition of setting aside some land in every village as *bittuvatta* also appears to be very old in the district. Persons enjoying such land were charged with the responsibility of the upkeep of the village's irrigation facility. Cereals like paddy, jowar, *ragi* and *navane*, pulses, oilseeds like gingelly and castor and commercial crops like cotton, betelnut and sugarcane were grown. After the advent of the Portuguese, from the 17th century tobacco, potato, chillies and groundnut came to be raised. Hogesoppina Chavadi of the days of Chikkadevaraya indicates tobacco being an important source of state income and

* This chapter also includes Horticulture, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services and Fisheries.

trade in it appears to have been a state monopoly. Tipu was responsible for introducing mulberry, but it could flourish only during the 20th century.

The Mamballi plates of the sixth century describe Punnadu (H. D. Kote tq region) as " resplendant with the Cauvery and the Kapini full of rich fields, full of buffaloes, cows, horses...." to indicate the flourishing state of agriculture and animal husbandry. One record from Belachalawadi of the 10th century speaks of *nellakki* being grown and an inscription of the 9th century from Tayur (Nj 313) mentions about a piece of land where jowar was once raised falling fallow and its being developed to raise fertile paddy crop. That irrigation was properly taken care of right from the Ganga times is indicated by the apportioning of *bittuvatta* at Kerehalli for the Shivayyana Kere of the place during the 9th century (Ch 352) or at Kalanahundi where a tank was excavated and *bittuvatta* land reserved in 993 A.D. At Ganiganur too *bittuvatta* was apportioned during the 9th century (Yl 178) that too in the command area (at the level lower than the tank). Excavation of tanks in Ganga times are spoken of in many records. The Gattavadi record says that there was a tank called Gallakkere prior to 904 A.D. excavated by some queen, and Shivayya a brahmin scholar caused the excavation of a huge tank which put the ocean to shame. This tank was fed by three rivulets called Bidirnama, Poolivalla and Manamma. It watered the *agrahara* village called Shivayya Mangala. At Elkur, when an individual excavated a tank during the 9th century, the ejcavator was granted land (Ch 81) for his service. At Puttagoudanahundi, a woman excavated a tank and she herself made *bittuvatta* grant (My 184). In 968, one Nagavarma granted land with the sowing capacity of four *khandugas* as *bittuvatta* for the Devigere and Piriyagere ('large tank') of Karyalur (Nj 282). In about 8th or 9th century there is reference to a sluice (*toobu*) being provided for a tank by a Ganga officer (Pergade) (Tn 313). One Sindhuvalli record also speaks of similar provision in 1106. The canals drawn from these tanks are also spoken of at Suttur in 1032 (Nj 215) or in the 13th century at Agara, where it was called 'Kulottunga Vaykal' after the Chola ruler (YI 95). Such references are numerous. Where there was no *bittuvatta*, a tax called *neeru kooli* was levied as referred to in a record from Chamarajanagar town (Ch 3). Raising of tanks and groves in memory of the deceased for his merit were also in vogue as seen from instances at Srivur (Gu 124) in 910 A.D. or at Bansipura Tavarekere katte in 1249 (Gl 187). For the merit of a deceased woman Ketagavundi, her children sunk a well and raised a grove at Doddhomma in 1296 (Nj 296). For the desilting of tanks, cart was provided, as indicated by an undated record from Gumballi (Yl 189).

Aragatta or some kind of persian wheel for lifting water was in use (Tn 238 of 1290) and one record of the 15th or 16th century from H.D. Kote tq mentions of canal (*kalu*), *kere* (tank), piccotah (*yeta*), basket (*goode*) and plough (*guyilu*), the necessary requisites of agriculture (Hg 19). An

inscription of 1502 A.D. from Hattavalu speaks of agricultural terms like *kadaramba* (crop dependant on rain), *gadde* (rice land), *hola* (dry land), *neeraramba* (irrigated land), *accukattu* (boundaries), *yeru* (tank bund) etc. (Nj 389.) "There was a mound (*dinne*), earth was removed and wet land of (the sowing capacity of) 10 *khandugas* was got ready", says a Hedathale record of 1314 (Nj 347).

Extension of agriculture by reclaiming land and settling people from outside is indicated in many records, in additionn to those connected with the creation of *agraharas*. One inscription of the 12th century says that "Kovara Ketagaunda of Tagadur came and converted Aridavalike into Ketanahalli and constructed a new tank...." etc speaks of one such instance (Hg 14). Similar efforts at new settlement by granting ceratin tax concessions etc. is evidenced in 1163 at Palyam (Ko 41) or Kemparaja Pattana, near Kamagere in 1354 (Ko 62) or Halli Hiriyur in 1408 (Ko 56). The Palyam record of the Hoysala times contains certain imprecatory sentences against those who were likely to leave the new settlement. This shows the difficulty faced by the administration in creating new settlements and also its eagerness to reclaim land. The Kamagere charter issued by prince Kampana of Vijayanagara, a local governer, grants many concessions to the new settlers including inheritance rights to the relations of the deceased. (Perhaps the area was infested with diseases like Malaria and people were not willing to stay). The Hali Hiriyur record assures protection to the settlers from likely harassment by corrupt revenue and other officials by announcing that "If the chiefs who hold office take some *hons* from the farmers (*okkalu*) of the village and (as a result of this) if they (farmers) flee, the loss also has to be paid by the said chiefs themselves". Such guarantee against emigration of farmers due to official harassment always existed, and during later centuries too, it was a part of general instructions of Tipu to his revenue officials. A sixteenth century record (Gu 86) says that hamlet Tenkanapura had been deserted and lands had fallen fallow. The wild plants grown there were cut and land was made fit for cultivation.

Extension of irrigation facility by royal efforts continued not only in the days of Vijayanagara, but under Mysore rulers too. Madhava Mantri, a Vijayanagara officer at Talakad, raised the famous Madhavamantri Katte between Hemmige and Mudukutore across the Cauvery in about 1341 and a record of 1633 speaks of it as "*Madarasa Vodeyara katte kaluve*" (Tn 183). There is an old *anecut* at Dhanagere across the Cauvery in Kollegal tq, and another at Ganiganur across the Suvarnavati, the latter ascribed to Ramarajanayaka of Hadinadu (16th century) by a record. A prince of Ummattur called Soma had built a tank at Uyymballi and called it Somasamudra, and a breach in it was repaired by some citizen from Arekothara (Chamarajanagar) in 1569. A record from Gundlupet tq (Gu 135) speaks of the creating of a new settlement (*hostagi puravanu katti*), excavating a

tank and raising a betelnut plantation in 1492. Each of the following villages (names as seen in the record) had a tank *viz.,* Arakothara, Maluru, Arakalavadi, Narasamangala, Hegavadi, Ankihalli, Hagula, Kodihalli, Kutanur, Vijayapura, Naluvura, Raghavapura, Edatale, Kelasur, Vodiyana and Sagade, as mentioned in an inscription of 1477 (Gu 149) and this gives us an idea of importance given to tank irrigation. The same record informs us that the area was full of betelnut plantations, and it gives us a list of 19 villages where there were such plantations in a single *nadu* (hobli) and Hatalukote village had 1,20,000 betelnut trees, Melur 60,000 and so on and the whole of these 19 villages had a total of 4,65,000 trees, as per details, provided from this one record which is a grant to the Triyambakapura temple. Another record of the 17th century (Ch 405) while assuring the supply of water to a land suggests that the peasant can raise crops of sugarcane and *kaaragenasu* (tapioca). There is also a reference to a coconut and betel vine garden at Harave (Ch 394). A Dasanur record of 1527 speaks of gardens and orchards of betelnut, coconut, jack fruit, mango, *nerilu, hirile,* orange, lemon, pomegranate banana, sugarcane and *kaaragenasu* (Nj 292). The Mysore rulers also continued to take proper care of irrigation. The creation of canal by directing the water of the Lakshmanatirtha is mentioned in a record of 1669 (Hs 32) and the tank is named Kanthirava Samudra. Tipu raised a bund, 70 feet high at Anandur in Mysore taluk. In the days of Purnaiah (Krishnaraja III), the Sagarakatte dam was raised across the Lakshmanatirtha. At Devanur, construction of a tank, Devarakatte is spoken of during the 19th century (Nj 279). Chunchanakatte has on old dam ascribed to one Chuncha.

Chikkadevaraja Vamshavali, a Kannada poem of the 17th century while describing Shrirangapattana, a town on the borders of the district, mentions 14 kinds of paddy grown there, *viz,* Kaniveyasanna, Satyagaladasanna, Goveyasanna, Punuguvasanesanna, Piriyarajanna, Jeerigerajanna, Segasurajanna, Kasturirajanna, Somashali, Bilumallige, Kembuti, Konevale, Pushpamanjari and Malalakanti. He also says that the place is full of orchards of fruits spoken of already and flower gardens of *molle, mallige, sampagi, suragi, surahonne* etc. Among the fruits, while speaking of banana gardens, he refers to Rasa, Putta, Raja, Deva, Kabba, Paccha, Nadu and Madhuralinge types. Thus the flourishing state of horticulture is indicated. Both Kanthirava and Chikkadeva had undertaken irrigation works at the Cauvery.

These prominent illustrations help us have a picture of the condition of agriculture, reclamation of land, irrigation and crops grown prior to the advent of the 19th century.

Dr. Francis Buchanan who visited parts of Periyapatna, Nanjangud, Kollegal and H.D. Kote taluks, gives an account of the state of agriculture in around 1800. He mentions three kinds of lands namely wet land producing wet crops by artificial watering, dry field which received no

artificial supply of water and produces dry crops and gardens or *bagait.* Farmers were growing two crops in a year, the first being *hainu* or rainy season and *caru* that grows in the dry season. The grounds were formed into terraces, surrounded by little banks for the purpose of irrigation. The plots were very contracted and irregular in shape. Cultivation of paddy was widespread as a wet crop.

Buchanan gives detailed information about paddy cultivation near Shrirangapattana and Periyapatna. He mentions three kinds of cultivation namely dry seed cultivation called *Bara butta* or *Punaji,* sprouted cultivation called *mola butta* and by transplating or *nati* cultivation. He speaks of different paddy varieties namely *Doda butta, Puttu butta, Bily sanna butta, Caracullu, Conawaly, Murarigilli, Sucadare, Arsina Cambuti* and *Hotaycaimbuti.* In transplanting either *barragy* or dry plants and *niragy* or wet plants were used. He speaks of preserving paddy in *hagay* or underground pit, *canajas* or store houses, *woday* or cylindrical stores and *muday* or bag made up of straw.

Regarding sugarcane, he speaks of *Rastali* and *Puttaputti* varieties and describes the mode of cultivation which does not differ much from the present practice, including ratoon crop. The wet crops included *uddu, hesaru, tadaguni* (*alsande*), and *hullellu. Ragi, avare, tovari, harica, navane, shame jola, huruli, karale* (bengal gram) and *haralu* were dry crops. He has given drawings of agricultural implements in use then. He speaks of the vegetable crops like, *badane, hiray, cumbala, swary* (sore), *hagala, padwala, bende, gori, chapparada avare, menashena* (chilly), *musucu jola, ghenasu* (sweet potato) etc. Plantations of coconut, betlenut, orange, lemon, banana, pomegranate, jack and mango are described. He also speaks of flower gardens in the vicinity of urban centres. Periyapatna region had betel vine gardens. Heggadadevanakote region had wheat fields and cotton.

Agricultural Population

At the 1981 census, there has been a three-fold classification of population *viz.* main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. Out of the total population of 25,95,900 persons in the district, 9,12,757 persons (35.16 per cent) are main workers. The number of main workers in the rural sector of the district is 7,08,758 persons (38.61 per cent of the total rural population). In urban areas, the corresponding figures are 2,03,999 persons (28.67 per cent of the total urban population). The percentage of main workers to the total population in the district is slightly lower than the State average of 36.76 per cent. Taluk-wise, Gundlupet has the highest work participation rate of 39.76 per cent while the lowest rate of 29.38 per cent is held by Mysore taluk. The predominance of agriculture in the economy of the district is substantiated by the fact that 46.37 per cent of main workers are cultivators. Proportion of agricultural labourers is also quite significant as they account for 22.17 per cent of the main workers. Thus

cultivators and agricultural labourers together account for 68.54 per cent of the main workers. The proportion is greater than the State average of 65 per cent. As compared to the State average of 3.48 per cent, the marginal workers in the district constitute only 2.61 per cent of the total population of the district. The ratio of male marginal workers to female marginal workers is 1.66 in the district. Agricultural operations like sowing, transplanting, weeding, harvesting etc. and animal husbandry provide greater opportunities for women-folk to work in rural areas.

The taluk-wise figures of total number of workers, agricultural labourers and their percentages are given in the Table given here under :

Taluk	Total main workers	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers
C. R. Nagar ..	1,02,345	45,575 (44.53)*	32,094 (31.36)**
Gundlupet ..	67,145	33,424 (49.78)	19,344 (28.81)
H. D. Kote ..	65,979	37,765 (57.24)	18,608 (28.20)
Hunsur ..	68,510	46,749 (68.24)	11,090 (16.19)
Kollegal ..	1,00,367	43,257 (43.10)	30,315 (30.20)
K. R. Nagar ..	64,221	40,652 (63.30)	12,763 (19.87)
Mysore ..	1,89,502	41,105 (21.69)	10,568 (5.58)
Nanjangud ..	96,757	49,291 (50.94)	24,529 (25.35)
Periyapatna ..	61,118	40,557 (66.36)	11,229 (18.37)
T. Narasipur ..	74,812	37,142 (49.65)	23,505 (31.42)
Yelandur ..	22,001	7,721 (35.09)	8,317 (37.80)
District ..	9,12,757	4,23,238 (46.37)	2,02,362 (22.17)

**Percentage of cultivators to main workers given in brackets
*Percentage of eagricultural labourers to main workers given in brackets.

Land utilization

Land-use classification is primarily based upon whether a particular area is cultivated, grazed or forested. Its main purpose is to show the distribution in detail of existing land according to its actual use and not how a particular piece of land can be potentially utilized. Since 1950-51,

the land is classified into nine groups according to use. They are (1) Forest, (2) Land put to non-agricultural uses, (3) barren and unculturable land, (4) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands, (5) Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown, (6) Culturable waste, (7) Fallow lands other than current fallows, (8) Current fallows, and (9) Net area sown. The total of these classes adds upto the reporting area. The following table gives particulars of land utilization in the district for the years 1961-62, 1971-72, 1981-82 and 1984-85.

Land Utilization in Mysore District

Area in hectares

	1961-62	1971-72	1981-82	1984-85
1. Geographical Area				
(a) According to professional survey	12,23,908	12,34,291	12,46,283	12,46,283
(b) According to village papers	11,32,774	12,34,291	12,46,283	12,46,283
2. Forests	3,09,744	3,24,184	3,33,913	3,38,461
3. Area under non-agricultural use	38,795	62,542	66,349	82,436
4. Barren and uncultivable land	84,790	79,033	77,577	67,292
5. Permanent pastures and other grazing lands.	1,48,179	1,70,588	1,40,753	99,123
6. Land under miscellaneous tree crops (not included in net area sown)	7,367	14,268	11,659	11,169
7. Cultivable waste land.	40,743	37,965	34,188	37,096
8. Fallow lands other than current fallows	40,595	47,577	34,704	37,586
9. Current fallows	23,723	23,308	44,732	44,632
10. Net area sown	4,38,838	4,74,826	5,02,408	5,28,488
11. Area sown more than once	56,834	83,379	10,884	81,643

Land holdings

Mysore district had the second highest number of operational (agricultural) holdings, 3.45 lakhs in the state in 1980-81. The total number of operational holdings for the district showed an increase of 0.72 lakhs over 1976-77 or by 26.50 per cent. The total area operated by these 3.45 lakhs holdings in 1980-81 was 5.52 lakh hectares as against an estimated area of 4.95 lakh hectares in 1976-77. The average size of an operational holding decreased from 1.81 hectares in 1976-77 to 1.60 hectares in 1980-81. Operational holding refers to all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production as one technical unit by the same person or persons. During 1980-81, Mysore district had the largest number of individual holdings in the State. The percentage distribution of number of holdings and the area operated by the type of holding was as follows: Individual holdings 99.3/98.9. Joint holdings 0.44/0.71 and Institutional holdings 0.26/0.39. Mysore district had 7.66 per cent of the number of holdings of the State in 1970-71 and the corresponding figures for 1976-77 and 1980-81 were 7.16 per cent and 8.01 per cent. The percentage of area operated in the State for the district in 1970-71, 1976-77 and 1980-81 was 4.52 per cent 4.36 per cent and 4.7 per cent respectively.

Taluk-wise distribution of land holdings by size during 1980-81 is given in the following table.

Distribution of Land Holdings

Taluk	*Marginal holdings (<1–0 ha)*		*Small holdings (1–2 ha)*		*Semi-medium holdings (2–4 ha)*		*Medium holdings (4–10 ha)*		*Large holdings (> 10 ha)*	
	No.	*Area*	*No.*	*Area*	*No.*	*Area*	*No.*	*Area*	*No.*	*Area*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
C.R. Nagar	18,271	9,322	11,168	16,113	7,138	19,645	3,035	17,175	341	4,746
Gundlupet	8,657	4,972	7,755	11,256	5,249	14,450	2,428	14,186	373	5,412
H.D. Kote	8,370	5,094	13,330	19,449	5,681	15,313	2,223	12,613	238	3,165
Hunsur	13,276	8,426	11,049	16,215	5,732	15,590	2,286	13,047	232	3,284
Kollegal	16,432	8,696	12,803	18,756	6,856	18,096	1,950	11,011	239	3,985
K. R. Nagar	19,557	8,919	7,500	10,585	4,002	10,820	1,376	7,601	97	1,425
Mysore	13,972	7,353	9,464	13,697	5,575	15,299	2,089	11,667	179	2,573
Nanjangud	20,491	10,715	12,246	17,526	7,092	19,336	2,660	14,950	266	3,884
Periyapatna	8,752	4,512	7,622	11,206	4,927	13,587	2,308	13,524	416	6,788
T. Narsipur	22,741	10,612	8,895	12,559	4,623	12,566	1,536	8,516	178	2,537
Yelandur	7,025	2,389	1,520	2,145	746	2,080	279	1,622	36	517
District	1,59,544	81,010	1,03,352	1,49,507	57,621	1,56,788	22,170	1,25,912	2,595	38,316

Agro-climatic Zones

Mysore district has been divided into two Agro-climatic zones *viz*, Southern Dry Zone and Southern Transition Zone. *Southern Dry Zone* comprises of eight taluks namely Chamarajnagar, Gundlupet, Nanjangud, Kollegal, Yelandur, T. Narasipur, Mysore and Krishnarajanagar. The annual rainfall ranges from 670.6 to 888.6 mm of which more than 50 per cent of rain is received in Kharif season. As such it is a Kharif zone. The elevation is 800-900 metres in major areas and 450-800 metres in remaining areas. The soils are red sandy loams in major areas and black soils in pockets of remaining areas. The principal crops grown are paddy, *ragi*, pulses, minor millets and sugarcane. *Southern Transition Zone* consists of Heggadadevankote, Hunsur and Periyapatna taluks. The annual rainfall ranges from 611.7 to 1053.9 mm. More than 60 per cent of rain is received in pre-monsoon and monsoon months. Thus it is also a predominantly Kharif zone. The elevation is 800-900m in major areas. 900-1500 metres in some parts and 450-900 metres in the remaining parts. Soils are red sandy loams in major areas and red loams in the remaining areas. The principal crops grown are paddy, *ragi*, pulses, jowar and tabacco.

Soils

The soils of the district are predominantly red loams and are derived from granites and gneisses and vary from pure sandy soils to typical black cotton soils. There are patches of schists in Tirumakudlu Narasipur, Yelandur and Chamarajnagar taluks. The western taluks of Periyapatna, Hunsur and Heggadadevankote are covered with hilly terrain and contain red shallow gravelly soils. The taluks of Chamarajnagar, Yelandur, Gundlupet, Kollegal and Tirumakudlu Narasipur contain deep red loams, occasionally interspersed with black soils. The red soils are generally shallow to deep, red to pale brown in colour, well drained, may not contain lime nodules at depth. The black soils are shallow from four to five feet in depth, contain lime nodules rich in bases with good water holding capacity. The red soils are usually underlain with a loose yellow koalinitic decomposed rock, generally called *murram* which facilitates ready drainage while black soils underlain with porous rocky substratum are rich in bases and high waterholding capacity.

The soils of the district are generally alkaline to neutral in reaction. There are few acidic soils in the district. The soils in all the taluks are normal in pH except Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Yelandur and Tirumakudlu Narasipur where they are alkaline. In these soils, the soluble salt content is normal, the organic matter content is high, the availability of phosphorous is poor and the soils contain variable amounts of potassium.

Soil Health Centre.—The Soil Health Centre at Nanjangud was started in 1981 to collect and analyse soil samples, to test the suitability of water for irrigation and to know the purity of liem and gypsum. It also imparts training to field staff and farmers in collecting soil and water samples and implementing recommendations. The Centre is well equipped to analyse 30,000 samples in a year. The number of soil samples analysed in this centre were as follows: 31,265 in 1980-81, 23,722 in 1981-82, 30,560 in 1982-83, 30,602 in 1983-84, 30,507 in 1984-85, 26,930 in 1985-86 and 22,539 in 1986-87.

The Soil and Water Management Training Centre was established on 14th March 1973 to train the Departmental persons especially Assistant Agricultural Officers in soil conservation and soil and water management. In all 813 Assistant Agricultural Officers and 115 Agricultural Officers were trained in the Centre from 1st December 1973 to 15th May 1986. During 1986-87, 53 Assistant Agricultural Officers and 15 Agricultural Officers were trained, incurring an expenditure of Rs. 3.43 lakhs.

Agricultural Research Station, Nagenahalli.—The Agricultural Research Station at Nagenahalli was established in the year 1917 as a demonstration farm for conducting research work on the main crops of the region *viz*, paddy, sugarcane, *ragi* and groundnut. During 1963, the station was converted into the Central Paddy Research Station of the state. During 1965, the Station was transferred to the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore and renamed as Medium Research Station. Seed production of high-yielding paddy varieties, conducting of paddy varietal and agronomical trials and working out the economics of mixed farming and employment potential are the main objectives of the research station. The total area of the farm is 25 ha of which 16 ha are provided with irrigation facilities. The varietal improvement carried out from time to time is as follows: S-189 (Alur sanna), S-139 (Kaddibatha), S-246 (Nagapursanna), S-669 (Coimbatore kaddi), S-661 and S-701 (Coimbatore sanna), S-718 (Ratanchooddi), S-749 (Ratanchoodi), B-16 (Togarina), B-1370 (Puttabatha), B-194 (Muskathy), B-21 (Bilikannahegge), B-294 (Doddabyre), H 497 (Bangarathega), H-320 (Hunasehoovinabatha), S-1092 (Bangarakovi), CH-2 (Chinabatha), SR-26-B (Vonduvarebatha), S-2222, S-1904 and S-1944 (Indo-Japanica) and J-192 (Jenugud). There is a scheme in operation entitled 'Development of improved paddy varieties' in collaboration with Central Food and Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

Agricultural School.—There is an Agricultural School at Nugu in the district and training in agricultural field is being imparted to the farmers of the district. During 1985-86 the school has been temporarily closed due to repairs of school building. Trainees are paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 150 per month.

CADA Cauvery Basin Projects

The Irrigation Commission set up by the Government of India in their report of March 1972 had analysed the problems and made specific re-

commendations in respect of the need for systematic development of command area in the country. The State Government constituted the Command Area Development Authority (CADA) of the Cauvery Basin Projects at Mysore during 1974 to ensure rapid and optimum utilization of irrigation potential created through major and medium irrigation projects. CADA has taken up comprehensive development of command area in coordination with several development departments like Agriculture, Irrigation, Horticulture, Fisheries, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, Co-operation and Marketing.

The CADA Act 1980 made CADA an autonomous statutory body. At present the jurisdiction of CADA Cauvery Basin Projects extends over 27 taluks of Mysore (10), Mandya (7), Hassan (4), Kodagu (1) and Tumkur (5) districts. In Mysore district, except Gundlupet taluk, all other taluks are covered by the Authority. The irrigation projects included under CADA are Krishnarajasagara, Nugu, Kabini, Harangi and Hemavathi. The irrigation projects to be included under CADA are Manchanabele, Suvarnavati, Chickahole, Gundal, Nallur Amanikere, Votchole, Yagachi and Taraka. The areas that get irrigated in the district by the Project under CADA in hectares are as follows: Kabini-42,490, Nugu-10,500, Harangi-43,429, Hemavati-2,266 and Krishnarajasagar RBC-29,319. The areas irrigated by the projects to be included under the CADA in the district in hectares are as follows: Suvarnavati-2,830, Chikkahole 1,610, Gundal 4,050, Nallur Amanikere-1600, and Taraka 8,900. The major functions of the CADA are, conservation of land and water, construction of field irrigation channels and field drains, on-farm development, adoption of *warabandi* system for proper distribution of water, adoption and enforcement of suitable cropping pattern and all-round development of areas pertaining to agriculture, horticulture, sericulture etc. The total expenditure incurred during 1984-85 on all schemes amounted to 210 lakhs of rupees. CADA provides finance to the development departments for infrastructural development of command area. In addition for research studies, University of Agricultural Sciences and Institute for Social and Economic Change have been involved in CADA activities and studies have been entrusted to them.

Supply and Service

Seed.—The Agricultural Department is maintaining four seed farms to produce and distribute the foundation seeds. The breeder's seeds required for production of foundation seeds are obtained from agricultural research stations maintained by the University of Agricultural Sciences. The foundation seeds and quality seeds are processed in the Seed Processing Units to upgrade the seed quality located at Haradanahally and Inkal, the former being maintained by the Department and the latter by a private agency. The production and distribution of quality seeds of hybrid and high-yielding varieties are being taken up to to a greater extent by the Karnataka State Seeds Corporation supplemented by the Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation, National Seeds Corporation and Private seed production agencies. During

1986-87, certified and labelled seeds of about 15,000 quintals of cereals, 1,700 quintals of pulses, and 2,600 quintals of oil seeds were produced and distributed to the farmers of the district. The Karnataka State Seed Certification Agency provides the supervision and control of seed production and also certifies the seed produced in the specified manner.

The Seeds Act 1966 and Seed Rules 1968 have been brought into force in the district from the year 1969. The Seeds Act plays an important role in regulating the quality of seeds offered for sale. During the year 1986-87 1,755 seed samples were drawn and sent for analysis at Seed Testing Laboratory, Hebbal. Out of these, 127 samples were sub-standard ones. The sub-standard seeds were removed from salepremises immediately after getting the results. The Government of India has inculded seed marketing under Essential Commodities Act and 'the Seeds (Control) Order 1983' is enforced in the district from 30th December 1983.

A few particulars about seed farms in the district are given hereunder:

Name of the Seed Farm and Taluk	*Year of starting*	*Total area in ha.*	*Area available* *Dry*	*Wet*
1. Bylakuppa Periyapatna tq.,	1961-62	84.98	26.30	2.02
2. Haradanahally Chamarajanagar tq.,	1957-58	10.12	4.05	5.26
3. Nugu Heggadadevankote tq.,	1958-59	16.75	6.54	5.26
4. Ratnapura Hunsur tq.,	1958-59	13.35	6.47	5.26

Manures and Fertilizers: The excreta of oxen, sheep and goats form the chief manure used in the district. The manure is kept in open pits outside the village. It is usual to cart earth either from the dry tank beds or good red earth from the fields to the manure pits where the manure is covered by thick layer of this earth. The earth from old village sites is also utilized as manure. This is a light ashy coloured earth excavated from the sites and called as *sudimannu* or ashy earth. Ashes of all kinds are freely used as manure. Special schemes like production of urban and rural compost and conservation of cattle urine are implemented and efforts are being made to produce quality compost. Under local manurial resources programme, 7,39,126 tonnes of rural compost and 1,27,303 tonnes of urban sompost were prepared 57,095 ha were covered green manure crops; and rhizobium culture was used for pulses and oil seed crops in an area of 18,,000 ha, all in the district during 1986-87. The green manure crops comprise of *honge* (*Pongamia glabra*), *tangadi* (*Cassia auriculata*), *yekka* (*Calotropis gigantes*), sunnhemp, horse gram, cowpea, green gram, blackgram, etc.

Commercial manures like oilcakes of *honge*, castor and groundnut, and bone meal to a little extent are in use in the district. Gypsum was used as a soil amendment in an area of 16,000 ha. during 1986-87.

Fertilizers have been in greater use in recent years as the area under irrigation is increasing and due to the introduction of high-yielding varieties. Fertilizer promotion programme has been extended to the district in 1980-81 with an objective to popularise the balanced use of fertilizers and to increase the offtake of fertilizers. There were 769 fertilizer sale points in March 1986 and 57 more sale points were opened during 1986-87. About 3,050 tonnes of fertilizers were distributed at 96 villages by Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation, Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited and Mangalore Chemicals and Fertililers Ltd. The Fertilizer (Control) order 1957 was promulgamated under Essential Commodities Act 1955 to regulate the quality, prices and distribution of fertilizers. About 324 fertilizer samples were drawn and 265 samples were analysed during 1986-87. Out of 265 samples, 55 samples were sub-standard ones and suitable legal action has been taken in such instances. The fertilizer consumption per hectare increased from 32.5 kg (1973-74) to 74 kg in 1985-86.

Consumption of Fertilizers in tonnes

Year	*Nitrogen*	*Phosphorous*	*Potash*	*Total*
1975-76	7,532	2,142	2,332	12,006
1979-80	13,436	8,147	5,208	26,791
1981-82	16,004	9,595	6,214	31,813
1983-84	12,296	8,101	4,827	25,224
1984-85	15,361	10,149	7,608	33,118
1985-86	19,335	10,116	8,312	37,763
1986-87	18,931	11,044	9,813	39,788

Plant protection.—Plant protection has gained special importance after the introduction of high yielding varieties. During 1986-87, against 2.18 lakh hectares targetted under various categories of plant protection measures, an area of 2.9 lakh hectares has been covered, the details are as follows :

Category	*Area in ha.* *Programme*	*Progress*
1. Seed treatment ..	1,20,000	98,990
2. Control of field rats ..	20,000	21,660
3. Control of soil and Polyphagous pests	10,000	11,200
4. Plant protection measures for other pests	65,000	74,700
5. Chemical seed control ..	3,000	2,315
	2,18,000	2,08,865

As per the Karnataka Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act 1968 and Rules, 1971, 64 pesticide samples were drawn and sent for analysis at the Pesticide Testing Laboratory at Bangalore. During the year 1986-87 two insecticidal trials were laid out on paddy and *ragi*. Monthly forecast on the occurrence of insect pests and diseases of economic importance and thier control measures is being issued every month for the use of the farmers in the district. The Karnataka Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act 1968 is enforced in the district to prevent the introduction, spread or reappearance of pests, plant diseases and noxious weeds injurious to crops, plants or trees.

Agricultural Implements.—The implements and other agricultural appliances in use in the district are numerous and are of great interest. There is hardly a single agricultural operation of any importance which has no appropriate implement. Next to their number and variety, their chief characteristic is their simplicity and efficiency and they can be easily manufactured and repaired locally. Most of these implements are suited for individual ownership and a holding of few hectares. The following table gives the taluk-wise number of different agricultural implements and machinery used in the district as on 1983.

Agricultural Implements in the District — 1983

Taluk	*Wooden plough*	*Blade harrow*	*Disc harrow*	*Steel plough*	*Cart*	*Electric pumpset*	*Tractor*	*Other implements*	*Total*
C. R. Nagar ..	15,998	789	9,109	3,834	5,078	1,362	12	2,051	38,233
Gudlupet ..	24,043	3,275	17,447	4,209	5,225	782	15	4,221	59,217
H. D. Kote ..	27,639	1,931	24,513	2,713	5,722	178	10	7,373	70,079
Hunsur ..	24,066	1,707	17,119	4,924	4,188	219	32	4,328	56,583
Kollegal ..	25,072	5,209	13,229	3,678	6,337	3,407	24	14,943	71,899
K. R. Nagar ..	21,094	1,794	14,104	9,956	6,506	137	20	5,565	59,176
Mysore ..	9,742	1,747	8,065	1,000	2,439	141	8	5,943	29,085
Nanjangud ..	35,641	2,933	24,288	5,741	7,628	584	23	10,842	87,680
Periyapatna ..	26,430	2,082	17,256	2,116	4,797	83	83	11,757	64,604
T. Narasipur ..	15,665	1,732	7,208	5,984	6,195	423	20	5,895	43,194
Yelandur ..	4,057	1,209	2,947	1,167	1,691	517	1	2,812	14,401
Total ..	2,29,447	24,408	1,55,357	45,322	55,806	7,833	248	75,730	5,94,151

Cultivation seasons.—The cultivation season comprise of two monsoons for the bulk of the crops in the district. In areas under well and larger tank cultivation, land will be found to be under some crop or the other throughout the year. In general practice, the following well marked seasons are observed : (1) The *kar* or early monsoon season, beginning in the month of April and May, (2) The *hain* season or monsoon season beginning in June and (3) the *hingar* commencing in September and October. The *kar* crops are followed in the same year with *hingar* crops or by a fallow. The *hain* crop form the only crop of the season as they are harvested too late for growing a *hingar* crop. The *hingar* crop may either follow *mungar* crop or be the only crop of the year. In case of paddy, the seasons are called Kartik and Vaishak, the former being the monsoon crop i.e. being sown from July onwards and harvested by December ; and the latter sown from December onwards and harvested in April and May. The agricultural year which begins roughly in April is divided into 27 rainfall periods called after lunar asterisms, each roughly divided into four quarters, each called a *pada.*

Major crops

Paddy.—The normal area of paddy (*Oryza sativa*) cultivation in the district is 78,935 ha. In 1985-86 paddy was grown in an area of 64,497 ha, the district standing seventh in the State. The main paddy growing taluks are Krishnarajanagara, Tirumakudlu Narsipur, Nanjangud and Heggadadevankote. Jaya, Vani, Sona, IET 2254, 2820, Puspha, Madhu, Mangala, Pragati, Rasi and Mandya Vani are the important varieties cultivated in the district. Although paddy is grown under varied conditions, bulk of the area is under assured irrigation under canals, tanks and under lift irrigation. The efforts of the Department of Agriculture have been largely successful in popularising the local improved varieties and high-yielding varieties have made their debut in the mid-sixties and at present over 47,000 ha are under different high-yielding varieties. A grain yield of 75 quintals per hectare from Jaya, 60 quintals from IR-20 and 50 quintals from other varities can be expected under improved cultivation practices.

Jowar.—The normal area of jowar (*Sorgham vulgare*) cultivation in the district is 92,697 ha. In 1985-86, jowar was cultivated in an area of 77,620 ha, the district standing 9th in the State in this crop. The important jowar growing taluks are Nanjangud, Gundlupet, Chamarajanagar and Mysore. The important varieties cultivated in the district include CSH-1, CSH-6, CSV-5 and M 35-1. It is mostly grown as Kharif crop under rainfed conditions. Hybrid jowar has mostly replaced the local varieties and at present, the hybrid varieties are grown over an area of 33,000 ha annually in the district. About 50 quintals grain and 10-15 tonnes of fodder can be expected from hybrid jowar and 10 to 15 quintals grain from M-35-1 jowar variety per hectare.

Hybrid Maize.—The normal area under hybrid maize (*Zea mays*) is 9,244 ha. Periyapatna, Hunsur, Kollegal and Heggadadevanakote are the important maize cultivating taluks in the district and Periyapatna taluk is named as 'Hybrid Maize taluk' of the district. Hybrid maize was cultivated in an area of 17,678 ha during 1985-86. Deccan and Deccan 101 are the important maize varieties cultivated in the district. Hybrid maize is being successfully grown as a rain-fed crop in the district. An yield of 50 quintals grain from an irrigated crop and 30 quintals of grain per hectare from rainfed crop can be expected.

Ragi.—The normal area under *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) cultivation is 1,23,074 ha and the main *ragi* growing taluks are Heggadadevanakote, Hunsur, Kollegal, Periyapatna, Krishnarajanagar and Mysore. During 1985-86 Ragi was cultivated in an area of 1,04,135 ha, the district standing 5th in the State in this cereal. Shakti Indaf 1, Indaf 3, Indaf 5, Indaf 8, E.S. 11, Purna and PR 202 are the important ragi varieties cultivated in the district. Ragi is mostly a rain-fed crop obtained under irrigation. Of the important irrigated ragi varieties, purna, shakti, and Indaf-5 are the high yielders. High yielding varieties are grown over an area of 87,800 ha annually in the disrict.

Pulses.—The most important pulse crops grown in the district are redgram (8,117 ha), bengal gram (2,109 ha), cowpea, greengram, blackgram, field bean and horsegram. The area under C 152 cowpea is increasing and it is becoming popular as a pure crop and also as a second crop after the harvest of early *mungar* crops. The area under the crop was 18,654 ha during 1985-86. Hyd 3-C, Redgram, T 9 and Karagoan 3 blackgram, Pusa Baisaki and Ps1 greengram varieties are replacing the local varieties. In recent years, the area under horegram is decreasing. Special pulse development programmes are being implemented in the district both under Centrally and State sponsored schemes. Under these schemes programmes like demonstrations, procurement and distribution of certified and truthful labelled seeds, supply of plant protection chemicals and plant protection equipments under subsidised cost are being taken up.

Oil seeds.—The important oilseed crops grown in the district are groundnut, castor, safflower and sunflower. Amongst the different oil seeds, groundnut is the major oilseed crop. Special programmes have been taken both under State and Central Schemes for increasing the production of oil seeds. Groundnut can be grown both under rain-fed and irrigated conditions, the important varieties under cultivation are Spanish Improved and TMV-2. The major groundnut growing taluks are Gundlupet, Kollegal, Mysore, Nanjangud and T. Narasipur. It occupied 23,700 ha during 1986-87 in the district. Gundlupet and Nanjangud taluks are the chief sunflower cultivating taluks and it is grown in an area of about 20,000 ha during 1986-87. The area under cultivation of castor, sesamum and niger are 3,131, 8,345 and 3,394 ha respectively.

Cotton.—Cotton is an important fibre crop of the district grown over an area of 14,000 ha during 1986-87, the major cotton growing taluks being Heggadadevanakote, Hunsur and Gundlupet. Varalakshmi, Jayalakshmi, MY-14 and Sea Island (Andrews) Cotton are cultivated in the district, the area under cultivation being 9,200, 4,618, 903 and 721 ha respectively. Special schemes are being implemented for the development of cotton in the district. Varalakshmi and Jayalakshmi are the two hybrid cotton varieties cultivated under irrigated conditions and they yield about 30 to 40 quintals per hectare, compared to 10 to 15 quintals per hectare from other synthetic varieties.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is an important commercial crop of the district (introduced perhaps during the 17th century), occupying an area of about 10,146 ha during 1985-86. It is chiefly grown in Periyapatna, Hunsur, Krishnarajanagar, Gundlupet, Heggadadevanakote and Nanjangud taluks. FCV special, CTRV special, E1, E2 and K51 varieties having a duration of 150 to 170 days are the important varieties cultivated in the district. Kunkumathri bidi tobacco variety is cultivated in an area of 400 ha during 1985-86. Central Government formed the Tobacco Board during 1984. The Board has constructed a market yard at a cost of Rupees nine crores for the benefit of growers in Periyapatna and Hunsur. The Tobacco Board ensured that only financially sound parties participated in the auctions.

The Indian Central Tobacco Committee which was established in 1945 for the imporvement and development of different types of tobacco grown in the country has established the Central Tobacco Research Institute at Rajamundry in Andhra Pradesh. Subsequently the Committee started the regional research stations, one of them being at Hunsur for the improvement of the types of tobacco grown in the State. Besides, the number of tobacco development schemes run by the State Government were financed by the Committee. In 1965, with the abolition of the commodity committees, the Regional Research Station came under the control of Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Sugarcane.—Sugarcane is one of the important commercial crops in the district. The crop is being grown in about 7,500 ha in 1986-87. Chamarajanagar and Kollegal are the major sugarcane growing taluks. CO-62175, B-37172 and CO-419 are the chief sugarcane varieties cultivated in the district. Two to three ratoon crops are being raised and with good management higher yields can be obtained than the main crop. In order to improve the productivity of cane, the Department of Agriculture is encouraging farmers to adopt various strategies like supply of good quality seed material, organising demonstrations, timely plant protection measures and conducting crop competitions etc.

High Yielding Varieties Programme

The High Yielding Varieties Programme was commenced in the district during 1966-67 to maximise agricultural production. During 1985-86, high yielding varieties occupied an area of 1,72,600 ha **i.e.** 32.7 per cent of net area sown as compared to 48,400 ha (10 per cent of net area sown) in 1973-74, and in this programme the district stands first in the State. The following table shows the taluk-wise area covered under high yielding varieties of crops during 1984-85. Area in hectares.

Taluk	*Paddy*	*Ragi*	*Jowar*	*Maize*	*Total**
C. R. Nagar	199	3,108	4,418	76	7,801
Gundlupet	50	2,850	8,760	131	11,956
H. D. Kote	3,009	11,140	5,000	544	19,695
Hunsur	5,245	15,000	1,004	1,747	22,996
Kollegal	1,046	14,645	420	2,587	19,757
K. R. Nagar	10,994	8,771	402	5	20,172
Mysore	1,893	10,028	7,249	2	19,172
Nanjangud	10,760	5,510	4,750	71	21,095
Periyapatna	2,790	11,053	750	6,456	21,049
T. Narasipur	11,048	4,517	80		16,365
Yelandur	161	950	190	10	1,418
Total	47,195	87,572	33,743	11,629	1,81,476

*Total includes Bajra and Wheat area also.

Area in hectares, production in tonnes and yield in kg/per hectares of principal food and non-food crops in Mysore District.

		1955-56	1960-61	1975-76	1984-85
Paddy	A	49,222	55,487	87,507	70,325
	P	88,210	1,15,272	2,83,412	2,86,402
	Y	1,896	2,187	3,239	4,287
Ragi	A	94,324	1,23,238	1,12,528	1,27,608
	P	84,466	57,345	1,17,769	1,45,813
	Y	943	490	1,047	1,203
Jowar	A	80,921	84,584	1,00,306	76,255
	P	42,265	49,389	1,03,592	92,066
	Y	550	618	1,033	1,271
Bajra	A	3,058	2,053	3,339	1,558
	P	2,010	472	6,033	672
	Y	692	242	1,807	454
Minor millets	A	968	2,462	7,264	721
	P	232	525	2,321	171
	Y	239	213	320	250

		1955-56	1960-61	1975-76	1984-85
Total cereals	A	2,25,435	2,67,916	3,27,645	2,88,791
	P	2,15,173	2,23,061	4,55,042	4,68,172
	Y	955	833	1,389	1,706
Bengalgram	A	3,802	3,832	2,740	2,248
	P	1,095	975	1,153	970
	Y	288	268	—	454
Redgram	A	6,838	12,079	9,685	7,563
	P	1,449	3,510	4,131	3,707
	Y	212	306	—	516
Other Pulses	A	99,066	1,05,352	93,123	99,261
	P	24,435	29,507	31,260	28,885
	Y	247	280	—	—
Total Pulses	A	1,09,706	1,21,263	1,05,548	1,09,072
	P	26,979	33,991	36,544	33,562
	Y	245	280	—	324
Sesamum	A	10,832	11,007	7,199	10,989
	P	2,125	2,297	2,442	3,852
	Y	196	220	—	369
Groundnut	A	14,873	25,232	48,387	40,656
	P	3,901	16,954	46,662	45,178
	Y	262	707	—	1,170
Castor	A	5,477	6,761	7,130	5,810
	P	1,197	1,448	4,342	4,233
	Y	219	214	—	767
Total oilseeds	A	33,224	43,449	66,946	80,330
	P	7,722	20,897	56,128	63,862
	Y	232	481	—	837
Cotton	A	5,157	3,642	8,966	14,813
	*P	3,526	1,321	11,582	22,930
	Y	123	65	220	277
Tobacco	A	9,521	6,423	6,093	12,398
	P	3,008	1,976	4,144	6,419
	Y	316	307	680	545
Sugarcane	A	—	2,114	6,958	6,450
	**P	—	1,82,003	5,55,248	6,15,519
	Y	—	91	79,800	101

* Production of bales of 170 Kgc Lint)

** Production in terms of canes.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Dry farming

Mysore district has nearly twenty per cent of the cultivated area under irrigation and the rest of the area is depending on rainfall. The rainfall is not only low but also not well distributed. Besides in these areas, water is lost due to the occurrence of run off. Drought conditions thus created lead to the reduction in the yield of crops and crop failures in certain years. Successful crop production in Dry Farming areas envisages soil and water conservation and change in the choice of crops, varieties and management practices based on yearly changes in the rainfall pattern.

Soil conservation measure are quite necessary to conserve the top fertile soil and moisture of the land. Soil conservation works are being taken up in accordance with the provisions made under Karnataka Land Improvement Act 1961. It is estimated that 4.70 lakh hectares could be brought under contour bunding. The taluk-wise details are given in the following table.

Taluk	*Total area that could be brought under contour bunding*	*Total area contour bunded at the end of March*		
		1978	1981	1985
C.R. Nagar	58,680	17,402	20,673	27,601
Gundlupet	55,644	15,378	22,213	32,423
H. D. Kote	45,527	60	241	902
Hunsur	41,480	7,610	8,041	8,041
Kollegal	62,524	18,865	23,865	27,016
K. R. Nagar	20,538	2,800	2,800	2,802
Mysore	52,103	7,339	18,631	27,391
Nanjangud	54,228	14,557	17,887	23,105
Periyapatna	35,410	4,370	5,610	5,610
T. Narsipur	35,410	10,151	12,321	15,136
Yelandur	8,700	1,620	2,648	3,226
District	4,70,244	1,10,152	1,34,930	1,73,253

Dry land/Rain-fed farming in 100 hectares block around raingauge stations is in operation in the district from 1985-86. It contemplates study and recommendations of location, specific technology based on rainfall probability analysis and having contingent plans to meet out aberrant weather conditions. The station selected, the village proposed (in brackets) and the area covered in hectares are given hereunder: Mysore Palace (Hosahalli) 100, Nanjangud (Yelachagere) 120, Begur and Bandipura (Raghavendrapura, Devarahalli Hanuma) 314, Chamarajanagar (Bettadapura and Devanahalli) 200, T.Narasipur (Harohalli) 100, Krishnarajanagar (Madaganahalli) 190, Hunsur (Ramanahalli) 104, Heggadadevanakote (Kantegamanahally and Panahalli) 204 ha and Periyapatna (Terenalle) 100, Total 1,474 ha in 1985-86. In this project, depending on the rainfall probability charts, various agricultural operations are programmed well in advance so as to get maximum yields. Dry farming projects are organised in taluks having rainfall of less than 700 mm and the rain-fed farming in the taluks having rainfall of more than 700 mm per annum.

Dry land/Rain-fed farming practices are taken up in an area of 1000 ha per taluk from 1983-84 the progress achieved is given under:

Taluk	*Soil samples tested*	*Contour bunding (ha)*	*Seeds (qui)*	*Fertilizers (tonnes)*
C. R. Nagar	334	130	32	282
Gundlupet	442	630	46	110
H. D.Kote	44	109	22	65
Hunsur	310	108	18	71
Kollegal	320	220	21	90
K. R. Nagar	280	214	20	79
Mysore	382	450	30	200
Nanjangud	290	210	27	75
Periyapatna	200	115	14	55
T. Narasipur	300	390	20	141
Yelandur	287	410	19	80

Farm Management Studies

The main objectives of the Farm Management Studies are (a) to work out the cost of cultivation per hectare and cost of production per quintal of the important crops of the district and (b) to study the physical input, output and cost return relationships of different crop enterprises. Farm management studies were extended to Mysore district from 1976-77. During the year 1985-86, the randomly selected villages are Hadinaru and Immavu in Nanjangud tq, Bevinahalli and Ganigana Koppalu in T.Narasipur taluk and Arkalvadi and Yanagalli in Chamarajnagar taluk coming under southern dry zone and Annur and Rajegowdanahundi in Heggadadevanakote taluk coming under southern transition zone. The data have been collected from sample farmers for all the principal crops grown for all the three seasons.

Dry Land Development

Dry Land Development Programme concentrates on the development of clearly demarcated water sheds. The main objective of Dry Land Development Board is to minimise risk in rain-fed farming and the major thrust will be on land use according to its capability ; the stabilization and improvement of the basic drainage systems so as to ensure the safe disposal and storage of surplus run off ; on field works comprising where appropriate, graded bunding, land smoothening and implementation of graded cultivation (bed and furrow) systems in order to make the best use of rainfall for plant growth while simultaneously providing erosion control or drainage and the use of appropriate agricultural implements. Soil erosion and moisture conservation are the main problems in Dry Land Development. All these years, attention was mainly concentrated on contour bunding. During VII Plan the emphasis will be on dry land development on watershed basis.

Arasanakere tank water shed is being developed by Dry Land Development Board. It is divided into seven sub-wartersheds *viz.*, Halladamadahalli, Paramapura, Hakkalapura, Thandavadi, Halepura, Hemmaragala and Arasanakere. It has an area of 35,935 ha in Gundlupet, Nanjangud and Chamarajnagar taluks covering 101 villages. The achievements of Halladamadahalli sub-watershed for the year 1984-85 and 1985-86 are as follows : strengthening of existing bund 2,946 ha, gully plug—2,197 nos., farm pond—13, water ways—1,51,893 metres, diversion channel—92,257 metres, land smoothening—548 ha, nala bunding one, raising of polythene bagged seedlings—five lakhs, gully checks—45 and road side plantations—2.5 km.

Bommenahalli Huyilalu Watershed is one of the 42 model watersheds identified in the country under National Watershed Development Programme from 1983-84. The watershed is being financed by different agencies and is developed in association with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Bommenahalli Watershed has an area of 823 ha in Mysore taluk covering three villages and 582 agricultural families. The progress achieved during 1985-86 was as follows : soil conservation works on agricultural lands—183 ha, gully plugs—26, Crop production programme—225 ha and expenditure 3.34 lakhs of rupees.

Extension Programme

The Agriculture Extension Project is a unique and unified system of providing a total extension support to the programmes including inpu supply, quality control, monitoring etc. The World Bank aided Agriculture Extension Programme which has completed the extended period of one year by 31st March 1985 in the district, is being extended for another period of five years under National Agricultural Extension Project. As in the Agricultural Extension Project, the technology transference takes place through training and visit system under the new programme. The training at two levels, one at the district level and the other at the taluk level is held

regularly at monthly workshops and fortnightly training sessions. In the new programme, special attention is being paid to identify the farmers who have lagged behind so that they could be motivated to take up the new technology. The monthly training of higher level functionaries in the district is arranged with the help of master trainers from the University of Agricultural Sciences. There are fifty ranges in the district headed by Assistant Agricultural Officers and each range is supplied with agricultural inputs for marketing to the farmers of that range. It is proposed to store 1,886 quintals of certified seeds at 50 places in the district during 1987-88.

Trials and Demonstrations

The Farm Trial is a process of testing the suitability and profitability of a new technology under local conditions. The farm trials are identified by the District Level Technical Committee and the Principal Agricultural Officer will arrange to layout the trials on farmers fields. During 1985-86, 24 farm trails are laid out at different locations in the district.

Mini Kit Demonstrations help to fix up suitable varieties for the district and these demonstrations will help the farmers as well as extension workers to get acquainted with the varieties before their release. During 1985-86 about 5,000 mini kit demonstrations were allotted to the district.

The programme of community nurseries of paddy (central sector) and *ragi* (district sector) helps to raise good nurseries using suitable varieties in the holdings of the farmers. The seedlings will be shared with farmers in the neighbouring areas who lack good facilities for raising nurseries. Government of India have provided a subsidy of Rs. 1,500 per hectare for community nurseries on paddy.

The Comprehensive Crop Insurance scheme is being implemented in the district from 1985-86 and paddy, jowar, *ragi* and groundnut are covered under this scheme. The scheme is being operated through the General Insurance Corporation of India with the active involvement of State Government.

Karnataka Pradesh Krishik Samaj.—A district branch of the Krishika Samaj is functioning in the district. The main objectives of the Samaj are to study the problems of the farmers, to educate and train the farmers with the co-operation of Government departments and other agencies and to bring about improvements in the living standards of the farmers.

IRRIGATION

Importance given to irrigation, the nature of irrigation facilities and arrangements made for their upkeep and maintenance during historical times has been discussed at the beginning of this chapter.

Before the advent of the British, there had been many small or large canals taking off the Cauvery and its tributaries with or without control works. Obviously there were no regulation rules and no authorised capacities for most of these channels. The old *anecut* channels are as follows :

Name of the anecut channel	*Source of supply*	*Ayacut area in ha.*
1. Mirle *anecut*	Cauvery	1,663
2. Ramasamudram or Chunchanakatte *anecut*.	,,	2,762
3. Chamaraja *anecut*	,,	9,516
4. Madhavamantri *anecut*	,,	1,874
5. Hanagodu *anecut*	Lakshmanatirtha	4,536
6. Hanumanthapura channel	,,	1,203
7. Kattemalalavadi *anecut*	,,	317
8. Siriyur *anecut*	,,	831
9. Hongalawadi *anecut*	Suvarnavati	345
10. Sargur channel	,,	79
11. Hemma Channel	,,	264
12. Alur Channel	,,	174
13. Muralahalli Channel	,,	80
14. Hosahalli Channel	,,	167
15. Bandikere Channel	,,	92
16. Hullahalli *anecut*	Kabini	3,298
17. Rampura *anecut*	,,	3,257

Some portions of *Ayacut* areas of Machanahalli, Avandur, Ayyarahaili and Siriyur *anecut* channels are submerged under Krishnarajasagara reservoir. Lakshmanapura *anecut* is submerged under Nugu reservoir.

English chronicler Rev. Martins speaks of Chikkadevaraya Wodeyar cutting a long canal in Mysore district by erecting a mighty earthen dam across the Cauvery in 1701 and checking the flow of the Cauvery waters to the lower valley. But the dam was washed off in the rainy season. Dr. Buchanan (1800) mentions that reservoirs were rare and the canals from the rivers were completely filled in the rainy season only. He states "If attention were paid to construct reservoirs for the preservation of water that is lost from the canals in the rainy season, much of the ground would annually give two crops of rice". Near Periyapatna the wet lands were entirely irrigated from reservoirs; but in southern parts, canals from the Lakshmanathirtha provided much water to the farmers.

He opined that smaller reservoirs sufficient to contain 6-8 weeks water were necessary. In the Kollegal area, there were forty to fifty reservoirs constructed during the period of Dalawai of Mysore, Dodda Deva Raja Wodeyar, according to him.

During the regency of Dewan Purnaiah, a generous sum was spent on irrigation works. This expenditure was to a great extent incurred on the repairs of old tanks and canals and he raised a dam across the Lakshmanatirtha (Sagara Katte). During the period when the British Commission was in power, most of the tanks were improved and many reconstructed from the disused condition into which they had fallen. After the formation of the Public Works Department in 1856, the expenditure on irrigation went up. Special attention was paid to irrigation between the years 1872 and 1878 when a separate irrigation branch of the Public Works Department was constituted. Since the Rendition in 1881, grants for irrigation were increased and a liberal policy pursued. In 1913, the Government raised the annual grant for promotion of irrigation works and the grant was distributed under various heads like major tanks, minor tanks, canals and investigation.

Under Plans

Prior to Independence, Krishnarajasagar was the only major irrigation project undertaken. The Nugu Reservoir Project was taken up during the First, the Kabini Reservoir Project during the Second and the Suvarnavati Reservoir Project during the Third Five-Year Plan periods. The Gundal Project was started during the Annual Plans of 1966-69. The Nugu Reservior Project, among major irrigation projects, and the Gundal, Suvarnavati, Chickhole and the Hebballa projects among medium irrigation projects are completed. The projects under execution are Kabini and K.R.S. Right Bank Canal (Varuna canal) among major projects and Taraka, Udurhorchalla, Nallur Amanikere, Chickahole and Sagara Doddakere among medium projects.

The Kabini Project

The Kabini Reservoir Project is a multi-purpose project. It consists of a storage reservoir across the Kabini river near Beechanally-Bidarahally in Heggadadevanakote taluk. Two canals, one each on either bank, take off from the main dam. The project contemplates irrigation benefits over an area of 42,492 ha, lying entirely in Mysore district. The dam, 28.95 metres in height and 2,733 metres long has a central masonry section with flanks of earthen section. The storage capacity of the reservoir is 552.7 M Cum. The project also contemplates development of 32 MW of Hydro-power. One penstock of 5.5 metres diameter is embedded in the non-overflow section on right side and necessary intake structure is also constructed. Due to the formation of this reservoir, 22 villages with 14 hamlets and 6,403 hectares of land have come under submersion. In addition, about 15 km length of Mysore-Mananthody road has also come

under submersion. The Kabini left bank canal taking off from the left bank, runs for a length of 26 km and commands an area of 1,214 ha under it. It tails off into Taraka Valley. The Kabini Right bank canal runs for a length of 202 km with an irrigable command area of 41,278 ha. This canal crosses Bandigaduhalla and Nugu river through Sagara and Nugu Aqueducts in its initial reaches. Further it crosses two waste weir valleys of Narasambudi tank through Aqueducts and Mysore-Chamarajanagar railway line. *Enroute* it passes through deep cuts of about 20 metres height. Thus this project extends irrigation over 42,492 ha with an utilization of about 538 M Cum of water. The project estimated to cost of Rs. 2,480 lakhs was administratively approved in 1970. The cost of the revised project, at 1982-83 level of rates was Rs. 9,500 lakhs.

The work on main dam, though started in 1959 gained momentum only from 1967 onwards and is completed. The full storage potential was created by 1974 itself and the storage is being effected from 1975. Entire work of rehabilitation in 25 new centres, land acquisition and formation of deviation of Mysore Manantody road has been completed in all respects. The entire length of the Kabini left bank canal is completed and full potential of 1,214 ha was created by June 1974. The Kabini Right bank canal upto its first 90 km has been practically completed including completion of major cross drainage works in the reach like aqueducts across Sagare valley, Nugu and Narasambudi Wasteweir Valley and water has been allowed in this reach to irrigate an area of 5,826 ha starting from the year 1981. The total expenditure incurred on this project to end of March 1986 was about 10,353 lakhs and the cumulative potential created to the end of June 1985 was about 30,043 hectares. The taluk-wise total potential and potential already created in hectares under Kabini Project in the district at the end of June 1985 is as follows: Heggadadevanakote 2,994 2,994, Nanjangud 6,880/6,880, T. Narsipur 13,182/13,152, Chamarajanagar 1,376/1,376, Yelandur 6,475/5,370 and Kollegal 11,615/269. Lift irrigation scheme under Kabini reservoir project and area irrigated in hectares are as follows: Rampura 105, Godanapur 202, Belala 77 and Basavanapura—160 in Nanjangud tq. Nilasoge 127, Chendahally 1,619 Chennabasavanahundi—121, Mavinhalli—121 and Malangi—251 in Tirumakudlu Narasipur taluk, Harale—126 and Sargur—182 in H.D. Kote taluk and Sattegala—405 in Kollegal taluk.

Krishnarajasagara Right Bank Canal (Varuna Canal)

The famous Krishnarajasagara dam across the river Cauvery near Kannambadi village in Pandavapura taluk in Mandya district has been completed in the year 1933. The dam is located 15 km from the City of Mysore. The Krishnarajasagara reservoir has a maximum depth of storage of 37.79 metres. The total length of the dam is 2,621 metres and the height of the dam above the foundation is 42.67 metres. The storage capacity of the reservoir is 1363 MCum. The canal on the left bank is

named after Sir M. Visvesaraya. It provides irrigation facilities over 79,800 ha (mostly in Mandya dt), and the canal on the right bank extends irrigation over an area of 1,513 ha only. The proposed Krishnarajasagara Right bank canal (Varuna canal) takes off on the existing sluices on right bank and runs for a length of 135 km with an irrigable command of 32,375 ha. *Enroute* it passes through two major aqueducts. Taluk-wise area in hectares to be benefited after completion of the project in the district is as follows: Mysore 18,235, Tirumakudlu Narasipura 3,085, Nanjangud 6,191 and Heggadadevanakote 1,808 hectares. The estimated cost of the project at 1976-77 level of rates was Rs. 1,850 lakhs and administrative approval has been accorded in April 1979, and work was started immediately. The work in the first 30 km length of main canal has been tackled. Expenditure to end of March 1986 was Rs. 1,095 lakhs. In the first phase, the utilisation under this project is limited to 113 MCum for irrigating 24,304 ha of Kharif semi-dry crops. In the final phase, entire 32,375 ha will come under irrigation in Kharif season only. The revised estimated cost of this project at 1985-86 level of rates was 5,810 lakhs and about 395 ha of land have been brought under irrigation.

Harangi Project

The Harangi Reservoir Project consists of formation of a storage reservoir across the river Harangi (a major tributary to the river Cauvery) near Hardur village in Somwarpet taluk of Kodagu district and the project is intended to extend irrigation benefits to over 54,591 ha in Kodagu, Hassan and Mysore districts. The storage reservoir is formed by the construction of 846 metres long masonry-cum-earthen dam. The height of the dam above river bed level is 50 metres and 53 metres above the deepest foundation level, with a gross storage capacity of 240.72 MCum and live storage capacity of 228.63 MCum. The Harangi left bank canal runs for a length of 153 km commanding an area of 11,927 ha. It negotiates Kakkehole and Madlapur valleys in its initial reaches through aqueducts. The Harangi right bank canal takes off from the 12th km of the Harangi left bank canal, and crosses the river Cauvery through an aqueduct near Kanive village. It runs for a length of 278 km including its branches namely Krishnarajanagar branch canal of the length of 60 km, Marur branch canal of the length of 42 km and a reverse canal also called as Koppa branch canal of the length of 16 km. A lift canal from Periyapatna lift irrigation scheme is also contemplated under this project. The Harangi right bank canal is led into Karadilakkanakere at its 4th km. From this tank, it is proposed to lift water against a head of 51 metres to take into a lift canal which runs for a length of 50 km, commanding an area of 12,140 ha. Under the Somwarpet lift irrigation scheme, it is proposed to lift water at the 12th km of Harangi left bank canal to height of 44 metres to take into a lift canal which runs for a length of 10 km commanding an area of 607 ha in Somwarpet taluk. The taluk-wise irrigable area

contemplated under this project in the district is as follows : Krishnarajanagara 12,309 ha, Periyapatna 12,185 ha and Hunsur 18,935 ha, the total being 43,429 ha.

The work of the project was started in the year 1969. The work of the main dam is completed in all respects and full storage capacity was created during 1982. The work of Harangi left bank canal in its entire length of 153 km is tackled and is in progress. The Harangi right bank canal upto 75 km is tackled. Work on the Krishnarajanagara and Koppa branch canals and Kanive Aqueduct are in progress. Administrative approval to the project costing Rs. 1,100 lakhs has been accorded in November 1969. The revised cost of the project was 12,200 lakhs at 1985-86 level of rates including lift irrigation schemes. The cumulative expenditure on the project to the end of March 1986 was 7,808 lakhs. Out of the created irrigation potential of 23,849 ha to the end of March 1986, 6,383 ha lies in Krishnarajanagar taluk, 4,848 ha in Periyapatna taluk and 2,547 ha in Hunsur taluk of Mysore district, total being 13,778 ha.

Hemavati Project

The Hemavati Reservoir Project consists of a storage reservoir constructed across the river Hemavati near Gorur village in Hassan ditrict with a canal system on each bank to provide irrigation facilities over an area of 2.63 lakh hectares in Hassan, Mandya, Tumkur and Mysore districts. The Hemavati right bank high level canal taking off from the foreshore of the reservoir cuts through the ridge between the Hemavati and the Cauvery valley through a three km long tunnel and runs for a length of 106 km. This canal directly commands an area of 22,672 ha, of which 2,266 ha lie in Krishnarajanagar taluk of Mysore district.The work of the main dam started in 1968 is practically completed and storage has been effected from 1982. The work on the Right bank high level canal is in progress.

Nugu Project

The Nugu Reservoir Project consists of two canals taken off from a reservoir constructed across the Nugu river, a tributary to the Kabini near Birwal village in Heggadadevanakote taluk. The masonry dam with earthen flanks is 44 metres high and 637 metres long. The reservoir has the storage capacity of 154 MCum. About 10,500 ha are irrigated from the project, mostly in Nanjangud taluk. The construction of this project was started in 1946 and completed during 1959. The expenditure incurred for its construction was 320 lakhs of rupees. The taluk-wise irrigated area in the district is as follows : Nanjungud taluk—9,815 ha and Heggadadevanakote taluk—600 ha.

Taraka Project

The Taraka Project consists of construction of storage reservoir across the river Taraka, a tributary to the Kabini near Penjahally village in Heggadadevankote taluk. One canal on either bank of the dam and a link canal from the right bank canal provides irrigation over an area of 8,900 ha, lying entirely in Heggadadevankote taluk. The dam of 1,273 metres in length and 32 metres in height has a mansonry section with earthen dam on either banks. The storage capacity of the reservoir is 112 MCum. Only 1,093 ha of forest land without affecting any villages come under submersion of the reservoir. The right bank canal runs for a length of 37 km and commands an area of 2,690 ha. A link canal takes off at 10th km of right bank canal and commands an area of 1,923 ha in foreshore of Kabini waterspread. Thus the total commands under right bank canal is 4,613 ha. The Taraka left bank canal with a command of 4,290 ha runs for a length of 105 km. Total utilization proposed under the project is 193 MCum. Administrative approval was accorded in April 1970 for the project costing Rs. 170 lakhs. The revised cost of the project was estimated at Rs. 1,220 lakhs at 1985-86 level of rates. The work of this project was taken up in 1973-74 and partial storage has been created during 1979. Expenditure to end of March 1986 was Rs. 1,090 lakhs. An irrigation potential of 6,048 ha has been created to the end of March 1986.

Uduthorehalla Project

The Uduthorehalla project envisages construction of a storage reservoir across Uduthorehalla stream (a tributary to the Tattehalla which in turn confluences with the river Cauvery) near Ajjipura village in Kollegal taluk. An earthen dam of about 1,560 metres in length and 41.30 metres in height with masonry spillway on right flank mound is proposed to be constructed for forming the storage reservoir with gross storage capacity of 26.19 MCum and live storage capacity of 22.01 MCum. Two canals are proposed on either side to irrigate 6,275 ha and existing net atchkat of 325 ha under Gundapur *anecut* situated two km downstream of the reservoir is also assured. While the left bank canal with an irrigable command of 2,510 ha run for 12 km, the right bank canal runs for 47 km to command an area of 3,765 ha. The catchment area of the dam site is 202 sq km with 75 per cent dependable yield of 25.85 MCum at the dam site. The proposed utilization is about 34.84 MCum and an estimated cost of the project at 1977 level of rates was Rs. 755 lakhs and was administratively approved in November 1978. The entire atchkat lies in the Ramapura hobli of Kollegal taluk having a rainfall of less than 45 cm. Only about 162 ha of forest land came under reservoir submersion and about 5 km cart track between Ajjipur and Suttinavelli is affected. The work on the project was started in 1978 and the expenditure to the end of March 1986 was Rs. 76.64 lakhs.

Nallur Amanikere Project

The Nallur Amanikere project contemplates construction of an earthen dam of 1,920 metres length and 14.54 metres height, with side channel

spillway across Gundlu stream near Ingalvadi Village in Gundlupet taluk. Two canals, one on either bank, provide irrigation over an area of 1,300 ha entirely lying in Gundlupet taluk. After the completion of the second stage, it is proposed to provide irrigation over an area of 2,428 ha. Only about 195 ha of land comes under submersion on completion of storage reservoir having a storage capacity of 6.56 MCum of water. The left bank canal runs for a length of 14 km and commands an area of 1,051 ha. The right bank canals runs only for about 5 km having an irrigable command of 249 ha, utilization of 6.23 MCum is contemplated under this project. Administrative approval to the project, costing Rs. 190 lakhs has been accorded in January 1973. The cost of the revised project is 530 lakhs at 1984-85 level of rates. Expenditure till the end of March 1986 on the project was Rs. 511.45 lakhs. Work on this project was commenced during 1975 and full irrigation potential to an extent of 1,051 ha under left bank canal and 249 ha under right bank canal has been created by June 1986. The project was completed during 1987.

Sagare Doddakere Project

The Sagare Doddakere Project contemplates construction of a storage reservoir across the Bandigaduhalla, a tributary to the river Kabini, near Hegnur Village in Heggadadevankote taluk. Two irrigation canals on either bank are intended to provide irrigation over an area of 1,417 ha of land. An area of 150 ha of land come under reservoir submergence when the reservoir is completed. No villages are effected. The left bank with a command area of 45 ha runs for a length of nine km. The Right bank canal runs for a length of 26 km with a command of 1,012 ha. While the total irrigable command of the project is 1,417 ha utilization proposed under this project is 11.56 MCum. The work on this project is in initial stage. Administrative approval to the project costing Rs. 44 lakhs has been accorded in June 1971. The cost of the project at 1977 level of rates was Rs. 173 lakhs.

Suvarnavati Project

The Suvarnavati project envisages the construction of a masonry dam with earthen banks of maximum height of 28 metres and of the length of 1,240 metres across the Suvarnavati, a tributary to the Cauvery near Attigulipura in Chamarajnagar taluk. Two canals, one on either bank, take off from the reservoir to irrigate an area of 2,580 ha in Chamarajnagar taluk including stabilisation of 4,362 ha under existing *anecuts*. The estimated cost of the project was 410 lakhs. The reservoir has the storage capacity of 35.4 MCum and the proposed utilization is 95.19 MCum. The work under this project was started in 1967. An area of 508 has been submerged due to the construction of the reservoir. Expenditure to the end of March 1986 was 368.99 lakhs. This project was completed in 1984.

Chickahole Project

The Chickahole dam, 745 metres long and 24 metres high is constructed across the river Chickahole, a tributary to the Suvarnavati river near Ankanasettypura village in Chamarajnagar taluk to irrigate an area of 1,630 hectares including 240 ha stabilisation in Chamarajanagar taluk. The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 93 lakhs. The work on this project was started in 1958 and completed in 1969. The dam was damaged by the floods of 1972 and it was rebuilt from 1976 to 1984 at an estimated cost of Rs. 325.58 lakhs. About 160 ha of area has come under submergence due to the formation of the reservoir. The storage capacity of the reservoir is 10.65 MCum and utilization proposed is 21.94 MCum.

Hebballa Project

The Hebballa reservior project envisaged the construction of an earthen dam of the length of 863 metres and 19 metres high over river bed, across the Hebballa, a tributary to the Taraka river in Heggadadevanakote taluk. This project was started in the year 1958 and completed in 1963. The average annual rainfall in the catchment area is about 875 mm. The reservoir has the gross storage capacity of 11.97 MCum and live storage capacity of 11.07 MCum. The total expenditure incurred on the project works out to Rs. 58.6 lakhs. A canal of 32 km length takes off from the reservoir to irrigate an area of 1,235 ha. in Heggadadevanakote taluk.

Gundal Project

The Gundal Reservoir Project envisaged construction of earthen dam across the Gundal stream, a major stream flowing in Kollegal taluk and a tributary to the Cauvery, with a saddle spillway on the right side along the Jangeguda hill range. The total length of the dam is 1,220 metres and the height of the dam above river bed level is 30 metres with a gross storage capacity of 23 MCum. The catchment area of the dam site is 93 sq km with an estimated average yield of 50.9 MCum at the dam site. This project was started in 1970 and completed in 1980. About 280 hectares of cultivated dry lands got submerged and 300 people were affected under this project. Two canals on either side of the dam of the length of 16 km each, run to provide irrigation facilities for a total atchkat of 6,112 ha including stabilising the existing atchkat of 2,064 ha under old *anecuts* and channels. The gross utilization is about 50.9 MCum and the expenditure incurred on the project since inception upto the end of March 1986 was about 469 lakhs at 1979-80 level of rates. The inflow pattern into the reservoir is unusually poor. However the Kabini Right bank canal when completed runs in the command area of Gundal project providing irrigation benefits over 3,248 ha, and leaving the balance of 2,863 for the direct command under Gundal Reservoir Project.

Link Canal between Chickahole and Suvarnavati Projects

The project report of link canal between the Chickahole and the Suvarnavati is administratively approved on 28th June 1984 for Rs. 59.5 lakhs. The total cumulative expenditure incurred upto the end of March 1987 was Rs. 91 lakhs. The inflow data indicates that there is surplus flow in the Chickahole river and deficit flow in the Suvarnavati river as observed from the year 1965. So proposals are made to divert excess flow to the Suvarnavati reservoir during the floods in the Chickahole river through the link canal cutting the ridge between the two major valleys. Also the FRL of the Suvarnavati reservoir is 5.79 metres below the FRL of Chickahole reservoir which has permitted the gravity flow of link canal from Chickahole to the Suvarnavati Reservoir. The FRL of the Chickahole dam is 754 metres and that of the Suvarnavati reservoir is 748 metres. The length of the link canal is 2.88 km and it takes off from the offshore of the Chickahole reservoir and joins the Suvarnavati reservoir. The earthwork excavation in all the three km have been tackled and about 90 per cent of work has been completed in 1985. The utilizable surplus water available under this project is assessed as 21.24 MCum.

The following table gives the taluk-wise net area sown and the area irrigated by canals, tanks, wells and other sources during 1984-85.

Taluk	*Net area sown*	*Net area irrigated during* 1984–85				
		canals	*tanks*	*wells*	*others*	*Total*
C. R. Nagar	46,101	49	211	2,870	—	3,130
Gundlupet	61,880	—	873	4,537	22	5,432
H. D. Kote	60,067	6,485	1,573	750	161	8,969
Hunsur	59,188	6,035	3,006	1,828	—	10,869
Kollegal	50,856	252	218	9,639	359	10,468
K. R. Nagar	35,690	15,681	586	430	200	16,897
Mysore	47,728	2,820	260	654	90	3,824
Nanjangud	75,347	17,677	23	2,216	—	19,916
Periyapatna	43,126	1,813	1,349	76	197	3,435
T. Narsipur	40,447	14,196	2,785	1,310	430	18,721
Yelandur	26,473	—	1,108	1,466	—	2,574
District	5,28,488	65,008	11,992	25,776	1,459	1,04,235

This works out to a total irrigation facility of 19.72 per cent in the district in 1984-85.

The taluk-wise total irrigation potential in the district is as follows

Taluk	*Irrigation Potential Surface Water*	*Ground Water*	*Total Area (hectares)*
C. R. Nagar ..	31,557	5,652	37,209
Gundlupet ..	5,764	1,856	7,620
H. D. Kote ..	16,001	1,859	17,860
Hunsur ..	10,457	2,201	12,658
Kollegal ..	25,136	8,598	33,734
K. R. Nagar ..	11,297	1,888	13,185
Mysore ..	24,475	3,907	28,382
Nanjangud ..	60,401	3,392	63,793
Periyapatna ..	4,414	1,891	6,305
T. Narasipur ..	38,118	1,970	40,088
Yelandur ..	12,397	829	13,226
District ..	2,40,017	34,043	2,74,060

Minor Irrigation

Minor irrigation works are of great importance to minimise the adverse effects of bad seasons. Irrigation works costing less than 25 lakhs are considered as minor irrigation works. As per Planning Commission, all irrigation works having an atchkat of 2,000 hectares and less are included under minor irrigation which include tank, streams, pickups channels and lift irrigation schemes. More stress is laid on these works as they require less time for construction. The percentage of irrigation in respect of minor irrigation for the district was 12.93 compared to 8.71 per cent for the State in 1979. There were 937 tanks, benefiting 37,374 ha, 224 pickups benefiting 17,658 ha and 31 lift irrigation schemes contributing irrigation facilities for over 6,400 hectares. About 137 minor irrigation works were completed from 1957-58 to 1978-79. The taluk-wise minor irrigation details are given in the following table for the year 1985-86. (For taluk-wise figures of tanks, see under the section Fisheries in this chapter).

Minor Irrigation Statistics at a Glance, Mysore District as on 1-4-1986

Taluk	Tanks		Anecuts		Pickups		L.I. Schemes		Atchkat in Hectares Other M.I. Works		All Sources	
	No.	Atchkat	No.	Atchkat	No.	Atchkat	No.	Atchkat	No.	Atchkat	No.	Atchkat
C. R. Nagar ..	53	6,899	—	—	8	197	2	186	14	1,092	77	8,374
Gundlupet	53	4,291	1	176	15	229	1	81	3	73	73	4,850
H. D. Kote	59	3,218	1	460	4	728	4	182	—	—	68	4,588
Hunsur	131	3,906	3	6,765	1	19	4	598	1	10	140	11,298
Kollegal	23	4,204	2	232	16	1,498	4	599	1	8	46	6,541
K. R. Nagar	60	1,003	3	6,001	4	107	—	—	—	—	67	7,111
Mysore	97	2,204	—	—	49	1,633	3	1,212	5	1,422	154	6,471
Nanjangud	37	1,053	1	273	4	89	—	—	3	5,370	45	6,785
Periyapatna	238	3,531	—	—	19	354	2	89	2	23	261	3,997
T. Narasipur	35	2,581	—	—	16	1,611	1	1,133	10	11,619	62	16,944
Yelandur	23	2,415	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	2,415
Total	809	35,305	11	13,907	136	6,465	21	4,080	39	19,617	1016	79,374

HORTICULTURE

The Department of Horticulture deals with various aspects of horticulture connected with the extension, research and technology regarding the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, plantation crops spices and flowers. It is charged with the responsibility of development and maintenance of public parks and gardens. Organised introduction, acclimatization and multiplication of all the horticultural crops, the development of organised nurseries and nursery trade, starting and organising horticultural societies etc. also come within the purview of the Department.

The district has been grouped into two horticultural sub-divisions for administrative convenience. They are: (1) Nanjangud sub-division comprising Nanjangud, Gundlupet, Chamarajnagar, Yelandur, Kollegal and Tirumakudlu Narasipur taluks and (2) Hunsur sub-division comprising Hunsur, Krishnarajanagara, Periyapatna and Heggadadevanakote taluks. Mysore taluk is under the supervision of District Horticultural Officer while the sub divisions are headed by one Assistant Director of Horticulture each. One Assistant Director of Horticulture (parks and gardens) is exclusively looking after the parks and gardens of Mysore City.

Parks and Gardens

The Department maintains many parks and gardens. Considerable portion of Mysore city is occupied by parks and gardens intercepted by beautiful avenues. Of late more gardens are coming up at Mysore. The list of parks and gardens maintained by the Department is as follows: Curzon Park (3 divisions—8.4 ha), K.R. Hospital and Cheluvamba hospital garden (10 ha), Near Medical College—10 ha, Veterinary hospital—1.6 ha, Deaf and Dumb School—2.8 ha, Chamarajendra Technical Institute—1.6 ha, Government house—16 ha, Office of the Superintendent of Police—1.2 ha, Police hospital 0.6 ha, Police flower garden—4.0 ha, Body Guards Office —2.0 ha, Lalitamahal—4.8 ha, Nishatbagh—6.0 ha, Central nursery 4 ha, Deputy Commissioner's office—16 ha, Gorden Park—2 ha, Chamundi Guest House—1.6 ha, Jala Darshini—4.8 ha, Sanitorium—20 ha and Divisional Commissioner's office—2.4 ha. The revenue in rupees derived from parks and gardens in the district is as follows, the figures being for 1985.86 and 1986-87, the latter given in brackets: (1) By sale of seedlings—73,644 (77,263), (2) Auction sale of fallen and dead wood—18,232 (1,300), (3) Sale of Coconuts—6,796 ((6,124), (4) Lease of trees—2,233 (2,986), (5) Green fodder—1,955 (1,870), (6) Other produce—4,784 (14,540).

Horticultural Farms

The following table gives the area, important plants and revenue derived during 1986-87 from Horticultural Farms and Nurseries in the district.

Name of the Farm/ Nursery	*Extent of Farm Hectares*	*Important Plants*	*Revenue during 1986–87 in '000 Rs.*
1	2	3	4
I. Mysore Taluk			
1. Horticultural Farm, Yelachana hally	161.42	Mango, cashew, coconut.	49.99
2. Horticutural Farm, K. K. Tank, Mysore.	10.53	Coconut, sapota, guava, Jack.	57.95
II. Hunsur Taluk			
3. Horticultural Farm, Hunsur.	6.48	Coconut, sapota, guava.	21.22
4. Horticultural Farm, Karimuddanahally.	6.89	Coconut, mango	15.53
5. Horticultural Farm, Varanchi.	20.25	Mango, sapota, guava, coconut.	2.11
III. K. R. Nagar Taluk			
6. Horticulture Nursery, K.R. Nagar	1.22	Coconut	
7. Horticultural Farm, K. R. Nagar.	4.78	Coconut, pomegranate, sapota, jack, guava, citrus.	24.28
IV. Periyapatna Taluk			
8. Horticultural Farm, Periyapatna.	3.04	Guava, sapota, coconut	21.22
V. H. D. Kote Taluk			
9. Horticultural Farm, H. D. Kote	2.92	Guava, sapota, Coconut	12.05
10. Horticultural Farm, Taraka.	6.01	Guava, coconut, sapota, tamarind, pomegranate, citrus.	5.43
11. Horticultural Farm, Kabini.	21.26	Coconut, sapota, guava.	13.13
12. Kabini Project (Ornamental) Garden, K.	36.45	Coconut, guava, sapota, citrus.	14.99
13. Horticultural Farm, Nugu.	19.85	Mango, coconut, sapota, guava, cherry, pomegranate.	59.33
14. Horticultural Farm, Beemanakolly.	79.38	Coconut, guava	0.83
VI. Nanjangud Taluk			
15. Horticultural Nursery, Nanjangud.	2.03	Coconut, guava, sapota, citrus, areca, mango.	75.98
16. Horticultural Farm, Nellikere.	2.92	Coconut, banana	8.11
VII. Chamarajnagar Taluk			
17. Horticultural Nursery, Chamarajanagar.	0.81	Sapota, mango, coconut.	1.87
18. Horticultural Farm, Suvarnavati.	8.67	Coconut, guava mango, sapota.	1.37
19. Horticultural Farm, Suvarnavati Project (Ornamental) Garden.	7.08	Mango, guava, sapota, coconut, pomegranate, citrus.	—
20. Horticultural Farm, Haradanahally.	6.88	Coconut	0.58
21. Cashew Progeny Orchard, Bagali.	118.05	Cashew, mango	154.00
VIII. T. Narasipur Taluk			
22. Horticultural Nursery, T. Narsipur.	1.01	Sapota, guava, coconut,	18.82
23. Horticultural Farm, Haralahally.	8.10	Mango, coconut, sapota, citrus, pomegranate.	3.18
24. Horticultural Nursery, Bannur.	0.81	Sapota, coconut	2.43
25. Horticultural Farm, Rangasamudra.	6.68	Sapota, guava, coconut, chilly.	52.19
IX. Yelandur Taluk			
26. Horticultural Nursery, Yeriyur.	1.48	Mango, guava, sapota.	0.42
27. Horticultural Farm, Voddagere.	3.98	Mango, guava, pomegranate.	6.94
28. Horticultural Farm. (Potato Seed Multiplication Centre) B. R. Hills.	10.03	Citrus, guava	13.01
X. Kollegal Taluk			
29. Horticultural Nursery, Kollegal.	1.48	Coconut, guava, pomegranate.	9.48
30. Horticultural Farm, Gundal Project (Ornamental) Garden.	22.93	Guava, sapota, pomegranate, coconut.	7.07
31. Horticultural Farm, M. M. Hills.	6.48	Coconut, grapes, guava sapota, pomegranate, mango.	24.88

1	2	3	4
XI. Gundlupet Taluk			
32. Horticultural Nursery, Gundlupet.	9.19	Coconut, citrus.	0.69
33. Horticultural Farm, Gundlupet.	6.71	Guava, sapota, coconut, citrus.	24.84

These horticultural farms have taken up scientific methods of cultivation of fruits and vegetables of exotic and indigenous varieties besides maintaining the varietal collection of fruits and vegetables, introduction and acclimatization work. Nurseries at taluk-level have taken up the task of raising the fruit seedlings, rooted cuttings and seedlings of plantation and spices crops, grafts, bud plants etc. to distribute them to the needy cultivators. The Department has established the Central Nucleus Vegetable Seed Production Centre at the K.K. Tank, Mysore to produce improved varieties of vegetable seeds. The farm at the B.R. Hills in Yelandur taluk is established with the purpose of producing disease-free potato tubers. At Nanjangud, the Banana Progeny Orchard is established in order to maintain the purity of Nanjangud Rasabale and to produce suckers for distribution among farmers.

Development Programmes

The Department is implementing a number of development schemes like Fruit Development Scheme, Vegetable Development Scheme, Coconut Development Scheme, Special Component Plan, Tribal sub-plan schemes etc. Under these schemes, demonstrations are laid out to convince the farmers about the scientific method of cultivation of horticultural crops. Model orchards are developed and maintained upto the yielding stage in the lands of the tribal people and these orchards will be handed over to the land owners. This scheme has been taken up in Hunsur, Heggadadevankote and Kollegal taluks.

The Department is executing the horticultural programmes in the watershed area by establishing fruit/coconut orchards. In addition, special schemes to promote horticulture under NREP, RLEGP, DPAP and CADA are also implemented in the district. Farmers of the district are getting loans and subsidies for cultivating horticultural crops like coconut, grape, betel vine under ARDC schemes through Karnataka State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks.

In recent years, coconut crop has been threatened with the attack of black-headed catterpillar, a dangerous pest. The integrated control of b ack-headed catter pillar scheme was introduced by the Government during 1981-82. Under this scheme, six mini laboratories were established in

various parts of the district to rear and multiply the parasites for taking up biological control measures. The parasites multiplied at these mini laboratories are being supplied to farmers free of cost for release in their gardens. In addition Monocrotophos is supplied on subsidy basis.

Imparting training in the modern techniques of scientific methods of cultivation to the rural youths who actually take up the cultivation of horticultural crops is started at the Horticultural Farm at Tirumakudlu Narsipur and Beemanakolly Farm in Heggadadevanakote taluk. The trainees are provided Rs. 150 as stipend and other benefits during training period.

Horticultural crops

Mysore district is renowned for special horticultural crops like Nanjangud *rasabale*, Eranagere brinjal, Mysore betel leaves, Mysore *mallige* etc. Bangalore blue (*Vitis labrusca*) and Anab-E-Shahi (*Vitis vinifera*) are the important grape varieties cultivated in the district. The popular varieties of banana are Nanjangud Rasabale, Pachabale, Yalakkibale, Poovubale and Dwarf Cavendish. Alphanso, Pairi, Malgova, Totapuri and Neelam are the popular mango varieties. Coorg honeydew, Washington, Solo and Red Flesh are papaya varieties grown in the district. In Mysore, almost all the cultivators who cultivate arecanut will take up betel vine cultivation as an intercrop. Mysore *yele* is the popular local variety and Nagaballi, Kariyele and Madras *yele* are the other cultivated varieties of betel vine.

Mysore district is known for its flowers, jasmine, tuberose, chrysanthemum and their garlends have been held as the best by the admirers of flowers A local variety by name Mysore Mallige is the most popular jasmine grown in the district. Tuberose (*sugandharaja*) flowers have a lucrative market and the area under this flower is increasing. The district has more than 38 per cent of the tuberose cultivated area of the State. It is proposed to establish a horticultural farm at Nilasoge in T. Narasipur taluk exclusively for the production and distribution of commercial flower seeds, particularly tuberose. In addition, it is also proposed to establish tuberose growers co-operative society with an objective of increasing the area under tuberose cultivation, preservation and marketing flowers and extraction of perfume from flowers. Crossandra (*kanakambara*), marygold (*chandumallige*) and chrysanthemum (*sevanthige*) are the other important flowers cultivated in the district.

Nanjangud Rasbale variety of banana once occupied an area of more than 2,000 hectares. Its area of cultivation decreased to 800 hectares during 1960 and about 100 hectares during 1987. It is said that the disease called 'Panama wilt' was transmitted through water and soil from Kerala after the construction of Nugu reservoir. Nanjangud Rasbale cultivation is confined to Mysore district and mostly in Nanjangud, Gundlupet, Chamarajanagar and T. Narasipur taluks. Panama wilt is caused by

fungus *Fusarium Oxysporum* through root damage caused by the nematode *Radopholus similis*. The disease aggravates by high soil moisture, light soils, acidity and bad drainage. There is no effective means of chemically controlling this disease, although sanitation and use of disease free planting material can slow down the spread of the disease.

The important horticultural crops grown in the district are as follows (cultivated area in hectares in 1985-86): Mango 1,141, banana 2,443, citrus 307, guava 392, grapes 123, sapota 230, pineapple 29, pomegranate 78, jack 41, papaya 559, potato 20, tomato 1,868, cole crops 436, brinjal 2,021, peas 20, french beans 670, bhendi 470, radish 617, beetroot 28, carrot 36, tapioca 92, sweet potato 152, green leafy vegetables 1561 gourd varieties 764, rose 44, chrysanthemum 88, jasmine 151, marygold 124, michelia 63, tuberose 286, crossandra 135, aster 16, arecanut 620, coconut 17,941, cashew 327, betelvine 371, onion 480, coriander 584, turmeric 1,025, garlic 49, tamarindus 592, pepper 3,568 and ginger 27.

Area (ha) of horticultural crops during 1974, 1978 and 1983–84.

	1974	1978	1983–84
Fruits	4,376	4,403	6,067
Vegetables	5,806	4,274	8,088
Commercial flowers	176	207	650
Plantation and spices	13,463	10,999	22,874

Taluk-wise area under different horticultural crops during 1985–86

Taluk	*Fruit crops*	*Plantation and spices*	*Vegetable crops*	*Commercial flowers*
Chamarajanagar	683	5,766	563	46
Gundlupet	268	2,457	419	31
H. D. Kote	288	1,066	624	18
Hunsur	658	2,088	1,192	90
Kollegal	273	1,634	1,132	13
K. R. Nagar	257	2,100	766	163
Mysore	605	2,054	698	110
Nanjangud	1,455	5,084	1,437	57
Periyapatna	660	1,326	920	115
T. Narasipur	456	1,379	1,320	242
Yelandur	197	639	354	44
District	5,800	25,593	9,425	929

Horticultural Societies

The Mysore Horticultural Society is one of the oldest horticultural societies started in 1912 at Bangalore and its first branch was started in

Mysore City in 1953. Later branches were started at the taluk and hobli levels. Through the society, facilities like tehnical advice, planting materials, plant protection measures, journals etc. are provided to the members to develop horticulture.

A branch of the Bangalore Horticultural Producers Co-operative Marketing Society is functioning at the Curzon Park in Mysore city since 1968. The Society has many sale centres at various parts of Mysore city. It supplies fruits and vegetables to many hostels, hotels and hospitals. The department is intending to start Horticultural produce Marketing Co-operative Societies at taluk-level to create marketing facilities to the horticultural produce and about eight societies have been started in the district.

The Bangalore Grape Growers Marketing and Processing Co-operative society was started in 1958-59 and its activities were extended to Mysare district. Subsequently Fruit and Vegetable and Flower Gardeners Co-operative Society was also established. The Department is participating in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition. It organises attractive horticultural show at Curzon Park since 1985 during Dasara Festival.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Livestock development plays an important role by providing gainful employment apart from providing food of high nutritive value for the health and well-being of the people. Livestrock development in the district has been undergoing revolutionary changes in recent years. Increase in hotels has given a fillip to dairying. The adoption of modern techniques of breeding, feeding, management and disease control has contributed to the enhancement of the productivity of livestock. The approach to cattle development is intensive cross breeding of indigenous cattle, using superior germplasm of exotic sires to bring about improvement in genetic potential for increasing milk production and for draught purposes. In addition fodder development, work providing inputs to farmers such as supply of root slips, cutting and seeds for taking up fodder development has also been taken up in the district. The breeding policy of sheep aims at upgrading the indigenous sheep by using pedigreed exotic rams for improved wool and meat production. As in cattle development, the district has made significant strides in poultry development. Quality control of poultry feeds has been established under Karnataka Poultry Feeds (Regulation, Manufacture and Sales) Order 1976, to make available fully balanced poultry feed to the farmers through the poultry feed manufacturers.

The Animal Husbandry Department in the days of the Vijayanagar Viceroys, was called the Karuhatti establishment. One of the viceroys of Vijayanagar is said to have brought to Shrirangapattana, some families of cattle breeders belonging to the Hallikar community together with some superior breeds of cattle which came to be known as Hallikar breed. The

Wodeyars of Mysore, notably Chamaraja Wodeyar V, Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar and Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar improved the breed of cattle, assigning extensive pasture lands (*kaval*), for ranching them. The establishment got a new name, Benne Chavadi during the time of Chikkdevaraya. The cattle were also said to have been branded with the initials of the ruler's name and also their year of birth. Haidar Ali maintained nearly 60,000 bullocks in different parts of the State for draught purposes in military movements. Tipu Sultan added to these herds those of the Hagalvadi Paleyagar. The name Benne Chavadi for the department was changed by Tipu as Amrit Mahal.

In 1799, all draught cattle in the army of Tipu were taken by the British and the breeding establishment was handed over to the Maharaja's government. Later in 1813, the Madras Government took over the administration of the cattle breeding department together with all the *kavals*. In 1839 Mysore resumed the management of the Department. On 1st January 1882, the Mysore Government purchased Amrit Mahal Cattle from the Madras Government. In 1923, Amrit Mahal Department was transferred to the Department of Agriculture. Later, Amrit Mahal Department was merged with the Civil Veterinary Department and subsequently it formed a part of the independant department of Animal Husbandry created during the year 1944.

Mysore district is the home land of the Hallikar breed of cattle. The Hallikar cattle formed the nucleus of the famous breeds of draught cattle in the erstwhile Mysore State. The breeding of this type is undertaken throughout the district by individuals on a small scale from early times. The Hallikar closely resembles the Amrit Mahal. The Mahadeshwara Betta is the name given to the large cattle, found generally on the borders of Coimbatore district. The Amrit Mahal breed is very active and known for its endurance and these bullocks are specially suited for trotting and quick transport. This breed is generally poor in milk yields. Though there are no cattle breeding farms in the district, the department has undertaken various measures to improve the existing breeds.

Livestock population

Mysore district ranks fifth in respect of total livestock in the State while in respect of cattle population it had first place in the State with 9,89,235 cattles in 1983. It stands third in case of poultry.

	1966	1972	1977
1. Bovine population per sq. km.	81	82	82
2. Bovine population per 1000 human population.	519	461	409
3. No. of cows in milk per lakh of human population.	5,686	5,352	4987

	1966	1972	1277
4. No. of she-buffaloes in milk per lakh of human population.	2,294	2,173	2,028
5. No. of sheep per lakh of human population.	14,588	11,409	10,728
6. No. of goats per lakh of human population.	11,335	11,701	10,095
7. No. of pigs per lakh of human population.	190	147	184
8. No. of fowls per lakh of human population.	29,308	30,174	26,532

The taluk-wise figures of various species is given in the table in next page.

Taluk-wise cattle population as in 1983 and total figures for 1972 and 1977

Taluk	*Cattle*	*Buffaloes*	*Sheep*	*Goats*	*Pigs*	*Dogs*	*Other Livestock*	*Total poultry*
Chamrajanagar ..	78,063	16,893	16,560	15,689	146	3,359	195	47,795
Gundlupet ..	77,883	8,671	17,458	21,465	328	4,030	104	39,762
H. D. Kote ..	1,18,154	5,397	14,433	34,304	70	10,322	199	1,01,825
Hunsur ..	1,03,583	7,915	20,478	22,607	332	9,664	99	88,975
Kollegal ..	1,19,455	16,193	29,868	68,259	168	12,567	478	1,03,181
K. R. Nagar ..	89,610	26,186	34,760	18,544	520	7,495	40	1,23,025
Mysore ..	1,17,610	14,697	39,718	18,651	380	14,044	590	2,84,862
Nanjangud ..	1,10,586	17,356	34,855	29,405	935	9,130	128	77,610
Periyapatna ..	1,07,692	11,387	15,843	23,840	333	10,363	57	1,03,930
T. Narasipur ..	52,136	17,452	18,969	15,692	443	5,675	302	86,352
Yelandur ..	14,463	3,759	7,471	5,652	22	1,267	25	33,473
Total for 1983 ..	9,89,235	1,45,906	2,50,413	2,74,108	3,677	87,916	2,217	10,96290
Total for 1977 ..	8,30,703	1,47,071	2,56,619	2,41,476	4,404	NA	2,368	6,41,424
Total for 1972 ..	8,29,638	1,52,178	2,43,003	2,49,241	3,137	NA	2,723	6,48,406

Veterinary Institutions

Mysore district has two veterinary hospitals *viz.* Central Veterinary hospital and the hospital at Rajendranagar, both in Mysore city. During 1985, there were 32 veterinary dispensaries at Chamarajanagara, Arakalawadi and Ummathur (Chamarajanagar tq), Gundlupet and Kabballi (Gundlupet tq), H. D. Kote and Sargur (H. D. Kote tq), Hunsur, Bilikere, Kallahalli and Gawadagere (Hunsur tq), Kollegal (Kollegal tq), K. R. Nagara, Hosur, Saligrama, Mirle and Arjunahalli (K. R. Nagara tq), Chamundipuram and K.A.R.P. Mysore (Mysore tq), Nanjangud, Thoremavu, Hullahalli and Tagadur (Nanjangud tq), Periyapatna, Bettadapura, Ravandur and Hunsavadi (Periyapatna tq), T. Narasipura, Bannur, Talkad and Vyasarajapura (T. Narasipura tq), Yelandur (Yelandur tq). In addition there were 47 rural Veterinary Dispensaries at Udiyala, Harave, V. Chatra, Kagalavadi and Santhemarahally (Chamarajanagar tq), Alathur ,Bargi, Hanagala, Bommalapura, Terakanambi, Heggadahalli, Halahalli and Horavala (Gundlupet tq), Alanahalli, Hampapura, Madapura and K. Belathur (H. D. Kote tq), Kothegala, Chilakunda, Managodu, Dharmapura, Karimuddanahalli and Kattemalalavadi (Hunsur tq), Kowdalli, M. M. hills, Thelanur, Hanur and Lokkanahalli (Kollegal tq), Manchanahalli, Hansoge, Bherya and Hebbal (K. R. Nagara tq), Hinkal (Mysore tq), Hadinaru, Nagarle, Hanchipura, Konanuru, Edathale, Hura and Chandrawadi (Nanjangud tq), Malaganahalli, Bettadathunga, Ambalare and Bhuvanahalli (Periyapatna tq) Mugur (T. Narasipur tq), Agara and B. R. Hills (Yelandur tq).

The Key Village Centres at Chamarajanagar, Kollegal, T.Narsipur and Hunsur serve a group of about ten villages and they are meant for taking up intensive animal husbandry activities in concentrated area. The activities include artificial insemination of cows and buffaloes, castration of scrub bulls, identification and marking of animals by tattooing, milk recording, fodder cultivation, prevention and control of animal diseases, treatment of sterility and minor ailments. There are three mobile veterinary clinics at Kollegal, Gundlupet and Heggadadevanakote, eight artificial insemination main centres and six sub-centres in the district. There were 90 veterinary institutions during 1980-81 and 93 in 1985 including mobile veterinary clinics. The number of heads of livestock per veterinary institution were 28,233 in 1966, 23,124 in 1972 and 17,443 in 1977.

Mysore Dairy

Mysore Dairy was started in the year 1964 as a unit of Karnataka State Government. The dairy was modernised in 1972 with pasteurization facility to handle 10,000 litres of milk per day. In 1975, the unit was taken over by Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation. The procurement of milk (in Kilo litres per day) was 3.54 in 1975-76, 12.57 in 1976-77, 21.96 in 1977-78, 38.09 in 1978-79, 46.73 in 1979-80, 51.75 in 1980-81 and 47.98 in 1981-82. There are four milk parlours at the prominent places in Mysore

City. The quantity of milk sold during 1975-76 was 3,250 litres per day and this was increased to 49,480 litres per day in 1981-82. During 1987, the Dairy is purchasing 3.5 lakhs of rupees worth milk from dairy farmers per day. There are two chilling centres in the district, one at Chamarajanagar and another at Hunsur with the handling capacity of 30,000 litres per day and 20,000 litres per day respectively. This capacity is proposed to be increased to 60,000 litres per day at Chamarajanagar and 30,000 litres per day at Hunsur during 1988.

The new expanded Mysore Dairy was inaugurated on Aug.31,1981 and its jurisdiction covers the whole Mysore district and five taluks of Mandya district. The expansion programme of Mysore Dairy is proposed to be completed during 1988 and procurement of milk will be enhanced from 60,000 litres per day to 1,00,000 litres per day.

Mysore Co-operative Milk Producers' Union

The Mysore Co-operative Milk Producers Union Limited (MCMPU) was started in 1976 under Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation with the assistance of World Bank. The Union covers Mysore and Mandya (except Maddur and Nagamangala taluk) districts. The union has three-tier system wherein milk producers at the village level organise themselves to form dairy co-operative societies (DCS) at the village level, union at the district level and the Federation at the State level. The Federation owns and operates dairy plants, cattle feed plants, market the milk and milk products and also provide technical guidance to increase the milk production. The DCS helps farmers to market their milk efficiently avoiding the depredations of traditional middlemen. The producers are paid for their milk on the basis of fat content of the milk. As on 31st July 1986, the number of registered DCS was 703 with the total membership of 1,36,787 and share capital of Rs. 13,67,870. Total quantity of milk procured from 1976 to 1986 was 1,84,166 tonnes.

The Union under its Animal Health Care Programme will provide health care facility to all animals of the farmers who are the members of DCS. A few particulars (1976-1986) about animal health care programme are given hereunder. The number of DCS provided with veterinary services 554; number of DCS performing artificial insemination 249; number of cattle artificially inseminated 2,10,356 cows and 95,529 buffaloes; calves born due to artificial insemination 58,568; about 720 DCS staff members were trained in handling frozen semen, artificial insemination and first aid; about 598 farmers were deputed to visit the Dairy at Anand, Gujarat State. Other programmes like deputing farmers to other milk shed areas, conducting film shows, mass contact programme etc., are carried out by the Union. The farmers were induced to grow green fodder by providing free seed material. Green fodder was grown in an area of about 48,000 ha during 1986.

A few particulars about cattle breed are as follows:

Breed	*Average weight (Kg.)*	*Average Milk production litres (300 days)*	*Maximum milk production litres (300 days)*	*Average Fat content (per cent)*
Cows				
Hallikar	350–450	800– 900	1,500–1,800	5.0–6.0
Holstein Friesian	600–700	4,000–4,500	6,000–8,000	3.5–4.0
Jercy	450–500	3000– 3,500	4,000–6,000	4.5–5.5
Buffaloes				
Local	400–450	1,000–1,200	1,800–2,000	6.0–6.5
Murra	600–650	2,500–3,000	4,500–5,000	6.5–7.5
Surthi	450–550	2,400–2,800	3,500–4,000	6.5–7.0

Sheep Rearing

Mysore district with a sheep population of 2,50,413 (1983) occupies the tenth place in the State in this respect. There are four breeds of sheep namely Bellary, Deccani, Hassan and Bandur. The first three are noted for medium wool and the last for its mutton. Two exotic breeds have been introduced in the herds. The district has been grouped under meat producing sheep breed region. There is a sheep Breeder's Association at Mysore to extend extension services in the form of sheep dipping, dosing, vaccination and treatments for day to day ailments in sheep and to work as liason between members and Government agencies for the benefit of sheep breeders. Government is providing assistance in the form of aid through providing staff and technical officers.

Poultry Development

Poultry development is a highly beneficial subsidiary occupation and it provides a ready source of cheap protein by the conversion of grains and agricultural products into eggs and meat. Besides, it gives a round the year income to farmers. The poultry population of Mysore district constitutes 8.4 per cent of the total State poultry population, the district thus standing third in the State (1983). According to 1956 Livestock census, poultry strength was 5.35 lakhs and it rose to 10.96 lakhs in 1983 showing an increase of cent per cent over a period of 27 years. *Intensive Poultry Development Programme* is in operation in the district. The supply and services to poultry farmers in the IPDP area are done through co-operatives which have takenup balanced feed manufacture, supply of medicine and equipments. The Animal Husbandry Department provides the necessary technical guidance to the poultry farmers of the area.

The Regional Poultry Farm at Gundlupet and Poultry Extension Centre at T. Narasipura have been providing technical guidance and training to the private breeders in poultry keeping and other preventive measures necessary for arresting the incidence of death from infectious diseases. It is claimed that against the average yield of not more than 50 eggs per annum per layer of local breed, the exotic varieties like white leghorns, Rhode Island Reds and Mychix produce at least 150 eggs per layer. Under the Applied Nutrition Programme which was in operation in Mysore (1966-67), Heggadadevanakote (1967-68) T. Narasipura (1967-68), Chamarajanagar (1968-69), Kollegal (1968-69), Yelandur (1968-69), Krishnarajanagar (1970-71) and Gundlupet (1975-76), various Poultry development schemes were undertaken by establishing poultry units.

Animal Diseases

Non-contagious diseases do not pose a serious problem and are easily tackled by qualified personnel of the Department in the Veterinary institutions and by visiting the village. But contagious diseases like rinder pest, black quarter, haemorrhagic septicaemia and foot and mouth are being controlled both by preventive and curative measures. The number of cases treated in various veterinary institutions in the district were as follows :

Particulars	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85
1. Inpatients and outpatients treated.	3,49,411	2,90,630	2,95,009	3,25,480	3,09,800
2. Castrations performed.	19,314	22,637	22,787	21,438	18,610
3. Artificial inseminations.	20,898	32,511	38,388	54,291	N.A.
4. Calves born due to artificial inseminations.	4,991	7,935	9,430	16,828	N.A.
5. Surgical operations.	1,913	2,156	2,227	4,626	3,624
6. Number of inoculations.	2,99,922	3,75,579	3,10,759	2,66,890	6,69,616
7. Outbreak of :					
a) Rinder Pest	Nil	1,969	74	19	20
b) Foot & Mouth	10	—	4	—	29
c) Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	127	182	37	34	8
d) Black quarter	90	217	165	61	40

Development Programmes

Under Western Ghats Development Programme, an amount of Rs. 3.05 lakhs has been spent for rearing of cattle, supply of breeding bulls and purchase and maintenance of mobile veterinary clinics from 1978-79 to 1984-85. Under Special Component Plan which was commenced in 1980-81, 173 milch cows, 41 buffaloes, 629 sheep units, 44 poultry and 86 goat units were distributed to SC and ST farmers, incurring an expenditure of 27.68 lakhs of rupees upto 1985-86. Assistance for construction of house shed and animal feed is also made available. The assistance is by way of subsidy to the extent of 60 per cent and the remaining 40 per cent is by way of loan from commercial banks. Tribal Sub-Plan commenced in 1977-78 envisages supply of cross-bred cows, poulty, piggery, sheep and goat to tribal people. From 1977-78 to 1985-86 a total of 149 cross-bred cows, 40 buffaloes, 79 poultry units, 101 piggery units, 42 sheep units and 380 goat units were distributed. The schemes taken up under Command Area Development Authority were of infrastructure development like providing mobile veterinary clinic, introducing frozen semen for artificial insemination work, strengthening and improving the existing veterinary institutions etc.

FISHERIES

Mysore district is endowed with inland fisheries through its rivers and their tributaries, reservoirs, tanks, ponds, irrigation wells and the like. Inland fishery appears to have been wide spread and even government secured income by leasing out fishing rights by collecting *pasevaru* a tax as indicated by many inscriptions of historical times. The district has 465 km of river length, 19,731 ha of total fresh water resources comprising of 11,976 ha of tanks, ponds etc. and 7,755 ha of reservoirs. During 1985-86 the estimated inland fish production was 4,631 tonnes as against 5,271 tonnes produced during 1984-85. The inland fish seed production was 240 lakhs during 1985-86 compared to the total production of 254.70 lakhs during 1984-85. The water spread area of the three reservoirs in the district are as follows : the Nugu reservoir 1,413 ha, the Kabini reservoir 6,092 ha, and Gundal reservoir 250 ha. There are 978 tanks in the district which have an inland water area of more than 12,000 ha. There are 9,063 irrigation wells and atleast half of these wells offer good scope for fish culture. The total traditional fisherman population of the district was 13,272 in 1972 and of these 523 were full timers, 392 part-timers and 221 occasionals.

Fish culture has been taken up in the district by stocking Indian major carps and exotic carps. The Cauvery and its tributaries, once famous for their Mahseer fisheries, had suffered a certain amount of decimation due to destructive methods of fishing. In order to rehabilitate the Mahseer fish in these rivers, 0.22 lakhs of Mahseer fish seed were imported from Maharashtra to develop the fishery of this famous game fish.

Fish Fauna

Among indigenous fish *fauna* of the district, there are culturable fish, predatory fish of economic value and forage and larvicidal fish. Important amongst the cultural fishes are *Puntius carnaticus, Puntius jerdoni, Puntius dubius, Puntius curmuka, Labeo fimbriatus, Labeo cata, Labeo calbasu, Labeo nigresens* and *Labeo pangusia.* All these fishes form the fishery of great magnitude. Predatory fishes of economic value which form the next bulk catches of many of the reservoirs and rivers include *Tor tor, Wallago attu, Glassgobius giuris, Mastocembalus armatus, Ompok bimaculatus* and all the species of genus *Mystus, Ophiocephalus, Clarius* and *Heteropneustes fossilis.* The forage fish *fauna* of the district is equally rich and they are important in supporting the predatory fish population. Important amongst the forage fishes of the district are *Puntius ticto, Puntius dorsalis, Puntius stigma, Cirrhina reba, Cirrhina fulunge, Gambusia, affinis* and members of the genus *Danio, Chela, Esomus, Noemochitus, Ambasis* and *Osteobrama.*

Introduction of major carps (Gangetic carps) in Mysore waters has revolutionised the fish cultural practices. Common carps are the important exotic fishes introduced in the district and exotic carps comprised of *Cyprinus carpio communis, Cyprinus specularis, Cyprinus nudus, Osphronemus goramy, Tilapia mossambica, Carrasius carrasius, Ctenopharyngodon idella* and *Hypophthalmiethys molitrix.* The common carps are the most popular owing to their easy acclimatization, fast growth and self-sustenance in lentic environment.

Fish Farms.—There are three fish farms with a total area of 11.77 ha in the district attached to reservoirs of Gundal, Nugu and the Kabini. In 1987-88, one more farm has been established at Karimuddanahalli in H.D. Kote taluk. Fish farm is a demarcated fertile plot situated near by a perennial source of water on which are raised ponds or nurseries for production and rearing purposes. The establishment of fish farms has given a fillip for the development of the inland water fisheries. The total fish seed produced in these farms was as follows: 190 tonnes in 1983-84, 254 tonnes in 1984-85, 240 tonnes in 1985-86 and 163 tonnes in 1986-87.

Fish Farmers Development Agency.—The Government of India have sanctioned Fish Farmers Development Agency to Mysore district as a pilot project during 1973. The main object of this scheme is to involve private agencies in intensive development of fisheries in their tanks by providing incentives like loan, subsidy, training etc. This agency has shown satisfactory progress in implementing the integrated intensive fish culture programmes. Many of the Panchayat and individuals have readily come forward both for development of tank and by constructing their own fish ponds in swampy and derilict tanks.

Under the project for desilting of tanks for promotion of fisheries with the assistance of World Food Programme, 133 tanks were proposed for desilting in an area of two hectares to a depth of one and half metres in each tank. The project was in operation from 1978 to 1980 and 400 hectares of additional area was brought under fisheries production. Rehabilitation of one hundred families at Bannur in Mysore district was taken up during the Fourth Plan under the programme for rehabilitation of fishermen. Command Area Development Programme was introduced in the district at the end of Fourth Plan and the various activities envisaged under the programme include construction and improvement of fish seed production farms, development of fisheries in reservoirs, tank fisheries development and purchase of fish farming inputs and equipments etc.

Establishment of Industrial Estate for fish seed production, a novel scheme, was sanctioned by the Government during 1978 to be established at the Kabini reservoir in the district at an estimated cost of Rupees 7.74 lakhs. The main objectives of schemes include increasing fish seed production, creation of employment opportunities to qualified technical personnel and to increase fish production by stocking fish seed in more water spread areas.

The marketing activities of fish from landing centre to the inland area is being taken up by the Karnataka State Fisheries Development Corporation with the assistance of the District Fisheries Co-operative Marketing Federation. There are three fish markets in the district with Ice Plant cold storages. The district is one of the potential fish consuming centres in the State.

Western Ghats Development Programme envisaged fisheries schemes like construction of fish seed production farms, fish seed procurement, rearing and distribution, development of small water areas, tanks and reservoirs, riverine fisheries, assistance to fishermen for purchase of fishing equipments etc. Riverine fisheries development involves survey of existing fish farms, conservation of fish population and regularisation of fishing methods and stocking wherever necessary. It has been proposed to develop the Cauvery and its tributaries. The Cauvery river system has been introduced with Indian major carps which seems to have been acclimatised to this river system. During 1986-87, 106 inland tribal candidates from Mysore and Kodagu districts have been trained by the Tribal Training Centre at Kabini. They are being provided with fishery requisites worth Rupees 1,500 per group of two candidates free of cost. Tanks are being leased to these trained candidates take up fish culture.

National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) has come forward to provide financial assistance for implementing the Reservoir Fisheries Project in Mysore district. A project report of Rupees 4.39 crores has been formulated and submitted to the Government of India and NCDC

for approval. The Karnataka Inland Fisheries Development Corporation which was established in 1984 with the main objective of development of inland fisheries on commercial lines, has been entrusted with inland fish seed production and developmeent of reservoir fisheries with effect from 1-2-1986.

There are 16 Inland Fisheries Co-operatives in the district, with the total membership of 4,288 and the total shares capital is about Rs. 1.39 lakhs. The activities of these co-operatives include taking leases of fisheries tanks, rivers and channels for exploitation, procurement and supply of fisheries requirement of members etc. Fishermen in the district engaged in actual operation of fishing and fish seed collection number about 542 and those engaged in other occupations number about 8,075. The number of fishing crafts and gears are as follows : Gill netters 65, trawlers 1, Liners 8, non-mechanised boats 127, drag nets 411, gill nets 350, trawl nets 23, cast nets 136, spawn collection nets 5 and others 295.

The following table indicates taluk-wise number of tanks and water-spread area in hectares and the number of persons engaged in pisciculture.

Taluk	*PWD Tanks*		*TDB Tanks*		*No. of persons engaged in pisci culture*	*Fish production in tonnes (1984–1985)*
	No.	*Water spread area (ha)*	*No.*	*Water spread area (ha)*		
Chamarajanagar	40	1,140	24	64	635	45
Gundlupet	48	1,162	15	35	450	840
H.D.Kote	16	600	102	600	360	1860
Hunsur	54	1,730	205	692	765	680
Kollegal	19	2,032	64	33	295	220
K.R.Nagar	33	1,055	97	389	810	490
Mysore	110	1,002	—	—	385	185
Nanjangud	60	1,207			745	616
Periyapatna	58	1,400	28	220	615	145
T. Narasipur	76	1,043	—	—	635	160
Yelandur	40	3,495	—	—	250	30
District.	554	15,866	535	2,033	5,945	5,271

The total fish catch in the district was as follows : 1,366 tonnes in 1979, 4,772 in 1980, 4,055 in 1981, 4,057 in 1982, 4,669 in 1983, 3,265 in 1984, 5,271 in 1985, 4,631 in 1986 and 5,124 in 1987.

Famines and Floods

Mysore district is virtually secured against famines of serious nature. The district has decided advantages over other districts in respect of irrigation facilities. The information about famines due to drought previous to the year 1876-77 is very scanty. As per the Report on the Mysore Famine of 1876-78 "No record exists of any considerable famine due to drought having visited the province of Mysore though there were references in Buchanan to the dreadful famines which followed on the devastation committed by the armies in the invasion of Parashuram Bhao and of Lord Cornwallis at the end of 18th century". In the 19th century periods of scarcity have occurred in 1824, 1831,1851, 1865, 1875-77, 1884, 1887-88 and 1891 but Mysore district seems only to have shared the sufferings in a mere limited degree. After 1891-92, there has been no famine declared of a serious nature. In the year 1891-92, the North-East monsoon failed with the result that later crops suffered severely, fodder supply failed and the water supply became scanty. Village relief works were taken up in the taluks of Mysore, Gundlupet, Chamarajanagar and Nanjangud. State forests and Amrut Mahal Kavals were thrown open for free grazing of cattle and tank beds were given for cultivation in Chamarajanagar and Nanjangud taluks. Relief was also afforded by grant of loans to the weavers of Mysore and Chamarajanagar. The next years of inadequate rain in 1898, 1901 and 1908 did not affect the condition of the people to any great extent. In 1918, as a result of the First World War the prices of certain necessaries of life considerably increased. Coupled with this, are the adverse and very unfavourable seasonal conditions and the prevalance of influenza seriously affected the condition of the people. In 1923, South-West monsoon was very feeble and a portion of the district suffered from drought.

As soon as the first signs of distress was apparent, suitable measures of relief were taken. The sinking of temporary wells was largely resorted to. The import of fodder was encouraged and forests were thrown open for grazing. Tank maintenance, tank restoration and village improvement works were started to provide labour within the easy reach of famine-striken people. Land improvement, Takavi and Irrigation well loans were sanctioned. The first Mysore Famine Code was ushered into existence amidst the agonies of the great famine of 1876-78, and the subsequent code in 1896.

Both the state and the district are facing severe drought continuously since 1982-83, and 1986-87 was a year of slow recovery from the trauma of the severe droughts. The number of scarcity relief works undertaken and expenditure incurred in lakhs of rupees by various departments during these years (1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85) are as follows : Executive Engineer Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board 229/11.42, Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering 425/3.30, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, 371/22.75, Deputy Director, Soil Conservation 267/18.13, Deputy Conservator of Forest, Mysore, Kollegal, Chamarajanagar and Hunsur 1.16, Block Development Officer and Tahsildar's offices 10608/1017.04. The taluk-wise figures for each year are as follows :

Statement of number of scarcity relief works and expenditure incurred in lakhs of rupees from 1982-83 to 1986-87 (by Block Development Office and Tahsildar Office).

Taluk	*No. of Relief Works*	1982.83 *Expenditure in lakhs of Rs.*	*No.*	1983.84 *Expenditure*	*No.*	1984.85 *Expenditure*	*No.*	1985.86 *Expenditure*	*No.*	1986.87 *Expenditure*
Chamarajanagar	114	1.27	367	22.55	401	26.93	369	57.11	121	38.28
Gundlupet	110	2.40	355	13.97	472	21.52	347	59.61	93	35.81
H. D. Kote	38	0.42	151	7.74	203	14.91	199	27.12	131	20.64
Hunsur	83	0.55	230	6.91	393	23.00	316	48.24	269	26.93
Kollegal	60	0.85	269	13.67	241	18.63	225	25.52	191	26.84
Krishnarajanagar	59	1.52	185	7.34	260	15.02	269	33.95	235	23.93
Mysore	69	1.30	250	13.04	384	12.20	163	38.43	114	24.22
Nanjungud	133	3.00	209	9.11	372	19.80	218	41.38	73	21.53
Periyapatna	89	0.75	170	4.41	119	12.24	232	24.81	150	20.31
T. Narasipura	23	0.63	103	4.17	257	12.38	148	35.55	120	21.26
Yelandur	36	0.93	38	3.69	179	17.60	128	16.67	55	14.43
District	814	13.64	2,347	106.60	3,281	194.23	2,614	428.39	1,552	274.18

Floods

Periodic floods in the Cauvery and its tributaries have been a major factor affecting the river valley portions of the district. Whenever rains from South-West monsoon are above normal in the west coast, the Cauvery and its tributaries are in spate. The extra-ordinary floods in the Cauvery which occurred in 1911 between 19th and 22nd July caused heavy damages to *anecuts* along the river. This is reported to be the highest known flood within the living memory of the people. The flood rose to a height of eight feet (2.4 metres) at the *anecut* and caused damage to Kalhalli and Virajanadi *anecuts*. In 1924 Cauvery was again in floods. Large tracts of agricultural fields were inundated all along the banks. Yedatore (now K. R. Nagar) and T. Narsipur, the taluk headquarters were severely effected, and some villages like Sosale, Hemmige etc. had to be permanently shifted as a result. Again in 1955, the Cauvery was in spate. The in-flow into the Krishnarajasagara reservoir exceeded two lakh cusecs mark in 1960.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

THE Mysore district which is endowed with salubrious climate, good infrastructure including land and water, agricultural raw materials such as mulberry, sugarcane, tobacco and groundnut, horticultural raw materials like flowers and fruits, forest products like sandalwood, bamboo, tamarind, gooseberry and cashewnut, and minerals such as limestone, dolomite, magnesite, soap-stone, building-stone, iron ore and graphite etc. has not made much progress in the industrial sector. In 1971, the district has been declared as industrially backward, entitling it to a number of special concessions and incentives offered by the Central and State Governments and financial institutions. It has also been included as one among the three industrially most backward districts in the State (others are Dharwad and Raichur), and eligible for Central outright grant of subsidy of 15 per cent on the total fixed investment of the new units to be set up in the district and existing units for substantial expansion. Now, this subsidy is available for all taluks in the district except the Mysore Corporation limits and the urban agglomeration area of Mysore city, as the investment here has crossed Rs. 30 crores. With a view to encourage labour intensive and power intensive industries, the State Government came out with new industrial policy during 1982-83, providing liberal incentives and concessions. The loan assistance would be admissible to the tiny units having investment on plant and machinery not exceeding Rs. Two lakhs and located in cities and towns having population upto one lakh as per 1971 census. The extent of assitance will be limited to 20 per cent of the total investment comprising fixed capital investment, pre-operative expenses and three months working capital requirement of Rs.40,000, whichever is less. In case of entrepreneurs belonging to SC/ST, seed money assistance may be 30 per cent of the total fixed capital or Rs. 60,000, whichever is less. The total amount of Rs. 20.64 lakhs has been sanctioned to 209 units in the district upto

the end of March 1985. The State Government has granted a subsidy and development loan amounting to Rs. 19.78 lakhs and Rs.142.65 lakhs respectively, during 1985-86. To accelerate the tempo of industrial development, the Small Industries Service Institute, Bangalore and the Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Government of Karnataka, in co-ordination with other agencies connected with the development of small scale industries such as the Karnataka State Financial Corporation, the Karnataka Industries Development Corporation, the National Small Industries Corporation, nationalised banks, etc. conducted an intensive campaign to inform and educate the existing and prospective entrepreneurs about the industrial potential of the district in the small scale sector, assistance available from the different institutions, etc. from 5th March 1973 to 13th March 1973.

Infrastructure facilities

The industries of the district are adequately supported by transport and communication, financial institutions, marketing facilities, artisan and industrial training institutions, industrial estates, etc. The district occupies the first place in having well developed roads which connect all the taluks within the district and neighbouring districts of Tamilnadu and Kerala States. The State highway connecting Bangalore with Ooty is passing through a part of the district. Out of a total of 1,641 inhabited villages, as many as 1,410 villages have road facilities in the district. The district is served by a wide net-work of financial institutions in moblising savings and utilising savings for development of industries. With a view to implement the Integrated Rural Development Schemes, 20 centres of Regional Rural Banks were functioning in the district. The branch of the Karnataka State Finance Corporation, located in Mysore city provides financial assistance upto Rs. 60 lakhs for a single project towards fixed capital and also provides working capital to the tiny sectors. The Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation is financing medium and large scale industries. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has launched various new promotional schemes such as consultancy fee subsidy schemes, interest subsidy schemes and assistance schemes. The district has adequate demand over consumer goods as it is obtained from Bangalore and neighbouring districts of Tamilnadu. The district being located close to Tamilnadu and Kerala borders, it could easily market its manufactured goods in those States. There were nine industrial training institutes, besides polytechnic and technical colleges in the district at the end of March 1987.

The Karnataka State Industries Development Corporation has constructed 354 sheds in seven industrial estates, viz. Yadavagiri, Metagalli and Hebbal of Mysore taluk, Seegur of Periyapatna taluk and three more at Nanjangud, Kollegal and Hunsur. These are made available to entrepreneurs of small scale industries both on rent and lease-cum-scale. The Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board has acquired land and allotted plots for

large, medium and small scale industries at Hebbal-Metagalli, Hebbal-Hinkal, Belavadi, Hootagally, Koorgally of Mysore taluk and Nanjangud and Thandavapura of Nanjangud taluk. Apart from this, it has notified to acquire land at Yelawala, Belawadi, Huyilalu and Metagalli of Mysore taluk, Kattemalalavadi, Belathur and Kallahally of Hunsur taluk, Tandavapura of Nanjangud taluk and Sathegal and Kunthur of Kollegal taluk. It is also proposed to form industrial areas at Gundlupet, Periyapatna and Hunsur. As per 1981 census, the district had 9.80 lakh workers, and of them, about 9.13 lakhs were main workers and about 67,000 were marginal workers. There is a sizeable number of unemployed technical persons also.

Old Time Industries

Information on traditional industries prevalent in Mysore district is available from inscriptions. Weaving, oil crushing, bronze work and manufacture of salt and lime appear to be flourishing industries. Kuderu, Saliyuru (the name itself indicates that the place was of the Salis or weavers), Kudakuru, Kuragallu, Hiriyapura, Chikkapura, Mallinathapura, Devarayapur (these last five places are from Periyapatna taluk) etc were centres of cloth production. Rock salt production was also widespread. Uppinahalli, Kerekatti, Kuraburu, Kunturu, etc. are places where salt pans existed and they are referred to in some grants. A copper plate from T. Narasipur speaks of the *uppina mole* (salt pan) at Kerehatti and Kuraburu (Tn 16); so does a Kunthur record of 1512 (Ko 7). These are a few of the many more places where the industry flourished, and Uppars were engaged in this profession. Installation of oil press or *gana* in public places as charity was common. The persons making use of them was perhaps paying a fee which was appropriated by the institution to which the *gana* had been donated. Installation of a *gana* at the Bettahalli temple in 1311 or at Doddatuppuru in 1305, in a field at Ganiganur during the 12th C (Ch 105) or at the Mallikarjuna temple at Basavatti in 1221 (Ch 127) can be quoted as a few among numerous instances. Oilmen were a prosperous group as oil was in great demand for both edible and lighting purposes and temples required oil for lamps in them. Apportioning of *ganigutere* or tax on oil press to temples or charities is also seen as at Triyambakapura in 1521 (Gu 15) and this was profession tax. Bogars or braziers are also mentioned in many places, and the tax called *bogarike* is also mentioned in places like Raghavapura (1507 A.D.) to indicate the working of the braziers in those places. The mahajanas of Madduru *agrahara*, in appreciation of the workmanship of one brazier Mamboja granted a house to him in 1336 (Yl 61). The braziers were producing vessels, lamps, musical instruments and images of gods and goddesses. Reference to various profession taxes also make a mention of craftsmen like basket maker, potter, carpenter, weaver of gunny bags, blacksmith, etc. Processing of betelnut, and of tobacco in recent centuries, provided seasonal employment to many including women.

In artistic industries such as carved and inlaid work, embroidery, lacquer work, metal work, musical instruments and carpet manufacture, the Mysore artisans had attained a high standard. Other native crafts were those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, tanning, etc. as per information available during recent centuries. Hunsur was famous for its carpet weaving, which were of huge size. The crafsmen enjoyed the generous patronage of the Mysore court. The beginning of sericulture can be traced back to the last quarters of 18th century when Tipu Sultan organised a silk worm rearing unit in the southern parts of his dominion. He sent emissaries to different parts of the world in search of silk worm eggs and finally procured them from south China and a yellow silk producing race proved to be very suitable for the climatic conditions of the State. The agarbathi industry was started in Mysore district by T. L. Upadyaya and Attar Khasim Sab in 1885.

Modern Industries

The development of modern industries in the district was evidenced in the early part of this century, only after the Mysore Economic Conference had been organised from 1911 and the Department of Industries and Commerce was founded in 1913. In 1919, the Economic Conference was made permanent and changes of a far reaching character were introduced with the object of inventing Central Board with greater independence in the respective spheres of action. Special facilities were provided for training Mysoreans in industries by offering technical and research scholarship in India and abroad. The Government started pioneer and demonstration factories in the State. Some of the industries connected with oil fats were small factories in Mysore producing fairly good candles. Government Sandalwood Oil Factory was established in 1916 at Mysore city for distillation of sandalwood oil. The Bricks and Tiles Works, Mysore was started in 1917. Sri Krishnarajendra Mills Ltd. was established at Mysore in 1920. The Mysore Canning and Condiments Factory was also started in 1920. Government Silk Factory, Mysore was set up in 1932 for manufacture of silk fabrics. The Mysore Lac and Paint Works, Mysore was established in 1937, for manufacture of paints, varnishes, polishes, enamels, distemper and indelible ink. The Government Silk Filature was established in 1938. Sri Chamundeshwari Coffee Curing Works, Mysore was also established in 1938. Two Coffee Curing Works at Hunsur and two Rice Mills in Mysore also started working in the early part of this century. Among the small scale industries, the Sadvaidyasala (P) Ltd., Nanjangud was established in 1913 with an object of manufacture of indigenous medicine and perfumery items. The Mysore Toys Co. which was started in a small way in 1936 at Mysore, has occupied an important place in the export market. It has been considered as the approved supplier of toys to UNICEF. The Neon Signs Ltd. was started in 1936. Ghaffar Beedi Factory and Jahangir Beedi Factory of Mysore and Ameerjan Beedi Factory of Gundlupet were

started beedi rolling. The Congress Beedi Works of Mysore was functioning from 1927.

The large-scale industrial establishments in Mysore district as in 1945 were as follows, figures indicated in brackets giving the number of persons employed : (1) Sri Krishnarajendra Mills., Mysore (2,216), (2) The Rajalakshmi Weaving Factory, Mysore, (10), (3) Sri Anjaneya Weaving Factory, Mysore (20), (4) Chamundeshwari Weaving Factory, (10), (5) Maruthy Power Loom Factory (10), (6) Jayachamundeshwari Weaving Factory (17), (7) Banashankari Weaving Factory (15), (8) Sri Chowdeshwari Weaving Factory (15), (9) Sri Kanyakaparameshwari Weaving Factory (32), (10) Sri Sanjeevarayaswamy Weaving Factory (10), (11) Padmanabha Weaving Factory (25), (12) Kaliah's Weaving and Dyeing Factory (13), (13) Sri Jayalakshmi Weaving and Dyeing Factory (20), (14) Sri Radhakrishna Weaving and Dyeing Factory (25), (15) The Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore (222), (16) Badanval Weaving and Spinning Centre, Badanval (6,300), (17) The Mysore Silk Filatures Ltd., T. Narasipur (2,800), (18) The Mysore Silk Filatures Ltd., Mysore (733), (19) The Silk Throwing and Weaving Factory (28), (20) Gavi Ranganathaswami Weaving and Dyeing Factory, Mysore (12), (21) The Mysore Power and Lighting Workshop, Mysore (475), (22) The Mysore State Railway Central Workshop, Mysore (1,281), (23) Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute Workshop, Mysore (100), (24) Mohammed Peer's Workshop, Mysore (35), (25) The Mysore Chromite Ltd., Sinduvalli (119), (26) Sri Gajanana Rice and Oil Mills, Mysore (50), (27) B.T. Oil Mills, Mysore (140), (28) Abdul Ghani's Rice Mills, Gargeshwari (17), (29) Sri Saraswathi Rice Mills, Nanjangud (10), (30) Sri Chikkaveeradesikendra Rice Mills, K.R. Nagar (15), (31) The Hunsur Works, Hunsur (500), (32) Jahangir Beedi Factory, Mysore (12), (33) Ghaffar Beedi Factory, Mysore (14), (34) Vanivilas Water Supply Station, Mysore (147), (35) Rayanakere Dairy Farm, Rayanakere (90), (36) The Mysore Government Lac and Paint Works, Mysore (50), (37) Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore (162), (38) Premaleela Perfumery Works, Mysore (50), (39) The Government Branch Press, Mysore (123), (40) Wesley Press and Publishing House, Mysore (80), (41) Mysore Brick and Tile Works, Mysore (48), (42) Paparam's Tile Factory, Mysore (60), (43) The Coorg Industries and Saw Mills, Mysore (18), (44) Van Ingen and Van Ingen, Mysore (100), (45) The Mysore Tobacco Co. Ltd., Bilikere (20), (46) The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., Hunsur (25), (47) The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd. Periyapatna (15), (48) The Coorg and Mysore Coffee Co., Ltd., Mysore (175), (49) Kartikere Coffee Estate, Attikan (85) and (50) Gorrayahatti Coffee Estate, Attikan (100). (This list does not include units in Kollegal taluk). (Also see Chapter IX under Employment).

After Independence

After independence, the Central and the State Governments have declared the district as an industrially backward district. To increase production and income from industries and to train the rural population in habits of self help, the State Government has implemented the Rural Industrialisation Scheme during 1954-55. Since then, large number of entrepreneurs have taken up industrial ventures in the district.

Development of small scale industries has been one of the significant features of industrial development in the district. At the end of 1972, there were only 500 registered small scale units in the district. Government have initiated several measures for providing institutional support and services at the Central and State level for accelerating development of small scale industries in backward areas. One of the measures of policy support for promoting small scale industries is the reservation of production of economically and technically viable items exclusively for small scale sector. This policy of reservation was initiated in 1967 primarily as a promotional and protective measure *vis-a-vis* the large sector. The IDR Act was amended in March 1984, empowering the Government to reserve items for small scale sectors with a view to determine the nature of any article or class of articles that may be reserved for production by small scale or ancillary industrial undertakings. The list of several items for small scale sector as amended upto 31st March 1987 were broadly divided into food and allied products, textile products including hosiery, art silk, wood and wood products, paper products, leather and leather products, chemical and chemical products, etc., and their total number was 850.

As per the State Government Order of February 1986, the Government has reserved 379 articles for purchase from the tiny or small scale industries of the State. Government of Karnataka has formulated a new policy to set up 1,000 new small scale units in the State every month. Efforts are also being made to develop such units in the district. Survey conducted by the Small Industries Institute (Bangalore) in 1978, revealed that there were 1,244 registered small scale industrial units with an investment of Rs. 10.82 crores as fixed assets and providing employment to 12,413 persons in the district. As on 31st March 1986, there were 80 medium and large scale industrial units in the district of which, 76 were functioning. In addition to this, about a dozen medium and large scale industries are in various stages of erection. About 6,349 registered small scale industries were engaged in production. In addition, about 942 khadi and village industrial units were functioning. There were numerous handlooms and artisan based industrial units also functioning in the district.

POWER GENERATION

Though power is an important factor for development of industries, it is not generated in the district, but it is being supplied from Shimsha and Sharavathy Power Houses of Mandya and Shimoga districts respectively. This supply is met by the grid system connected to hydro-electric generating sources. There are no thermal or diesel power stations in the district. It is

proposed to develop hydel power from Kabini Reservoir Project to the extent of 32 MW. The Karnataka Power Corporation had a plan to generate electricity at Mekedatu (2 km down of Sangam) and seasonal power generating at Shivasamudram of Kollegal taluk. The generating capacity of Mekedatu is estimated to 2×180 MW=360 MW and its annual production is estimated to 722 mu. The generating capacity of seasonal power generating station Shivasamudram is estimated to 2×135=270 MW and its annual production is estimated to 1,590 mu.

Power supply

Mysore was supplied with power in 1908 from Shivasamudram and Nanjangud in 1928. These are the two places, electrified early. Power is being supplied in the district through 11 KV lines and LT lines. The following statement shows the talukwise transmission lines in the district as on 31st March 1987.

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	*11KV lines in km*	*L.T. lines in km*
1.	Chamarajanagar	457.420	1,342.778
2.	Gundlupet	387.885	1,040.719
3.	Heggadadevanakote	452.678	723.402
4.	Hunsur	496.703	1,539.667
5.	Kollegal	694.530	2,295.789
6.	Krishnarajanagar	306.131	416.103
7.	Mysore	1,170.42	4,122.66
8.	Nanjangud	600.23	1,399.80
9.	Periyapatna	352.736	1,125.112
10.	T. Narasipur	281.363	1,144.260
11.	Yelandur	82.170	313.938
	Total	5,282.24	15,464.18

Source :- Superintending Engineer, K.E.B., Mysore Circle, Mysore.

Statement showing the taluk wise total No. of villages and category-wise total No. of installations in the Mysore District as on 31st March 1987

Taluk	*Villages (including hamlets) electrified*	*Category-wise installations*										
		Houses	*AEH*	*Commercial*	*Pump-sets*	*Comml. Industries*	*Drinking*	*Street Lights*	*H.T. Consumers*	*Bhagya Jyothi*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chamarajanagar	158(47)	14,903	1,638	2,994	4,797	765	41	2,640	2	1,021	28,801
Gundlupet	125(31)	8,915	228	1,077	2,355	245	63	2,265	—	1,327	16415
Heggadadevanakote	203(16)	7,211	365	991	823	235	63	3,455	2	1,245	14,390
Hunsur	174(70)	10,019	769	1,143	1,153	507	32	3,407	9	1,029	18,068
Kollegal	86(110)	15,942	129	3,494	6,094	958	99	3,708	6	1,481	31,911
Krishnarajanagar	142(47)	13,208	951	1256	590	420	60	3,068	2	1,208	20,763
Mysore	145(30)	42,575	24,536	17,158	1,300	4,179	139	4,1215	99	—	104,201
Nanjangud	166(61)	15,492	1,139	2,156	2,026	558	29	849	15	1,388	23,652
Periyapatna	179(47)	9,485	3,845	1,039	337	364	64	3,421	2	1,273	16,569
T. Narsipur	122(84)	14,892	1,006	1,662	1,212	675	53	2,623	5	1,502	23,630
Yelandur	26(13)	4,822	132	392	1,069	254	26	1,249	—	357	8,301
Grand Total	1526 (556)	157,464	31,277	33,562	21,956	9,160	669	40,840	142	11,831	3,06,901

Notes – Total Villages including 13 towns ; figures in the brackets are hamlets.
Source :– Superintending Engineer, K.E.B., Mysore Circle, Mysore.

Statement showing the Demand for Electricity under Different category in the District as on 31st March 1987

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Domestic lighting in MW	AEH in MW	Commercial lighting in MW	I.P. in MW	Power in MW	Water Works in MW	H.T. in MW
1.	Chamarajanagar	1.78	4.11	0.35	17.98	2.86	0.16	1.05
2.	Gundlupet	1.06	0.68	0.12	8.8	0.91	0.24	—
3.	Hunsur	1.20	2.30	0.13	4.32	1.90	0.12	4.39
4.	Heggadadevana Kote	0.66	1.09	0.11	3.08	0.88	0.236	0.34
5.	Kollegal	1.91	0.387	0.41	22.85	3.592	0.38	4.80
6.	K. R. Nagar	1.58	2.850	0.15	2.21	1.57	0.225	0.62
7.	Mysore	5.10	73.608	2.05	4.87	16.67	0.52	45.63
8.	Nanjangud	1.85	3.41	0.25	7.59	2.10	0.108	8.21
9.	Periyapatna	1.13	1.152	0.12	1.9	1.38	0.24	0.61
10.	T. Narsipur	1.78	3.02	0.19	4.54	2.53	0.19	4.88
11.	Yelandur	0.57	0.396	0.07	4.00	0.95	0.097	—
	Total	18.62	92.98	3.95	82.14	35.34	2.49	70.53

MEDIUM AND LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

The existing industrial structure has been broadly divided into five groups, viz. medium and large scale industries, small scale industries, khadi and village industries, handicrafts and handlooms. There were 80 medium and large scale industries in the district at the end of March 1986. Among the 80 units, four units viz. Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Mysore, Mysore Resins and Chemicals, Mysore, Wrapids (India) and the Mahadeshwara Sugar Factory, Kollegal taluk are not functioning (In 1987, the sugar factory has been re-opened). Out of the 80 units, 53 units accounting for 67 per cent are in Mysore taluk. The remaining units are scattered all over the district, but major areas of concentration are Nanjangud and Hunsur taluks. Majority of medium and large scale units are set up by the entrepreneurs from outside Karnataka. These industrial units have provided employment to 13,000 persons and manufacture products such as automobile tyres and tubes, automobile axles, textile machinery, safety razor, blades and shaving systems, ball and needle bearings, bakers yeast, diamond dies, acetic acid, Indian made foreign liquors, oxygen, tungsten filaments, motor cycles, dry batteries, mini-computers, capacitors, dumpers, paints and varnishes, computer peripherals, dot matrix printers, magnetic tapes, paper cloth, yarn, etc. Investment in fixed assets of these industrial units was Rs. 350 crores. Industrially developing taluks viz. Nanjangud, Hunsur, Kollegal and Chamarajanagar have good potential to set up new industries. Salient features of some of the existing old large and medium scale industrial units in the district are given besides the list of now existing industries as on 31st March 1986.

The Government Sandalwood Oil Factory at Mysore, one of the first industrial concerns was started by the Government of Mysore in 1916. The capital investment on this factory was Rs. 9.68 lakhs. It provided employment for about 250 persons and distilled sandal oil (B.P. quality) and produced the by-products like special 'A' quality oil, terpenes, sandalwood oil residue and sandalwood baloon dust, etc. It is one of the biggest distilleries of its kind in the world and it is renowned for its purity and excellence in the world market. Raw material required for this factory viz. sandalwood is adequately available in the State. After the Reorganisation of the States, additional area of sandalwood from the adjoining States of Madras and Bombay became available. With a view to modernising the factory and enhancing its capacity from one lakh lbs to 1.5 lakh lbs per annum, a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.15 lakhs was implemented during the Third Five Year Plan. The sandalwood oil produced in this factory is largely used for medicinal purposes, perfumery and manufacture of toilet soap. The sandal oil which is exported earns considerable amount of foreign exchange. The factory has taken up modernisation programme by replacing old inefficient boilers by high capacity new boilers. It also manufactures agarbathi in recent years. It

provided employment to 212 persons as on 31st March 1986. The installed capacity of the unit at present is 60 tonnes of sandal oil per annum.

Shree Krishnarajendra Mills Ltd., Mysore was established in 1920 at Mysore. The capital invement on this mill was Rs.50 lakhs. It obtained machinery from England and started production in 1924. It had been materially assisted by the Government in regard to securing a suitable site and to suppl electric power at concessional rates for a certain period. The mill is equipped with adequate ring spindles, doubling spindles and plain bleached and dyeing unit. It manufactured cotton yarn, cloth and banians. It provided employment for over 3,000 persons. Now the mill is closed, but efforts are afoot to reopen it.

The Mysore Lac and Paint Works Ltd., Mysore was established in 1937 to produce paint and other allied products. The capital investment on this factory was Rs.20 lakhs and it provided employment to 132 persons at the end of 1985. It is manufacturing paints, polish, inks, varnishes, oil-bound distempers, power distempers, sealing wax and other allied products. During 1985-86, it produced 801 tonnes of paints and other items against the production capacity of 1,300 tonnes.

Ideal Jawa (P) Ltd., was set up for manufacture of motor cycles with Czechoslovak collaboration, at Mysore in 1960. Its research and development wing and pressure die casting unit were set up in 1968 and 1969 respectively. As in 1986, it provided employment to 2,244 persons and manufactured 20,700 of cycles during 1986-87.

The Mysore Chip Boards Ltd., was established for manufacture of commercial plywoods, chip boards, veneered particles boards, commercial bush doors, etc. in 1961 at Hinkal, Mysore. The capital investment on this unit was Rs.39.80 lakhs. It employed 283 persons in 1986. It manufactured 64,866 sq.mtrs. of chipboards, 2.04 lakh sq. mtrs. of plywood during 1986-87.

Vikrant Tyres Ltd., Mysore a public limited company, was established in 1973 at Metagalli industrial area, Mysore. Its commercial production *viz,* automotive tyres, tubes, flaps, etc., was started in 1980. It has an on-going technical collaboration agreement with Avon Tyres Ltd., who have over 100 years of experience in the line. During 1985-86 it started manufacture of new item viz., 'Camel Back' and has an installed capacity of 1800 M.T. in this line. Other items produced during 1985-86 as against the installed capacity which is given bracket were : tyes 5,46,386 (9,84,000) tubes 2,87,400 (8,10,000), flaps 1,48,548 (2,04,000). At the end of March 1986, its capital investment was Rs. 6,249 lakhs and it provided employment to 2,205 persons and paid Rs. Rs. 401.42 lakhs as wages during 1985-86. Its tyres have made their mark not only in Indian market but also markets of USSR, U.K., U.S.A., and Australia. It has 11 Area Sales Office and 19 stocking points located in various parts of the country. Eqiupment supplies are serviced through the factory.

Statement showing the particulars of existing medium and large-scale Industries in Mysore district as on 31st March 1986

Sl. No.	*Name and location of the unit*	*Line of Manufacture*	*Year of establishment*	*Production capacity as in 1985-86*	*Actual production in 1985-86*	*Capital Investment in fixed assets (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Employment in Nos.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Machinery Manufacures Corporation, Mysore	Textile Machines & spindle frames.	—	—	—	2900.00	850
2.	Mysore Chip Boards Ltd. Hinkal, Mysore	Plywood, chip board	1961	8.92 lakh sqm. 4.68 lakh sqm.	2.04 lakh sqm. 0.65 lakh sqm.	107.70	283
3.	Wiltech India, Ltd., Metagalli, Mysore.	Blades, shaving systems, plastic razor handles plastic razors.	1982	1,000 lakh nos 200 lakh nos. 50 lakh nos. 2.5 lakh nos.	1038.66 lakh 127.49 lakh 8.19 lakh 2.00 lakh	1460.49	137
4.	Falcon Tyres, Ltd., Metagalli, Mysore.	Tyres Tubes, fan belts.	1973	8 lakh 2 lakh 5 lakhs	6.74 lakhs 2.49 lakhs 2,577 Nos.	5.9200	378
5.	Vikrant Tyres, Mysore.	Tyres tubes flaps	1973	9.84 lakh 8.10 lakhs 2.04 lakhs	5.46 lakhs 2.87 lakhs 1.48 laks	6,249.00	2,205
6.	Karnataka Ball Bearing Corporation, Belavadi Industrial area Mysore	Ball bearings taper roller bearings.		4.5 millions	—	2874.00	450
7.	Deepak Insulated Corporation, Belavadi, Mysore.	Needle rollers needle cages needle bushes needle bearings	1981	1,500 lakh 20.00 lakh 21.5 lakh 3.00 lakh	394.0 lakh 16.87 lakh 14.37 lakh 2.32 lakh	477.31	310

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Kasturi Foods & Chemicals, Metagalli, Mysore.	Bakery, yeast	1976	180 tonnes	150 tonnes	125.00	141
9.	Vishnu Forge (Mysore) Ltd. KRS. Road, Mysore.	Open and close die forgings.	1977	1,792 tonnes	1,334 tonnes	170.00	217
10.	Automotive Axles, Hootagalli, Mysore.	Automotive axles.		Rs. 40 crores		2,154.00	230
11.	Diamond Die Mfg. Corpn. Metagalli, Mysore.	Dies		32,000	—	102.60	176
12.	Cap Chemicals, KRS Road, Mysore.	Acetic acid		4500 tonnes	—	450.00	49
13.	Karnataka Aluminium, Metagalli, Mysore.	Aluminium extrusion.		300 tonnes	—	287.00	242
14.	Combined Industries (P) Ltd. Mysore.	Industrial roller chains & automobile chains.	1978	12 lakh tonne	Rs. 3.22 crores Worth goods	90.00	184
15.	Triveni Engineering Works, Metagalli, Mysore.	Stream turbines, hardened gears.	96 Nos.	96 Nos. 192 sheets.	—	158.00	57
16.	Yezdi Distillaries, Mysore	Indian made foreign liquor.		709 kl. Mtr	—	—	30
17.	Mysore Oxygen Company Ltd. Metagalli, Mysore.	Dissolved acetylene, oxygen, nitrogen gas liquid nitrogen	1981	1.96 lakh cu. mtr. 3.60 ,, 3.60 ,,	32,476 3,50,976 34,999 38,815 litres	142.75	30
18.	Triton Valves Ltd., Hunsur Hunsur Road, Mysore.	Auto valves Valve cores		67 lakh 132 lakh	33.22 60.71	130.69	171
19.	Chamundi Machine Tools, Metagalli, Mysore.	Centre Lathes	1975	250 lathes	141 lathes	86.37	167

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Jay Electric Wiring Corpn., Metagalli, Mysore.	Tungston wire ; tungston filaments molybdenum.	1974	120 millions 90 ,, 30 ,,	45.33 millions 75.83 ,, 18.65 ,,	349.04	239
21.	Shimoga Steel, Metagalli, Mysore.	High Carbon wire rods		3,500 tonnes	—	568.00	180
22.	Deep Oxygen, Mysore	Oxygen		0.5 million cmtr.	—	—	—
23.	Kirloskar Elec. Co., Belwadi Industrial Area, Mysore.	Industrial heating equipment Mechanical Capacitors		50 Nos. 300 Nos.	—	380.00	145
24.	Wipro Products, Mysore	Mini computers		Rs. 40 crores	—	208.00	163
25.	Ideal Jawa (P) Limited, Yalavagiri, Mysore.	Motor cycle	1960	42,000	20,700	—	2,244
26.	Ganesh Gears (P) Ltd. Metagalli, Mysore.	Automotive gears		700		137.70	100
27.	K. R. Mills, Mysore*	Yarn, cloth	1920	—	—	—	3,402
28.	Geep Industrial Syndicate, Metagalli, Mysore.	Dry battery Cells	1983	30 miln. Nos.	9.23 million	200.00	176
29.	Bell Controls, Metagalli, Mysore.	Process control instrument system	—	—	—	633.00	181
30.	Carbon Ceramics Ltd. Belavadi, Mysore.	Clay graphites stopper heads.	1982	1.70 lakh Nos	98,890 Nos.	77.89	115
31.	B. T. Solders (P) Ltd., Metagalli, Mysore.	Flux card solder products ; Soldering Fluxes	1983	250 tonnes 60 tonnes	44.50 tonnes 1.56 tonnes	53.19	18
32.	ORCEE Electronics, KRS Road, Mysore.	Capacitors	1979	8 million Nos	4 million Nos.	150.00	300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Metal Lamp Caps, Mysore	Glass tubings	—	3,300 Tonnes	—	305.00	81
34.	San Transmission, Mysore	Steering assembly sets & components	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Bharath Earth Movers, Mysore.	Dumpers	—	—	—	1500.00	1200
36.	Amalgamation REPCO, Mysore.	Fly wheel starters, ring gears.	1985	2 lakhs Nos.	36,549 Nos.	116.08	20
37.	Rane (Madras), Mysore	Auto components	—	—	—	264.11	47
38.	Advance Components and Instruments (P) Ltd., Mysore.	Capacitors	1979	10 million	2.4 Million	88.30	90
39.	Mysore Lac & Paint Works, Tilaknagar, Mysore.	Paints & allied products.	1937	1,300 tonnes	801 tonnes	75.00	140
40.	SRP Mills, Mysore	Manmade fibre/yarn		50,000 spindles	—	355.00	1011
41.	Sandal Oil Factory KSIC Ltd. Mysore.	Sandal Oil, agarbathi.		60 tonnes		—	1122
42.	Govt. Silk Factory, Mysore	Silk cloth	1932	—	6.31 lakh mts.	500.00	1102
43.	Mysore Resin & Chemicals,* Mysore.	Formaldehyde		600 tonnes	—	63.60	93
44.	EID Parry, Hunsur Road, Mysore.	Fertilisers		—	—	—	—
45.	Larsen & Toubro, Mysore	Standard/mini flappy discs.	1986	7,500	9,505	281.00	53
46.	Murugappa Electronics, Mysore.	Magnetic tapes	—	—	—	—	—
47.	Indian Oil Corporation, LPG Bottling, Plant, Mysore.	Bottling of LPG	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
48.	Mysore Dairy, T, Narasipur Road, Mysore.	Milk, Ghee etc.		60,000 litres daily.		62.85	451
49.	AES Chemicals, Mysore	Potassium chloride	—	—	—	122.00	29
50.	Vijaya Wires & Filaments, Mysore.	Tungstum filaments	—	—	—	150.00	96
51.	Alfa Die casts, Mysore ..	Pressure die cast	—	—	—	72.99	—
52.	Govt. Silk Filatures, Mysore	Raw Silk yarn	—	—	—	—	—
53.	Meenakshi Sundaram, Textile Ltd. Hunsur.	Cotton yarn	1974	12,376 spindles.	.72 lakh kg. yarn.	184.25	250
54.	Moris Spinners, Hunsur Taluk.	Cotton yarn	—	—	—	133.20	155
55.	Kumaravelu Textiles (P) Ltd Seegur, Periyapatna taluk.	Cotton yarn	1980	25,000 Spindles.	6.90 lakh kg. yarn.	40.00	160
56.	Wrapids Ltd. Kollegal*	Printing paper	—	—	—	288.00	287
57.	Sri Rama Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Ltd., Chunchanakatte.	Sugar	1973	3 lakh quintals	94,500qtls.	476.27	623
58.	Karnataka Woollens Ltd., Hunsur.	Twistedwoollen yarn	1979	—	5,21,391 kg.	133.00	69
59.	Mahadeswara Sakkare Karkane, Kollegal.	Sugar	1963	—	—	—	—
60.	Cauvery Paper Mills, Sathegal, Kollegal Tq.	Paper	1987	8250 tonnes	2,395 tonnes	843.53	187
61.	Vishnu Textiles Periyapatna Taluk.	Cotton yarn	—	—	—	134.00	200
62.	Govt. Silk Filatures, Kollegal.	Silk yarn	1937	33,600 kg.	17,423 kg.	165.00	367

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
63.	Kabini Papers, Nanjangud	Craft paper	—	3,333 tonnes	—	61.59	169
64.	Rajashree Papers,* Nanjangud.	Paper	—	1,500 tonnes	—	41.00	103
65.	Southern Organic Chemicals, Nanjangud	Acetic acid	—	3,000 tonnes	—	199.70	54
66.	Sri Devi Textiles, Chamarajanagar	Cotton yarn	—	25,000 spindle	—	342.00	337
67.	Velan Textiles Ankanasettypura, Chamarajanagar tq.	Cotton yarn	1981	12,544 spindle	87,000 kg.	251.00	208
68.	Ramgopal Paper Mills Nanjangud	Paper	1979	7,500 tonnes	100 tonnes	300.00	78
69.	Gemini Distilleries, Nanjangud	Rectified spirit	1984	30,000 lit per day	—	250.00	30
70.	Sujatha Textiles N. Gud	Cotton, synthetic staple, yarns.	1961	25,264 spindles	65.03 lakh kg. yarn	554.00	3000
71.	Badeka Papers N. Gud	Duplex & other boards	—	4,500 tonnes	—	250.00	775
72.	Kareem Ciscami Ltd. N. Gud	Silk Tape	—	1.5 lakhs kg	—	250.00	336
73.	The South Indian Paper Mills Ltd., Nanjangud						
74.	Raman Boards, Tandavapur Nanjangud Tq.	Paper	1959			184.79	331
		Paper boards for elec. installation	1981	3,000 tonnes	802 tonnes	162.00	85
75.	Pan Tape Magnetic P. Ltd., Nanjangud	Audio Magnetic Tape & Casettes.	1984	1,550 Million R. Mts.	348.19 Million R. Mts.	253.00	102

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
76.	C. S. Fabrics, Basavanapura Nanjangud Tq.	Cloth Processing	—	—	—	—	50
77.	Dunford Fabrics Properties, Basavanapura, Nanjangud	do	1985	90 lakhs mtrs.	31.61 lakh Mts.	268.00	190
78.	Madhu Paper T. N. Pur	Paper	—	73.36	—	—	318
79.	Anita Sausage & Foods P. Ltd., Hunsur tq.	Meat & fish products	1983	500 tonnes	—	144.00	—
80.	L & T Gould Ltd., Hootagally, Mysore	Electric testing & measuring	1986	47,000 nos.	—	300.00	23

* Now not functioning

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

At the end of March 1986, there were 6,349 registered small scale industrial units in the district engaged in manufacture of various products such as food and beverages, hosiery, leather, chemicals, glass and ceramics, silk reeling and twisting, coffee roasting and grinding, etc. The capital investment on them was Rs. 4,008.81 lakhs on plant and machinery and Rs. 5,237.48 lakhs on fixed assets. They provided employment to 50,911 persons and produced goods valued at Rs. 15,304 lakhs, There were only 500 such units in 1972.

Tables below indicate more details about the production, investment, employment, location, etc.

Statement Showing the Category-wise number of Registered Small Scale Industrial Units in the District and their particulars as on 31st March 1986

Sl. No.	Category of small scale Unit	No. of Units	Investment		Employment	Production capacity of goods worth (Rs. in lakhs)
			Plant & machinery (Rs. in lakhs)	Fixed assets (Rs. in lakhs)		
1.	Food & beverages	843	830.16	1,305.25	6131	3235.70
2.	Hosiery	261	40.33	68.52	1366	219.70
3.	Wood industry	1,029	172.99	307.67	4710	1028.18
4.	Paper & printing	272	127.00	169.34	1332	340.63
5.	Leather	161	5.60	13.03	439	53.26
6.	Rubber & plastic	52	126.97	177.07	503	502.30
7.	Chemicals	483	495.70	645.11	5992	2634.90
8.	Glass & ceramic	157	72.52	178.77	1273	178.77
9.	Engineering	674	942.28	311.91	3837	2989.54
10.	Electrical	60	57.73	69.78	371	593.00
11.	Silk Reeling & twisting	936	741.27	1,344.14	13544	2550.72
12.	Bedi rolling	55	1.92	11.18	1268	34.33
13.	Coir	96	7.23	34.22	349	12.20
14.	Coffe roasting and grinding	49	14.38	24.82	136	64.20
15.	Others	1,221	372.73	576.67	9660	866.57
	Total :	6349	4,008.81	5,237.48	50911	15304.00

Sources :– District Industries Centre, Mysore.

Statement showing the category-wise and taluk-wise total number of small scale industrial units in the district as on 31st March 1986

Sl. No.	Name of the industry	My-sore	T.N. Pura	Kolle-gal	Hun-sur	K.R. nagar	Periya-patna	H.D. Kote	Nan-jun-gud	Chama-rajnagar	Gundlu-pet	Yelan-dur	Tota
1.	Food & beverages	228	70	51	34	98	25	14	125	83	84	31	843
2.	Wood industry	605	112	21	114	53	64	56	1	1	1	1	1,029
3.	Paper & Printing	195	8	11	9	18	3	2	9	8	5	4	272
4.	Hosiery and garments	58	4	3	48	31	20	17	30	28	20	2	261
5.	Glass & ceramic	122	26	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	157
6.	Leather	77	12	4	5	25	5	13	7	4	5	—	161
7.	Rubber & plastic	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	52
8.	Chemical Industries	452	13	10	1	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	483
9.	Engineering	544	43	63	—	—	—	—	5	6	12	1	60
10.	Electrical	51	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	674
11.	Silk reeling & twisting	9	153	284	2	—	1	44	44	269	7	165	936
12.	Coir industries	—	—	—	—	15	28	—	—	6	38	—	96
13.	Beedi rollings	21	7	4	8	6	2	—	4	—	3	—	55
14.	Coffee roasting & grindings	15	—	1	5	8	6	1	3	4	5	1	49
15.	Repairing	56	6	8	48	34	123	40	65	34	83	19	516
16.	Others	343	58	84	98	18	28	47	9	6	11	3	705
	Total :	2,827	514	546	381	308	308	191	305	451	281	237	6,349

Sources —District Industries Centre, Mysore.

It can be seen that Mysore taluk has the largest number of registered small scale units and Heggadadevanakote taluk is in the last rank. Some of the small scale industries of the district have gained national as well as international market facilities. The Sadvaidyasala Private Limited, established in 1913 at Nanjangud, is manufacturing tooth powder, indigenous medicines, perfumery and agarbathis. Its products have market not only in the State but also in Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu. It is trying to export its products outside India. Murphopye Scientific Company, Mysore is engaged in the manufacture of testing and laboratory equipments required by the pharmaceutical, chemical and food industries and also research organisations and laboratories. The products which are being manufactured by this unit are the most sophisticated and the first of their kind in Karnataka. It is manufacturing the import substitute items such as fermentors with various control system, single channel and multi-channel pheristaltic pumps and automated fraction collectors, thereby saving foreign exchange. Mysore Toys Company, established in 1936 at Mysore as tiny unit has grown significantly and occupies an important place in the export market. It is a recognised manufacturer and exporter of toys in the country. It has been considered as an approved supplier of toys to UNICEF.

In 1932, Aravinda Parimala Works started manufacturing agarbathis at Mysore. In 1947, another unit *viz.* Vasu Agarbathi Factory was opened at Mysore. Gopika Perfumery Works was established in 1967 at Mysore.

The rapid development of small scale industries is evidenced in the district only in last few years. The following Statement shows the annual growth of small scale industries in the district from 1970-71 to 1986-87 In March 1986, there had been only 6,439 registered units, as already seen, and some of the newly started units appear to have closed down in between.

Year	Number of new units	Investment in lakhs of Rs.	Employment numbers
1970-71	81	42.21	980
1971-72	168	26.62	897
1972-73	92	36.31	552
1973-74	179	110.85	1,688
1974-75	165	202.88	1,100
1975-76	136	194.19	1,336
1976-77	117	80.20	757
1977-78	97	205.36	1,003
1978-79	170	230.32	2,204
1979-80	193	169.04	1,557
1980-81	266	154.78	1,705
1981-82	244	337.95	254
1982-83	754	645.25	6,032
1983-84	1,006	430.12	6,090
1984-85	1,452	522.35	8,219
1985-86	1,166	558.85	7,687
1986-87	962	578.18	4,905

Source :- D.I.C., Mysore.

Agro.-based industries

Mysore district is a predominantly agricultural district with mulberry and sugarcane being its principal commercial crops. Total fruit yield in the district during 1984-85 was 94,423.85 tonnes. Industrial units such as food products, flour and rice mills, dal mills, paddy dehusking, oil extraction, silk reeling and twisting, coffee roasting and grinding units, textile fabrics, and beverages besides large scale cotton textile and silk filatures are scattered throughout the district. At the end of March 1986, there were 2240 agro-based small scale industrial units with the investment of Rs. 1,635.29 lakhs on plant and machinery and Rs. 2888.13 lakhs on fixed assets, and they provided employment to 22,794 persons and produced goods worth of Rs. 6,118.85 lakhs during 1986-87.

Forest based industries

In addition to a large scale industry *viz* Mysore Chip Board Ltd., small scale wood based industrial units such as wooden furniture, bullock carts, wooden packing cases bamboo products, agarbathi sticks, wooden toys, etc. have scattered all over the district. A majority of saw mills are concentrated in Hunsur taluk. The total number of forest based industries in the district at the end of March 1986 were 1,029. The capital investment was Rs. 172.99 lakhs on plant and machinery and Rs. 307.67 lakhs on fixed assets. They provided employment to 4,710 persons and produced goods valued at Rs. 1,028.18 lakhs during 1986-87.

Engineering Industries

In addition to large scale industrial units such as Machinery Manufacturers Corporation, Wiltech India, Karnataka Ball Bearings Corporation, Deepak Insulated Corporation, Automotive Axles Combined Industries, Chamundi Machine Tools, Shimoga Steel, Kirloskar, Ganesh Gears, Bharath Earth Movers, etc., small scale engineering industrial units such as foundries, autobomile workshops, welding, turning, cutting, repair works, smithy, etc. have scattered over almost all the taluks of the district. Carpenters are chiefly making carts and agricultural implements. The total number of engineering units in the district at the end of March 1986 was 674 with capital investment of Rs. 942.28 lakhs on plant and machinery and Rs. 311.91 lakhs on fixed assets. They provided employment to 3,837 persons and manufactured goods valued at Rs. 2,989.54 lakhs during 1986-87.

Paper and Printing

There are six large scale paper mills *viz.* Wrapids Paper, Cauvery paper, Badeka Paper, Kabini, Madhu Paper Mill and South India Mills in the district. Besides, this, there are several small scale units engaged in printing activities. At the end of March 1986, there were 272 small scale industrial units in the district engaged in manufacturing of paper and printing activities. The capital investment of them was Rs. 127 lakhs on plant and machinery

and Rs. 169.34 lakhs on fixed assets. They provided employment to 1,332 persons and produced goods valued at Rs. 340.63 lakhs during 1986-87.

Chemical Industries

Large scale chemical industrial units such as Cap Chemicals, Mysore Oxygen, Deep Oxygen, Lac and Paint Works, Fertilisers, AES Chemicals etc, are engaged in the manufacture of oxygen, bakery yeast, acetic acid, paints and allied products, ink, etc. Besides this, there were 483 small scale chemical industrial units with capital investment of Rs. 495.70 lakhs on plant and machinery and Rs. 645.11 lakhs on fixed assets and they provide employment to 5,992 persons at the end of March 1986 and produced goods valued at Rs. 2,634.90 lakhs during 1986-87.

Glass and Ceramics

Besides large scale industries such as Carbon Ceramics and Metal Lamp Caps, there are several small scale units in the district engaged in the manufacturing of tiles, bricks, bangles, glass, etc. The total number of small scale glass and ceramic industrial units in the district at the end of March 1986 were 157 with a capital investment of Rs. 72.52 lakhs on plant and machinery and Rs. 178.77 lakhs on fixed assets and they provided employment to 1,273 persons. They manufactured goods valued at Rs. 178.77 lakhs during 1986-87.

Miscellaneous Industries

Industrial units such as leather, rubber, agarbathi hosiery and garments, bamboo craft, woolen carpets, mat weaving, cane furniture, etc. are scattered in almost all the taluks of the district. At the end of March 1986, the total number of these industrial units in the district was 1,504 with a capital investment of Rs. 563.03 lakhs on plant and machinery and Rs. 836.55 lakhs on fixed assets and they provided employment to 10,973 persons. They manufactured goods valued at Rs. 2,015.13 lakhs during 1986-87.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

The activities in the sphere of khadi and village industries are playing an important part in raising the standard of living and providing employment to the village folk. The Swadeshi Movement of 1905 and Non-Co-operation Movement of 1921-22 attracted the public attention and inspired the people to use khadi and also engage themselves in the production of khadi. Tagadur Ramachandra Rao started the Karnataka Khaddar Sahakara Sangha in 1925 at Tagadur and opened a khadi shop at Mysore. Gandhiji visited Mysore and other places of the district in 1927 to propagate the cause of khadi. The Government of the Princely State took several steps to encourage khadi and opened production units at Badanval in the district

in 1927. A similar unit was also started at Terakanambi in 1930. After independence, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the Khadi and Village Industries Board have assumed charge of Khadi Centres and some of the centres of village industries. It has been providing financial assistance to them in the form of loans and grants besides raw materials and technical assistance. The Department of Industries and Commerce in Karnataka, has been giving sustained and continuous attention to the development of cottage and rural industries.

The principal village industries in the district under this sector are pottery, oil, leather, match, carpentry, lime, cane and bamboo manufacture, mat weaving, etc. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has 23 industries under its schedule besides khadi. The performance of some industries *viz.* khadi, village oil, non-edible oils and soap, leather, pottery, fibre, lime, cottage match, carpentry and blacksmithy, processing of cereals and pulses, bee-keeping, etc, are noteworthy. There were 942 khadi and village industrial units in the district at tht end of March, 1986. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has paid Rs. 20.97 lakhs as wages during the year 1986-87.

Statement showing the Taluk-wise and category-wise total number of Khadi and Village Industries in the Mysore district as on 31st March 1986.

Name of the Industries	*Number of units in the taluk*												
	Mysore	*Yeladnur*	*T.N. Pura*	*K.R. Nagar*	*Kollegal*	*Nanjangud*	*H.D. Kote*	*Chamaraja Nagar*	*Hunsur*	*Gundlupet*	*Periyapatna*	*Total*
Oil Industries	18	4	11	7	1	8	—	3	8	3	1	64
Leather industries	22	10	11	10	4	11	9	20	4	3	36	140
Pottery	37	20	25	26	—	11	43	14	21	2	22	221
Cane and bamboo	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	12	1	2	21
Carpentry and Blacksmithy	63	20	3	10	—	31	58	8	21	15	60	289
Tamarind	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Agarbathi	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
P.C.P.I.	22	7	5	8	4	13	3	—	3	15	3	83
Lime	10	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	1	—	19
NEO and Soap	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	6
Fibre	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	8
Gur & khandasary	—	10	22	—	—	—	1	21	—	4	—	58
Silk	—	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Medicinal Plant	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Wool	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	11
Hand-made paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Total	180	78	88	63	10	77	118	72	87	45	124	942

Statement showing the category-wise khadi and village industries and their production value, sales value and employment as at the end of March 1987.

Sl. No.	Industries	Production value in lakhs Rs.	Sales value in lakhs of Rs.	Employment	
				FT *	PT **
1.	Khadi	0.34	26.69	31	10
2.	Wool	1.35	2.39	70	40
3.	Village Oil	1.08	1.95	7	5
4.	Non-edible Oil	3.59	3.88	89	19
5.	Corpentry and Blacksmithy	13.82	16.58	211	212
6.	Cane and Bamboo	4.29	5.48	139	191
7.	Gur and Khandsari	1.47	2.20	40	38
8.	Pulses and Cereals Processing (PCP).	7.53	8.47	101	12
9.	Fibre	0.40	0.54	8	8
10.	Village Pottery	12.47	11.33	188	313
11.	Lime	3.20	4.44	55	60
12.	Village Leather	12.88	16.18	173	156
13.	Tamarind	1.25	1.42	21	2
14.	Agarbathi	0.20	0.38	07	03
15.	Hand-made Paper	1.57	0.39	18	—
16.	Fruit Processing	0.06	0.10	06	—
	Total .	65.52	101.46	1,164	1,019

.The totals and individual figures indicating amount have been rounded off.

* Full time ** Part time.

Statement showing the taluk-wise disbursement of funds by Khadi and Village Industries Board through Co-operative Societies, Registered Institutions and directly to individuals to set up Khadi and Village Industries in the district from 1957 to 1986-87

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Through Co-operative Societies				Through Registered Institutions				Directly to individuals			
		No. of Units	Loans	Grants	Outstanding loans as on 31-3-1987	No. of Units	Loans	Grants	Outstanding loans as on 31-3-1987	No. of Units	Loans	Grants	Outstanding loans as on 31-3-1987
1.	C. R. Nagar	124	2.43	0.67	1.34	03	0.64	—	0.64	04	0.24	0.12	0.24
2.	Gundlupet	65	1.98	1.30	1.16	—	—	—	-	15	2.23	0.69	2.22
3.	H. D. Kote	86	1.31	0.71	1.22	05	0.88	0.19	0.64	34	0.11	0.64	0.10
4.	Hunsur	118	7.28	1.85	3.64	26	4.95	0.36	4.29	27	2.59	0.36	2.31
5.	Kollegal	07	0.99	0.29	0.57	01	5.27	-	5.27	43	0.19	0.56	0.19
6.	K. R. Nagar	104	2.43	0.84	1.97	08	2.64	0.09	2.16	03	0.04	0.02	0.02
7.	Mysore	81	12.71	1.80	8.84	28	18.61	14.67	15.38	14	3.31	3.42	2.47
8.	Nanjangud	94	2.83	0.83	1.21	42	29.94	2.14	26.20	17	0.66	0.26	0.65
9.	P. Patna	171	2.47	0.79	2.21	-	-	-	-	05	0.66	-	0.66
10.	T. N. Pur	91	3.90	1.00	1.79	07	3.84	-	3.33	15	1.16	0.13	0.78
11.	Yelandur	73	2.00	0.75	1.58	06	7.19	0.07	6.94	04	0.39	0.02	0.34
	Total :	1,014	40.33	10.83	25.53	126	73.96	17.52	65.05	181	11.58	5.62	9.98

Source : Khadi and Village Industries Board, Mysore.

Khadi and Village Industries Centre, Badanwal

With the object of economic upliftment of Harijans, the Spinning Circle was established in 1927 on a four acre of land by the Government at Badanwal of Nanjangud taluk. Gandhiji's visit to the State in 1927 inspired the administration and the DLB to start this centre. In the beginning, only four Harijan women were trained in spinning and carding with improved implements. Their number increased gradually. During 1937-38, some of its workers were trained by the All India Village Industries Association, Wardha. This centre has introduced some of the village industries *viz.* bee-keeping, mat-making, oil pressing on *ganas* besides hand-made paper taken up earlier. A training programme similar to that of Wardha was started in this centre. Several batches of trainees underwent six months course on village industries. Subsequently, carding machine and flying shuttle looms were introduced in this centre. After the establishment of Khadi and Village Industries Board, this centre has come under the administrative control of the board. Following industries come under the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Board.

1. *Carpentry and Blacksmithy.*—The carpenters working in rural parts are chiefly engaged in providing the raiyat with agricultural implements and also building materials. To a limited extent, they undertake the construction of bullock carts. Carpenters workshops assembling bullock carts are found at Hunsur and other centres. Furniture workshops are found in Mysore and in the taluk headquarters of the district. Blacksmithy is another ancient craft which has been playing an important role in supplying agricultural implements to the farmers. It has been scattered in almost all the important villages in the district. At the end of March 1986, there were 289 carpentry and blacksmithy units in the district. They provided employment to 423 persons and paid Rs. 3,38,360 as wages during 1986-87. They produced goods valued at Rs. 13,72,030 and sold it for Rs. 16,58,167. The commercial banks of the district have planned to advance loans of Rs. 8.50 lakhs to these units in 1987.

2. *Village Oil.*—The indigenous oil processing industry is scattered all over the district and is practised by the class of people called Ganigas. The work of crushing oil seeds was done mostly by wooden or stone oil mills called *ganas*. In recent years, most of the *ganas* are replaced by oil mills. Several kinds of seeds used for extracting oil in the district are gingelly, *huchellu*, groundnut, castor, *honge, hippe* (*Bassia latifolia*), etc. Oil mills worked by steam and power have been established at Mysore. At the end of March, 1986, there were 64 village oil units in the district. They extracted oil valued at Rs. 1,08,311 and sold it for Rs. 1,15,070 during 1986-87. The Commercial Banks of the district have programmed to provide Rs. 5 lakhs as advance to 30 village oil units in 1987.

3. *Pottery.*—The potter as a member of the village community (*barabaluthi*), is found in almost every big village in the district. The

articles most commonly manufactured are vessels of different shapes and sizes, cooking plates and discs, stoves, flower pots, rough images of Gauri and Ganesha, country roofing tiles, etc. The principal tools employed by them are the wheel, a convex stone, flat plank for tapping vessels, etc. The raw material, clay, is usually obtained from the beds of tanks, rivers and *nalas*. (Bricks and tiles are manufactured in large scale in factories). At the end of March 1986, there were 221 pottery units in the district. The commercial banks of the district have decided in their action plan of 1987 to provide Rs. 2.50 lakhs to the pottery units of the district.

4. *Leather industry.*—Tanning of leather and leather works are undertaken both in rural and urban areas in the district. The old rural system of curing of hides has been replaced by organised chemical tanning on a large scale. Persons engaged in leather works prepare foot-wears, drums, belts, etc. At the end of March 1986, there were 140 leather industrial units in the district. The commercial banks in the district have decided to provide Rs. 1.50 lakh assistance to 100 leather industrial units in the district in 1987.

5. *P.C.P. Industries.*—At the end of March 1986, there were 83 pulses' and cereals' processing industrial units in the district. They provided employment to 113 persons and produced goods valued at Rs. 7,53,093 and sold it for Rs. 8,47,462.

6. *Gur and Khandasari.*—Cane jaggery is usually in the form of small compressed square cakes. Khandasari sugar is manufactured in factories. At the end of March 1986, there were 58 Gur and Khandasari units mainly concentrated in T. Narasipur, Yelandur, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet and Nanjangud taluks in the district. They provided employment to 78 persons and produced goods valued at Rs. 1.48 lakhs and sold it for Rs. 2.20 lakhs.

7. *Other Cottage Industries.*—At the end of March 1986, there were 87 other cottage industries such as tamarind units, cane and bamboo units, agarbathi units, lime, non-edible oil and soap units, fibre units, silk and wool units, hand-made paper, khadi, etc. in the district. They provided employment to 767 persons and sold goods worth Rs. 51,06,101.

HANDICRAFT

Hand-made things have an individuality and a charm of their own They represent the culture and aesthetic aspirations. The artisans have the individual advantage of learning their craft at the hands of the elders in their family. This skill is acquired over a number of years and coupled with the individual's own sense of beauty. The prominent handicrafts in the district are wood and ivory carving, metal engraving, brass casting, agarbathi rolling and rattan works. In the development of handicrafts, Government have secured the assistance and advice of non-officials by setting up the Mysore State Small Scale Industries and Handicrafts Advisory Board. The District

Industries Centre has been giving sustained and continuous attention to the resuscitation and development of handicrafts in the district. The Government have opened Artisan Training Centres for imparting advanced training to the artisans to develop skills in the use of improved tools and equipments, so as to improve the technique of production. In order to solve the problems of marketing of handicraft articles manufactured by individual artisans and industrial co-operatives, Handicraft Emporia have been opened. The Arts and Crafts Emporium, Bangalore, and the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore have also taken up the sale of handicraft articles. The Government have made arrangements for supplying raw materials to the artisans from Forest Department at concessional rates. The Department of Industries and Commerce is running industrial training schools in the district and taluk headquarters for imparting training in carpentry, smithy, weaving of cotton and woollen, lacquer-ware, sandalwood carving, etc. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore is the biggest institution maintained by the Department for imparting training to artisans in fine arts, modelling, engraving and enamelling, inlay work, wood carving, smithy, rattan work, metal work, etc.

The handicraft units are mainly concentrated in and around Mysore city and T. Narasipur. The rosewood inlay work which is carried on mainly in and around the city of Mysore is the important cottage industry. This is almost exclusive to Mysore. A great variety of articles being made in rosewood are tables of all shapes and sizes, wall panels, tray and many other small articles of an exceedingly high standard. The design is carved into the wood and then filled with pieces of ivory or woods of different colour according to the requirements of the design to be executed. In the year 1986, there were 393 rosewood inlay works in the district with a capital investment of Rs. 198.41 lakhs and providing employment to 2,000 artisans (see also Chapter VIII). Besides this, there were 150 craftsmen engaged in stone carving, 175 in metal carving, 20 in brass casting. The total production of handicraft articles in the district in 1985-86 was valued at Rs. 12.75 lakhs. The artisans of the district who have secured State award in 1985 were Majeed Khan, Ganeshwara Rao Nikkam, S. Ramu, S. Prakash (all are from Mysore) Siddappachar of Hunsur. Inlay worker Shaukat Ali had received national award. The Government of India has a plan to establish a handicrafts training centre at Mysore to provide training facilities for handicraft workers.

Handlooms

Handloom weaving in cotton or mixture of cotton and silk had been widely carried on in the district. As per the handloom census conducted by the Directorate of Industries and Commerce in 1976, there were 1,701 hand looms in the district. Of this, 822 looms were active and 879 were idle. Of the 1,701 looms, 463 were silk looms, 498 cotton and 740 were woollen looms. The District Industries Centre is providing training facilities,

supplying improved appliances, assisting investment through weavers co-operative societies, managing grants to primary co-operative societies, etc. for development of handloom industry in the district. Karnataka State Handloom Development Corporation had a plan to assist 61 looms of Kollegal, 10 looms of Kiragund, nine looms of Nerale and 17 looms of Seegur. At the end of March 1987, seven co-operative societies with 890 looms were working at Kollegal; Sargur of H. D. Kote tq, Hosur of Gundlupet tq, Ramasamudra of Chamarajnagar tq, Kalkunke of Hunsur tq and Mysore and Badagalahundi of Mysore tq.

Sericulture

Sericulture is a combined venture including cultivation of mulberry plants, rearing of cocoons and reeling of silk. Cultivation of mulberry and rearing of cocoons are agricultural in character, and reeling of silk is distinctly industrial in nature and it is carried on either in cottage establishments or in large scale factories called 'filature'. Mysore stands first among the districts in Karnataka in area (60,515 ha), cocoon production (13,486 tonnes) and silk production (1,359 tonnes out of State's total of 4,300 tonnes) as in 1985-86. It is the traditional occupation of the people of Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Kollegal, Mysore, Nanjangud, T. Narasipur and Yelandur taluks of the district, and the remaining four taluks *viz.* Heggadadevanakote, Hunsur, Krishnarajanagar and Periyapatna are also taking it up in recent years. At the end of March 1987, there were about 69,791 farmers cultivating mulberry in 1,34,391.25 acres of land in 1,644 villages including hamlets in the district. Taluk-wise total number of villages, number of acres of land and number of farmers engaged in mulberry cultivation in the district as on 31st March 1987 were as follows:

Name of taluk	*Number of villages*	*Number of acres*	*Number of farmers*
Chamarajanagar	226	49,170.19	20,460
Gundlupet	131	9,906.04	4,598
Heggadadevanakote	106	906.36	696
Hunsur	184	1,331.20	1,476
Kollegal	173	22,509.03	10,452
Krishnarajanagar	172	1,807.09	3,111
Mysore	108	6,717.24	3,584
Nanjangud	177	19,236.26	9,210
Periyapatna	154	571.10	607
T. Narsipura	170	14,440.07	11,405
Yelandur	43	7,794.27	4,192
Total	1,644	1,34,388.85	69,791

The beginning of sericulture in the district can be traced back to the last quarters of 18th century, ascribed to Tipu Sultan. New seed was evolved by hybridisation with Japanese and Chinese races, and this yielded 40 per cent more profit during the 1860s. But diseases damaged the crop in 1866, and foreign seeds were imported. Mulberry cultivation recovered from 1890. Kollegal taluk alone accounted for 363 acres under mulberry cultivation in 1882, as per *Coimbatore Manual*. Mysore silk fetched comparatively higher price in the world market. The Department of Sericulture was started in 1913-14. M. Vesveswaraya the then Diwan, invited the Italian Consul-General in Bombay in 1913 to tour Mysore State and to offer his advice, an expert Signor Washington Mari was invited to Mysore to organise the Department. In 1914, twelve races of silk worms were imported from Italy and Chawki rearing was developed in 1915. The State obtained the services of an expert from Japan by name Yonemura in the same period. He gave the idea of establishment of an isolated seed area for propogating the pure Mysore race and to rear and protect the exotic races from European countries. Mulberry cultivation was undertaken in a total area of 5,416 ha (figure excludes Kollegal tq) in Mysore dt in 1916-17. In 1921, Government Silk Filature was established at Mysore to help the Sericulturists in reeling with cottage basin. In 1921-23, twelve Italian model reeling basins were imported. In 1932, the Silk Weaving and Dyeing Factory was installed adjacent to the Filature in Mysore. Dyeing factory for silk was the first of its kind in India. In 1940-41, a hill centre was started at Biligirirangana Betta to impove foreign race silk worm and seed production. By 1944-45, another hill-station *viz* Bedguli of Chamarajanagar taluk started to rear univoltine and bivoltine silk worms. The Silk Testing Centre was started in Mysore for testing the high grade silk produced in the area. The Second World War gave an impetus to the silk industry as pure silk was the only fibre used at that time for parachutes. All cocoons produced in the State were taken to the Mysore Silk Filatures Ltd. for war production. Prior to Independence, sericulture was taught as an optional subject in some Government schools in the district.

The Reorganisation of States presented Mysore with a large silk producing area of Kollegal taluk with about 20,000 acres of mulberry growing area. All India Sericulture Training Institute was opened at Mysore. Cocoon markets, cross breed grainages, special programmes in which a ten-year cash programme for digging of irrigation wells, replanting mulberry, construction of rearing houses, organising sericulture co-operative societies, assisting marketing societies etc. were taken up. Establishment of demonstration-cum-seed farms, chawki rearing centres, training programmes, distribution of mulberry cuttings and supply of rearing equipments at subsidised rates were planned.

The area under mulberry in Mysore district in hectares and production of cocoons in tonnes given in brackets were 59,403 (11,554) in 1980-81, 60,104 (11,083) in 1982-83, 59,821 (12,317) in 1984-85 and 60,515 (13,486) in 1985-86. Of the total area of 60,515 ha in 1985-86, 6,421 ha were irrigated and 54,094 ha were rain-fed (total figures for the State in 1985 86 : total area 1,32,420 ha ; cocoon production 42,673 tonnes).

Silk Farms.—Silk farms perform several functions such as maintenance and propagation of breeder stock of silk worm races, propagation of high-yield varieties of mulberry, maintaining the mulberry garden, harvesting and preservation of mulberry leaves, rearing of silk worms, mounting and harvesting of cocoons, control of diseases and imparting training to the farmers. There were 14 Government Silk Farms in the district at the end of March 1987 and they were at Haralahalli and Mugur of T. Narasipur taluk, Nanjanagud and Thandavapura of Nanjangud taluk, Dharmapura of Hunsur taluk, Heggundi of Periyapatna taluk, Chamarajanagar, Magala, Ummathur, Ganagnur and Kuderu of Chamarajanagar taluk and B. R. Hills of Yelandur taluk and at Gundlupet and Kollegal. In addition, there were four Tassar Basic Seed Cocoon Farms at Chamarajanagar and Santhemarahalli of Chamarajanagar taluk, Mudigundam of Kollegal taluk and Mamballi of Yelandur taluk. Though there is scope for Tassar breeding in the forests of the M. M. Hills and the B. R. Hills, it has not been taken up due to various reasons. The *bilimatti* and *matti* trees are found suitable for this. Of the total layings of 93.47 lakhs, 4.70 lakhs were bivoltine as on 31st March 1986.

Reeling of Cocoons.—Reeling of cocoons to produce raw silk is the starting point in silk industry. The cocoons are treated with hot water. The gum (sericin) being readily soluble in hot water facilitates the unwinding process. This operation of unwinding of the bave from the cocoon is called reeling. The reeling process comprises of cocoon drying, cocoon boiling, brushing the cocoon, reeling proper, re-reeling, finishing and testing. Silk-reeling consists of two operations *viz.* cooking the cocoons to separate the thread from the cocoon, and combining some 8 to 12 single threads into single yarn on to a reel. It is predominantly a cottage industry using charaka and cottage basin. Besides more mechanised filatures are adopted for reeling silk. At the end of March, 1987, there were 7,579 charakas, 1,631 cottage basins and 1,095 filatures engaged in reeling in the district.

Cocoon Markets.—For transacting and getting good prices for cocoons produced in the district there were eight cocoon markets in the district and they were functioning at Nanjangud, T. Narasipur, Hunsur, Kollegal, Harve, Chamarajanagar, Santhemarahalli and Hanur at the end of March 1987.

Silk Industry Units

The silk industrial concerns comprise filature units, twisting factories, weaving factories and spun silk units both of Government and private. Silk industrial units owned by the Government are as follows :

The Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore, was established in 1932 for production of special type silk fabrics *viz.*, crepe-de-chine, georgette, chiffons, sarees, etc., by utilising indigenous filature silk produced in the State. In 1966, thirty semi-automatic looms inmported from Japan were installed in it. In 1981-82, it was taken over by the Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Ltd. The Government Silk Filature (Mysore) was also merged with it. At the year ending on March 1987, it provided employment to 1,102 persons and produced 6,30,518 metre cloth and 5,336 countables. Investment on plant and machinery by the end of March 1986 has been Rs. 5 crores.

The Government Silk Filature, Mysore, established in 1921, became joint stock company in 1937 under the name "Mysore Silk Filature" and subsequently was owned by the Government of Karnataka. Filatures at Chamarajanagar and Santhemarahalli were the subsidiaries to it upto 1970-71. It has been merged with Silk Wearing Factory Mysore, which is a unit of Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Ltd. with effect from 4th December 1981.

The Silk Filature, T. Narasipur, is equipped with reeling machines for reeling of silk yarn from cocoons. Under the modernisation scheme taken up by the Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Ltd., semi-automatic reeling machines and cocoons boiling machines were installed. The fixed asset of the factory at the end of March 1987 was Rs. 797 lakhs. It provided employment to 319 persons and produced 29,411 kg of silk valued at Rs. 175.84 lakhs in the year 1986-87.

The Silk Filature, Kollegal, became a state unit in 1943. It is described as originally founded by a private party at Bangalore in 1935 and transferred to Kollegal in about 1937. During the World War period it was taken over by the Government of Madras to manufacture parachute silk thread. After Reorganisation of States, it came under the control of the Government of Karnataka in 1956. Until 1970-71, the twisting and weaving factory at Mudigundam and the silk filature at Mamballi were working under the direct control of this filature. They were bifurcated and made independent units. The Government Silk Filature, Kollegal is having Rs. 1.65 crores capital investment and providing employment to 367 persons at the end of March 1987 and produced 17,423 kg silk yarn as against the production capacity of 33,600 kg during 1986-87.

Government Silk Filature, Mamballi, was a subsidiary unit to Government Silk Filature, Kollegal and became an independent unit in 1970-71. The capital investment on its fixed assets at the end of March 1987 was Rs. 77.61 lakhs and it provided employment to 123 persons. It produced 7,098.19 kg of silk valued at Rs. 40.44 lakhs and 3,630.58 kg waste silk valued at Rs. 65,317 during 1986-87.

Government Silk Filature, Santhemarahalli, was once a subsidiary unit and has become an independent one in 1970-71 having 49 basins. The capital investment on fixed assets of this firm at the end of March 1987 was Rs. 74.50 lakhs. It provided employment to 156 persons and produced 8,771.10 kg silk valued at Rs. 48.60 lakhs during 1986-87.

The Government Silk Filature, Chamarajanagar, was a subsidiary of Government Silk Filature, Mysore and became an independent unit in 1970-71. It provided employment to 155 persons and produced 7,922 kg silk valued at Rs. 44.36 lakhs during 1986-87.

Government Silk Twisting and Weaving Factory, Mudigundam (1937) is engaged in production of twisted silk yarn and also production of silk fabrics. Till 1971 it was under the control of Kollegal Factory. It had 1,750 spindlers and 41 looms in 1981-82 and produced 8,157 kg of twisted silk yarn and 32,400 mtr of silk fabrics in that year employing 132 workers. In 1986-87, there were 152 employees and it produced 4,135.25 kg of twisted silk, valued at Rs. 22.75 lakhs and 27,094.80 metres cloth worth Rs. 21.94 lakhs.

Several Silk Co-operative Societies have been working for promoting silk industry in the district. They are mainly divided into two groups *viz.* Sericulturists-cum-Farmers Co-operative Societies and Silk Reelers Industrial Co-operative Societies and at the end of March 1986, their number was 57 and six respectively.

Central Silk Board

The Central Silk Board was set up by the Government of India in 1949 and its headquarters located in Bombay. In 1981, its headquarters was shifted to Bangalore. It has opened several research and training institutes in the State of which, Central Sericultural Research Training Institute at Mysore, Regional Research Station for the Rainfed Mulberry at Kollegal, Regional Research Station for Multivoltine at Mugur, Research Extension Centres under CSR and TI at Mysore and Chamarajanagar, Pilot Project Centre for Production of Mulberry at Dharmapura, Basic Seed Station/Grainages at Mysore and Chamarajanagar and Cold Storage Plant at Mysore; three Cocoon Marketing Centres at Krishnarajanagar, Kollegal and Chamarajanagar are functioning in Mysore district.

Agarbathi Industry

The age old agarbathi industry, a legacy of Muslim rule has been declared as a cottage industry by the Central Government and included in the schedule of khadi and village industries Act. The manufacture of agarbathi (joss stick) largely depends on a number of forest based raw materials like bamboo sticks, sandal spent wood dust, white chips, gum, *halmaddi*, charcoal, etc., besides pure sandalwood and sandal oil. The manufacturers of agarbathi are getting bamboo sticks from Assam, Tripura, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, etc. besides Karnataka. Sandal spent wood

dust and white chips are the throw away products of the Forest Department and are being used only by agarbathi industry.

The manufacture of agarbathi was started approximately in 1885 at Mysore. T. L. Upadyaya of Thirthahalli taluk of Shimoga district and Attar Khasim Saheb of Thanjavur were the founders of this industry at Mysore. In 1924, Agarbathis were exhibited by the late T.L. Upadyaya, in Wembley Exhibition, London, and won a certificate of merit. The Mysore Government's distribution of agarbathis as mementos in foreign countries during 1930s acted like a cataclyst. The agarbathis were bought from the local reputed agarbathi manufacturers like M. R. Jettappa, Janab Mohammed Yosoof, etc. These were liked by distinguished foreigners and demand was thus indirectly created. In 1940s, some pioneers started exporting agarbathis to Srilanka. As the demand for agarbathis increased in Ceylon, the Governcent of Ceylon took interest in the manufacture of agarabathis. They invited Janab Attar Mohammed Peer of Mysore in 1962 to guide the development of agarbathi industry there.

Aravinda Parimala Works, Mysore, entered the foreign market in the year 1968-69 with an export of agarbathis valued at Rs. 90,000. They introduced Sugandh Shringar, with an enchanting fragrance of its own. Many brands of agarbathis have since been introduced by them. They have won 24 awards between 1979 and 1986, which include, *interalia*, International award for quality during 1979 from Spain, 4 National awards from Government of India, 8 awards from Chemexil, 'Trishul' award for securing top awards for three years consecutively and two gold medals from Karnataka State Export Promotion Advisory Board. It has exported goods to 85 countries and the highest reached in a year was worth around Rs. 60 million. N. Rangarao and Sons, have in recent years, exported the sticks to about thirty countries. They have won a number of awards including the top export performance award, certificates of merit, etc. The other units in Mysore city having an export market are, G.V. Perfumery Works, Satyanarayana Parimala Factory, Mysore Anand Dhoop Factory, Tulasi and Co., etc. Mysore city, since a decade and a half is at the top in export of agarbathis contributing 70 per cent of the country's agarbathi exports and its exports covered 120 countries. Though they are facing competition in the international markets from Japan, China, Taiwan and Pakistan, they survive only by maintaining exquisite top quality and good packing.

The Karnataka Agarbathi Manufacturers Association (Regd.), Mysore, with 36 life members and 10 ordinary members among agarbathi manufacturers in the district is working for the benefit of its members. There were more than 100 agarbathi manufacturing unts in the district, and of these 66 units were well established at the end of 1986 and they provided employment for 10,000 persons. In addition to this, about 20,000 persons

were engaged in its supporting occupation like chopping of bamboo sticks, rolling of agarbathis, making of packing tubes, packing boxes, printing etc.

INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

Availability of infrastructure facilities such as transport and communication, power, market, manpower, lending institutions, industrial estates, industrial training institutes etc. are necessary not only to develop existing industries but also for the growth of new industries in the district. Some of the facilities are dealt with indetail in other Chapters of the Gazetteer *viz.*, man-power in Chapter III, markets in Chapter VI, transport and communication in Chapter VII and Power in this Chapter, the remaining facilities in the district are discussed hereunder.

Lending Institutions

Finance is required for industries both for fixed and working capital. The financial institutions are the means to moblise the savings in an effective manner. After nationalisation of commercial banks in 1969, a large number of branches of commercial banks have come up in the rural and urban areas in the district. As on December 1985, there were 167 branches of commercial banks, 73 branches of Regional Rural Banks, 16 branches of District Co-operative Bank and 11 branches of Land Development Bank engaging in banking activities. The combined strength of commercial and Regional Rural Bank branches in the district worked out to 267. With a view to implement the Integrated Rural Development Schemes, the District Consultative Committee recommended 39 centres, but the Reserve Bank of India has approved 20 centres and they have been given to the Regional Rural Banks in terms of prescribed norms.

Major sources of finance for banks are deposits made by the public, refinancing facilities from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), and subsidy from District Rural Development Society (DRDS). During 1985-86, the financial assistance extended by commercial banks to small scale industries was Rs. 958.51 lakhs as against the outlay of Rs. 685.99 lakhs. It was Rs. 695.93 lakhs upto end of September 1986 as against the outlay of Rs. 730.27 lakhs of 1986-87. In their annual action plan of 1987, they decided to provide financial assistance of Rs. 2.46 lakhs to 100 bee-keeping units, Rs. 116 lakhs to Sericulture, Rs. 57.85 lakhs to 2,700 units of small scale industries, Rs. 7.70 lakhs to 50 improved charakas. The financial outlay for small scale industries under 1987 Action Plan is Rs. 4,553.06 lakhs; of which, Rs. 763.20 lakhs term loan, Rs. 320.30 lakhs working capital and Rs. 897.87 lakhs for service sector.

The *Karnataka State Financial Corporation* is financing village, small and medium scale industries in the State. It provides financial assistance upto a maximum of Rs. 60 lakhs for a single project towards fixed capital

investment. It provides working capital only for tiny sector. Its branch office in Mysore is playing a vital role in the development of small scale industries in the district. The financial assistance given by the Corporation to small scale industries as on 31st March 1984 was Rs. 2,189 lakhs to 673 units of which Rs. 1,685 lakhs were outstanding from 601 units.

The *Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation* (KSIIDC) is a public sector bank set up by the Government of Karnataka for financing medium and large scale industries in the State. Its financial assistance in Mysore district at the end of March 1984 was Rs. 1,532.88 lakhs as against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 2,656.82 lakhs. The amount outstanding was Rs. 1,273.54 lakhs. Of the total amount of Rs. 1,532.88 lakhs disbursed, Rs. 1,224.24 lakhs were to medium scale industries and Rs. 308.64 lakhs to large scale industries. Amount outstanding from medium and large scale industries was Rs. 959.93 lakhs and Rs. 313.16 lakhs respectively by 1984.

The *Industrial Finance Corporation of India* has taken up a scheme of subsidy for implementing the modernisation programmes of tiny, small scale and ancilary units which have been in operation at least for a period of five years and where implementation of modernisation programme is considered to be necessary in order to keep pace with the changing technology, consumer needs or productivity improvement. It helps the entrepreneurs through the agency of Technical Consultancy Organisations. Industrial Development Bank of India had a scheme of refinance for modernisation assistance at concessional rate to small and medium scale industrial units with a view to enabling them to overcome to backlog of modernisation.

In addition to these financial institutions, the Risk Capital Foundation has relaxed its various schemes for providing assistance for medium scale industries. So far, it was providing assistance to promoters of projects costing between Rs. 2 crores and Rs. 10 crores. Now it has decided to extend its assistance to those costing Rs. 15 crores. The present ceiling of assistance of Rs. 30 lakhs per project costing up to Rs. 10 crores has been raised to Rs. 40 lakhs and individual promoter will be entitled upto Rs. 15 lakhs. Promoters of private limited companies have also been made eligible for assistance provided they agree to convert it into public companies within three years.

The Central Government has set up a Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction with effect from 12th January 1987 in pursuance with enactment of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985. This is a major step for intervening at an early stage and detecting preventing as well as taking ameliorative remedial measures which need to be taken with respect to sick and potentially viable companies.

Artisan and Industrial Training Institutes

In order to improve the skills of artisans and industrial labourers, the artisan and idnustrial training institutes have played a vital role.Artisans who have taken up the occupation of their parents have acquired skill at the hands of their elders. As on 31st March 1985, there were 28,700 artisans engaged in various activities like carpentry, bamboo works, coir works, mat weaving, rosewood inlay works, etc. Though they acquired skill, they have to undergo training to use modern equipments and to adapt themselves to new techniques. The Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of Karnataka has opened four Artisan Training Institutes in the district to impart training to the artisans.

The Chamarajendra Technical Institute of Mysore was established in 1892 as a small industrial school. In 1913, it was converted into a Central Art School. In 1928, it was brought under the administrative control of the Department of Industries and Commerce. At present, it imparts training in the crafts like sheet metal, inlay wood carving, smithy, carpentry, etc. Candidates of the age group of 16 to 25 years who have passed seventh standard are eligible for admission to this institution. It admits a maximum of 65 candidates every year. The duration of the course for basic training varies for crafts from 2 to 3 years and advanced course from 1 to 2 years. The candidates for basic training course are paid a stipend of Rs. 40 per month and candidates of advanced course Rs. 50 per month. The articles made in this institution are sold either in the Institute or in the Arts and Crafts Emporia in the State.

The Rural Industries Development Centre in collaboration with Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. was opened in 1979 at Hunsur. Subjects introduced in this institution are electrical, fitter, mechanical, sheet metal, carpentry and blacksmithy. Its admission capacity for all trades is 64. Total number of candidates trained upto 1986 was 220.

The Carpentry Training Centre was opened under the scheme of Tribal Sub-Plan in 1980 at Beechanahalli of Heggadadevanakote taluk for imparting training in carpentry for tribal people. The admission capacity of this institution is 20 and the duration of course is one year. The trainees are paid Rs. 150 per month as stipend. Total number of candidates trained upto 1986 was 120

The Government Mechanical Workshop was established in 1962-63 at Kollegal for imparting training in general engineering. The selected candidates are paid Rs. 40 per month as stipend.

The Leather Training Institute which was opened on 20th January 1987 at Ankalli of Gundlupet taluk is imparting training for 20 candidates and paying Rs. 200 per month as stipend for each candidate. The LIDKAR supplies raw materials and purchases the products from this

institution. In addition to these Artisan Training Institutions, there is a proposal to start Mat Weaving Training Centre in 1987 at Kodihalli of Gundlupet taluk.

There were nine Industrial Training Institutes working in the district at the end of March 1987; of these, one is Government run and the remaining eight are under private control. Among the nine Industrial Training Institutes, six are in Mysore, one each at Hinkal, Chamarajanagar and Nanjangud. Institutes in Mysore are Government Industrial Training Institute, National Industrial Training Institute (Industrial Suburb), Vidyavardhaka Industrial Training Institute, MES Industrial Training Institute, St. Philomena's Industrial Training Institute and MESCO Industrial Training Institute. Industrial Training Institutes in other places of the district are the Rural Industrial Training Institute, Hinkal, the JSS Industrial Training Institute, Chamarajanagar and the JSS Industrial Training Institute, Najangud.

The Government Industrial Training Institute, Mysore, provides courses in mechanical, electrical, blacksmithy, sheet metal and welding. Its enrolment of candidates in different trades during 1985-86 were Mechanical 125, Electrical 21, Blacksmithy 20, Sheet metal 30 and Welding 53.

In addition to these Industrial Training Institutes, two engineering colleges *viz.* the National Institute of Engineering and S. J. College of Engineering have faculties in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Automobile, Electronics, Textiles, Computer Science, Industrial Engineering etc. The C. P. C. Government Polytechnic offers the candidates three years course of diploma in Civil, Mechnical, Electrical, Automobile Engineering etc.

Besides these State level institutions, there are four Central Research Institutes located in Mysore. The Central Food Technological Research Institute is one among them. It is imparting training in food technology to the prospective etrepreneurs. It has developed a number of food products. Ie provides testing facilities for industries. Its International Milling School imparts 10 month training in flour crushing, admitting 20 per coure, begining from 1982. The trainees included those from Nepal and Bangladesh. Two-week fundamental course on wheat milling is also organised for State and Central Government servants with the assistance of .US. Wheat Associates. The participants also included from other Asian and African countries. The Central Sericulture and Research Institute (Mysore) provides advance training in Sericulture and it designed improved charakas for silk reeling. The Woollen Carpet Weaving Centre of the All India Handicrafts Board, imparts advanced training to the rural artisans in wollen carpet weaving. The Defence Food Research Laboratory of Mysore is engaged in research in the field of food technology for the benefit of Defence Services.

The Common Facility/Testing Centre, which is run by the Small Industries Service Institute, provides common facility services to small scale industries in the field of general engineering and servicing, at 50 per cent subsidised rates. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute is also available for seasoning of wood and general engineering works.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

An industrial estate is an attempt to provide good accommodation and other basic facilities such as power, water, roads, banking, etc. to entrepreneurs on a rent as well as lease-cum-sale basis. It is difficult to secure these facilities at a reasonable price. Purchasing land, converting it into land to industrial use and constructing sheds is both a costly and time consuming process. It leads to increased gestation period of the projects and in turn leads to escalation of project costs. These facilities are expected to be provided economically at an estate because of the operation of economics of scale in the construction of a large number of sheds. Industrial Estates are classified as rural, semi-urban and urban on the one hand, and small, medium and large on the other . The rural industrial estate is one which is located in a place with a population upto 5,000. Estates classified as semi-urban and urban are those which are located in areas where the population range is 5,000 to 50,000 and more than 50,000 respectively. Estates are small medium or large when their areas are within 10 acres, between 10 and 30 acres and more than 30 acres respectively.

The Government of Karnataka launched the programme of industrial estates towards the end of the First Five Year Plan. The first industrial estate was established in the district at Yadavagiri within the city limit of Mysore in 1959. Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation and Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board have acquired land, developed and allotted plots to entrepreneurs of small scale industries and medium and large scale industries respectively.

Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation has so far developed 354 sheds in seven industrial estates in the district and made available to the entrepreneurs both on rent and lease-cum-sale basis. Allottees of sheds are allowed to opt for "own your shed scheme" under which the sheds are offered on hire purchase over a period of 14 years to entrepreneurs who can pay the cost of land and building in 120 monthly instalments. The cost of the lease-cum-sale basis plots is payable in 40 half yearly instalments. It has opened a raw material depot in Yadavagiri industrial estate and supply raw materials such as iron and steel, paraffin wax, cement, etc, to the industrialists. It is proposed to construct industrial estates at T. Narasipur, Krishnarajanagar, Gundlupet, Heggadadevanakote and Chamarajanagar in addition to the existing seven industrial estates at Yadavagiri, Metagalli and Hebbal of Mysore taluk, Seegur of Periyapatna

taluk, Nanjangud, Kollegal and Hunsur. Estate with different types of sheds among 354 sheds in the district were 6B-type, 94C-type, 50D-type, 30 mini-type and 12 M.F. at Yadavagiri Estate (Mysore), 20 B-type, 26C-type and 32D-type at Metagalli estate (Mysore), 20-B type, 10C-type and 10D-type at Hebbal estate (Mysore), 4C-type, 6D-type at Seegur estate of Periyapatna taluk, 4C-type and 4D-type at Nanjangud estate, 4C-type and 6D-type at Kollegal estate, 8C-type and 8D-type at Hunsur Estate.

Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board has acquired land in the district for allotment of plots for large, medium and small scale industries. Land acquired as against the land notified for acquisition (given in brackets) in different industrial areas in the district in 1984 were Hebbal, Metagalli Industrial area 400.26 acres (515.31 acres), Hebbal, Hinkal 82.20 acres (1,398.21 acres), Belawadi Industrial Area 212.33 acres (232.05 acres), Koorgally Industrial Area 125 acres as against 148.03 acres notified for acquiring, Hootagally 284.14 acres acquired and notified, Nanjangud Industrial Area 120.30 acres (260.01 acres), Thandavapura Industrial Area (Nanjangud taluk) 30.00 acres (138.24 acres). In addition to this, the Board has acquired and allotted land to single units in different areas in the district as in 1984.

Statement showing the area of land acquired and allotted to companies in the district by Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board as in 1984.

Sl. No.	*Name of area village*	*Notified in acres*	*Acquired & alloted*	*Name of the allotted company*
1.	Yelawada & Belwadi	40.00	37.00	Elec romobiles (India) Ltd.,
2.	Huyilalu	11.09	11.09	G. D. Watchcase Industries
3.	Metagalli	13.25	13.25	Bills Controls Ltd.,
4.	Kattemalalavadi	16.09	16.09	Moris Spencers Ltd.,
5.	Belathur	31.21	31.08	Meenakshi Sreeram Textiles Ltd.,
6.	Belathur	16.32	16.32	Karnataka Woollens Ltd.,
7.	Kallahalli	7.03	6.29	Sri K. R. Mills
8.	Thandavapura	24.36	23.36	Raman Boards Ltd.,
9.	Satyagal	134.75*	110.67*	Wrapids Ltd.,
10.	Kunthur	28.13*	28.13*	Mahadeshwara Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Ltd.,

*Cents

Apart from this, the Board has a proposal to from industrial areas by acquiring 112 acres of land at Gundlupet, 147 acres at Periyapatna and 50 acres at Hunsur.

Other Industries

Apiary.—Apiary is a seasonal activity in the district as the extraction of honey takes place only from November to April. It is a subsidary occupation of the agriculturists. The Department of Industries and Commerce has initiated some programmes to popularise this in the rural areas of Mysore, Heggadadevanakote, Kollegal, Periyapatna and Gundlupet taluks. It has supplied bee-hive boxes, training of bee keepers, forming apiculture gardens, etc, to the agriculturists. It has spent Rs. 2 lakhs during 1983-84, Rs. 0.83 lakhs during 1984-85 and Rs. 1.25 lakhs during 1985-86. About 240 bee colonies, yielding an average of about 3,600 kg honey valued at about Rs. 1.44 lakhs per year are functioning.

Hotel Industry.—Mysore district has been attracting a large number of pilgrims and tourists. Realising the importance of the hotel industry to promote tourism, the Mysore Government in 1916 took steps to encourage hotel industry by providing certain incentives in Mysore and Bangalore cities. The incentives were extending a subsidy of Rs. 100 month by way of building rent for two years, an interest-free advance of Rs. 2,000 and loan of Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 6½ per cent, both repayable after two years were extended to newly starting "high class" Indian hotels. The district had 64 hotels in 1917-18 (excepting Kollegal taluk), of which, 48 were in Mysore city, one at Yedatore, three at Hunasur, two at Gundlupet, four at Chamarajanagar and six at Nanjangud. According to a report of 1925-26, the leading boarding houses in Mysore city were Modern Hindu Hotels, Annapurneshwari Lodge, Bombay Anand Bhavan, Hotel Metropole and Carlton House.

Some of the hotels in district headquarter and taluk headquarters are well equipped and are providing both boarding and lodging facilities. Hotels in rural areas are under-equipped, a majority of them are 'one-man shows'. According to the District Labour Officer of Mysore, there were 471 registered hotels in the district providing employment to 3,553 persons at the end of March 1987. Taluk-wise total number of registered hotels and workers engaged in them (given in brackets) were as follows. Chamarajanagar 30 (150), Gundlupet 13 (87), Heggadadevanakote 14 (27), Hunsur 51 (81), Kollegal 20 (210), Krishnarajanagar 32 (123), Mysore 231 (2,587), Nanjangud 40 (121), Periyapatna 16 (47), T. Narasipur 19 (108), Yelandur 5 (12). In addition to this there are hotels whose licence is issued by the municipalities and of them figures are available from Bannur with 48 hotels and 184 workers and Krishnarajanagar with 42 hotels and 100 workers.

Gobar Gas Plants.—Gobar Gas Plants are run by using cattle dung. They have been set up in many villages in recent years. The Central Government has sanctioned subsidy on the estimated cost of each plant in order to encourage the rural people to have plants. The technical guidance and supervision for construction and maintenance of these plants are provided by Khadi and Village Industries Board and Zilla Parishad. There were 430 gobar gas plants functioning in the district; besides, 525 were ready for use at the end of March 1987. In addition to this, 1,200 units of gobar gas plants have been proposed for the year 1987 with a financial assistance of Rs. 84 lakhs.

Astra Ovens.—The ASTRA Ovens are designed by ASTRA team of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. This wood burning smokeless oven saves about 60 per cent of fire wood and also the time for cooking. The approximate cost of the oven is Rs. 150 and the Government is granting Rs. 50 as subsidy to each oven. The training for using ASTRA oven will be provided. At the end of March 1987, there were 4,795 ovens in the district; of which, 2,795 were designed under Special Component Plans. Taluk-wise distribution of Gobar Gas Plants and ASTRA Oven Units as given in brackets were as follows: Chamarajanagar 21 (712), Gundlupet 43 (335), Heggadadevanakote 35 (505), Hunsur 77 (305), Kollegal 31 (443), Krishnarajanagar 44 (710), Mysore 47 (455), Nanjangud 80 (315), Periyapatna 21 (400), T. Narasipur 28 (70), Yelandur 3 (545), district total 430 (4,795).

Beedi Factories.—Manufacturing of beedies by rolling tobacco in beedi leaves is a wide-spread occupation. Prior to independence, there were two reputed beedi factories *viz.* Jahangir Beedi Factory and Ghaffar Beedi Factory both at Mysore and they provided employment for 26 persons As on 31st March 1986, there were 55 beedi manufacturing units in the district with fixed assets of Rs. 11.18 lakhs and providing employment to 1,268. They manufactured beedies worth Rs. 34.33 lakhs during 1986-87. Taluk wise distributions of these units were as follows. Mysore 21, T. Narasipur 7, Kollegal 4, Hunsur 8, Krishnarajanagar 6, Periyaptna 2, Nanjangud 4, and Gundlupet 3. The Mangalore Ganesh Beedi Works, one of the biggest beedi manufacturing units in India, have their head office at Mysore, though their rolling units are spread all over in the States of Karnataka and Tamilnadu.

Scope for New Industries

The scope for setting up of new industries in the district are determined by various factors. Availability of raw materials in the district has been stimulating the enterpreneurs to set up small scale industries of several categories. Agriculture and food based industries such as sun flower based oil mills, turmeric powder units, flour mills, etc; wood based industries such as wooden furniture making units, carpentry, wooden

packing cases and agarbathi sticks' manufacturing units, etc, leather products units, hosiery products units, miscellaneous industries such as silk reeling and twisting units, cotton ginning, mat weaving, beedi rolling, etc. can be started in almost all the taluks in the district. Resource based industries such as *ragi* malt and *ragi* based weaning food units, fruit and vegetable products units, fibre units, tiles and ceramic units have also a scope. Demand-based industries such as bakery, paper products' units, plastic units, manufacturing of paints and varnishes, builders' hardware units, barbed wire units, domestic electric appliances units, welding electrodes and auto-electric accessories, etc. can also attract the entrepreneurs.

Ancillary and auxiliary industrial units for large and medium scale industries have ample scope for development in the district. Some of the small scale industries of the district have served as ancillaries to a few large and medium scale industries. But, a majority of the large and medium scale industries which are broadly divided into engineering industries, chemical industries, textile industries, paper industries, tyre industries, plywood industries and electric and computer industries have none of their ancillaries in the district. Textile industries require paper cones, machinery spares and gears, plastic bags, plastic bobbins, etc. Paper industries require alum; engineering industries require machine shops, heat treatment shop, ferrous and non-ferrous foundry, fabrication shop, etc; electrical industries require PCB assembling, produce coating and spray painting, electro-plating, welding, etc; tyre industries require break pads, PVC sheets, rubber mixing, etc; and chemical industries require corrogated paper boxes, tin containers, plastic case, etc. There is a wide scope for prospective entrepreneurs to start these ancillary industrial units in the district. For utilising the by-products of the large and medium scale industries auxiliary industries are to be set up near the mother-plants. In addition to this, there is scope for another 30 large and medium scale industries in the district as per the opinion of the knowledgeable persons, financial agencies and local officers,

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

IF agriculture and industries represent productive activities, banking and other organised and unorganised monetary institutions accelerate the growth of production by capital formation and deployment of funds for productive purposes. At the same time, trading and commercial activities facilitate proper distribution of goods and services.

BANKING AND FINANCE

Before the advent of modern banking, in the beginning of the 18th century, money lending was so common that all those who had surplus money used to lend it against the tangible security of goods and services. At Mysore, there were rich money lenders who made advances even to the king and royal officers. The practice of bonded labour, outcome of heavy borrowing was not uncommon among the lower castes and tribals. The creditors exploiting the debtors by dubious ways and usurious practices, taking the undue advantage of the helplessness and the ignorance of the loanees in the absence of strict regulatory and enforcement measures by the Government was very common. Craft and commercial guilds and religious institutions like temples accepted deposits and functioned as bankers. Funds were deposited in temples, and out of the interest, certain services were rendered to the deity annually or at regular intervals. Some records from this district as well speak of such arrangements. One Bannur inscription of 1135 A.D. indicates that the rate of interest per **gadyana** per month was one *haga*, which works out to 30 per cent. Another from Chamarajanagar taluk of 1492 A.D. reveals that the rate of interest for 20 hons per year was 4 hons which works out to 20 per cent. But these were documented transactions of legal nature. The rate of interest charged in 1900 A.D. varied from 12 to 30 per cent. The periodical famines and

all other commitments forced agriculturist to approach money lenders. As a result of this, a large number of agricultural families groaned under heavy debts. This state of affairs called for intervention of the government with several legislative measures by the end of the last century and thereafter.

Earlier relief measures

In the modern period, the earlier economic relief measures of the British Government of the Commissioners extended to princely Mysore were the Takavi Loans Act (1876), Deccan Peasants Relief Act (1879), Land Reforms Loan Act (1883), Peasants Loan Act (1884) and the Mysore Land Improvement Loan Act (1890). These had very limited effects. In Kollegal area under the Madras Presidency, the regulated rate of interest was fixed at 12 per cent before 1885. The Madras Debtors Protection Act 1935 was the first legislative enactment for protecting small debtors who had borrowed a sum below Rs. 500. In 1936, Madras Debt Conciliation Act was ushered in to settle amicably all debts, and the rate of interest fixed was 9 per cent on secured and 15 per cent on ussecured. Later, the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act 1938 was enacted. In Mysore area, the Amildars were empowered to sanction Takavi loans under the Land Revenue Code upto Rs. 250, whereas the Assistant Commissioners and the Deputy Commissioners had powers to sanction an amount upto Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. The period of repayment of land improvement loans varied from 10 to 30 years according to the purpose of loans. In case of Takavi loans under the Land Revenue Code, repayment varied from one year to 10 years. During 1916-17, the amount of Takavi loan granted in the district in 47 cases was Rs. 6,055. During 1920-21, the Government had sanctioned Rs. 2,825 as Takavi loan, Rs. 1,180 as subsistance loan and Rs. 505 for sinking of irrigation wells. By 1924-25, the amount of loan so granted to these above purposes accounted to Rs. 39,017, Rs. 28,807 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. (All the above figures exclude Kollegal tq). Even after Independence the system of granting of Takavi loans continued for different purposes. The total amount of such loans granted in the district to enable the farmers to purchase oxen, bullock cart, fertilisers, etc. from 1951 onwards amounted to Rs. 19.01 lakhs. The major portion of this loan was availed by the peasants of taluks like Chamarajnagar (Rs. 10.48 lakhs), Kollegal (Rs. 2.18 lakhs), Hunsur (Rs. 1.31 lakhs), Gundlupet (Rs. 1.20 lakhs), Periyapatna (Rs. 1.15 lakhs), ecc. In 1983-84 the Government have exempted repayment of outstanding Takavi loan including the interest thereon. The Mysore Government had enacted the following legislations to regulate money lending : (i) the Mysore Usurious Loans Act 1923, (ii) Mysore Agriculturists Relief Act 1928,. (iii) the Mysore Debt Conciliation Act 1937, and (iv) the Mysore Money Lenders' Act 1939. The first Act empowered the courts to intervene when the interest charged by the creditor was excessive and transaction between the parties was unfair and extended the relief to the debtor from the liability

of any excessive interest. The second Act extended the benefit to those farmers whose annual income did not exceed Rs. 1,000. Under this the immoveable property which was not specifically mortgaged for debt was exempt from sale, and in case of all debts (secured or unsecured), courts permitted repayment of loan in instalments extending normally upto eight years. The relief earlier applicable to Malnad taluks was extended to all taluks in the Princely Mysore State in 1934. The third Act made a provision for the establishment of Conciliation Boards for an amicable settlement of agricultural debts. The Act of 1939 insisted on the money lenders keeping regular and proper accounts of their dealings and made a provision for the issue of receipts acknowledging the payments made by the debtor in addition to furnishing a debtor on demand a statement of accounts of debts indicating the principal and interest outstanding. The maximum rate of interest allowed was 9 per cent simple interest on secured loans and 12 per cent on unsecured. According to this Act, the molestation of a debtor was a cognisable offence and any infringement of the provisions of the Act was made punishable with fine or imprisonment or both.

After 1956

After the Reorganisation of the State, the new Acts *viz.* the Karnataka Money Lenders Act 1961 and the Karnataka Pawn Brokers Act 1961 were enacted and brought into effect in the district from 1962 and 1966 respectively. These two Acts and amendments thereon comprehensive in character,. contain several stringent regulative and punitive measures so as to curb many unscrupulous and usurious practices of money lenders under the control of sub-divisional and district authorities of the Department of Co-operation. Under the Act, the present rate of interest on secured loans is 18 per cent, while on unsecured 21 per cent.

Volume of money lending

By December 1986, the district had 114 money lenders, 479 pawn brokers and 102 finance corporations. The total advances made by these agencies as in the above year amounted to Rs. 37.99 lakhs, Rs. 1,720.32 lakhs and Rs. 1,659.20 lakhs respectively. During 1986, Mysore proper had 39 money lenders, 307 pawn brokers and 63 finance corporations. The total advances made by money lenders, pawn brokers, and finance corporations in Mysore city by December 1986 accounted to Rs. 20.33 lakhs, Rs. 1,324.70 lakhs and Rs. 1,498.60 lakhs respectively as against the corresponding figures of previous year accounting to Rs. 96.00 lakhs, Rs. 459.80 lakhs and Rs. 325.40 lakhs respectively. By the end of March 1987, the total fees collected from money lenders, pawn brokers and finance corporations in the district was of Rs. 39,119 and the security deposit of Rs. 21.32 lakhs. The number of chits registered in the district by the end of March 1987 was 26 with a total deposit amount of Rs. 14.60 lakhs.

Finance Corporations

The finance corporations which are corporate finance institutions constituted either under Indian Partnership Act 1932 or under Companies Act 1956, also play a significant role in tapping deposits and financing local trade and commerce and self-employment activities. They are also governed by the Karnataka Money Lenders Act 1961. Generally, the rates of interest on deposits offered and charged on borrowings by these corporations are higher than that of commercial and co-operative banks and companies. Some of the finance corporations run chit schemes on commission basis. Interest payable on deposits varies from 12 to 18 per cent under different schemes, while the interest chargeable is 18 to 21 per cent on secured and unsecured loans respectively.

The first such corporation to be started in the district was Karnataka Finance Corporation at Mysore in 1970. The district has as many as 119 finance corporations registered as in March 1987 as against 104 in 1985 and majority of them (100) are functioning in Mysore city proper (1987) as against 43 in 1984 and 63 in 1986. By way of illustration, Karnataka Finance Corporation and Vinayaka Finance Corporation are briefed hereunder.

The Karnataka Finance Corporation (Reg.)—Incorporated in 1970 under the Indian Partnership Act 1932 provides banking facilities like discounting of *hundis* and cheques, and advancing gold loans and loans for self-employment, **etc.,** in addition to tapping all types of deposits. The capital held by the Corporation in 1987 was Rs. 99,000 as against Rs. 60,000 in the beginning. The volume of aggregate deposits mobilised by the Corporation by the end of December 1986 was Rs. 28 lakhs as against Rs. 27 lakhs and Rs. 23 lakhs in 1983 and 1980 respectively, while the advances made during 1986-87, 85-86 and 84-85 accounted to Rs. 15.50, 14.00 and 13.50 lakhs respectively. During 1986-87, the deployment of funds of the corporation was Rs. 8.09 lakhs *hundi* loans, Rs. 3.46 lakhs through discount of cheques, and Rs. 3.79 lakhs towards gold loan. The profit earned in the above years were of Rs. 1.50 lakhs, Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 52,000 respectively. The interest payable on deposits ranges between 13 to 15 per cent, while that on lending 18 per cent to 21 per cent. It has also donated funds for charities in Mysore and outside.

The Vinayaka Finance Corporation.—Registered in 1982 was able to mobilise deposits of Rs. 5.38 lakhs during 1982 which further increased to Rs. 27.79 lakhs by the end of June 1987 through its schemes like F.D., Re-investment and Cumulative Deposits. The interest offered on F.D. by the Corporation is stated as 16 per cent (for 3 years and above) and 18 per cent (for five years and above). The Corporation provides facilities like discounting of short term bills, cheques and other negotiable instruments, advances on gold, hypothecation, mortage, *etc.,* to small scale industries, merchants, *etc.* The loans and advances made by the Corporation during 1986-87 accounted to Rs. 50.16 lakhs for trading and industries, while on pledge of jewels Rs. 18.21 lakhs. The profit earned for 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 30,000. The Corporation also runs chits.

In recent years, many Central and State laws have been enacted to extend material relief to those who are very much oppressed economically and socially, and different poverty alleviation programmes have been launched by the State and Central Governments including Banking organisations.

D.I.R. Scheme

The differential interest rate scheme was introduced by the Central Government in 1973 as one of the anti-poverty programme with the main objectives of extending financial assistance to the specified weaker sections of the society including the SC/STs. Under this scheme, nationalised and non nationalised banks including RRBs are granting loans to the identified beneficiaries. The total amount advanced under the scheme in the district by the end of 1984, 1985 and 1986 accounted to Rs. 318.73, 253.87 and 330.76 lakhs respectively. In 1986, the highest contribution under D.I.R. scheme was that of Canara Bank (Rs. 122.40 lakhs) followed by S.B.M. (Rs. 81.01 lakhs) and Vijaya Bank (Rs. 31.24 lakhs) and the rest by other 27 banks.

Advances under 20 Point Programme

Commercial banks are also advancing under various schemes of 20 Point Programme such as Poverty alleviation, Better use of irrigation water, Bigger harvest, Health for all, Justice to SC/STs, Equality for women, Improvement of slums *etc.* The total advances outstanding in the district under this scheme by the end of 1986 accounted to Rs. 3,423.36 lakhs, the major share of this amount was lent by Cauvery Grameena Bank (Rs. 1,299.06 lakhs) followed by Canara (Rs. 517.04 lakhs), S.B.M. (Rs. 449.59 lakhs) and Syndicate (Rs. 291.30 lakhs).

Karnataka Debt Relief Act 1976

The Karnataka Debt Relief Act mainly aims to extend material relief to the bonded labourers and other economically weaker sections of debtors whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 4,800 (initially Rs. 2,400 in 1976). According to the provisions of this Act, debt including interest outstanding of the above categories of debtors are not recoverable from any immoveable or moveable properties belonging to the debtors and all decrees obtained by the creditors were declared as annulled and goods pledged are to be returned. This relief is not applicable to the loans secured from the Central and State Governments, Co-operatives and Companies, etc. Since inception upto the end of 1986, the total number of applications received seeking relief in the district was 28,233, the maximum being from T. Narasipur taluk (8,140), followed by Kollegal (4,516) and Chamarajnagar (3,085) and

the least from H.D. Kote, being 591. The total amount of debt involved was Rs. 314.14 lakhs. Of these applications (28,233), the number disposed off was 27,834 involving an amount of Rs. 312.05 lakhs. The number of people who sought relief under the scheme was 11,509 and of them, 3,542 were SCs, 136 STs, and the rest (7,831) were others.

Rural indebtedness

As a part of 1961 Census operations, three villages of the district *viz.* Ummathur (Chamarajnagar taluk), Andipalya and Lokkanahally of Kollegal taluk were selected for exhaustive socio-economic survery representing different geographical, socio-economic and administrative background. If Ummathur was dominated by Lingayats (269 households), Andipalya by the Soligas (40 households) and Lokkanahally by the Vellala Goundas of Tamil origin (344 households) in addition to other communities. The Soligas of Andipalya were agricultural bonded labourers. The other two villages *viz.* Ummathur and Lokkanahally had agriculture and sericulture as main occupation with many natural advantages. The general trends of rural indebtedness as revealed by the survey in 1961 may by and large hold good even now unless the local conditions are strongly influenced by the factors like increased institutional credit, improved infrastructures like marketing transportation and other aspects like increase in agro-based, rural and cottage industries.

The survey has endorsed that except in the case of the Soligas, the percentage of households in debt increased in direct proportion to income range, reaching the peak in the highest income level (Rs. 100 and above p.m.) and average amount of outstanding loan in each group also increased with the rise in the income level due to their adequate holdings to offer as security and the quantum of loan owed by the cultivators was more than that of non-cultivators. The cultivators' spending was more for productive agricultural purposes. The households in lower income group were deprived of easy credit facilities and major portion of their loan money was spent for non-productive expenses like marriage, domestic and other social purposes, medical treatment, etc. The popular sources of loans in general were private money lenders who contributed about 97 to 99 per cent of the total debt at Lokkanahally and Ummathur, than the Government and Co-operatives because of easy availability of loan and accessibility of other sources. The survey has also revealed that well-to-do cultivators *i.e.*, 94 households at Lokkanahally were able to effect savings during 1961-62 by investing in land and gold, and by money lending. It is interesting to know that in a village like Lokkanahally with 751 households, there were 56 persons engaged in money lending without any registration at varying rates of interest *i.e.*, 12 to 18 per cent per year.

Regarding Andipalya predominated by the Soligas, who were mostly agricultural labourers employed by the landlords of Lokkanahally on fixed

wages "had no hope of emancipation" at any time in the future and "once a debtor always a debtor" was applicable to them fully. The well-to-do land holders were the main source of finance for the Soligas of Andipalya. Out of 44 households of Soligas, 31 were under indebtedness with a total amount of Rs. 6,950, the average debt being Rs. 224. According to the survey, it was quite evident that a Soliga used to become a bonded labourer of his master for the loan taken mostly for non-productive purposes like marriage, sickness, maintenance of household, etc. There was a practice of paying loan amount in advance to the Soliga debtor by master which has to be repaid when the Soliga used to change the master or leave the village. The loan amount is locally known as 'Modagadu'. If a Soliga debtor severs his connections with one land owner in favour of another, the latter has to reimburse the dues to the previous creditor before he could employ the Soliga. Though 'Modagadu' amount generally did not carry any interest, instances of unscrupulous landlords adding imaginary amount to the previous sum for varying reasons were not rare.

In 1974, the Directorate of Social Welfare and Backward Classes, Bangalore, undertook the survey of indebtedness among the tribals in Karnataka covering 10 villages in the State including two villages *viz.* Banoorgadde and Machur of H.D. Kote taluk of Mysore district predominated by the communities of the Jenu Kurubas, Betta Kurubas and the Yerawa community. Each village comprised of 40 and 26 households respectively in 1971, mainly being agricultural labourers. The survey has revealed that the annual income of the household in both the cases varied from Rs. 200 to 1,200 and the average annual income of the household worked out to Rs. 633 (Bannorgadde) and Rs. 790 (Machur). According to survey, these households did not avail the loan because, they had no security to offer and had poor repaying capacity.

COMMERCIAL BANKING

The history of modern commercial banking in the district can be traced from 1874 (six years later than Bangalore) when two banking companies *viz.* the Rajadhani Bank, Mysore, with a capital of Rs. 20,000 and the Town Bank, Mysore with Rs. 1,00,000 on limited liability were founded. But the span of life of these two pioneers was very short and they seem to have not continued beyond 1913. A decade thereafter, the establishment of the Nanjangudu Srikanteswara Swamy Bank Ltd. at Nanjangud in 1885 was very significant since it is the only bank originated in the district which served for nearly 80 years till its licence was refused in 1965. During the period of two-and-a-half decades (i.e. 1884 to 1908) as many as 17 joint stock companies, most of them combining banking and trading, were promoted in other places of the district, which included the Seringa Patam Town Bank (1891), Mysore National Bank (1891), Chamarajnagar Sri Chamarajeswara Bank (1892), Nanjanagudu Srinivas Bank (1893),

Chamarajanagar Sri Ranganath Bank (1894), Mandya Lakshmivilas Bank (1894), Gundlupet Sri Vijaya Narayanaswamy Bank (1895), Mysore Sarvajanavardhini Co. Ltd. (1895), Chamarajnagar Sri Srinivasa Swamy Bank (1896), Hunsur Bank (1897), Sri Srinivasaswamy Bank, Gundlupet (1897), Raja Rajeswari Bank, Gundlupet (1900), Sri Himayat Gopalkrishnaswamy Bank (1901), Gundlupet, and the Nanjanagudu Sri Nanjundeswara Bank (1908).

In addition to the above joint stock companies, during the period from 1913 to 1922 seven companies, styled as Banking and loan companies were also promoted and of them four were promoted in Chamarajnagar, one each at Gundlupet, Mysore and Nanjangud.

Agricultural Banks

In 1894, a scheme was launched by the Mysore Government in order to save the peasants from the ruinous interest rates of borrowing from money lenders styled as agricultural banks by adopting joint stock company principles in their structure and co-operative principles in their *modus operandi* of lending rates *etc.* on the principles of limited guarantee. The association was to consist of land holders enlisted on the basis of mutual confidence. Funds for these banks were floated by deposits and loans *etc.* and funds were deployed to the needy members at such moderate rates of interest allowing the bank to have a small margin for expenses and reserve fund. The loans were granted only for approved purposes like agricultural operations. The management of these banks was vested in the hands of an elected body.

The first such bank to be organised in the then Mysore district as well as in the princely State was at Palahalli (Srirangapattan tq) in December 1894 (with 17 associates) followed by second such bank at Nanjanagudu in July 1897 (with 53 associates). In the next year (1898), two more banks were opened one at Shrirangapattana (15 associates) another at Sargur (H. D. Kote tq., with 30 members). An official review of performance of these banks in 1901 revealed that there were 64 such banks in the princely State and they had not made much progress. The difference between the rate at which these banks were lending and money rates prevalent in rural parts stimulated excessive borrowings and most of the bank credit was misutilised by big land holders. By 1917, most of these banks became defunct.

Till the establishment of commercial bank branches, the local co-operative banks started as early as in 1906 were catering the local credit needs, together with the money lenders. In the meanwhile, the establishment of Mysore Bank at Bangalore (present S.B.M.) in 1913 in consonance with the recommendations of Mysore Economic Conferences (1912) was very significant in extending commercial banking facilities in old Mysore area till other commercial banks of Karnataka appeared on the banking map of the district in 1936. The bank was bestowed with financial participation

by the Maharaja's Government in the form of share capital and deposits, in addition to meeting managerial expenses partly in the initial years and other concessions. This helped the bank to grow on sound footings vested with the responsibilities of being a Government's Bank in the Princely State. The first branch of S.B.M. was opened in the district at Mysore in August 1914 (main branch), followed by its second branch in the district at K. R. Nagar in 1938 and the third branch at Mysore in 1943 (Market branch). The Corporation Bank, Mangalore (1906) was the first Dakshina Kannada originated bank to have banking business at Mysore in October 1936 by opening its branch. Earlier to this during the 1930's, a branch of the Quilon Bank was operating at Mysore which went into liquidation in 1939-40. By the end of December 1947, in addition to S.B.M., the banking companies operating in the district and their branches were as follows; The Corporation Bank (Mysore 1936), Syndicate Bank (Mysore 1945), Vysya Bank (Mysore 1945; Kollegal 1946), Canara Bank (Mysore 1946), Indian Overseas Bank (Mysore 1947) and the Punjab National Bank (Mysore 1947). By the end of 1947, the district had 10 branches of commercial banks (operated by seven banking cos.) and of them, eight were in Mysore city and one each at K. R. Nagar and Kollegal.

Launching of the economic development plans in 1951, improved infrastructural facilities, growing credit needs, liberal policy of the R.B.I. to facilitate geographical expansion of branches so as to mop up rural deposits and deployment of credit for agricultural and other allied activities on priority basis and later adoption of lead bank scheme soon after the Nationalisation, *etc.* have stimulated the expansion of branches in the district giving emphasis on unbanked, semi-urban and rural centres with growth. By the end of 1966, the number of branches of commercial banks in the district was 33 as against 25 in 1960. By July 1969 (the year of Nationalisation), the number of bank offices increased to 44 comprising of 23 urban, 12 semi-urban, and 9 rural branches and the population served per branch was 46,000, below the national average (65,00) and above the State average of (38,000).

By 1977, there was a conspicuous increase in the number of branches *i.e.* 144 which was mainly due to establishment of rural-oriented Cauveri Grameena Bank in 1976, in consequence of which, there was a spurt in the number of rural branches, *i.e.* 56, urban 59, and semi-urban 29, which further reduced the ratio of average population per branch to 14,000, little more than the State figure of 13,000 and less than the national average of 20,000. Increase in the number of branches in the district specially during the post-nationalisation period also saw a spurt in the accretion of deposit harnessing as well as in deployment of credit, keeping in view the priority and other hitherto neglected sectors of the economy.

By the end of 1972, the figures of deposits and advances in the district accounted to Rs. 2,763 and 1,280 lakhs respectively as against Rs. 1,639

and 797 lakhs in 1969, and Rs. 1,174 and 544 lakhs by the end of 1966. By 1977, the total deposits mobilised in the district by the 144 branches (including Grameena bank branches) accounted to Rs. 6,587 lakhs and credit deployed accounted to Rs. 3,818 lakhs. By the end of 1985, the number of branches increased to 240 including 73 branches of R.R.B. The aggregate deposits held and advances made increased to Rs. 25,031.58 and 21,305.29 lakhs respectively. The share of the priority sector advances accounted to Rs. 11,278.25 lakhs. By 1986, the number of branches of commercial banks including branches of R.R.B. in the district increased to 240, operated by 30 banking companies. The Grameena Bank tops the list with 73 branches followed by S.B.M. (52), the Canara and the Vijaya 19 each. The population served per branch is reported as 10,000. The commercial banks in the district have adopted number of villages for their alround development in addition to financing many sericulturist-cum-farmers service societies. The total number of commercial banks staff reported in the district was 3141 during 1986. The taluk-wise distribution of branches is quite uneven. More concentration of branches is found in Mysore taluk (90) followed by Kollegal and T. Narsipur (11 each), Nanjangud, Chamarajnagar and Hunsur (10 each). Other taluks have the following distribution: K.R. Nagar (8), Periyapatna (7), Gundlupet (4), H.D. Kote and Yelandur (3 each).

The table in p 321-22 indicates the bank-wise performance as in 1986:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Name of the Bank	No. of branches	Deposits	Advances	Credit Deposit Ratio	O/s advances to P.S.	Ratio of P.S. to T. advances	O/s advances under DIR	O/s. advances under 20 PP
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	State Bank of Mysore	52	8,846.53	5,524.68	62.45%	4,458.62	80.70%	81.01	449.59
2.	State Bank of India	7	922.08	2,225.20	241.32%	836.31	37.58%	2.63	61.13
3.	State Bank of Travancore	1	53.42	39.96	74.80%	39.01	97.62%	0.46	..
4.	Canara Bank	19	5,285.66	3,416.36	64.63%	1,890.21	55.32%	122.40	517.04
5.	Syndicate Bank	1	3,865.44	3,504.68	90.66%	1,523.37	43.46%	20.63	291.30
6.	Indian Overseas Bank	8	952.54	1,192.76	125.21%	744.63	62.42%	14.65	126.72
7.	Bank of Baroda	1	318.32	315.08	98.98%	186.02	59.03%	0.52	15.40
8.	Bank of Maharashtra	2	121.64	47.16	38.77%	24.33	51.59%	1.65	7.93
9.	Bank of India	3	334.95	244.39	72.96%	162.70	66.61%	3.18	13.82
10.	Indian Bank	4	586.78	1,363.61	232.38%	419.27	30.74%	4.94	35.75
11.	Central Bank of India	2	271.86	440.57	162.05%	157.43	35.73%	4.79	28.42
12.	UCO Bank	1	124.34	150.48	121.02%	56.92	37.82%	0.49	20.44
13.	Union Bank of India	2	280.32	272.90	97.35%	160.80	58.92%	8.49	60.97
14.	Dena Bank	1	115.20	115.86	100.57%	80.71	69.66%	0.73	2.97
15.	Federal Bank	1	29.62	25.54	86.22%	2.90	11.48%	0.09	..
16.	Punjab National Bank	2	518.21	525.84	101.47%	143.09	27.21%	4.36	4.64
17.	Punjab & Sind Bank	1	59.25	21.96	37.04%	6.38	29.06%	4.20	..
18.	Karnataka Bank	8	1,114.89	452.71	40.60%	231.91	51.22%	3.95	33.23
19.	Vijaya Bank	19	1,903.64	1,326.29	69.67%	815.19	61.46%	31.24	228.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20. Vysya Bank	10	1,420.55	749.97	52.79%	334.19	44.56%	3.44	80.81
21. Karur Vysya Bank	1	141.74	95.47	67.35%	36.07	37.78%	0.01	0.10
22. Corporation Bank	4	1,043.92	366.70	35.12%	124.91	34.06%	10.51	34.02
23. Lakshmi Vilas Bank	1	43.96	28.75	65.40%	17.33	60.27%	..	..
24. Allahabad Bank	1	37.01	35.98	97.21%	20.23	56.22%	0.18	2.01
25. Andhra Bank	1	92.83	33.24	36.60%	20.42	61.43%	1.47	1.47
26. South Indian Bank	1	54.65	20.82	38.09%	8.37	40.20%	0.10	..
27. Catholic Syrian Bank	1	76.86	106.21	138.18%	52.21	49.15%	0.03	0.60
28. Nedungadi Bank	1	20.26	17.51	86.42%	5.63	32.09%	0.02	..
29. Cauvery Grameena Bank	73	968.66	1,727.00	178.28%	1,541.99	89.28%	4.28	1,299.06
30. State Bank of Hyderabad	1	14.57	12.11	83.11%	7.45	61.51%	0.39	..
Grand Total	240	29,619.70	24,399.78	82.38%	14,108.60	66.89%	330.76	3,316.21

Grameena Bank

In accordance with the provisions of Regional Rural Bank Act 1976, the Cauvery Grameena Bank sponsored by State Bank of Mysore was set up at Mysore on 2nd October 1976, with an area of operation covering Mysore and Hassan districts. In addition to tapping rural deposits through the net-work of branches, the bank finances for such activities coming under priority sector with special emphasis on catering to the financial requirements of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other weaker sections, including those schemes drawn under anti-poverty programmes of the Government. In the year of commencement (1976), it opened five branches in the district. The first branch of the bank in the district was opened at Mysore on 2nd October 1976, followed by the second branch at Bilikere (Hunsur tq) on 8th October 1976. By the end of 1986, it had 73 branches in the district as against 56 in 1983 and 48 in 1980. The geographical distribution of these branches is 12 in H.D. Kote taluk followed by Nanjangud taluk (9) and Mysore and Kollegal taluks have eight branches each. In the year of establishment (1976), the bank was able to mobilise deposits of Rs. 14.28 lakhs and had lent Rs. 1.18 lakhs, registering conspicuous increase in subsequent years in deposits and lending. A novel depost scheme 'Cauvery Bhagya Nidhi' introduced in 1985 has been well received. By the end of 1986, the total deposits held by the bank and advances made accounted to Rs. 969 lakhs and Rs. 1,727 lakhs respectively as against Rs.698 lakhs and Rs. 1,392 lakhs in 1985, the corresponding figures for 1984 accounted to Rs 565 lakhs and Rs. 1,258 lakhs respectively. Per branch, deposits and advances of the bank by the end of September 1987 was of Rs. 14.46 lakhs and Rs. 28.00 lakhs respectively as against Rs. 13.82 lakhs and Rs. 23.79 lakhs respectively by the end of December 1986. The total amount lent by the bank under D.I.R. for 1986, 1985 and 1984 accounted to Rs. 7.99, Rs. 4.39 and Rs. 4.73 lakhs respectively. The amount advanced by the bank under IRDP for 1986-87 was of Rs. 58.98 lakhs, covering 1,689 beneficiaries as against Rs. 25.09 lakhs (990 persons) for 1985-86 and Rs. 40.25 lakhs covering 931 beneficiaries for 1984-85. The bank has adopted Bettadahosur of T.N. Pura taluk for its alround development for which the financial assistance given for 1985-86 was Rs. 81,000 and for 1986-87 Rs. 9,000. Bank also renders technical and other services by conducting farmers' meets periodically. The total staff employed by the bank in Mysore district including the staff at Head Office at Mysore is 277 (1987). Due to lowspread between the funds borrowed and deployed, increase in overheads and low turnover, the loss suffered by the bank Rs. 25 lakhs in 1984 has increased to Rs. 51 lakhs in 1986.

Lead Bank Scheme

The Lead Bank Scheme' ushered in 1969 soon after the first bank nationalisation by R.B.I., envisages several remedial steps for correcting

the regional imbalances in respect of availability of banking services with an area approach (district) and ensures the bridging of credit gap among the various sectors of economy, through active involvement of banks and other financial institutions working in the district in a planned and co-ordinated manner under the leadership of the Lead Bank and other developmental agencies at the district level. The State Bank of Mysore with 52 branches in the district has been entrusted with this task of monitoring the scheme. The first credit plan prepared for the district covered the period from 1974-75 to 1978-79 and the second plan covered the period from 1980 to 1982 anddd dthereafter annual action plans were prepared.

During 1984, the financial achievement of the annual plan of all bankable schemes in the district was Rs.3,550.87 lakhs as against the target fixed Rs. 1,964.97 lakhs registering the achievement of 180 per cent. During the next year (1985), the achievement was of Rs.4,938.49 lakhs as against the Plan outlay of Rs.3,578.76 lakhs recording 138 per cent achievement. During 1986, the total financial outlay was marked at Rs.4,025.74 lakhs with a break-up of Rs.1,276.54 lakhs as crop loan, Rs.1,089.56 lakhs as term loan, Rs.730.27 lakhs for small scale industries, while for service sector, the amount ear-marked was Rs.929.37 lakhs. The achievement reported for 1986 was Rs.4,881.26 lakhs, registering 121.25 per cent increase in the flow of credit. The break-up figures of achievement in each sector and its percentage was as follows : Crop loan Rs. 1,413.44 lakhs (110.72 per cent), Term loan Rs.1,399.32 (129.26 per cent), S.S.I. Rs.956.66 (131 per cent) and service sector Rs.1,111.84 lakhs (119.63 per cent).

Loan Melas

Recently, Loan Melas are organised to demonstrate the banking sector's commitments to the masses, and the commercial banks made advances to certain weaker and unorganised sections of the society including SC/STs who cannot offer tangible securities, by organising mass programmes called *melas*. During the last three years, ***melas*** were organised twice, one in May 1986 and another in June 1987 in the district at several places including Mysore city. The maximum loan that can be sanctioned under the scheme is Rs.5,000 carrying 12.5 per cent maximum interest. The loan sanctioned during May 1986 in the district was of Rs. 11.12 crores, covering 28,675 applicants and in June 1987 the total loan sanctioned was Rs. 20.46 crores covering 57,885 applicants. The percentage of recovery from such loans is reported as 15 to 20 in the district.

Abolition of Bonded Labour

The Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1976 (Central Act) mainly aims at abolishing the age-old evil practice of bonded labour, much evident in the district in the earlier decades specially among the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes and to a certain extent even the Lingayaths, the Vokkaligas and the Kurubas were bonded labourers. According to the

Act, the indebted bonded labourers are deemed to have been extinguished and the debt payable to the landlords together with interest are deemed to have been discharged. Central and State Governments have launched various rehabilitation schemes under the Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plans by forming Co-operatives for the welfare of the released bonded labourers. Central Government extends 50 per cent of the financial assistance for the schemes of rehabilitation of these bonded labourers. The relief is extended by means of providing imcome generating assets worth Rs. 4,000 per labourer. These assets include cows, goats, sheep, bullock and carts etc. in addition to bank loans. The assistance has been raised to Rs. 6,250 per schemes sanctioned from 1st February 1986. Mysore district has highest incidence of bonded labourers in the State and the post of the Special Officer has been created to attend to this work. The total number of such labourers, identified in the district upto 1981 is reported as 22,644 and of them as many as 18,644 belonged to the Scheduled Castes and 313 to the Tribes. Among the taluks, the numbers identified were T. N. Pura 2,937, Nanjangud 2,850, Periyapatna 2,571, Chamarajanagar 2,412 and Yelandur 931. The number of released bonded labourers rehabilitated so far is reported as 10,071, the highest being from Chamarajanagar taluk 1,057, followed by Kollegal (1,046) and Nanjangud (1,036).

INSURANCE

Life Insurance activities confined to Government servants were started in the district as well as in the princely State by the State Government Official Insurance Branch as early as in 1891. In 1916, the scheme was extended to the non-official public in the State. In the meanwhile, in June 1913, Mysore Government Security Life and Marriage Assurance Co. Ltd., was promoted at Mysore with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3.21 lakhs to undertake insurance activities and its name was subsequently changed to Asiatic Government Security Life and General Assurance Co. Ltd., and the head office was later shifted to Bangalore. It was nationalised in 1956 After the nationalisation of life insurance business in India in 1956, considerable expansion has taken place in the insurance business of the district both in life and general assurance.

At present (1987) L.I.C. has six branch offices in the district and of them three are in Mysore City and the rest being at K. R. Nagar, Kollegal and Chamarajnagar. During 1980-81, the total number of life policies in force in the district was 11,012 with annual premium income of Rs. 3.11 crores and sum assured was of Rs. 12.97 crores. By 1985-86, the number of policies increased to 18,004 and the premium income for 1984-85 was Rs. 5.92 crores. The sum assured for 1985-86 was Rs. 32.08 crores. The number of active agents was 967 in 1985-86 as against 588 in 1980-81.

There is also a Postal Life Insurance Scheme in respect of which district figures are not available.

K.G.I.D.

Karnataka Government Insurance Department (being the successor of the former State Official Insurance Branch started in 1891) is engaged in promoting insurance business in the district both in life assurance and the vehicles of the State Government employees and the vehicles of State undertakings. Under the reorganisation programme of the department, the district insurance office was opened at Mysore in July 1976 to streamline the administration and to serve the policy holders effectively. The number of life policies issued in the district during 1985-86 and 1986-87 was 1,685 and 2,885 with a monthly premium income of Rs. 86,326 and Rs. 1.46 lakhs respectively. The sum assured on policies issued during 1985-86 and in the next year accounted to Rs. 220.26 lakhs and Rs. 334.48 lakhs respectively. It is reported that the district office has a regular monthly premium income over Rs. 20 lakhs including loan recovery.

Ashakiran

Ashakiran is a social-security oriented welfare measure initiated by the State Government, in September 1982 extending a scheme for group personal accident insurance for agricultural and other labourers of unorganised sector. The scheme at present covers as many as 31 notified categories of workers (between the age group 16—65) such as agricultural labourers, fishermen, beedi and cigar workers, toddy tappers, barbers, stone cutters, rickshaw pullers, tribal labourers, etc. The accidents covered under the scheme are rail or road, snake bite, attack by wild animals, drowing, fire, electric shock, fall from tree, etc., including death or injury caused by nuclear radiation. The relief given under the scheme ranges between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 2,500, depending upon the seriousness of the injury and death (since 1-1-1985). The scheme extends the benefit for those whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 6,000 in the case of both the deceased and the claimant. The total no of claims settled from the district from 1982 to 1987 March was 81 and the amount of compensation paid was Rs. 1.76 lakhs. In 1987, the Central Government has also started a similar scheme of social security for the benefit of unorganised labourers extending the benefits upto Rs. 3,000 in case of death for the income group below Rs. 5,000 per year.

State Lottery

There is a good response in the district for the Karnataka State Lottery Scheme introduced in 1970 as one of the measures to mop up small savings. Amount won as prize, if it is more than Rs. 5,000 is subjected to income tax and compulsory investment in N.S.C., ranging from 10 to 25%. The lottery tickets of other States are also being sold in the district. The approximate value of tickets of the State lottery sold in the district during 1985-86, 84-85 and 83-84 was Rs. 70 lakhs, Rs. 68 lakhs and Rs. 61 lakhs respectively and the number of sub-agents in the district in the above years was 375, 340 and 320 respectively.

Village Savings Banks (Feeder Banks)

In order to mobilise small deposits from the villagers with more than 300 population, without the facility of Co-operative Bank or Society, Village Savings Banks were opened on experimental basis in five districts of the princely State *viz.* Hassan, Mysore, Chitradurga, Kadur and Tumkur in December 1915 under a scheme mooted by Mr. Chakravathy, the Financial Secretary. Under the scheme a minimum deposit of one *anna* was collected and the maximum was upto Rs. 5 p.m. from individual. There was a provision to withdraw a small payment upto Re one per month with a minimum withdrawal of four *annas*. The agents who were managing the scheme were paid commission by the Government. There was a good and effective system of internal check in operating the scheme exercised by the taluka treasuries. The scheme was closed by 1922-23.

National Savings Organisation

Much before the establishment of the National Savings Organisation in Mysore district in 1957, and the National Savings Organisation of the Government of India in 1948, the promotion of small savings in the district began as early as in 1870 by establishing district savings bank, attached to the Government Treasury. Later in April 1882, post office savings banks were opened in all existing post offices to mop up rural savings extensively. Later, in 1886 district banks were closed by amalgamating them with Post Office Savings Banks. During 1941 to 1947, Defence Savings Bank was introduced to direct these funds for defence purposes in the district.

In the beginning, the minimum deposit acceptable was quarter rupee (25 paise) with a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per account, and the rate of interest offered was 3¾ per year and later in 1889, the maximum limits was reduced to Rs. 2,000 per account, with a yearly limits of Rs. 200 and rate of interest too reduced to 3¼ per cent. Today, there are number of schemes in operation to promote savings operated through 581 post offices and other agencies *viz.* Savings Bank Accounts, Post Office Recurring Deposit, Cumulative Deposit, Time Deposits, National Savings Certificates, Social Security Certificates, Indira Vikas Patras, National Savings Scheme 1987 and Monthly Income Scheme (introduced from August 1987). As at the end of 1986 the total S.B. accounts in the district was 81,633 with aggregate deposits held amounting to Rs. 736.90 lakhs. The number of Cumulative Time Deposit accounts and Recurring Deposit accounts were 5,691 and 1.01 lakhs with aggregate deposits of Rs. 222.49 and 323.40 lakhs respectively. In respect of Indira Vikas Patra scheme introdued since November 1986, the total amount invested during 1986 accounted to Rs. 36.60 lakhs. The organisation also conducts fornightly Savings Drives in the district in the potential areas of urban and rural pockets to achieve the target. So far in the district 50 villages have been declared as 'Bachat gramas' and of them Yelandur taluk tops with 27 such villages followed by Hunsur and Periyapattana, five each.

The table given below indicates the targets and achievements of small savings in the district for some recent years.

(*Amount in lakhs*)

Year	*Target*		*Achievements*	
	Gross	*Net*	*Gross*	*Net*
1981-82	550	220	590.4	280.2
1982-83	600	330	757.6	413.9
1983-84	850	320	970 8	508.6
1984-85	N.A.	700	1570.6	984.4
1985-86	1800	1400	2032.3	1213.1
1986-87	2400	1750	2485.2	1182.3

Coinage and Currency

In the course of history, together with the rise and fall of the dynasties that have ruled over the region, many changes have been noticed in the coinage and currency system of the district. It is evident that there used to be variations in contents, typology, size and weights in the numismatics that were in vogue in the district. Since the Ganga dynasty had elephant as royal emblem and some un-inscribed coins with the elephant on their obverse have been ascribed to the Gangas of Talakadu by M. H. Krishna who has described five types of coins of the Gangas in gold and copper. Gold coins may be *gadyanas*. He opines that in typology the coins of the Gangas of Kalinga who ruled Andhra, but discovered in great quantities in Karnataka might be the issues of Gangas of Talakadu. During the Vijayanagar rule coins of gold and copper were in wide circulation comprising of important denominations like *varaha* or *gadyana* (about 52 grains also called *pagoda* or *honnu*), *pratapa* (kati), *pana* (one-tenth of gadyana) *haga, tara, jital* and *kasu*. The rulers of Mysore continued the heritage of Vijayanagara coinage in all respect. The gold *panam* and half *varaha* of Kanthiravanarasaraja (1638-1658) and Krishnaraja III (1799-1868) were very close to Vijayanagar issues but there was a innovation in copper and silver coins which contained elephant or lion in the obverse with legend in either Kannada or Nagari, English or Persian. They were called *Kanthirayi pagoda* and *hana*. The gold *varaha* of the period weighed 52 grains, half *varaha*, 26 grains and *panam* (one-tenth of varaha) 5.2 grains The silver coins included one rupee and half and quarter rupee. Kanthirava Narasaraja was the first to found a mint at Shrirangapattana who minted independent coinage. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III found a mint in Mysore where it was working till 1833 and then transferred to Bangalore and closed by 1843.

During the infancy of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III Dewan Poornaiah had struck and reissued Ikkeri *varaha* in the name of Ikkeri *hosa varaha* weighing 52 grains. He had also recoined *kanthiraya hana* known as *gidda kanthiraya hana*. The silver coins of Krishnaraja had a word 'Meilee'. Copper coins of Krishnaraj Wodeyar III exhibit a great variety. A coin of 40 *kasu* was of the highest denomination but rarely met, the other copper denominations were 25 *kasus*, 12½ *kasu* (rare), 10 *kasu*, 6¼ *kasu* (rare), 5 *kasu*, two *kasu* (minted after the transfer of mint from Mysore to Bangalore). In 1870 the Indian Coinage Act 1870 was extended to Mysore State, making the coins of Government of India legal tender in the State. According to the instrument of transfer of 1881, Article 15, coinage of British Government became the legal tender in Mysore State. Hyder, during his rule of the State had issued gold and copper coins. His gold coins were based upon the earlier coins of Keladi Sadashivanayaka. During his reign of 17 years Tipu had issued coins in 16 denominations in gold, silver and copper by establishing 13 mints in his dominion. He had given fascinating names to mints and each coin was given a name referred to Muslim saints or planets. During 1782 he had opened a mint at Nazarbad at Mysore where copper coins of *paisa*, half *paisa* and quarter *paisa* were minted. Scholars opine that due to the French impact many of the silver and gold coins of Tipu had peculiar milling effects. His gold coin of the highest value was four *pagoda* coin called *ahamadi* whose weight ranged between 210 to 215 grains and was equal to four *pogados* of 52 grains each. *Panam* was the smallest gold coin of Tipu weighing 5-6 grains without any name. Tipu had issued silver coins of seven denominations with the highest value coin being double rupee called *haidari*, the second silver coin was a rupee called *imani* struck at Srirangapattana. Half rupee was called *abidi* while quarter rupee *baduri*. The smallest silver coin was 1/32 rupee. His copper coins ranged from double *paisa* to one eighth *paisa*.

Under the Emergency Regulations XI of 1918 during the World War I, the currency notes of Government of India issued with Madras Circle were made legal tender in the Mysore State. The coins issued by the Government of India were copper, nickel and silver. The copper coins in circulation were in the denomination of *kasu* (pie) *murukasu* (quarter anna) and *ardha anne* (half anna). Nickel coins were also in the denomination of *chavali* (two annas) and *pavali* (four annas), ardha *rupayi* (half rupee) and *rupayi* (one rupee). After independence, the new emblem of the Government of India appeared on the coins and notes in place of King George VI. New coins of all denominations were introduced after 1947. The rupee was divided into 16 *annas* and each *anna* divided into 12 *pies*. In 1957 decimal coinage system was introduced.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The Co-operative movement marked its beginning in the princely State of Mysore in general and Mysore district in particular by enacting Co-operative Societies Regulation III in June 1905 (on the principles of limited liability) which was more progressive and comprehensive than the Central Act of 1904. In 1907, an officer of the Mysore Government was specially deputed to London and Europe to study the movement there. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed permanently in September 1912 (first appointed temporarily in 1905).

The Mysore Co-operative Credit Society, Mysore, founded in 1906 (now Mysore Co-operative Bank) has the privilege of being the first society for the district and was one of the five co-operatives incorporated in the erstwhile Mysore State during 1905-1906. In course of time, many more agricultural credit, non-agricultural and non-credit societies both in urban and rural areas of the district were organised, initiated under a scheme introduced in 1910 by availing of the services of the retired officials, designated as 'honorary supervisors', generally confined to a taluk. They were paid pocket expenses upto one rupee for each day's co-operative work for supervision and guidance of co-operatives in the rural area. The number of societies in the district increased to 20 by 1910 as against 12 during 1908. By 1913-14, the number of societies in the district increased to 68 with a membership of 5,879 and share capital of Rs. 2.26 lakhs, as against 44 co-operatives during 1911-12. By 1920-21 the number of all co-operatives rose to 176 with a membership of 13,828 and had a share capital of Rs. 6.27 lakhs; they had held the working capital and reserve fund of Rs. 10.15 lakhs and Rs. 1.06 lakhs respectively. In the meanwhile, the Regulation of 1905 was revised and re-enacted in 1918 incorporating the provisions of establishing central or apex bodies at the district and taluk level and establishment of non-agricultural and non-credit societies, so as to give greater stability and wider orbit to the movement. For the purpose of efficient administration of the department, the office of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operatives for Mysore Sub-division was opened at Mysore in 1918-1919. Agricultural credit societies of the district were mainly categorised into two broad groups i.e., small sized and large sized. Among the small sized primary agricultural credit societies, Anyonya Sahakara Sangha, Kuderu (Chamarajnagar tq.) and Krishnarajendra Wodiyar Co-op. Society at T. Narasipur, both registered in 1908 are said to be the earliest ones, followed by the Yelawala Service Co-op. Society of Mysore taluk and Lakshmi Varadarajaswamy Society of H.D. Kote, registered in 1910. In the next year (1911), Durga Parameshwari Co-operative Society at Hommaragalli and the Sargur Co-op. Society at Sargur (both in H.D. Kote tq.) and the Sosale Service Co-op. Society were started. By 1912, similar societies were registered at Heggur, Talakad (T.N. Pura tq.), Telanur (Kollegal tq.), Gattawadipura (Nanjanagud tq.).

Large-sized Co-operatives emerged in the district in large measure due to the reconstitution of many primaries in 1949. The earliest to be founded are Mallikarjunaswamy L.S.C.S. at Bettadapura of Periapattana taluk in 1915 and at the Alur L.S.C.S. of Chamarajnagar taluk in 1917. Regarding the urban credit societies, Lakshmi Sahayanidhi Society founded at Mysore in 1907 was the second, followed after the present Mysore Co-operative Bank (1906), and in 1910, a non-agricultural Paraspara Co-operative Society was founded at Gundlupet. Among the housing societies, the City Co-operative Housing Society (1916) and the Mysore Housing Society (1921), followed by similar society at K.R. Nagar five years thereafter are the earliest. A society for the welfare of Women known as the Vanivilas Ladies Co-operative Society, was the first in this category to be founded at Mysore in 1918 followed by another such society i.e., Arya Bhagini at Mysore in 1927. Regarding the Weaving Societies, Ramalinga Chowdeshwari Cotton Handloom Weavers Society of 1917 at Mysore appears to be the first. A consumer society was first started in Mysore City in 1918 at Chamarajapura. In respect of employees' credit Societies, the H.H. Bodyguards' Employees' Society, Mysore, 1913 was the earliest followed by the Chamarajendra Technical Institute Employees' Society at Mysore in 1920.

Other Co-operatives were also formulated by the employees of the Palace such as Aramane Avasarada Hobli Society in 1914, the Palace Central Co-operative Society (1922) and the Arasumandali Co-op. Society (1935). For the benefit of tanning and leather workers, Co-operatives were first founded at Hunsur and Nanjangud during 1917-18 and the Cart Makers Society at Hunsur during 1927-28. For the benefit of Adi-karnatakas, several co-operatives came into being in the district. The earliest societies of this category were the Srirangarajpura A.K. Service Society (T. Narasipur tq.) and Bannur A.K.C.S., both in 1918 followed by the A.K.C.S. at Sosale in 1919 and the Panchama Co-op. Society, Hunsur in 1923. By 1929-30 the number of the A.K.C.S. was about 12 scattered all over the district. In the meanwhile, the Fisheries Society at Harave (1921, Kollegal tq.), Taluk-level artisan multipurpose co-operatives in some of the taluks (1925), Forest Labourers Society at Nallur (1927) of Chamarajnagar taluk were also set up.

The establishment of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Union in 1924 to impart co-operative training for officials and non-officials engaged in the movement so as to guide and monitor the movement was very much helpful to develop co-operative leadership in the district.

By 1925-26, the number of societies in the district increased to 248, with a membership of 17,454, while the number of societies reported from Mysore city proper was 37 with 9,074 membership in the above year. The economic depression of 1930 had a great impact on the movement specially in respect of agricultural credit societies. To study the situation, Chandra-

shekar Ayyar Committee was appointed by the Government. Commencement of World War II in 1939 and the war period proved to be a boon to the PACs. As a result of rising prices, overdue balance was considerably cleared. Since 1949, under the scheme introduced by the Central Government many multi-purpose co-operatives came into being by the reorganisation of several agricultural credit societies in the district, enabling them to undertake processing, marketing and distribution of controlled and non-controlled goods etc. By 1932-33, the district had 335 societies and of them 232 were agricultural credit societies mainly comprising one central society, 220 agricultural credit societies, nine marketing societies (of them seven agricultural), and two supply societies. The number of non-agricultural societies was 103 comprising of 53 non-agricultural credit, 25 weavers', 19 consumers' and three each for artisans and women. Of the 335 total societies, as many as 53 were meant for the benefit of the members of the SC and ST communities. During 1932-33, the membership of all these co-operatives together was 30,947 with a share capital of Rs. 10.37 lakhs and they were able to mobilise deposits of Rs. 12.83 lakhs and had held the working capital of Rs. 30.88 lakhs. The total borrowings from the Government and C.F.A. accounted to Rs. 1.56 lakhs and Rs. 1.73 lakhs respectively. The total profit earned by some of these co-operative together accounted to Rs. 1.16 lakhs. It is reported that housing societies in the district during 1920-30s facilitated much for the building activities at Mysore, Nanjangud, T. Narsipur, Yedatore, Lalithadripur, etc. Among these, the Lalithadripuram Society at Mysore under the patronage of the Maharaja of Mysore had undertaken the work of rural improvement, specially in the field of education of children and adults by donating liberal funds out of its profit (1927-28) in addition to its regular house building activities.

Co-operatives in the field of long term finance came into being in the district by 1934 when the first P.L.D. Bank was founded at K.R. Nagar (1934). Later the P. L. D. banks at Chamarajanagar, Nanjangud (both in 1936), Mysore, T. Narasipur (both in 1937) and Kollegal (1939) came into being.

The T.A.P.C.M.S. were first found in the district during 1947-1949 at Nanjangud (1947), Periyapatna, H. D. Kote and Hunsur (1949) to facilitate marketing of agricultural produces and linking of credit with marketing. A specialised marketing society known as Central Paddy Marketing Society was opened at Mysore in 1934.

By 1945-46, the number of co-operatives in the district increased to 357 with 44,306 members and had a working capital of Rs. 66.25 lakhs and they had transacted a business worth Rs. 325.99 lakhs. The Bamboo Workers Co-op. Society at Mysore in 1950 and the Tobacco Marketing at Periyapatna (1950) were also started.

During the post-Independence period, specially after the launching of economic development plans, many new breeds of societies like farming, poultry, dairy development, irrigation etc., came to be founded. Capital oriented industries like Sugar factories-the Mahadeswara, (Kollegal tq) in 1963, and the Sri Rama (1973) in K.R. Nagar tq-were also started by co-operatives in addition to co-operatives like transport, publishing, labour, house building, processing (tobacco, paddy) etc. LAMPS for the benefits of tribal population were organised during 1979-82.

Increased financial participation by the State and Central Government in the form of share capital, managerial grant, subsidy, etc., have stimulated the growth of co-operative movement in the district, specially during the post-planning period. To have an effective administration of the department, the office of the Deputy Registrar for the district was opened in 1956. Later in 1973, the offices of the Assistant Registrars at Hunsur and Nanjangud Sub divisions were opened.

By the end of June 1957, the number of co-operatives in the district, increased to 839 with nearly one lakh co-operators. During the next decade *i.e.*, by the end of June 1966, the total number of societies in the district went up to 1,162 (including 32 societies under liquidation) with a total membership of 2.42 lakhs. The table given below indicates the periodical progress of the movement in the district as it stood in 1975, 1980 and 1985.

(*Amount in lakhs*)

Particulars	*As on*		
	30-6-1975	30-6-1980	30-6-1985
1. No. of co-operatives	1,452	1,159	1,474
2. Membership	4,79,485	5,60,100	7,56,858
3. Paid-up share capital	410.77	1,281.79	1,465.54
4. Reserve and other funds	181.75	496.12	1,189.85
5. Deposits	452.01	638.27	1,597.31
6. **Borrowings :**			
(*a*) Government	67.25	135.62	346.00
(*b*) C.F.A.	1,519.51	1,150.76	1,780.24
(*c*) Others	72.32	921.91	2,009.52
7. Working capital	2,825.17	6,032.68	9,590.55
8. Loans Issued during the year	1,076.77	1,562.58	3,211.24
9. Loans recovered	857.69	1,321.34	2,288.59
10. Loans outstanding	1,621.49	3,234.25	5,514.39
11. Loans overdue	485.57	853.26	1,761.44
12. Profit	99.84	90.40	115.48
13. Loss	16.20	634.42	1,322.96
14. Purchases	504.74	1,022.18	2,186.97
15. Sales	834.31	1,940.20	13,309.20

By the end of April 1987, the total number of societies registered in the district was reported as 1,498 which included 258 defunct societies. The number of societies under liquidation was reported as 153. The taluk-wise distribution of 1,498 societies was as follows: Mysore (437), T. Narsipur (163), Chamarajanagar (150), Hunsur (117), H.D. Kote (106), Periyapatna (103), K.R. Nagar (102), Gundlupet (101), Nanjangud (95), Kollegal (91) and Yelandur (33).

Selected Key Indicators

The percentage of selected key indicators of the movement for 1977-78 and 1984-85 were as follows: The figures in the bracket indicate the position as in 1984-85. Government share capital to the total share capital 61.7 (26.42), reserve and other funds to total share capital 56.00 (81.19), borrowings from Government 1.7 (8.37), C.F.A. 64.5 (43.05), overdues outstanding 43.6 (31.96), share capital to working capital 15.8 (15.98), deposits to working capital 12.1 (16.66), borrowings to working capital 47.6 (43.12).

Average of selected key indicators.—No of societies per 100 sq km area 9.70 (12); membership per society 483 (511); share capital per society Rs. 1.10 lakhs (99,000); deposits per society Rs. 83,000 (1.08 lakhs); borrowings from Government per society Rs.12,000 (Rs.23,000); Central financing agency Rs.99,000 (Rs.1.21 lakhs); working capital per society Rs. 521 (651); loans issued per societ Rs. 135 (218); amount of profit per society Rs.8 (Rs.19); amount of loss per society Rs.55 (Rs.266); value of purchases per society Rs. 88 (149); value of sales Rs. 167 (903); deposit per member 17 paise (21 paise); loan per member 28 paise (42 paise).

Coverage of Agricultural finance.

During 1985-86, out of 4.81 lakhs agricultural families in the district 3.79 lakhs had been brought under the cooperative fold. Out of 81,000 SC/ST agricultural families of the district 78,000 had been brought under the orbit of co-operative movement. Out of 285 primary agricultural credit societies, in the dt., as many as 162 PACs. get their credit from Dist. Central Co-op. Bank, while the remaining 123 are financed by nationalised banks and the Grameena Bank. The total flow of agricultural credit in the district through various co-operatives was Rs. 973.12 lakhs during 1983-84 and Rs. 707.84 lakhs in the next year. The credit deployed for 85-86 accounted to Rs.657.56 lakhs, major portion being Rs.442.20 lakhs for short term, Rs.211.32 lakhs medium term and the rest (Rs.4.04 lakhs) as long term.

Government assistance.—The total financial assistance sanctioned by the Government to various co-operatives in the dt. under different schemes and programmes under State Plan Scheme is reported to Rs. 17.22 lakhs for 1984-85, Rs. 15.89 lakhs for 1985-86 and Rs. 5.94 lakhs for 1986-87. Since 1982-83 Government has implemented a scheme for providing interest

subsidy on repayment of co-operative dues within the due date fixed. Under this scheme, farmer loanees are required to pay interest at 7 per cent. In respect of failed wells also the subsidy is allowed. The interest concession allowed in the dist. for 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 was Rs. 67.35, Rs. 86.80 and Rs. 9.32 lakhs respectively. During 1985-86, as many as 646 cases of misappropriation were detected, covering both civil and criminal nature, involving an amount of Rs. 64.19 lakhs by the end of March 1987 and major portion of this was from TAPCMS (Rs. 20.83 lakhs), followed by agricultural credit societies (Rs. 35.86 lakhs).

The details of working of some important co-operative institutions and categories of co-operatives are illustrated in the preceeding paragraphs.

D.C.C. Bank, Mysore.—The establishment of Mysore District Co-operative Central Bank at Mysore in 1955 as a central financing agency with an area of operation covering the entire district, to cater the financial requirements of agricultural credit and other affiliated co-operatives in the district gave a new impetus for the expansion of co-operative movement in the district. The membership of the organisation in the beginning was 140 (1955), comprising of 132 societies and eight individuals with a share capital of Rs. 1.36 lakhs. For the first time in 1957-58, Government share capital of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was given to the bank to strengthen its financial position. By 1965-66 membership rose to 814 with a share capital of Rs. 23.65 lakhs. By the end of June 1987 it has a total membership of 849 (including Government), with a share capital of Rs. 187.31 lakhs including the Government share of Rs. 57.72 lakhs and the rest (129.59 lakhs) was of societies. The rate of interest charged on short term agri-cultural loans to weaker sections is 11 per cent to the ultimate borrower (9 per cent to the societies). During 1986-87 the total demand outstanding of short term and medium term loan to the bank was of Rs. 656.88 lakhs of which the amount collected was Rs. 245.00 lakhs (37 per cent) retaining the balance of Rs. 411.88 lakhs. The bank has been entrusted with poverty alleviative schemes like I.R.D.P. consumption loan and Govern-ment sponsored schemes including the new 20 point programme under priority sector. Since 1983 to end of June 1987, the total investments of bank under IRDP medium term loans in 27 clusters was accounted to Rs. 66.07 lakhs of which Rs. 28.34 lakhs was outstanding by the end of June 1987. Under the priority sector advances including IRDP and 20 point programmes, the total loans outstanding by the end of June 1987 was of Rs. 563.57 lakhs. The major share being Rs. 511.43 lakhs for 'bigger harvests' and Rs. 41.85 lakhs 'attack on rural poverty scheme' and Rs. 5.47 lakhs towards consumption credit to the rural poor, and the rest being for other schemes like justice to SC/ST, gobar gas and bio-gas plants. Since 1981, in view of heavy default and overdues at the level of societies, the consumption loan has been stopped. The bank is allotted to extend financial accommodation to 26 sericulturist-cum-

farmers service societies in the district. The total loans advanced by the bank for these societies during 1986-87 was of Rs. 67.00 lakhs.

Through its several deposit accretion schemes, the deposits mobilised during the last three years accounted to Rs. 764.77 lakhs in 1984-85, Rs. 919.89 lakhs in 1985-86, and Rs. 1,059.50 lakhs for 1986-87. While the total deployment of credit in the above years comprising of short, medium and cash credit accounted to Rs. 999.12 lakhs, Rs. 1,078.53 lakhs and Rs. 1,099.13 lakhs respectively. The total borrowing of the bank from the Apex Bank, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 301.24 lakhs for 1985-86, and Rs. 287.23 lakhs and Rs. 355.71 lakhs in the previous two years respectively.

The first branch office of the bank was opened at T. Narasipura in 1960 followed by K.R. Nagar and Gundlupet branches in 1962. At present it has a net-work of 16 branches scattered over the district and has a staff strength of 172. The present Head Office building of the bank was constructed in 1967 at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs.

The profit earned by the bank during the last three years *i.e.*, 1984-85, 85-86, 86-87 accounted to Rs. 12.02 lakhs, Rs. 4..49 lakhs and Rs. 1.01 lakhs respectively. The bank has donated Rs. 35,000 in 1983-84 and 84-85 towards the construction of Co-operative Training College, Bangalore (Rs. 10,000) and for construction of Co-operative Union Building (Rs. 25,000) out of its general funds. The total assets and liabilities held by the bank by the end of June 1987 accounted to Rs. 1802.06 lakhs and Rs. 1801.05 lakhs respectively.

The table given below indicates the periodical progress of the bank for the years 1955-56, 1975-76 and 1986-87.

(Amount in lakhs)

	Year		
	1955 56	1975 76	1986 87
1. Membership	132	1,017	849
2. Share capital			
i. Societies	1.37	63.58	129.59
ii. Government	..	40.72	57.72
3. Reserve Fund	0.06	7.54	33.77
4. Other Funds	0.01	15.06	138.20
5. Deposit	0.52	240.96	1059.50
6. Total Loans issued	3.52	1,246.08	1,099.13
7. Loans recovered	4.59	1,194.42	2,072.77
8. Working capital	4.66	673.97	1,792.44
9. Net profit	0.03	3.41	1·01
10. Branches	..	14	16

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

The Primary Agricultural Credit Societies functioning at the grass-root level play an important role by serving as a media of co-operative credit and other allied activities. The success of the movement mainly depends upon effective functioning of these bodies. In 1976, these co-operatives were reorganised in order to make them economically more viable and serve effectively, and as a result of this, the number of these societies has dwindled. By the end of June 1979, the total number of PACS in the district including two LAMPS was 268, with 2.72 lakh members and had a share capital of Rs. 219.78 lakhs including Government share of Rs. 54.95 lakhs. They had issued a loan of Rs. 386.69 lakhs and were able to mobilise deposits of Rs. 37.19 lakhs. The sales of consumer goods and fertilizers effected by these accounted to Rs. 92.44 lakhs and 84.72 lakhs respectively. Out of the 268 societies, the profit earned by 108 societies was of Rs. 13.78 lakhs.

By the end of June 1986, the number of these societies was 311, the bulk of these group comprises VSSS, SCFSCS, SSCs and six LAMP Societies. The talukwise distribution of these Societies is as follows: Chamarajanagar 39, Gundlupet 36, Nanjangud 32, Mysore and Periyapatna 31 each, Hunsur 30, H.D. Kote 29, Kollegal 28, T.N. Pura 27, K.R. Nagar 23 and Yelandur only 5. The total membership of these societies was 3.45 lakhs, with a share capital of Rs. 347.98 lakhs including the Government share of Rs. 89.75 lakhs. The total borrowings of these societies was of Rs. 1,948.12 lakhs and had issued loans of Rs. 656.96 lakhs. They were able to mobilise seposit to the order of Rs. 60.91 lakhs. They had effected a sale of consumer goods worth Rs. 384.08 lakhs; and fertilizers worth Rs. 254.52 lakhs. The profit earned by 75 societies was of Rs. 30.62 lakhs while the loss sustained by 218 was of Rs. 130.64 lakhs.

Lamps

These new breed of societies known as Large Sized Agricultural Multipurpose Societies popularly called 'LAMPS' were reconstituted in the place of the former Labour societies, exclusively meant for the welfare of tribal population of the district. All types of financial assistance like contribution of share capital on behalf of the members, subsidy, managerial grants, loans etc. are extended by the Government under Tribal Sub-Plan scheme. Out of 20 such societies in the State, the district has six societies. The first LAMP to be organised in the district was at Hunsur in 1971. During 1982, similar societies were founded at Gundlupet, Chamarajnagar, Yelandur and H.D. Kote, the sixth one was founded at Kollegal in 1983.

Among other things, the main functions of these societies include engaging its members in the collection of forest products like honey, gum, horns, etc. and to arrange for their marketing in addition to supplying consumer and other goods to the tribal population and to undertake such

socio-economic activities for the upliftment of tribal population. The total membership of all these six societies in the district during 1985-86 was 7,873, the highest being with Hunsur (2,250) followed by H.D. Kote (1,949) and Kollegal (1,778). The total financial assistance extended to these tribal societies during 1985-86 was of Rs. 13.31 lakhs and they had a total turn-over of Rs. 57.17 lakhs. The amount of loan sanctioned by these societies to its members was Rs. 2.44 lakhs by two societies, H.D. Kote (Rs. 1.52 lakhs) and Hunsur (Rs. 92,000). By way of illustration the LAMPS working at the B.R. Hills is illustrated.

LAMPS, B.R. Hills.—The former forest labour society registered in 1967 was reconstituted and rejuvenated in 1982 as Large Sized Agricultural Multipurpose Co-operative Society, mainly committed to various ameliorative measures for the Soligas in and around the camps of B.R. Hills. At present, the society arranges for collection of forest products like honey, horns, wax and gum etc. through its members, by making advances to the agents of the Soliga groups and arranges for its marketing, in addition to providing other facilities like supply of controlled and non-controlled goods. The membership of the society is open to the Soligas only. The Government has extended its financial participation in the form of share capital, managerial subsidy, working and building capital, loan for opening retail outlets etc., to this society under the Tribal Sub-Plan scheme since its inception. The present (1987) membership of the society is 216 as against 13 in 1981 with share capital of Rs. 1.82 lakhs, major share being of the Government (Rs. 1.80 lakhs). The total financial assistance extended by the Government since the inception of the society upto 1986 is Rs. 6.52 lakhs for different purposes to make it economically more viable. The sales and procurement value of forest products exchanged during the last three years *i.e.*, 1986-87, 85-86 and 84-85 accounted to Rs. 1.15 lakhs (Rs. 56,000), Rs. 1.66 lakhs (Rs. 85,000) and Rs. 58,178 (Rs. 52,874) respectively (the figures in the bracket indicate the value of procurement).

The honey collected by the society is graded and branded as 'Biligiri'. The sales value of the honey procured by the society was of Rs. 32,850 (1,514 kg) for 1986-87, Rs. 22,300 (1,115 kg) for 1985-86 and Rs. 25,000 (1,250 kg) for 1984-85. During 1986-87 the total advances made by the Society to agents on personal guarantee was of Rs. 67,600. The profit earned by the society for 1985-86 and 84-85 was of Rs. 47,398 and Rs. 37,496 respectively. During 1987 June it has opened four retail outlets at the B.R. Hills, Yaraganagadde, Hosapodu and Puranpodu to help its members. The sales effected at the B.R. Hills branch for 86-87 accounted to Rs. 3.00 lakhs. The Society is administered by 15 directors including seven officials of various departments, nominated for the purpose.

S.C. & F.S.C.S.

Sericulture-cum-Farmer's Service Co-operatives were organised in the district to provide necessary infrastructure for the development of sericulture which occupies a place next to agriculture in the district. Under the World Bank Scheme, good incentives have been extended for the development of these co operatives in the district. Some of these societies have been ceded to commercial banks and D.C.C. Bank for their financial requirements. As in 1986, district has as many as 57 such co-operatives and their concentration is found in Chamarajanagar taluk with 26, followed by Kollegal tq with 12. In addition to these, there are six silk reeling co-operatives found at Chamarajnagar and one each at Kollegal, T.N. Pura, Nanjangud and Yelandur.

S.C.F.S.C.S., Honganur.—Sericulturists-cum-Farmers' Service Co-operative Society, Honganur (Chamarajanagar taluk) was reconstituted in 1976 by the process of amalgamation of five earlier service co-operatives working at Honganur, Masanapura, Sutturu, H. Mukalli and the Varadaraja Multi-purpose Service Co-op. Society (Honganur). The area of operation covers 15 constituent villages situated nearby. The society is ceded to the Indian Overseas Bank to ensure economic viability and administrative efficiency. The main functional activities of the Society at present include catering to the credit requirements of short and medium-term loans for agriculture, sericulture and other allied activities in addition to supplying essential commodities, agricultural inputs etc.

The membership of the society (407) mainly comprises of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and others with a share capital of Rs. 19,000 in the beginning (1976). Later, the membership increased to 2,294, and the share capital was Rs. 3.07 lakhs during 1980-81. By the end of June 1987 it had a membership of 4,939 comprising mainly 3,026 SCs., 345 STs., and the rest (1,568) other members with a share capital of Rs. 4.94 lakhs including Government share of Rs. 79,000. The financial assistance extended by the I.O.B. to the Society during 1986-87 and 1985-86 accounted to Rs. 4.62 lakhs and Rs. 3.21 lakhs as against Rs. 13.16 lakhs and Rs. 14.60 lakhs during 1981-82 and in the previous year respectively.

The total credit deployed by the society both as short and medium term together during the last three years i.e., 1986-87, 1985-86 and in 1984-85 accounted to Rs. 2.46, 1.31 and 8.43 lakhs respectively. The total purchases and sales effected by the Society during 1986-87 accounted to Rs. 5.45 and 5.55 lakhs respectively as against Rs. 2.14 and Rs. 2.00 lakhs during 1980-81. The total financial assistance extended by the Government to the Society up to 1986 accounted to Rs. 5.36 lakhs which includes Rs. 4.09 lakhs loan from N.C.D.C. for the establishment of grainage-cum-chawki rearing centre (work started in 1984) to enable the society to take up distribution of silk worm seeds to farmers and also to start chawki rearing activities, Rs. one lakh being additional share capital and the rest being the subsidy for SC/ST beneficiaries. The accumulated

loss sustained by the society during 1986-87 was of Rs. 8.54 lakhs as againts Rs. 26,000 during 1980-81.

A. & R. D. Banks

The former Land Mortgage Banks or Land Development Banks were renamed as Agriculture and Rural Development Banks in 1985. These are the main agencies catering to the requirements of long and medium term finance, channelised by the Central Financing Agency, Bangalore. Now, according to the directions of the NABARD, the loan portfolios of these banks have been diversified, keeping in view of integrated rural development, mechanisation in farming and to provide necessary infrastructure for the development of Command Area, horticulture, sericulture and other allied rural development activities. Loans are granted to small and marginal farmers, and SCs and STs, on priority basis. The first bank, to be founded was at K. R. Nagar in 1934 as Land Mortgage Bank. At present, the district has 11 such banks one for each revenue taluk. To ensure proper co-ordination, effective administration and supervision of these banks, the branch of the State ARD Bank, Bangalore, was opened at Mysore in 1968-69.

By the end of June 1981, the total membership of these banks (11) in the district was 69,634 with a share capital of Rs. 69.92 lakhs including the government share capital and they had borrowed Rs. 729.84 lakhs for their operations. The total amount of loans issued were of Rs. 72.45 lakhs. The total loss suffered by all the 11 banks amounted to Rs. 47.30 lakhs. By 1985-86, the membership of these banks rose to 93,186, with a share capital of Rs. 89.88 lakhs. The total borrowings amounted to Rs. 978.71 lakhs. The loans issued amounted to Rs. 146.19 lakhs. The accumulated loss of these (11 banks together) was of Rs. 104.73 lakhs. The total demand and collections of ARD Banks in the district towards principal amount for 1985-86 was Rs. 165.91 and Rs. 62.33 lakhs, and in respect of interest the figures were of Rs. 24.75 lakhs and Rs. 91.79 lakhs respectively. For the purpose of illustration a brief account of ARD Bank of Mysore is given below :

A. & R. D. Bank, Mysore.—To cater to the long and medium term credit requirements of the Agriculturists, Primary Agriculture and Rural Development Bank came into being at Mysore in 1937 (then known as the Land Mortgage Bank), with an area of operation covering Mysore and H. D. Kote tqs. (In 1962 a separate bank for H. D. Kote tq was constituted). Initiated with 48 members in the beginning (1937-38) and a share capital of Rs. 590 the membership rose to 954 and share capital to Rs. 23,000 by 1959-60, with total advances of Rs. 42,000. By 1975-76, the membership of the bank rose to 3,889 and share capital to Rs. 3.96 lakhs including the Government share of Rs. 50,000.

By the end of June 1986, the membership further increased to 6,373 and share capital to Rs. 9.24 lakhs including the share held by the Government (Rs. 50,000). The total loans advanced by the bank, Rs. 36.95 lakhs during 1984-85 was reduced to Rs. 33.50 lakhs in the next year. The total advances amounted for 1986-87 were of Rs. 21.02 lakhs, mainly comprising of Rs. 7.50 lakhs for poultry, Rs. 5.57 lakhs for wells, while the credit given for schemes like dairy development, deepening of wells and coconut cultivation accounted to Rs. 3.34 lakhs, Rs. 1.99 lakhs and Rs. 1.75 lakhs respectively. The loans also included Rs. 40,000 for sericulture, Rs. 24,000 for land improvement etc. During 1985-86, the amount of loan extended to SC/ST beneficiaries (116) was of Rs. 5.09 lakhs. The percentage of recovery effected by the bank during 1986-87 was 52 per cent. The bank had incurred loss in 1986-87 and 1985-86, the profit for 1984-85, was of Rs. 57,000. The present office building of the bank was constructed in 1967-68 at the cost of Rs. 5,500. The bank was awarded a district level prize for its good performance for 1972-73.

Marketing societies

Co-operatives in the field of Marketing play an effective role in linking of credit with marketing in addition to providing better and remunerative prices to the growers. Apart from the 11 T.A.P.C.M.S. general societies one each for a taluk, the district has 43 specialised agricultural marketing societies, of which 30 are meant for marketing of fruits and vegetables, five for crop marketing (*bele marata*), three for sugarcane, two for paddy, one each for cotton and tobacco and one 'other marketing society'. It is reported that of these 43 specilised societies only 26 are actually working and the rest are defunct (1986). The Central Paddy Marketing Society founded at Mysore in 1934 is the earliest and the first among the specialised marketing societies in the district. These co-operatives are also entrusted with the job of distribution of essential commodities and agricultural inputs, quality seeds and implements etc. Some of these have also set up processing units. These Societies also advance produce loans on the pledge of produces. Recently, these are working as procurement agents of Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation, Bangalore. During 1980-81, the total membership of all general societies was 19,916 with a share capital of Rs. 48.54 lakhs including the government share of Rs. 40.17 lakhs. The value of agricultural produces sold by these was of Rs. 36.81 lakhs; while the sales value of agricultural requisites *viz*, seeds Rs. 1.50 lakhs; fertilizers Rs. 23.01 lakhs, and others was Rs. 19.38 lakhs, this was apart from selling consumer goods worth Rs. 159.33 lakhs. The profit earned by six societies was of Rs. 2.36 lakhs while four had incurred a loss of Rs. 6.13 lakhs during 1980-81. The number of specialised marketing societies in 1980-81 was only 11 with a membership of 5,441 and a share capital of Rs. 1.63 lakhs including the Government share of Rs. 87,000. These Societies had advanced a loan of Rs. 1.26 lakhs.

By 1985-86 the membership of 11 general societies rose to 29,192 with a share capital of Rs. 55.71 lakhs including the Government share Rs. 45.84 lakhs. The value of agricultural requisities and consumer goods sold by them were valued at Rs. 80.00 and Rs. 319.03 lakhs respectively. The total profit earned by seven societies out of the eleven was of Rs. 8.29 lakhs while the total loss suffered by four was of Rs. 8.64 lakhs.

In 1985-86, specialised marketing societies (46) together had a membership of 3,887 with a share capital of Rs. 2.74 lakhs of which the share of the Government was Rs. 50,000 and of these only one had earned a profit of Rs. 10,000. In addition to above marketing societies, there is one, the Mysore Coffee Processing Co-op. Society working at Mysore, founded in 1969. During 1985-86 it had a membership of 677 and a share capital of Rs. 8.55 lakhs including the Government share of Rs. 5.33 lakhs. The installed capacity of unit is 2,880 tonnes while the quantity processed was 3,686 tonnes.

T.A.P.C.M.S. Kollegal.—The Taluka Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society for Kollegal taluk was incorporated in 1959 so as to provide proper infrastructure and marketing facilities in respect of agricultural produces and also to supply the necessary requisites like fertilizers, pesticides, quality seeds, equipments and building materials, etc. Since 1975-76, the society is entrusted with the work of public distribution system as wholesale agents and also worked as procurement agent of the Government. The total membership of the Society in 1959 was 498 inclusive of all categories with a share capital of Rs. 42,980 inclusive of Government share of Rs. 20,000 which increased to 754 members by 1969 with share capital of Rs. 4.16 lakhs. The sale of agricultural produces and other commodities effected by the society was Rs. 17.34 lakhs in 1968-69 as against Rs. 4.09 lakhs in the beginning (1959-60). By 1979 it had a membership of 1665 with share capital of Rs. 2.25 lakhs including tthe Government share of Rs. 1.92 lakhs and it had effected purchases and sales valued at Rs. 14.67 and Rs. 14.92 lakhs respectively, earning a profit of Rs. 10,389. By 1987 June it had 20 'A' class members (societies), 1961 'B' class (individuals and traders etc.) and one 'D' class (Govt.), altogether 1882 members with a share capital of Rs. 3.88 lakhs comprising of a Government share of Rs. 3.54 lakhs.

The total purchases and sales of agricultural produces, essential commodities and other requisites together effected by the society accounted to Rs. 146.74 lakhs and Rs. 147.74 lakhs for 1985-86, Rs. 107.98 and Rs. 112.58 lakhs for 1984-85 and Rs. 93.62 and Rs. 95.43 lakhs in the previous year respectively. At present the society has also undertaken the supply of controlled and non-controlled goods and food articles to all institutions of the Social Welfare Department in the taluk. It has opened a diesel and lubricants retail outlet at Hanur in 1986 by making an investment of Rs. 1.25 lakhs. The Society got constructed two godowns,

one of 200 tonnes capacity and another of 400 tonnes capacity (1982-83) at a cost of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 1.34 lakhs respectively and the office building at a cost of Rs. 1.25 lakhs (1979-80) and two business shops (1981-82) at an expense of Rs. 37,000. The net profit earned by the Society during the last three years 1986-87, 1985-86 and 1984-85 were of Rs. 58,546, Rs. 2,01,000 and Rs. 43,251 respectively.

Sugar Factories

By the end of June 1986, the district had two co-operative sugar factories viz., Sri Mahadeswar at Kunthur of Kollegal taluk founded in 1963 and Sri Rama at Chunchanakatte of K. R. Nagar taluk founded in 1973. The total number of feeding villages for these factories is 1705. During the year 1985-86 M.S.S.K. Kollegal declared lay off and subsequently its assets and liabilities were transferred to a private company in 1987. During 1984-85, the total membership of these two factories was 18,702 with a share capital of Rs. 420.11 lakhs including the Government share of Rs. 142.30 lakhs. The total borrowings of these sugar works was of Rs. 921.65 lakhs, the quantum of sugarcane crushed by these two units was 31,426 tonnes and the value of sale of sugar was of Rs. 43.27 lakhs. The accumulated loss suffered by these units was Rs. 1,179.27 lakhs (1986).

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies

The non-agricultural credit societies of the district include 11 urban banks and as many as 118 employees and other credit societies. The Mysore Co-operative Bank (1906), City Co-op Bank (1910), and the Muslim Co-op Bank (1916) are some of the earliest non-agriculturist credit societies of Mysore City. Regarding Employees credit societies, the H.H.'s Body Guards Society, Mysore was the earliest, founded in 1913 followed by the Chamarajendra Technical Institute Employees Credit Society (1920). Out of 11 urban banks in the district, 10 are situated at Mysore and another one at Chamarajnagar (1984). Except one, all other urban banks in the district are governed by the provisions of Banking Company's Regulation Act, 1949.

By the end of June 1986, the total membership of 10 urban banks coming under the purview of the Banking Regulation Act was about 40,000 with a share capital of Rs.116.82 lakhs as against eight banks in 1979-80, with a membership of 32,000 and share capital of Rs.67.72 lakhs. The deposit mobilisation and deployment of credit by these in June 1986 was of Rs.492.50 lakhs and Rs.585.60 lakhs respectively, the corresponding figures for 1979-80 stood at Rs.420.37 lakhs and Rs.465.69 lakhs respectively. The profit earned by the eight banks in 1986 was of Rs.25.96 lakhs as against Rs.11.50 lakhs (two banks) in1979-80. The number of employees' credit societies during 1979-80 was 125 with more than 30,000 members and share capital of Rs.57.54 lakhs and had advanced

loans to the order of Rs.50.80 lakhs. By 1986-87 the membership of 118 employees and other credit societies was 29,192 with a share capital of Rs.55.71 lakhs and of these only seven together had earned a profit of Rs.8.29 lakhs. It is reported that out of these 118 non-agricultural credit societies, as many as 40 were under liquidation and another 15 were defunct by the end of April 1987. For the purpose of illustration, a brief working of Mysore Co-operative Bank is given in the following paragraphs.

The Mysore Co-operative Bank.—The present Mysore Co-operative Bank has the cridit of being the first co-operative society in the district, incorporated in 1906 as a co-operative credit society. After serving for a period of six decades, combining banking and non-banking activities, in 1966, the society was reconstituted and renamed as co-operative bank. The society was initiated with 204 members and share capital of Rs.6,747 in 1906. In 1976-77, the membership increased to 4,707 with a share capital of Rs.5.64 lakhs and was able to mobilise deposits to the tune of Rs.50.75 lakhs and had deployed the total credit of Rs.37.81 lakhs. The profit earned was Rs.62,736. By the end of June 1987, the membership further increased to 6,313 with a share capital of Rs.10.73 lakhs.

For the first time, the Society started accepting of deposits in 1976. The volume of deposit accretion made by the bank during the last three years 1984-85, 85-86 and 86-87 were of the order of Rs.161.71, Rs.174.46 and Rs. 198.00 lakhs respectively. The total credit deployed by the bank during 1985-86 was of Rs. 146.92 lakhs as against Rs. 133.37 lakhs and Rs. 115.50 lakhs in the preceding two years respectively. During 1986-87, of the total employment of funds of Rs. 163.27 lakhs, major portion was gold loan (Rs. 51.38 lakhs), followed by property loan (Rs. 47.66 lakhs), joint surety loan (Rs. 17.15 lakhs), vehicle loan (Rs. 9.56 lakhs) and utility loan (Rs. 9.53 lakhs). The advances also included the industrial loan of Rs. 2.66 lakhs. During 1986-87, of the total advances, Rs. 32.88 lakhs were meant for SCs/STs and other weaker sections. The net profit earned by the bank for 1986-87 was Rs. 3.04 lakhs as against Rs. 4.45 lakhs and Rs. 3.82 lakhs in the previous two years respectively. Since 1981-82, the dividend declared by the bank is 12 per cent. A portion of the profit is used for the benefit of the children of the weaker section members of the bank for the purpose of education. The amount spent for this purpose in 1985-86 and 1986-87 was of Rs. 6,840 and Rs. 7,695 respectively. The bank has its own building purchased in 1941 at a cost of Rs.20,000 and has a staff of 34. The platinum jubilee of the bank was celebrated in 1976.

Arya Bhagini Co-operative Society.—This is one of the early women's societies founded in Mysore district in April 1929 with the main objectives of rendering small financial help to the women of Mysore city, engaged in self-employment, specially in selling dried cakes of cowdung and curd who were subjected to much exploitation by the local money lenders in those days. In the earlier years, the society used to distribute essential commodities, managed nursery schools, tailoring classes etc. for the benefit of the members. Now, the activities of the society are mainly confined to extending credit facilities. The society initiated with 17 members in 1929 had a membership of 853 with a share capital of Rs. 71,565 including the Government share of Rs. 16,500 by the end of June 1986 and the figures for 1976 were 571 members and share capital of Rs. 41,234. The deposit mobilisation of the society for 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 accounted to Rs. 22,149, Rs. 13,283 and Rs. 35,914 respectively; while the advances made in the above years accounted to Rs. 86,177, Rs. 1.08 lakhs and Rs. 98,696 respectively. The profit earned by the society accounted to Rs. 8,077, Rs. 5,356 and Rs. 7,356 for 1983-84, 84-85 and in the next year respectively. The managerial subsidy availed by the society for three years together during 1980-81 to 82-83 was of Rs. 7,500. The society had the privilege of winning the rolling shield during, 1931 to 1933, being adjudged the best women's society in the Mysore State and in 1957, a gold medal and a certificate of merit. The Society is housed in its own building since 1956.

Consumer co-operatives

The consumer co-operatives first appeared in the district during the period of the first World War. The first such society was founded at Chamarajapuram of Mysore in 1918. During the Second World War period and thereafter the number of these societies increased considerably specially in the urban centres. By the end of June 1980, there were 153 primary consumer societies in the district in addition to a District Central Co-operative Wholesale Store. The total membership of primaries was 48,700 with a share capital of Rs. 14.75 lakhs including the Government share of Rs. 3.40 lakhs. Out of the 153 primaries, 28 were dormant and 81 together had earned a profit of Rs. 3.64 lakhs. The total turnover of the primaries was of Rs. 145.20 lakhs. By the end of June 1986, the number increased to 179 with a membership of 59,000, and had a share capital of Rs. 11.60 lakhs including the Government share of Rs. 4.87 lakhs. The total value of goods purchased and sales effected by these societies accounted to Rs. 217.10 and Rs. 228.12 lakhs respectively. Of these societies, if 80 together had earned a profit of Rs. 2.40 lakhs, the loss incurred by 70 societies was of Rs. 9.70 lakhs.

Karnataka Co-operative Consumer's Federation Ltd., Bangalore is managing a hosiery factory at Mysore founded in 1979 at an investment of Rs. 3.40 lakhs. The present production capacity of the factory is about 70 to 80 dozen varieties of hosiery products per day, marketed through various co-operatives.

Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores

The Mysore District Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores was registered in 1963. Its membership comprises five different categories including

Government and affiliated primaries. By the end of June 1987, the membership of this federal body was 199 including 142 primary societies, with a share capital of Rs.14.44 lakhs including Government share of Rs.11.47 lakhs. The total purchases and sales effected by the store during 1986-87 were accounted to Rs.214.79 and Rs.221.32 lakhs as against 140.92 and 140.94 lakhs in the previous year. The similar business for 1984-85 was of Rs.130.22 and Rs.132.96 lakhs respectively. During 1986-87, the store was given Rs.50,000 interest free loan from the Government. The store had earned a profit of Rs.2.30 lakhs for 86-87, the loss incurred during the previous two years accounted to Rs.52,000 and Rs.3.4 lakhs respectively. From 86-87, the store has taken up the work of distribution of (Government) text books under Vidya Vikas scheme. The store has opened Janatha Bazaars Unit I in 1968 and Unit II in 1975 and a drug unit in 1987. The total purchases and sales effected by both the units of the Janatha Bazaar during 1986-87 was of Rs. 159.37 lakhs and Rs. 175.49 lakhs, while the corresponding figures for 1985-86 were of Rs.148.18 and Rs.159.73 lakhs and for 1984-85 the figures stood at Rs.154.20 and Rs.166.64 lakhs respectively. On an average, monthly sales of the two Janatha Bazaars during 86-87 was of Rs.13.79 lakhs. The profit earned by the first unit of Janatha Bazaar during the last three years was Rs.60,000 each for the years 1986-87 and 1985-86, and Rs.1.04 lakhs for 1984-85. In the case of the 2nd unit, it had incurred a loss of Rs. 57,000 for 1984-85; the profit earned for 1985-86 and 1986-87 was of Rs. 27,000 and Rs. 1.62 lakhs, and the profit of the drug unit for 1986-87 was Rs. 62,000. The total staff employed by the store during 1986-87 was 117 including Janatha Bazaars.

Housing Societies

These societies largely found in urban centres are helping their members for construction, improvement and repairs of houses by extending long term loans and advances. Some of these societies also formulate house sites for the distribution among its members under the guidance of the C.I.T.B., Mysore. The first housing society to be started in the district was The City Co-operative Housing Society, Mysore in 1916. The first housing society for the benefit of the SCs & STs was started at Ashokapuram, Mysore (*i.e.* Chamundeswari SC/ST H.B.C.) in 1984.

By the end of June 1980, the total number of housing societies in the district was 68 including 16 for the benefit of the SCs & STs. The total membership of all these co-operatives (68) was 20,130 with a share capital of Rs. 14.63 lakhs and their borrowings accounted to Rs. 90.56 lakhs. The loans advanced by these was of Rs. 8.34 lakhs. The total number of houses constructed with the help of these societies in the district was 281, and the profit earned by some of these societies was Rs. 98,000. By the end of June 1986, the total number of these societies including the societies for SCs/STs was 100, and of these as many as 65 were reported from Mysore taluk. Of these (100) societies, as many as 30 were reported defunct. The total membership of these societies was 33,602 with a share capital of Rs.33.90 lakhs and they had borrowed Rs.94.00 lakhs. The loans issued during the year (1986) was Rs.25.18 lakhs and the number of houses constructed was 445. If the total profits earned by 24 societies were Rs.7.18 lakhs, the loss suffered by 35 societies accounted to Rs.5.20 lakhs. By the end of June 1986, the total membership of the SCs/STs housing societies (16) was nearly 10,000 with a share capital of Rs.1.67 lakhs.The total amount of loan sanctioned by the Karnataka SCs & STs Housing Corporation in the district was Rs.31.77 lakhs for benefit of 1577 persons in addition to Government Loan of Rs.8.01 lakhs in 883 cases. The interest free loan sanctioned by the Corporation in the above year was of Rs.3.16 lakhs and a subsidy of Rs. 56,670. The number of houses completed were, those financed by Corporation 1,113, and those by Government finance 482.

Mysore City Co-operative Housing Society.—This society has a credit of being the premier housing society in the district incorporated in 1916 when building activities were undertaken in Mysore by the Government on a large scale, wth the city as the jurisdiction, having main objectives of advancing loans to its members for construction, rebuilding and repairs etc. The activities of the society gained momentum from 1932 onwards due to increasing membership, sound financial position, etc. In 1932, the membership was increased to 239 and a share capital to Rs. 6,472 and it had loaned Rs. 18,801. By 1952, the membership was raised to 2,006 with a share capital of Rs.1.01 lakhs and the society was able to mobilise deposits of Rs.1.91 lakhs earning a profit of Rs. 9,453. By the end of June 1977, the membership further increased to 2,930 with Rs.1.54 lakhs share capital and Rs.9.67 lakhs as deposits, and it had advanced Rs.12.21 lakhs as loans, earning a profit of Rs. 18,000. By 1987 June, it had a membership strength of 2,972 with a share capital of Rs.2.33 lakhs and it was able to mobilise deposits to the tune of Rs.39.50 lakhs and had advanced Rs.32.37 lakhs. The profit earned by the Society during 1984-85, 85-86 and in the next year accounted to Rs.53,269, Rs.53,849 and Rs.45,198 respectively. Since 1985, the Society is able to declare a dividend of 12 per cent. Since its inception upto the end of June 1987, the loans advanced by the Society exceeded Rs. two crores, enabling its members to construct or extend and repair about 3,100 houses in all in Mysore city. The total assets of the Society by the end of June 1986 accounted to Rs. 45.90 lakhs including its own office building etc. A free reading room is also maintained by the Society. The Society's diamond jubilee was celebrated in 1978.

Dairy Co-operatives

The dairy co-operatives societies are playing very important role for the success of the 'white revolution' in the district launched by the K.M.F. by providing necessary infrastructure for dairy development and other allied activities under the World Bank assistance. The first dairy society to be organised in the district was at Hinkal of Mysore taluk in 1949. To

coordinate the activities of these primaries, and to render them guidance and other facilities, a Union of milk producers was incorporated at Mysore in 1976 as a federal body, with an area of operation of Mysore and Mandya districts (except Nagamangala and Maddur taluks). Since April 1987 the area of the Union is confined to Mysore district alone and it has opened branches at Hunsur and Chamarajanagar. The Union is managing the the Mysore dairy since June 1987. By the end of June 1980, the district had a net-work of 244 such co-operatives with a membership of 29,344 and share capital of Rs. 2.69 lakhs. They had issued a loan of Rs. 1.44 lakhs for the benefit of their members. They had procured the milk valued at Rs. 171.87 lakhs while the value of milk sold was of Rs. 194.59 lakhs. By the end of June 1986, the total number of milk societies increased to 453 (including 10 defunct and 21 under liquidation), with a total membership of 73,968 and a share capital of Rs. 43.03 lakhs. The procurement and sale of milk and other commodities effected by these societies was valued at Rs. 420.05 lakhs and Rs. 755.48 lakhs respectively. The profit earned by 370 societies was of Rs. 44.00 lakhs. The union had a total membership of 649 including the affiliated societies and other co-operatives with a share capital of Rs. 15.44 lakhs with a total working capital of Rs. 155.00 lakhs. The profit earned by the union was Rs. 12,000.

Industrial co-operatives

Industrial co-operatives of the district are broadly classified into weavers and other than weaver societies. The first weavers' co-operative of the district was formulated in 1917 at Mysore, named as Ramalinga Chowdeshwari Cotton Handloom Weavers' Society. The other earlier weavers society was at Sargur engaged in the production of bed sheets and towels. Among the non-weavers' industrial co-operatives the Khaddar societies at Mysore and Tagadur founded in 1925 are the earliest. Weavers Societies of the district were re-organised to make them economicaly viable and effective in their functioning, as a result of this, the number of weavers societies was reduced to seven in 1982. The silk industry is the largest cottage industry in the district specially found in Kollegal and Chamarajnagar taluks. By 1980-81, the number of weaving societies in the district was seven with 2,471 members and share capital of Rs. 69,000, with a total borrowing of Rs. 3.21 lakhs. They had issued loans of Rs. 1.72 lakhs The value of production and sales effected by these co-operatives was of Rs. 66, 000 and Rs. 53,000 respectively earning a profit of Rs. 6,000.

In the above year (1980-81), the number of industrial co-operatives other than that of weaving was 137, and of them nearly half were dormant. The total membership and share capital of these bodies was 18,094 and Rs. 7.19 lakhs respectively. The total purchase and sales effected by these bodies was of Rs. 17.64 and Rs. 3.64 lakhs respectively.

By the end of 1986 June, the number of Weavers Societies was 15 (since the reorganisation proceedings of these societies was stayed by the

High Court) with 2,669 members and share capital of Rs. 35,000. Their total borrowing amounted to Rs. 5.66 lakhs. The value of purchases and sales effected by these societies accounted to Rs. 23,000 and Rs. 16,000 respectively. Of these 15 societies, only one was working. Regarding other than those of weavers, their number was reduced to 130 with a membership of 15,636 and had held the share capital of Rs. 14.87 lakhs. The total purchases and sales effected was Rs. 35.29 and Rs. 14.88 lakhs respectively. Of these societies, only 56 were reported as working and as many as 74 were declared as defunct. If the profit earned by 5 societies was Rs. 28,000, the loss sustained by 96 was of Rs. 89,000.

Industrial Co-operative Bank

The erstwhile district industrial co-operative bank founded at Mysore to cater to the credit requirements of industries, artisans and others, working under co-operative fold was amalgamated and reconstituted as a branch of the Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd. , Bangalore, since 1973. Now, the bank finances the working capital requirements of registered small scale industrial units at concessional rate of interest, refinanced by the R.B.I. and to the priority sector out of its own funds. At the time of amalgamation, the former district bank had 560 members with a share capital of Rs. 5.71 lakhs and had outstanding advances of Rs.25.05 lakhs. By the end of June 1987, the branch bank had membership of 2,673 with share capital of Rs. 5.92 lakhs. The loans and advances made by the branch accounted to Rs.78.31 lakhs, while the deposits held accounted to Rs.36.99 lakhs with total borrowings of Rs. 44.54 lakhs. The profits earned by the branch for 1985-86 was of Rs.1.60 lakhs.

Farming Societies

Formation of Farming co-operatives was a rehabilitative measure to make agricultural operations economically viable, specially in the case of small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections by adopting consolidation of a land and mechanisation in farming by pooling the resources.

During 1985-86, the district had as many as 68 such societies and of them, only 29 were working and the rest are defunct. A district co-operative farming federation founded in Mysore in 1976, later became defunct. All the farming societies of the district are joint farming, and the first one to be registered was Uddur Aspatrekaval Agricultural Service and Development Society, Ratnapuri (Hunsur tq) in 1950 followed by Jeeyara Tenant Society at H.D. Kote in 1957. Among the taluks, H.D. Kote has the largest number (27) of these societies, followed by Chamarajanagar (14) and Hunsur (10). Consequent on introduction of Land Reforms Act in the State, there is a limited scope for organising these societies in the district. By end of June 1982, there were 69 farming societies in the district with 4,020 members and share capital of Rs.14.15 lakhs with a total command area of 15,004 hectares of which 3,168 hectares were under irrigation and the area brought

under cultivation was 11,046 hectares. Out of 69 societies, as many as 55 were organised exclusively for the benefit of SC/ST members. The value of production and sales effected by these 69 societies accounted to Rs.9.63 and Rs. 3.12 lakhs. By the end of June 1986, the total membership of these (58) societies was 4,511 with a share capital of Rs.17.56 lakhs with a total borrowings of Rs.18.18 lakhs and they had issued loans of Rs.9.49 lakhs. The total production of these societies was valued at Rs. 9.21 lakhs.

Other Co-operatives

In addition to the broad categories of co-operatives discussed above, there are other smaller groups of societies functioning in the district which include 27 irrigation societies and of which 16 are working with a total membership of 3,538 and a share capital of Rs. 59,000. The first society of this category was founded at Hiriyur (T.Narasipura tq) in 1956. There are 14 fisheries societies, of which 10are working with a membership of 3,101 and share capital of Rs.34,000. There are 13 transport co-operatives of which only 7 are working ; five live-stock societies (two poultry and three live stock) of which only two are working with a membership of 1,023 and share capital of Rs.17,000. The list also includes three labour contract societies including one forest labour co-operatives (all defunct). There are also two co-operatives *viz.*, Dicky Lorse and Sera Lama in the Tibetan Refugee Rehabilitation camps at Bylakuppe. The Dicky Lorse (Revival of lost glory') is good working Multipurpose Society with nearly 2,000 members.

Co-operative Union

The erstwhile Mysore Provincial Union founded in 1924 at Mysore to guide and shape the movement by imparting co-operative education to the officials and non-officials was renamed and reconstituted as District Co-op. Union in 1960, affiliated to the State Federal body, the Karnataka State Co-operative Federation (1987), earlier known as State Co-op. Union. Among other things, the main functional activities of the union include holding member education programme and other works of propagatory nature of the principles and policies of the movement, by means of holding seminars, study circles, symposia, study tours, co-operative week, etc.

The membership of the Union was 14 in 1960 and it increased to 407 in 1975-76 and to 431 by the end of June 1986. The number of young farmers trained was 90. While the number of managing committee members trained was 530 in addition to training about 7,106 prospective members of the managing committees of various co-operatives.

Co-operative Training Centre started in 1956 under the control of the Department of Co-operation was handed over to the State Co-operative Federation, Bangalore in 1965, which conducts junior basic courses in co-operation for the employees of the Co-operative institutions and also the employees of the department at the junior level for a period of six months and awards diploma in co-operation (G.D.C.) It also conduct short

term special courses like leadership training and orientation courses. The jurisdiction of this centre extends to Mysore and Mandya districts. The present intake capacity of the centre is 100 trainees. Since inception, upto the end of June 1987, total number of persons trained in this centre is 4,910, including 860 departmental trainees. The centre is housed in its own building with hostel and library facilities.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Being considerably rich in agriculture and forest wealth, Mysore district enjoyed flourishng trade. It also enjoyed trans-oceanic commericial contacts through the nearest ports like Tellichery and Mangalore. Ptolemy (130 A.D.) speaks of beryl of Punnata (Heggadadevanakote region) which had an overseas demand. Inscription from Mysore district speak of ancient commercial centres like Talakadu, Kittur (headquarters of Punnata), Terakanambi, Mamballi, Haradanahalli, Kongupattana (?), Sutturu, Malali (Manali), Mirle, Bandahalli, Kalale, Kudalur, Mudigonda, Hedatale, Hale Alur, Kallambala *etc.* Hale Alur is described the "Ayyavole of the South" in view of its commercial importance in a record of 1277 A.D. (Ch 188), and Mirle is similarly described in 1299 (Kn 89). Mamballi was a commercial centre full of 'Nanadeshis' in 1307. A Mudigonda record of the 13th century speaks of 18 (commercial) towns (*pattanas*) of Turainadu (Ko 112). The Kalale record of the 13th century speaks of traders like the *gavares, gatrigas* and *ankakaras* of the place (Nj 395). Starting of weekly shandy at Manali (Malali) on every Tuesday in 1278 or at Mugur in 1277 on the revival of such a shandy during the 16th century at Nagavalli are also spoken of in records. While reviving the shandy, remissions in the tolls like *sthala sunka* (local tax), *Volavaru* (entry tax ?), *horavaru* (exit levy) etc. were exempted. Veera-shaiva literary tradition speaks of traders from Chamarajanagar area taking betelnut and other items to Madurai by foot.

The commercial towns had trade guilds called *nakhara* as mentioned at Kallambala in 1218 (Hg 81). The Peteshetty or Pattanashetty is spoken of in a Suttur record of 1771. Of the goods traded, inscriptions speak of textiles, yarn, betelnut, sandal billets, lac, cummin, safflower, tamarind, pepper, ginger, ghee, oil, betel leaves, jaggery, salt, rice, paddy, gunny bags, black gram and tobacco (at a later date). Improved roads during the 18th century gave a further fillip to trade, especially in the days of Tipu. The State had monopoly of buying certain items like sandalwood, tobacco, betel nut, pepper, iron etc., as seen from the records of Chikkadevaraya's times and Tipu also continued this State monopoly in trade in certain items and even undertook state trading.

Santhe (shandy) was the main retail and wholesale outlet and served as terminal market for internal local trade. A village secured the status of a

town where a shandy was started at the place. Starting of the shandys at Mugur and Malali have been already noted. The merchants used to build temples inside the shandy maidan and the week day of the shandy was at times fixed on the basis of the day considered auspicious for the local deity.

The rule of Tipu (1782-1799) was remarkable in formulating a unique trade policy motivated to promote trade. The policy of state trading, also to certain extent state banking was initiated during his period. Further impetus was given to foreign trade by entering into different trade *kouls* of discrimination to boost the foreign trade of Mysore. He followed restricted foreign trade policy prohibiting trade relations with hostile countries due to obvious reasons. Generally, he followed the policy of extending more concessions to those bringing merchandise from long distance. He had opened 12 foreign trade centres outside Mysore and India (in places including the Middle-East) to buy rare goods of those countries for the sale in his kingdom and the sale of rare commodities of Mysore there. As already indicated, trading in items like sandalwood, black pepper, tobacco, cardamom, silk and pearls were the monopoly of the State. He also prohibited export of cotton to encourage textile industry, growing of sugarcane was specially encouraged to produce quality sugar and sugar-candy. To promote and regulate inland and foreign trade, he had introduced commercial regulations in 1793-94 by constituting a board comprising of nine Royal Commissioners and it was headed by the Sultan himself. During his reign, though customs duties were very much oppressive and multiple, they were in the nature of insurance for goods, as goods lost in transit by robbery were compensated for. Three classes of duties were levied. In 1785, Tipu had opened 30 Government sales depots in important places of his dominion for promotion of internal trade. Shroffs and accountants managed these depots.

Improvement after 1831

After the transfer of the capital to Mysore in 1799, Mysore grew in importance as a commercial centre and considerable number of traders shifted their establishment to Mysore from Shrirangapattan. The Commission appointed by the British Government in 1831 took steps to develop trade and resources of the country by taking various steps including improvement of roads. In 1864, most of the duties levied on articles passing between Mysore and adjacent districts in British India, were removed. The trade was completely liberated from *sayer* duties. In 1879-80, *octroi* was introduced replacing *sayer* duties for the benefit of Municipal towns. The opening of Kollegal—Satyamangala State road in about 1860 established important trade links of the district with Kollegal, Satyamangalam and Coimbatore and improved the trade prospects of the district with Madras. In 1864, Bangalore Branch Railway was opened connecting Bangalore with Madras. Later in 1882, Mysore-Bangalore line

was completed. By 1889 Harihar was connected by Railway establishing link with Bombay. All these increased the trade prospects of the district. The introduction of British Indian currency was also favourable factor. The development of motor transport in the earlier decades of the present century for the conveyance of passengers and mail also promoted the trade. The inland trade of the district is now carried partly by road and partly by rail.

The Mysore Government taking part in the Chicago Exhibition in 1892-93, and later in the Franco-British Exhibition in 1908, and in the British Industries Fair enhanced the trade prosperity of the State in general and Mysore in particular, specially in handicrafts, silk, perfumes etc. The commencement of Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in 1888 at Mysore was helpful in promoting the trade specially in silk goods, *kamblis*, vessels and fancy goods manufactured at Mysore. During 1916, Government of Mysore encouraged the establishment of High Class Indian Hotels in Mysore by allowing some concessions and providing incentives. Similar facilities were also extended to two merchants (T. Venkataswamy Chetty and B. Rangaiah, cloth merchants) from Mysore City out of six from the State visiting Japan for the promotion of business. The establishment of the present State Bank of Mysore in 1913 and the bank extending its operations in Mysore district immediately (1914) by opening branches indirectly helped the trade and commerce in the district. The Mysore Government had appointed a Trade Commissioner in London to popularise the product of the State including many industrial products of the district in 1929.

Imports and Exports

Forest products, joss sticks, leather, silk yarn, tobacco, blankets, sandal oil and food grains has been the traditional exports from Mysore district during recent centuries. In about 1917-18, two leather tanning units of Mysore city were exporting leather worth Rs. 50,000 per month to Madras and other provinces and there was a training school at Mysore to promote this trade. The other noted tanning centres were at Hunsur and Nanjangud. In the above year, the district used to export as many as 77 items including raw materials and manufactured goods through the centres like Bangalore, Kodagu and Satyamangala and to far off places outside the State. The total exports of that year valued at about Rs. 85 lakhs while the import comprised of as many as 88 items valued at Rs. 83.88 lakhs. The total number of commercial organisations in the erstwhile district of Mysore with 14 taluks were 3,931 and of them as many as 3,642 were individually owned firms with capital investment of Rs. 80.50 lakhs and the rest (289) were partnership firms with capital of Rs. 18.40 lakhs in the same year.

During 1930-1940s, the main agricultural produces exported from the district included paddy, *ragi*, jowar, *hurali*, betel leaves, oil seeds, silk,

tobacco, cotton, sugar, sandalwood oil, sheep etc, mainly sent to Coimbatore and the Neelagiris. The sandal oil from here was exported to Europe, America, Japan and other countries. The imports of the district mainly included wheat, salt, ghee, glass articles and cloth.

By 1940-41, Mysore was an important centre of paddy processing with large number of rice mills. The total value of paddy and rice worth Rs. 60 lakhs annually was imported and exported from here. Cotton and silk fabrics, especially georgettes and crepe-de-chine sarees manufactured here were very famous and exported in large quantities. Hunsur too was noted for local blankets and *chappals*. The bullock carts prepared here by the local craftsmen were known for their quality in the State and the place was also known as 'Gaadipalya'. Similarly, the mats prepared at Kadakola were very famous throughout the State and annual production was valued at Rs. 10,000 in 1935. Similarly noted Saligrama paper was having wide demand. According to old records it is revealed that the major portion of the trade in the district was handled by chief commercial communities like Lingayaths, Banajigas, Nagarthas and Vaishyas, but at Mysore proper it was dominated by Kunchitigas, Vaishyas and Muslims.

Present Imports and Exports

The items of imports and exports of the district have changed from time to time due to several factors like industrialisation, occupational changes and other factors. The present day centre-wise chief imports and exports of the district are as follows :

Mysore.—If chief imports include machine parts, metal goods including machinery, steel, copper, chemicals etc, the exports include sandal oil, joss sticks, silk sarees, handloom and power loom fabrics, Jawa motor cycles, bicycles, motor tyres, handicrafts etc. *Chamarajnagar.*—The main items of imports include sugarcane, cocoons and groundnut, the exports consist of jaggery, raw silk yarn and beedies etc. *Nanjangud.*—The main imports of this pilgrimage centre include cocoons, cotton and food grains, while the exports include silk and cotton yarn and Ayurvedic medicines. The Sadvidya Shala Private Ltd. founded here in 1913 manufactures Ayurvedic medicines and prefumery. The products of this unit are exported to Andhra and Tamilnadu (Export outside Karnataka for 85-86 was worth Rs. 3.55 lakhs). *Hunsur.*—The chief imports of the place include cloth, coffee, and salt while the exports include plywood, tobacco, timber, cotton yarn, leather goods, joss sticks, cement pipes, *kamblis*, furniture, bullock carts, *etc. Kollegal.*—The notable imports of the place include cocoons, oil seeds, art silk yarn and the exports include twisted silk yarn, silk sarees and clothes and handloom fabrics. *K.R. Nagar.*—Cloth, pulses and sugar are the main imports of the place while the exports include paddy, parched rice and beedies, *etc. Periyapatna.*—The main imports include tobacco leaves and cloth, while the exports include cured

tobacco, maize, ragi and coffee powder, *etc. T. Narasipura.*—Cocoons, groundnut and other oil seeds and food grains are the notable imports, while the exports include raw silk, edible oils and twisted yarn *etc. Yelandur.*—Yelandur receives mainly cocoons, textiles and food grains, while sends out silk thread, coconuts, puffed rice and jaggery *etc. Gundlupet.*—If rice and clothes are the main imports, the commodities exported are chillies, *beedies*, *kamblis*, betel leaves *etc. Heggadadevanakote.*—The merchandise imported here are sugar, cloth and food grains while the exports include cotton, groundnut and *ragi*. The other important trading centres of the place include Bannur and Sargur, the chief imports of Bannur include paddy, chemical fertilisers and clothes, while the exports include rice, sawn timber and jaggery. Sargur mainly imports cloth and food grains (jowar and *ragi*) and cotton yarn while exports handloom clothes, date palm leaf, mats and oil seeds etc.

Trade Centres

In course of time many new trade centres have emerged in the district due to expansion of trading and commercial activities. The present wholesale trade centres of the district include the places like Mysore, Kollegal, Chamarajanagar, Santhemarhalli, Terakanambi, Hunsur, K. R. Nagar, Bannur, Nanjangud and Bettadapura. Among the retail centres the following are prominent *viz.*, Yelandur, Kadakola, Arjunahalli, Saligrama, Kampalapura, Hura, Begur, Rathnapura, Periyapatna, Heggadadevanakote, Sargur, Haradanahalli, Singanallur, Mudukutore, Ravandur and Bilikere, *etc.* According to 1971 Census, the total number of wholesale business establishments in Mysore city was 356 (having 5th place among the nine major cities in the State), while the number of retail establishments in the district were 13,548 (3rd place in the State). As reported from the Department of Commercial Taxes, during 1980-81, the total number of registered dealers in Mysore under KST was 746 while under CST was 412. During 1986-87 the corresponding figures increased to 925 and 638 respectively. The distribution of wholesale and retail traders under KST was 331 and 594 respectively, while under CST the corresponding figures were 193 and 445.

Employment in Trade and Commerce

In 1971, the total number of people engaged in trade and commercial activities in the district was 39,151 and of them 3,156 were females. The break-up of urban and rural figures were 28,602 and 10,549 respectively. Among the taluks, Mysore naturally had the largest number engaged in trade, being 20,156 (of them 19,286 were in Mysore city proper), followed by taluk like Chamarajnagar (3,263), Kollegal (3,032), Nanjangud (2,427), T. Narasipur (2,019). Among the urban segments, next to Mysore were Chamarajanagar (1,769), Kollegal (1,655), and Nanjangud (1,243) (figures in brackets being of those engaged in trade and commerce). Regarding the number of females engaged in trade and commerce, Mysore taluk was

having highest number being 1,429 and of them 1,227 were in the city proper, followed by Chamarajnagar taluk with 305 and of them 204 in rural segments and 101 in urban, followed by Kollegal with 313; there also the number of women engaged in trade and commerce and their number in rural areas was higher (169) than in urban(144) areas. In T. Narasipura taluk out of 236 females engaged in this occupation, 178 were in rural areas and 58 in urban areas.

Trade Associations

Modern commercial activities have necessitated the formation of a number of Associations (like the guilds of olden days) by different sections of traders, to promote and strengthen their interest by united efforts. These non-statutory advisory bodies render useful services to their members pertaining to their line of business in addition to undertaking arbitration and consultancy services. The establishment of the present 'Federation of Karnataka Chamber of Commerce and Industry' in Bangalore in 1916 gave an impetus to the merchants in other parts of Mysore State to have their own association to promote their cause. The first such association to be formulated in the former Mysore district (then including Mandya dt. also) was at Mandya in 1937 followed by Mysore in 1938 known as the Mysore Merchants Association (in new Santhepet) with the objective to promote trade in Mysore City and outside by collection and distribution of information and to arbitrate disputes. Later in 1950-51, the said association merged with the Grain Merchants Association, Mysore. In course of time, many more local associations came into being. The associations are concentrated in Mysore. The following is the list of trade associations affiliated to the Federation of Karnataka Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore. The Mysore Grain Merchants Association, Hotel Owners Association, The Mysore Piece Goods Merchants Association, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, District Small Scale Industries Association, Mysore City Bakery Owners Association (all in Mysore) and the Merchants Association, Chamarajnagar. In addition to these there are many unregistered local associations in several urban centres of the district, like Jewellers Association, Pawn Brokers Association, etc.

The Mysore Grain Merchants Association was registered in 1950-51 with an objective of promoting the interests of grain merchants of Mysore city and also to educate them on matters like taxation and Government policy in force pertaining to their business. The Association also aims at undertaking certain charities and community welfare programmes. By the end of December 1986 it had a membership of 303 including 100 life members. The income and expenditure for 1986 accounted to Rs. 1.24 lakhs and Rs. 43,000.

The Hotel Owners Association came into being at Mysore in 1963 as a registered body and it mainly aims at educating its associates in

management of hotel industry scientifically, hygienically and efficiently in addition to promoting education and cultural development of its members, *etc*. The Association also educates its members about various agencies and their legal knowledge connected with hotel industries. This is associated to the State federal body (K.P.H.R.A.), Bangalore. It also provides free boarding to some poor and deserving students.

Regulated Markets

Regulated Markets are expected to ensure remunerative and competitive prices to the producers by avoiding distress sale and facilitate for orderly marketing in addition to building proper infrastructure needed for free marketing. Before the establishment of Regulated markets, there used to be several types of malpractices exploiting the producers. In the former Mysore State a separate marketing organisation was set up in 1935 under the control of the Department of Horticulture, Industries and Commerce to attend agriculture marketing. The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act was passed in 1939 and was brought into effect in March 1947 when the rules were formulated. This paved the way for the establishment of regulated markets in the State. After the formation of new State a uniform and more comprehensive legislation replacing the similar legislations of other areas, the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1966 was enacted and brought into force in the district in 1968. Under the Act, the District Marketing Officer (now redesignated as Assistant Director, Agricultural Marketing since 5th February 1987) is empowered to administer the provisions of the (1) K.A.P.M. (Regulation) Act 1966, (2) The Karnataka Ware Houses Act 1962, (3) Agriculture Produce (Grading and Marketing Act) 1937 (Central Act). To ensure more effective administration and implementation of the above rules and regulations, the office of the A.D.A.M. was opened in 1967 at Mysore.

Regulated Markets and Sub-Markets

At present (1987), the district has 6 A.P.M.Cs. and 12 Sub-markets. Except Mysore, the area of operation of other markets is more than one revenue taluk. The area of operation of other markets is as follows— *K. R. Nagar*: K. R. Nagar taluk plus Bettadapur and Ravandur hoblies of Periyapatna tq; *Chamarajnagar*: Chamarajnagar and Yelandur taluks and Terakanambi hobli of Gundlupet tq; *Nanjangud*: Entire taluks of Nanjangud, H. D. Kote and Gundlupet except Terakanambi hobli; *Kollegal*: Entire Kollegal and T. Narasipur taluks; *Hunsur*: Entire Hunsur taluk and Haranahalli and Kasaba hoblies of Periyapattna tq. The year of establishment of Markets and sub-markets attached to them is as follows: (1) A.P.M.C. Mysore (1950), Kodakola (1971), (2) K.R. Nagar (1957), Bettadapura (1978), (3) Chamarajanagar (1961), Terakanambi (1970) and Santhe Marahalli (1975), (4) Nanjangud

(1964), Gundlupet (1978), Santhe Sargur (1979), and H. D. Kote (1985), (5) Kollegal (1965), Bannur (1971), Hanur and T. N. Pura (both 1978), (6) Hunsur (1979), Rathnapura (1981), Periyapatna (1988).

Imports and exports of Regulated Markets.—The market-wise main imports and exports of notified agricultural commodities is as given below : (1) Mysore —*Imports* : Onion, potato, coconut, rice, green-gram, bengalgram ; *Exports* : Neemseed, tilseed, sunflower, tamarind, groundnut and vegetables ; (2) K.R. Nagar—*Imports* : Edible oil, chillies and spices ; *Exports* : Paddy, rice and ragi ; (3) Chamarajnagar—*Imports* : Rice, ragi, and jowar ; *Exports*: Jaggery, groundnut, coconut and horsegram ; (4) Nanjangud—*Imports* : Edible oil ; *Exports* : Cotton, groundnut, tilseeds, banana, rice and coconut ; (5) Kollegal—*Imports* : Paddy and ragi ; *Exports* : Rice, maize, jaggery, groundnut, cotton, nigerseeds and *kambu* ; (6) Hunsur—Imports : Rice ; *Exports*: Tobacco, maize, cotton, ragi and timber.

Market functionaries.—Due to geographical expansion of regulated market areas, the number of market functionaries has increased in recent years. Total number of market functionaries in the district during 1985-86 was 1978, and of them 1,305 were traders of different classes, among the traders, majority constituted D Class (628) followed by A class (518) Among other functionaries the largest number was of importers (316), followed by exporters (204), Commission agents (75) and processors (70) The number of functionaries during 1981-82 was 2,332 and of them 1571 were traders and the rest others.

Income and Expenditure.—Among other things, the market fees, registration fees and licence fees constitute the income of the market The income and expenditure of all regulated markets in the district in terms of lakhs during the last five years is as given below. (The figures in the bracket indicate expenditure) 1981-82 : 54.48 (25.78) ; 1982-83 95.31 (30.15) ; 1983-84 : 125.45 (41.36) ; 1984-85 : 56.54 (36.45) and 1985-86 : 56.60 (35.79).

Volume of Business.—Marketing of agricultural produces through A.P.M.Cs. is increasing rapidly. During 1981-82, and 1985-86 market-wise value of commodities sold in the district in terms of Rs. in crores is as follows : The figures in the bracket indicate value for 1981-82. Mysore (13.23) 10.73 , Chamarajanagar (2.52) 8.95 ; K.R. Nagar (5.37) 1.10 ; Nanjangud (3.70) 1.61 ; Hunsur (5.63) 0.50 ; and Kollegal (6.35) 7.66. The table given below indicates the arrivals and sales value of some important notified commodities in the district for some recent years.

(Amount in lakhs)

Name of commodity	1981 82		1983 84		1985 86	
	Arrivals Quintals	*Sales value*	*Arrivals Quintals*	*Sales value*	*Arrivals Quintals*	*Sales value*
Paddy	1,55,045	45.22	1,20,779	223.43	99,619	180.07
Rice	66,094	181.47	39,839	143 13	64,739	231.97
Groundnut	72,663	222 85	79,067	275.16	97,497	343.66
Ragi	22,668	72.05	18,175	32.76	28,659	48.57
Jowar	47,321	58.73	48,715	74 59	29,655	45.82
Horsegram	19,747	35 10	28,560	46 78	31,476	71.34
Jaggery	55,401	248.41	61,009	169 95	1,76,406	749.80
Sunflower seed	..	..	18,789	95 32	17,039	68.21
Coconuts (nos.)	32,95,616	40 63	39,25,978	65.04	30,51,255	39.37
Livestock (heads)	77,841	41 33	74,355	526.83	66,394	306.07

Grading facilities.—'Ag Mark' grading facilities are available in Mysore market in respect of commodities like paddy, *ragi*, jowar, tamarind and groundnut.

Market development.—Market committees in the district have undertaken various developmental activities under different schemes and programmes out of their own funds, and also by the Central and State assistance. Under the scheme of N.G.R.G. the amount expended was Rs. 10.44 lakhs and Rs. 3.00 lakhs under S.F.D.A. The amount spent under central assistance for works like construction of office buildings, auction platforms, shops for traders, cattle sheds and for other civic amenities etc, amounted to Rs. 25.54 lakhs. By way of illustration A.P.M.C., Chamarajnagar is introduced in the following paragraphs.

A.P.M.C., Chamarajnagar

Regulated Market comprising of revenue taluks of Chamarajnagar and Yelandur and the Terakanambi hobli of Gundlupet taluk was constituted in 1961. Later, in 1970 and 1975 two sub-markets were opened at Terakanambi and Santhemarahalli respectively being the wholesale centres of prominance of trade in the district. The Market Committee has notified as many as 27 commodities including sheep, goat and poultry. The chief notified commodities include jaggery, rice, paddy, greengram, groundnut, castor seed, honge seed, sunflower and arecanut. If rice, ragi and jowar constitute main imports of the market, the commodities like jaggery, groundnut, coconut and horsegram constitute the exports.

The main commodities that are chiefly transacted during the shandy days at Terakanambi sub-market include groundnut, coconut, horsegram,

jaggery and cattle, and at Santhemarahalli there will be a brisk trading in rice, *ragi*, jowar and jaggery.

The developmental works undertaken by the A.P.M.C. under various schemes and projects in recent years including 1985-86, accounted to Rs. 3.50 lakhs out of Market Committee funds and Rs. 1.08 lakhs under S.F.D.A. for construction of godowns and Rs. 4.10 lakhs under Central Assistance for civic works like office building, godowns, auction platforms, etc. at the main market yard, Chamarajnagar. The developmental works completed at the sub-market Santhemarahalli accounted to Rs. 7.05 lakhs for works like civic amenities in the yard out of the market committee funds, in addition to spending Rs. 2.00 lakhs under Central Assistance for office building, godown etc. The amount spent by the Committee under N.G.R.G. was of Rs. 2.04 lakhs. In 1981-82 the total number of market functionaries were 451, mainly comprising of different classes of traders (348). This was reduced to 427 during 1985-86, mainly comprising of 292 traders majority of them being 'D' Class traders (164), followed by 69 'B' class and 50 'A' class, in addition to 41 importers, 27 exporters and others. The method of sale employed in the market is open auction, tender and agreement. The total income and expenditure of the committee for 1985-86 were of Rs. 8.21 lakhs and Rs. 5.38 lakhs respectively as against Rs. 4.72 and Rs. 3.98 lakhs in the previous year. The relative figures for 1983-84 stood at Rs. 7.85 lakhs and Rs. 3.97 lakhs respectively.

In 1984, the Institute of Development Studies of Mysore University prepared a Development Project Report on this market. The project report reveals that the development of the market is essentially the development of two major wholesale shandies coming within the area of operation of this market, *viz.* Santhemarahalli and Terakanambi together sharing nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total output traded in the Chamarajnagar Market, groundnut in Terakanambi and jaggery in Santhemarahalli are the *important* commodities that are traded *with* a hinterland extending upto 15—20 km. The wholesale transactions here lasts only for few hours commencing early in the morning.

The table given in P 361 indicates the arrivals and sales value of some selected notified commodities of this market for the year 1981-82 and 1985-86.

(Amount in lakhs)

Commodities	1981-82		1985-86	
	Arrivals in quintals	*Sales value*	*Arrivals in quintals*	*Sales value*
Jaggery	44,227	215.88	1,59,459	700.89
Rice	5,898	14.27	5,344	16.22
Ragi	1,192	1.61	4,003	6.26
Jowar	10,516	13.48	13,078	19.79
Onion	5,557	3.59	27,469	32.92
Groundnut	32,903	74.33	14,032	38.03
Neem seed	1,067	00.82	1,749	01.59
Tamarind	9,075	04.21	883	02.93
Coconut (nos.)	26,00,036	31.08	26,12,085	32.39
Cattle (heads)	1,088	NA	5,832	NA
Sheep (heads)	2,841	NA	2,198	NA
Goat (heads)	2,398	NA	2,305	NA

Shandis

In olden days shandis (weekly bazars) had facilitated barter trade transactions and even now they continue to be active retail and wholesale outlets for local produces. For good number of small farmers and artisans, these rural markets constitute focal points for marketing their produces. The existence of shandys during historical times has already been noted. The shandy held at Santhemarahalli (the word *santhe* here stands for shandy) on Tuesday when about 15,000 people used to congregate and merchandise worth about Rs. 2 lakhs were sold on that day and this was considered as biggest shandy in the princely State, as recorded in 1940-41. Similarly, Terakanambi was noted for spinning and weaving of khadi and 35 wholesale merchants of the town had trade connections with Calicut, Malabar, Satyamangala, Neelagiri and Mysore. A weekly fair was held here on Thursday when about 3,500 people used to assemble, and articles traded were coconut, groundnut, castor, gingelly, tamarind, jowar, horsegram worth about Rs. 30,000 every week in 1940-41. The shandis held at present at Bettadapura, Arjunahalli, Kadakola, Kamagere, (Sante) Saragur, Saligrama, Mudukutore, Ravandur, Bilikere, Santhemarahalli and Terakanambi are noted for sale of grains. According to 1981 Census, weekly markets are held in 27 villages of the district covering 4.59 per cent of the total rural population of the district. Among the taluks Periyapatna is best served by this facility with six shandis covering about 12 per cent of the rural population of the taluk and Yelandur taluk hold the last position. Out of 27 villages wherein shandis are held as

many as 18 have population of 2,000 or more. In contrast it is only in two villages having a population of less than 500 weekly markets are held.

In addition to shandis, the important *jatras* held in the district at Male Mahadeshwara, the B. R. Hills, Nanjangud and Talakadu etc. also facilitate considerable trade transactions both in commodities of general and special use and cattle (See Chapter III for details).

Taluk-wise list of important shandis: Mysore: Kadakola (Saturday), *Chamarajanagar*: Chamararajanagar (Saturday), Santhemarahalli (Tuesday), *K. R. Nagar*: K. R. Nagar (Friday), Arjunahalli (Tuesday), Saligrama (Saturday), Mirle (Monday), Chunchanakatte (Thursday), *Nanjangud*: Nanjangud (Friday), Hura (Monday), *Kollegal*: Kollegal (Monday), Singanallur (Friday), Mavattur (Sunday), *Gundlupet*: Gundlupet (Wednesday), Begur (Monday), Terakanambi (Thursday), and Hosur (Wednesday), *Hunsur*: Hunsur (Thursday), Rathnapura (Monday) and Hanagodu (Wednesday), *Periyapatna*: Periyapattana (Saturday), Bettadapura (Sunday), Kampalapura (Sunday), *T.N.Pura*: T. N. Pura (Monday), *H.D. Kote*: H.D. Kote (Tuesday), Bichanahalli (Sunday), Santhesargur (Friday), Hampapura (Sunday).

Cattle fairs and Markets

Cattle fairs and markets.—In addition to cattle fairs on the occasion of annual local *jatras* held at Mudukutore, Chunchanakatte, Sutiur, Chandakawadi, weekly regular cattle markets are held at Kadakola, Santhemarhalli, Terakanambi, T. Narasipura, Rathnapura, Nanjangud, Arjunahalli, Kamalapura and Gundlupet under the control of respective Regulated markets. The records of 1940 indicate that the annual cattle fair held at Chunchanakatte was the biggest in the princely state, with exhibition of cattles ranging between 5,000 to 10,000.

State Trading

Till the establishment of K.S.F.C.S. Corporation, Bangalore in 1973, the Department of Food and Civil Supplies was procuring food grains under levy orders through the Food Corporation of India. Now, the procurement of padd is undertaken by the Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., Banagiore, through the agencies like TAPCMS and other co-operatives. Since 1981-82, levy paddy is collected from the millers and traders only on certain fixed percentage (50 per cent) and since 1985-86 rice is also collected. During 1986-87 the procurement of levy rice in the district was 1.20 lakh quintals as against the target of 3.20 lakhs; the corresponding figures for 1985-86 were reported as 90,532 quintals and 1.50 lakh quintals respectively.

Public Distribution

For effective implementation of the public distribution system, the Government have promulgated various orders from time to time. The public distribution system in the former Mysore State dates back to 1944

when statutory rationing was first introdused in Bangalore and K.G.F. (However discontinued in 1948). The pressing need for distribution of foodgrains was again felt in the State in 1965 when informal rationing was introduced in certain selected cities. In November 1974 it was extended to Mysore city and in 1978 this was further extended to all the cities and towns with population of 40,000 and above. Accordingly at present, Mysore and Chamarajnagar come under informal rationing covering about 5.18 lakh population. The total number of ration shops in the district by the end of April 1987 was 1091, and of them 284 were in urban centres including 194 in Mysore City and the rest (807) in rural area. The number of ration cards issued in the district was 1.58 lakhs in urban centres including 1.10 lakhs in Mysore city while in the rural centres the cards issued were about 4.61 lakhs. By the end of March 1986 the total number of Green Cards distributed in the district was about 2.53 lakhs and the number of beneficiaries were reported as 6.74 lakhs.

Warehousing

To suit the prevailing local conditions, different methods of conserving food grains specially by agriculturists are in vogue. The concept of Public Warehousing is a recent development. The temples used to have common werehouses for storage of food grains in villages, and when land revenue was to be collected in kind, warehouses at various points to store them existed in the earlier centuries. Tipu had a central warehouse at Shrirangapattana to store merchandise of State trading in addition to small depots at other places. On the basis of the recommendations of All India Rural Credit Survey Committee (1954), the public warehouses both Central and State under the Warehousing Corporation Act 1962 were set up all over Karnataka including the Mysore District.

At present, Central Warehouses are functioning in the district at K. R. Nagar (2,124 tonnes capacity) and Mysore (425 tonnes). The Central Ware-House at K. R. Nagar being hired since 1978, is a general warehouse of rural base for stocking foodgrains, fertilizers, oil seeds and other notified commodities. The Warehouse at Mysore is field bonded warehouse working since 1984 wherein only dutiable imported goods are being deposited and being operated in the premises of importers such as WIPRO Information Technology, Karnataka Ball Bearing Corporation and Deepak Insulated Cable Cororation. The income and expenditure of Central Warehouses in the district for 1985-86 were accounted to Rs. 2.75 lakhs and Rs.1.81 lakhs respectively as against the corresponding figures of Rs. 2.00 lakhs Rs. 1.33 lakhs for 1984-85.

The State Warehousing Corporation has its own godowns at Mysore (1962-63 and 67-68,), T. Narasipur (1966-67) and at Kollegal (1984-85). The storage capacity at Mysore is 6,900 tonnes while the other two have 1,000 tonnes each. In addition to the above owned warehouses, the State

Warehousing Corporation also manages hired general godowns at the following places—Chamarajnagar (400 tonnes), Hunsur (1,000 tonnes), Bannur (421 tonnes), Nanjangud 1,000 tonnes), Mysore (4,050 tonnes), T. N. Pura (629 tonnes), Kollegal (350 tonnes).

Apart from extending storage facilities and issuing Warehouse Receipts serving as negotiable documents for bank advances, these godowns of Central and State are having schemes of Dis-infestation Service at the door steps of farmers, co-operatives, Government and other organisations. The ware-house at Hunsur offers services of fumigation of tobacco nursery beds and soil fumigation. The total income and expenditure of the five godowns (Mysore, T. N. Pura, Kollegal, Chamarajnagar and Hunsur) of State Corporation for 1984-85, accounted to Rs. 10.67 lakhs and Rs. 7.53 lakhs as against Rs. 8.81 lakhs and Rs. 5.95 lakhs for 1983-84 respectively. In addition to these godowns, there are also godowns owned and managed by the Co-operatives at several places in the district.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Like currency and coinage, a great variation can be seen in the weight and measures employed in the district for trading. Inscriptions speak of *khanduga* and *kolaga* for grains and solige for liquids with reference to ancient and medieval times. Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar who ruled Mysore during the 17th century is said to have introduced common weights and measures in his dominion of 84 *gadis* (taluks) by stamping his monogram and kept them in each Chavadi to be used in shops and markets. The weight of three Kanthiraya *hanas* was taken as equal to one *duddu* on the basis of which scale of weights were fixed. Accordingly one *duddu* was equal to one tola, 24 *duddus*=one *kachcha seer*, 10 *kachcha* seer=one *dhadiya*, four *dhadiya*=one *chikka mana* and 44-46 seers equalled one *dodda mana*. By this weight, the commodities sold were areca, sugar cotton, silk, drugs etc. There was a *seer* called *pakka seer* formed by mixing equal quantities of *navadhanya* equal to the weight of Rs. 84 put into a vessel that exactly contained it when heaped. Oil and ghee were sold by a measure, also called *seer*, the weight of which was put into cylindrical brass vessel exactly measuring about 75 cubica inches.

In 1800 A.D., the weights and measures in the district were of two kinds: (i) balar weights used for bazar articles tamarind, turmeric and all kinds of drugs) and (ii) weights for bazaar and revenue transactions (grains). For almost every town and district weights and measures differed widely, the advantage of which was taken by the local cunning traders It was very common practice to mention in the settlement of a bargain the weights to be employed. The common weight fixed upon was the copper coin of the country and for large quantities of any articles previously determined stones were employed, meant for the purpose with common

consent. For measuring length, the imperial standard i.e. yard was adopted since 1894. The land measure in Mysore corresponded with the sowing capacity—the area of the land which can be sown with a particular quantity of seed. (But inscriptions also mention *nivartana, kamma* and *matter*). Sowing capacity varied greatly from land to land and grains. These variations continued upto 1902 when the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation was passed in July 1902 and rules thereunder in 1912. The above Act was amended in 1927 made applicable to entire State in old Mysore. Accordingly Mysore *seer* measure and *seer* weight were prescribed as standards all over the State. The Act provided for the compulsory use of tested and certified weights and measures in areas notified by the Government. The standard weights as prescribed were: the '*seer*' weight which was a mass of metal equal to the weight of Rs. 24 (24 tolas) of British Indian currency. *Arapavu* was equal to 3 tolas or 1/8 *seer, pavu* was equal to 6 tolas or 1/4 *seer, achcheru* was equal to 12 tolas or 1/2 *seer, pancheru*=5 *seers, dhadiya*=10 *seers, mana*=40 *seers.*

The standard measure or capacity was '*seer*' divided into *achcheru* (1/2 seer), *pavu* (1/4 seer), *arapavu* (1/8 seer). *Balla* was equal to 4 *seers, kolaga* was equal to 8 *seers*, and *palla* was equal to 100 *seers* and *khandi* was equal to 20 *kolagas* or 160 *seers*. But the number of *seers* making one *kolaga* had been different in different parts during earlier times. The Sulthani *kolaga* introduced by Tipu contained 16 *seers* and that of Krishnaraj *kolaga* introduced by Poornaiya contained 8 *seers* being 1/20 of Krishnaraj '*khandi*'. There was also a *kolaga* measure of 10 seers called as *kararu kolaga*. The Industries and Commerce Committee of the Economic Conference made several recommendations for improving the system in 1916. Accordingly, in 1918, the activities of supplying, testing and stamping, etc. of weights and measures was transferred to the Department of Industries and Commerce from the Revenue and entrusting the enforcement of rules to the Revenue and Police Departments. The Mysore Premier Metal Factory was entrusted with the work of manufacture and supply of set of weights and measures on certain conditions.

Even before the introduction of Metric system of weights and measures, there was a great variation. If it were 210 seers per *khandi* in Bangalore, it was 200 in Channapatna, 180 in Mysore and 240 in Hassan for commodities like grains, pulses, seeds, etc. If groundnut (unshelled) was measured at the rate of five *seers* per *kolaga* at Mysore, it was 10 *seers* in Bangalore. If a *maund* of copra weighed 31½ lbs in Tiptur and Arasikere, it was 25 lbs in Bangalore and 24 lbs in Mysore. The standard weight prescribed under the Mysore Act (1927), a *seer* was equal in weight to 24 tolas of 180 grains troy and standard Measure-Seer was equal to the capacity to hold water in weight of 108 tolas.

Introduction of Metric System.—Based on the standards of Weights and Measures Act 1956 (Central Act), the Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act was brought into force in the district in 1958 and rules thereunder in 1959. To have an effective enforcement and administration of the department, the Office of the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures was opened at Mysore in 1962, with two sub-divisions, Mysore and Nanjangud. In 1980, two more sub-divisions (Kollegal and Hunsur) were added. In 1986, Mysore sub-division was bifurcated into two sub-divisions. The main functions of the department include verification and stones of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules 1977. During 1986-87, the number of traders, industrial establishments, petrol and H.S.D. pumps coming under the purview of the department were 11,420, 1,210 and 154 respectively and it had verified and stamped weights (1.19 lakhs), measures (60,759), weighing instruments (63,180) and measuring instruments (154). The verification and stamping fees collected was of Rs. 5.40 lakhs. The fine imposed by the department for contravening various provisions of Weights and Measures Act, and Package Commodities Act, in the district for 1986-87 was of Rs. 26,576 and Rs. 9,155 respectively and the number of cases detected for violation of provisions of the above Acts were 504 and 100 respectively.

CHAPTER VII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

THE road net-work in ancient times in Mysore district area was comparatively good as most of the local rulers paid much attention for the communication. But the rivers created hurdles, mostly in rainy season. Inscriptions reveal the existence of *rajaveedhi* or *rajamarga, heddari* and *bandi dari* between important places and these roads had *aravattiges* (places where drinking water and shade were provided) to the travellers. In one inscription (YI 168) corresponding to 1531 A.D., reference has been made to a narrow lane (*bandi dari*), while mentioning a record registering a grant of lands. Another inscription (YI,176) corresponding to the 16th century, refers to two dykes (*vadevu*) constructed by the Bandikaras (cartmen) of Nandyala *seeme* at Ganiganoor. Bandipur secured that name as carts on their way to Nilagiri used to stay there breaking the journey. A tank and a grove were provided here. The Anche system introduced by Chikkadevaraya also contributed for the improvement of road net-work. In the days of Haider and Tipu, roads were further improved for military purpose, especially for movement of cavalry and huge guns. Most of the roads then were passable only by pedestrains and were narrow, passing through dense forests and mountainous parts. The swift mode of conveyance was the horse for the princely class and worriers, and palanquins for the middle class. The goods were transported on pack animals like bullocks, and during war time ammunition, food etc. were taken on elephant backs. Individuals carried goods in a *hasibe* (a shoulder bag) or on a *kavadi* (weights tied on either ends of a pole). From Col. Green's report it appears that by 1831, a road from Naikneri to Mysore via Bangalore was the only highway worth the name in Mysore district. This was in an indifferent state, having portions running through swamps, the passage of which would detain the baggage of a regiment a full day. As the district is situated between two monsoons, the communication was coming to a standstill often and trade and commerce were interrupted.

With the advent of direct British rule in 1831, a regular road was constructed connecting Mysore with Bangalore and roads were also extended in many directions in the district. Another great factor in stimulating the construction and up-keep of roads was constitution of local self government bodies from 1862. With the founding of the Public Works Department in June 1856 in Mysore, an organisation to look after the business of road building and maintenance, a methodical classification of existing and future roads could be possible. Roads were classified as follows : Class I—metalled : (a) with bridges or ferries and drains (b) partially bridged and drained ; Class II—unmetalled : (a) with bridges or ferries and drained (b) partially bridged and drained ; Class III—banked and surfaced but not drained ; Class IV—banked but not surfaced, partially bridged ; Class V—cleared and partially bridged and drained ; Class VI—cleared only. Most of the Class I (a) roads and some others had avenues of trees planted along.

The roads were in certain cases built and maintained by forced labour or as a famine relief measure. The cost sometimes was recovered by levying a road cess and by tolls. The expenditure on roads was around Rs. 193 per mile (Rs. 120 per km) in 1875 in Mysore district. With the introduction of railway system it became more and more necessary to build roads and both roads and railways revolutionised the method of transport causing the displacement of pack animals by wheeled vehicles. The roads were later classified as State Fund Roads and District Fund Roads. By 1870, the Yelwal-Narasipur road, Mysore-Cannanore and the Mysore-Frazerpet (Kushalnagar) roads were completed. The total outlay for Mysore Division in 1866-67 was Rs. 36,800. By 1900 the length of roads and the cost of maintenance (given in brackets) under the State Fund Roads and the District Fund Roads in Mysore District were 617 km (Rs. 1,46,100) and 1,043 km (Rs. 68,910) respectively, with average cost per km at Rs. 157 and Rs. 53 respectively. There were also provincial roads in this district. By 1900, the following were the roads passing through this district. (The figures in the brackets show the length and annual cost of maintenance respectively. (1) Madras-Cannanore road (130 km, Rs. 12,300) ; (2) Bangalore-Nilagiri road (97 km, Rs. 12,300) ; (3) Mysore-Manantody road (90 km, Rs. 6,720) ; (4) Nanjanagud Hassanur road (72 km, Rs. 3,150) ; (5) Mysore-Yelwal road (19 km, Rs. 1,800) ; (6) Gundlupet-Sultan Battery road (35 km, Rs. 2,339) ; (7) Mangalore road *via* Madikeri (45 km, Rs. 4,200) ; and (8) the Mangalore Road *via* Manjarabad Ghat (32 km, Rs. 2,350). Besides, there were 38 District roads with a total length of 1,045 km, and an annual cost of maintenance of Rs. 35,516. The Mysore-Bangalore road *via* Kanakanahalli or Kanakapura (74 km), Hunsur-Begur road (74 km), Shrirangapattana-Channarayapatna road (59 km) and the Nelligere-French Rocks (Pandavapura) station road (56 km) were some of the long routes and the Sosale-Narasipur road (3 km), Mysore Railway Station-Shivapura road (1.5 km) and the Palahalli-Kalasawadi road (3 km) were some of the

short routes. By 1937-38 the provincial roads were : (a) Bangalore-Ooty road (b) Mysore-Madikere road (c) Mysore Manandavadi road and (d) the Mysore-Belagola road ; the District Fund roads were (a) the Mysore-T. Narasipur road (b) Mysore-Mahadevapura road and (c) the Mysore-Chandagala road. And the District Board Roads were (a) the Bhogadi-Gaddige road (b) Kadakola-Chattanahalli road (c) Varuna-Hosakote road (d) Mysore-Uthanahalli road (e) Hadachana-Ayarahalli road (f) Shravanagudda road (g) Ilvala-Kamaravalli road and (h) the Lalithadripura-Uthanahalli road.

Classification of Roads

In 1943, The Nagpur Plan which is supposed to be the landmark in the road development envisaged a rational basis for classifying roads. Accordingly, the roads were classified as the National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and the Village Roads. In this district there are no National Highways, though there is a request to make the Bangalore-Ooty road *via* Mysore as the National Highway. In three decades (from 1956 to 1986) the State Highways showed an increase of 163 km (38 per cent), the Major District Roads (MDR) an increase of 435 km (87 per cent), the other District Roads a decrease of 147 km (23 per cent) ; perhaps due to declaring 147 km as MDR and the Village Roads an increase of 2,661 km (411 per cent). It can be inferred that stress has been laid in providing communication facilities at the village level. The Nagpur Plan laid down the basis that in a highly developed agricultural area no village should be more than 3.2 km away from a road nor more than eight km away from the main road. Accordingly, the villages in this district have been connected by roads. The following table shows the accessibility of villages in Mysore district as on 31-3-1986 (taluk-wise) :

Statement showing the accessibility of villages in Mysore District

Name of Taluk	*Number of villages connected by*				*Total*
	All Weather Roads	*Fair Weather Roads*	*Katcha Roads*	*Not connected by any Road*	
Chamarajanagar	107	29	36	..	172
Gundlupet	90	20	30	..	140
H.D. Kote	33	126	80	..	239
Hunsur	66	48	75	..	189
Kollegal	28	28	42	..	98
K.R. Nagar	118	33	..	..	151
Mysore	72	44	17	..	133
Nanjangud	103	33	37	..	173
Periyapatna	102	76	19	..	197
T. Narasipur	72	30	21	..	123
Yelandur	26	..	..	..	26
Total :	817	467	357	..	1,641

The construction and maintenance of roads are mostly done by Public Works Department. The schemes for this work has been categorised as detailed below :

(1) State Sector Scheme covers formation, improving geomatrics, widening the existing road, strengthening of the sub-base and carriage way, widening the single lane carriage way to two lane carriage way in respect of State Highways and Major District Roads. This Scheme also includes asphalting of roads, construction of bridges, road research etc. (2) District Sector Scheme covers similar works referred to above in respect of other District Roads and Village Roads. (3) Rural Roads Scheme covers many programmes such as (a) Minimum Needs Programme—providing all weather roads to villages having a population of 1,000 and above, (b) Halli Heddari—providing approach roads to roadless villages having a population less than 1,000, (c) Sethubandhana—construction of cross-drianage works on non-PWD roads, (d) C.D. works—construction of C.D. works on rural roads. (e) Integrated comprehensive Rural Communication Roads—new formations and improvements to existing ICRC roads to make them fair weather roads, (f) Tribal sub-plan—providing all weather approach roads to Tribal areas, (g) Railway safety works—construction of approach embankments to overbridges and under bridges, and conversion of unmanned level crossings to manned level crossings, (h) People's Participation Programme—Scheme for taking up village roads with labour contribution from the villages.

This district having a road length of 9,871 km (as on March 1986), which is 7.91 per cent of the total road length in the State, ranks first in the State and the rankings for the taluks in the district are Chamarajanagar 4, Gundlupet 6, H. D. Kote 7, Hunsur 1, Kollegal 8, K. R. Nagar 5, Mysore 2, Nanjanagud 3, Periyapatna 8, T. Narasipura 10 and Yelandur 11. There were as on 31-3-1986, 64 km of State Highway with double lane width. They were Bangalore-Bandipura road (19), Nanjanagud-Punajnur Village road (19) in Mysore Division and Tarikere-Bilikere road (26) in K. R. Nagar Division.

As in 1987, there are no National Highways in this district. The State Highways are as follows: (1) The SH 17 connecting Bangalore with Bandipura (border), (2) The SH 17 A connecting Mysore with Hasanur ghat (border leading to Coimbatore), (3) The SH 17 B connecting Nanjangud with Punajnur village (border leading to Coimbatore), (4) The SH 17 D connecting Mysore with Bavalli village (Border leading on to Manantody-Kerala), (5) The SH 86 connecting Bangalore with Mysore *via* Malavalli and Bannur, (6) The SH 88 Mysore with Bantwal *via* Hunsur, Periyapatna, Madikeri and Puttur, (7) The SH 17 C connecting Gundlupet with Maddur village leading on to Sultan Battery in Kerala, (8) The Highway SH 57 connecting Bilikere with

Tarikere via Krishnarajanagar, Holenarasipur, Hassan—Chikmagalur, (9) The Highway connecting Hunsur with Virajpet SH 88 A, (10) The Highway connecting Madikeri with Melkote SH 88 B. Besides there are 41 major District Roads, 104 other District Roads, 418 Village roads, two Sugarcane Cess Fund roads, Taluk Development Board roads (now under Zilla Parishat), Municipality roads, Panchayat roads, K.E.B. roads etc.

Irrigation tract roads.—The roads under the various irrigation projects in this district are maintained by the Superintending Engineer, Kabini Project Circle, Mysore, and Superintending Engineer, Irrigation construction circle Mysore. The roads under Chikkahole Reservoir Project is 36.3 km; under Suvarnavathy Reservoir Project is 60.70 km. The expenditure for Chikkahole Reservoir Project and Suvarnavathy Reservoir Project from the year 1982-83 to 1986-87 in respect of maintenance of roads was Rs. 21,000 (CRP) and Rs. 78,000 (SRP), Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 1.02 lakhs, Rs. 22,000 and Rs. 1.44 lakhs, Rs. 78,000 and Rs. 1.30 lakhs and Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 2.20 lakhs respectively. The Superintending Engineer, Kabini Project Circle Mysore, maintains a road length of about 416 km, spread over in Kabini colony, Kollegal, T. Narasipur, Nanjangud and Santhemarahalli.

The division-wise road lengths in the district under the Department of Public Works as on 31st March 1986 was as follows : Mysore Division—State Highway 179 km, Major District Roads 259 km, Other District Roads 209 km, Village Roads 734 km, total 1381 km. K.R. Nagar Division—State Highway 210 km, Major District Roads 238 km, Other District Roads 295 km, Village Roads 1214 km, total 1957 km ; Chamarajanagar Division—State Highway 192 km, Major District Roads 432 km, Other District Roads 129 km, Village Roads 1142 km, total 1895 km. In K.R. Sagar Division, six km of Major District Roads and 218 km of sugarcane cess fund roads are also in the jurisdiction of this district.

Statement showing the Road lengths under different classification in Mysore District from 1956-1986

(Length in Km.)

Year	*State Highway*	*Major District Roads*	*Other District Roads*	*Village Roads*	*Irrigation tract Roads*	*T.D.B. Roads*	*Forest Roads*	*Total*	*Road length per 100 Sq. km.*
1956	418	500	780	..	..	1,480	456	3,634	30
1961	418	850	715	647	..	784	418	3,832	32
1966	489	849	781	1,047	..	712	730	4,608	37
1971	505	833	781	2,283	..	2,458	902	7,762	65
1976	581	771	778	2,991	..	2,064	816	8,031	66
1981	581	777	782	2,431	1,046	1,718	816	8,151	68
1985	581	916	652	3,306	1,049	1,605	816	8,925	75
1986	581	935	633	3,308::	1,049	1,605	816	8,927	75

:: This includes Sugarcane Cess Fund Roads of 218 Km.

Surfacewise Road length in Mysore District as on 31st March 1986

Nature of Roads	*Cement Concrete*	*Black topped*	*Water Bound Maccadum*	*Motorable*	*Non-motorable*	*Total*
State Highways	48	533	..	..	..	581
Major District Roads	3	864	68	..	..	935
Other District Roads	..	381	252	..	..	633
Village Roads	..	273	1,798	714	523	3,308
T.D.B. Roads	..	2	551	617	435	1605
Forest Roads	..	..	14	214	588	816
Irrigation tract Roads			(Classification Not available)			1,049
Total	51	2,053	2,683	1,545	1,546	8,927
Corporation/Municipality Roads	8	388	398	105	5	904
Village Panchayat Roads	..	..	5	31	..	36
K.E.B. Roads	..	2	2	..	..	4
Grand Total :	59	2,443	3,088	1,681	1,551	9,871

Talukwise break up of roads under different classifications in Mysore District as on 31st March 1986

Name of Taluk	*State Highway*	*Major District Roads*	*Other District Roads*	*Village Roads*	*T.D.B. Roads*	*Forest Roads*	*Sugarcane Cess Fund Roads*	*Irrigation tract roads*	*Others*	*Total*
Chamarajanagar	54	106	60	414	153	65	..	21	..	873
Gundlupet	85	108	36	197	161	180	..	14	..	781
H.D. Kote	68	68	..	286	96	204	..	58	..	780
Hunsur	56	52	50	361	269	..	..	318	..	1,106
Kollegal	53	156	22	323	19	184	..	12	..	769
K.R. Nagar	39	79	77	263	229	..	..	184	..	871
Mysore	101	109	75	269	198	162	11	94	..	1,019
Nanjangud	38	95	69	301	203	..	..	226	..	932
Periyapatna	47	39	168	304	200	1	..	10	..	769
T. Narasipur	40	61	65	164	73	..	207	79	..	689
Yelandur	..	62	11	208	4	20	..	33	..	338
Total :	581	935	633	3,090	1,605	816	218	1,049	±944	8,927 ±944

Expenditure on roads.—The expenditure on roads (both original and repairs) from 1981-82 to 1985-86 in this district are as detailed here : Rs. 292 lakhs, Rs. 356 lakhs, Rs. 346 lakhs, Rs. 348 lakhs, and Rs. 597 lakhs respectively. The expenditure incurred on the construction and maintenance of Taluk Board roads and Forest Department roads in 1985-86 was Rs. 5.18 lakhs, and Rs. 3.35 lakhs respectively. The cost of maintenance per km for all categories of roads for the years 1984-85, 85-86 and 86-87 are as given here : State Highway—Rs. 6,500, Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 10,000 ; Major District Roads—Rs. 4,600, Rs. 4,700, and Rs. 5,000 ; Other District roads—Rs. 4,100, Rs. 4,150 and Rs. 4,600 ; Roads under ICRC programme and Minimum Needs Programme—Rs. 2,370, Rs. 2,100 and Rs. 2,200.

Traffic Census.—In accordance with the Sample Survey conducted during 1985-86 by the Public Works Department, the intensity of traffic on a particular day in 1985-86 as compared with the traffic in 1981-82 in Mysore district is as detailed here : Light vehicles on State Highways 639 and 356 ; on Major District Roads 669 and 343 ; on other District Roads 181 and 54 ; on Village Roads 138 and 87 ; total 1,627 and 820 ; Heavy vehicles on State Highways 625 and 389 ; on Major District Roads 280 and 202 ; on other District Roads 100 and 62 ; on village roads 63 and 65 ; total 1,068 and 718 ; slow moving vehicles on State Highways 101 and 102 ; on Major District Roads 197 and 177 ; on other District Roads 140 and 161 ; on Village roads 151 and 182 ; total 622 and 589. The percentage increase in respect of all vehicles—on State Highways was 65, on Major District Roads 58, on other District Roads 52, on Village Roads 5 and in total the increase in percentage was 52 and the corresponding figures for the State were 67.5, 62.8, 85.6, 39 and 65 respectively.

Rural Communication Programme

Improvement and expansion of rural road communications to provide easy access to the villages is one of the most pressing problems in the Developmental Programmes. The norms adopted by the Government of India for development of rural roads as per the Chief Engineer's Twenty Years Rural Development Plan of 1958 were : every village in a developed and agricultural area should be within six km from a metalled road and 2.5 km from any road, in semi-developed areas, a village should be within 12 km from a mettalled road and 5 km from any road, in under developed and un-cultivable areas and every village should be within a distance of about 20 km from a metalled road and eight km from any road. Depending upon the population range of villages, the Government of Karnataka had introduced special programme for development of rural roads from 1959-60 when rural communications programme was launched. This programme consisted of (1) construction of rural roads (2) constructions of missing links and (3) constructions of cross drainage works of linear waterway of more than 20 feet on non-PWD roads. These roads were provided with only gravel or local soil in surface. During 1972-73 Government revised

and enhanced the Rural Communication Programme by taking up an Integrated Comprehensive Rural Communication Programme and under this programme both new construction and improvement of the existing rural roads were included. As in 1979, there were 26 villages in the district not connected by any roads. From the year 1981-82 the following are the villages connected by roads—1981-82—Kundakere (Gundlupet), Gopinattam (Kollegal), Ponnachi and Hetwal (H.D. Kote) Total 37 kms ; 1982-83—Thammadihalli (Periyapatna) Total 2.70 kms ; 1983 84—Hirekyathanahalli (Hunsur), N. Settihalli and Thammadihalli (Periyapatna), Gundathur and G. B. Saragur (H. D. Kote), Kollala, Honnalli and Jyothigowdanapura (Chamarajnagar), Yadavanahalli (Gundlupet), Ambale (Yelandur and Tonnatti (Kollegal), Total 27.30 km ; 1984-85—Mandakalli (Mysore , Khannahalli (T. N. Pura), Chikkahonamahalli (Nanjangud), Binnachalli (Kollegal), Singaranahalli (Hunsur), Total 9.35 kms ; and 1985-86—Kuppegala (Mysore), Vadrahosahalli (Hunsur), Kerehalli (Yelandur), and Chikkailur (Kollegal)—Total 13.70 kms. Thus by 1985-86, there are no villages unconnected by roads in this district.

Bridges

The oldest modern bridge known in this district was built in 1832 at Shivasamudra. This was constructed by one Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Jahgirdar of the place. The bridge was named after Lushington, the then Governor of Madras Presidency. This bridge is not in use now. In 1889, a bridge across the Cauvery on Bilakere-Tarikere road was constructed Later many bridges were addded to improve the communication net-work. The table in p. 377 gives the list of important bridges as in 1987 and the date of construction.

Sl. No.	*Name of Bridge*	*Name of river/nala*	*Location*	*Year of construction*	*Cost of construction Rs. in lakhs*
1.	On Bilikere Tarikere Road.	Cauvery	Sanyasipura	1889	NA
2.	On Bilikere Tarikere Road.	Cauvery	Hampapura	1889	NA
3.	On Bilikere Tarikere Road.	Lakshman Thirtha.	Ramanahalli	1920	..
4.	On Sosale T.N. Pura Road.	Cauvery	Binakanahalli	1932	0.5
5.	On Mysore Talakad Road.	Kabini	Hosa Tirumakudulu.	1935	3.45
6.	On Mysore Bantwal Road.	Lakshman Thirtha.	Hunsur	Prior to 1956	2.30
7.	On Hunsur Begur Road.	Kabini	Thumbasoge	do	2.50
8.	On Halli Mysore Saligrama Road.	Cauvery	Chunchanakatte.	1956	NA
9.	On Mysore Bangalore Road (*via* Kanakapura).	Cauvery	Bannur	1957	10.30
10.	On Biligere Ayarahalli Road.	Lakshman Thirtha.	Hussainpura	1964	NA
11.	On Mysore Chamarajanagar Road (*via* T.N. Pura).	Mugur Addahalla.	Mugur	1966	3.50
12.	On Hommaragalli Village Road.	Kabini	Hommaragalli	1966	NA
13.	Near Madapura	Kabini	Madapura	1966	NA
14.	On Badanavalu Hemmaragala Somanahalli Road.	Gundlu	Hemmaragala	1972	3.90
15.	On Mysore Bantwal Bye-pass Road.	Lakshman Thirtha.	Hunsur	1978	25.20
16.	Near Nanjangud	Kabini	Nanjangud	1983	65.50
17.	Submersible Near Nanjangud.	Kabini	Nanjangud	NA	66.00
18.	On Kollegal Koratagere Road.	Cauvery	Sattegala	NA	NA
19.	Near Madhya Ranga (Kollegal).	Cauvery	Madhya Ranga.	NA	NA
20.	On Kollegal Chamarajnagar Road.	Palar	Girija Gunj	NA	NA

Statement showing the taluk-wise number of bridges, culverts etc., in Mysore district as on 31st March 1986

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Culverts upto 6 mts.	Minor bridges				Major bridges	Total
			6 mts. to 12 mts.	12 mts. to 18 mts.	18 mts. to 24 mts.	24 mts. to 30 mts.	30 mts. to 60 mts.	60 mts. and above	
1.	Chamarajanagar	627	25	11	3	4	2	2	674
2.	Gundlupet	442	35	16	2	1	2	1	499
3.	H.D. Kote	210	6	3	2	..	2	3	226
4.	Hunsur	293	27	2	2	..	3	1	328
5.	Kollegal	619	16	5	3	2	2	3	650
6.	K.R. Nagar	697	6	..	..	..	..	3	706
7.	Mysore	708	36	12	1	1	3	..	761
8.	Nanjangud	387	19	2	1	2	8	4	423
9.	Periyapatna	533	10	2	1	..	..	..	546
10.	T. Narasipur	377+120	9	3	1	2	3	4	519
11.	Yelandur	244	4	..	1	..	..	1	250
	Total :	5,257	193	56	17	12	25	22	5,582

(120 of Mandya District are in this jurisdiction)

Road Accidents

Road traffic includes pedestrians, two wheelers, three wheelers, four or six wheelers, multi-axled vehicles, animal-drawn carts etc. The causes of the road accidents have been classified as (i) due to human errors (2) due to mechanical defects and (3) due to bad condition of roads. The average number of road accidents per 1,000 motor vehicles during 1981-82 in the State was 26, and that of Mysore district was 27. The following table shows the number of accidents, persons killed and cause of road accidents in Mysore district from 1971-72 to 1982-83.

Table showing the details of road accidents in Mysore district from 1971-72 to 1982-83.

Year	No. of accidents	No. of persons killed	Causes		
			Due to human error	Due to mechanical defect	Due to bad condition of roads
1971-72	326	56	202	124	..
1972-73	376	84	372	2	2
1973-74	402	85	289	80	33
1974-75	280	70	268	12	..
1975-76	305	69	288	10	7
1976-77	387	86	352	35	..
1977-78	487	106	484	3	..
1978-79	556	101	543	11	2
1979-80	645	96	643	2	..
1980-81	699	145	694	5	..
1981-82	839	189	824	14	1
1982-83	784	145	765	19	..

(*Source :* P.W.D., Karnataka)

Thus in about a decade from 1971-72, an average of 100 persons per annum died due to road accidents in this district. In 1984, 85, and 86 (up to 31-7-86), the number of road accidents and number of persons killed were 122/639, 138/495 and 53/276 respectively, as per the Police Department statistics.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCE

The practise of providing vehicles for public conveyance, commenced only in the latter half of the last century. Most of those were bullock carts, pony carts etc. By 1910-20 there were 8 buses plying in this district. Some of the enterpreneurs place-wise, who pioneered the operation of buses

in the district were. (a) *Mysore*: (1) Palanjee Motor services, between Mysore and Madikeri, (2) Modern Motors (B.C. Paparam), from Mysore to Bangalore and also to Gundlupet and Tirumakudlu; (3) Manjappa; (4) T.S. Motors and (5) Bhagavan Singh, from Mysore to Malavalli; (6) V.R. Brothers, from Mysore to Rangacharihundi; (7) Chamundi Motors, from Mysore to Kunigal and H.D. Kote, (8) K.V. Brothers from Mysore to Melkote; (9) Yoganarasimha Motor Service, from Mysore to Channarayapatna; (10) Hunsur Works, from Mysore to Hunsur and to Yedthore (K.R. Nagar), (11) Padma Setty from Mysore to Shravanabelagola, (12) Shankarappa from Mysore to Nanjangud. (b) Chamarajanagar -(1) C.D. Narayana Rao, from Chamarajanagar to Gundlupet; (2) B. Narayana (Republic Motors), from Chamarajanagar to Satyamangala (Tamilnadu); (3) Abdulla from Chamarajanagar to Mysore. (c) Kollegal: (1) Sri Basavannadevaru, from Kollegal to Nanjangud (from border); Sri Shankaranarayanan, from Kollegal to Maddur (he had an out agency service from Kollegal to Maddur). (d) Gundlupet: Sri Mariswamy Naidu, from Gundlupet to Moolehole (2) B.K. Sanjegowdar and Brothers, from Gundlupet to Mysore. Besides there were Mallikarjunaswamy Motor Service operating buses between Hosaagrahara and Saligrama. There were also *jutkas* and bullock carts services between Maddur-Malavalli, Maddur-Kollegal, Yedathore-Hunsur Mysore-Hunsur, Mysore-T. Narsipur, Nanjangud-Gundlupet and Nanjangud-Chamarajanagar by 1917-18. There were 25 *jutkas* in the district in 1917-18. The Motor cars were either Chevorlet of Ford. During the days of petrol scarcity buses were even run on charcoal. Later the number of buses improved and in Mysore it was C.P.C. Motor Transport Co. which started town services. The licensing authority for the mechanised vehicles was the Inspector General of Police, Bangalore. The buses operating in Kollegal area were registered at Coimbatore.

Traffic Board.—The Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Regulation was brought into force with effect from 1st January 1936, and the Traffic Board consisting of officials and non-officials (some elected) was constituted to regulate and control the public motor services in the State and to introduce a uniform system of taxation of motor vehicles. Provision was also made for the establishment of a Road Fund into which all the taxes and tolls were credited. In 1945-46, the reciprocal arrangements were entered into with the Coorg Administration and the Madras Government in regard to taxation exemption of private motor vehicles (non-transport) transferred from one province to another during a quarter. The Civil Motor Cycles Control Order, 1945 was issued but later was repealed by the Mysore Motor Cycles Control Order 1946. The Mysore Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1945, and the Commercially Imported Transport Motor Vehicles Control Order 1946, were duly promulgated in the State with a view to regulating the price and distribution of the vehicles in conformity with British Indian control orders. The Inspector General of

Police was appointed as the Motor Transport Controller for the State. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Emergency) Act 1946 was introduced in the State with effect from 1st July 1946, making it compulsory for all vehicles to insure against third party risks.

After 1956

With effect from 1956-57, the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act, the Mysore Vehicle Taxation and Tolls Act etc., were brought into the fold of Motor Vehicles Department. The Regional Transport Office, Mysore started functioning with jurisdiction over Mandya, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga districts. With effect from 1-1-58, separate Regional Transport offices for each district were opened. Authority for the issue of licences for drivers and conductors was brought within the jurisdiction of the R.T.O. A Regional Transport Authority for each district with the Deputy Commissioner as the *ex-officio* Chairman was constituted and the RTOs were made the Secretaries. The number of different types of vehicles registered in Mysore district during the years 1956-57 and 1965-66 are as detailed here: Buses 239/432, Goods Vehicles including Omni buses 376/787, Cabs 40/72, Motor cars 897/1427, Motor cycles 167/1158, Other vehicles 36/243, Total 1755/4132. The total number of registered motor vehicles as on 1975-76 was 14,117.

In view of the increased number of vehicles, and as a policy of decentralisation, an office of the Assistant Regional Transport Officer was carved out with headquarters at Chamarajanagar in December 1984. This office has the jurisdiction over Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Yelandur and Kollegal taluks. The table showing the total number of vehicles as on 30-6-1987 is given hereunder.

Table showing the total number of all types of vehicles registered in Mysore district (as on 30th June 1987)

Sl.	*Type of vehicle*	*RTO., Mysore*	*ARTO C.R. Nagar*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*)	Less than 50 cc	17,500	1,348	18,848
(*b*)	Between 51 cc and 300 cc	32,762	1,729	34,491
(*c*)	Above 300 cc.	1,266	244	1,510
2.	Motor cars	4,225	415	4,640
3.	Invalid carriages	5	1	6
4.	Jeeps	587	108	695
5.	Motor cabs	545	22	567
6.	Autorickshaws	2,668	28	2,696
7.	Omnibuses	207	15	222
8.	Station wagons	5	..	5

1	2	3	4	5
9.	KSRTC Buses	718	..	718
10.	Private buses	202	145	347
11.	Private Goods Carriages	276	..	276
12.	Public carriers	1,758	263	2,021
13.	Tractors	413	220	633
14.	Trailers	349	167	516
15.	Bulldozers	..	..	..
16.	Road Rollers	2	..	2
17.	Tippers	5	..	5
18.	Fire Engines	..	..	..
19.	Power Tiller and Trailer	35	9	44
20.	Delivery Vans	33	..	33
21.	Ambulance	14	..	14
22.	Fire fighters	2	..	2
23.	Tankers	13	..	13
	Total :	63,590	4,714	68,304

Road Transport Department

In accordance with the scheme of nationalisation of bus services, the Mysore Government Road Transport services were inaugurated on 12th September 1948. The first stage was to provide bus services to Bangalore and to other taluk headquarters. Permits were also obtained from RTO Coimbatore and Kerala Government to ply buses beyond the district boundaries. The passenger fare was at the rate of 6 pies (half anna) per mile (about 2 paise per km) and later revised to 8 pies (2.6 paise km) for first 50 km and 7 pies thereafter. With effect from 1st October 1955, the Road Transport Department took over the responsibility or running City services in Mysore City, owing to the persistent demand made by the people and the Municipality of Mysore. At the end of 1955-56, 13 routes were in operation. Under the provisions of the Central Road Transport Corporation Act of 1951, the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation was statutorily established on 1-1-1961. Since 1980, five regional offices with Mysore as one of the regional offices with jurisdiction over Mysore and Hassan divisions, started functioning, headed by Regional Manager. As in 1981 there were 12 depots and 765 schedules in the division. Presently Mysore and Mandya districts are under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Controller, Mysore. In Mysore district there are five depots, *viz.* City Depot, Depot No. I, Depot No. II, K.R. Nagar Depot and Gundlupet Depot. In the division, as on August 1987, there were 2,964 employees including 911 drivers and 843 conductors for the operation of

421 schedules which works out to 2.16 drivers, and 2 conductors per schedule. There were 16 inter-state routes covering a route length of 5,651 km with 29 schedules, and the earning per km of this services was 426.7 paise per km. There were 105 city services having 1,499 route km with average daily scheduled kilometres of 32,807. The earnings per km in this sector was 426.5 paise. The following are some of the operational statistics in respect of this division (for the month of August 87). No. of schedules 422; Service km 45.75 lakh; Fleet strength 554; Average vehicles on road 466.90; No. of routes 588; Route km 43,479; Schedule km 1,42,081; Average number of passengers carried per day 2,78,600; Revenue per km 470.9 paise; Revenue per vehicle per day 1,470 paise; Kilometers covered per month in rural areas 38,66,064; Kilometers covered per month by city services 6,54,376; Kilometers covered per month by the suburban services 3,17,593.

Regular passengers travelled per month.—(1) in ordinary buses 14,05,330; (2) in Express buses 10,09,561; (3) in Luxury and Semi-Luxury services 31,689; (4) in Subrban services 17,27,068; (5) in City services 25,90,602; Total 67,64,250.

No. of pass holders travelled per month.—(1) in ordinary services 8,51,400; (2) City services 6,80,950; (3) suburban services 3,40,000; Total 18,72,350.

Average passengers per day in.—(1) Ordinary buses 72,798; (2) Luxury/semi luxury services 1,022; (3) City services 1,05,534; (4) suburban services 66,680; (5) Express buses 32,566; Total 2,78,600.

There are private buses plying in this district, as the routes in the district are not completely nationalised. It is proposed to nationalise all the routes in the district in 1988.

There are 64 monopoly routes, the largest being the Mysore-Udupi *via* Mercara (320 km), and the smallest Mysore-Chamundi Hills (16 km). There are eleven bus stands including the Central Bus Stand, Mysore and the Mysore City Bus Stand.

The longest and shortest routes in City Services are Route No. 31 (18.8 km) and Route No. 28 (5 km) respectively and in suburban services are Central Bus Stand to Nagawala (21.1 km) and Central Bus Stand to Chamundi Hills (16 km) respectively. There were (as in 1987) 16 inter-state routes operating in this district. They were, from Mysore to Manthralaya, (560 km), Panjim (670 km), Tirupathi (393 km), Madras (497 km), Coimbatore (210 km), Udakamandalam (161 km), Sholapur (859 km), Trichur (294 km), Cannanore (216 km), Erode (213 km), Tiruppur (193 km), Salem (248 km) and to Manantody (125 km), from K. R. Nagar to Madurai (500 km) and to Coimbatore (270 km) and from Mandya to Coimbatore (253 km).

Non-fuelled vehicles.—Besides power driven vehicles, the animal drawn carts are more in number in the rural areas of the district. *Tonga* (Shah Pasand) is the prominent horse-driven carriage in Mysore City. This was introduced by Krishnaraja Wadeyar IV by asking the municipality to own them and hire them to the pliers earlier. The *tonga* has a seating capacity for four passengers to sit more comfortably than in the traditional *jutkas*. The *tongas* had to obtain license from the Municipality, but now it is dispensed with. Though exact number of *tongas* in the district cannot be obtained, a rough estimate shows that there are about 700 *tongas* (mostly in Mysore and few in Nanjangud, Kollegal and Chamarajanagar) in the district. With the advent of autorickshaws, their number is diminishing.

In rural areas, bullock carts are used for travel and carrying goods. The notable feature in this district is that the bullock carts are also using rubber tyres of late. The number of animal drawn carts in 1972 was 2,219 (urban) and 41,780 (rural), and in 1977 their number was 1,328 (urban) 46,412 (rural). The number of animal drawn carts taluk-wise as in 1983 is as given in the table below, as per the Livestock census.

Sl. No.	*Name of taluk*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*
1.	Chamarajanagar	4,932	146	5,078
2.	Gundlupet	5,090	135	5,225
3.	H.D. Kote	5,499	107)	5,722
	Sargur	..	116)	
4.	Hunsur	4,188	..	4,188
5.	Kollegal	6,107	230	6,337
6.	K.R. Nagar	6,081	425	6,506
7.	Mysore	2,323	116	2,439
8.	Nanjangud	7,456	172	7,628
9.	Periyapatna	4,781	16	4,797
10.	T. Narasipur	5,941	61)	6,195
	Bannur		193)	
11.	Yelandur	1,642	49	1,691
	Total :	54,040	1,766	55,806

RAILWAYS

The project of construction of railway line between Bangalore and Mysore by the Mysore State Railway was started during 1877-78 as a famine relief measure. The project was sanctioned in 1879 by the Government of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 38.82 lakhs in October 1880. The railway line (metre gauge) from Bangalore to Channapatna was opened for traffic on 1-2-1881, to Mandya on 20-3-1881 and to Mysore on 25-2-1882.

The whole line was constructed almost entirely out of current revenues. On 1-12-1891 Nanjangud was connected by railway and the cost of this 15 mile (24 km) line was around Rs. 6.2 lakhs. This line was extended to Nanjangud town (1 km) on 12th July 1899. By 1911, a vigorous railway programme was adopted and a new State Railway construction Department was organised in 1912. In 1918, the metre guage line running from Mysore to Arsikere (103 miles—165 km) crossing three rivers, the Lakshmanathirtha, Cauvery and the Hemavathy was completed at a cost of Rs. 125 lakhs. On 1st September 1917 it was opened for traffic. In October 1919, the working and maintenance of Bangalore—Mysore—Nanjangud line which was till then vested with the Madras Company was resumed by the State Railway Department. By 1921, the earth work was nearing completion on the Nanjangud—Chamarajanagar line, but it had to be stopped on account of financial stringency. In 1923-24 the work was resumed as the District Board of Mysore was permitted to raise a debenture loan of Rs. 8 lakhs and the line upto Chamarajanagar was completed and was opened for traffic on 27-8-1926 and the cost was Rs. 8,14,151.

In 1951, the railways were taken over by the Central Government and zonal system was introduced. Accordingly on 14th April 1951 this district was transferred to Southern Railways. As in 1987, the total length of railway lines in the district was 121 km, the railway route per 100 sq km is 1.01 km and the railway route per lakh of population as per 1981 census was 4.65 km. Under the developmental programme, conversion of Bangalore-Mysore line from metre gauge to broad gauge under track expansion programme, and surveys for Nanjangud-Kakanakote (1947), Hosa Agrahara-Mysore Frontier section of Mysore Coorg (Kodagu) line (1920) and Chamarajanagar-Kollegal (1928) lines have been conducted. The survey of Mysore-Madikeri-Tellichery line had been contemplated even earlier, in 1881-82. Two alternative routes had been suggested for the Mysore-Madikeri line: (1) Mysore-Yedathore (K. R. Nagar)-Bettadapura-Kushalnagar (2) Mysore-Hunsur Sagarkatte-Gonikoppal.

The Railway Workshop at Mysore was established in about 1920 by the then Mysore State Railway. Presently this is one of the four independent mechanical workshops in the Southern Railway zone. Periodical overhauling, heavy repairs to damaged or worn out components, manufacture of spares to locomotives and carriages, wagons and other rolling stock are carried out in this workshop. It has a construction section for narrow gauge coaches at the rate of one coach per month. It had 2,400 employees in 1982.

The Railway Basic Training School at Mysore was opened on 15th August 1977 and imparts training to artisans and the staff of the carriage

and wagon maintenance wing. About 120 persons are given training annually.

The Railway Museum at Mysore, the first regional museum in India was set up in June 1979. This museum sets a good pattern for regional display and has good collections. A circular gallery called Chamundi gallery has interesting collections of paintings and photographs showing the development of railway signalling from the very beginning, some old coaches and the new double decker coaches. The Sriranga Pavillion has two Royal coaches which formed part of the Royal train of tht Maharaja of Mysore, besides, the Maharanis Saloon, the kitchen and dinning car unit. Theobald's Block instrument used before 1929 between Dodjala and Devanahalli stations (narrow gauge), working model of steam engines etc. are some of the other exhibits. Among the outdoor exhibits are the steam engines, coaches, rail motor car, signalling lever frame etc.

Presently in Mysore there is a Divisional Railway Manager heading the Mysore Division. In this district there are three sections of railway line *viz* Mysore-Chamarajanagar (61 km), Mysore-Arsikere (49 km) and Mysore-Bangalore (11 km). The number of stations are 22 in this district. Mysore is the important junction. There are Railway colonies at Ashokapuram, Vontikoppal and Loco Colony, all in Mysore. The Railway hospitals, holiday home, Officer's Rest House, Supervision Staff Rest House, Railway Co-operative Bank etc. are other facilities for the staff. There are eight block stations, three flag stations and 11 halts in this district.

Railway Bridges.—There are eight railway bridges in this district, the biggest being the bridge across the Kabini between Tandavapura and Nanjangud stations, 298 small bridges, 28 manned level crossings and 72 unmanned level crossings, three railway over bridges and six railway under bridges.

In respect of conversion of Bangalore-Mysore metre gauge railway line into broad gauge, the work commenced in 1979 at an estimated cost of about Rs. 26 crores. Up to the end of 1985-86, Rs. 6.38 crores have been spent.

Mysore is the important railway junction in this district. It has all facilities with air condition room and five retiring rooms. The following are the passenger and goods traffic statistics in this station during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Particulars	1985-86	1986-87
Passenger traffic		
No. of tickets issued	11.50 lakhs	13.06 lakhs
Daily average number of tickets issued	3,152	3,579
Annual earnings by the sale of tickets	Rs. 178.4 lakhs	Rs. 208 lakhs
Daily average earnings by the sale of tickets	Rs. 48,875	Rs. 57,011
No. of season tickets issued	28,356	34,960
Daily average No. of season tickets	78	96
Earnings by the sale of season tickets	Rs. 17.3 lakhs	Rs. 19.9 lakhs
Goods traffic		
Onward :		
No. of wagons loaded	414	665
Weight of cargo in tonnes	4,693	7,105
Earnings in Lakh rupees	11.9	15.9
Inward :		
No. of wagons received	1,155	1,392
Weight in lakh tonnes	103	123
Total earnings in lakh rupees	114.9	138.9
Average daily earnings by goods traffic	Rs. 31,488	Rs. 38,062

Source : DRM., Mysore

AIR TRANSPORT

The decision to have an air strip for Mysore was taken in around 1936. The lands were acquired by the Public Works Department in three stages from 1936 to 1947. The acquired area is 291 acres in Mandakalli and Marise villages in Mysore taluk. The construction of necessary buildings was completed in 1940. On 1st September 1950, Civil Aviation Department, Government of India took over the land and also the building. Till April 1985 no scheduled services were operating in this sector. The aerodrome was used only to land some important unscheduled flights (during the visits of VIPs). In April 1985 Vayudoot services started with three flights a week. Joy flights were also arranged during Dasara festival. The main grass runway is of 4,800 feet length and 150 feet width and secondary runway is 2,200 feet in length and 150 feet in width. This aerodrome is classified as Domestic Airport with the capacity for operation of small aircrafts of the type DC-3, Dorriers etc., Aeroplanes can land during day time except during heavy rains and bad weather. The aerodrome is presently manned by Aerodrome Officer, security staff and other staff from the Mateorological Department. Indian Airlines is having

an Off line office at Mysore from where tickets for flights from Bangalore and other places can be booked. The authorised travel agents are Bharath Travels, Karnataka Travels (Pvt) Ltd, Mysore International Travel Agency, Sea Gulf Travels, Sri Travel Agency and Trivay Travels Ltd. Karnataka Tourism Development Corporation is the authorised travel agent for Vayudoot services.

Rest Houses

Mysore district has many centres of pilgrimage and every major temple was provided with pavilions and rest houses to shelter pilgrims. The rulers and the rich established many *dharmashalas, annachatras* etc. for the pilgrims. We also hear in inscriptions, of *aravattiges* which provided drinking water to travellers and also groves with ponds for camping or night halts.

With the improvement in the means of communication, the number of travellers increased and the practice of free feeding gradually vanished. However rest houses and *musafirkhanas* sheltered travellers. The oldest known choultries in Mysore are Poornaiah's choultry, and Nanjaraja Bahadur Choultry. Ramappa's choultry, Linganna's choultry and Seetharamasetty's choultry were at Nanjangud. Around 1890, there were *chatras* for native travellers at Balamuri, Bendravadi, Bherya, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Mysore, Nanjangud, Tirumakudlu and Yedathore. Dak bungalows with kitchens existed at Hunsur, Somanahalli (I Class) and at other important places. As in 1917, there were four first class, 13 second class and 26 third class travellers' bungalows, 61 *musafirkhanas* and 74 good hotels in the district, providing convenience to the commercial travellers. However the travellers' bungalows were meant for officials.

As in 1986 there were Traveller's Bungalows, Inspection Bungalows and Rest houses at Chamarajanagar, K. Gudi, Gundlupet, Yelandur, B.R. Hills, Kollegal, Mahadeshwara Hills, Mysore, K.R. Nagar, Hunsur, Periyapatna, Bettadapura and H.D. Kote under the care of the Public Works Department. In total, there were four Rest houses, 25 TBs and 42 IBs, totalling to 71. Besides these, the Forest Department has Rest houses at Kymara, Byranakuppe, Metikuppe, Yerehalli, Hediyala, Boodipalya, Bedaguli, K. Gudi, Burude, Dodda Sampige, Bylur, Cowdalli, MM Hills, Gopinatham, Hulikere, Nelligere and other places. The KSRTC, Railway Department, Government Employees Association, Ideal Jawa Factory, D.C.C. Bank, Central Food Technological Research Institute and many other agencies have their own Guest houses, Rest houses etc. at Mysore. Some major Banks have their Holiday Homes also in Mysore. They provide accommodation to others if accommodation is available. In Mysore city besides PWD Guest houses, there are guest houses of Administrative Training Institute, Government Sandal Oil Factory, Karnataka Aluminium Limited, New Premier Chemicals Industries, Post and Telegraph Department, Southern Railway, Mysore University, Vikrant Tyres Ltd. etc. There are about 40 considerably big hotels in Mysore City including Hotel Mayura Hoysala of the State Tourism Development Corporation.

Inland Water Transport

The rivers in this district are not navigable unlike the rivers in the coastal district. However boats of varying sizes and shapes to cover short distances were plying across the rivers for ferrying people. There were 74 ferries in 1984-85 in the district, three of which were managed by Department of Ports and Inland water transport, four by auction-cum-lease and rest by private agencies. The departmentally managed ferries were K. B. Halli—Kadurina Hosahally (Periyapatna tq), Dasanapura—Cauverypura (Kollegal tq) both across the Cauvery and Bheemanakolli—N. Belthur (H.D. Kote tq), across the Kabini. The navigation services auctioned were Itna-Garagur (for Rs. 45.00), Talakad—Madina (Rs. 95.00) Mijapur—Handapura (Rs. 6,650) and Bhimanakolli (Rs. 35) (all H.D. Kote tq) in that year. The traffic, revenue and expenditure of the three departmentally managed ferries in 1984-85 were K.B. Halli—10,538 passengers, Rs. 4,297 revenue, Rs. 51,504 expenditure. Dasanapura—Cauverypura—46,644 passengers, 500 qtls goods, 10,339 cycles, Rs. 29,113 revenue, Rs. 56,000 expenditure, Bheemanakolli—2,900 passengers—Rs. 2,407 revenue. The ferries in this district are under the administrative control of the Ferries Inspector, Bangalore, who works under Regional Executive Officer, Southern region, Bangalore. The Department is headed by the Director of Ports and Inland Water Transport, stationed at Karwar. By 1986-87 the number of ferries was reduced to 49 with three directly managed by the department and six managed by auction-cum-lease. The Dasanapura Cauverypura ferry was operated only during the Mahadeshwara temple *jathra*, for five days only. The Saragur—Magodlu across the Kabini is being managed directly by the Department. The ferry services auctioned by the Department in 1986-87 were Itna-Gargur (Rs. 38), Hebbalakuppe—Kulya (Rs. 30), Bheemanakolli (Rs. 35), Vijapur (Rs. 9,510), Modini (Rs. 215), and K. Basavanahalli K.B. Halli (Rs. 425). Traffic, revenue and expenditure in 1986-87 were: Dasanapura—Cauverypura 16,894 passengers, 6,015 cycles, 65 motor cycles, revenue Rs. 13,931, expenditure Rs. 99,097, Sargur—Magodlu, 20,145 passengers, 526 cycles, revenue Rs. 10,368, expenditure—Rs. 47,934, and Bheemanakolli-Belthur passengers 1,925 and revenue Rs. 2,567.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Posts.—The system of Anche (post) was introduced initially by Chikadevaraja Wodeyar (1673-1704) in this district. The very name is romantic, literally meaning *hamsa* which had served as carrier of messages between Nala and Damayanti of the puranic tradition. During his administration a net-work of postal system was established, a news carrier

(*anche harikara*) being stationed over each division. It was the duty of *anche harikara* to look after the transmission of letters from place to place and also to report on matters coming to his knowledge. One of the eighteen departments (*athara kacheris*) established by Chikadevaraja Wodeyar was Behina Chavadi (department of intelligence), dealing with the speedy transmission by couriers (*anche harikara*) of reports from the administrative units to the capital and the communication of royal orders (*nirupas*) to the local centres. The messengers were horse riders or fast runners (for small distances) appointed exclusively for the purpose. Though the Anche system was confined only to serve the State, it was perhaps used to convey private communication too.

The Head of Mysore anche was *Anche Bhakshi* assisted by *gumastas* (clerks). The branch post masters were *mutsaddis* and the runners *begaris*. Col. Wilks wrote on it this: 'The post office was not only as in England the passive instrument for conveying intelligence but the active agent for obtaining it'. Under Haider and Tipu, the system was further improved. The East India Company had established in Madras Presidency a regular public postal system by opening the Madras GPO on 1st June 1786. As the princely states like Mysore, Hyderabad, Cochin had their own postal system, the post offices opened by the East India Company after 1799 in Mysore State were known as Imperial Post Offices. These services were also made available to public from 1844. The dak postage from Madras to Mysore (515 km) and to Hunsur (500 km) was 11 annas (67 paise). As per the list of post offices subordinate to Post Master General, Madras on 1st December 1837, vide Fort St. George Gazette dated 28th November 1837, there was a post office in Mysore. The Imperial postal line was from Bangalore to Mangalore *via* Mysore.

The Anche Bakshi of Mysore Anche was functioning in coordination with the Commissioner of the Imperial Post. These offices were located at every taluk headquarter towns and at every town of importance. The establishments of both office clerk runners etc. though for the most underpaid, were organised on a complete scale and service was conducted with regularity and efficiency. The letters from Imperial Post Offices or those delivered to the Imperial Post Offices were not charged. When there was considerable increase in the bulk of mail and the runners could not cope up with increased weight, such lines were converted into mail cart lines. When carts were introduced, private agencies were entrusted with the task of carrying mail bags. It has been stated that one Yajaman Veerasangappa, successfully handled the contract of carrying the mail bags, between Mysore and Bangalore and he was also granted the contract of carrying bags from Mysore to Madikeri. The mail cart line from Madras to Ooty was *via* Bangalore and Mysore. When the railway from Madras to Bangalore was completed in 1864, the mail from Madras side was received at Bangalore at 5-30 p.m. and there was window delivery (of Mysore side posts) in the evenings. In 1879, the receiving house at Kollegal was transferred from Coimbatore Head Office to Bangalore Head Office. The local post carried letters, book packets, newspapers etc. Postal stamps were not in use and pre-payment of postage in cash was compulsory. No extra postage was levied by Mysore Anche on letters received for transmission to British territories through British Post offices, or on those received for delivery in the State. In 1863-64 the Imperial Post Office at Hunsur was abolished and the service was undertaken by Mysore Anche. With effect from 1868-69, all letters etc. despatched by public officers in the State through the British Post Offices were made chargeable. In 1875-76, all judicial processes issuing from Civil and Revenue Courts were exempted from postal charges with certain exceptions. 1878-79, the rates charged were changed in accordance with alteration made in the Imperial postage. In 1879-80 hobli school masters were appointed as Anche Mutsaddis, and post cards were introduced. This department was reorganised in November 1882, by reducing the staff and reorganising the Anche lines. Ordinary paid letters and packets, post cards and registered letters posted in British India for Mysore were delivered free of charge by Anche. On all articles exchanged between the Imperial Post Offices and Mysore Anche, full postage was charged by Imperial Post Office. Money orders were issued and paid by Mysore Treasuries and there was an exchange of orders with British India, through the Bangalore Post Office. Value payable and insured articles posted in British India for any place in Mysore, except very few stations where there were Imperial Post Offices were detained in the Bangalore Post office until the addressees could make their own arrangements to take delivery from Bangalore. The transfer of Mysore Anche to the Imperial Postal system took place with effect from 1st April 1889. With this amalgamation, postal facility was extended by the Imperial Post to all parts of the State, and the correspondence increased by 70 to 80 per cent in ten years, and the number of post offices increased.

When this amalgamation with the Imperial Post took place, one Bombay newspaper wrote, "Mysore anche by which name the post is locally known was organised over 200 years ago, by Chikdevaraja Wodeyar at a time when there were very few regular postal systems in existence. Since then many improvements have been made to meet the requirements of Mysore people which it does at the rate which entitles it to be the cheapest in the Empire and probably in the world". It further added "though this claim is considered extravagant one, it must be admitted, when it is borne in mind that the charge for registering a letter was 6 pies as against 2 annas in British India. Besides many advantages, the people of Mysore had the benefit of an 'Express Post' on payment of one anna a mile which was a great convenience in the districts where there was no telgraphs".

Postal tariff.—The tariff in Mysore Anche was comparatively less than the Imperial post. The rate depended on distance and weight of the article. The charges for registering a letter was 6 pies (3 paise) as against 12 pies (6 paise) in British India. There was an 'Express Post' on payment of one anna (6 paise) a mile which was of great use. The charges for the conveyance of letters were levied in cash, payable in advance and varied according to weight and distance in the Imperial postal system. Postage stamps were introduced in 1854, and the rates were fixed irrespective of distance.

The insurance of postal articles was introduced in 1878, and the charges were $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. In 1898, limit of Rs. 1000 was fixed as the value of articles to be insured and charges were reduced to one eighth per cent. The value payable system was introduced in 1877. Prior to 1880, sums not exceeding Rs 150 could be remitted by money order from one District Treasury to another with one per cent commission. With effect from 1st January 1880, money order business was taken over by the Post Office. In 1884, telegraphic money order was introduced. In 1904, there were fourteen denominations of stamps, embossed envelopes, post cards and newspaper wrappers. Reply post cards were introduced in 1884.

As in 1917, there were 50 post offices (excepting Kollegal tq) with taluk-wise numbers as follows : Mysore taluk-3 ; Yedathore (K.R. Nagar)-7 ; Hunsur-7 ; Heggadadevanakote-4 ; Gundlupet-4 ; Chamarajanagar-8 ; T. Narasipur-8 ; Nanjangud-3 ; Yelandur-1 and Mysore City-5. By 1925-26 the following were the places where post offices were existing : Chamarajanagar taluk (7) : C. R. Nagar, Attikhan, Harganur, Haradanahalli, Kuderu, Mogalla, Santhemarahalli ; Gundlupet (5) : Gundlupet, Terakanambi, Hangala, Kabbahalli, Begur ; H. D. Kote (4): H. D. Kote, Antarasanthe, Hampapura, Saragur; Hunsur (10): Hunsur, Chilkunda, Hanagodu, Kattemalalavadi, Periyapatna, Bettadapura, Kampalapura, Kanagal, Ravandur, Bilikere ; Mysore (12) ; Mysore Fort, Mysore Market, Zoo Gardens, Devaraja Mohalla, Mission Hospital, Chamundi Extension, Vontikoppal, Irangere, Chamarajapuram, Weaver's Lines, Mysore South, Yelwala, Kadakola ; Nanjangud (5) : Nanjangud, Hullahalli, Kalale, Kavalande, Tagadur ; T. Narasipur (7): T. Narasipur, Bannur, Mugur, Socale, Vakkalageri, Gargeswari Talakad ; Yelandur (2): Yelandur, Mamballi ; Yedathore (8): Yedathore, Bherya, Chikkadiganahalli, Hampapura, Hanasoge, Hosagrahara, Manchanahalli, Mirle ; Total 56. This district was under Bangalore Division consisting of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Kodagu and Chikmagalur under its jurisdiction. When the Karnataka Post and Telegraph circle was formed on 1st April 1960, Mysore district was brought under its jurisdiction. With effect from October 1973 Mysore Division had the jurisdiction of Mysore District alone. Thereafter in 1979, Nanjangud division was carved out with jurisdiction

over Heggadadevanakote, Kollegal, T. Narasipur, Nanjangud, Yelandur, Gundlupet and Chamarajanagar taluks.

In this district there were 520 post offices in 1974, 522 in 1976, 518 in 1977, 579 in 1980, 567 in 1981 and 581 in 1987. Each postal division is headed by a Senior Superintendent of Post Offices. In Mysore Division there were 228 offices with 2 Head Post offices, 67 sub-offices, 4 Extra-Departmental Branch Offices, and of these 73 are in urban area and 155 in rural area. There were 184 Delivery Post Offices and 45 Nos. Delivery Post Offices. In Mysore City alone there were 59 offices. In Nanjangud Division, there were 354 post offices, with two Head Post Offices, 35 Sub Offices, and 312 Extra Departmental Branch Offices and of which 338 were Delivery Post Offices and 16 No Delivery Post Offices. The taluk-wise post offices are given in the table.

Table showing the taluk-wise Post Offices in Mysore District as in 1987

Sl. No.	*Name of Taluk*	*Head Office*	*Sub-Office*	*EDSO*	*EDBO*	*Total*
1.	Chamarajangar	..	6	..	62	68
2.	Gundlupet	..	5	1	50	56
3.	H.D. Kote	..	4	..	43+1	47+1
4.	Hunsur	..	7	..	36	43
5.	Kollegal	1	5	4	41	51
6.	K.R. Nagar	..	6	1	38	45
7.	Mysore	2	49	3	45	99
8.	Nanjangud	1	8	..	55	64
9.	Periyapatna	..	5	..	35	40
10.	T. Narasipur	..	5	..	43	48
11.	Yelandur	..	2	..	18	20
	Total :	4	102	9	466	581+1

Postal Training Centre.—The Postal Training Centre is one of the Regional Training Centres of the Department of Posts, catering to the needs of Southern states, established in 1965. It provides training to postal assistants, sub-divisional inspectors of Post offices, the Staff in the wing of Railway Mail services, Supervisory grade officials, postmasters etc. This is headed by a Principal assisted by a Vice-Principal, Faculty members and other staff (total 62 as in 1987). The number of trainees that had undergone training in this centre from 1982-83 to 1986-87 are 2,852, 3,914, 3510, 2716 and 3254 respectively. It has a museum having good collections depicting the Postal history.

Telecommunications

Telephones.—The Telephones were first installed in this district in 1889, during Khedda operations when a line was drawn between Kakanakote and Hunsur. Permanent lines were drawn in Mysore in 1909 and the line was connected with Bangalore in 1911-12. Initially the telephones were

installed in the place and other offices and were administered by the Electricity Department. The telephone lines in Mysore was about 80 km. The first telephone exchange in the district was at Mysore and later exchanges at other places were set up. When the Karnataka Telecommunications Circle was formed, this district came under its jurisdiction. The number of telephone exchanges and the number of telephones in use in the district as in 1966-67 and 1976-77 were 15 and 2,188 and 19 and 7,024 respectively. In the year 1966, the telephone system was under the control of Divisional Engineer, Telephones, Mysore having jurisdiction over Mysore, Davanagere, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Hassan Districts. Later Mysore and Mandya were brought under the control of the Divisional Engineer, Mysore. In 1977 separate 'Mysore Telephones' came into existence under the control of the Divisional Engineer Mysore to serve exclusively the Mysore city. The Mysore Telegraph Engineering Division, Mysore was serving the other part of the district. Presently the Telecom District Engineer is having the jurisdication in Mysore district including city in respect of Telecommunications. The Superintendent, Telegraphs, Central Telegraph Office, Mysore is in charge of telegraphs and is assisted by other staff. The General Manager, Telecommunications, Karnataka Circle, Bangalore is the administrative head of the department. The following are some of the details of telephones in this district. As in Sept 87, number of major exchanges-eight, equipped capacity—18,939, no of. of working connections—17,435, no. of long distance Public Call Offices—64, no. of Telex exchanges—1 and the no. of telephone sets connected—20,212. On an average 75,000 trunk calls are booked per month in the district and the revenue fom STD point is around Rs.35,000 per month. The following are the proposed developmental works in the district (as in March 87); (1) Introduction of optical fibre mode of communication between Bangalore and Mysore, (2) Introduction of micro wave medium between Mandya and Mysore and ultra high frequency medium between Mysore and Hunsur and between Mysore and Kollegal (3) Introduction of cable carrier system between Mysore and Nanjangud and connection with the national network by Subscriber Trunk dialing and (4) Installation of automatic exchanges at Hunsur and K.R. Sagar.

Telex.—Telex exchange was installed in Mysore around 1964-65. As in 1981-82 the capacity of the exchange was 60 and presently the capacity is 100 with 92 working connections.

Telegraph.—The telegraphic lines were first extended from Madras bringing Mysore also into the system in 1855. Bombay to Calicut via Mysore and Bangalore was one of the 13 main lines of internal communications at that time. As per the Fort St. George Gazette of 1855, there was a telegraph office at Mysore in 1855. By 1883, most of the post offices were constituted as receiving offices and telegraph work was undertaken by post offices. By 1917, there were 25 telegraph offices in this district with taluk-wise figures as follows; Mysore taluk—1, Mysore city—4, Chamarajanagar 1, Gundlupet—1, Hunsur—2, Nanjangud—2 and Yedathore—3. As in

1925, the telegraph offices in Mysore district were at Mysore, Yedathore, Hunsur, Periyapatna, Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet and T.Narasipur. Even before the amalgamation of the 'Anche' with the Imperial Post Office, there was a demand by the public for the extension of telegraph to a number of places. Accordingly combined office system was introduced and telegraphic facility was extended to almost all the taluks.

The rate of telegraph by 1866 was as detailed below: for every 20 words, for 100 miles—eight annas; for 200 miles—one rupee; for 400 miles 1.5 Rs; 800 miles—two rupees; 1200 miles—three rupees; 1600 miles—four rupees; 2,000 miles—five rupees, and the booking fee was eight annas (half a rupee). In 1921, the Director of Industries and Commerce was appointed as Liaison Officer between the State and British Postal and Telegraph Department. Consequent on the formation of the Karnataka Post and Telegraph Circle, Mysore district was transferred from the Madras Circle to Karnataka Circle. There were 127 telegraph offices in 1976 and 165 in 1980. There are at present (1987) one Central Telegraph Office at Mysore and Divisional offices at Kollegal and Nanjangud.

In the Mysore division the following are some of the statistics in 1986-87 : (1) Inland telegrams booked 4.60 lakhs (2) Inland telegrams delivered 5.03 lakhs (3) Foreign telegrams booked 3,710 (4) Foreign telegrams delivered 4,293 (5) Phonograms booked 1.18 lakhs (6) Phonograms delivered 16,210 (7) Telexograms booked 21,560 (8) Telexograms delivered 17,195.

Radio and Television

The credit of opening first Private broadcasting station in India, goes to one Prof. M. V. Gopalaswamy of Mysore (working in the Maharaja's College) who established the radio station at Mysore on 10th September 1935. The name 'Akashavani' is also coined by him. This private organisation was taken over by the Government in 1941. With effect from 1st April 1950, All India Radio took over this station and continued it up to 1955 in Mysore. During Nov 1955, the station was shifted to Bangalore. In Nov 1974 the station was started again with one KW capacity transmitter as an auxiliary station of All India Radio, Bangalore. In 1983 this station was upgraded into an independent station headed by a Station Director. Ever since its establishment, AIR Mysore has been projecting the local talent and the local activities and has been the official fostering centre of art and culture of the place. Presently AIR Mysore is originating 200 minutes programme per day in addition to the programmes relayed from Bangalore and Delhi. In addition to music, plays, lectures and other usual programmes, the Station arranged rural programmes twice a week from 15-9-1949. The farm question box has been very popular.

In 1939—40, 1,555 licences were issued for the working of receiving sets in the princely Mysore State. Number of radios that were in use in the district were : 1974—67,089, 1976—85,304, 1980—75,539 and 1981—36,981. The radio receiving sets with less than three bands were exempted from

license in 1980 and exemption was extended to all radio receiving sets soon after. Thus correct figures could not be obtained from 1981.

Presently the AIR Station Mysore is headed by the Station Director, assisted by one Assistant Station Engineer, three programme Executives, one Assistant Engineer, 8 Engineering Assistants and 53 other staff.

Television : Television was introduced in the district with the installation of low power TV Relay centre under the Crash Expansion Programme of Doordarshan on 1st Oct. 1984. One hundred feet tower with 100 Watt capacity cover on an average 25 km radius area and a population of about 8.6 lakhs. Presently only the Delhi programmes are transmitted through INSAT. It is co-sited with All India Radio. It is headed by an Engineer with few staff to assist him . With a booster antenna, viewers can see the Bangalore programmes also as the capacity of the Bangalore station is increased .

Table showing some important statistics in respect of Transport and Communications in Mysore District.

Particulars	*Year*			
	1971 72	1976 77	1981 82	1986 87 *Popn. on* 1981
Road length per 100 sq. km. of area	59	68	68	83
Registered Motor Vehicles : Population ratio	270	150	86	36
Registered Motor Vehicles per 100 Km. road length	112	198	377	692
Registered Motor Vehicle per 100 sq. km. of area	66	134	257	571
Stage Carriages : Population ratio	4,447	3,895	2,747	1,132
Other Passenger vehicles Population ratio	6,437	2,610	1,836	..
Other Passenger vehicles per 100 km. road length	5	9	18	..
Private Vehicles Population ratio	304	188	102	..
Private Vehicle for 100 km. road length	99	158	319	..
Goods Vehicles for 100 km. of road length	14	15	18	23
Population served by one Post Office	4,089	4,617	4,621	4,450
Population served by one Telegraph Office	17,309	17,719	11,094	10,140
Population served by one Telephone	518	295	206	145

Source : Institute of Social and Economic Change.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

UNDER the patronage of the erstwhile Mysore rulers many handicrafts thrived. Craftsmen of various skills were at their peak performance, due to the patronage from the palace. Magnificent buildings and temples built by the rulers beautified Mysore and put the place on the tourist map of the country.

The district was known for a variety of products such as gold and silver jewellary, mats (sent to Sathyamangalam in Tamilnadu), leather shoes, *agarbathi*, rosewood and inlaid handicrafts, brass ware, *kamblis* etc. Many of them are being made even now. Deterioration in the conditions of these crafts (eg., pottery, leather goods, *kambli* weaving, brass and copper-ware) started with the import of foreign and machine-made goods and growth of modern industries. If the epidemics, plague and influenza killed many skilled craftsman, the famine relief works like laying the railways attracted many others. The establishment of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, followed by a chain of other training centres in the post-independence period was a right step in the direction of reviving the dying crafts. Bleak future in their old pursuits had forced many wokers either to join factories or to start other business. In the wake of modern life many new occupations have also sprung up. Another striking feature in the district is that in the employment pattern of many callings like *agarbathi*, beedi rolling, dining leave stiching, and vegetable and flower selling, women outnumbered men and their contribution to the economic prosperity was not small. The number of persons engaged in old and new occupations ran into thousands. It is attempted here to present an account of some of these occupations.

Sculpture

The sculptors of Mysore are well known for their excellent work on stone Encouragement from the former rulers had enabled the master

craftsmen to develop their traditional artistic skill and the temple of Gayathri in Mysore Palace and of the Kamakameshwari and Ganapathi with 101 images are some of the fine specimens of recent sculptural works on stone at Mysore. Shilpi Siddalingswami was a master craftsman of his time and trained some persons in the art at Mysore and some of them are now successfully running their establishments. The Vishwakarmas are the hereditary workers and their artefacts have won State and National awards. They carve images of Gods and Goddesses, panels, pillars, statues in marble, black and soap stone. Besides some of them carve wooden door frames in relief (labour charge for teakwood door frame of good workmanship is Rs. 10,000) and make house building materials as and when customers place orders. The Speaker's wooden chair in the Bangalore Legislative Assembly Hall was made under the guidance of S. Narasimhacharya, a master craftsman. Suitable stones are obtained from the quarries located in H. D. Kote taluk. To complete a 4½ feet high image, at least four to six months time is required, and for carving a 4-feet-high image of good workmanship, about Rs. 20,000 are sharged. This deal includes the cost of the stone also. The labour charge however varies according to the size and workmanship involved. The carvers have customers in the district and outside. Their work is normal throughout the year.

Soap stone articles

During the year 1955, the soap stone workers of H. D. Kote taluk were organised under the Soap Stone Industrial Workers Co-operative Society, at Pura village in the same taluk. They were noted for carving soap stone material such as soap stone bricks for soda recovery plants, decorated articles, pillar stones and furnaces, which were supplied to many parts of the State. The society was closed after some time and these skilled carvers utterly failed to exploit the prevailing demand generated for their finished products. Individual workers even today are making soap stone pillars, water storing tanks, pans, bowls and pots of various sizes on a limited scale for local and outside customers. A small quantity is being sent to Kerala from Gujjegowdanapura (Mysore) as per order. Most of these workers are found in H.D. Kote (Chikkanandi, Kanchanalli, Hommaragalli and Pura) and Mysore taluks (Gujjegowdanapura, Maddur, Arasinakere and Harohalli). Soap stone is mined from the quarries located in Government and private lands at Chikkanandi, Kanchanahalli, Hommaragalli, Harohalli and Doora village areas. The soap stone workers may earn about Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per day when there is sufficient work. Their side occupations are blacksmithy and carpentry.

Woollen carpets

Wollen carpets in beautiful colours and designs are woven by the Tibetans in the refugee rehabilitation centres at Byalakuppe (Periyapatna taluk), Gurupura (Hunsur tq) and Bylur (Kollegal tq). The carpet making units are attached to the respective co-operative societies functioning in

the refugee camps, and weaving and its allied processes are mostly attended by Tibetan women. They are not hereditary workers but trained under the master craftsmen and were paid stipend during the training. Basic raw-material is the raw-wool which is obtained from New Zealand (Marino wool), Ladakh and Amritsar. Twisted woollen yarn is dyed with the vegetable oils at the Gurupur rehabilitation centre. The weavers are paid on piece rate and for weaving one square ft of carpet they get Rs. 13 to Rs. 14. On an average, a worker can weave one square ft per day. After weaving is over, the carpet is cleaned and subjected to scissoring and trimming. Depending on the quality, the rate per square metre varies from Rs. 700 to Rs. 800. These production centres receive overseas orders (from USA, UK and other European countries) along with specimen photo, technical details etc, through the Tibetan Handloom Export Office, New Delhi. The designer draws the design on the graph and forwards it to the weavers. Marketing of carpets is channelled through the show rooms based at Bangalore and New Delhi. They are exported to U.S.A., U.K. and European countries.

Rosewood and Inlay work

Inlay work, a unique craft of Mysore City is said to have been formerly practised by the Muslims. The fine doors inlaid with ivory at the mausoleum at Shrirangapattana and similar doors of the Amba Vilas of Mysore Palace are attributed to their workmanship. Planks supporting palm-leaf manuscripts also had inlay work, as seen from the planks in the Mysore Palace. Later, the Vishwakarmas also took up this craft. The establishment of Chamarajendra Technical Institute in 1892 and the inclusion of wood carving as a subject of study in its curriculum was a major step towards the revival of the craft. In 1914, a casket and a photo frame inlaid with ivory was sent for display at the British Empire Exhibition and it bagged a gold medal. The economic position of the wood carvers improved after the Elephant Cigarette Company placed major orders. Wall panels depicting wild and tamed elephants and cases of rosewood with inlay were produced. These art pieces attracted the foreign tourists who placed huge orders in about 1930. During this period light and shade technique was introduced in this craft which became popular and soon other artisans emulated it. Magadiah a teacher at the C.T. Institute was a talented craftsman who trained many persons. The sales of inlay articles rose significantly after 1960 and now there are about 1,000 workers attending to its background cutting and finishing work. The bulk of these craftsmen are Muslims and the Vishwakarmas. Many among them are making solid wooden figures such as cranes, elephants and 'Laughing Buddha' a copy of a work from the Far East, once presented to the Maharaja. Generally, the raw-materials in this craft are rosewood, yellow wood, ebony, railway *pathang, pathangadamara* and other varieties of wood. The white plastic pieces and stag horn are used in the place of ivory for inlay. Before

using. stag horn is treated with hydrogen peroxide to make it look like ivory. Bee-wax is one of the main elements used for polishing. The handicrafts dealers in Mysore City have employed skilled wood carvers and carpenters in their establishments, for cutting figures and assembly work. Some other small units having a capital of about Rs. 1,000 undertake assembly work alone. A wide range of inlay wall decoration panels portraying mythological scenes, natural scenes, village life, animals, birds, solid wood figures etc. are also manufactured. Excellent furnitures, both inlay and relief (partition screens, chairs, dressing tables, dining set, centre teapoys and similar pieces, are also being produced. They are not only sold through the local emporia but also through the dealers of Bombay, Bangalore, Madras, Calcutta and other places. There will be good sales between August and May annually.

At Belwattha village in the Mysore City Corporation limits, the Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation has constructed living-cum-worksheds for the benefit of 100 wood carvers on lease-cum-sale basis. The Corporation is providing them marketing facilities. Sandalwood is being supplied to the carvers at concessional rate and the finished products are taken back for marketing through the Kaveri Emporium.

Manufacture of Musical Instruments

Manufacture of Musical instruments and their mending was a flourishing vocation in the past at Mysore City. With the decline of patronage to classical music and competition from machine-made items, the number of such manufacturing units has come down to nine at present. In six of the nine units, harmoniums are manufactured, in four varieties like single, double and leg operated by the skilled workers and a number of parts like reeds, brass-wire, seasoned teakwood, plastic sheets, reed boards and other components are necessary for these units. Some of them are indigenously manufactured by experienced workmen and other are secured from Bombay and Calcutta. The price of four types of harmoniums ranges from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000. Working capital invested in these units exceeds Rs. 50,000. There will be good demand for these musical instruments after the harvest season.

Stringed musical instruments are made on order in three units by the skilled workers at Mysore. The instruments are *veena*, *tamboora*, violin, *sitar*, guitar and mandolin. Seasoned wood (of *halasu* and dealwood) stag horn, reeds, strings, gun metal, plastic, winding copper, stainless steel etc are required for the craft. Out of these items strings are obtained from Bombay and Delhi. Working tools include flat cutting file, half round cutting file, small saw etc. The period required for assembling a quality *veena* is about 35 days, *tamboora* 25 days and other instruments, a fortnight's time. The price of an ordinary *veena* is Rs. 1,000 and that of an artistic and inlaid one Rs. 5,000. An amount of more than Rs. 50,000 has to be invested in this calling. Good season for the instrument

makers will be March and April, during which music examinations are held. Good quality instruments produced here are attracting customers from Bombay, Delhi, Bangalore, Mangalore and other places. Production of musical instruments is facing severe competition from imported goods from Japan and other countries.

Agarbathi Manufacture

With more than 100 big and small *agarbathi* or joss stick establishments, Mysore City has become an important centre in Karnataka for *agarbathi* making. It is a legacy of the Muslim culture. It is believed that this occupation made its humble beginning in about 1885 and was in receipt of encouragement from the former rulers of Mysore. In the midthirties, the incense sticks were weighed in bundles and sold without packing in the market. Later, some varieties of *agarbathis* under different brands such as Premaleela, Lalitha etc. were introduced with attractive packings. Presently about 20,000 people in the district are directly or indirectly connected with *agarbathi* making. The bulk of the *agarbathi* makers are women and they may earn from Rs. 10 to 15 per day as wages on piece rate. This occupation mainly depends on forest based products like bamboo split sticks, sandal spent wood dust, white chips, *gigatu* or gum, *halmaddi*, pure sandalwood, sandal oil and charcoal. *Agarbathi* making involves several stages and in the first instance, the pulverised raw-materials are mixed with the aromatic chemicals, resin and essential oils. Later the mixture is kneaded into a soft paste and coloured. The paste substance is then applied to sticks and rolled with hands on to split sticks on a smooth surface. The wet sticks are allowed to dry in the shade and finally weighed or counted and packed. Superior quality incense sticks are additionally perfumed whereas cheaper varieties are made by using charcoal and inferior gum. Considerable numbers are engaged in packing also. The key factor for the successful career of the *agarbathi* makers lies in their secret formulae. The fame and fragrance of Mysore *agarbathis* has crossed the boundaries of our nation and they enjoy a wide overseas market.

Cartmaking

Hunsur town in the past was known by the name Gadipalya where bullock carts of good quality were manufactured in large number. Till a decade ago about 50 persons were engaged in the calling and as many as 2,000 carts were assembled annually when compared to 300 to 400 carts rolled out from the eight units at present. The main reason for the steep fall in demand is the abnormal rise in the prices of iron, teak and other woods. Carts of good workmanship are being made in four qualities, out of seasoned wood purchased from the forest office at Hunsur. The price of four qualities is Rs. 5,500, Rs. 4,800, Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 3,500. A cart is completed in four days time. Advance paid by the customers ranges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 2,000 and they come from Kodagu, H.D. Kote,

K.R.Nagar and other areas. The capital invested in cart making exceeds Rs. 50,000 and most of it will go for buying seasoned wood. Between October and May, this occupation will be in full swing.

Wood meter boards

Wood meter boards (for electricity meters etc) are being made at Hunsur for the last thirty years, by skilled carpenters. A majority of them are Muslims. Presently wood meter boards and battens of various sizes are made in about 100 units. There is heavy demand for these materials from various places which is linked to the speedy electrification programmes in our State. Good wages and constant employment has attracted large number of carpenters to this vocation. Teak wood is the prime raw-material and it is bought locally from the saw mills at the rate of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per cart load. Many of the units have a capital investment ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000. The carpenters working on piece rate are paid upto Rs. 40 per day and some of them who have taken advance will get one or two rupees less than the normal rate.

Toy making

In 1926, toy making was started at Mysore by the renowned artist, the late M. Veerappa who was working in Chamarajendra Technical Institute. He produced some toys depicting Indian characters for sending them abroad as gifts to the dignitaries. As a prelude to toy making, he set up a small factory and started toy making for local market and was supplying some toys to the Chamarajendra Technical Institute also. Now, Mysore City has two toy making units and they are facing stiff competition from the cheap plastic and imported toys. They use raw-materials such as yellow teak, plywood, hard board, non-toxic paints, colours, and a small quantity of hardware. Specially trained workers are engaged on contract basis and they operate fret machine, circular saw, wood turning lathe, polishing machine for finishing and colouring. Their finished articles consists of decorative complimentary novelties and playful toys (eg : Perforated envelope, pen stand, pen and pin tray, collapsable fruit bowls, clock stands, assembly trucks and related items). Educational toys are made according to the orders only. There will be more orders for the complimentary articles during November and December. Articles produced here are supplied to private schools, the Kaveri Arts and Crafts Emporium and to the dealers from Bombay, Goa, Madras, Indore, Nagpur etc.

Kambli Weaving

In the past, Hunsur was the centre for making country woollen blankets or *kamblis*. The demand for these products declined to some extent after the entry of mill made blankets. But the Kurubas are continuing this age-old occupation, particularly in Hunsur (Kalkunake, Mallinathapura), Nanjangud (Hampapura—Hirehemmaragala), Gundlupet and in some other

taluks of the district. It is a major calling for many Kurubas, and some others depending on agriculture have taken it as a side occupation. *Kamblis* are made in grey and black colours and in two varieties. The first variety is called Tholagambli or Ujjugambli and the second one Ganji Kambli. Needed raw-wool is purchased from the sheep rearers at the rate of Rs. 2.50 and Rs. 4.00 per kg. respectively for grey and black colour wool. These rates, however, vary from place to place depending on the availability. The full time Kambli workers can weave about 8-10 *kamblis* per month and part-time workers 4 or 5. The price of fine *kambli* (double size) is Rs. 140 and coarse Rs. 68, whereas the single size costs Rs. 60 and coarse variety Rs. 45. Many customers directly place orders by paying Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 as advance. The weavers who are members of the Woollen Weavers Co-operative Society, sell their products through it. Winter is the busy season for the weavers.

Pottery

The Kumbars are the hereditary pottery workers and they have settled in many places of the district. They make country tiles, earthen vessels and also images of Gods and Goddesses and the former is widely used for roofing purpose. Suitable clay is obtained by them from tanks and open fields. Country tiles are made in the traditional method and the raw tiles are placed into the oven or *avuge* for baking. Then the finished products are taken by them on head loads or carts for marketing. The price per 1,000 tiles is about Rs. 200. The income of a potter may range from Rs. 300 to Rs.400 per month. But rainy days are their off-season. Two localities in Mysore City, the Kumbharakeri and Veeranageri are inhabited by a sizeable number of potters, and most of them are making Gowri-Ganesha images in their houses every year. They commence preliminary work in January itself and required clay is collected at the base of the Chamundi hills. As the Ganesha festival draws near, their localities will be humming with activity and it is a common sight to see women and children making images or painting them. During this period, push carts loaded with these images are taken around different parts of the city by some potters for sales.

Mat weaving

Mat weaving which was done on a smaller scale three decades back has grown manifold over the years and enabled the workers depending on it to improve their economic position. The worth mentioning among the mat making centres are Natanahalli, Shyabalu (K.R. Nagar) and Kadakola (Mysore). The mats are being woven in primitive type looms by both men and women. Important raw-material used for it is a type of grass called *cheni kaddi* or *hullu* in local parlance. It grows on the bunds of the paddy fields and on the banks of the rivers and tanks. Often some quantity of *cheni* grass will be brought from Erode in Tamilnadu. Twisted thread of *bhutale* hemp is widely used for weaving and stitching both ends

of the mats. The wet grass is properly dried before making single or double size mats. Per day, a worker can weave two single or one double size mats and may earn Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. The cost of single mat is Rs.10 to Rs. 12 and the double is Rs. 18 to Rs. 20. Capital invested in it varies from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. Mats are directly sold to the customers and the middlemen who purchase them will in turn send them to Kodagu, Hassan and Dakshina Kannada districts.

Wild date tree leaves are extensively used for making rough variety mats in many parts of the district, particularly in (Santhe) Saragur town in H.D. Kote taluk. A good number of families have taken up this as a side occupation to supplement their income. Women play a leading role and every week, they can weave two or three mats. The leaves are collected from round about places and dried suitably before use. Long strips of about three inches width are woven by hands and these strips are then inter woven to make mats of needed size (eg. 3′×5′ or 5′×4′). These products are directly sold to the customers or through the agents by paying them Re. 0.50 or Re. 1 as commission. The mats of 5′×4′ and $3\frac{1}{2}\times4\frac{1}{2}$ are sold at Rs. 10 to Rs. 12, Rs. 6 to 7 respectively per piece. On an average the mat workers may earn about Rs. 80 to 100 per month.

Rope making

In the taluks of Gundlupet, Nanjangud and Chamarajanagar, coir and *bhutale* hemp ropes are made by the Uppars, Naiks and others. Many of them have taken it as a side occupation. The coir rope workers in Chamarajanagar taluk, are purchasing required quantity of raw-coir from the coir factories at the rate of Rs. 75 per bundle of 35 kgs. Initially, raw-coir is taken out and rolled by hands on stones to make *bathis*. The *bathis* are then twisted into thread and after further twisting, the final finish is given with the help of rope machines. In few cases workers are engaged on daily wages of Rs. 4 or 5 with food. The cost of rope machine is about Rs. 400. Inferior variety ropes are made from the naturally grown *bhutale* hemp and its pieces are first soaked in water for some days. Later, the drenched hemp is taken out and thrashed with a big stick and allowed to dry in the sun for some time. Such hemp is twisted by hands to make ropes of required size. Both coir and *bhutale* ropes are used for domestic and agricultural purposes. An amount upto Rs. 2,000 has to be invested in this vocation. The monthly income of the rope workers is between Rs. 200 to Rs. 400. As the agricultural operations gain momentum annually, the demand for ropes will also increase. Some middlemen are operating in this occupation and they visit villages and make spot purchases to sell them for a profit later. The rope makers transport their wares on head loads or by buses to difierent places where it is sold for cash or kind. They are also sent to Hassan, Mandya and Kodagu districts for marketing.

Rattan Craft

The rattan craft is one of the old occupations in the district and Mysore City has 10 registered cane units. The forest department is supplying these units with required cane which is the main material. The skilled cane workers are preparing easy chairs, common chairs, baskets of different varieties and other items. Such products are being sold through the Handicrafts Co-operative Society and directly to the needy customers. Training in cane craft is being provided at the C.T.I. in Mysore.

Basketry

The traditional craft of basket making is undertaken by the Medars Koramas, certain tribals and others in Mysore district. Many of the basket workers have their habitats in towns like Mysore, K.R. Nagar, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Nanjangud, Kollegal and other places where they could sell their bamboo products quickly. Bamboos are purchased from the Forest department on permit basis at the rate of 50 bamboos per worker per month. In cases of exigency, they get it from other places. Articles such as winnowing fans, ladders, cradles, baskets for packing flowers and vegetables, *chandrike* or mountage, big trays or *thattes*, grain bins and other items are manufactured by them. Of these materials, *chandrikes* and big trays or *thattes* are used for sericulture. Extensive sericulture in some taluks is a boon to these workers. *Chandrikes* and bamboo plates are made on orders and demand for them steeply rises after Dasara. In tribal areas middlemen are purchasing bamboo products from tribals. In towns, the income derived by a couple in this vocation is about Rs. 20 per day. This occupation thrives throughout the year.

Parched rice kilns

A good number of *puri bhattis* (parched rice kilns) have been established in the paddy growing taluks of K.R. Nagar, Mysore, T. Narasipur and Nanjangud. Large number of male workers are engaged in this calling on piece rate or daily wages. At Saligrama of K.R. Nagar taluk alone there are 25 *puri bhattis* and they are located in *pucca* and *semi-pucca* houses. Parched rice is made in several stages and at the outset suitable cleaned paddy is boiled in the water. Next day this paddy is parched in the pans and kept in the gunny bags for two hours and spread on the floor or on mats. The paddy is then dehusked in the mill and lightly salted water is added. It is again spread on the ground or mats. Finally, the rice is fried in the pans to get *puri* or *mandakki*. Saligrama produces about 500 bags of *puri* every day, by employing about 300 workers in this vocation. A sum of Rs. 15,000 to 25,000 on an average has been invested in each of these units. There is a very good market for *mandakki* in Hassan district and in some parts of Mysore district. During the time of *jatras* at Bettadapura, Mudukutore, Chunchanakatte, Hosur, etc. the *puri* makers open retail shops.

Bidi rolling

For the past 15 years, there has been significant expansion in the bidi rolling activities in Mysore district. In several places of Kollegal, Chamarajanagar, Mysore, T. Narasipur and Nanjangud taluks, a large number of people particularly women are engaged in bidi rolling. Some of them make bidis in the factory premises, and others working in their houses in villages and urban places are getting tobacco and wrapping leaves from the agent or contractor of the concerned companies. The finished bidis are returned to the agent. A full-time worker is able to roll upto 1,500 bidis per day, whereas many housewives roll about 500 to 1,000 bidis per day. In many houses, 2 to 3 persons are working and they can earn Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 every day. These workers are paid wages on piece rate basis twice in a week. In addition to it, the workers are getting monetary benefits like bonus, provident fund, advance and free medical aid. People in urban areas are also engaged in packing the bidis, and even children do it, and they can also earn Rs. 8 to 10 per day.

Selling of antique souvenirs

Selling of old coins and antique items is a recent development in Mysore City. Out of seven coin sellers, six belong to a class of snake charmers, who are nomadic. Their favourite selling places at Mysore are in the vicinity of palace, Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Jaganmohana Palace etc. which are thronged by tourists daily. Their collection consists of medallions, old coins (mostly of the days of Mysore rulers and the British), old silver chains, glass beads, old brass articles and similar items. Usually coins and other things are collected in villages and towns at the time of their visit for holding snake charming performances. Coins of 19th century are sold at two or three rupees and for some old coins, they quote price upto Rs. 300 per piece. They may earn upto Rs. 40 per day. On occasions they also respond to the distress calls from the public for snake catching.

Vibhuti Ghattis or Cubes

Some Lingayats at Nanjangud, Mysore, Kollegal etc. are engaged in preparing *Vibhuti ghattis* or sacred ash cubes for meeting the religious needs of the Hindu population both in the district and outside. The only basic material used for it is the powder like white earth (unlike the still prevailing orthodox custom of using cow dung ash by their counter-parts in some other parts of the State). Some traders at Mysore who get white earth from Betamcherla of Andhra Pradesh are selling it at the rate of Rs. 30 per bag of 33 kgs. The *ghattis* are prepared by a simple process. White earth is mixed with water and formed into required shapes and sizes by hands. After drying in the sun for a day or two, they are packed and sent to Thalavadi (Tamilnadu), the Mahadeshvara Hill, Dharmasthala Malavalli, Somwarpet and to some pilgrim centres besides local sales.

Investment in this occupation varies from Rs. 500 to 1,000 and the monthly profit margin in some cases is upto Rs. 1,000. The retailers sell in their stalls together with miscellaneous items such as stone images of Shiva and Nandi, flowers, beads, *ashtavarna* articles etc. at pilgrimage centres. The three sizes of *ghattis*, big, medium and small are sold at Rs. 2 to 3, Rs. 1 to 1.50, and Rs. 0.50 respectively. During *jatras*, Dasara and Deepavali, the business for these products is brisk.

Stitching Dining Leaves and Cups

Stitching dining leaves or *Ootada ele* and leaf cups (donne) is another job for a number of women in places like Chamarajanagar, Kollegal, Hunsur etc. These women belong to poorer sections of the society and for many of them it is the main source of income for livelihood. After minding household works, they stitch them in different sizes and for different occasions. *Muttugada ele* (leaves of the tree, *Butea monosperma* (Lam Taub), collected by villagers and brought to bazars on head loads for sales. A bagful of leaves called one *pindi* locally, is being sold at Rs. 7 or 8 per bag and this rate will go upto Rs. 25 some times. With a meagre capital of Rs. 100 or Rs. 200, this calling can be run. On an average these dining leaf stitchers are getting an income of Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month. The rate of 1,000 big size leaves varies from Rs. 70 to Rs. 150 according to the demand. Small ones are sold at Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per 1,000. Sales will be brisk during the marriage and festival seasons. Similarly cups are prepared by using plantain leaves.

Operating Ferries

Several ferry services are operating along the course of the river Cauvery and the Kabini sn Mysore District. This age-old calling is still crucial for the economic life of the people residing on either side of the river banks, to transport essential goods or to cross the river. The fare charged per member is Re. 0.25 to 0.50 and for one bag of luggage Rs. 0.50 to 1.00. As per the customary practice, some of the boatmen are being paid in kind for the service rendered. Every day, they earn about Rs. 4 or 5 in cash and earn more during the seasons of marriages and fairs. To acquire a new boat, they may have to spend Rs. 4,000. Some use *harigolu* or basket boats. The places where services available are Hejjige (Nanjangud tq), Magudilu (H. D. Kote), Hemmige and Tadi-Malangi (T. Narasipur), Dasanapura (Kollegal) and others. The ferrymen will operate atleast one service daily even at the time of floods.

Operating Tongas

Tonga plying being an old vocation, has not only maintained its urban character but also carved out a permanent place in the urban conveyance system in Mysore district. Earlier, the Mysore Municipality was maintaining *tongas* and letting them out to the pliers on hire. Despite stiff competition from the autorikshaws, tongas are still popular with the

public in Kollegal, Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar and Mysore City. The cost of an horse and a cart may vary from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 13,500 (an horse may cost Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 7,500 and a cart with decorative fittings Rs. 6,000). The earnings of the *tonga* plier may be upto Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per day in the normal period and at the time of Dasara and marriage season it may exceed Rs. 100. They have to spend Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 daily for maintaining horses. There are some *tonga* owners who lend their carts and horses on daily hire charge of Rs. 10 and in some cases get 25 per cent of the daily earnings of the plier. In 1987, the number of *tongas* at various places, according to rough estimate is as follows: Mysore 600, Kollegal 40, Chamarajanagar 17, Nanjangud 53 and K. R. Nagar 1.

Breaking Jelly

Manufacture of jelly by breaking granite is a profession engaging hundreds of persons, mostly women. Jelly is used mostly in R. C. C. construction. A cart load of small boulders (of the size of an average of 10 to 12 cubic cm) is purchased by paying Rs. 8 to 10 per cart load. A worker breaks these boulders by using an iron hammer costing about Rs. 30 and in the course of three days, working on an average of 7 to 9 hours a day, crushes 20 tins (the emptied kerosene tin) of jelly. The average price per tin of jelly is Rs. two, and thus, the worker earns an average of Rs. 10 to 11 per day. Nearly 100 women (mostly SCs) are engaged in this calling at Bastipura. Dhanagere, Kunigalli, Satyagala Doddi and Hondarabalu are some of the centres of this activity. In the last named places, people of the Voddar community are engaged in this work.

Lime manufacture

Many persons are engaged in the manufacture of lime by burning lime stone in kilns (locally called *goodu*) which are found in the outskirts of the villages. Lime is used for consuming while chewing betel, white washing and for building purposes. Though majority of the persons engaged in the profession are of the Uppaligashetty community (formerly makers of rock salt), other persons too like the Parivara community (as at Hondarabalu or Hosur) have also taken to this calling. The workers themselves go to hilly or forest tracts to dig ore (lime stone) and generally Rs. 5 to 8 will have to be paid for hiring a cart to transport it. A small kiln holds one cart load and big two loads, the former burning one *khanduga* of lime and the latter two. One person can manage one small kiln, and has to pay Rs. 10 to 15 for fuel which includes charcoal, wood and dung cakes. One *khanduga* of lime is sold for Rs. 30 to 45, depending upon the market, and a kiln runner can earn a minimum of Rs. 10 to 12 per day and women also run such kilns. A country kiln is prepared by using stone and earth. Several hundred people are engaged in this ploy, and there are 50 kilns at Kurubaradoddi, 100 at Madhuvanahalli, 20 at Hondarabalu, 10 at Mulluru, and some at Hosur, Hanur, Mahabaleshwara etc. Kilns cannot work in rainy season.

Other common occupations

Blacksmithy.—Blacksmiths are the hereditary workers (Vishwakarmas) and they are scattered all over the district. Their services are very essential to the agriculturists and implements like ploughs, sickles, cart wheels etc. are made and repaired by them. Their family members or labourers are assisting them. Agricultural season is the busy time for them. As per 1961 census, there were 1,248 blacksmiths and forgemen in this calling. This category of blacksmithy had 1,784 workers in it, in 1971. Certain sections of the Vishwakarma community also work as goldsmiths.

Florists.—Garlands and flower strings are prepared both by the traditional (Hoogars) and non-traditional workers. In towns and Mysore city, it is taken up as full time job and in other places, part-time occupation. Mostly women are occupied in this calling in their houses. In Mysore, Devaraja Market is the chief centre of this profession, and male workers sell flowers and garlands in their stalls.

Tinsmithy.—Tinsmithy is an urban oriented calling and in which are placed mostly Muslims. They are assembling and selling oil lamps, tin boxes etc. and undertake repair work of torches, stoves, umbrellas and similar items. Investment of a tinsmith is about Rs. 500 and he may earn about Rs. 10 to 20 per day.

Leather craft.—Formerly, the leather footwear made at Hunsur was very famous. Presently this old occupations, not only consists of traditional workers but also others. The introduction of machine made plastic and rubber footwear had badly affected this old craft.

Carpentry.—There is a good scope for carpenters, particularly in Mysore City and Hunsur. They are making furniture, carts, agricultural implements and house-building materials. Many of the carpenters may earn upto Rs. 30 per day. There were 3,527 carpenters, joiners and pattern makers in the district in 1961 census. According to 1971 census, the number of carpenters, cabinet makers and related workers were 5,461.

Bicycle shops.—Bicycle shops are found in all parts of the district. The self-employed workers engage labourers or trainees to run their establishments. They hire bicycles to the known persons and undertake repair work also. Some of them hire patromax lights and repair patromax lights and kerosene stoves.

Hair Cutting saloons.—Hair cutting saloons are managed by the traditional workers in urban areas. The village barbers are still continuing the practice of visiting the customer's houses. According to 1961 census,

there were 1,762 barbers and related workers. As reported in 1971 census, the category of hair dressers, barbers and related workers in the district was 1955. Beauty parlours have made their appearance recently at Mysore city and now there are four parlours.

Tailoring.—Tailoring is being pursued by a large number of people and they include women also. Tailoring shops are scattered over the district. Currently, it is a flourishing occupation. Many manufacture ready made dress also. In the occupation of tailoring, dress making and related work, there were 4,186 persons in 1961. In 1971 census, there were 5,989 tailors, dress-makers and related workers in the district.

Laundries.—In tune with the modern trend, laundries and dry cleaning shops have come up in large numbers in the district, mostly run by hereditary workers called the Agasas. This vocation has attracted large number of others also to its fold. There were 4,040 launderers, dry cleaners and pressers as in 1961 census, of whom 1,562 were women. The district had 3,475 launderers, dry cleaners and pressers as in 1971 census.

Category-wise artisans in Mysore district as on 31st March 1985

Category	*Mysore*	*T.N. pura*	*Kollegal*	*Nanjangud*	*C. Nagar*	*Gundlupet*	*Yelandur*	*Hunsur*	*K.R. Nagar*	*Periyapatna*	*H.D. Kote*	*Total*
1. Blacksmiths	148	423	145	45	244	144	50	52	70	80	122	1,523
2. Carpentry	442	611	264	68	300	200	62	100	75	170	296	2,588
3. Potters	141	600	229	66	290	80	78	80	64	64	160	1,852
4. Leather artisans	500	200	223	31	67	235	79	20	30	30	26	1,441
5. Stone carvers and cutters	56	19	21	36	92	155	55	53	20	28	22	557
6. Bamboo artisans	150	72	1,397	88	335	138	170	75	52	140	148	2,765
7. Coir rope makers	5	21	20	141	684	270	130	10	125	62	29	1,427
8. Mat weavers	454	35	224	223	83	160	29	25	12	18	100	1,476
9. Wool weavers	125	25	..	78	30	110	..	195	..	..	..	575
10. Silk weavers	31	..	1,029	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,060
11. Cotton handloom weavers	91	..	40	80	33	41	..	..	..	..	276	561
12. Carpet handloom weavers	10	..	200	..	..	..	..	30	..	80	..	320
13. Silk handloom	..	1	..	..	..	..	28	5	..	..	..	34
14. Rosewood inlay artisans	850	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	852
15. Sandalwood artisans	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
16. Others	1,250	2,000	2,390	1,000	1,500	1,200	1,000	320	192	214	390	11,456

Source : District Industries Centre, Mysore.

CHAPTER—IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

MANY tourist and pilgrimage centres in Mysore district attract visitors from far and wide. Tourism in the district has a great economic value which could be enhanced through various measures. The composite development index according to the Planning department, for the district has been maintained above the State average of 100 *i.e.*, 124.6 (1960-61), 124.4 (1979-80) and 103 in 1985-86, indicative of slower rate of growth during the 1980s. The district's economy is predominantly agricultural sustaining more than 69 per cent of workers in agriculture and allied activities. The sectoral share of district's income has indicated that the secondary and tertiary sectors had grown faster whereas the share of primary sector had decreased upto 1982-83, and in 1984-85, a little increase in the share of income was perceivable in this sector. However the economy dominates in agriculture with a decreasing rate in recent years. The wealth of livestock and also the inland fisheries of the district could be an additional asset for food and nutrition besides land if exploited to the optimum level. With 34 per cent of the area of the district under forest which supplies sufficient minor and major products, several forest based industries, and also manufacture of herbal and medicinal products can be developed. The industrial development of the district has been lopsided, being much unevenly spread and concentrated around Mysore City and big towns. Several products of the district, particularly originating from agricultural, horticultural, livestock and forest based industries have a great export potential. The existing infrastructure in the form of transport facilities, power and personnel trained in science and technology could afford the district for longer strides of development if other economic sectors could keep pace with it, to place the district more brightly in the economic map of the State.

Workers and Non-workers

It is the labour force that plays a vital role in the economic development and the proportion of the population that is actually engaged in

productive activities decides the growth of economy. The classification of population into workers and non-workers have been done from the very early period. However from 1961, a clearly comparable figures are available for the district. The total workers of the district were 7,23,891 in 1961, 6,98,214 in 1971 and 9,12,757 in 1981,forming 43.3, 33.6 and 35.2 per cent of the total population in respective year. In the urban and rural areas respectively of the district, the total number of workers in 1961 was 1,29,948 (U : 1,07,304 males + 22,644 females) and 5,93,943 (R : 4,04,172 m + 1,89,771 fe), 1,46,863 (U : 28,924 m + 17,939 fe) and 5,51,351 (R : 4,71,975 m+79,376 fe) in 1971, and 2,03,999 (U : 1,73,341 m+30,658 fe) and 7,08,758 (R : 5,69,429 m + 1,39,329 fe) in 1981. The percentage of workers area-wise and sex-wise to respective population in that category was as follows :—

Year	*Rural*		*Urban*		*Total*	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
1961 ..	63.06	30.83	49.68	11.38	59.69	26.08
1971 ..	59.45	10.52	46.71	7.09	56.16	9.67
1981 ..	59.10	15.13	47.19	8.91	55.81	13.44

The age-group of 15 to 59 years is considered to be the employable age-group. The poulation and the workers in this age-group respectively were 10,38,680 and 4,23,976 in 1961 and the corresponding figures for 1971 were 10,90,024 and 5,86,353. The total workers in the age-group were 40.82 per cent in 1961 and 53.79 per cent in 1971 of the population of the age-group 15 to 59. However the sex-wise percentage of workers to respective population decreased from 92.2 per cent to 88.13 per cent for males, and from 42.62 per cent to 23.46 per cent for females from 1961 to 1971 in this age-group.

The work participation rate in the district as a percentage of workers to total population increased from 25.4 per cent to 43.3 per cent between 1951 to 1961 and thereafter declined to 33.61 per cent in 1971, but again increased to 35.16 per cent in 1981. The participation rate in work has been higher in the case of males when compared to females and they had been respectively 41.25 and 9.05 in 1951, 59.69 and 26.08 in 1961, 56.16 and 9.66 in 1971 and 55.8 and 13.43 in 1981. The taluk-wise work participation rates between 1961-1981 revealed a decrease in Heggadadevanakote and Yelandur taluks. Table showing taluk-wise work-participation rate from 1961 to 1981 :

Taluk-wise work participation rate in the year 1961 to 1981

Taluk	*Work participation (% of male workers to male population.)*			*Work participation (% of female workers to female population.)*			*Work participation (% of workers to total population.)*		
	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971*	1981
Chamarajanagar	63.96	59.94	59.05	28.91	11.37	14.92	46.81	36.24	37.45
Gundlupet	64.54	60.59	61.52	39.38	10.29	17.64	52.06	35.74	39.76
H.D. Kote	61.60	60.92	58.06	30.58	20.83	17.27	46.32	41.50	3[illegible].12
Hunsur	59.82	57.80	56.86	34.45	8.80	18.71	47.44	33.75	38.20
Kollegal	61.85	57.48	56.76	36.60	13.49	17.76	49.45	36.15	37.93
K.R. Nagar	58.45	55.23	57.33	22.79	5.40	11.69	40.89	30.87	34.94
Mysore	52.17	48.80	48.79	15.56	6.51	8.68	34.73	28.59	29.30
Nanjangud	62.55	59.50	59.65	20.68	7.91	10.81	42.13	34.61	35.71
Periyapatna	61.43	57.15	59.10	37.86	12.01	18.77	49.88	35.04	39.41
T. Narasipur	60.97	57.47	56.37	18.03	6.39	10.22	40.08	32.70	33.95
Yelandur	62.42	57.84	56.08	26.51	13.39	14.82	44.62	36.17	35.85

*The apparent decrease in 1971 is mainly due to a change in the definition of workers.

Migration of workers

The migrated population in the district was 25.67 per cent of the total population in 1961 and 25.19 per cent of that in 1971, of which the migrated workers were 2,04,641 (47.7 per cent) in 1961 and 1,72,375 (32.92 per cent) in 1971. Further the migrated workers were 28.27 per cent in 1961 and 24.7 per cent in 1971 of the total workers in respective years. Among the migrated workers in 1961 (with figures of 1971 within the brackets), 1,55,823 (1,09,570) workers forming 76.14 per cent (63.56 per cent) were from within the district, 24,528 (30,185) forming 12.0 per cent (17.51 per cent) from other districts of the State, 21,487 (29,265) forming 10.5 per cent (16.9 per cent) from other states of the country and 1.36 per cent (2.00 per cent) being from other countries of the world. Among the other States from which workers migrated to the district, Tamilnadu was followed by Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, etc., and among the other countries Pakistan was prominent during 1961-1971. Between 1961 and 1971, though the number of migrated workers had decreased, yet those from other districts and from other States had comparatively increased. The female migrants were more in number than males in 1961 (1,03,972 fe and 1,00,669 m) as compared to 1971 (48,225 fe and 1,24,150 m). The migration figures revealed that in the movement of workers from other areas, the number of

males exceeded that of females in 1961 and 1971 excepting in the movement from within the district. The sex-wise bifurcation in 1961 (1971 figures given in brackets) was 65,393 m (75,130) and 90,430 fe. (34,440) from within the district, 17,390 male (24,595) and 7,138 female (5,580) from other districts of the State, 15,964 male (22,840) and 5,523 female (6,425) from other States of the country and a small number in each sex being from other countries. However the migrant workers in 1961 comprised 49.2 per cent of males and 50.8 per cent of females, the corresponding percentage in 1971 being 72.0 and 28.0.

In respect of migrant workers from within the district, rural workers in both the years exceeded the urban workers in number, the figures being 1,43,480 Rural and 12,338 Urban in 1961 and 95,505 Rural and 13,870 Urban in 1971. But among migrant workers from other districts and also other States, the rural persons in 1961 (15,329 Rural and 9,199 Urban from other districts and 14,154 Rural and 7,333 Urban from other States) exceeded the urban persons whereas in 1971 the contrary was the order (14,110 Rural and 16,045 Urban from other districts and 14,210 Rural and 14,590 Urban from other States). In the aggregate the rural workers however exceeded the urban workers in both the years.

Settlement in urban parts of the district, by the migrated workers amounted to 31.52 per cent in 1971 forming 54,335 as against 21.56 per cent (44,111) in 1961. The sex-wise numbers in 1971 were 46,390 (34,895) males and 7,945 (9,216) females, the figures in the brackets corresponding to 1961. Out of them, the following were the migrants into the urban parts of the district, the number in the brackets indicating 1961 figures: (a) from within the district—19,910 (14,895) males and 4,250 (6,031) females; (b) from other districts of the State—16,995 (12,469) males and 2,780 (2,021) females; (c) from other States of the country—9,200 (7,309) males and 895 (1,142) females and (d) from other countries—285 (222) males and 20(22) females.*

Livelihood classification

During 1931-41, the scheme of occupations was broadly divided into four classes. In 1941, 28.5 per cent (3,01,643) of the population followed different occupations under four classes in the district (exclusive of the present taluk of Kollegal), of which 1,95,618 (64.85 per cent) persons were engaged in production of raw materials, 56,892 (18.9 per cent) in preparation and supply of material substances, 18,938 (6.3 per cent) in public administration and liberal arts, and 30,195 (10.0 per cent) in miscellaneous occupations. The percentage to total occupied persons in certain important categories of work was 45.6 in cultivating owners, 6.7 in

*Note: In 1961, migration means movement from the place of birth, whereas in 1971 it is the change in the place of last residence.

tenant cultivators, 6.7 as agricultural labours, 0.04 in exploitation of minerals, 10.2 in industries, 1.96 in transport, 6.7 in trade, 2.9 in public administration, 2.7 in professions and liberal arts, 7.8 in insufficiently described occupations and 0.5 in unproductive industries. In 1951, the livelihood classification was made into two broad categories namely agricultural and non-agricultural each being further divided into four sub-classes. The total number engaged in occupation were 3,40,013 (26.5 per cent of the total population) and of which 12.9 per cent were cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned, cultivators of wholly or mainly unowned (1.3 per cent), cultivating labourers (2.6), non-cultivating owners and rent receivers (1.0), production other than cultivation (2.6), commerce (1.5), transport (0.4) and miscellaneous services and sources (4.2). Agriculture had been the main occupation even in 1981. In 1981, the livelihood occupations were broadly under four categories, namely (a) cultivators, (b) agricultural labourers, (c) household industries and (d) other workers which included livestock, forestry, fishing, manufacturing other than household, transport, trade, communication, construction, services etc. The percentage of persons to total workers engaged in different livelihood classifications in 1961, 1971 and 1981 respectively under the above classifications were 55.9, 48.2 and 46.4 as cultivators, 13.1, 20.2 and 22.2 as agricultural labourers, 7.94, 2.9 and 2.2 in household industries, 23.1, 28.7 and 29.3 in others.

Primarily rural workers constituted the majority in the district during 1961 to 1981. The categories of cultivators, agricultural labourers and household industries sustained more of rural workers whereas urban workers were more in number in constructions, manufacturing other than the household industries, trade and commerce, transport, communication and other services. The percentage of workers depending on broad classifications of workers between 1961-1981 in the district were as follows :

Year	*Cultivators*		*Agricultural labourers*		*Household industries*		*Others*		*Total*	
	U	*R*	*U*	*R*	*U*	*R*	*U*	*R*	*U*	*R*
1961 ..	4.0	96.0	6.2	93.8	18.3	81.7	58.3	41.7	17.9	82.1
1971 ..	3.7	93.6	5.8	94.2	35.7	64.3	59.6	40.4	21.1	78.9
1981 ..	3.4	96.6	5.0	95.0	36.6	63.4	64.4	35.6	22.3	77.7

Though urban workers constituted the majority in general aggregate in the 'Others' category, still rural workers predominated in the classes of livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations and orchards, mining and quarrying. A general decrease in the percentage of workers in women population from 26.07 in 1961 to 9.66 in 1971 and a little recovery to 13.4 in 1981 could be observed.

Migration trends

A mixed trend could be seen between 1961 to 1971 in the different livelihood classifications followed by migrated workers. The cultivating class among them decreased from 38.58 per cent to 20.35 per cent as also in number from 78,955 in 1961 to 35,085 in 1971, whereas agricultural labourers increased both in percentage (13.25 to 17.92) and in number (27,106 to 30,890) in the corresponding period. The migrated workers in household industries decreased steeply from 15,346 (7.5 per cent) to 4,290 (2.49 per cent) and on the contrary the category of 'Others' steeply increased from 34,356 (16.79 per cent) to 68,985 (40.02 per cent) during 1961 to 1971. Further, women migrant workers within the district and also from other districts exceeded men workers in 1961 in the livelihood categories of cultivators, agricultural labourers, house-hold industries, where as in 1971, their number decreased considerably in those categories. But in the case of 'Others' men had always been more in number than women in 1961 and 1971.

The livelihood followed by 54,335 (44,111) migrant workers who had settled in urban parts of the district in 1971 (the numbers in the brackets correspond to the year 1961) were as follows : 1785 (2,225) in cultivation 1910 (1,301) as agricultural labourers, 1,860 (3,103) in household industries and the remaining 48,780 (37,482) in other manufacturing and services.

Wages

Wages have been a major contributor to the gross national product as well as the basic support to the poorer sections. While thinking of historical period regarding the wage rate, a Somanathapur inscription reveals the rates of wages paid to workers in temple service during the later half of 13th century paid on annual basis in *gadyanas* (gold coin of 62 grains). These were, 16 for a Purana reciter, 12 for a clerk, 15 for a priest, four each for servant (*paricharaka*), cook, kitchen officer, *davasiga, rangavalli* layer, *aghvani*, garland maker, goldsmith, potter, washerman, barber and other attendants of the temple. The annual income for the teacher teaching the Veda and languages at the primary level was six *gadyanas*. During the reign of Chikkadevaraya, provincial soldiery were allotted lands and exemptions from payment of the new imposts in lieu of pay were in vogue.

Towards the close of 18th century agrestic slavery was universal and wages were as low as six *fanams* a month for men and five for women (one *fanam*= 1/10th of a gold *gadyana* or *honnu* of 52 grains). In 1800, the wages of a servant was 10 *sultany fanams* per month. During the harvest season, the wages were also paid in kind and the daily hire of a man worker was six seers of paddy and a woman would get about $\frac{1}{4}$ *sultany fanam* (*haga*) per day for transplantation work. Women in all households were engaged in spinning cotton yarn and the wages of a full-time spinner were equal to that of a farm labour, as testified by Buchanan. The

monthly hire of a male worker was eight *fanams*. The wages of labouring men servants when paid both in cash and kind were 30 to 40 *fanams* per year along with one meal a day and in the case of women servants were four *fanams* a year with clothes and food twice a day. A skilled stone worker would get about 40 to 50 *fanams* per month.

In the early half of 19th century, labour was scarce for work and casual labour difficult to procure. Therefore a separate tank establishment called *kerebandes* who were required to maintain buffaloes for desilting and repairing embankments of tanks and for this service they were allowed to hold lands rent free. Kamatis and Khalihats were bodies of workers organised in the respective taluks and they were to work on roads, irrigation and general works when required for which they were given certain privelages in lieu of the wages. In 1860, they were fused to a single corps of ten companies, each 100 strong and employed in places where labour was difficult to procure. The palanquin bearers maintained by the State on the Bangalore-Mysore road would help the travellers on their way and with the introduction of other means of transport, they were as a body turned over to the Maramat in 1841 and later on to the new department of Public Works. In the later half of the 19th century, a general scarcity of labour for works of public utility like repairs of tanks, channels, embankment works and others of public interest was felt. This situation was partly due to the fact that great bulk of the people were busy in cultivating their own lands and partly due to the loss of population. The attractive higher wages and other amenities offered by tea and coffee plantations of neighbouring districts, the advent of railways, the extension of public and private undertakings, large expenditure on public works, great building activities, plague and price rise accounted prominently for the acute scarcity. The famine of 1877-78 caused a loss of population leading to a rise in the wages for all classes of work. Since 1850 to 1876, the wages of unskilled labour had doubled and that of the skilled had risen three fold. In 1876, the average daily wage rate of the skilled and the unskilled labour varied between 4 annas to Re. 1—00. The ruling daily wages of the skilled and the unskilled workers in the district during 1881-82 to 1885-86 was 75 paise and 50 Paise and the cart hire per day was 75 Paise. In 1893, the ruling wages were 50 paise to 75 paise for skilled labour and 12 paise to 25 paise for the unskilled labour per day. The average monthly wages of skilled and unskilled workers underwent a marginal variation during the two decades after 1876. It was Rs. 7.0 to 7.5 per month for able-bodied agricultural labour and Rs. 15 to 20 for skilled workers between 1873 to 1905, and in the case of the latter it went up to Rs. 30 in 1905. Between 1893 to 1916, the minimum wage for skilled labour rose by 50 per cent.

During the period of the First World War, the wages paid to the workers had been very much the same. For an ordinary cooly, the daily wages ranged from 25 paise to 50 paise, for a brick layer between 50 paise

to 75 paise and the skilled workers like fitters, masons, etc., would be paid more than a rupee. The average wages per day paid during 1916-17 in different taluks of the district were as follows :

Wages in rupees per day

Taluk/city	*Brick layer*	*Carpenter and house builder*	*Mason (Stone cutter)*	*Ordinary cooly*	*Fitter*
Mysore ..	0.50	0.50	..	0.25	..
K.R. Nagar ..	0.62	0.37	1.00	0.37	2.00
Hunsur ..	0.75	0.75	1.25	0.37	2.00
H.D. Kote ..	0.50	0.37	..	0.19	..
Gundlupet ..	0.62	0.50	0.75	0.25	..
Chamarajnagar ..	0.62	0.62	1.00	0.25	..
Nanjangud ..	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.31	2.00
T. Narasipur ..	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.25	..
Mysore city ..	0.87	1.00	1.50	0.50	2.50

Around 1917-18 to 1923-24, the wages have steadily risen both for skilled and unskilled labourers. It ranged from 37 paise to Rs. 2.50 during 1917-18 and in 1923-24 from Rs. 0.50 to 3.00 for the skilled workers and for the unskilled from 20 paise to Re. 1.00 in 1917-18 to 25 paise to Rs. 2.00 in 1918-19. In the district as such, the average wage-rate during 1923-24 was varying from Rs. 0.50 to 1.00 for the unskilled and from Re. 1.00 to Rs. 2.50 for the skilled.

During the period prior to the Second World War, the supply of labour had been normally adequate in most of the areas of the district. The average wages for agricultural field labour during 1930s was 50 paise in H.D. Kote, Chamarajanagar, K.R. Nagar, Gundlupet, Yelandur, and 37 paise in T. Narasipur. The wages for other agricultural operations varied upto Rs. 4.00 in Chamarajnagar and Gundlupet, Rs. 1.50 in Yelandur, 75 paise in T. Narasipur. In villages of Kollegal taluk where the Census Department had conducted survey, rates of wages were 30 paise for male and 20 paise for female during 1932-40. The rising cost of living during and after the Second World War, escalated the wage rate and during the period from 1939-40 to 1946-47, the average daily wages for field labour ranged from Re. 1.00 to Rs. 2.00 in Chamarajanagar, Mysore, Gundlupet and Hunsur taluks, 50 paise to Rs. 2.00 in Yelandur, 50 paise to Rs. 1.25 in H.D. Kote, 50 paise to 75 paise in K.R. Nagar, 50 paise to Re. 1.00 in Kollegal taluks. For other agricultural operations, wages ranged from Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 4.00 in Chamarajanagar, Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 2.50 in Gundlupet, Rs. 1.50 to 3.50 in Yelandur, Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00 in Mysore and T. Narasipur. In places where more industrial establishments, processing units, etc., had

come up, the wages appeared to be higher than in other taluks. The rise in wages was mostly a function of cost of living but not due to scarcity.

The post-independence period was an era of great demand for labour on account of several development works taken up during Five Year Plans and the rising prices in turn created an upward trend in wages. In the taluks of Nanjangud, Mysore, T. Narasipur, Kollegal and surrounding tracts, payment of wages in kind was in vogue, the daily wage being 5 to 8 *seers* of grains. Wages were also determined on the contract system and seven to ten rupees for transplantation of paddy per acre, Rs. 1.25 to Rs. 2.00 for picking groundnuts of 100 local *seers* were in vogue. In the villages Lokkanahally of Kollegal taluk, an adult contract labourer was paid 15 *kolagas* (eight seers of 24 tolas) of ragi per month with one or two sets of dress. Casual male agricultural labourers were paid Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00 per day and for the females, it was still less. Between 1950-60, the agricultural wages in all the taluks increased considerably. The following table gives the range of average wages in the taluks during 1950-60 :

Average wages in rupees per day

Taluk	1950	1952	1954	1956	1958	1960
Mysore ..	1.00 to 2.00	1.50 to 2.00	0.75 to 3.00	0.75 to 3.00	0.75 to 3.00	2.00
T. Narasipur ..	1.50 to 2.00	1.50 to 2.00	1.50 to 2.00	1.50	2.50	NA
Nanjangud ..	1.00 to 2.00	1.00 to 1.50	1.00 to 1.50	1.50 to 2.00	1.50 to 2.00	1.50 to 2.00
Hunsur ..	1.50 to 2.00	1.50 to 2.00	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50	1.50 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50
H.D. Kote ..	1.00 to 1.25	2.50	1.75	1.25	NA	NA
Periyapatna ..	1.00 to 1.50	1.37 to 2.00	1.00 to 1.50	1.00 to 1.50	1.25 to 1.50	1.25 to 1.50
K.R. Nagar ..	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50 to 2.00	2.00	2.00
Chamarajnagar ..	2.00 to 5.00	2.00 to 8.00	2.00 to 8.00	2.00 to 8.00	2.50 to 9.00	3.00 to 9.00
Gundlupet ..	4.00 to 5.00	4.00 to 5.00	4.00 to 4.50	4.00 to 5.00	3.00 to 4.00	3.00 to 5.00
Yelandur ..	1.25 to 2.00	1.25 to 3.00	1.00 to 2.00	1.00 to 3.00	1.25 to 3.00	1.25 to 2.50

Source : Revision Survey Settlement Reports, 1964.

The period from the Third Plan witnessed increasing trend in wages due to inflationary trends in prices, expansion programmes under economic

plans and also increased governmental activities. The Director of Economics and Statistics in Karnataka has been collecting the average agricultural wages of each district selecting a few villages from each taluk from 1965. Accordingly, the average wages in the district had increased for the field labourers from 1966 onwards from Rs. 2.01 for men, Rs. 1.28 for women and Rs. 0.93 for children in 1966 to Rs. 4.24, Rs. 2.90 and Rs. 2.01 respectively in 1975. Thus, the decadal rise of wages in per cent has been considerable being 110.9 for men, 126.5 for women and 116.0 for children. Under the skilled category, the wages of carpenter (in rupees) increased from 4.03 to 7.67, that of blacksmith from 3.62 to 6.50 and *mochis* from 2 51 to 4.73 during 1966 to 1975. The percentage rise during this period for these categories was 90.3 (carpenter) 79.6 (blacksmith), 88.4 (*mochis*). In the case of other agricultural labourers, the rise in wages from 1966 to 1975 was from Rs. 2.08 to 3.99 (91.8 per cent) for men, from Rs. 1.16 to 2.74 (76 per cent) for women, from Rs. 0.77 to Rs. 1.76 (128.6 per cent) for children and for herdsmen during the same period the rise was 198.4 per cent (from Rs. 1.28 to Rs. 3.82) for men, 155.2 per cent (from Rs. 0.96 to Rs. 2.45) for women and 82.9 per cent (from Rs. 0.82 to Rs. 1.50) for children. During the above period, the wages rather jumped considerably from 1973 to 1974 almost in all cases and the percentage of rise varied more than 30 to 85. From 1976 onwards to-date, average wages are being considered for the skilled and also for labourers working on dry, wet and garden lands which are further divided into four classes as A, B, C & D. Between 1976 to 1986, the percentage of wage rise for the skilled was 215.5 for carpenter, 239.6 for blacksmiths and 185 for *mochis* whereas the absolute rise (in rupees) was from 6.00 to 18.93, 5.00 to 16.98 and 4.00 to 11.40 per day respectively. In the case of field labourer working on classified lands, the rise (in rupees) was from 5.35 to 9.58 (A), 4.25 to 8.97 (B), 2.39 to 5.89 (C) and 5.25 to 13.50 (D) of dry lands, 6.50 to 9.69 (A), 5.40 to 8.99 (B), 2.26 to 4.53 (C), 6.25 to 9.12 (D) of wet lands and 6.50 to 9.37 (A), 5.38 to 9.05 (B), 2.30 to 7.71 (C), 6.30 to 12.01 (D) of garden lands.

Minimum wages

Several factors like the exploitation of wage earners by employers, seasonal unemployment in agriculture and some manufacturing establishments, the barter system of exchange in rural areas and payment of wages in kinds, etc., have initiated the Central and State Governments for enforcing and also revising the MinimumWages Act which was enacted by Central Government in 1948. The Act empowered the State Government to fix and revise the minimum wages from time to time based on the movement of Consumer Price Index. The minimum wages have been fixed for various workers in several industrial categories. Among the industrial categories covered under the Act, some important sectors in the Mysore District are as follows : In agriculture, the minimum wages as revised from 30th

January 1985 for agricultural labourers for various operations (in rupees) ranged from 9.50 and 12.00 on dry land, 10.50 to 12.00 on wet land, 11.50 to 12.00 on garden lands for A class employments, 9.50 for B class of employment in all categories of land, and 10.00 to 14.00 for C class of employment in all categories of land. The monthly wages for residential labour was Rs. 180 with food and clothing and Rs. 240 without food and clothing. The minimum wages in the film industry were revised from 24th May 1984 and fixed according to the Zone, based on population. The Mysore city is in Zone II and the monthly wages were fixed to range from Rs. 368.95 to Rs. 440.45 for several categories of workers. In other places, they ranged from Rs. 319.80 to Rs. 417.55 in Zone III, from Rs. 291.70 to Rs. 407.40 in Zone IV, Rs. 268.90 to Rs. 397.55 in Zone V including touring talkies. In the distribution and production sector, the minimum wages ranged from Rs. 368.95 to Rs. 440.45 and for studio sector from Rs. 381.85 to Rs. 467.50.

In *agarbathi* industries as per the revision from 5th June 1984, he minimum wages (in rupees) per day ranged from 1.55 to 3.55 for *bathi* rolling 8.60 to 10.95 for packing, 1.35 to 4.90 for case packing (piece work rate per maund) and 9.50 for others. The monthly rates ranged from Rs. 243.00 to 362.00 for the staff.

In beedi rolling, as per the revised rate from 25th July 1986, wages were Rs. 11.50 for rolling 1,000 beedis, Rs. 25.00 for wrapping one lakh beedis, Rs. 7.05 for converting 1½ kg of tobacco into snuff and the monthly wages for several categories ranged from Rs. 292.50 to Rs. 499.50. In *zarda* industry also, the same rate of daily and monthly wages are fixed for various categories of workers.

The minimum wages of various workers of coffee curing works as revised on 26th May 1984 was fixed at Rs. 2.80 per task of 40 kg to garblers along with incentive wage for additional task of 40 kg varying from Rs. 1.20 to Rs. 2.00 depending on the grade and variety of seeds. The daily wage for other categories ranged from Rs. 9.50 to Rs. 17.00. The monthly wages to various employment were fixed at Rs. 260.00 to Rs. 520.00.

For plywood industry, the minimum wages as fixed in 24th May 1984 in rupees per day and per month respectively were 10.50 and 273.00 (unskilled), 12.50 and 325.00 (semi-skilled), 14.50 and 377.00 (skilled), 15.00 and 390.00 (highly skilled) and 12.50 to 15.00 and 325.00 to 390.00 for the office staff.

From 18th February 1987, workers of engineering industry (excluding Automobile and foundry) were covered by the Act, located in places grouped under zones according to population. The wages ranged in rupees from 26.00 to 30.00 for the higly skilled, 16.50 to 21.00 for the skilled, 13.50 to 16.50 for the semi-skilled and 12.50 to 15.00 for the unskilled. From 11th March 1987, minimum wages for workers of tile industry was revised, according to which, Rs. 22.00 for the skilled, Rs. 20.00 for the semi-skilled, Rs. 16.00 for the unskilled and Rs. 20.00 for the offiice staff per day was fixed.

The minimum wages for the workers in shops and commercial establishments were fixed from 19th August 1987 categorising the various workers into seven groups. In the district, Mysore city comes under Zone I, all the taluk centres in Zone III and the Zone IV covers all the remaining places. The monthly wages in rupees fixed in Zone I were 644.25 (group I), 560.75 (group II), 492.45 (group III), 465.45 (group IV), 450.75 (group V), 0.70 to 0.80 per gunny bag for gunny bag stitchers (group VI) and 505.25 to 429.75 for group VII. In taluk towns (Zone III), and in other places (Zone IV), the wages in rupees in respective Zones were 599.25 and 584.20 (group I), 525.75 and 503.70 (group II), 469.70 and 458.25 (group III), 444.70 and 435.25 (group IV), 408.75 and 389.75 (group V), 464.75 to 398.75 (Zone III) and 437.75 to 378.75 (Zone IV) in group VII. Groups here stand for various categories of workers. In case of some other industries the minimum wages fixed for workers are given in the table (page 424).

In addition to the basic wages, cost of living allowances for all the industries covered by the Act are fixed at the rate of two to three paise per day per point on different wage slab. In practice, wages are paid to employees as a result of mutual agreement between employer and the employee or the trade union. In addition to the gross wages/pay at the minimum level for the above category of employments, free uniform, canteen facility at subsidised rates or cash allowances in lieu of these are provided in some of the establishments. The current wages (1987) of workers in some establishments are given in page 425).

Recently attempts are being made to cover a wide range of productive and service sectors under the Act and thereby to extend the benefits of the minimum wages to their employees a measure of social welfare.

Monthly salary was in vogue during recent centuries. An illustration of the cases of certain departments are given here. Under Tipu's new administration, an Amildar was getting 10 pagodas and in his office the pay of a Sheristedar was five pagodas, two pagodas for a Gumasta or a Munshi, and in *fanams* eight to a Golla, eight to a Shroff, six for Attavane (revenue) peons. In an Asof's (governor) Cutchery the salary of officials in pagodas was 50 to 60 for an Asof, 25 to 30 for a Sheristedar, eight to a Gumasta, eight to a Munshi, two to a Golla, two to a shroff and five to a Kazi. A Gauda would receive a fixed pay of 20 *fanams* a month. Around 1835, the pay of a trooper in Mysore Horse was Rs. 20.00 per month and in those days it was a good sum. By 1862, the pay of a first

Minimum Wages fixed in respect of workers in other Industries

Amount in Rupees

Sl. No.	*Name of the Industry*	*With effect from*	*Daily wage range*		*Monthly wage range*		*Remarks*
			From	*To*	*From*	*To*	
1.	Residential hotels & Catering houses.	5-6-1984	..	..	247	425	Rs. 75 to 90 deductible when food is supplied.
2.	Public motor transport ..	24-5-1984	..	..	390	420	Operational staff
			..	..	360	420	Ministerial staff
			..	..	270	430	Workshop staff
3.	Tanneries and leather manufacturing.	5-6-1984	9.50	12.90	..	..	Chrome tanning
			6.00	..	..	..	Other tanneries
			6.85	27.50	243	346	Leather manufacturing
4.	Rice flour and Dhal mills ..	26-5-1984	9.00	16.00	350	390	..
5.	Tailoring ..	24-5-1984	10.50	18.00	..	..	..
6.	Ceramics, stoneware & pottery	25-5-1984	9.50	15.50	247	403	..
7.	Toddy Tapping ..	25-5-1984	9.40	12.90	243	400	..
8.	Printing presses ..	28-5-1984	9.50	15.00	247	390	..
			..	..	300	400	Office staff
9.	Carpentry and saw mills ..	9-11-1984	9.50	15.00	247	390	Carpentry only
			10.20	14.50	265	377	Saw mills only.
10.	Agriculture (Soil Conservation)	31-10-1984	10.00	..	..	..	..
11.	Sericulture ..	6-6-1984	13.00	15.00	..	..	Grainages and rearing
			9.50	14.00	..	..	Farms and nurseries
12.	Cotton ginning and pressing ..	28-5-1984	9.50	13.90	247	361.40	Rs. 360 fixed for staff

Wages per month in rupees

Sl. no.	*Name of the establishment*	*Unskilled*		*Skilled::*		*Clerical grade (lower)*	
		Minimum Basic wage	*Minimum gross wage with allowances*	*Minimum Basic wage*	*Minimum gross wage with allowances*	*Minimum Basic pay/ wages*	*Minimum gross pay with allowances*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bells Controls Ltd., Mysore	525.00	849.00	615.00	949.00	765.00	1,109.40
2.	Deepak Insulated Cable Corpn. Ltd., Mysore.	200.00	735.67	375.00	910.67::	430.00	935.67
3.	Ideal Jawa (India) Pvt. Ltd., Mysore	350.00	1,218.00	460.00	1,352.00	435.00	1,310.00
4.	ORRCEE Electronics Ltd., Mysore	300.00	665.00	..	..	400.00	810.00
5.	Silk Filature, T. Narasipur	390.00	695.80	410.00	728.70	490.00	850.00
6.	Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore	390.00	672.75	410.00	707.25	490.00	842.25
7.	Sree Kumaravel Textiles Ltd., Periyapatna	40.00	872.66	67.00	899.66	150.00	982.66
8.	The Mysore Chipboards Ltd., Mysore	325.00	500.25	500.00	675.25	350.00	350.00
9.	The South India Paper Mills Ltd., Nanjangud.	340.00	1,070.00	395.00	1,125.00	250.00	789.00
10.	Vikrant Tyres Ltd., Mysore	320.00	1,319.50	510.00	1,509.50	510.00	1,509.50
11.	Vishnu Forge (Mysore) Ltd., Mysore	285.00	874.00	345.00	949.00	310.00	940.00
12.	Wiltech India Ltd., Mysore	275.00	554.00	450.00	739.00	385.00..	669.00..
13.	Falcon Tyres Ltd., Mysore	440.00	1,308.00	565.00	1,433.00	565.00	1,433.00

Note :— (1) :: refers to the Semi-skilled.
(2) .. refers to approximate emoluments.

class sepoy was raised from Rs. 6.50 to Rs. 7.00 and from Rs. 5.50 to Rs. 6.00 for a second class sepoy. The rising prices have had an effect on these revisions of pay.

Between 1855 to 1865, the monthly pay of postal runners and postmen in railway establishments was about Rs. 4.00 on the line between Bangalore and Mysore and it was increased to Rs. 5.00 in 1870, and to 6.00 between 1875 to 1880. Between 1890 to 1905, the pay varied between five and six rupees a month. Similarly, the pay of these officials on the line between Mysore to Holenarasipur was around Rs. 6.00 during 1904 1905.

In the Revenue Department, a revision of pay was effected around 1862-63. The average pay of certain officials before and after revision of pay and establishment respectively was Rs. 77.00 and 161 for an Amildar, Rs. 21-7-0 and 36-2-0 for Sheristedar. Rs. 18-6-0 and 38-6-0 for Killedar, Rs. 6-10-0 and Rs. 14-0-0 for Shaikdars. The average pay after revision was increased partly due to curtailment of the establishment in certain category of posts. In 1862-63, the pay scale of Amildars and other officials varied from place to place according to the Status or Grade of the Office. The Amildar's pay was Rs. 250.00 per month in Mysore, Rs. 200.00 in Chamarajanagar, Rs. 175.00 in Periyapatna, Nanjangud and K. R. Nagar; Rs. 150 in Talkad and H. D. Kote and Rs. 100-00 in other places. Likewise, the pay of Paishkar ranged between Rs. 75.00 and Rs. 40.00 and that of Sheristedar from Rs. 50.00 to 35.00, Shaikdar from Rs. 20 to Rs. 10.00, Moonshi from Rs. 25.00 to 15.00, Rs. 15 for a Revenue Gumasta, from Rs. 10 to 8 for Shroff, and with fixed salaries at Rs. five for Gollars, Rs. seven to Daffedars and Rs. four to Peons. An artist of renown, Bidaram Krishnappa, as the manager of the Palace Drama Troupe was paid Rs. 24 in 1884 and Rs. 28 in 1911 per month.

In the Medical Department, around 1918-19, the range of pay of a Surgeon in rupees was 400 to 900, Assistant Surgeon from 120-360, medical graduates from 80-100, Lady Apothecaries 75-200, Sub-Assistant Surgeons from 35 to 90 and Rs. 30.00 for a passed medical pupil. In the Public Health Department, the pay scale of Sub-Assistant Surgeon was 45-10-65 and that of District Sanitary Officer being 150-15-360.

During 1921-22, in the Police Department, the pay of a Constable in rupees ranged between 12 to 16, Daffedar from 21-24, Jamedar (Head Constable) from 28-33, Sub-Inspector from 46-56, Inspector of Police from 68 to 150. In 1929-30, a slight upward revision was made to Rs. 13 to 16 for a Constable, Rs. 40 for a Jamedar, 55 to 65 to a Sub-Inspector and Rs. 75 to 150 for Inspector of Police. In 1932-33, the pay range was 15-17 (Constable), 21-30 (Daffedar), 32-35 (Jamedar), 50-80 Sub-Inspector and Rs. 100-150 for Inspector.

Around 1920, the pay of the several categories of posts in Government service was as follows: The pay of Clerks ranged from Rs. 20 p.m. to

Rs. 50 p.m. menials from Rs. 7.00 to 9.00 p.m., Rs. 30 p.m. for Sanitary Inspectors. Before July 1920, the pay of inferior officials ranged from Rs. 4.00 to 15.00 and that of superior services from Rs. 15.00 and above. In Education Department, ever since 1908, a primary school teacher was started on Rs. 10 per month and from August 1920, pay was increased to Rs. 20.00 inclusive of high price allowance. In Malnad and other unhealthy areas and at industrial or commercial centres, an additional local allowance of Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 3 00 was paid. A middle school teacher and a physical instructor was started with Rs. 20 p.m., and a drawing master with Rs. 25 p.m. In high schools, the minimum pay was Rs. 50 for graduates and it was raised to 75.00 for post-graduates. A lady graduate in Girls High School was started on Rs. 50 p.m. In technical education schools, the minimum of Rs. 20 to an Instructor of agriculture or carpentry and Rs. 7.00 to a peon was paid. A teacher of general education or instructor in an industrial school was started with Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 respectively at the district headquarters and at the taluk school, the pay of an instructor was Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 for a clerk.

In the decades during and after the Second World War, several factors contributed to the rising cost of living and necessitating the revision of pay scales by employers of all categories. Prior to the implementing of equated pay scales which were effected from 1st January 1957, the erstwhile Government of Mysore was paying Rs. 18.00 to a Peon, Rs. 30 to a primary school teacher, Rs. 40.00 to a Second Division Clerk and also to a trained S.S.L.C. teacher, Rs. 60.00 to a First Division Clerk and also to a high school teacher. The following table gives the minimum basic pay for certain common categories of employment in Government service :

Sl. no.	*Category of employees*	*As on* 1-1-57	*As on* 1-1-61	*As on* 1-1-70	*As on* 1-1-77	*As on* 1-1-82	*As on* 1-7-86
1.	Peons	25.00	50.00	65.00	250.00	390.00	780.00
2.	Daffedars	30.00	55.00	80.00	280.00	410.00	810.00
3.	Drivers	45.00	70.00	80.00	280.00	450.00	870.00
4.	Police Constables	30.00	65.00	80.00	300.00	490.00	960.00
5.	Head Constables	40.00	85.00	90.00	400.00	630.00	1,190.00
6.	Pry Scho lTeachers	50.00	80.00	100.00	340.00	550.00	1,040.00
7.	Clerks (II Division)	50.00	80.00	90.00	300.00	490.00	960.00
8.	Typist	55.00	80.00	90.00	300.00	490.00	960.00
9.	Clerks (I Division)	75.00	110.00	130.00	400.00	630.00	1,190.00
10.	Graduate Teachers of High Schools.	75.00	130.00	175.00	500.00	750.00	1,400.00

Remarks :—The Dearness Allowance is also paid and revised often and at times, merged with the basic pay to arrive at a higher basic pay.

Employment

In ancient period, agriculture and its other allied activities were the major sources of employment. Manufacturing provided partial employment to considerable numbers especially spinning. Silk worm rearing, processing of tobacco and betelnuts etc., were some of the rural seasonal occupations. Spinning yarn was very common among the women folk, and a full time spinner earned as much as a farm labourer prior to 1800. The traditional occupations such as oil pressing, carpentry, smithy, pottery, basket making, salt and lime manufacture, fishing and hunting offered some employment for sustenence. Many were engaged in running transport services as boatmen, palanquin bearers and cart drivers. Several jobs including those for women existed in the temple services for which yearly remunerations were paid in cash or by land grants. The numerous *agraharas* had full time engagements of religious and scholarly pursuits, and copying of manuscripts on palm leaf engaged considerable number of scribes. The princes and their feudatories offered employment of various categories including military services and ancillary units like *kalasis*. The royal court employed scribes, artists, palace servants etc. Considerable number of women were engaged to undertake menial work in the palace. Construction work such as raising of temples, fortifications and tank bunds also provided jobs.

More details are available of men employed by the State after 1800. Under Purniah (1799-1810) men from the traditional military families were employed to tour and guard the little forts and walled villages and to be in readiness at all times to obey the calls of the police officers. These persons also occasionally worked as palanquin bearers and performed the duties of runners in the state postal department. There were bodies of men called *kamatis* for effecting repairs within their respective taluks as also *khalihats* who were organised for general services in all parts of the State on road or casual services. These were originally palanquin bearers maintained by the State, on the main road from Palamnair to Mysore. With the introduction of other means of locomotions, these men as a body were turned over to the Maramat in 1841 and afterwards to the Department of Public Works. During the period of Mark Cubbon after 1834, increased cultivation, encouragement to new industries, trade, construction of bridges, roads, cultivation of mulberry, cotton, coffee and assistance to wool industries with importation of merino rams and other schemes enhanced the employment avenues. The work of railway track construction from Bangalore to Mysore taken up in 1877 as a famine relief measure provided employment for the retrenched workers of P.W.D., Forests, Military establishments etc. After the Rendition (1881) many departments were reorganised with consequent increase of employment. A scheme of recruitment to appoint young men by holding competitive examinations for civil service was introduced from 1891. The construction of several buildings in Mysore city particularly after the Rendition like old palace, Maharaja's College, the Chamarajendra

Technical Institute, the public offices, Jaganmohan pavilion, princess' mansions, K.R. Hospital, Guests mansion near Lalitadri and many such other construction works created employment to labour and technical persons. In addition to construction activities, several public improvement programmes like water supply installations, drainage schemes, extensions to the city, etc., also contributed significantly for the employment of labour. Employment of teachers on the basis of monthly salary took shape in about 1840 and from the time of the Rendition several educational institutions and schools came up to employ the teachers. The industrial school at Mysore city provided technical training in a variety of useful arts to the aspirants to fit them for future employment.

In this district, around the beginning of this century and more so as a result of the Economic Conference from 1911, saw mills, printing presses, processing and manufacturing units etc., came up and the advent of power at the same period helped to generate employment on a good scale. During 1917-18, the district (excepting the present Kollegal taluk) had 28 industries worked with mechanical power having a daily average of 481 workers, 17 industries with animal and manual labour with a daily average of 304 workers, in addition to 20,910 miscellaneous occupational units including cottage industries. These units had about 36,000 workers daily on an average. To mention some prominent sections with the number of workers, given in brackets as in 1917-18, there were 882 cotton ginning units with 1,286 workers, 1,599 silk worm rearing units (3,988), 104 silk reeling (312), 748 wool spinning (1,166), 1,565 cotton weaving (3,244), 19 silk weaving (38), 640 units to manufacture woollen goods (1,312), 256 units to manufacture mixed cloth (383), 739 units of dress making (1,428), 2,563 matmaking units (3,175), 468 bamboo works (1,241), 744 rope-making (1,106), 747 black smithy (1,188), 106 brass, copper and bellmetal smithy (225), 975 jewellery (1,288), 79 tinkering (121), 1,288 carpentry (2,014), 223 carts and wheels manufacturing (448), 14 furniture works (67), 166 timber sawing (462), 1,321 pottery, bricks and tiles making (2,705), 364 stone and marble works (541), 341 lime manufacturing (771), 171 toy manufacturing (217), 20 Cotton and silk dyeing (25), 793 oil extraction units (1,573), 85 perfumes and scents (293), 17 bakery and biscuits units (41), 94 sweet meats (162), 186 jaggery units (752), 710 tanning and leather works (910).

The employment in the organised sector began increasing from 1913 and onwards. World Wars also contributed considerably for the increased employment in the organised sector of industries. As in 1941, the existing number of workers in some of the industries in the district whose year of establishment given in the bracket were as follows : 152 in Chamarajendra Technical Institute in Mysore (1892), 210 in Sandal Wood Oil Factory, Mysore (1917), 28 in the Mysore Brick and Tile Works, Mysore (1917), 232 in the Mysore Chromites Ltd., Sindhuvalli (1918), 2,207 in Sri Krishnarajendra Mills Ltd., (1920), 1,160 in Railway Workshop (about 1920) in

Mysore, 8,583 in Badanawal Spinning Centre (1927), 159 in the Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore (1931), 407 in the Mysore Silk Filature Ltd at Mysore and 120 in the same factory at T. Narasipur, both started in 1937, 47 in the Government Lac and Paint Works, Mysore (1938), 42 in the Mysore Rice Mills, Mysore (1939) and other workers being 333 in Gaffar Beedi Factory, Mysore, 175 in Jahangir Beedi Factory, Mysore, 210 in Ameerjan Beedi Factory, Gundlupet, 289 in Loco and Car-Shed in Mysore, 138 in Government Branch Press, Mysore, 129 in the Vanivilas Water Works, as per the *Mysore Census*, 1941, *Industry in Mysore* (1942).

In addition to the workers of the organised industries, the number of persons engaged in some general rural and cottage industries, in the district was 37,295 in 1931 and 39,225 in 1941. According to occupations, there were 10,625 and 13,323 workers respectively in 1931 and 1941 engaged in weaving and spinning. Likewise, in respective years, the number was 3,729 and 730 in oil pressing, 7,621 and 5,414 in pottery and tile making, 2,616 and 1,131 in basket and *thatti* making, 2,848 and 4,916 in gold-smithy, 2,389 and 2,297 in blacksmithy, 3,374 and 4,462 in carpentry, 3,273 and 6,621 in mat making and 820 and 331 in leather works. In respect of employment in some special cottage industries in this district, beedi manufacturing had 361 workers, 841 in rope-making, 94 in metal works, three in lacquer works, five in comb making, 36 in agarbathi works, eleven in dyeing, five in Mysore city doing sandalwood and ivory works in 1941. During the post-independance period, the economic plans had increased the employment opportunities in many economic sectors namely agriculture, industries, construction etc. By the end of 1956, the average daily workers were 14,892 in about 160 factories. The textile looms around 1958 were 6,272 in number having many thousand workers. These looms comprised of 5,330 cotton, 583 woollen and 359 silk looms. Education sector provided employment to a large sumber of teachers in its network of institutions. Their number in 1956-57 being 1,371 primary, 256 middle, 28 basic and 40 high schools employing 5,032 teachers alone, besides many intermediate colleges, degree colleges, technical schools and research institutions. The annual survey of industries revealed that the total employment in registered factories alone increased from 9,858 in 1962 to 11,632 in 1966 and from 19,060 in 1975 to 23,761 at the end of 1979-80. During the 1980s, the rate of increase being comparatively higher, the number of workers was 35,359 at the end of 1980-81, 39,450 (82-83), 54,724 (83-84), 58,715 (84-85) and 59,994 (85-86). In the meanwhile, the total employment in the organised sector increased by 20.3 per cent between 1974 to 1984-85, the number of workers being 69,000 in 1974, 78,673 in 1977-78, 81,049 in 1978-79, 81,454 in 79-80, 82,614 in 1980-81 and 83,000 by March 1985. The percentage of the employment in the district was 7.6 in 1974 and 6.6 in 1985 of the State figure of 100 and throughout, the district's rank was three.

The Directorate of Employment and Training has worked out the figures of category-wise employees in the different establishments during the years from 1980 to 1984. The following table gives the number of employees, under different employers :

Category of employees	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Central Govt.	20,378	21,369	21,286	15,278	15,222
State Govt.	27,003	26,338	26,734	26,829	27,195
Central Quasi Govt.	3,078	3,582	3,753	3,954	4,024
State Quasi Govt.	7,589	7,336	8,347	9,205	8,447
Local bodies	3,027	3,032	2,829	2,789	2,743
Total :	61,075	61,657	62,945	58,055	57,631

Employment Exchanges

The District Employment Exchange located at Mysore, began functioning from 15-10-1951 having jurisdiction over Mysore, Mandya and Hassan districts and registered 889 candidates, received 34 vacancies and placed 22 candidates in 51-52. From 1-11-1956 it is having the jurisdiction of its activity over the Mysore district alone. In addition, there are two other offices (a) the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, (b) the Employment Exchanges (CNV) Act Enforcement Unit at Mysore. In 1958-59, the number of registrations were 8,856, with 1,184 vacancies notified, 1,092 placements effected, 5,085 being on the live register as on 31-3-1959 and 351 employers using the exchange. In 1985-86 only 167 establishments made use of the services of the Exchange as against 307 establishments in 1980-81. Out of 167 establishments, 38 were of Central Government, 58 of State Government, 34 of Central Quasi-Government, 15 of State Quasi-Government, three of local body and 19 of private (Act) establishments.

The Exchange registers the employment seekers of both the educated and the illiterate. The total applicants on the live register and the placements effected from 1961 are as follows :—

Year	*Persons on the live register*	*Total registered in the year*	*Vacancies notified*	*Placements effected*	*% of placements to No. of vacancies notified*
1961	7,874	10,641	1,179	1,594	135.2
1966	10,545	11,125	1,479	1,360	91.9
1971	16,622	13,858	1,901	1,285	67.6
1976	27,059	14,295	1,496	720	48.1
1981	34,445	11,050	1,838	913	49.7
1982	35,676	10,765	1,852	823	44.4
1983	37,032	12,418	1,489	1,079	72.5
1984	40,686	12,407	1,063	691	65.0
1985	47,760	12,806	593	508	85.7
1986	54,369	10,347	1,053	577	54.8

Generally, increasing trend in the number of applicants on the live register and also the number of placements being less than the notified vacancies caused a soaring unemployment in the district. The sex-wise registrations between 1980-81 to 1985-86 were 8,888 men and 2,162 women in 1980-81, 8,186 m and 2,579 w in 1981-82, 9,211 m and 3,207 w in 82-83, 9,209 m and 3,198 w in 83-84, 10,267 m and 2,539 w in 84-85 and 8,200 m and 2,147 w in 1985-86.

Prices

Prices play a vital role for the dynamic condition of the economy. An assured rise of prices within limits will activate the economy into prosperity whereas under slump conditions, it stagnates with a chain of adverse effects. Prices are regarded as one of the most important economic indicators reflecting the changes in the economy. Variations in prices affect everybody and mirror the changes in the economy. An idea of the commodity prices or exchange rates of consumer goods during ancient periods could be had through inscriptions. One such from the temples of Somanathpur mentions the quantity of commodities that were exchanged for the coin of those days around the later part of 13th century. The expenditure statements revealed that one *gadyana* could fetch five *solages* of paddy, two *solages* and ten *kolagas* of sesamum, two *kolagas* of ghee, four *solages* of curds, two *solages* of green gram, one *solage* and ten *kolagas* of salt, five *kolagas* of pepper, two *solages* and ten *kolagas* of soap-nut powder or 10,000 arecanuts. The price of cloth was five *hanas* for one saree, three *hanas* for one *patte* (one *gadyana* of 62 grains then, had 10 *hanas*).

Around 1,800, rice was obtainable at 20 seers a rupee around the border of the district attached to Shrirangapattana and jaggery in Periyapatna was sold at one rupee a maund as revealed by Buchanan. Around 1832-33, the State of Mysore was hit by drought conditions though for a short duration and during this period, rice of the first sort could be purchased at 13.5 local seers and that of second sort at 16.5 seers and *ragi* at 30.75 seers per rupee. The year of 1857-58 was the sixth year of bad season in the State and this division also suffered though for a comparatively less degree. The years of 1857—1859-60 were remarkable for steady maintenance of prices at a higher level. The decades of 1860s and 1870s were subjected to much of seasonal variations and absence of timely rains.

The development of commerce, communication and industrial activities, the American Civil War (1861-65) and the increasing population generally increased the price level of the country. The unusually large export of grains during 1863-64 to the northern districts of Madras and Bombay Provinces where cultivation of cotton was extensive in preference to food grains due to high price of cotton (as a result of its export) was responsible for increased prices of food grains. In 1866, the quantity obtained by the district jail at Mysore, were (in pounds, ounces and drams) 16-4-2 (rice), 13-9-4 (*dhall*), 7-12-0 (salt,) 23-9-2 *ragi*flour) and 16-13-9 (butter) per rupee. It was in 1867-68, a good harvest brought down the prices considerably and the ryots abandoned the cultivation of heavily assessed lands during 1868-69. The subsequent years upto 1871-72 were the years of good harvests and falling prices. However, this situation did not continue long after. The great famine of 1877-78 which affected an enormous tract in western and southern India caused a general rise in prices of food and other grains and this trend of rising prices continued even after 1880. Between 1886-90, the harvest was generally good. In the year 1891-92, a year of serious famine in most parts of the southern India, the disturbance in the district was moderate but the following year of 1892-93 witnessed a higher level of prices. With a little stability of prices at a higher level upto 1896, the intense and widespread famines during 1896-1900 affected the prices to rise further. From 1901-02, the prices went down gradually till 1905 when they began to rise due to withdrawal of stocks by the merchants and producers in view of uncertainty of the season. The following table traces the movement of quinquennial average prices of essential commodities in the district between 1861 to 1905 :

In *seers* per rupee

Period	*Rice*	*Wheat*	*Jowar*	*Ragi*	*Gram*	*Tur*	*Salt*
1861-65 ..	13.37	9.35	28.20	28.33	22.62	NA	14.15
1866-70 ..	9.65	8.20	23.04	23.36	18.84	NA	12.65
1871-75 ..	12.24	8.40	36.64	39.06	28.65	11.71	10.53
1876-80 ..	8.74	6.35	18.92	17.54	17.39	9.78	7.92
1881-85 ..	11.97	10.81	27.88	25.01	28.27	14.96	8.87
1886-90 ..	11.84	10.65	34.75	31.26	12.12	13.93	9.18
1891-95 ..	9.07	9.21	24.33	23.21	10.48	12.85	9.81
1896-1900	9.08	8.45	21.13	18.83	9.23	9.41	10.57
1901-1905	10.70	9.25	24.82	21.92	10.48	6.75	11.95

In Kollegal station the quinquennial average annual prices of major essential food grains namely rice (II sort) and *ragi* (in *seers*) of 80 tolas per rupee) were respectively 11.86 and 22.52 for 1874-79, 14.65 and 32.82 (1879 to 84), 15.10 and 28.74 (1884 to 1889), 11.88 and 25.72 (1889 to 94), 12.36 and 24.48 (1894 to 99), 11.18 and 19.68 (1899 to 1904), 9.74 and 15.56 (1904 to 1909), and for the next two years (1909 to 1911), the corresponding average was 9.00 and 14.00. The minimum and maximum average quantity sold per rupee during this span was 7.00 (1877-78) and 19.3 (1887-88) *seers* for rice II sort and in the case of *ragi* the corresponding quantity was 9.2 (1877-78) and 38.1 (1874-75). *Jola* was sold at 26.7 and 32.8 *seers* in 1892-93 and 1893-94 respectively and at 12.6 *seers* per rupee in 1909-10.

Between 1906-10, a further rise in prices took place and many relief measures were to be adopted in 1908-09. In the subsequent period many reasons particularly the exports and the conditions brought about by the First World War caused a further abnormal rise. The quinquennium average in *seers* per rupee of certain commodities during 1906-1910 and 1911-15 respectively were 8.14 and 6.89 (rice), 7.27 and 6.92 (wheat), 6.43 and 5.94 (barley), 14.88 and 14.97 (jowar), 14.3 and 15.2 (*ragi*) 8.41 and 6.98 (bengal gram), 7.35 and 7.70 (*tur dhal*) and 16.38 and 16.61 (salt). The price of sandal oil per pound was 21 shillings in 1914 and in 1917, it was 50 shillings. The average retail prices in the taluks of Mysore district in 1917-18 were as follows :

In rupees per 100 *Seers*

Taluk	*Rice I*	*Rice II*	*Ragi*	*Jola*	*Bengal gram*
Mysore	24.0	19.0	9.0	10.0	17.0
K.R. Nagar ..	21.0	16.0	9.0	10.0	17.0
Hunsur ..	22.0	17.0	7.0	9.0	17.0
H.D. Kote ..	23.0	18.0	7.0	8.0	16.0
Gundlupet ..	23.0	18.0	8.0	8.0	16.0
Chamarajnagar ..	22.0	17.0	8.0	8.0	16.0
Nanjangud ..	21.0	16.0	8.0	8.0	16.0
T. Narasipur ..	21.0	16.0	9.0	9.0	17.0

In the district, the average prices per 100 *seers* for 1919-20 (1918-19 figures in the brackets) were Rs. 25.12 (19.87) for rice II sort, Rs. 13.87 (10.81) for *ragi*, Rs. 12.50 (14.06) for *jowar* and Rs. 9.25 (10.50) for salt. The period between 1917 and the years of great depression in the world market was one of fluctuating prices. The quantity obtainable per rupee in respect of different foodgrains in isolated years was as follows :

In *Seers* **per rupee**

Commodity	1917–18	1920	1922–23	1923–24	1925–26
Rice common ..	6.64	4.63	4.88	4.70	4.60
Ragi ..	14.76	7.47	9.52	8.51	8.00
Jowar ..	..	..	9.52	8.38	7.30
Bengal gram ..	..	..	4.88	5.88	..

The slump in prices started with the advent of 1930s had an adverse effect on agriculturists, trade and industrial sectors excepting fixed income groups. Several measures were taken to assist these productive sectors. However, it was only the Second World War which activated the economy and the prices began to rise. Shortly afterwards, the unprecedented

increase in prices attributed to be the result of speculative market conditions and also hoarding, compelled the Government to take several measures of price control and distribution measures. The average prices of staple foodgrains during the 1930s in some taluks ranged between ten to eight *seers* of rice per rupee in T. Narasipur, Heggadadevanakote, Gundlupet and Yelandur taluks. It could be about the same quantity in other taluks also, except in K. R. Nagar where 4½ to 5 *seers* per rupee were obtainable. In the case of other grains, the quantity per rupee was about 15 to 23 *seers* of jowar in Yelandur and T. Narasipur taluks, between 16 to 25 *seers* of *ragi* in H. D. Kote and Yelandur taluk sand 14 to 20 *seers* of it in T. Narasipur taluk. The maximum quantity could be had during the early years of 1930s and the prices gradually increased towards 1939. During the war period, the prices were higher comparatively and even less than half of the quantity was obtainable per rupee at the end of the war than what was available at the beginning. The quantity purchased per rupee from 7 to 7½ *seers* in 1939-40 decreased to 3.5 *seers* in 1944-45 in respect of rice in most of the taluks. In case of *ragi* and jowar only about six *seers* per rupee in 1944-45 could be purchased as against 14 to 16 *seers* of it in 1939-40.

While the prices in general were declining during the First Plan, they slowly began rising during the Second Plan and since 1963-64, the rise was steep. During 1969, the prices moved down a little. However, the later Plan periods have witnessed the prices to rule very high with occasional variations The government had been taking several price control measures throughout the period till now to restrict inflationary tendency. Around the year 1946-47, prices of food stuffs per rupee was ruling at six *seers* of *ragi* or *jola* and 3½ *seers* of rice in Mysore, T. Narasipur, Hunsur Periyapatna and H. D. Kote taluks. In 1951-1952, prices further went up and a rupee could fetch only four to five *seers* of *ragi* and jowar in Mysore, T. Narasipur, and H.D. Kote whereas only three to two-and-a-half *seers* of *ragi* in Hunsur and Periyapatna taluks. During 1951-52, rice was available at 1½ to 1¾ *seers* per rupee in Mysore, Hunsur and Periyapatna taluks but a little more of it ie., 2 to 2½ *seers* of rice in T. Narasipur and H.D. Kote. By 1960-61, the *ragi* and *jola* could be obtained at only 2¼ to 2½ *seers* per rupee in most of the taluk and rice at 1¾ to 1⅞th *seer* per rupee. The rise in the price of agricultural commodities between 1960-61 to 1968-69 had been of the order of 67.6 per cent in our State which was also true for the district to some extent. Since 1964, the price rise was a matter of great concern. In the case of cereals and pulses, the rise of price was still steeper. The year 1973 marked a further price rise in most of the commodities and in 1976, there was a considerably general fall in prices, only to rise in later years. The spurt of prices in 1981 was followed by measures to control them around 1982 but in subsequent years, the prices have been registering higher and higher levels for most of the essential articles. The increased money supply and Plan expenditure, continuous

deficit budgets both at the Centre and the State, rising demand with rise in population, frequent drought conditions and absence of unrestricted interaction of economic forces of price mechanism have contributed significantly for the general price rise. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the State has been compiling the retail and wholesale prices of agricultural crops from 1962-63, under four categories, namely, cereals, pulses, oilseeds and others, collecting the data from a few selected villages per taluk. The annual average retail prices which existed according to the data collected by them are given in the table (page 437) for some staple commodities in the district dnring 1963 to 1986 :

Price of silk

Government Silk Exchange, Kollegal is the market centre selling the raw silk of different varieties. The fluctuations in the price of raw silk have occurred frequently. Since the Kollegal area has more of rainfed mulberry, the production of silk has been depending on the rainfall and hence the seasonal variation has contributed much for the variation in prices. The prices of raw silk of different varieties in Kollegal for 1980-81 to 1986-87 were as follows :

(in rupees per kg)

Year	*Filature*		*Charaka*		*Dupion*	
	Min.	*Max.*	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*	*Max*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1980–81 ..	270	375	132	295	70	160
1981–82 ..	281	650	165	541	60	345
1982–83 ..	150	560	190	450	120	250
1983–84 ..	350	560	240	460	100	320
1984–85 ..	390	600	260	480	190	320
1985–86 ..	450	620	317	500	180	330
1986–87 ..	430	645	275	475	160	345

Wholesale prices

Several factors influence the wholesale prices so as to make it differ from the retail prices and a certain gap exists between them. The wholesale prices are described as more sensitive than the retail prices in reflecting the industrial and trade conditions. Since 1905, the price rise was broadly synochronous with the general upward movement of prices throughout the world. Thus in the district, around 1897, the average annual whole-sale prices of food grains and other essential articles in rupees per ten maunds was 42.38 for rice, 23.46 jowar, 20.84 *ragi*, 25.10 bengal gram, 60.52 sesamum, 348.47 ghee, 195.72 cotton, 374.00 tobacco (inclusive of octroi

Annual average retail prices for some staple commodities

(in rupees per kg.)

Commodity	1963	1966	1969	1971	1973	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1985	1986
Rice (coarse)	0.68	1.25	1.20	1.40	1.89	1.49	1.80	2.04	2.77	3.20	3.37	3.61
Ragi	0.42	0.99	0.90	..	1.30	1.16	1.11	1.38	1.82	1.87	1.98	2.14
Jowar	0.46	0.85	0.80	0.95	1.24	1.09	0.99	1.27	1.53	1.69	1.69	1.88
Tur (whole)	0.75	0.85	1.08	1.29	1.54	1.84	3.62	3.75	..	4.40	4.11	3.88
Horsegram	0.40	0.83	0.86	..	1.23	1.17	1.18	1.69	2.33	2.43	2.93	2.87
Bengalgram	0.60	1.67	1.23	1.21	1.84	1.86	2.86	4.01	4.46	5.27	6.24	6.42
Gur (1 sort)	1.22	1.05	1.48	1.47	1.98	2.41	1.86	4.27	3.47	4.61	4.39	4.96
Groundnut oil	1.85	4.17	4.50	4.31	7.80	6.15	7.36	10.58	13.69	16.46	15.00	..
Castor oil	2.05	3.57	3.56	3.73	..	6.63	6.15	8.59	10.28	15.78	12.80	11.62
Potato	0.50	0.78	0.70	0.64	1.11	1.18	1.46	2.00	1.95	2.14	1.91	3.42
Onion	0.36	0.43	0.50	0.37	0.75	0.74	0.79	0.99	1.34	1.35	1.58	1.95
Plantain (Rs. per dz.)	0.91	0.95	1.22	0.85	1.25	2.54	1.71	2.66	3.74	3.68	2.79	3.49
Chilly (dry)	3.13	4.55	4.24	4.84	5.03	9.78	8.62	7.56	10.35	13.19	16.64	11.52
Tobacco leaf	5.08	3.98	..	6.73	8.49	12.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamarind	0.98	1.23	1.72	2.48	3.02	2.92	5.97	7.41	6.33	11.48	7.96	8.83
Garlic	1.05	1.45	1.56	1.66	2.13	1.99	5.53	3.37	..	7.01	5.33	..

duty of Rs. 103.00 for 10 maunds), 92.33 turmeric, 56.87 for a pair of plough bullocks. During the years between 1897 to 1913, frequent fluctuations in wholesale prices occurred. The table in page 439 gives the average wholesale prices for the above articles in the district for some years from 1898 to 1913.

During the harvest season of 1916, the wholesale prices of certain commodities in Mysore city and other taluks were much lower than that of the following year of 1917-18. The decade of 1920s were comparatively the years of abnormal rise in prices as compared to the next decade. The average prices in the taluks for 1916-17 and 1917-18 were as per the table in page 440.

During the 1920s, the wholesale prices were higher than before with minor fluctuations in intermittent years till the end of the decade. In the 1930s, the general slump in prices began in the district also as a consequential effect of depression in the international market. The years of Second World War and the Post-War years were a period of rising prices. The prices of essential foodgrains began to touch higher and higher levels, contrary to the anticipation of the common man that prices would go down after the World War. The price level of certain essential foodgrains for the period of pre-war, Second World War and post-war years are given below :

In rupees per *palla* of 100 *seers*

Year	*Rice I sort*	*Rice II sort*	*Ragi*	*Jowar*	*Bengal gram*	*Salt*
1923-1924 ..	23.6	19.7	11.8	11.9	16.2	10.3
1925-1926 ..	25.5	21.3	12.2	13.6	16.5	8.1
1928-1929 ..	25.3	17.8	11.5	11.0	20.3	8.0
1929-1930 ..	21.3	17.1	10.8	10.0	21.0	8.0
1930-1931 ..	18.8	14.0	6.6	6.3	17.2	7.6
1931-1932 ..	13.8	12.0	5.7	5.9	11.2	7.5
1933-1934 ..	10.2	9.1	5.0	5.0	11.3	8.0
1937-1938 ..	12.8	12.0	5.5	6.3	10.0	7.5
1939-1940 ..	13.5	11.9	6.3	6.5	12.0	8.0
1941-1942 ..	18.5	15.6	6.5	6.5	15.7	8.4
1942-1943 ..	20.8	18.5	8.9	6.5	28.8	8.4
1943-1944 ..	25.8	23.9	13.5	14.6	43.1	12.0
1944-1945 ..	28.3	23.5	14.3	14.6	48.3	10.5
1946-1947 ..	33.4	28.5	16.5	16.5	50.0	12.0

The post-Independence years were of rising prices and at the ending years of First Plan, the prices showed a little declining trend due to two favourable monsoon years, but began to rise during II and III Plan periods.

Wholesale prices in rupees per 10 maunds

Articles	1898	1899	1900	1904	1905	1906	1907	1909	1911	1912	1913
Rice	42.6	37.8	47.5	33.2	41.3	47.2	48.4	51.9	47.3	62.8	61.3
Jowar	16.2	22.5	27.7	12.3	22.4	28.3	23.9	32.2	23.3	28.2	26.9
Ragi	22.0	22.9	30.8	14.8	23.3	27.7	24.9	32.5	23.2	28.8	26.9
Bengalgram	25.8	16.0	29.1	16.8	27.8	27.8	23.5	37.24	24.7	26.3	27.2
Sesamum	54.4	55.1	74.8	48.3	62.9	73.2	68.4	68.22	71.3	72.9	79.3
Ghee	349.4	332.5	369.2	315.3	363.9	454.7	442.4	473.6	454.3	472.9	575.4
Cotton	177.3	117.4	136.0	148.0	186.9	188.6	182.8	167.3	205.6	192.8	174.3
Tobacco::	374.0	394.8	375.1	267.8	280.5	280.2	224.8	205.3	197.1	200.3	205.7
Turmeric	107.8	124.5	122.9	65.7	88.1	100.1	106.3	100.5	115.7	120.0	120.0
Plough-bullocks-pair	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

::The price includes the Octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds.

Wholesale prices of foodgrains in rupees per palla of 100 seers during 1917–1918

Taluks	*Rice I sort*	*Rice II sort*	*Horse gram*	*Bengal gram*	*Oilseeds*	*Ragi*	*Jola*	*Paddy (1916–17)*
Chamarajanagar	21.0	16.0	7.0	15.0	9.7	7.0 (5.7)	9.0 (5.5)	5.0
Gundlupet	22.0	17.0	7.0	15.0	9.7	7.0 (6.0)	9.0 (5.5)	5.0
H.D. Kote	22.0	17.0	7.0	15.0	10.0	6.0 (5.7)	10.0 (6.0)	4.8
Hunsur	21.0	16.0	8.0	16.0	10.2	6.0 (6.0)	10.0 (6.7)	5.0
K.R. Nagar	20.0	15.0	9.0	16.0	10.5	8.0 (6.2)	10.0 (6.5)	5.0
Mysore	23.0	18.0	9.0	16.0	10.2	8.0 (6.0)	10.0 (7.0)	5.5
Nanjangud	20.0	15.0	7.0	15.0	10.0	7.0 (5.7)	9.0 (5.5)	4.9
T. Narasipur	20.0	15.0	8.0	16.0	10.2	8.0 (5.7)	9.0 (5.7)	4.9

Note :—The figures in the brackets refer to 1916–17 prices.

Around 1950-51, in the areas of Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet and Yelandur tq, the wholesale prices in rupees per maund (3,200 tolas) of rice was between 16.00 to 16.66 and between 10.00 to 12.00 for both *ragi* and jowar. The average wholesale prices in rupees in respect of certain essential food stuffs for 1954-55 to 1958-59 in market centres of Terakanambi and Santhemarahalli were 12.77 (paddy), 10.87 (*ragi*), 17.46 (groundnut), 10.53 (horsegram), 12.91 (jowar), 40.00 (mulberry), 188.85 for 1,000 coconuts. The average net prices per quintal (in rupees) for same period were 31.38, 31.43 and 31.01 for paddy, 27.25, 26.67 and 26.44 for *ragi*, 26.19, 25.64 and 25.41 for *jola*, 25.15, 24.65 and 24.43 for horsegram in Mysore, T. Narasipur and Nanjangud respectively. Tobacco is marketed through licensed merchants in the major growing areas of Periyapatna, Hunsur, H. D. Kote etc. The average price of raw leaf during 1954 to 59 was Rs. 18 to 20 per maund of 32 lbs whereas the cured, processed and blended leaf could fetch double the price mentioned. In 1960-61, the average prices per quintal (in rupees) in Mysore, Nanjangud and T. Narasipur respectively were 72.8, 75.0 and 80.0 for rice, and 36.4, 45.0 and 35.0 for jowar and in Yelandur and Chamarajanagar Gundlupet, the prices in rupees per maund of 3,200 tolas were 14.00 and 22.17 for rice, 12.0 and 16.13 for *ragi* and 12.00 and 14.66 for jowar in respective places.

Since 1960-61 upto 1968-69, the wholesale prices of commodities in the State have risen substantially. The rise during the period in percentage has been more than 120 for cereals, 130 for pulses, 35 for oilseeds and 67 for all commodities and this had its appropriate effect on the wholesale prices of the district. Though the price rise was under control during 1962-63 in the wake of national emergency, in 1963-64 the prices shot up and during 1969, a sort of temporary stability could be seen and a decline of prices to a little extent in some commdities. The rising prices of 1970s showed a decline during 1976 and also during 1978. The rise in 1980 and also in 1983 was alarming and thereafter, an inclining trend could be seen. The causes of rise in prices are heterogeneous as already mentioned earlier. In addition to the collection of retail prices, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics has been compiling the wholesale prices also from 1962-63 which have been tabled in page 442 for some commodities in some years.

Land value

The value of agricultural lands have appreciated many times over decades though the rate of variation differs from place to place. Some of the factors responsible for the rise in value are the rise in the prices of agricultural produce, increasing hunger for land, vicinity of lands to expanding towns and cities, rise of income of the people during the post-world war and the Plan periods, increase in irrigation facilities, industrialisation, etc. In the taluks of Mysore, Nanjangud and T. Narasipur, between the first and second revision settlements (from 1924 to 1951) the average value of land had generally increased from Rs 50 to more than Rs 2,000

Wholesale prices of some selected commodities between 1963 and 1986

(Rupees per quinta l)

Commodity	1963	1966	1969	1971	1973	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1985	1986
Rice (coarse)	59.67	120.79	110.64	112.88	184.06	162.19	166.69	197.15	267.52	296.25	307.71	344.50
Ragi ..	39.11	92.62	74.81	74.69	124.91	102.33	92.52	120.96	172.71	176.04	178.67	191.46
Jowar ..	36.21	91.46	66.75	70.83	109.68	101.88	84.35	118.44	143.00	164.95	149.73	164.54
Tur (whole) ..	69.07	117.65	..	115.35	180.83	230.83	247.63	425.83	..	345.33	374.66	303.54
Horsegram	36.79	78.58	61.85	84.54	111.45	106.63	98.69	155.06	218.67	214.58	265.33	239.05
Bengal gram ..	54.73	158.46	114.77	111.06	188.68	188.60	249.21	382.27	422.50	475.83	588.71	576.08
Gur (I sort) ..	114.57	95.73	..	126.07	194.56	258.54	165.46	400.92	330.92	433.04	397.71	427.92
Groundnut oil ..	179.90	388.90	410.92	455.00	703.18	604.79	712.63	1029.13	1339.48	1601.88	1473.79	1857.79
Castor oil ..	169.69	345.29	316.25	389.75	718.80	645.80	646.13	832.89	973.06	1529.00	1204.58	1081.88
Potato ..	38.58	68.04	61.04	68.54	100.50	104.02	122.81	172.08	171.15	171.88	173.88	281.25
Cnion ..	26.43	36.58	39.83	31.69	75.45	61.46	66.73	83.10	132.17	89.38	124.38	151.67
Plantains (100)	10.35	9.67	9.02	10.63	17.59	22.88	13.65	19.40	26.40	23.21	22.57	29.90
Chilly (dry) ..	282.79	457.90	354.50	411.88	449.27	860.27	763.29	677.50	1245.83	1025.83	1416.15	970.00
Tobacco leaf ..	466.56	483.19	413.75	355.00	..	587.29	635.00.	..	..	..	..	..
Tamarind ..	90.33	109.12	149.52	165.00	283.90	307.11	522.00	669.05	741.35	729.58	651.00	722.71
Garlic ..	104.25	239.29	145.23	219.69	281.59	278.54	513.50	291.06	589.13	870.83	..	..

.Refers to 1977

for dry land, from Rs 500 to Rs 6,000 for wet lands per acre. The proportion of rise was about 2 to 6 times for dry and 2 to 12 times for wet lands in T. Narasipur taluk, whereas it was nearly 12 times for dry and 4 to 6 times for wet lands in Nanjangud taluk. Compared to the above two taluks, the maximum rise was in the case of lands round about Mysore City. The instances of paddy lands being sold at about Rs. 16,000 per acre in Bannur and Sosale hoblis of T. Narasipur taluk were not lacking due to intense hunger for land. Around 1961, the maximum value per acre in K.R. Nagar taluk was Rs. 1,000 for dry and Rs. 4,000 for wet land. Likewise. the average sale price per acre was Rs. 225, Rs. 230 and Rs. 445 for dry land and Rs. 1,500, Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 2,060 for wet lands in Hunsur, Periyapatna and H.D. Kote taluks respectively.

The land transactions as registered under the respective Sub-registrars of the taluks of the district, revealed the following average value per acre during the years mentioned:

(in Rupees per acre)

Taluk		65-66	70-71	75-76	80-81	85-86	86-87
Hunsur	Dry	228	748	1,017	1,903	3,852	4,518
	Wet	2,881	2,796	3,753	6,286	11,580	9,904
Nanjangud	Dry	200	300	500	1,000	2,000	3,000
	Wet	3,000	5,000	8,000	12,000	20,000	23,000
	Garden	2,000	4,000	6,000	12,000	25,000	30,000
Yelandur	Dry	1,002	1,544	2,924	3,113	6,483	6,236
	Wet	2,204	3,362	5,688	6,212	10,077	12,558
	Garden	2,760	6,120	10,120	6,626	21,414	14,000
Periyapatna	Dry	790	1,554	2,081	2,588	3,754	4,127
	Wet	1,000	1,500	3,009	4,631	6,413	7,941
	Garden	1,666	3,125	3,632	6,692	8,666	12,444
Chamaraja-nagar (East)	Dry	542	1,253	2,561	4,906	4,416	4,660
	Wet	3,145	3,605	2,233	3,955	5,908	90 20
	Garden	3,225	3,681	2,681	7,181	9,745	18,423

Land legislation which resulted in the ban on anybody having any other non-agricultural profession fetching an income of more than Rs. 12,000 a year purchasing land has held the land prices under considerable check. Ban on alienation of lands granted to the SCs and STs has been another cause to check the price rise. Constraints on the use of agricultural lands for non-agricultural purposes also have an effect.

Price Stabilisation Measures

During the economic depression of 1930s, the problem of the Government was to arrest the fall of prices of food and other necessary commodities. The price rise during the later 1920s had helped the agriculturists for

greater commitments being assured of higher income and for higher living standards. But the sudden fall in prices in 1930s, which was half the original value in respect of many commodities had serious repercussions on agriculturists, traders, money lenders, etc. The Government in 1933-34 appointed a committee to suggest measures and took several relief measures such as liberal takkavi loans, grant of remissions to agricultural, etc.

The outbreak of Second World War posed a different problem of arresting the rise of prices and also easing the supplies of essential commodities which were hoarded by traders. In 1940-41, several price control measures and fixing of prices of essential commodities were resorted to. A district committee was set up in 1940-41 and in 1942-43, the Department of Civil Supplies was opend for arranging equitable distribution of available limited supply drawn from surplus districts. Mysore district was considered a surplus district whereas Mysore city was reckoned a deficit area. Quota system was introdued in 1942 and the Government empowered the Deputy Commissioner to purchase and maintain large stocks of essential food articles and the introduction of rationing in the city of Mysore was under consderation. The prices of commodites were fixed from time to time and in 1943, the Harvest Acquisition Order 1943, Statutory rationing of foodgrains from 9.8.1943 were operated in the city of Mysore. Even fuel, cloth, etc., were distributed under controlled rates through Government depots and co-operative societie A Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order was promulgated in 1943. In 1944-45, severe steps were taken. The Harvest Acquisition Order 1983 was replaced by the Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order 1944-45 for a more effective implementation and rationing was extended to urban areas with a population of 10,000 and more. Punishments to offenderss for the infringement under the Orders of Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention (Emergency) Act and Distribution of Consumers Goods (Control of Distribution) Order were severe. The ration card holders were classified as 'A' and 'B' and the quantity of rice and millets per adult per day was fixed at 15.6 oz. from 1-7-1945. Essential foodgrains like paddy, *jola*, rice, *ragi*, wheat were sold at controlled rates fixed by the Government. In the city of Mysore, 25 fair price depots distributed fuel in 1945-46. Among several steps taken by the Government for better distribution, lessening the scale of rations in 1946 to 12.0 oz. per day and that of sugar from $3\frac{3}{4}$ seers to $3\frac{1}{4}$ seers per month to 'A' class card holders and total curtailment for 'B' class card holders, austerity measures of 1946 like Mysore Food (Restriction in the Service of Meals in Catering Establishments and others) Order of 1946, opening of free kitchens in scarcity areas, Jaggery Control Order of 1946, Mysoe Bread Rationing Order of 1946 were prominent. The Mysore Silk (Control and Distribution) Order of September 1945 fixing the prices for the various grades of *charaka* and filature Silk, Paper Price Control Order of 1946, the Mysore Handloom Cloth (Price Control) Order of 1947 to

fix the prices of common varieties of handloom goods and constitution of *ad hoc* committees in 1946-47 to consider the fixation of prices and distribution of oil, oilseeds, potato, onions, tamarind and chillies were other measures.

From 1st July 1948, statutory rationing was removed in towns except Mysore City in the district though informal rationing continued for the benefit of people. The Goverment promulgated Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order of 1948 in November 1948, and increased the procurement prices of paddy to Rs. 22 for the first variety and to Rs. 20 for the second vaiety. In 1949, the preparation and sale of *idlis, doses* and other eatables which involved use of rationed articles were prohibited in hotels and catering establishments as austerity measure. During 1949, a separate Department of Food Production was started for a more systematic and planned way of conducting Grow More Food Campaign started in 1942 with the aim of reducing commercial crops in preference to foodgrains. Supplies of imported foodgrains were effected to the State and also to the district in turn on fixed prices from 1.1.1950 and the price was Rs. 22 for rice, Rs. 19.50 for wheat flour, Rs. 15.00 for wheat, and Rs. 11.25 for millets per maund and these pool prices were increased from time to time by the Central Government. Several orders like ban on polishing of rice in 1950-51, prohibiting the bonafide travellers from carrying more than 10 seers of foodgrains from one non-rationed area to another non-rationed area and also two seers per adult from one rationed area to another place in 1951-52 were given effect to. From 12th August 1952 the statutory rationing was called off. A scheme for procurement of rice through the miil owners was started in 1952-53. From 1954, the situation eased very much when free trade of foodgrains and decontrol were resorted to from July 1954. Rice and ragi were given to Government servants on credit basis from 1st July 1954 and 1st January 1955 respectively.

During 1956-57, the Government of India started price stabilisation scheme and imported rice was supplied to the State under this scheme. During the year, the adverse conditions due to failure of rains in parts of the district witnessed an abnormal rise in price for rice. Thus from 1957 and onwards, several Control Orders particularly for the rice such as imposition of restriction on the inter-district movement, licensing of dealers and millers, display of prices, price control orders for kerosene and other essential articles were again promulgated. In respect of civil supplies, several control orders for cotton textiles, textile movement, textile production by powerlooms, cement rationing and for many other articles were passed. In 1965-66, the State Government announced its food policy and consequently, procurement of foodgrains like paddy, ragi, jowar, bajra, etc,. were continued. Informal price-control on petroleum products, display of prices of automobiles spares, controlled distribution of kerosene, paper, stationery, soaps, vegetable oils, etc., were also continued. During the later years of the

1970s and the 1980s, the policy of price control was through enactments, regulations connected with licencing of dealership, fixation of prices of essential articles from time to time, display of prices and stock position of commodities for essential consumption and import of sugar, oil, etc., through the State Trading Corporation when scarcity of the essential foods were found to be acute. Even at present several such measures are in force to keep the prices of essential goods under control, including opening of fair price shops and Janata Bazaars.

Standard of living

Assessing the standard of living presents difficulties because of several factors like income, prices, pattern of expenditure, preferences, social habits etc. Around 1866, the average maintenance cost of each prisoner in the district jail of Mysore was Rs. 46.18 for diet, 7.02 for clothing and bedding, 32 paise for medicines per year. The 1866-67 being a dear year, the charges per prisoner varied form Rs. 3.25 to Rs. 4.37 per month ; and in 1871-72, a cheap year, charges per month for a labouring convict were from Rs. 1.75 to Rs. 2.62 and for non-labouring convict form Rs.1.30 to Rs. 2.08 per month. In 1875, the average per month per head was Rs. 2.37. Agaram Rangaiah, an old, veteran journalist refering to the style of living around the early decades of this century opined that those days were really 'Ramarajya'. Speaking in concrete terms, one with his limited and low income, could enjoy all necessities with contentment with the rent of a well-accommodated house being Rs. 2.5 p.m. and with about 8 seers of rice and equal quantity of butter, milk and other food grains per rupee. Around 1931, a common man could have purchased all the required articles including sundries and vegetables to perform 'Sankranthi' (Pongal) in January with 9 to 10 annas. In Mysore city, the boarding charges per month including other establishment expenses per boarder in Maharajas College hostel was Rs. 18.62 in 1923-24 and came down to Rs. 18.25 in 1927-28. The boarding charges per month in 1932-33 was Rs. 24.62 and Rs. 15.25 in Maharaja's and Medical College hostels respectively of Mysore city. The menu served in those hostels was luxurious and only rich people could afford to keep their wards in hostels at that time. By 1944-45 the mess charges were around Rs. 32.00 for men in men's hostel and Rs. 20.00 for women in women's hostel per month. In 1947-48, the actual average monthly mess charges were Rs. 39.37 (Maharajas College hostel), Rs. 42.47 (Medical College hostel for men), Rs. 28.70 (Medical College hostel for women) and Rs. 22.56 (Maharanis College hostel for women).

Cost of Living Index

The index numbers for Mysore city were compiled form July 1946 after a family budget survey of working class and furnished by Labour Commissioner, Mysore. The index numbers in Mysore city form July 1946 to June 1948 were (the figures in brackets are for corresponding month of next year)

236.2 (267.7) for July, 236.0 (261.6) Agust, 241.2 (263.3) September, 238.0 (263.7) October, 239.6 (266.8) November, 237.9 (270.5) December, 243.3 in January 1947 (272.2 in January 1948), 248.7 (275.3) February, 256.8 (258.5) March, 255.2 (281.6) April, 259.5 (284.1) May, 265.0 (283.3) June 1947. This Consumers Price Index Numbers for working class (base year 1936=100) in Mysore city was 342.8 (1951), 343.9 (1952), 348.3 (1953), 322.8 (1954) and 301.0 (1955).

The Consumer Price Index for 'food' and 'general' respectively were 369 and 332 for 1956, 531 and 458 for 1961 and 877 and 690 for 1966 with base 1935-36=100. Taking 1960=100 as base, the C.P.I. for 'food' and 'general' were 200 and 196 (1971), 215 and 208 (1972), 285 and 270 (1973), 338 and 325 (1974), 368 and 351 (1975), 329 and 324 (1976), 356 and 344 (1977), 350 and 341 (1978), 357 and 358 (1979) and 413 general only (—) in 1980. The Consumer Price Index for years from 1981 to 1986 was respectively 502, 537, 570, 602, 631 and 708 with percentage increase of 41.04 over the period. The index with reference to June 1987 was 752 raising the % increase to 49.2 over 1981 and 283.7 over 1971. The group index number for certain years are tabulated here for Mysore.

Group Index

Group	*August* 1974	*August* 1975	*December* 1976	*December* 1977
Food ..	366	374	333	362
Fuel and light ..	409	407	384	386
Clothing ..	332	319	319	316
Rent	100	100	100	100
Miscellaneous ..	261	271	295	284
All groups ..	350	356	331	348

Group	*February* 1986	*February* 1987	*June* 1986	*June* 1987	*% increase over August* 1974
1	6	7	8	9	10
Food ..	561	680	670	727	98.6
Fuel and light ..	1,299	1,308	1,301	1,308	219.8
Clothing ..	543	539	539	539	62.3
Rent ..	190	190	190	190	90.0
Miscellaneous ..	690	738	708	749	186.9
All groups ..	688	731	705	752	114.9

The above table indicates that the index has increased in percentage from August 1974 to March 1987 by 99 in food, 220 in fuel and light, 62 in clothing, 90 in rent, 187 in miscellaneous and 115 in all groups.

SURVEYS

The various socio-economic surveys help us to understand the standard of living of people, their income and pattern of expenditure and also various aspects of production, indebtedness, etc.

Village Survey Monographs of the 1961 Census were prepared by Census Department and they selected Lokkanahalli and Andipalya of Kollegal taluk and Ummathur of Chamarajanagar taluk in Mysore district for their survey. Lokkanahally had a population of 3,495 belonging to several castes which mainly depended on agriculture, and recently sericulture had become an important secondary occupation. The establishment of a Government Silk Farm here gave impetus to mulberry cultivation and an area of 100 acres had been under mulberry in 1964-65 as against 52.18 acres in 1963-64. *Ragi* had been the main crop of the village. The survey estimated the total value of the assets at Rs. 63,63,303 possessed by 751 households of the village kept in the form of land, houses, livestock jewels, agricultural implements, etc. Regarding occupation, 370 households followed cultivation, 181 in agriculture labour, 105 in services, 41 in household industries, 27 in trade, one in transport and 26 engaging in non-gainful employment. The workers in the village constituted 52.9 per cent of the population of which, 1,120 were men and 731 women. The distribution of workers by occupation revealed 57.07 % (1,056) in cultivation, 27.5% (510) as agricultural labour, the remaining 175 in services, 74 in household industries and 36 in trade and commerce. The economic wealth comprised mainly land (3,953 acres) and livestock (5,160), the lions share of which being owned by Vellala Goundars. In later years, 20 families took to silk worm rearing. The income distribution suggested that cultivators of owned land were the majority to earn an income of Rs. 101 per month and the others in that income group were distributed among other occupations. The average annual income and expendiure per household respectively in rupees were 2,685 and 2,162 for cultivators of owned lands, 1,558 and 1,452 for cultivators of leased lands, 1,288 and 1,343 in household industries, 727 and 735 for agricultural labourers and Rs. 1,555 and 1,413 for others. The percentage of expenditure was the highest (76.7%) on necessaries of life like food, shelter, clothing, fuel, drinks, etc., for agricultural labourers. It was 64.34 per cent in household industries, 54.25 per cent for cultivators of leased lands, 51.0 per cent for cultivators of owned lands, 54.17 per cent for others. The expenditure on education was zero by the households of leased land and quite negligible in all others.

Andipalya, a small village with 189 persons was selected mainly to study the economic conditions of the Soligas who formed 85.7 per cent of the population in 1963. Cattle rearing and agriculture labour were the principal occupations. These people mostly a hill tribe, had now changed

their professions due to the contact of the other villagers in the neighbourhood. Among the 53 households of the village, 41 depended on agriculture labour, eight on cultivation, one in trade, two in other occupations and one being without any work. The working force of the village consisted of 56 males and 62 females irrespective of age-group. The proximity of hills and availability of pasture inside the forests have encouraged cattle rearing and general labour to be additional source of income. Collection and transportation of minor forest produce provide work for labourers at a wage rate of about Rs. 1.50 per day. The conservative outlook of the Soligas (whom stationary work would not enthuse) did not inspire them to take up household industries like basket-making, bee-keeping, spinning, etc., for which plenty of raw materials are available. Even though, the urban facilities of vehicular and other communications were available since several decades, the Soligas and other poor people had not been benefited much by them. The Soligas in particular were indebted to the land holders and the co-operative society of the neighbouring Lokkanahally and the debt was usually and promptly passed on to their posterity. The repayment of debt was mostly through services and not by cash. Out of the 53 households, 31 were indebted with average debt of Rs. 224.19 per household. Excepting an instance of a loan of Rs. 540 for household cultivation, the remaining loans had been incurred for unproductive purposes. The income earned by 46 households was less than Rs. 50 per month and only four households earned above Rs. 100 per month. The pattern of percentage expenditure disclosed that agricultural and general labour spent 60 of their earnings on food only, 2.7 to 2.9 on beverages, 8.44 to 11.00 on clothing, 7.0 to 8.4 on tobacco and 11.4 to 14.6 on miscellaneous items.

Ummathur, a big village having 715 households with a population of 3,725 comprised of 1,676 worker and 2,049 non-workers. A majority of the workers were engaged either in cultivation or as agricultural labourers. The economy of the village was predominantly agricultural with land and livestock forming the chief resources of the village. The cropping pattern during 1961-62 was mainly mulberry cultivation (41.4 per cent of the gross cultivated area), the food crops accounting for only 28 per cent of the area. With regard to occupation, 556 households followed agriculture of which 253 cultivating households and 153 households of agriculture labourers had additional sources of income. Silkworm rearing was followed by 261 households, trade and commerce by 36, pottery by 28, production of lime by eight. The agricultural labourers constituted the poorest section with an average annual income of Rs. 146 per adult male as against Rs. 262 for an adult cultivator of owned lands, Rs. 259 for the cultivator of leased lands, Rs. 201 in household industry and Rs. 234 for others, The average monthly expenditure per household varied from Rs. 46.04 to Rs. 98.37, the former being that of agricultural labourers. The average expenditure in rupees per month per adult male was 18.43 for owner cultivators, 21.95 for tenant cultivators, 12.09 for agricultural labourers,

16.32 for workers of household industries and 18.49 in the case of others. The percentage of expenditure on necessaries of life like food, fuel and light, clothing, shelter and beverages was highest among agriculture labourers (89.77) and lowest among tenant cultivators (59.42) whereas the percentage spent for habits like smoking, tobacco, betel leaves, etc was highest among tenant cultivators (20.67) and lowest among agriculture labourers (6.47). The amount spent for education was quite negligible ranging from 0.3 to 1.3 per cent. Nearly 60.3 per cent of the households was in debt, the *per capita* debt being Rs. 61.14. Marriage and livelihood expenses were prominent among the causes. The borrowings from the private money lenders comprised 99.16 per cent and the role of the organised sectors was practically insignificant. The repayment towards the debt was only about 3.9 per cent at the time of the survey.

Industrial Surveys

A study team constituted by the State Government on the advice of the Committee of Directors comprising top officers of IDBI, IFCI, RBI, etc., started a survey in the district in May 1972 in order to assess the long term and short term possibilities of setting up new industries and also to suggest some projects in backward areas. The study team felt that lack of entrepreneurship was the main cause of backwardness in the district and came out with project ideas for many large and medium scale industries besides a host of projects in the small scale sector. It assessed the possibility of investment of 65 crores of rupees and employment potential of 9,000 persons excluding the field of sericulture which had the need of an investment of 80 crores of rupees during the next ten years and an employment potential of over one million. The team identified many reasons which hampered the industrial growth of the district, the foremost among them being shifting of capital to Bangalore, absence of airlinks with other States, absence of broad gauge line between Bangalore-Mysore, unsuitability of the existing road link between Bangalore-Mysore for the heavy and fast moving traffic and absence of rail link with neighbouring States.

Again in 1978 and 1986, surveys were conducted by the Small Industries Service Institute of Government of India, Bangalore to evaluate the industrial scene of the district as existed in the respective period and also to identify new industries based on local resources, demand for various goods and services. The Institute in its survey of 1978 observed that the industrial development was mainly around the city and suggested a spread out in the rural areas, giving a list of 89 new industries both of small and medium scales having good prospects of development. The report emphasised the fact that Hunsur, Kollegal and Nanjangud and to a lesser extent Krishnarajanagar, Chamarajanagar and T. Narasipur taluks would be ideal centres of growth for small scale industries for some years to come and as such, the need for ear-marking of land for industrial purpose along Mysore-Hunsur and Mysore-Nanjangud road, especially for small scale units for their quicker development.

The survey of 1986 was mainly intending to study the impact of Central subsidy in the area and assess the extent of development that took place between 1978 and 1986 besides identifying the scope for further industrialisation. The survey indicated the possibility of several industrial establishments in each of the taluks of the district after a discussion on the available resources, level of infra-structural development, the present industrial structure and also the problems faced by the existing industries. The report, after giving a list of decentralised electronic products and also some candidate industries with particulars of estimated demand for the product, the present level of production, number of new units that could be started, etc., concluded by suggesting various measures to augment industrial development of which, opening branches in Mysore of institutions like TECSOK, Karnataka Small Industries Association, Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation, etc., was notable.

Sample survey of indebtedness.—A sample survey of indebtedness among tribes in Karnataka was conducted by the Directorate of Social Welfare and Backward Classes in 1974, choosing two villages of the district, namely, (a) Banoorgadde and (b) Machur both in H. D. Kote taluk. The report revealed that the annual income of the households in Banoorgadde ranged from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,200 and that of Machur from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,100, the average income of the former being Rs. 633 and that of the latter being Rs. 799. Nobody in Banoorgadde had taken any loan whereas the indebtedness of the latter village was about Rs. 800 per annum per house.

Lead Bank Survey

The State Bank of Mysore has been the lead bank for the district. A survey was conducted by the bank with particular reference to the identification of credit gaps, growth centres, unbanked areas and resource potentiality, etc., and also to formulate the credit plan for the integrated development of the district. In order to prepare a quick and meaningful district action plan, the Bank conducted a deep study in sample blocks selected from natural zones ie. western, comprising Periyapatna, Hunsur Gundlupet and H. D. Kote, Central Zone with K, R. Nagar, Mysore and Nanjangud and Eastern zone having T. Narasipur, Kollegal, Chamarajanagar and Yelandur. For the above three zones, representative taluks of Hunsur, Nanjangud and Kollegal were selected for depth study and based on the depth study of representative blocks, schemes applicable to all the blocks/taluks in the zone were prepared. The depth studies of the representative blocks covered most of the rural development sectors, namely, agriculture, dairy, poultry, irrigation, allied agricultural activities, industries based on agriculture, forestry, sericulture, fisheries, horticultural development, and also many service sectors, etc. According to the depth study of Blocks, the

credit requirement for 1974-75 to 1978-79 for financing the units including the working capital (in lakhs of rupees) was about 238.8 in Hunsur, 296.6 in Nanjangud and 251.1 in Kollegal for agriculture, 11.73, 19.09 and 15.23 for industries, 6.18, 7.72 and 6.96 for service sectors in respective taluks. The total credit requirement for the entire district (in lakhs of rupees) was assessed at 2,905.65 comprising 2,603.31 for agriculture and allied activities, 204.39 for industries, and 97.95 for services during 1974-79. The total target and achievements under Annual Action Plans of 1984, 1985 and 1986 (as at the end of September each year) were (in lakhs of rupees) 1,964.67 and 3,550.87, 3,578.76 and 4,938.49, 4,025.74 and 3,786.47 for respective years and in 1987, the targeted amount was Rs. 4,553.06 lakhs.

URBANISATION

The population of the towns over the period form 1871 to 1901 increased rather slowly with mixed trends in the intermediate decades. Over the period of 30 years, the rate of raise was practically less than one per cent per annum except in Gundlupet and Talakad where it was 2.1 and 1.1 respectively. The percentage increase of population during this period in some towns was 15.2 in Mysore City, 17.7 in Nanjangud, 22.1 in Chamarajanagar, 63.1 in Gundlupet, 12.6 in Periyapatna, 33.8 in Talkad, 21.5 in Yelandur. During 1891 to 1901, the population decreased in Mysore and Nanjangud by 6.00 and 17.8 per cent respectively due to deaths and desertations caused by plague in the decade and the rise in population in Gundlupet was negligible, being one per cent. According to 1981 census data there were 18 towns in the district in 1901, with a total population of 1,39,802 which increased to 3,84,674 in 1951 thereby increasing at 3.5 per cent annually. From 1951 to 1981, the number of towns decreased to 13 whereas the population increased to 7,11,567 at the annual average rate of 2.12 per cent as compared to the state figure of 3.52. The decadal variation of urban population in the district over the previous decade as compared to that of the State (in brackets) from 1901 to 1981 with 1901 figures as base is —7.79 (—4.64) in 1911, 20.17 (17.71) in 1921, 26.56 (21.65) in 1931, 28.97 (22.99) in 1941, 52.13 (66.54) in 1951, 7.88 (18.26) in 1961, 27.51 (35.23) in 1971, 34.48 (50.65) in 1981. The fall in the urban population in the decade 1901-11 was largely due to the declassification of five class VI towns at the 1911 census. Above figures significantly indicate that the momentum of urbanisation as measured by the decadal increase of urban population is less faster in the district compared to the State after 1941.

The decadal status of urbanisation in the district had been better than that of the State upto 1971. Between 1971 and 1981, the urban growth of the State was rapid when compared to that of the district. Among the taluks, the urban growth of Periyapatna and Yelandur was almost stagnant and that of other taluks had varied in degrees of growth. The decadal growth in urbanisation as measured by the proportion of urban population

to total population in the taluks and district as compared to the State has been given in the table on page 454.

The functional category of towns as conceived by the Census authorities as mono, bi and multi-functional and the change over from one category to the other from 1961 to 1971 reflects the changed urban occupational characteristics. Bannur, Heggadadevanakote and Periyapatna with primary activities as major in 1961, continued to be likewise in 1971 also. Hunsur and Sargur dominated by primary and industrial activities, Nanjangud with industrial as well as service activities in 1961, retained the same characteristics in 1971 also. Yelandur town prominent in primary and service activities in 1961, lost its importance in services in 1971 whereas in Gundlupet the prominence of industrial and service activities shifted to industrial and primary activities during the period. The bi-functional towns of Chamarajanagar, Kollegal, K. R. Nagar, Mysore and T. Narasipur, developed into multi-functional towns by 1971.

The towns in the district have changed classes slowly and even the movement from Class VI to V has been slow. Mysore City has been steady in its expansion. There were no Class III towns till 1951 in which year, Chamarajanagar with Ramasamudra became Class III. Kollegal, Nanjangud and Hunsur have been elevated to Class III from 1961, 1971 and 1981 respectively. As in 1981, the district had one Class I town and four towns in each class of III, IV and V. The percentage of population had increased in Class I town from 54.65 to 67.33 during 1931 to 1981, from 5.82 to 30.77 in Class III towns during 1951 to 1981. The population recorded a rise of 20.95 and 13.78 per cent respectively by 1981 over the population of 1901, in the case of Class IV and V towns respectively and yet the percentage rise was not steady over each decade. The population of Class VI towns, decreased gradually from 1901 to 1981 from 24.47 per cent to zero, whereas Mysore the Class II town which had 54.19 per cent of population in 1921 was subsequently promoted to Class I town. The following table shows the status of 13 towns as in 1981 by Class from 1901 to 1981.

Name of the Town	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Bannur	V	VI	VI	VI	V	V	V	IV	IV
Chamarajanagar	V	V	V	V	V	IV	III	III	III
Gundlupet	VI	VI	VI	V	V	V	IV	IV	IV
H.D. Kote	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	V
Hunsur	V	VI	VI	V	V	IV	IV	IV	III
Kollegal	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	III	III	III
K.R. Nagar	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	V	V	IV	IV
Mysore	II	II	II	I	I	I	I	I	I
Nanjangud	V	V	V	V	V	IV	IV	IV	III
Periyapatna	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	V	V	IV
Sargur	VI	..	..	VI	VI	VI	VI	V	V
T. Narasipur	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	V	V	V	V
Yelandur	VI	..	..	VI	VI	VI	VI	V	V

Proportion of urban population to total population of each taluk from 1901 to 1981

Taluk/District	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	*Total rise* (1901—1981)
Chamarajanagar ..	5.42	5.74	9.62	10.99	10.52	13.00	12.67	13.65	14.79	9.37
Gundlupet ..	5.43	5.36	5.78	7.01	7.03	9.01	9.98	10.59	11.82	6.39
H.D. Kote ..	5.76	2.09	5.92	5.61	6.92	7.20	7.49	6.88	7.91	2.15
Hunsur ..	12.74	9.14	9.05	12.63	12.15	16.54	14.21	14.60	15.46	2.72
Kollegal ..	12.01	10.65	13.91	13.16	12.82	13.66	12.71	14.28	13.65	1.64
K.R. Nagar ..	3.29	1.96	2.37	3.58	4.71	7.30	7.27	9.66	10.16	6.87
Mysore ..	50.24	52.17	55.08	58.09	63.03	71.83	69.04	72.03	74.26	24.02
Nanjangud ..	5.63	6.43	6.21	6.48	7.53	9.88	9.33	9.89	12.90	7.27
Periyapatna ..	6.09	5.14	5.19	5.63	6.08	6.57	6.40	6.42	6.47	0.38
T. Narasipur ..	8.58	9.24	9.70	7.46	8.05	9.60	9.55	10.13	10.90	2.32
Yelandur ..	10.78	..	..	10.47	10.16	10.11	10.19	10.52	10.93	0.15
Mysore District ..	15.12	13.52	16.25	19.01	21.46	27.00	24.83	25.47	27.41	12.29
State ..	12.56	11.56	13.76	15.30	16.94	22.95	22.33	24.31	28.89	16.33

Declining prominence of agricultural activities is a major feature in the process of urbanisation together with increasing non-agricultural operations. The dependence of workers on agriculture during 1961 and 1981 was 50 1 and 55.4 per cent respectively in Bannur, and the figures for the same years were 52.6 and 46.8 in H. D. Kote and 45.7 and 43.0 in Periyapatna, though in the latter towns, the percentage decreased a little. In these towns the percentage of workers (cultivators plus agriculture labourers) increased during 1951 to 1971 and thereafter decreased upto 1981. The percentage for other places given in brackets was Mysore (4.0), Nanjangud (13.00) and T. Narasipur (12.2) in 1981, and this low percentage of agricultural categories indicates the trends of speedier urbanisation. Among the other towns, upto 1981 the percentage depending on these activities was moderate, between 20 and 39, and excepting Chamarajanagar where the percentage of both cultivators and agriculture labourers had decreased and in all the remaining six towns, the agricultural labourers had increased showing that urbanisation was partial.

DISTRICT INCOME

The National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, estimated the income of the district to be Rs. 27.3 crores at the current prices in 1955-56 and this income was about 6.25 per cent of the State income estimated at Rs. 436.98 crores. The rank of the district in 1955-56 was sixth as a contributor to the share of the State income. Among the neighbouring districts, it stood second next to Bangalore (Rs. 46.78 crores) followed by Hassan (Rs. 15.11 crores). The percentage share of major sectors in the generation of Mysore district income was 49.05 from agriculture, 14.95 from manufacturing and remaining 36.00 per cent of income from other sources as compared to State figures of 51.32 from agricuulture, 18.10 from manufacturing and 30.58 from other services.

The estimations of district income as well as the *per capita* income are being computed and revised periodically by the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics since 1956-57 in order to enlighten on the inter-district variations. According to their estimates prepared in 1975-76, the income of the district in 1960-61 at current prices from all sources was arrived at Rs. 42.90 crores and it stood again sixth among the districts of the State contributing about 6.21 per cent to the State income, assessed at Rs. 691.64 crores.

The latest revised estimate by the State Income Unit, put the district income at current prices (in crores of rupees) as compared to the State income within the brackets at 127.49 (1,858.11) for 1970-71, 222.77 (3,092.40) for 1975-76, 376.6 (5,341.54) for 1980-81, 467.55 (6,489.07) for 1982-83 and provisionally at 644.54 (8,790.59) for 1984-85. Thus between 1960-61 to 1984-85, the income of the district increased by 1,402 (1,171) per cent,

and by 405.6 (373.1) per cent between 1970-71 to 1984-85, the corresponding figures in the brackets being for the State. The rank of the district in the State was five in 1970-71, four in 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1982-83 and three in 1984-85.

The sectoral composition of income for different years under broad classifications revealed that the primary sector comprising agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, etc.,continued with a major share. The following table reveals the trend of sectoral composition of income at current prices and indicate that secondary sectors comprising manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply and also the tertiary sectors were gaining importance gradually:

Sectoral composition of Income for different years in current prices

Percentage share to total income

Sectors	1960–61	1970–71	1975–76	1980–81	1982–83	1984–85
PRIMARY :						
District ..	56.04	52.69	46.81	41.28	34.74	40.63
State ..	61.26	54.66	48.47	42.94	38.86	42.28
SECONDARY :						
District ..	16.55	24.81	27.27	33.32	36.74	31.33
State ..	15.16	23.17	24.95	29.75	30.87	27.20
TERTIARY :						
District ..	27.41	22.50	25.92	25.40	28.52	28.04
State ..	23.58	22.17	26.58	27.31	30.27	30.54

Among the individual productive sectors generating the district income, agriculture stood foremost, followed by manufacturing, trade and hotels, constructions, etc. Between 1960-61 and 1984-85, the relative importance of these sectors had undergone a slow change favouring other sectors particularly manufacturing, transport, public administration and other services. The percentage composition of district income shared by the individual productive sectors under current prices are in the page--457.

District income at constant prices

The District income calculated at constant prices with 1970-71 prices as base revealed a slightly different picture as a more realistic rod of measurement of the trend of income variation. According to this basis, the district income in crores of rupees, compared with corresponding State figures in brackets was 160.60 (2,164.77) in 1975-76, 177.75 (2,525.18) in 1980-81, 187.66 (2,692.14) in 1982-83, and 219.74 (3,100.15) in 1984-85. The rise of income by 1984-85 over 1970-71 in percentage compared with the rise under current prices (given within the bracket) was 72.59 (405.56) for the district and 66.84 (373.09) for the State of Karnataka, thereby indicating that over a period of fifteen years the district marched better than the State in its economic front.

Statement showing the share of income of each productive sector at current prices from 1961 to 1984-85 with its percentage to total income—Rs. in lakhs.

Productive sector	1960–61		1970–71		1980–81		1984–85	
	Rs.	%	*Rs.*	%	*Rs.*	%	*Rs.*	%
Agriculture	2,157	50.28	6,360	49.89	14,697	39.03	25,309	39.27
Forest and logging	234	5.45	272	2.13	562	1.49	254	0.39
Fishing	12	0.28	80	0.63	250	0.66	280	0.43
Mining and quarrying	1	0.02	5	0.04	36	0.10	344	0.53
Manufacturing (both registered and unregistered)	462	10.77	1,700	13.33	7,969	21.16	12,362	19.18
Construction	223	5.20	1,365	10.71	3,915	10.40	6,530	10.13
Electricity, gas and water supply	25	0.58	99	0.78	663	1.76	1,301	2.02
Railways	56	1.31	42	0.33	79	0.21	145	0.22
Transport by other means and storage	94	2.19	232	1.82	996	2.64	2,080	3.23
Communication	14	0.33	80	0.63	270	0.72	539	0.84
Trade, hotels and restaurants	512	11.93	1,113	8.73	3,673	9.75	5,869	9.11
Banking and Insurance	24	0.56	187	1.47	844	2.24	2,498	3.88
Real estate, ownership of dwellings	144	3.36	232	1.82	740	1.96	919	1.43
Public administration	128	2.98	281	2.20	971	2.58	2,302	3.57
Other services	204	4.76	701	5.49	1,995	5.30	3,722	5.77
Total :	4,290	100.00	12,749	100.00	37,660	100.00	64,454	100.00

Per capita income

The *per capita* income of the district was Rs. 176 in 1955-56 which was far less than the State figure of Rs. 203 for that year as estimated by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, and the rank of the district was 14 out of the districts of the State. The population also acted as a contributing factor for the lowered rank of the district.

The State income unit of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics compiled the *per capita* income since 1956-57 and as per its calculation the *per capita* income for 1960-61 at current prices was Rs. 258.75 and the district occupied the tenth rank in the State. After 1970-71, the *per capita* income of the district had been calculated both in current prices and in constant prices, keeping the price level of 1970-71 as base. The *per capita* income for 1970-71 was Rs. 620.30 and with this figure as the base, the *per capita* income in rupees in current and constant prices respectively were 979.64 and 706.24 for 1975-76, 1,465.94 and 691.90 for 1980-81, 1,731 and 694.78 for 1982-83 and 2,296.19 and 782.83 for 1984-85. Between 1960-61 to 1984-85 the *per capita* income increased by 789 per cent at current prices as against the corresponding figure 640 for the State.

At constant prices, the rise of *per capita* income between 1970-71 to 1984-85 was 25.2 per cent for the district, the corresponding rise for the State being 20.4 per cent. This comparatively higher percentage for the district is partly due to lower percentage of rise in population in the district (30.6 per cent) as against a little higher percentage (38.5 per cent) of population of the State during the period in question.

Level of Development

The Planning Commission and the State Government initiated the discussion on levels of development and ranking of the districts based on the weighted mean ranking system using 14 indicators between 1961 to 1963. The district was assessed sixth in rank with a composite index of 7.605. Later on, Planning Department used 22 indicators which were grouped into six factors (1) Demographic, (2) Occupational, (3) Land utilisation, (4) Agricultural development, (5) Industrial development and (6) Infra-structural development. These above factors were given weightages of 8, 12, 15, 12, 8 and 45 respectively to arrive at a composite index of development for ranking the district among the districts of the State. Between 1960-61 to 1979-80, the district moved up from the fifth to third rank and in 1985-86 down to the sixth rank, and the district was considered developed between 1960-61 and 1984-85 since the composite index of the district was maintained between 101 to 125 above the average for the State at 100. The composite index and the rank of the district respectively were 124.60 and five in 1960-61, 123.35 and five in 1971-72, 116.81 and four in 1974-75, 112.09 and five in 1976-77, 124.45 and three in 1979-80, 102.60 and seven in 1984-85 and 103.00 and six in 1985-86. The above assessment indicated

the development of the district sector-wise also and accordingly, the district was developed in infra-structure, agriculture and industry, highly developed in land utilisation upto 1976-77. By 1979-80, agriculture had elevated to to highly developed status, the other sectors maintaining *status quo*.

Considering the aspect of dispersal of industries in backwards areas as a step to increase the income of the rural poor, the Central Government treated the district earlier to 1980 as backward industrially among the eleven other districts thus becoming eligible for Central investment subsidy in addition to other benefits. As per the groupings done by the State Government, the district come under group III upto 1980 being made eligible to larger preferential treatment regarding concessions. To ensure that the industrial development spreads beyond the district headquarters and into the interior, the taluks of Hunsur, Nanjangud, Kollegal, Chamarajanagar and Mysore were declared as backward and made eligible for investment subsidy and other benefits. The position in later period, about industrial development improved and the number of large and medium industries increased from 30 in 1977 to 61 in 1986 and that of small scale industries from 645 in 1974 to 6,241 in 1986. The 22 indicators of development as used by the Planning Department and a few more relevant indicators are given to highlight the trend of the economy. (See pages 462-463).

The Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore attempted to assess the level of development talukwise taking all the sectors of development as revealed in 1979-80. According to the assessment, only Mysore taluk was exceptionally highly developed scoring 39.878 points, K. R. Nagar and Yelandur taluks as moderately developed with scores 3.2 and 1.1 respectively. The other taluks ranged between average and extremely backward. In order to study the typology of backwardness and to suggest the Plan strategy for taluks, the ten sectors were grouped into four classifications namely, (a) Productive sectors (agriculture, general industry and small scale industries), (b) Infra-structure (transport, communication and power), (c) Financial institutions (banking and co-operative net-work), and (d) Social institutions (health, education, etc.). Accordingly, the study emphasised that the plan of development should concentrate on sectors of agriculture in Mysore, general industries, co-operatives and communication in K.R. Nagar, general industries, financial and social institutions in Yelandur, and all the other taluks requiring entirely a new strategy of development in a phased manner starting with a survey of the resources, development potentials and consultation with technical and planning experts. The development status of each taluk under each of the ten sectors including its composite aspect as assessed by the Institute was as in page 460.

Statement indicating the level of development of the sectors in the taluks of Mysore district around 1979-80

Name of the taluk	*General industries index*	*Small scale industries index*	*Education index*	*Banking index*	*Co-op. sector index*	*Transport index*	*Communication index*	*Health index*	*Power index*	*Agriculture index*	*Composite index*	*Composite factor score (plus or minus)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chamarajanagar	B	A	EB	A	HB	A	B	D	B	A	B	—3.295
Gundlupet	EB	EB	EB	HB	B	A	EB	A	A	HB	EB	—10.847
H.D. Kote	HB	EB	EB	EB	A	B	EB	HB	B	B	EB	—14.068
Hunsur	B	HB	HB	D	D	D	HB	D	B	B	B	—4.600
Kollegal	B	B	EB	B	EB	B	HB	A	A	A	HB	—5.165
K.R. Nagar	B	A	A	D	B	HD	B	A	A	A	MD	+3.295
Mysore	D	HD	ED	D	A	ED	ED	ED	ED	HB	EXHD	+39.878
Nanjangud	B	B	EB	B	HB	D	A	D	B	B	B	—4.427
Periyapatna	HB	B	HB	B	HD	D	HB	HD	B	A	B	—4.367
T. Narsipur	B	B	EB	HB	B	D	D	D	A	A	B	—2.176
Yelandur	B	B	EB	HB	EB	D	A	A	HD	A	MD	+1.138

Note :—EXHD : extremely highly developed, ED : extremely developed.
D : developed, MD : moderately developed, A : average.
B : Backward, HB : highly backward. EB : extremely backward.

The Institute selected a sample of 36 taluks in the State to illustrate that the analysis of typology of backwardness would help to identify homogenous taluks having different levels and stages of development. Gundlupet and Yelandur were the selected taluks of this district the former being extremely backward (score : —10.85), and the latter moderately developed (score : 1.14). In sectors of transport, power and health, the development in Gundlupet was average and in the remaining, it ranged between backward to highly backward. Yelandur was a taluk of bi-sector development in transport and power where as with other sectors it was between average and extremely backward.

District income and also the *per capita* income indicate the overall level of development as also the sectoral progress. Between 1960-61 to 1984-85, the rank of the sectors in their contribution to the income of the district has gone up particularly in agriculture from seven to two, mining and quarrying from twelve to eight, manufacturing from five to three, construction from four to two, communication from six to three, banking and insurance from nine to four and other services from five to three. In the sectors of fishing, public transport, trade and hotels, real estate and business services and public administration the *status quo* was maintained. The overall rank of the district in its contribution to the State income has increased from six to three and that of *per capita* from eleven to five. The *per capita* income increased between 1970-71 to 1984-85 by 270 per cent at current prices and 26.18 per cent at constant prices, indicating that in terms of goods and services the growth was not substantial being only 1.74 per cent annum even though better than the growth in respect of the State. The table gives the sector-wise growth of income both at current prices and constant prices : (in Page 462).

The share of sectoral income in broad groups, namely, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors also indicate the level and direction of development The increasing share of the secondary and teritiary sectors and the decreasing share of primary sector reveral the transition of the economy from agricultural to industrial predominance.

The level of development was discussed by Dr. K. Puttaswamaiah from 1956-57 for three decades in his book ' Economic Development of Karnataka ' taking into account four comprehensive aspects(a) general economic and social development using eleven indicators, (b) rural facilities with nine indicators, (c) urban facilities with three indicators and (d) agricultural development with eight indicators. The development was assessed based on the aggregate ranks obtained by the district and the district was highly developed in urban facilities, fairly developed in general economic and social development, in rural facilities and agricultural development. In general, the district was considered to be fairly developed around 1977-78.

The centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, Bombay in its report publised in July 1985, determined the index of the level of development for

Sector		% rise of income in 1975-76 over 1970-71.		% rise of income in 1980 81 over 1970-71.		% rise of income in 1984-85 over 1970-71.	
		District	State	District	State	District	State
Agriculture	cu	56.5	46.4	131.1	123.3	297.9	262.1
	co	24.5	11.8	15.0	12.9	44.4	42.9
Forest and logging	cu	53.7	49.3	106.6	110.4	—6.6	229.6
	co	13.2	9.9	—33.0	—31.8	—89.3	—64.9
Fishing	cu	—51.3	84.1	212.5	202.9	250.0	334.2
	co	—68.7	—1.6	18.8	—8.9	1.3	—18.7
Mining and quarrying	cu	240.00	123.1	620.0	332.9	6780.0	700.8
	co	zero	13.8	20.0	11.1	140.0	18.4
Manufacturing : (*a*) Registered	cu	81.6	97.1	152.9	313.6	359.7	458.3
	co	21.7	27.5	25.3	99.4	106.4	143.9
(*b*) Unregistered	cu	161.2	80.0	589.3	258.1	900.3	421.7
	co	72.4	19.7	233.6	73.1	255.1	84.1
Construction	cu	46.2	46.2	186.8	186.8	378.4	378.3
	co	13.9	14.0	32.2	32.0	48.2	48.2
Electricity, gas and water supply.	cu	224.2	241.8	569.7	626.4	1214.1	1355.8
	co	102.0	113.7	241.4	168.2	221.2	248.1
Railways	cu	49.9	46.6	88.1	97.9	245.2	269.6
	co	14.3	16.8	38.1	46.5	42.9	52.2
Transport by other means and storage.	cu	162.5	104.3	329.3	258.4	796.6	648.4
	co	73.3	35.4	97.8	66.8	178.9	131.7
Communication	cu	250.0	72.7	237.5	225.9	573.7	558.9
	co	176.2	36.4	125.0	116.8	208.7	201.8
Trade, hotels and restaurants.	cu	85.4	88.1	230.0	240.4	427.3	444.1
	co	15.2	16.9	39.3	43.7	53.7	58.6
Banking and Insurance.	cu	187.7	234.5	351.3	529.2	1235.8	1427.4
	co	16.6	35.8	52.4	112.8	162.0	199.6
Real estate, ownership of dwellings and busines services.	cu	87.9	78.6	218.9	191.5	296.1	262.4
	co	25.9	19.6	59.5	45.6	90.5	74.1
Public administration.	cu	100.0	118.6	245.5	304.5	719.2	770.2
	co	26.3	37.9	100.3	136.2	233.8	261.0
Other services	cu	74.9	81.7	184.6	205.8	430.9	460.3
	co	5.0	7.3	11.4	18.1	46.9	55.8
Total	cu	74.7	66.4	195.4	187.5	405.6	373.1
	co	25.9	16.5	39.4	35.9	72.1	66.8
Per capita income	cu	57.9	48.3	136.3	126.7	270.1	241.4
	co	13.8	3.8	11.5	7.2	26.2	20.4
Population	..	10.7	12.2	25.0	26.8	1265.9	1285.8

Note:—cu : current prices. co : constant prices.

all the districts of the State. Mysore district with 121 as its index compared with the index of India as 100 was in a better position but remained less developed compared to the State index of 126.

Statement showing the 22 indicators of development as suggested by the Planning Department with reference to Mysore District for certain years.

Indicators	*Unit*	1965-66	1971-72	1979-80	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6
Density of population	No.	14.	174	174	217
Percentage of urban population to total population,	..	24.83.	25.47	25.47	27.41
Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers.	..	31.0.	32.9	32.9	31.5
Net area sown as percentage to total area.	%	37.23 (1964-65)	37.3 (1970-71)	39.2	42.41
Double cropped area as percentage of net area sown.	%	13.9.	19.93 (1972-73)	22.20	15.45
Net area sown as percentage of cultivable area.	%	59.92 (1964-65)	59.97 (1970-71)	63.45	69.71
Average yield per hectare (cereals).	kg/ha.	833.	1,354	1,700	1,706
Average yield per hectare (pulses).	kg/ha.	280.	307	534	324
Average yield per hectare (Oilseeds)..	kg/ha.	481.	1,274	1,350	837
Number of industrial establishments as percentage of State total.	%	5.51 (1965)	5.03	4.84 (1979)	6.23
Net irrigated area as percentage of net area sown.	%	14.3 (1964-65)	18.9	18.15	19.72
No. of vehilcles per lakh of population.	No.	243	342 (1970-71)	1,090	1,813
Road length per lakh	km.	39	59	68	75
Populaiton served by a bank-branch.	'000s	50.6	27.3	14.5	12.0
Value of turnover per regulated main market.	Rs.in crores.	1.77	1.73	3.91	6.81
Percentage of literates to total population.	%	21.3	25.5	25.6	31.3

1	2	3	4	5	6
Schools per lakh of population.	No.	138.5	117.5	135.3	125.2
Population per university educational institution.	'000s	119.4	54.6	57.7	59.0
Population served by a health unit.	'ooos.	138.1	15.2	11.2	12.98
Beds per lakh of population.	No.	149.8 (1969)	129.7	141.3	121.4
No. of towns and villages electrified as percentage of total towns and villages.	%	23.2	56.1	61.6	68.4
No. of irrigation pumpsets electrified as percentage of State total.	%	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.4

Note.—. Figures refer to 1960–61 year.

A few other indicators of significance

Percentage area under high yielding varieties to gross area sown.	%	2.3 (1969–70)	3.8	36.3	29.7
Tractors per thousand hectares of net area sown.	No.	0.06 (1961–62)	0.53	0.57	0.47
Area under soil conservation (contour bunding in hectares).	'000s.	18.3 (1968–69)	53.1	126.1	173.3
Production of Fish in tonnes.	'000s.	3.8	5.2 (1970–71)	4.8	5.3
Area under Mulberry in hectares.	'000s.	..	59.3 (1973–74)	62.1	53.8
Production of tobacco in tonnes.	'000s.	5.2 (1969–70)	6.2	5.2	3.5
Livestock served by a veterinary institution.	'000s.	28.2	23.1	16.5	19.5
Population served by a post office.	'000s.	3.9	4.1	3.7	4.5
Population served by a telegraph office.	'000s.	..	18.9	15.4	10.2
Population served by a co-operative society.	'000s.	1.4	1.8	1.9	10.6.
Telephones in use per lakh of population.	No.	131	237	347	566

Development under Plans

The erstwhile Mysore Government had attempted at a planned development of the economy, long before the dawn of the planning era as it is under stood now. In the context of the adverse conditions created by the Second World War, several post-war reconstruction programmes had been formulated and executed at the State and district level. These programmes were either continuation or reconstruction of the past efforts in various productive sectors of agriculture, industry, trade ,transport and communications, electric power, social services, Malnad improvement, etc.

The First Five Year Plas was mostly an intensification of the development programmes already in existence at the time. Top priority was accorded to major and medium irrigations. The Second Plan was taken up after the First Plan in which the medium and major irrigation programmes, social services and agriculture were given priority. The achievements in some major sectors at the end of Second and First Plans (the figures in brackets belong to the position in 1956-57) were as follows: Agricultural production (in lakh tonnes) 2.23 (1.89) in an area of 2.68 (2.57) lakh hectares for cereals; 0.34 (0.26) lakh tonnes in 1.21 (1.09) lakh hectares for pulses; 0.21 (0.07) lakh tonnes in 0.43 (0.37) lakh hectares for oilseeds, 2.57 (2.15) lakh tonses in 3.89 (3.89) lakh hectares for total food grains; 1,976 tonnes (2,158) of tobacco in 6,423 (9,678) hectares; distribution of Rs. 2.81 lakhs (2.61) of takkavi loans to farmers and 12,729 acres (6,819) of land to the poor and the landless; 1.68 lakh (1.15) hectares of land brought under irrigated condition in agriculture; 36 (28) veterinary institutions; treatment to 1.74 lakhs (0.25) animals for various diseases; 5,842 (2,898) cattle with artificial insemination under animal husbandry; 87 per cent (40) of the rural families covered under the fold of co-operation; 160 (150) industries including major, minor, small scale and cottage industries established; 134 (107) health institutions including hospitals, health centres etc., with treatment to 23.21 (2.73) lakh patients for various diseases in health and medicine; 410 (119) miles of metalled roads and 230 (90) miles of asphalted all weather roads under transport facilities; 1,899 (1,668) educational institutions including colleges, technical institutions; schools of all grades with 1.64 (1.27) lakh pupils in them; 21.2 per cent (17.6) of literacy in the district; 5,602 (4,481) teachers in educational institutions under education; supply of electricity to 56 (42) villages and also to 230 (117) irrigation pump-sets under power, construction of 6,588 (4,783) houses; grants given to 3,469 (398) persons in agricultural and industrial professions; digging of 144 (29) drinking water wells for the benefit of backward communities under social welfare measures. During the Third Plan (1961-66), correction of regional imbalances, special attention to employment and utilisation of man-power resources, reduction of economic and social inequalities, along with the measures to develop productive sectors were gives due emphasis, During this period division of sizable resources

from development to defence due to wars against China and Pakistan, failure of rains and scarcity conditions in 1965-66 were the stumbling blocks in the progress. The position of the district in some important sectors at the end of 1965-66 was as follows; the production and area of foodgrains in thousand metric tonnes and in thousand hectares respectively in agriculture being rice 74.3 in 50.1, jowar 28.4 in 76.9, ragi 48.7 in 107.0, pulses 32.2 in 82.1, sugarcane 169.5 in 2.2 groundnut 18.2 in 30.1 under agriculture; 49 veterinary institutions each serving 19.8 thousand bovine population under animal husbandry; 3,840 metric tonnes of fresh water fish-catch; power supplied to 419 towns and villages and 2,255 irrigation pump-sets; length of roads being 4,649 kms with 38.9 kms of road length for every 100 sq km area; 4,132 motor vehicles plying in the district having 243 vehicles per lakh of population; 18,760 radios; 2,188 telephones being in use; 1,162 co-operative societies with 2.42 lakhs of membership; regulated markets with total value of turnover of 88.4 crores of rupees in co-operative sector; 2,300 schools including nursery, primary and high/higher secondary schools, 22 colleges of different faculties in education sector; and 121 medical institutions including hospitals, dispensaries, health centres, F.P. Clinics, in medical sector. Under community development scheme, 18 blocks had been functioning covering 1,505 villages and rural population of 13.72 lakhs.

The Fourth Plan was implemented during 1969-70 to 1973-74 after the Annual Plans of 1966 to 1969. Much stress was given for accelerated development of industries through greater exploitation of mineral resources alongwith the increasing utilisation of irrigational and power resources for maximising the job-opportunities for both the educated and other unemployed persons. The Fifth Plan was executed from 1974-75 to 1977-78 with the main objective of removal of poverty, attainment of economic stability and ensuring a balanced regional development. Much attention was bestowed upon rural development, irrigational programmes, reduction of regional imbalances and 20 Point Economic Programmes. In order to check inflationary circumstances through quick implementation of projects for raising production, the State had to adopt Annual Plans. The Annual Plan of 1974-75 was the first operational plan and the 1977-78 plan was the last of the Fifth Plan. The achievements as at the end of 1973-74 and 1977-78 which mark the end of IVth and Vth Plans were as follows (the figures of 1973-74 are in the brackets); In agriculture, the net area (in thousand hectares) of 490.7 (484.8) sown, 83.09 (85.82) irrigated, 64.35 (69.26) under paddy, 108.46 (117.16) *ragi*, 98.93 (99.95) jower, 7.03 (4.11) sugarcane, 33.37 (34.40) groundnut, 42.19 (59.30) mulberry cultivation, 88 (76) veterinary institutions, 2,978 (2,543) beds in hospitals and dispensaries, 180 (193) medical institutions including hospitals, dispensaries, PHUs, PHCs and FWCs, 2,752 (2,482) schools including nursery to high schools, 70 (61) colleges, technical and other institutions, 1,324 (1,210) co-operative societies of all categories with membership of 4.58 (3.65) lakhs, supply of electric power to 1,204 (1,062) towns and villages, servicing 13,123 (9,546) I.P.

sets, 624 (749) fair price shops, 17,909 (10,713) registered motor vehicles, 62,458 (67,059) radios in use, 497 (292) number of registered factories with 23,761 (17,600) employees, 1.61 (0.53) lakhs small farmers identified and 0.7 (0.39) lakhs enrolled under Small Farmers Development Agency.

The Sixth Plan began from 1980 to 1985 in continuation of two Annual Plans of 1978-79 and 1979-80, with the objectives of increasing gainfull employment opportunities and achieve full employment status by 1988 and secondly optimum utilisation of resources for an ideal distribution of income secondly optimum utilisation of resources for an ideal distribution of income in favour of the weaker section of the society. A two-tier process of decentralised planning i.e. District Sector and State Sector Plans was introduced from 1978-79. The Plan outlay and expenditure during 1979-80 for the Distrct Sector and residuary State Sector Schemes were Rs. 902.67 and Rs. 806.63 lakhs. By the end of this Plan (1979-80) the achievements in certain aspects were as follows: 4.89 lakhs hectares of net area sown, 1.08 lakhs hectares under multiple cropping, 4,770 tonnes of fish production in certain aspects were as follows: 4.89 lakhs hectares of net area sown, under contour bunding, 88.71 lakh hectares under irrigation, the area (in '000 hectares) and production (in lakh tonnes) for rice being 68.9 and 2.72, 125.8 and 1.55 for *ragi*, 94.6 and 0.85 for jowar, 309.7 and 5.19 for total cereals, 124.5 and 0.66 for total pulses, 428.3 and 5.85 for total foodgrains, 8.98 and 0.052 for tobacco under agriculture; 62,041 hectares under mulberry, 1.24 lakh quintals of foodgrains procured, consumption of 2,01,098 thousand K.Wh. of power for several purposes with 1.49 lakhs connections, 14,522 pump-sets encrgised, the number of industries being 36 medium and large scale, 1886 small scale, 1706 hand loom and 128 cottage under contour bunding, 88.71 lakh hectares under irrigation, the area in industries, 186 hospitals and dispensaries of all types including PHUs, 122 veterinary institutions including artificial insemination centres, 2,828 schools of all grades, 8,151 km of total road length, 560 post offices, 22,645 registered motor vehicles. Under the minimum needs programme, the achievements at the end of 79-80 were: 1,077 villages and 398 other settlements electrified under Rural Electrification Scheme, 21 Primary Health Centres working, 75,700 children covered under Mid-day Meals Programme, 11,606 children in 0-6 years age group under supplementary feeding programme.

The Sixth Plan (1980-81 to 1984--85) was executed on the basis of Annual Plans and the outlay and expenditure in lakhs of rupees were 785.82 and 766.36 (1980-81), 1982.72 and 1,637.41 (1983-84) and 2,197.63 and 2,046.98 for 84-85. The sectoral outlay and expenditure for 1979-80 and 1980-81 to 1984-85 has been given on pages 471—472. The achievements as in 1984-85 (figures in brackets being that of 1980-81) in some sectors were as follows: 1,42,231 (1,04,713) house sites distributed to the siteless, 34,083 (22,376) houses distributed to houseless persons in all series and programmes, 31,94,799 (16,60,000) man days of employment generated under N.R.E.P. for the benefit of weaker sections, 5,23,488

(4,92,994) hectares of net sown area, 81,643 (96,358) hectares under multiple cropping, 1,73,253 (1,34,930) hectares contour bunded, area in hectares under highyielding varieties of rice being 55,972 (58,838), of jowar 41,332 (26,275), of *ragi* 86,240 (83,330), consumption of fertiliser (N.P.K). 32,404) (29,073) metric tonnes, 1,04,235 (88,709) hectares under irrigation, area (in '000 hectares) and production (in lakh tonnes) of rice being 10.32 and 0.039), of groundnut 40.65 and 0.157 (29.34 and 0.289), of sugarcane 76.26 and 0.54 (91.18 and 0.74), of tobacco 12.40 and 0.035 (10.98 and 0.039), of groundnut 40.65 and 0.157 (29.34 and 0.289), of sugarcane 6.42 and 6.26 (5.94 and 7.37), of cotton 14.81 and 0.74 (7.31 and 0.18) under agriculture sector, 9,225 (5,945) persons engaged in pisci-culture and production of fish under fisheries, procurement of 1.317 (1.213) lakh quintals of foodgrains, 2,34,688 (1,62,185) connections of electricity under power consumption for various purposes, under industries, the number of different categories of industries being 59 (38) large and medium scales, 5,329 (2,240) small scale, 283 (112) cottage industries, the value in lakhs of rupees of industrial production being 2,436.36 (389.05) in the agro-based, 1,228.06 (109.10) in the forest-based, 256.15 (421.3) in mineral-based, and 10.241.82 (412.75) in miscellaneous industries, 228 (191) hospitals and dispensaries including all types of PHUs, PHCs and other institutions, the bed strength being 3,413 (2,935) in hospitals, 124 (120) veterinary centres, 414 (290) milk co-operatives under animal health, 3,419 (2,844) schools from nursery to high schools, 56 (47) colleges including general and professional, 8,084 (6,978) primary school teachers, 1,687 (1,552) trained teachers of secondary schools in education sector, 9,027 (8,151) km of total road-length, total number of villages not connected by road being nil (26), number of post offices being 581 (567), number of registered motor vehicles being 47,066 (25,340), number of recognised societies being 272 (268) and 59 (60) farmers service co-operative societies, agricultural credit (in lakhs of rupees) given by co-operatives being 479.04 (369.19) short, 228.74 (171.51) medium and 202.33 (72.83) long term, the value of produce (in lakhs of rupees) handled by regulated markets being 4,086.6 (3,250.79) and that by agricultural marketing societies being 720.09 (345.31) in marketing sector. Some salient achievements under Minimum Needs Programme in the district in 1984-85 (1980-81) being 1,362 (1,135) villages and 522)435) other settlements electrified under rural electrification; 29 (21) Primary Health Centres and 500 (69) sub-centres under Rural Health: enrolment (in lakhs) of 2.841 (2.384) pupils for classes I to IV and 0.970 (0.695) pupils for classes V to VII under elementary education, 16,959 (16,684) illiterates made literates, conducting 378)375) reading rooms and 870 (634) adult education centres working under Adult Education, 96,500 (1,055) children covered under Mid-day Meals Programme, 9,599 pregnant women and nursing mothers covered under Nutrition Scheme in 84-85, 658 (531) villages covered under rural roads, 996 villages covered with 1,042 bore-wells sunk under rural water supply for 1984-85.

The Seventh Plan from 1985-90 was formulated in the State with the aims of accelerating the growth of the economy, alleviating poverty and other acute forms of deprivation, improving the supply and quality of public goods and services, reducing the inequalities of wealth and income by providing greater economic opportunities for economically disadvantaged groups, realising quick results by efficient use of assets already created through the policy instruments of generation of larger employment particularly for weaker sections of the society and encouragement for self-employment. With the establishment of Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats, a three-tier planning structure at the State, district and Mandal Panchayat levels has been ushered in. The share of the Mysore disrict in the Plan outlay for 1985-90 will be Rs. 10,825.41 lakhs, of which, Rs. 4,043.57 lakhs will be the share of the Centre for Central Sector and Centrally-sponsored Schemes implemented in the district. The outlay of the district works out to be 6.1 per cent of the State outlay. The total outlay and provisional expenditure for 1985-86 (in lakhs of rupees) for the district were 2,057.47 and 1,849.11, and the total outlay for 1986-87 was 2,593.36. The Sectoral outlay and expenditure (the expenditure for 1985-86 given in brackets) for 1985-86 and also sectoral outlay for 1986-87 in lakhs of rupees were as follows: 54.05(38.27) and 44.77 for agriculture, 11.08 (9.43) and 13.50 for horticulture, 9.43 (3.33) and 5.21 for animal husbandry, 8.08 (6.31) and 12.51 for fisheries, 99.15 (99.15) and 103.08 for forestry, 0.24 (0.15) and 0.32 for marketing, 12.76 (12.76) and 21.60 for Co-operation, 199.77 (314.82) and 275.20 for minor irrigation, 46.97 (33.90) and 80.72 for village and small scale industries, 160.56 (108.15) and 118.44 for sericulture, 646.46 (646.46) and 546.18 for rural development programmes, 93.03 (149.38) and 135.33 for roads and bridges, 126.45 (0.70) and 154.02 for primary and secondary education, 13.98 (10.76) and 36.48 for adult education, 37.60 (16.05) and 49.08 for rural health, 168.97 (78.36) and 146.68 for family welfare, 0.55 (0.55) and 3.50 for Indian system of medicines, 172.78 (228.19) and 270.65 for rural water supply, 126.19 (50.10) and 144.74 for housing, 7.54 (nil) and 17.67 for slum clearance, 30.04 (11.44) and 32.10 for the welfare of SCs & STs, 4.51 (5.52) and 7.37 for the welfare of backward classes, 3.28 (2.05) and 10.92 for the social welfare, 24.00 (22.78) and 23.20 for the district level sub-Plan. In 1986-87, Rs. 70.66 lakhs for soil and water conservation and Rs. 269.43 lakhs for nutrition were allocated for the district. The achievements in some aspects during the Annual Plan of 1985-86 of the Seventh Plan were (at the end of March 1986) as follows: Production of 4.05 lakh tonnes of food-grains, area under H.Y.V. Programme being 1.726 lakhs hectares, 3.92 lakh tonnes of N.P.K. consumed, 1.8 lakh hectares of area contour bunded under soil conservation, existing number of industries being 61 medium and large scale and 6,241 small scale, the employment in organised sector being about 89,300 on 31st December 1986 as against 88,000 on 31st December 1985; 1,453 villages electrified and 21,400 pump-sets energised under rural electrification, 75 km of road-length per

100 sq km of area and 583 post offices, 201 medical institutions (including PHUs and FWCs), 3,262 bed-strength in hospitals, 93 veterinary institutions of all levels, total advance of Rs. 10,181 lakhs for priority sector and Rs. 243 lakhs under DIR from commercial banks in the district.

The share of Mysore District in the District Sector outlay for 1987-88 will be about 26.34 crores of rupees out of the State total of 370.10 crores of rupees.

Jayanti Villages

A scheme of selecting a village in every Community Block for taking up measures of intensive development activities in them was introduced in 1972-73 as a mark of Silver Jubilee of Independence of India and this scheme was known as 'Jayanti Village' scheme. Such villages were provided with drinking water, houses for weaker sections, schools, post offices, drainages, electrification, veterinary and local fund dispensaries, besides several activities catering to the social, educational and cultural needs of the younger generation of the villages. Such villages were also provided with youth organisations taking part in various cultural, sports, folk arts, activities etc., involving the young men and women of the community. Villages selected in the district under the programme were Alanahalli, Bachahalli, Belale, Bhogadi, Gowdalli, Duggahalli, Galavinattiguppe, Itna, Mukanapalya, Talkad and Tattekere.

Growth Centres

A sustained growth in backward areas can be achieved through growth centre policy which aims at a decentralised concentration and progressive dispersal of industrial and infrastructural development. These growth centres are identified in four levels in the State. Out of the six growth poles, 35 growth centres, 177 market-cum-service centres and 359 service centres identified in the State by the Government (Department of Planning), Mysore city is one of the growth poles, Nanjangud, Kollegal and Chamarajanagar as three growth centres, Sargur, Heggadadevanakote, Yelandur, Periyapatna, T. Narasipur, Bannur, Gundlupet, K.R. Nagar and Hunsur as nine market-cum-service centres and Maratalli, Maduvanahalli, Beechanahalli, Tagadur, Bandalli, Kongarahalli, Talkad, Sosale, Mugur, Chowdalli, Mirle, Terakanambi, Agara and Saligrama as fourteen service centres.

The Department of Town Planning selected many growth centres as (a) Regional, (b) Sub-regional, (c) Market-cum-service centres, (d) Service Centres, based on population, administrative status, amenities, transport and communication, irrigation potentials, etc. Accordingly, Mysore city is a Regional Centre, Hunsur and Kollegal as Sub-Regional Centres. Besides those identified by the Planning Department, Mugur, Saligrama, Ummathur, Udgala, Maratalli, Hanur, Bandalli, Arabikere and Bilikere were considered as market-cum-service centres. As many as 98 services centres

The statement showing the sectoral outlay and expenditure for the Annual Plan of the district for 1979–80 and for some years of VIth Five Year Plan from 1980–85—Rupees in lakhs.

Sl. No.	Sector	1979–80		1980–81		1983–84		1984–85	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	**District Sector Schemes :**								
1.	Agriculture ..	9.49	10.80	12.54	10.38	85.28	60.74	72.96	79.31
2.	Soil conservation ..	13.30	13.53	9.62	4.88	..	..	..	..
3.	Horticulture ..	8.87	5.29	11.96	7.50	16.03	12.54	17.56	12.22
4.	Animal husbandry ..	0.27	0.22	5.56	0.40	14.18	12.59	11.51	12.04
5.	Fisheries ..	4.53	4.40	4.06	4.05	10.72	10.22	10.00	10.55
6.	Co-operation ..	16.56	9.20	12.42	8.94	12.67	8.37	9.25	10.99
7.	Marketing ..	1.71	..	0.45	..	1.20	0.21	0.20	0.22
8.	Sericulture ..	41.49	32.90	13.82	22.14	99.96	85.02	113.71	129.44
9.	Welfare of SCs & STs. ..	6.03	16.88	8.80	21.91	60.54	49.95	88.02	87.97
10.	Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities.	5.50	5.60	10.17	7.25	16.73	14.82	19.97	18.76
11.	Welfare of Women and Children.	1.93	..	1.77	..	18.45	15.28	63.68	52.10
12.	Primary and Secondary Education.	25.52	20.41	22.43	20.51	112.82	62.78	113.62	132.33
13.	Medical & Public Health ..	14.00	12.25	30.52	23.50	58.92	24.32	36.50	24.39
14.	Indian System of Medicine	0.65	..	0.77	0.11	2.65	0.42	1.20	0.17
15.	Urban Development ..	..	..	0.10	..	19.40	30.27	..	..
16.	Housing ..	149.20	125.60	98.79	32.42	102.78	32.98	125.24	100.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Slum Clearance ..	10.00	9.76	10.00	2.82	5.50	5.15	20.44	0.39
18.	Village & Small Scale Industries.	53.76	..	2.93	0.30	29.89	23.50	42.53	39.97
19.	Forest (including Soil Conservation).	35.59	32.84	38.50	33.45	98.67	104.31	114.35	111.11
20.	Minor Irrigation ..	127.48	181.17	90.56	185.21	204.37	161.58	315.39	150.74
21.	Roads & Bridges ..	94.53	136.61	114.94	115.21	97.22	131.27	140.04	132.49
22.	Drinking Water Supply ..	55.01	50.88	58.89	53.80	155.91	149.48	179.82	220.80
	Total A ..	675.42	658.34	559.60	554.78	1,223.94	995.80	1,496.99	1,326.09
B. Residual State Sector Schemes :									
1.	S.F.D.A. ..	27.50	18.60	27.50	39.42	..	..	..	..
2.	I.R.D.P. ..	95.00	74.32	95.00	90.40	83.00	111.03	88.00	123.24
3.	D.P.A.P. ..	5.00	4.25	7.00	2.77	15.00	4.45	7.50	7.14
4.	E.A.S. ..	75.00	17.26	48.00	37.26	..	..	..	..
5.	C.A.D.A. ..	24.75	24.05	48.72	41.73	358.23	325.99	220.65	210.85
6.	N.R.E.P. ..	..	..	..	..	297.55	200.14	276.63	305.16
7.	Anthyodaya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.28	6.82
8.	Negilubhagya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.09	81.1
9.	S.L.P.P. (Calf) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.78	4.83
10.	S.L.P.P. (Sheep) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.21	3.09
11.	100 Wells Programme ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.50	13.17
12.	D.L.S.P. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.00	44.78
	Total B ..	227.25	138.48	226.22	211.58	758.78	641.61	701.64	720.89
Grand total A+B ..		902.67	806.82	785.82	766.36	1,982.72	1,637.41	2,197.63	2,046.98

were identified in the district. The taluk centres were : Ayyarahalli, Varakodu, Elawala, Harohalli and Udburu of Mysore, Kalale, Hullahalli, Kudlapur, Nerale, Thagadur, Thandavapura, Hura, Karya, Nagale, Heggadahalli and Bilugali of Nanjangud, Sathegala, Madhuvanahalli, Kongarahalli, Suleripalya, Ajjipura, Ramapura, D.M. Samudra, Shagya, Chikkilur, Huthur, Lokkanahalli, Hoogya, Mahadeswarabetta, Chowdalli, Ponnach, Thellanur, Thagarapura, Palya and Mullur of Kollegal, Hebbal, Hanasoge Hampapur, Doranahalli, Kestur, Mirle, Haleyur, Arjunahalli, Bherya and Mundur of K.R. Nagar, Attugulipura, Venkataiahna Chatra, Bagali, Honganur, Heggotora, Kothalavady, Nanjedevanapura, Harave, Sagade, Badanaguppe, Kempanapura, Naganahalli, Kudluru, Ganiganur, Mangala, Amchavady and Kuderu of Chamarajnagar, Alanahalli, Padukote, Kaval, Antharasanthe, Beechanahalli, Jakkahalli Sagare, Hebbalaguppe, Naganahalli, Kothegal and Mallar of H.D. Kote, Binakanahalli, Somanathapura, Hosakote, Ketupura, Yachenahalli, Kodagahalli and Talkad of T. Narasipur, Agara, Yaragamballi, Maddur, Kestur, Honnur of Yelandur, Aspathrekaval, Hanagodu, Bannikuppe, Gowdikere, Hirikyathanahalli, Ballenahalli and Gagenahalli of Hunsur and Makodu, Kampalapura, Bettadapura, Honnenahalli, Muthur, Kithoor, and Sangarasettihalli, of Periyapatna taluks.

The Town Planning Department in Mysore had prepared development plans after preliminary surveys in prospective towns and promising villages, namely, the headquarter towns of taluks excepting Mysore and Nanjangud, and villages such as Bandalli and the Mahadeswara Hills of Kollegal, Bannur, Talkad and Sosale of T. Narasipur, Sargur and Beechanahalli of H.D. Koke and Mirle of K.R. Nagar taluks. In respect of Nanjangud town, a development plan is under preparation, whereas a comprehensive plan of the Mysore city had been prepared and approved.

The District Industries Centre, Mysore identified some centres in 1980 having basic infra-structure and potential for developing the village and small scale industries. In addition to the headquarter towns of each taluk, Hinakal, Sreeramapura, Elawala, Varuna and Kadakola of Mysore, Hullahalli, Devanur, Nagarle, Geekahalli and Thagadur of Nanjangud, Terakanambi, Begur, Bommalapura and Hundipur of Gundlupet, Santhemarahalli, Nagavalli and Galipura of Chamarajanagar, the B.R. Hills, Agara, Honnur, Mambally, Y.K. Hole and Kamaramapura of Yelandur, Sosale, Bannur and Gargeswari of T. Narasipur, Hampapura, Hanur, Huthur, Kamagere and Paduramapura of Kollegal, Hampapura, Hemmaragala, Antharasanthe, Annur, N. Begur, Saragur, Toravalli, Manchanayakanahalli and Marchahalli of H.D. Kote, Gavadagere, Chilkunda, Halebeedu, Kalkunike, Thondalu, Mallinathapura and Dharamapura of Hunsur, Chunchanakatte, Saligrama, Mirle and Bherya of K.R. Nagar, Bettadapura, Bylakuppe, Kamalapura and Kittoor of Periyapatna taluk. In 1986, the Department of Industries identified Mysore and Nanjangud as growth centres

of higher order, Gundlupet, Chamarajanagar, Elwala, Hinakal, Malalawadi, Kadakola, Varuna, Bhogadi, T. Narasipur, Bannur, Kollegal, Sathegal, Hanur, Hunsur, Bilikere, K.R. Nagar, Cheeranahalli, Kanthenahalli, Saligrama, H.D. Kote, Yerehalli, Maohapur and Saragur as centres of medium order and Mirle, Thandavapur, Begur, Yadavanahalli, Terakanambi, Santhemarahalli, Yelandur, Talkad, Sosale, Mugur, Gargeswari, Rampur and Lokkanahalli as centres of lower order.

Rural Development Programmes

In order to uplift the rural people who are below the poverty line, several rural development programmes which aim at making a direct assault on poverty either through creating a collective infrastructure which benefits the poor or by raising the economic status of beneficiaries through providing productive employment opportunities. The rural development programmes implemented in the State as applicable to the district are as follows :

I. Beneficiary Oriented Programmes

(*A*) *The Small Farmers Development Agency.*—Mysore was taken up from August 1970 under Central Sector as one of the five SFDA MFAL agencies. It was started during the IV Plan as a part of the programme to achieve 'Growth with social justice'. The main aim of the project was to improve the economic conditions of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers by making them economically viable. By 31st March 1976, it had identified 80,103 small farmers, 32,006 marginal farmers and 25,941 agricultural labourers and enrolled 50,554 small farmers, 7,210 marginal farmers into the co-operatives. During this period, the agency had spent Rs. 95.906 lakhs as against the allotted Rs. 150.00 lakhs and assisted 39,144 small farmers and 838 marginal farmers. The physical achievements in some aspects upto the end of March 1976 were : completion of 1,226 wells out of the 2,867 sanctioned wells, installation of 860 I.P. sets out of 1,276 sanctioned, enabled 559 persons to purchase milch animals starting 23 poultry and 1,489 sheep units, distribution of implements to 831 persons and input kits to 130 persons, construction of 234 tobacco farms and 19 rural godowns under agriculture, supply of improved variety of mulberry cuttings to 85 small farmers, rearing equipments to 87 small farmers under sericulture and training 260 artisans under rural artisan training programme. Since the targets could not be achieved fully by March 1976, the programme was extended by another three years with an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs and again continued in 1980-81 during the Sixth Plan upto the end of September 1980 and from 2nd October 1980 the SFDA was merged with IRDP. The total expenditure between 1970-71 to 1980-81 was Rs. 182.081 lakhs against the released amount of Rs. 182.894 lakhs and the total number of beneficiaries, assisted were 42,593 in the district.

(*B*) *The Integrated Rural Development Programme (Central Sector).*—The scheme introduced in 1978-79, aims to raise the poorest families of rural areas by providing the selected beneficiaries with income generating assets. The Scheme focuses on target groups comprising small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans, whose upliftment is highly relevant to rural development. Under this programme, all the eleven blocks of the district were covered and the District Rural Development Society was implementing the programme. Since the commencement of the year 1978-79 upto 1985-86, out of the financial allocation of Rs. 683.526 lakhs, Rs. 627.428 lakhs of grant had been released and Rs. 617.657 lakhs were spent helping 68,373 beneficiaries despite the target of 48,400 persons. For 1986-87, with the target of 8,202 inclusive of the old beneficiaries and an amount of Rs. 135.64 lakhs, by the end of December 1986, 4,605 persons were helped with an expenditure of Rs. 66.266 lakhs.

(*C*) *The Anthyodaya* (State Sector) programme was started in the district since 1983-84, aiming to uplift at least five poorest families among the poor in each village every year. The programme constitutes grant of old-age and disability pension, allotment of land, employment and credit based economic activities, allotment of houses to SCs under Group Housing Scheme and also Janata houses. Between 1983-84 to 1985-86, out of Rs. 37.534 lakhs of allocation, 1879 beneficiaries were helped incurring an expenditure of Rs. 23.386 lakhs. During 1986-87 upto the end of December 1986, of the targetted 579 families and allocation of Rs. 11.580 lakhs, 338 families were helped incurring an expenditure of Rs. 3.704 lakhs.

(*D*) *Negilu Bhagya,* a State sponsored scheme was implemented from 1982-83 in order to assist the surplus land recepients and also the ex-tenants on whom occupancy rights had been conferred under Karnataka Land Reforms Act. The amount of assistance ranged from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per family for the purchase of bullocks and also about Rs. 500 for the purchase of implements. Between 1982-83 to 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 4.634 lakhs had been spent to benefit 626 persons. In 1986-87, upto the end of December 1986, 90 persons have been benefited, incurring an expenditure of Rs. 0.71 lakhs.

(*E*) *Assistance to surplus land grantees* (Central Sector) was implemented in the district since 1981-82 and it envisages financial assistance to the receipients of surplus land at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per hectare for purchasing the inputs and also for the development of land. Between 1981-82 and 1985-86, Rs. 2.769 lakhs had been spent assisting 254 beneficiaries. In 1986-87 upto 31st December 1986, 18 grantees had been helped with an expenditure of Rs. 0.266 lakhs.

(*F*) *Assistance to small and marginal farmers* (Centrally-sponsored) for increasing agricultural production, had two components, namely, (i) minor irrigation (ii) fruit and fuel components ; but the latter one was

discontinued subsequently. This, as an agricultural production programme, is also popular as 100 wells programme including many activities to increase agricultural production. Between 1983-84 and 1985-86, Rs. 36.668 lakhs had been spent for the benefit of 1,650 persons. In 1986-87, Rs. 12.099 lakhs had been spent upto 31st December 1986 and 237 works had been completed such as 39 new bore wells drilled, 115 new open wells dug, 40 I. P. sets/oil engines installed and 43 works of deepening and boring of existing wells undertaken. The number of beneficiaries were 399. The total amount of credit disbursed by banks was about Rs. 50.308 lakhs.

II. Employment Oriented Programmes

(*A*) *Employment affirmation scheme* was taken up in 1978 in Gundlupet, Kollegal and Yelandur, which guaranteed gainful employment to the rural poor at least for 100 days during the slack season in agriculture. One third of the wages earned by the rural workers would be in cash and the rest in foodgrains. In 1978-79, 26,557 had registered under the scheme and about 3,524 persons per day had been absorbed in the scheme. By 1980-81, the scheme was extended to Chamajanagar, H. D. Kote, and Periyapatna also. The total persons worked and the man-days generated in 1980-81 in the district were 1.24 and 8.57 lakhs. Consequent upon the Government of India changing the 'food for work' scheme into N.R.E.P., the State Government amalgamated this scheme with N.R.E.P. in April 1981.

(*B*) *The National Rural Employment Programme.*—The 'Food for Work Programme' originally started during 1977, was replaced by N.R.E.P. in October 1980 in order to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed in rural areas as also to create durable community assets for strengthening rural infrastructure and for improving the nutritional status. This scheme was fully financed by the Central Government till 31st March 1981 and thereafter at 50 : 50 sharing basis between the State and the Centre. During 1981-82 to 1985-86, Rs. 1,021.834 lakhs had been spent and 98.554 lakhs mad-days of employment generated of which 18.63 were in 1981-82, 14.94 in 1982-83, 20.38 in 1983-84, 31.948 in 1984-85 and 12.656 in 1985-86. The financial expenditure in lakhs of rupees on wages and materials respectively were 223.087 and 80.735 for 1984-85 and 116.98 and 130.192 for 1985-86. The works completed during 1985-86 till the end of December 1986 were 71 in social forestry, one irrigation well, three irrigation tanks, 78 soil conservation works, 56 village tanks, 25 drinking water facilities, 334 school buildings, 29 hospital buildings, 82 balavadis and other buildings, 169 house sites for SCs/STs and 597 miscellaneous works. In this district, Rs. 14.24 lakhs had been released for the programme under Tribal Sub-plan during 1983-84 to 1985-86, of which, Rs. 7.636 lakhs had been spent for generating 0.255 lakh man-days of employment.

(*C*) *The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme* (Central Sector) was started from 15th August 1983 to provide employment to atleast one member of every rural landless household upto 100 days in a year, preference being given to landless labourers. During 1983-84 to 1985-86, the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 324.591 lakhs with the generation of 29.684 lakh man-days of employment. Out of the released amount of Rs. 133.199 lakhs for 1986-87, Rs. 103.768 lakhs had been spent upto December, 1986.

(*D*) *The Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme* (State Sector), started from January 1984 in a phased manner, covered the entire State in July 1985. For this programme, the funds from various employment oriented schemes like NREP, RLEGP, DPAP, WGP, etc., are pooled. The scheme intends to provide work for all employment seekers in rural areas in the age group of 18-60 years. Under the Scheme, upto the end of December 1986 in 1986-87, 32,431 persons were employed, and received wages to the tune of Rs. 109.962 lakhs, and 11.07 lakhs man-days were generated. A special scheme was introduced from 1st November 1986 in 5 taluks of the State of which Gundlupet in the district is one, taking into consideration the population of SCs and STs, incidence of scarcity and demand for employment. During 1986-87, Rs. 25.00 lakhs have been sanctioned for the taluk under this special REGS.

(*E*) *Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment* (TRYSEM), initiated by Central Government was being implemented through DRDS since July 1979 involving the Block Development Agency. It aimed to equip the youth belonging to the families of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and others below poverty line, with necessary skills and technology to enable them to be self-employed. The number of candidates trained in the district for 1979-80 and 1980-81 were 240 and 161 of which 45 trained persons were self-employed. During the year 1987, training of 440 candidates was contemplated under this scheme.

III. Area Development Programme

The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) was taken up in the district as a State-sector programme. After the Second Irrigation Commission gave its report, the State has identified Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, T. Narasipur and Kollegal taluks as frequently drought affected areas and as areas to be covered by DPAP. But only Gundlupet taluk is covered since 1979-80. This Programme was introduced to provide employment opportunities in chronically drought-affected areas and works of permanent nature preferably infra-structural works would be taken up. During 1979-80, Rs. 5.00 lakhs were allotted. The amount available in 1980-81 was Rs. 12.00 lakhs including the year's allotment and Rs. 2.765 lakhs were spent. During the year 1986-87, Rs. 7.50 lakhs of outlay was allotted, of which, Rs. 3.985 lakhs had been spent.

The other area development programme is Command Area Development Agency and this separate authority for the implementation has been formed as per CADA Act of 1980 (See Chapter IV).

IV. Other Schemes

(*A*) *Special Livestock Production Programme* (Central Sector) was introduced in the district since 1980-81, to assist the small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, SCs and STs and other weaker sections of the Society with breeding, feeding, health-care and marketing of produce in respect of livestock. The projects implemented under the programme are cross-bred calf rearing and production of pig, poultry and sheep. The beneficiaries under this programme are provided with financial assistance to the extent of 50 per cent for small and marginal farmers, $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent for agricultural labourers under cross-bred heifers/calf rearing schemes and 25 per cent to small, and $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in respect of poultry, piggery and sheep units. The total expenditure for this programme in the district during 1980-81 to 1985-86 was Rs. 24.419 lakhs benefiting 2,049 persons. Since 1986-87, the programme for beneficiaries below the poverty line is merged with IRDP, and for those above the poverty line is implemented by the Department of Rural Development. During 1986-87 upto 31st Dcember 1986, 84 beneficiaries were assisted with the expenditure of Rs. 0.987 lakhs.

(*B*) *Community Development and Panchayat Raj.*—The Community Development Programme, a significant and comprehensive scheme for improving rural life was introduced from 2nd October 1952 in the State. In the later years, the programme was implemented in the district. The main emphasis of the programme was on the increased agricultural production and development of cottage and small scale industries, co-operatives, communications, education, health and recreation etc., in villages. In 1956-57, there were three National Extension Service Blocks each at Chamarajanagar, Hunsur and Periyapatna and one Community Development Block at Gundlupet covering 561 villages with a population of about 3.0 lakhs. By 15th November 1958, the scheme covered 858 villages and a population of 6.71 lakhs. Under the Scheme by 30th September 1958, some of the achievements were distribution of 1.13 lakh maunds of chemical fertilizers and 0.158 lakh maunds of improved seeds, digging 0.36 lakhs compost nature pits, working of 312 adult literacy centres, teaching 0.59 lakh persons to become literates etc. Around 1959-60, the merger of community development with panchayat administration and adoption of block as a unit of development gave the Taluk Boards a pivotal importance for all developmental activities. By 2nd October 1963, the entire State had been covered by the movement. As on 30th September 1966, there were ten stage-I, six stage-II and two post-stage II blocks covering about 1,505 villages with 13.72 lakhs of population.

(*C*) *Rehabilitation of released bonded labourers* was a programme taken up in Mysore district from 1981-82. Upto the end of December 1986, 2,842 labourers had been rehabilitated in the district with an expenditure of Rs. 180.289 lakhs (See Chapter VI).

(*D*) *National Project on Bio-gas Development* in the district was implemented from 1982-83. The total expenditure incurred on this score upto the end of 1985-86 in the district was Rs. 38.178 lakhs benefiting 1,144 persons (See chapter V for details).

(*E*) *Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes* comprising piped water supply, mini-water supply, bore wells with and pumps and dug wells schemes were implemented in the district. As per the estimate, 1,327 villages, 307 hamlets/colonies, etc., are suffering from inadequate water supply. As at the end of March 1985, 1,042 bore wells were sunk covering 996 villages, four piped water schemes were completed and 67 schemes were under progress.

The other schemes initiated by the Government for the benefit of rural people include Land Reforms (See Chapter XI), Asha Kiran, Maternity Benefit for Agricultural Labourers (See Chapter XVII), Centrally-sponsored scheme for encouraging irrigation through the use of sprinklers and solar pumps, etc. Besides, the Tribal Sub-Plan, Western Ghats Development Programme, Karnataka Development Programme (Twenty Point Economic Programme) and the activities of the Karnataka Land Army Corporation are notable.

Special Component Plan for SCs.—The economic and social upliftment of SCs had been the integral part of all the development programmes in the State and the Government had directed even the local bodies to spend 18% of the outlay on developmental activities for the benefit of the SCs, with the specific objective of enabling the 50 per cent of the SC families to cross the poverty line within five years from 1980. Many schemes to benefit the families are implemented through various Departments. The State subsidy released through the Deputy Commissioner in the district for 1986-87 for the use of several departments was Rs. 170.814 lakhs of which Rs. 136.46 lakhs had been spent. Besides, the subsidy released through the Heads of Departments was Rs. 59.886 lakhs of which 38.464 lakhs had been spent. (See Chapter XVII).

Tribal Sub Plan.—The tribals are traditionally forest dwellers. The Integrated Development Programmes were taken up under Tribal Sub-Plan Schemes. The Bench Mark Survey of 1977 estimated, a total tribal population of 23,758 in the district in nine taluks excepting K.R. Nagar and T. Narasipur. In order to execute the programmes under this Sub-Plan, in the district, a sum of Rs. 1.17 crores have been spent during 1985-86 by different departments as against the allotment of Rs. 1.37 crores (see Chapter XVII).

The Western Ghats Development Programme.—The Western Ghat areas have scope for development by virtue of their valuable resources and wealth. In the district the programme was sanctioned to the taluks of Gundlupet and H.D. Kote from September 1984. The State had earlier identified 55 taluks in 9 districts of which five taluks, namely, H.D. Kote, Gundlupet, Periyapatna, Hunsur and Kollegal were included. As per the opinion of Second Irrigation Commission, only Heggadadevanakote and Gundlupet were considered for the implementation of the programme of development in the district and from September 1984, the scheme was extended to these said taluks. The scheme included in its fold the sectors of agriculture minor irrigation, communication and buildings, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, small scale industries, fisheries and tourism for development. During the last year (1984-85) of the Sixth Plan, the outlay for the Programme was Rs. 35.29 lakhs of which Rs. 10.235 lakhs had been spent mainly covering animal husbandry, sericulture and minor irrigation programmes. Among the achievements, were setting up a heifer production-cum-training centre at Bargi of Gundlupet, sprinkler units fixed to benefit 50 acres of land; animal health care through supply of veterinary drugs to RVD and mobile veterinary clinics and a project of soil to silk at Kabbahally of Gundupet costing Rs. 6.2 lakhs. The project envisages to train local sericulturists in various stages starting from growing mulberry to the production of silk cloth. During the Seventh Plan Rs. 166.7 lakhs of outlay was proposed and of which, Rs. 31.72 lakhs for 1985-86 had been approved. Upto the end of March 1986, Rs. 22.578 lakhs had been spent, the sectoral break-up in lakh rupees being 0.55 for minor irrigation, 2.1 for communication and buildings, 2.00 for agriculture, 4.5 for forestry, 0.59 for horticulture, 8.52 for sericulture, 0.89 for industries and 3.116 for animal husbandry. The proposed outlay (in lakhs of rupees for the remaining years is 29.0 (86-87), 32.0 (87-88), 35.0 (88-89) and 39.00 for 89-90.

Twenty Point Economic Programme.—The Programme launched from 1st July 1975 in order to keep the prices under control which were rising due to inflation, was revised as New 20 Point Programme during April 1982 with the changed priorities to suit the altered economic environment. In 1986, the programme being revised again, with modified priorities was enunciated as attack on rural poverty, strategy for rainfed agriculture, better use of irrigation water, bigger harvest, enforcement of land reforms, special programmes for rural labour, clean drinking water, health for all, two-child norm, expansion of education, justice to the SCs and STs., equality for women, new opportunities for youth, housing for the people, improvement of slums, new strategy for forestry, protection of the environment concern for the consumer, energy for the villages and a responsive administration. Later, a Karnataka Development Programme was implemented in the State since January 1983 with many additional schemes. The achievements under this programme during 1985-86 (the figures in bracket relate to 1984-85) were as follows: The families benefited under IRDP 6,088 (13,251), Anthyodaya 1,163 (515) and Negilubhagya 189 (205); in addition, 569 (707)wells were sunk under 100 wells programme, 483 (489) candidates were trained under TRYSEM, 2,434 (2,968) released bonded labourers were rehabilitated, 16.88 (31.95) lakhs mandays of employment was generated under NREP, 13,825 (15,822) persons were benefited under RLEGP, 639 (1,035) villages were provided with drinking water facilities,4,104 (5,228) families received construction assistance, 2,865 (7,176) families were allotted with house sites in rural areas, 250 (nil) covered under slum improvement programme, 429 (59) families of economically weaker section were provided with houses, 249.152 (164.07) lakhs saplings were planted, 787 (464) bio-gas plants were set up, 26,291 (22,854) sterilisations were done, 359 (04) new fair price shops were opened, 1,325 (1,259) village and small scale units were set up, 1,045 (930) adult literacy centres were opened.

Stipendiary Employment Scheme introduced in the State in 1977-78, intended to utilise the services of unemployed post-graduates, graduates and diploma holders on the live registers of employment exchanges and who hail from poor families. These candidates are paid stipend and in the district, the number working under the scheme as in March 1985 was 500 and the amount spent during 1984-85 was Rs. 20.45 lakhs.

District Rural Development Society came into being in March 1979, after the dissolution of Small Farmers Development Agency for the effective implementation of the IRDP which was introduced in the district in 1979-80. The society was working under the Special Deputy Commissioner (Development) who was also the Project Director (*ex-officio*) and through this society all the development schemes were implemented. After the formation of the Zilla Parishad, these societies have been dissolved and the functions of the DRDS have been assumed by the Zilla Parishads which have started functioning from 1986-87.

Karnataka Land Army Corporation Ltd.

The Land Army Programme was initially launched in 1971 to tackle rural unemployment and under-employment and in 1974-75 a Corporation was formed. In Mysore district, a unit was started during 1980 in Mysore and in 1983 another unit was started in Gundlupet, the former unit covering Mysore, K. R. Nagar, Periyapatna, H. D. Kote and Hunsur taluks, the latter covering Gundlupet, Chamarajanagar, Nanjangud, Kollegal, Yelandur and T. Narasipur taluks. As at the end of 1985-86, the K.L.A.C. at Mysore district, had completed 163 works over an expenditure of Rs. 151.83 lakhs and about 140 works worth Rs. 131.00 lakhs were under various stages of progress. Construction of group houses for the SCs and STs, CITB works, construction works for Central Sericultural Department, warehouses for State Warehousing Corporation are some of the works proposed for execution. During 1986-87, Rs. 100.65 lakhs have been spent completing 47 works.

POTENTIALITIES OF DEVELOPMENT

The district presents ample opportunities for economic development through various avenues, being pregnant with heterogeneous natural resources in addition to land and water. The forest and also the limited mineral wealth of the district could be much more valuable if properly harnessed to place the district glaringly on the map of industrial and export trade of the State. The district has already made a mark on the tourist map of the world. There is ample scope for exploiting this potential too. In later years, an enlightened atmosphere has dawned on all, concerned with the economic development of the district creating an awareness that active co-operation with the programmes and schemes of the Government would elevate the general index of development which had fallen in recent years by about 17.5 per cent (i.e., 124.60 in 1960-61 to 103 in 1985-86).

Agriculture and allied activities

Agriculture supports 68 per cent of the workers and many more depened on its allied activities. In the district extensive cultivation has scope, though limited, as about 37,000 hectares of land can be made available for cultivation. But ultimately, intensive cultivation will be the only solution for higher yield. With the increase in irrigation facilities, the area under multiple cropping can be increased by 30 per cent at the least. The irrigation potential of the district was estimated to be about 2.74 lakh hectares if all the sources are exploited comprising 2.4 lakh hectares through surface water and about 0.34 lakh hectares through ground water. Around 1984-85, out of the total irrigation potential of 2.74 lakhs hectares, 1.16 lakhs hectares had been eligible for being irrigated forming about 43.3 per cent still leaving 57.7 per cent of the land to be irrigated. The ground water potential survey also suggested that about 84.5 thousand additional wells could be sunk though only half of them could be economically feasible. The increased irrigation facilities create higher potential to the increased production of money crops such as tobacco, sugarcane, groundnut, mulberry, cotton, etc., and also area under multiple cropping due to assured water supply.

Tobacco in Mysore district is mostly confined to the variety of 'Virginia flue cured' and is grown mostly in Periyapatna, K.R. Nagar, Hunsur and H.D. Kote. The area under the crop can be increased not only in the above taluks but in other taluks of Nanjangud, Gundlupet, etc., where the cropped area is insignificant. The possibilities of growing beedi tobacco in these areas needs examination. Besides the scope existing for starting more beedi manufacturing units, in the growing area itself, many manufacturing units of zarda and snuff would be profitable. The manufacture of cigarettes after proper processing of tobacco, cannot be over-ruled. The Central Tobacco Research Institute, Hunsur can suggest ways of diversification of tobacco industry.

The demand in export market for oilseeds and their end products, castor and cotton creates a good incentive for higher level of production. Castor oil and castor seed, cotton seed and its cake have much demand in recent years. Sugarcane is presently grown in 6,400 hectares with production being about 6.3 lakh tonnes. There is scope for its increased production with increase in irrigation. This may create scope for setting up sugar factories either at Mysore or Nanjangud or Hunsur and Periyapatna taluks.

Horticulture

The demand for horticultural products like vegetables, fruits and flowers is always lasting. Many fruit-based industries are coming up and demand for flowers in cities and towns is on the increase. Only about 38.7 thousand hectares of land is under horticulture with the total production of 2.6 lakh tonnes per year in the district leaving scope for stepping up production. The increasing demand for instant coffee and the new blends discovered by CFTRI in Mysore in export market, offers good scope for increasing the cultivation of coffee in the areas of the B.R. Hills. The plantation of cashew has considerable scope in the district for development in view of its demand by the cashew industries located in the other districts. and also the various industrial uses of cashew apple, cashew acid and testa of cashew kernels. Cashew serves as a deterrent against soil erosion. Similarly, the export demand for pepper and turmeric offers scope for the increasing production of them in the district. The varieties of Allepy and Madras flinger in turmeric could be experimented for growing in view of the long term demand for them. Coconut, of course offers immense scope to increase its production in view of its usefulness for consumption purposes and also as industrial raw material for coir industry. The special Mysore variety of betel leaves has been in great demand ever since the usefulness of the leaf was discovered. Under the fruits, excepting mangoes, banana, guava, papaya and jack, the other fruits are grown sparingly. Efforts to grow more of mango, jack, etc., in Yelandur, papaya in K.R. Nagar, may be intensified. Cultivation of some fruits such as sitaphal, anjur, pomogranate, grapes, citrus, pineapple, etc., which are sparce in each taluk of the district, will be remunerative under intensive or extensive cultivation. Grapes are not commonly raised in the district. The varieties of 'regina' and 'muscat' and the seedless Thomson and Pusa have good export potential and as such, their cultivation could be considered. Under vegetables, carrot, cauliflower, potato, beetroot, are some of the scantily grown vegetables and the area under them be increased. Among the commercial flowers in the district, the rose to manufacture *gulkhand* and tuberose for oil have greater economic importance.

Livestock wealth of the district being 17.5 lakhs, exclusive of poultry (10.9 lakhs), could be improved both in quality and quantum. Considerable scope exists for the manufacture of cattle and poultry feed, dairy products, poultry equipment, leather tanning and meat canning, etc. In recent years,

poultry is a promising enterprise for the increasing market demand for meat and eggs. The by-products of meat industry such as animal casings which are much useful in manufacturing containers, surgical ligatures, tennis racket strings, musical instruments, have a good scope for inland as well as foreign market. The demand for leather and leather goods have created ample scope in the expansion, diversification of tanning activities of leather and also for further processing of semi-tanned hides and skins. A corporate unit for tanning can be established in the city of Mysore under co-operative sector. The utility of raw bone as a raw material for manure and bone-meal has in later years increased and a systematic collection and crushing would provide a good scope for units manufacturing them. Biogas fuel and lighting gains much importance in these days of scarcity of power and the livestock wealth would be a boon for this production.

Forestry

The extent of forest in the district is about 34.5 per cent of the geographical area. Good scope for extension of forestry exists in the district because of available land unfit for cultivation. Out of 25.7 thousand hectares of C and D lands, so far 11.6 thousand hectares are available for development into different types of forests and forest plantations still leaving 14.1 thousand hectares. Thus abundant scope for production of forestry and social forestry schemes by which fuel, bamboo, small timber, etc., useful for small industries exists. Besides, fruit-bearing trees can be also raised. The C & D lands can be used for plantation schemes also which benefit the industries by providing the required raw materials. The major forest produce in the district annually accounts for about 3,200 cu mt of timber, 3.25 lakhs bamboos, 1.3 lakh tonnes of sandalwood, and 5,000 tonnes of other woods, and under minor forest produce, (the items mentioned in thousand kgs) honey 2.7 tamarind 130, cashew nuts 41.8, myrobalan 62.9, gooseberry 45.8, antwala 8.8, tree barks 11.0, neem-seeds 4.6 and elephant grass 519.8. Besides the above, about 236 kg of ivory could be obtained. Based on the above materials, several manufacturing, processing, curing units could be started additionally. Besides the horticultural wealth in flowers and other flowering seasons, Apiculture is quite promising.

Fisheries.—The district has nearly 26.9 thousand hectares of waterspread area, with three reservoirs and more than 1,100 tanks including the minor ones. The present production of 4,600—4,800 tonnes of fresh water fish could be convenienthy increased by another thirty to thirty five per cent when other reservoir projects are completed through expansion of fish farms and Ponds, measures of desilting of tanks, constructiion of new fish ponds under each Panchayat jurisdiction and also through better marketing and storage facilities.

Sericulture

Sericulture has been a prominent sector in the district with more than 54.5 thousand hectares under mulberry and 63.8 thousand families depend ing on it. Considerable scope for expansion of the sector in H. D. Kote, Hunsur, K.R. Nagar and Periyapatna exists. The silkworm rearing (Friculture) by feeding them with castor leaves could be considered on account of the castor cultivation being a major one in the district. Silkworm pupae which is a considerable by-product in the reeling process can be utilised profitably for its oil content instead of throwing it away or using it only as manure. The extraction of silkworm oil from the pupae, is useful in the soap industry and the residuel matter for manufacturing the poultry and livestock feed. The de-oiled pupae, rich in protein could be experimented for utilisation in dog feed. The pupae meal can be a good substitute for fish-meal for their manurial value.

Industry

The Small Industries Service Institute and District Industries Centre identified scope for new industries both large, medium and small scale based on resources and the demand. Under agro-based units, a few more units to manufacture scented supari, biscuits, soft drinks, condiments, etc., as well as a few oil and flour mills, fruit processing units can flourish in most of the taluks. Tobacco and cotton being grown extensively, a few processing units such as for ginning of cotton, snuff and zarda, beedi rolling, etc., could be profitably established around Hunsur division. One or two units of Khandasari sugar, dessicated coconut powder in Chamarajanagar, sun-flower based oil mill in Hunsur, fried gram or *mandakki* units in Yelandur and T. Narasipur, garlic powder, baker's powder, fruit juices, pop-corn, ragi and maize malt and *ragi* based weaning food, banana chips, etc., in Mysore taluk can thrive. Under forest produces, good scope exists for additional units manufacturing wooden furniture, wooden cabinets, T.V. stands, bullock carts, bamboo products in most of the taluks. Manufacture of *agarbathi* sticks in Hunsur, Kollegal and Yelandur, wooden electrical fittings in Chamarajnagar, wooden toys in Periyapatna and Yelandur, cane furniture in Mysore taluks could be taken up with profit.

Among several resources—based industries, manufacture of syrups and squashes, jams, jellies and marmalades, pickles and *chutney*, canned fruit products are economically viable. Manufacturing units of fancy articles like bags, purses, ropes, etc., made of sisal fibre grown in abundance in Hunsur division and neighbouring areas can flourish due to State-wide demand for them. Oil extraction from castor seeds, *davana*, citronella, eucalyptus, palm rosa and lemon grass, etc., employed in the manufacture of soaps, perfumes, costmetics, and pharmaceuticals have a promising future in the district. Similarly, the extraction of essence from

tube rose grown abundantly in T. Narasipur, rose and jasmine in Hunsur and Mysore taluks are highly valuable for the manufacture of perfumes.

Several ancillary manufacturing units based on the requirement of large and medium industries in the district could thrive economically in manufacturing paper cones, plastic bags, bobbins, machinery spares and gears for textiles, welding, electroplating, spray paint, PCB assembling, etc., for electronic and electrical industries, break-pads, PVC sheets, rubber mixing in tyre industry, plastic cane, tin containers, corrugated boxes in chemical industries, alum in paper industries and many others. The by-products of certain industries would be ideally suited for new auxiliary units such as small machine shops using iron scraps of machine tools industry, bottling purified amonium sulphate, etc., obtained in chemical factories, manufacturing foot wears from rubber scrap of tyre industry, spun silk from silk waste of filatures.

Even establishing a few more large and medium scale industries are profitable such as manufacture of oxygen, day-light phosphor for flourescent tubes, instant coffee, aluminium pipes, lead glass tubings, video magnetic tapes, fascimile equipments, TV picture tubes, colour TV assembling, storage battery, telecomunication equipments, VCRs and VCPs., fly-wheel magnetos, dash-board instruments, glazed tiles, cocoa products, drums and barrels, etc. Production of musical instruments, inlay work and other handicrafts for which Mysore is famous, can be encouraged and better publicity and marketing facilities can help expansion of these sectors. There is a proposal to extend 'Electronic city' facilities to Mysore city.

The export potential survey of the State of Mysore conducted in 1970 gave a detailed picture of the good potential for export market and revealed indirectly the scope available to the district's economy to exploit the markets abroad. Among the products surveyed, coffee, sandalwood and its finished articles, namely, oil, perfumes, scented sticks, sandalwood images, soaps, etc., silk and silk fabrics, have always found markets in Western countries. Oilseeds of castor and cotton, cotton cake, tobacco and manufactures using tobacco, handicrafts, agarbathi, ivory carvings, lacquer works, toys, rag-dolls, plywood, etc., industrial products based on agriculture, horticulture and forestry, live-stock products, animal casings, crushed bones, etc., under animal husbandry, engineering goods like machine tools, electrical and electronic goods, hearing aids, agricultural machinery and implements, sprayers, etc., were some of the surveyed items enjoying foreign market. Groundnut cake, processed food items, such as condiments, tamarind concentrates, etc., flower seeds, cotton yarn and textiles, rosewood carvings, essence, oils of eucalyptus, lemon-grass, etc., were some of the non-surveyed articles of export.

Mysore and the district as such is a potential tourist paradise attracting people from far and near, inland and foreign having many towns with famous temples, monuments, hill-resorts, wild-life sanctuaries, etc. Scope exists for expending the tourist potential in the district. The topography of the southern and western parts of the district lends itself ideal for adventure sports like trekking, motor rallies and watersports if proper arrangements are made in identified areas. Improved facilities of board and lodge, quicker conveyance, facilities at strategic points and publicity and guidance facilities are immiment for this.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

MANY a modern administrative institution of our times is a continuation of the arrangements in the past. The village headman of the *gauda* and the Village Accountant or the *shanubhoga* continued till the other day and were very old institutions. The texts on Hindu polity like *Manusmriti*, Kautaly's *Arthashastra*, *Shukarnitisara* and Kamandaka's *Nitishastra* did influence the administration in Mysore area as elsewhere. Ganga Durvineeta is likened to Manu, and Ganga Nitimarga is described as administering the land according to the principles of (Shukra's) *Neetisara* and so on. Under the Shatavahanas, there were *rajjukas* or supervisory officers for a group of villages. The word *rajjuka* literally means 'the holder of the rope'. And it is curious to learn that this title is represented by the modern Sheristedar, a corrupt form of the Persian word *Sar-i-rishtadar* meaning, he who holds the end of the rope. The Gangas ruled over a vast territory called Gangavadi—32,000 (Later 96,000). The Nandi plates of Madhava II suggest that the kingdom was divided into *nadus* or *Vishayas* and each nadu had under it a *kampana* with a number of villages in it. We come across names of *nadus* like Aridalle-70, Karenadu-70, Kuppenadu, Punnadu, Edenadu, Torenadu-500, Nugunadu etc. under the Gangas. The numbers in these units can be roughly taken as the number of villages in it. Each village had a *gramakuta, gramaka* or *gavunda* or *pergade*. Major provinces were also called a *nadu* at times, as in the case of Kongalnad-8,000 or Punnata-6,000.

Under the Cholas the empire was divided into a number of provinces called Mandalams, these were divided into *valanadus* or districts, these again into Nadus or taluks. Major parts of Mysore district were in the Mudigonda Chola Mandala and Gangaikonda Chola Valanad. Smaller units like Idainad (around Suttur), Kudugurunad (Gundlupet tq), Navilenad (Kollegal tq), Nugunad, Bayalnad, Padinad, Ennenad etc. in this district

regions are mentioned. The *nadus* were finally divided into villages variously called *uru, grama, pura, mangala* etc. The village Suttur is mentioned as in Idainad of Gangaikonda Chola Valanad which was in Mudigonda Chola Mandala (1015-16). Nandigonda was in Maisunadu (1021). Bettur in Nhgunadu (1057), Kelsur in Kldguguruadu (12th C), Hedatale in Karenadu-70(11th c), Arikottara (Chamarajanagar) in Ennenadu (116), Rajarajapura (Talakad) in Vadakarainadu (11th c), Jananathapura (Tadimalingi) in Idainad (1043-44), Palyam in Tenkundanadu (1163), etc. But some north-eastern parts of the district like T. Narasipura tq. region were in Nigarili Chola Mandal as indicated in a later record which speaks Kulattur in Kaivaranadu of this Mandala or province. Administration was decentralised and local bodies or assemblies of villages and towns functioned well under the Cholas.

The Hoysalas continued the system they had inherited from the Cholas in this region including the names like Mudigonda Chola Mandalam and Gangaikonda Chola Valanadu, perhaps because they also held possessions in Tamilnadu, which were further enlarged in later centuries and they did not wish to displease the Tamil subjects in Tamilnadu and the Tamil bureaucracy and the intelligentia at the *agraharas* (founded by the Cholas) in this region. Many of the Hoysala records in this region are also in Tamil. Thus one comes across references to Aluru in Gangaikonda Chola Valanadu of Mudigonda Chola Mandal in 1207 or Kudugurunadu, mentioned as under the same Valanadu and Mandala under Ballala II. But more *nadus* or administrative divisions are mentioned in Hoysala records due to their superior number of the records than those of the Chola times and more details regarding the officers and their functions. The Hoysalas did not allow freedom to feudatories as the Cholas did. In fact there were no feudatories in Mysore district region but only royal officers who were also commanders (*dandanayakas*) and offices were also conferred hereditarily. The Vijayanagara rulers did not appear to have varied the administrative systems that prevailed. But there was a multiplicity of administrative divisions such as *rajya, desha, nadu, seeme, valita, sthala* and *venthe* and at times they were confusing nomenclatures. Some areas are called Hoysaladesha as indicated. According to a record of 1467, Holemullur is described as in Hoysala Desha and Tagaduru Seeme. Malingi was in Hadinada Venthe in Hoysala Desha in 1514. In Kalavoor is described as in Hoysala Desha and Mulluru Sthala. A record of 1521 mentions Terakanambi as in Hoysala Nadu. It is not clear whether Nadu and Desha stood for the same division. *Sthala* appears to be a *hobli* of our times as can be seen from instance like 'Bayanadu Sthalada Hegganuru in 1505', 'Mysuru Sthalada Daliga *grama*' in 1499, 'Melapurada Sthalada Hanchi grama' in 1496. This surmise is further strengthened by the statement of a record of 1586 which names 12 villages in Tunga Sthala, eight from Ravunduru Sthala and 13 from Balasoge Sthala in 1586. *Seeme* and *nadu*

appear to be identical, as can be seen from statements like Hadinadu Seemeya Modehalli sthala (1535) or Ummathuru Rajyada Hosavada sthalada Kaliyugavadi grama (1522).

Nadaprabhu who was also a military officer, managed the affairs of a *nadu*. Some *nadus* or group of *nadus* were also ruled by hereditary feudatories, as already noted, and in Vijayanagar times such arrangement was called conferring of *nayakatana*. A *sthala* had an *adhikari*, who is later called *parupatyagara*, as is clear from a record from Gundlupet taluk (Gu 114). Mysore rulers inherited the same traditions and used the same nomenclatures.

After the advent of the Mughals in the south, impact of their rule was evidenced in administration. In the growing kingdom of Mysore in about the year 1701, Chikkadevaraja, it is stated, distributed the business of the Central Government in 18 *kacheris* or departments which later became known as 'Athara Kacheri'. According to C. Hayavadana Rao "The idea of eighteen departments (Athara Kacheri) may have been borrowed from Mughul administrative practice and procedure but the details as worked out by Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar, were essentially indigenous to local requirements". The Central administrative set-up initiated by Chikkadevaraja was so far reaching in effected that later under the Commissioner's rule (1831-81), the Central Secretariat continued to be called '*athara kacheri*'. But the same prince started calling the *nadus* as *gadis*, modern taluks.

When Haider assumed charge of the empire a thorough revamping of the administration was effected. There were five provinces (*asofis*) and of these Sira had only five taluks and Shrirangapattana province had 102 taluks. Each province had an Asof to administer it. Tipu appointed two controlling officers over these provinces, one called the Asof and the other a Faujdar. The first was at the head of the revenue and the other was the military commandant, who occasionally superintended the duties of the local police. There were 37 *asofis* or divisions in Tipu's realm (see Chapter II). After the fall of Shrirangapattana the office of Asof was abolished but that of the Faujdar continued and he came to have revenue powers also.

Under Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, the State had six Faujdaris, and Mysore district was in the Faujdari of Patna Ashtagrama with 25 taluks. In 1834 (after the take over by the British in 1831), these Faujdaris were reconstituted into four divisions and Mysore was in the Ashtagram Division. European Superintendent replaced the Faujdar. The Superintendent was to conduct the revenue, magisterial and certain judicial duties and to supervise all civil government offices. The judicial and police functions of the Amildars were restricted and defined. The Bengal Regulation XX of 1817 were made applicable to the police. In civil disputes, the powers of

the Amildars and panchayats were defined. Cubbon (1834-61) introduced several changes in administration. The Superintendents of divisions were invested with very large powers. The Amildars who were in charge of taluks functioned under the direct control of the Superintendent but were allowed to communicate directly with the Commissioner. Cubbon also caused the establishment of several departments to work independently of the Secretariat subject to the control of the Commissioner. Another important change was that the Dewan's office was amalgamated with that of the Commissioner. An officer with the designation of the Huzur Head Sheristedar was placed in charge of the Revenue Department.

Under Bowring (1862-70) the administration of Mysore, was organised on lines resembling that of the British Indian Provinces, In 1862, the State was divided into eight districts and each district was headed by a Superintendent. The number of Divisions now was three instead of four. In 1869, the office of the Chief Commissioner Mysore was created and the Superintendents of the Division came to be styled Commissioner and Deputy Superintendents of the Division came to the styled Deputy Commissioners. The Assistant Superintendents were relieved of judicial work and Judicial Assistants were appointed for each district. In 1874-75 the Amildars were relieved of many judicial responsibilities and Munsiffs were appointed. In 1879 when the Commission was once again re-organised in view of the future Rendition, and the posts of Commissioners of Divisions were abolished. At the districts there were Deputy Commissioners and under them there were Assitant Commissioners. Under the Assistant Commissioners were the Amildars. Hence the present administrative set-up dates back to 1879, since when there has been little change in the pattern.

As in 1874 the then Mysore district consisted of eleven taluks viz., Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Heggadadevanakote, Maddur, Malavalli, Mandya, Mysore, Nanjangud, Periyapatna, Talkad and Yedatore. Yelandur was a Jahagir since 1807 and when in 1954 under the Inam Abolition Act the Jahagir status was withdrawn and Yelandur was made a taluk. Until 1865 Periyapatna was a taluk headquarters and later Hunsur became the headquarters of the Periyapatna taluk. In 1882 the taluk was renamed as Hunsur taluk, and Periyapatna was made a sub-taluk in the year 1931 and subsequently it was made a full-fledged taluk. Heggadadevankote taluk was formed with its headquarters at Saragur in 1864. In the year 1886 the headquarters was shifted to Heggadadevankote from Saragur. During 1868 T. Narasipura was a hobli and Talkad was the taluk centre. Later in 1882 the name of the taluk was changed to Tirumakudlu Narasipura and it became the taluk headquarters. When, the already existing taluk centre Yedatore came to be submerged in 1934 due to K.R. Sagar Dam construction, Krishnaraja Nagar (K.R. Nagar) a place on the right bank became the new taluk centre. When in the year 1939 Mandya District was formed the sub-divisions of French Rocks (Pandavapura) and Mandya were

transferred from the Mysore district. After the Reorganisation of States, Kollegal taluk was transferred from Coimbatore district in Tamilnadu to the new Mysore district. Thus after integration Mysore district had eleven taluks viz., Mysore,Nanjangud, Yelandur, T. Narasipura, Heggadadevankote, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Hunsur, Periyapatna, K.R. Nagar and Kollegal. In the beginning there were only two sub-divisions at Mysore and Nanjangud. But in February 1973 Hunsur Sub-Division was formed. The present administrative system is organised on the modern uniform lines as elsewhere. The district is headed by a Deputy Commissioner the Sub-Division under an Assistant Commissioner and at the taluk level is the Tahsildar. Mysore is also the headquarters of the Revenue Division headed by a Divisional Commissoner.

Divisional Commissioner

The Divisional Commissioner (earlier called as Faujdar) was called Superitendent in 1861. Later in 1869 when the office of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore was created the Superintendents of the division came to be styled Commissioners. After 1956, the post of the Commissioner was redesignated as Divisional Commissioner. The Divisional Commissioner is the highest executive authority in the Division to organise and supervise the administrative machinery for implementing the policies of the Government. He is directly responsible for the administration of revenue and maintenance of law and order. He is the inspecting authority of all departments directly under his charge, to ensure that work is being carried out in accordance with the law and standing orders of the Government. He exercises administrative contol over police force, only with regard to the maintenance of law and order of the Division.

The Divisional Commissioner is the head of the Revenue administration. He is also the Chief Co-ordinating authority for all Departments at the Divisional level. As the head of the division he will consider recommendations made regarding the Revenue administration by the Deputy Commissioners. When natural calamities like floods and droughts occur, the Divisional Commissioner has to be vigilant and bestow his attention in organising relief measues. He has to be vigilant in effecting remedial measures whenever there is rise in prices and scarcity of foodgrains and other essential consumer goods. With the formation of the Zilla Parishads with effect from 1st April 1987 the development functions of the Divisional Commisioner have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad which is headed by a Chief Secretary, who acts as a Liaison between the govenment and the Council. (Also see Chapter XIV). The Divisional Commissioner is vested with various statutory functions and powers. The statutory powers can be conferred specifically by provision in the Karnataka Land Revenue Act 1964 and by provision in the rules or by delegation of the powers of the State Government to the Divisional Commissioner. He is the prescribed authority under Section 104 of the Karnataka Land Retorms Act.

He is the main channel through whom the Deputy Commissioner has to send all proposals pertaining to revenue matters, Municipal administration etc. to the State Government. Being the head of the divisional administration, he is responsible for distributing and reappropriating budget to the revenue offices, Community Development Blocks, Zilla parishads and to some extent to the Municipalities also. The Divisional Commissioner is the appellate authorty above the Deputy Commissioner in matters of revenue administration, both in regard to revenue laws and disciplinary proeedings relating to the revenue staff. In a nutshell, it may be said that his functions are supervisory, controlling, co-ordinating, appellate and revisional.

Deputy Commissioner

Deputy Superintendents for the districts were appointed in 1862 when districts were created in the days of Commissioner's rule. In 1869, when the Commissioner was designated as the Chief Commissioner, the Deputy Superintendents at the district came to be styled Deputy Commissioners. The district being the principal administrative unit below the State level, the Deputy Commissioner plays a pivotal role particularly after 1956. It is a unit of administration not only for the Revenue Department but also for almost all the Departments of Government. As the study team on District Administration rightly states that "The District is the most convenient geographical unit where the total apparatus of public administration can be concentrated and when it comes into direct contact with the people. Most Departments of the State Government outside the Secretariat, have external services which are located in the district. The sum total of the Central Government, together constitute the administrative machinery in the district". The Deputy Commissioner is the custodian of State property in the district.

Revenue functions.—The assessment of land revenue is generally of three kinds viz., (1) agricultural assessment (2) non-agricultural assessment and (3) miscellaneous. The power of collecting and accounting of all such revenues vests with the Deputy Commissioner who has to see that the revenue due to the Government is recovered regularly without much coercion and that all such collections are properly credited and accounted for. The Deputy Commissioner has been invested with wide powers under the Land Revenue Act and Rules. In addition to the duties relating to land revenue, the Deputy Commissioner is responsible for collection of fees and taxes under various other enactments like stamps and registration, water rate in respect of irrigation etc. The Deputy Commissioner exercises various powers under several Acts and rules, such as the Land Reforms Act, Land Acquisition Act, Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, Irrigation Act, Excise Act, Public Health Act, Essential Commodities Act, etc., and rules thereunder, the Old Age Pension Rules, Freedom Fighters Welfare Rules, Government Servants Welfare Fund Rules and so on.

While disposing of revenue disputes, he would exercise quasi-judicial functions. He is also empowered to survey and settle boundary disputes relating to lands. The Deputy Commissioner is the custodian of all Muzrai Institutions in the district and he is also concerned with the Small Savings Scheme. Recently he has been invested with powers to inspect all Gopernment offices, except judicial and police offices, in the district.

Judicial Powers.—The Deputy Commissioner being the District Magistrate, is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. But consequent to the separation of the judiciary from the executive, the District Magistrate would not deal with dispensation of justice in the trial process. As he is also the head of all Executive Magistrates in tht district, he has extensive powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, Indian Penal Code, Karnataka Police Act, etc for the maintenance of law and order. The Deputy Commissioner in his capacity as the District Magistrate directly controls the Police force at times of protecting public peace. He has also supervisory powers over the administration of Jails and Lock-ups in the district. He is empowered to maintain law and order through the police and by regulatory and penal actions ; he has special powers to make use of preventive detention or get persons bound in the interest of public safety. Being the head of the executive machinery in the district, he issues licences and permits under the Indian Arms Act, Indian Explosives Act, etc. with powers to supervise the general administration of these Acts. He is also authorised to issue licences under the Cinematograph Act and exercises powers vested with regard to the Prevention of Untouchability Act and the like. He should also look after proper implementation of various instructions of the Government, given from time to time under the Foreigner's Act, in respect of issuing visas, passports, etc.

The Deputy Commissioner was the Deputy Development Commissioner till recently i.e. the starting of the Zillaparishads. Now District Rural Development Society ceases to exist as the entire activities came to be merged with the Zillaparishad. Under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and Rules, he has been vested with special powers of procurement of food grains and proper management of food and civil supplies.. He is also the District Registrar, in which capacity, he has to supervise the working of various sub-registry offices. The Deputy Commissioner is the head of several bodies in his capacities as (1) Chairman, Regional Transport Authority, (2) Chairman, Family Welfare Action Committee, (3) Chairman, District Library Authority etc.

The Deputy Commissioner is assisted by a Headquarters Assistant who also functions as the Additional District Magistrate. The Deputy Commissioner is also assisted by a Food Assistant and a Food and Civil Supplies Assistant. There is a group-B officer designated as Office

Assistant for supervising the subordinate staff of the office and a District Planning Officer to assist in Planning matters.

There are eight sections in the establishment of the Deputy Commissioner. In the Revenue Section, there is one Headquarters Assistant, one Office Assistant, one Stenographer, four Sheristedars, one Rent Control Inspector and other subordinate staff. In the NSS organisation, there are one Assistant Director, three Development Officers for each sub-division. The Registration section has one Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar and other staff. The Food section has one Food Assistant, one Food Tahsildar, one Account Superintendent and other staff.In the Planning section there is one District Planning Officer, one Assistant Director of Planning, one Assistant Statistical Officer and other necessary staff. In the section of Social Welfare for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there are one District Officer, two Office Superintendents and other staff. The section of Backward classes and Minorities has one Office Superintendent, one Development Inspector, one Backward Classes Inspector and other staff. The Section of Social Welfare comprises of of one Assistant Director of Social Welfare, one Social Welfare Officer, one Office Superintendent, two Social Nutrition Programme Inspectors and other group C and D officials.

Special Deputy Commissioner

The post of the Special Deputy Commissioner (Developmtnt) for Mysore district was originally created to mainly look after the developmental projects and schemes of the Government. But, with the starting of the Zilla Parishad, all the development functions have been transferred to the Parishad. But the revenue functions of the Special Deputy Commissioner who assist the Deputy Commissioner remain unchanged. He will deal with various matters relating to Land and Land Revenue including recovery of all Government dues, Land Acquisition, Stamps and Registration, Societies Registration Act (1960), Registration of Firms under Indian Partnership Act (1932), Religious and Charitable Institutions and Endowments, Census of Agricultural Holdings, matters relating to Forests, Rent Control, Land Reforms, Irrigation etc. He will also exercise special powers invested in him with regard to Land Improvement Loans Act (1963), Agriculturists Loans Act (1963), and Non-Agricultural Loans Act (1958). He will deal with other matters relating to the Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings, abolition of Inam tenures, Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) and Vacant Lands in Urban areas (Prohibition of Alienation Act 1975). The office of the Special Deputy Commissioner comprises of one Gazetted Manager, two Accounts Superintendents and other necessary staff.

Assistant Commissioner

The Revenue Sub-division is under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner, who is responsible to the Deputy Commissioner. The

Assistant Commissioner is the immediate superior authority over the Tahsildars and Chief Officers of Town Municipal Councils. He should exercise effective supervision over the whole office establishment, systematise and co-ordinate the office administration and guard against delay in official procedure He supervises both Revenue and Development works. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of the sub-division has been vested with powers of the Deputy Commissioner under many sections of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act (1964) and also other State laws. He is the first appellate authority respect of revenue matters and he is also the authority at the lowest level, at which powers of rivision under Section 56 of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act (1964) are vested. The Assistant Commissioner is the Land Acquisition Officer and Betterment Levy Officer. He is the Chairman of he Tribunals constituted under Karnataka Land Reforms Act (1961), for the taluks in his sub-division. In respect of development, he is the immediate official superior to the Block Development Officer. But with effect from 1st April 1987 due to the starting of the Zilla Parishads, the Assistant Commissioner's developmental powers ceases. He is also the Returning Officer for one or more of the Assembly constituencies in his sub-division.

Magisterial Powers.—Being the head of the General Administration of the sub-division, the Assistant Commissioner also discharges several magisterial powers. He has been designated as the Sub-divisional Magistrate. He investigates cases on his own initiative and also cases referred to him by the Deputy and the Divisional Commissioners. At the taluk level, he is the presiding authority of several committees. He is also a member of several committees at the district level. The Assistant Commissioner is generally assisted by a Manager (Sheristedar), four First Division Assistants four Second Division Assistants and other necessary staff.

Tahsildar

The Tahsildar (formerly known as 'Amildar') is incharge of the taluk. The Tahsildar is responsible to the Assistant Commissioner of his sub-division and through him to the Deputy Commissioner. He has also to execute the orders passed by them. He is generally regarded as the representative of the Government at the taluk level. He has to accept mutations, hear and pass orders in disputed cases, test the Record of Rights and crops in respect of the village sites. The Tahsildar has to pay special attention to the removal of encroachments. He has to initiate action on breaches of Land Reforms Act and to inspect works for which Land Improvement Loans have been sanctioned or are to be sanctioned. Collection of land revenue and other Government dues such as recovery of *tagai* loans, irrigation charges, *pot-hissa* measurement fees and the like are the responsibilities of the Tahsildar. The Tahsildar has to discharge duties a d responsibilities vested in him under the Land Revenue Act, Land Reforms Act and such other Acts and Rules relating to the administration of the taluk. He being the taluk head, has to supervise the procurement of food grains and its proper distribution through the fair price shops. Further, the Tahsildar has to effect levy of paddy and other food grains, and has to personally supervise the Government stocks of food grains held by different mill owners, taluk agricultural produce co-operative marketing societies and such other agencies. He has been vested with several powers as per the orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act and Rules made thereunder. The Tahsildar has been authorised to sanction Old Age Pensions. He is the Taluk Magistrate in which capacity he exercises certain magisterial powers for the maintenance of Law and Order in his territorial jurisdiction. As the Assistant Electoral Registration Officer, he is responsible for the preparation and maintenance of the electoral rolls. He heads the election machinery at the taluk level as the Assistant Returning Officer. The Tahsildar is assisted by taluk Sheristedars (Deputy Tahsildars), Revenue Inspectors, Special Revenue Inspectors, Record Keepers and other staff. There had been Special Tahsildars for the purpose of effecting Land Reforms, Twenty Point Economic Programme etc.

Block Development Officer

Every taluk is identified as one Community Development Block, headed by a Block Development Officer who also functions at the taluk level. He has to look after the developmental activities of the taluk. He was the Chief Executive Officer of the Taluk Development Boards. All the programmes for the block have to be planned and various activities of development have to be coordinated by him. With effect from 1-4-1987 the revenue functions of the Block Development Officer ceases as he has to work under the purview of the Zilla Parishad. He is assisted by one Manager, and other necessary staff. He is the Secretary of the Taluk Panchayat Samiti.

Revenue Inspector

The taluks are further divided into hoblies or revenue circles. The Revenue Inspector is in charge of the administration of the hobli. The eleven taluks of this district have been further sub-divided into 49 hoblies or Revenue circles, each under the charge of a Revenue Inspector.

In the administration of revenue matters, he is directly responsible to the Tahsidlar of the taluk. He has to attend to works like recovery of land revenue, betterment levy, water rates and other Government dues, loans and advances, procurement and distribution of food grains etc. He is the main field official who will be instrumental in the actual execution of the orders of the Government in respect of revenue matters. The Revenue Inspector has to supervise the work of the Village Accountants in charge of the villages and also has to inspect the boundary marks, Government lands and encroachments thereon. Building up the records of land grants, land acquisitions and such other revenue matters, Old Age Pension etc, are other functions of the Revenue Inspector. Besides, he attends to such other various works as entrusted to him by the Tahsildar from time to time.

Nad Kacheries

In order to decentralise revenue administration and ease the pressure on the taluk offices whose powers and functions have increased enoromously, Nad Kacheries or hobli level offices have been opened on an experimental basis in one hobli of each taluk in the district of Mysore, from the 15th August 1986 and each office is headed by one Deputy Tahsildar and the necessary staff. Out of the 21 revenue functions of the Tahsildar, nine have been delegated to this office at present. These Nad Kacheries are functioning in all the taluks of Mysore selected in one of the revenue circles. There are Nad Kacheries now at Hullahalli, Jayapura, Bannuru, Hanuru, Agara, Bilikere, Saligrama, Sargur, Bettadapura, Santhemaralli and Terakanambi in the district (from 15-8-1986) excepting at Hullahalli (1-11-1987).

Village Officers

The hereditary village officers who were functioning in the several areas of the district during 1947 were the remnants of the old bara-Baluthi system. (see also Chapter XIV). According to this system every village was a separate community or republic, the *gauda* or patel being the Judge and Magistrate ; the Shanubhoga the registrar ; the *talari* or the *toti* being severally the watchmen of the village and of the crops ; the *nirganti* the distributor of water of the streams or tanks in just proportion to the several fields etc. The *totis* were required to act as guides to Government officers and travellers of any importance and in the absence of *talari*, they had to perform the duties of that official too in addition to their own work. In all disputes about boundaries of fields, the evidence of the *toti* was looked to as most essential. The talari can be described as Scout of the village. He was responsible for tracing robbers and thieves, watching the movements of suspicious strangers and was in fact, the Police peon of the Magistrate Patel. In villages where there were no *talaris*, these duties were performed by the totis.

With the abolition of the hereditary Shanubogas as per the provisions of the 1970 rules, the village administration is entrusted to the Village Accountant. He is the lowest revenue functionary working at the village level. The Village Accountant is the last link in the administrative chain. being the custodian of village revenue records and collector of revenues. He had been functioning as the Secretary of smaller village panchayats till 1987. He represents the powers of the former Shanubhoga or Karnam. The Grama Sahayak assists him in survey work and serving as a messenger taking the place of the *toti* or *talari*.

Administrative Training Institute

The Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, formerly called the Orientation and Study Centre was started by the Government of India in 1959, to train District and Block Level Officers and non-officials who were working for the Community Development Programmes. In the year 1967, this Centre was transferred to State Government when it was renamed as the Administrative Training Institute. It is headed by a Director and assisted by two Joint Directors and eight Deputy Directors. The Institute is under the administrative control of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms from the year 1976. There is a Managing Committee headed by the Chief Secretary and six members drawn from different administrative departments. The Institute provides institutional training to the directly recruited group A and B probationers to the State Civil Service, orientation training to officers promoted to the higher posts under the State Government and Refresher and orientation courses to in-service personnel of different departments. The IAS/IPS/IFS Probationers allotted to Karnataka State have to undergo a four-week Orientation Course at the Institute.

District Training Institute

The District Training Institute was started at Mysore in 1975, under the name District Education Institute. Later in March 1977 the nomenclature of the Institute was changed to District Training Institute. The main objective of the institute was to impart training for ministeral staff and junior executives, also called group C and group D officials. It also provided job-oriented training to the newly recruited and also to the existing First and Second Division Assistants of all Departments of the State Government and also to provide general course, *ad hoc* short duration refresher courses, etc. Initially this Institute was providing training for all the group C and D officials within the Revenue division. The scope of the institute was extended by including Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu districts to its fold.

Earlier the Institute was headed by a Principal and was assisted by one Gazetted Instructor. In May 1977 the post of the Gazetted Instructor was redesignated as Vice-Principal who in turn was assisted by Revenue Instructors, Survey Instructors, Panchayat Instructors and the other necessary staff. Recently from June 1987 all the tutorial Instructors are just called 'Instructors'. The District Training Institute is now functioning under the control of the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

TO meet the administrative and other expenses, State has to levy taxes. Land revenue, tax on property, tolls at transit points, profession tax or license fee, presents to the royalty (*kanike* or *nazarana*) and judicial fines were the major sources of royal revenue. Land revenue was the most notable source of State income as pointed by Manu and other writers on polity and records from Karnataka also point out this to be true. Land was measured and we come across land measures like *kamma, mattar, nivartana, kuli* etc. But more frequently sowing capacity of land was taken into account to describe the size of the land. A record of 10th century from Nanjangud taluk (Nj 188) speaks of '10 *kolaga mannu*' meaning land with the sowing capacity of 10 *kolagas*. A similar record (Gundlupet 149) of 1417 speaks 40 *khanduga gadde* (wet land) of Edatale and eight *khanduga* land from Kelasur. Ng 213 dated 1015-16 refers to a piece of land of 2 *khandugas* and 10 *ballas*. Ng 357 of the 12th century speaks of 100 *kulis* of land with a sowing capacity of 10 *kolagas*. Boundary stones called *lingamudreya kallu* or *vamanamudreya kallu* are also spoken of in records and a record from Raghavapura dated 1320 (Gu 40) mentions 34 points where border stones have been indicated to identify the village boundaries, and similarly in 1744 to demarcate the lands of Agrahara Hampapura, 28 points are mentioned (Cn 291). Such records are numerous from the district. Land records were called *kadita* (1162 A.D., Hn 24) and the village revenue account is spoken of 'Terakanambe Lekka' in a record speaking of the Terakanambi town in 1521 (Gu 134). Though the traditional authorities including Manu and others ordained the collection of one sixth of the land produce as revenue, the rate of collection varied from time to time and various levies or cesses were added to the *kula* or *modalu*, the original assessment.

A Hoysala record of 1162 (Hn 24) speaks of other taxes like *mane chinna* (house tax), *vola-varu* (entry tax) and *hora-varu* (exit tax) on goods on transit, profession taxes or license fees like *gana tere* (on oil press) *kumbaradere* (on potter), *agasadere* (on washerman), *tottudere* (on slaves), *bhandidere* (on carts), *voddadere* (on masons), *medadere* (on basket weafers), *sadadere* (on shepherds ?), *uduvalu tere* (on fuel ?), *navida dere* (on barbers) etc. A Vijayanagar record of 1521 (Gu 134) mentions taxes like *bettada kavalu* (grazing fee), *bogaradere* (tax on brazier), *gunakara tere* (on boatmen ?), *vojugala tera* (on artificers), *dasugala terige* (on fishermen), *aaha terige* (on smithy), *magga sunka* (on looms) in addition to those mentioned above. Another record of 1521 (Gu 150) also mentions *kuriterige* (on sheep), *bella sunka* (on jaggery manufacture), *uppina kavali sunka* (on salt pans). Further, one inscription of 1669 (Hg 17) lists some other taxes like *hogevana* (tax on smoke; of kilns and workshops ?), *manevana* (house tax), *moote sunka* (on headloads), *jatikuta kanike* (levy on community meetings), *maduve sunka* (marriage tax), *charadaya terige* (tax on income from mobile sources ?). A Haradanahalli record of 1458 speaks of *hiriya kereya paasevaru* which is interpreted as tax on fishing. That tax on land, house, professions and tax on goods on transit (*sunka* or *shulka*) or toll, also called as *volu-varu* and *hora-varu* was levied from the earliest times is clear from these records and new taxes came to be levied later in also certain. A record of 1258 (Ng 20) speaks of *ubhaya margada sunka*, perhaps levying both entry and exist taxes at a single point. Land revenue was also further classified as that levied on *gadde* (wet land), *beddalu* (dry land), *tota* (garden), tudike (flower garden), *kala* (thrashing ground), *kotara* (store or warehouse) etc. Some records indicate that tax was levied on fruit-yielding trees on the basis of their number in orchards. Inscriptions also indicate penal action taken against officers who oppressed the peasants, and caused their migration. The records speaking of creation of new settlements also mention assurances given against likely official high-handedness. (see page 209 for illustrations).

During the Vijayanagara times an improved system of maintenance of accounts was introduced. There was a department of taxation known as the *athavane*. The extent of land was determined by the quantity of seeds sown as already noted. Mysore rulers and other feudatories of Vijayanagara continued the same system. Chikkadevaraya Wodeyar evolved a more vigorous system of collecting land revenue and other State dues.

He made certain items like iron, tobacco, betelnut, cardamom, paper and sandalwood a State monopoly. The citizens were to sell these items to the State and the state alone was to distribute them to major consumers and also export it. This practice yielded huge income. He introduced a number of changes with the object of increasing the revenue. He was very meticulous and strict in collection of revenue. The share of the State from lands was fixed as one third. In wet land half the produce was considered the State's

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share. In Certain areas tax was collected in kind, and grains collected were stored in state granaries. Revenue dues were collected in three instalments.

The general tenure of land Mysore did not materially differ from that prevailing in the surrounding areas. Cultivators and their heirs had the right of continuing in possession of such lands as long as there was no default in the payment of the customary rent. If the land was not cultivated and the cultivators failed to pay the rent the Government was entitled to resume the land and confer it on others. The proprietorship was regarded as vested in the land lord and was hereditary, the rent being paid in money and the Goverment Officer had only to receive the rent. This system of herediatary Proprietorship and fixing of rent continued till the time of Haider. In 1763 when Haider had an ambition of maintaining a strong military force taxation increased. During the time of Haider and Tipu land assessment had fluctuated, and the presence of army was always necessary to enforce payment of revenue. Haider "left the fiscal institutions of Chickkadevaraja Wodeyar as he found them adding however to the established revenue, whatever had been secretly levied by a skilful or popular amil, and afterwards detected", says C. Hayavadana Rao. Two Harikars were posted in every taluk, and their duty was to hear all complaints and report them to the headquarters of the Government. They were found to be a great check on local oppression and defalcations of revenue. Tipu also continued the same policy. But he increased the number of provinces from five to 37 to help collection of revenue more efficiently. He conducted a regular survey to ascertain whether there is any fall in the population of agriculturists. The peasants were given *cowl or* security at the beginning of the year to encourage them to cultivate their lands.

Dewan Purnaiah (1799-1810) had an adequate idea of the advantages accruing both to the Government and the ryot from a system of hereditary property and fixed rents instead of the somewhat precarious tenures which prevailed then. The whole of the revenue was under the management of the Government. The mode of estimating the extent of land was not on actual measurement but by the quantity of seeds required to sow the land. According to Colonel Wilks the share of the Government in the gross produce of land was about 40 per cent while 60 per cent went to the cultivator.

The revenue of the Government was derived from four sources-land assessment, sayer, toddy and tobacco. Under land assessment was included the house tax and plough tax. Dry lands paid a fixed money rent amounting to about one third of the value of the crop, rice lands paid their assessment both in money and in kind. Sayer or duties were derived from levies on articles included in the internal trade. The miscellaneous department regulated the Raja's establishment of state and of his household. Revenue administration of Purnaiah was so meticulous that State income which was 60 lakhs annually at the beginning rose to 71 lakhs by his efforts.

The later administration of the land revenue system have been accounted by Colonel Morrison, the sole Commissioner in 1833. Land Revenue administration was conducted as organised by Dewan purnaiah and there was no deviation as the system was by then fairly established. Land was not measured, but was expressed in terms of a fixed quantity of seed that would suffice for sowing the land i.e., land was expressed in terms of *khandi* or of *khanduga* (roughly one *khanduga* of seed would suffice to sow sow 13 acres and eight guntas of dry land and one *khanduga* of wet land meant two acres and two guntas by the present standard rate). As the method proved inaccurate, it was given up.

The operation of fixing rates of assessment was dependant on the measurement of the fields and classification of the soils, as these two factor afforded the basis for the firation of land revenue. The process for determining the amount of land revenue payable is called a settlement. The Bombay settlement which is raiyatwari (where each field is measured separately) system was adopted by Mysore State in the days of Bowring (1862-70). A matter with regard to State income to be noted here is that in the days of Cubbon (1834-61), he abolished as many as 769 minor levies or *kirukulas* which hampered trade and movement of goods and were vexatious. Still Sate income had risen from Rs. 68 lakhs in 1834-35 to 84 lakhs in 1855-56. In the old Mysore state the system of assessment was till then essentially an empirical one. The system devised by Dr. Goldsmith and Lt. Wingate was first introduced in 1840 in Madras presidency, and a year later was adopted in the princely State of Mysore. Later Bowring had the survey and settlement Rules issued, mainly based on Bombay Acts I of 1865 and IV of 1868. The first settlement called the 'Original settlement' of 1877-78 was preceded by a detailed survey of land which included soil classification. During the survey the village boundaries were fixed and then each piece of land separately cultivated is measured and given a survey number. At the original survey, the lands were classified after careful enquiries as to their fertility into several groups and their fertility expressed in fractions of a rupee-16 annas representing the best kind of soil. The classification of the soil was not made with the object of basing the assessment on the net produce but merely served as a basis for the apportionment of the total revenue determined for the area on general consideration.

During the original settlement the taluk was taken as a unit for purposes of settement. The first taluk that was settled was not divided into groups but a single rate for different types of soil as dry, wet and garden was fixed for the taluk as a whole. But later on it was found that the taluk as a whole was not a homogeneous unit and the factors like fertility of soil, rainfall and the like varied very much and the necessity of minimising these varying factors was felt and groups were formed in the taluk. This division of taluka into groups was based on the physical characteristics of the soil, fertility, climate, rainfall and the economic advantages like communications,

market etc. The total amount of assessment was then fixed based on the revenue history of the tract for the past thirty years or so. This gross amount of assessment was then apportioned on the different villages. The land revenue so fixed was to remain operative for a period of 30 years after which it was subjected to revision.

Talukwise Settlement

Chamarajanagar.—Thirty villages of Chamarajanagar which were intended to be formed into a Jahagir were first settled in 1877 and 126 villages were settled in 1894. Of these 156 villages, three were absorbed and nine villages were newly formed and the revision settlement was introduced into 162 villages in 1926. The subsequent settlement of 1964 relates to 189 villages inclusive of 30 Inam villages.

Gundlupet.—The original settlement was introduced in 179 villages in 1891. Of these 179 villages 23 were absorbed in other villages and 5 new villages were formed out of the Bandipur State Forest and the revision settlement was introduced for 161 villages in 1926. The present revision settlement relates to 160 villages only inclusive of one Inam village.

Yelandur taluk.—The original settlement was introduced to Yelandur Jahgir in 1894 for 28 villages. The revision settlement did not seem to have been introduced when the other two taluks were resettled in 1926. The number of villages under the present settlement remains unaltered.

Heggadadevanakote, Hunsur and Periyapatna.—The original settlment of all the three taluks now comprised in Zone XIII was done in 1884. At the time of the first revision settlement in 1924 the present Periyapatna taluk and Hunsur taluk formed one taluk called Hunsur taluk consisting of 381 Government villages excluding one Inam village and three other villages of K.R. Nagar, because of the proximity to the adjoining Krishnarajanagar taluk. The first revision resettlement of all the Government villages of Heggadadevnakote was done in 1923. The grouping done in respect of the taluks now comprised in zone XIII are Hunsur and Periyapatna of 134 villages and 244 respectively in group I and II and Heggadadevanakote has 60 villages in group I, 116 in group II and 91 in group III.

Kollegal.—Consequent on the Reorganisation of States Kollegal taluk was merged into Mysore district of the new State of Mysore and has continued as a separate taluk since then. The original settlement was introduced in the Kollegal taluk for 101 villages during 1881-82 and the first revision settlement in 1913-14. The Government of Madras had in 1937 declared that there would be no further Revision settlements and the rates in force would not be enhanced. But the Government of the New State of Mysore having found that the Kollegal taluk was the only taluk in Mysore district where the Madras system of survey and settlement was in vogue and the peculiar geographical situation that existed formed Kollegal taluk into an independent zone. When the revision settlement was introduced in 1913 there were 99 villages in Kollegal taluk. Of these, 50 villages were surveyed and settled for the first time and 49 were resurveyed in the same year. According to the list of villages of Kollegal taluk there were 149 villages inclusive of three Inam villages. After the amalgmation and sub-division the entire 149 villages were re-grouped into 89 villages. The present group-wise distribution of villages are 59 villages in group I and 30 villages in group II.

Mysore.—The original settlement of Mysore taluk was introduced in 1887. The taluk then consisted of 147 Government villages, 26 Inam villages and one Kaval village and eight hoblies. At the time of the First Revision Settlement, 11 out of the 147 Government villages were amalgamated with the other villages, one village was submerged under the Krishnaraja-sagar project and two villages were newly added. Thus as against the 174 villages at the time of the original settlement, there were only 131 villages at the time of the First Revision Settlement. At present there are 167 villages, 6 villages have been deleted from the 131 villages and 42 villages have been newly added. The earlier settlements covered only Government villages and the Inam villages have been kept outside the orbit of settlement operations. But the second revision settlement had not made any such distinction as the Inam rights have been extinguished and these villages are treated on par with the other villages.

Nanjangud.—At the time of the original settlement in 1899, the taluk consisted of 165 Government villages, six Kaval villages and 35 alienated villages. Of these 206 villages, only 171 villages were settled excluding the 35 Inam vilages. During the first revision settlement there were 146 villages and five hoblies only. Sixteen out of the originally settled 171 villages were absorbed at the time of the First Revision settlement and one Inam village which was resumed was added. Now there are 190 villages, distributed among five hoblies since one village settled earlier has been deleted and 35 villages have been added during the subsequent settlement period.

T. Narasipur.—The original settlement was introduced in 1899 when the taluk consisted of 138 villages of which 101 were Government and 37 alienated villages. At the time of the First Revision Settlement there were only 97 villages in five hoblies to be settled. The present settlement has 133 villages in five hoblies two villages have been deleted from this taluk and 38 villages have been joined to it. The thirty year guarantee period of the original settlement of 1898 expired in 1928 when the first revision was taken up immediately, whereas the Second Revision Settlement which was due in 1958 was taken up after a lapse of three years.

Krishnarajanagar.—The original settlement of Krishnarajanagar then called Yedathore taluk of 175 villages was conducted in 1885-86. Of these 175 villages settled, 134 villages were in Yedathore taluk, 36 villages in Holenarasipur taluk, two villages in Krishnarajpet taluk and three in Hunsur taluk.

Revision settlement

The ptriod of survey guarantee—thirty years-elapsed in some of the early settled taluks. In 1900 Government resolved to have a revision survey and a revision of all assessment in all the taluks in which the guarantee period of the original settlement had expired. The revision survey comprised only such remeasurements as was deemed absolutely necessary in the interests of the occupants or land holders or any of the rules under the Land Revenue Code. The classification of lands was confined to wet and garden lands. The work of classification came to a close in 1928-29.

Revision settlement of 1964

After Reorganisation the uniform Mysore Land Revenue Act and Rules were brought into force on 1st April 1964. The new system contained in this Act which was adopted in the 1965 settlement were—that each field is accurately measured, lands classified according to climate, source of irrigation, location with reference to markets and communications and the standard of husbandry. A maximum assessment called a standard rate is fixed for each class of cultivation in a group. Each field within the group is then assessed on the basis of the relative weightage assigned to the various factors mentioned above. The pitch of assessment is related to a standard of gross produce.

Under the new system the unit of settlement which was previously a taluk was enlarged into a zone which is a local area comprising of a taluk or group of taluks of one or more districts—contiguous and homogeneous in respect of physical configuration, climate and rainfall, principal crops grown and soil characteristics. A standard rate or maximum rate is then fixed for each group. The settlement guarantee period under the new system also continued to be 30 years.

Mysore district is divided into five zones. Zone XII comprised the taluks of Chamarajnagar, Gundlupet and Yelandur, Zone XIII of Hunsur, Periyapatna and Heggadadevankote, Zone XIV of Mysore, Nanjangud and T. Narasipur taluks. Krishnarajanagar which was settled with the other taluks of Mandya district was grouped under Zone XV while Kollegal was treated as a separate zone (details of number of villages, group under each zone is shown in the statement).

Standard Rates.—Under the Land Revenue Act of 1964 standard rate is the value of four per cent of the average yield of crops per acre on that

class of land which has a 100 per cent soil classification value. While arriving at the standard rate the exact share of the gross yield of a particular zone, developments in communication, standard of husbandry, livestock position, rainfall data for the last thirty years, crop cutting experiments of the principal crops during the first ten years etc., is taken into consideration.

The standard rates so arrived at by the Settlement Officers should not exceed four per cent of the average gross yield of the principal crops. These rates and the settlement reports are published for objections and after reasonable time the reports and the objections together with the opinions of the Deputy Commissioner of the district are forwarded to the Government through the Commissioner for Settlement for approval. The standard rate for dry, wet and garden crops in the district are detailed in the statement.

Statement showing the details of Taluks, Zones, groups, standard rate of assessment in Mysore district.

Name of the taluk	*Zone*	*Group*	*No. of villages in each group*	*Standard Rate per acre*		
				Dry	*Wet*	*Garden*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chamarajanagar	XII	I	103	4.06	15.64	18.04
		II	86	2.15	15.64	11.87
Yelandur ..	do	I	28	4.06	15.64	18.04
Gundlupet	do	II	160	2.15	15.64	11.87
Hunsur	XIII	I	111	3.95	15.00	15.00
		II	82	3.00	10.00	15.00
		III	19	2.85	12.00	13.00
Periyapatna ..	do	I	121	3.95	15.00	15.00
		III	79	2.85	12.00	13.00
H.D. Kote ..	do	I	6	3.95	15.00	15.00
		II	64	3.00	10.00	15.00
		III	115	2.85	12.00	13.00
		IV	95	2.50	11.00	13.00
Mysore	XIV	II	167	2.21	6.94	16.42
T. Narasipur ..	do	I	133	4.21	10.92	15.18
Nanjangud ..	do	I	190	4.21	10.92	15.18
K.R. Nagar ..	XV	III	N A	2.95	14.05	14.05
Kollegal	Kollegal Zone.	I	59	5.18	12.21	8.00
		II	30	2.49	12.21	8.00

Water Rates

Water rates are levied on lands irrigated by all the Government sources (like canals from Government irrigation works, tanks, ponds, jungle streams

etc). The Survey Department with which was vested formerly the right of fixing water rate determined the annual sum due from the occupiers of the land benefiting from the irrigation. Water rates are fixed after taking into consideration the source, nature and permanency of water supply.

Though a uniform irrigation law governing betterment levy and water rate was enacted in 1957, the Mysore Irrigation (Levy of water rate) Rules came into being only in 1965. Water rate is leviable on the water used for the purpose of cultivation from any source belonging to the Government and on the use of water by direct flow or by percolation. The schedule of water rates is graded according to the crop grown.

Earlier consolidated wet assessment was levied on all kinds of lands that came under irrigation from a Government source. Subsequently wet assessment was levied only on rainfed wet lands not deriving advantage of water from any Government irrigational source to a levy of dry assessment in addition to water rate under the Karnataka Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water rate) Act 1957. It was enhanced by 33 1/3 per cent subsequently and the revised rates came into force from 1966. This was abolished in 1980.

Though a Committee appointed by the Government recommended for the scaling down of the water rates and discontinuance of the maintenance cess, it had to reconsider the issue in view of the mounting cost of Irrigation projects. Consequently maintenance cess was restored and is being levied in accordance with the Karnataka Irrigation Act of 1965. There were several amendments from 1972 to 1981 and the rates fixed during these period were as follows.

In respect of water supplied or made available or used from any lift irrigation work and maintained by Government for irrigation of any land water rates shall be levied at three times the rate prescribed in 1979, for sugarcane and paddy and twice the rate for crops other than that. The water rates fixed as per Government Notification of July 1985 and which are in force at present in the district are (in Rupees per acre), sugarcane (12 months) 150, sugarcane (13 to 18 months) 225, Paddy 35 for the first crop and 40 for each of the second and subsequent crops, wheat 22, jowar 20, groundnut 24, tobacco 24, cotton 40, maize, *ragi, navane, sajje* (bajra), greengram, sweet potato, onion, coriander etc., 20, pulses 15, manurial crops 8 and garden crops 40.

Land Revenue Accounts

After the villages have been surveyed and settlements made, the Survey and Settlement Department prepares a Register showing the area and assessment of each survey number, uncultivated area together with the name of the registered occupant of such survey number known as the *pahni sud.* It also prepares another register of survey numbers showing the total area

under each head—arable and unarable, dry, wet and garden land in detail, its rate per acre, assessment of each and also the total assessment fixed on the entire survey number. This is known as the *akarbund.* On receipt of this, the Village Accountants are required to prepare the *khetwar patrika* or index of land.

On the basis of the Khetwar register the Village Accountant proceeds every year to record the actual state of all lands of the village. It is an important revenue record as it contains all possible data stating to the land held, area, assessment, water rate, classification of land, nature of tenant's right, details of crop grown etc. It is a combined document of rights, tenancy and crops. All changes in the rights are incorporated in the register after they are reported and scrutinised by the competent officer. The original Record of Tenancy and crops which is maintained in the taluk offices is rewritten once in five years.

The Katha Register, another important document which is opened on the 1st of July every year is the basic record containing the entries with reference to the RTC, Khirdi (day book) and receipt book, and the debit entries relating to the land holders with the liabilities to pay land revenue, upset price or conversion fees and other fines etc. Land revenue, miscellaneous revenue and other related cesses have to be closed at the end of the year on 30th June and on the basis of this, the annual accounts of the village under each item of revenue should be finalised.

Patta or a ryot's receipt book is kept with the ryot after getting the entries made regarding payment of land revenue and other dues. It is a record of land held by him. The Village Accountant should make entries in the Patta books of all registered transactions as per intimation slips received from the Sub-registrar, entries of loans due to Government and lands mortgaged to banks, so that the Khatedar may know the full amount of his liabilities. The R. R. Sheristedar verifies the entries made in the Pattas (which should carry the taluk seal in every page) with reference to the mutation register to the correctness of the entries. Assisstant Commissioners and Tahsildars examine the Pattas by comparison with the connected ledgers and oral statements made by ryots during the time of their inspection or tours.

Annual accounts.—After each revenue year ending 30th June, annual accounts (Saljade) of the said year in respect of each village for each head of account is prepared. The collections of the whole year under all heads will be reconciled along with the taluk office ledger. The Government dues outstanding in a village and actual collections made by the Village Accountant and the resultant balance struck after cross verification constitute the annual accounts.

Jamabandi.—The system of Jamabandi—the object of which was to review the Revenue administration of each village was in vogue in all

the areas of the State. Government have examined the implications of the working of 'Jamabandi' and have considered it very necessary to revive the system of a thorough and comprehensive review of revenue administration at the village level with the prime objective of toning up the administration at the grassroot level.

The practice of conducting Jamabandi was in practice since long. Earlier Jamabandi commenced immediately after the Dasara holidays where a detailed programme, showing the proposed distribution of the forthcoming Jamabandi work was sorted out between the Deputy Commissioner and his assistants. The Jamabandi or annual settelement of the Government demand then comprised inspection of field boundary marks, avenue trees and other irrigation works. Subsequently, examination of village accountants, disposal of disputed cases (*takrar takktas*) and *darkhasts* (application to rent land) of a special nature, settlement of disputes regarding transfer of *pattas* and thorough examination of the demand, collection and balance of every item of government revenue was also taken up. It was also the duty of the Jambandi officers that Government waste lands bordering on cultivation as also the dry lands possessing irrigational facilities should be methodically inspected so that unauthorised encroachment and surreptitious use of Government water could be detected. A few of the lands resigned during the year may also be inspected to see whether they have been cultivated after they were relinquished.

Jamabandi is of two kinds—Dittum Jamabandi and Huzur Jamabandi. Dittum Jamabandi which constitutes a preliminary test of village accounts before the Huzur Jamabandi is taken up, is conducted by the Tahsildar at the Hobli headquarters or in the respective Village Accountant's Circle headquarters immediately after the accounts for the new year including the crop particulars are written up by the Village Accountant. The annual (Huzur) Jambandi is the most important revenue work conducted by the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner between October to December to verify and settle the accounts of the previous year and to determine the land revenue and other dues for the current year. The ryots should be appraised of the dates of the Jamabandi and for their convenience it should be conducted at three different places in the taluk so that they can get proper representation of their grievances and obtain redress.

Inams.—In the olden days the Government used to give lands to persons who rendered services to the State or to the village community. Lands were granted for religious, charitable or other purposes also. Such lands were held by the receipients free of assessment or subject to *jodi* (small assessment) which in revenue parlence was called quit rent. The Mysore Revenue Code defines Inam or alienation of land as the assignment in favour of an individual or individuals or of a religious or charitable institution wholly or partially of the right of Government to levy land 'revenue',

Kayamgutta villages *i.e.*, villages granted on a permanent assessment with a view to promote cultivation has also been treated in the same manner as Inam villages since 1877.

After the fall of Tipu Sultan and the restoration of power to the royal family, the British suggested to Purnaiah not to gift any land without the prior permission of the Resident. Accordingly alienations of land between 1799 and 1810 were not frequent. From 1810 to 1831 Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III alienated some lands besides confirming some lands on the basis of Kayamgutta or permanent tenure. During the British administration of Mysore from 1831 to 1881 alienations were few and far between and made only for specific performance of service, consisting in the upkeep of *chatras*, maintenance of groves, tanks, avenue trees and the like.

The revenue survey of 1863 necessitated the scrutiny of the various types of Inams. During 1863 skeleton Inam rules were framed. In 1866 an Inam Commission was formed for examining the various aspects of tenure. In 1872-73 the Inam Department was recognised with the Survey Commissioner as its head. Upto 1872 the determination of the value of the Inams for purposes of enfranchisement followed the Madras Inam rules and was based upon the old assessments recorded in Purnaiah's *Jodi Inam* accounts After the Rendition in 1881, the Inamdars complained of certain hardships and on careful examination, title deeds were issued to the Inamdars. There were *Kodagi, Kayamgutta, Dharamadaya Brahmadaya, Devadaya,* personal, service and miscellaneous Inams in existence then. The whole of Inam villages fell into three categories *viz.*, Sarvamanya, Jodi and Kayamgutta. Sarvamanya villages were held free of all demands and only cesses on the recorded value was recovered from the holders. Jodi villages are those held on a light assessment. Khayamgutta grants were tenures intended to promote cultivation under the incentive of a permanent assessment on the then existing revenue. The Khayamgutta villages were granted mostly between 1810 and 1813 on *shraya* tenure for improvement of land. Inams confirmed as Khayamgutta were hereditable and transferable.

A series of commissions were formed between 1886 and 1932 to examine into the vexed problem of Inam lands. There was a general feeling that the actions taken by the Government on the recommendations made by these enquiry panels had not resulted in any substantial improvement in the condition of the farmers of Inam villages and complete abolition of Inams was urged in the legislature. A Committee was appointed in 1948 to enquire into the question of Inams. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Act 1954 and the Mysore Religious and Charitable Abolition Act 1955 were passed.

Remissions.—There were no specific rules prior to 1922 in the old Mysore area and when occasions for grant of relief did arise in 1908-09

the Government had passed special orders. The first rules regarding grant of suspension and remissions on account of adverse seasonal conditions were issued in 1922. These rules were mainly based on the Bombay system and applied only to irrigated lands. The suspended assessment was to be collected during the following year, unless there was a failure of crop in that year also. For the first time, provision for revision of assessment of dry lands was incorporated in the Remission Rules in the year 1939. These rules authorised the Deputy Commissioner of the district to grant suspension of one fourth of the assessment, if there was partial or total failure or destruction of crops throughout any tract on account of drought or other causes. The suspended revenue was normally collected in the following year along with the assessment of that year too and remitted altogether. The Remission Rules were later suitably revised form time to time.

As per the Karnataka Land Revenue Rules 1966, when the Deputy Commissioner has ascertained by entries that there has been a partial or total failure of crops on account of drought or any other cause, he shall conduct cropcuting experiments in such tracts to determin the average crop-wise yield per acre. The Thasildars in the district shall also conduct crops cutting experiment in atleast five per cent of the villages in the tract.

If the average crop-wise yield per acre is 37 per cent and not less than 35 per cent, the collection of land revenue may be suspended in full; if it is above 37 per cent but less than 50 per cent of land revenue may be suspended; and where yield is more than 50 per cent collection of land revenue shall not be suspended. Consequently, where collection of land revenue has been suspended, it shall be collected in the following extent—one year's land revenue if the average crop-wise yield per acre in the year of collection is 75 per cent or more; and 62 per cent or one year's collection of land revenue if such crop-wise yiled in the year of collection is less than 75 per cent and no collection of suspended land revenue if it is less than 62 per cent. When the collection of the land revenue has been suspended for a specific period and cannot be collected in the succeeding year on account of the average crop-wise yield being 37 per cent but not less than 25 per cent, the payment of such land revenue shall be remitted in the third year. The suspended land revenue which cannot be remitted in accordance with the sub-rule shall be remitted in the fourth year. The Karnataka Government in its order dated 3rd September 1977 exempted the land holdings of upto two hectares of rainfed dry land from payment of land revenue charging a nominal fee of rupee one towards maintenance of records. On October 18th 1980 exemptions from payments of land revenue was extended to the holdings of four hectares of rainfed dry lands or its equivalent of rainfed wet land under Land Remforms Act.

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Revenue in the district from 1983-84 to 1986-87

Year	*Demand*	*Collection*	*Balance*
1983–84 ..	9,89,54,857	4,06,92,763	5,82,62,094
1984–85 ..	12,64,02,754	5,95,61,812	6,68,40,942
1985–86 ..	7,04,19,671	96,03,044	6,08,16,627
1986–87 ..	7,39,19,141	2,30,38,339	5,08,83,802

Land Acquisition.—The Land Acquisition Act (Central Act I of 1894) as extended to Karnataka under the Land Acquisition (Karnataka Extension and Amendment) Act, 1961, is the basic law governing acquisition of land by Government for public purpose. The Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Act, 1966, and the Karnataka Acquisition of Land for Grant of House Sites Act, 1972 contain provisions for acquisition of lands.

LAND REFORMS

Land Reform programmes were undertaken all over the country in the wake of independence in agreement with the slogan "Land to the Tiller" with the object to create conditions for evolving as speedily as possible an agricultural economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity, to eliminate all elements of exploitation and social injustice with the agrarian systems, to provide security for the tiller of the soil and assure equality of status and opportunity to all sections of rural population.

These objectives were to be achieved by (a) abolition of intermediary or rent receiving tenures, (b) reform of tenancy through regulation and reduction of rent and security of tenure, (c) Conferment of right of ownership on tenants and (d) reduction of disparities in the ownership of land by imposition of a ceiling on holding. The Mysore Tenancy Act 1952 laid down that all leases should run for a minimum period and that permanent tenants or persons who held land continuousiy for a period exceeding twelve years could be evicted only on the ground that the landlord required the land for personal cultivation. The maximum rent fixed by or under the law also varied. The total payment to be made by a tenant as rent and Government dues was limited to 1/6th of the produce. The reasonable rent was subject to a maximum limit fixed in terms of land revenue.

Before the enactment of the Mysore Tenancy Act 1952, the right of tenants were regulated by the Mysore Land Revenue Code of 1888. The Code recognised only two classes of tenants with permanent rights, namely, Kadim tenants in alienated lands (Inam lands) and permanent tenants in both alienated and unalienated lands. Permanent tenants were those who held land from antiquity or who were in continuous possession for a period

of more than twelve years and who exercised the right of transfer. Kadim Tenants were those who paid only land revenue.

The Mysore Tenancy Act 1952 and the rules thereunder gave a small measure of security for a further period of five years to continue in the same land to certain tenants who were in possession at the commencement of the Act, and were liable to ejectment at the end of the five year period unless the landlord allowed them to continue. Tenants who had been in continuous possession for a period exceeding twelve years before 1st April 1951 were given further security inasmuch as the landlord could eject them on the ground of personal cultivation only from a part of their holding. The landlord could resume half the area of a tenant holding ten acres or less; in the case of tenants holding more than 10 acres 50 to 75 per cent of the tenancy area.

However these kinds of tenants were liable to ejectment on the grounds of sub-division of land, subletting, failure to cultivate, leaving it fallow, using it for non-agricultural purposes, failure to pay rent or on causing destruction or permanent damage to the land.

The Mysore Tenancy (Second Amendment) Bill 1954

The Government of the former State of Mysore had in October 1954 introduced in the legislature, a bill for amending the Mysore Tenancy Act 1952. The amended Act categorised three types of tenants *viz.*, Protected tenants—(a) who cultivated the land on their own and held continuously for for more than nine years before 1951; (b) Non-protected tentants who held land for not less than five years and (c) ordinary tenants.

The Jatti Committee which was set up in order to examine the existing tenancy and agricultural land laws and to make recommendations for a comprehensive land legislation submitted its report in September 1957 which finally resulted in the enactment of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act 1961. This Act came into force from 2nd October 1965. After drastic changes it was introduced on 1st March 1974. Under the amended, law Popular Court or people's court was created for each taluk during 1975. Land Tenure cases pending under the various Inams Abolition Acts were disposed off. No tenancy could be terminated merely on the ground that its duration whether by Government or otherwise has expired. Tenants who were cultivating the lands prior to 1957 but who had been dispossessed either by surrender or eviction were entitled for restoration of possession. Lands in excess of the twenty seven standard acres in the case of existing holdings were to be treated as surplus lands and vested with the Government. The ceiling area for future holdings was limited to eighteen standard acres. The Karnataka Land Reforms Act 1961 also provides for confirmation of occupancy rights even on homestead dwellers who have occupied bits of land for residential purposes.

A separate cell to assist tenants legally and financially has also been created wherein a Special Officer goes around the taluks, hear grievances, collects applications, processes them and entrusts them to the legal authority for remedy. The State Government has also introduced a scheme of financial assistance to grantees of surplus land which was being implemented through the DRDS till the formation of the Zilla Parishads.

Land Tribunals

Land Tribunals which are the main implementing machinery of Land Reforms have been formed in all the taluks of the district under Section 48 of the Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Act 1973. The 1974 Act declared that every piece of land which was subjected to a lease as on 1st March 1974 stands vested in the Government. Those who had taken land on lease had to make applications to obtain occupancy rights on the land before the Land Tribunal. The Assistant Commissioner of the Revenue sub-division having jurisdiction over the taluks is its Chairman and the Tahsildar of the taluk or the Special Tahsildar for Land reforms its Secretary. The duties of the Tribunal are to make necessary verification or hold an enquiry and pass orders in cases relating to registration of a tenant as an occupant, to grant occupancy rights to eligible tenants, to decide whether a person is a tenant or not, to grant surplus land to the weaker sections among the categories of landless labourers, displaced tenants etc., and to perform such other duties as imposed on them. The order of the Tribunal is final. No legal practitioner is allowed to appear befor the Tribunal. If any party is aggrieved with the Tribunal's order, all that he can do is to approach the High Court and not any lower courts.

Presently Land Reform Appellate Tribunal has been formed in each district of the State including Mysore with effect from 26th May 1986 under Section 116 (A) of the Land Reform Act 1961. It consists of two members, one from the Judiciary and another from the Revenue Department to decide such cases of Land Tribunals. All cases that were pending in the High Court have been remanded to this authority. They have been funtioning from Mysore and Nanjangud, the former having jurisdiction over Mysore, T. Narsipur, K. R. Nagar, H. D. Kote, Hunsur and Periyapatna taluks, and remaining taluks being under Nanjangud. The Mysore Appellate Tribunal received 548 applications by the end of November 1987, of which 188 were settled and 96 were rejected. The respective figures for Nanjangud Tribunal were 462, 55 and 53.

Allotement of surplus land

The surplus land which vests with the Covernment consequent on the imposition of ceiling may be alloted by the Tribunal in the following order of preference. (1) Landless agricuturists, agricultural labourers and displaced tenants having no land—not less than one basic holding each (i.e., minimum area needed for profitable cultivation; (2) Tenants and displaced

tenants with less than a basic holding and owner cultivators with less than a basic holding; (3) Tenants and displaced tenants with less than a family holding; (4) Other persons desiring to take up personal cultivation. The allottee may be allowed to pay the cost of the land and interest to the Government in annual instalments not exceeding fifteen or in a lumpsum. The table on page 517 presents details about the performance of the Land Tribunals in the district.

Consolidation of Holdings

In order to remedy the excessive fragmentation of lands which has taken place on account of law of succession on economic necessities of the persons concerned, a uniform measure to consolidate the holding and prevent further fragmentation of land called the Mysore Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1964 was adopted. As per the provisions of this Act, a holding of lesser extent than the appropriate standard area determined under Section (3) of the Act which is not profitable for cultivation is considered a fragment. The unit of standard minimum area varies from half an acre to four acres according to the classification of lands. Also any unit of land which is not profitable for cultivation is regarded as a fragment. No person can dispose of such a fragment to any one other than the contiguous holder. It cannot be even divided or partitioned. In addition, the Act provides for the consolidation of holdings in respect of the existing fragments. In the scheme of consolidation, there is provision for compensation to the owner. Every person to whom a holding is allotted according to the consolidation scheme gets a certificate of transfer without any stamp duty or registration fee.

Religious and Charitable Institutions

The Religious and Charitable institutions in the State are still governed by the pre 1956 Acts which were in force in the integrated areas prior to the State's Reorganisation. The Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act 1922 were operative in the Old Mysore area as no common law relating to Endowments had been enacted. The Deputy Commissioner of the district who is also the Muzrai officer is the principal authority to implement the provisions of the Act. He is the controlling authority of all the Muzrai institutions in the district and subject to his authority, the Assistant Commissioner of the Sub-division or the Tahsildar of the taluk may perform such duties and exercise such powers as may be conferred upon them by the Government. There are three types of institutions—the major muzari institutions, minor muzrai institutions and village institutions. Muzrai Establishment Fund contributions are collected from major and minor institutions at the rate of 8 per cent and 5 per cent respectively on their income.

Consequent to the abolition of Religious and Charitable Inams under the Inams Abolition Act laws, many Inam institutions have lost lands. Like-wise, under the provisions of the Mysore (Religious and Charitable)

Land Tribunal in Mysore District (Statistics as on August 1986)

Particulars	Chamarajanagar	Gundlupet	H.D. Kote	Hunsur	Kollegal	K.R. Nagar	Mysore	Nanjangud	Periapatna	T. Narasipur	Yelandur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. No. of cases admitted to the Land Tribunal.	2465	2516	1785	1823	3381	4619	4873	7542	1285	3812	1895
2. No. of cases settled :											
(a) in favour of tenants	874	1048	499	848	1098	2781	3540	4776	487	3812	994
(b) Landlords ..	..	..	643	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Rejected ..	1450	1458	643	975	2283	1825	1333	2698	795	1379	856
3. No. of cases referred to High Court	241	248	131	152	237	470	..	596	281	536	162
(a) By Land Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
(b) Tenants ..	..	..	..	..	64	..	529	..	..	211	..
4. No. of cases pending in the High Court *	92	37	..	..	..	..	..	328	..	..	54
5. Total area of land allotted to tenants (in acres).	36.28	4.10	1740	1909.05	1240	2510.19	8450	327.01	1756.00	4712	..
6. Land allotted to											
(a) S.Cs. ..	19.36	4.10	..	43.17	..	..	..	245.32	60.15	..	..
(b) S.Ts. ..	..	..	..	121.34	27.84	..	14.27	16.00	12.30	35.00	..
7. Surplus land available for distribution.	36.28	..	..	..	27.84	..	44.15	327.01	..	76.03	..
8. No. of SCs. and STs. as recipients of surplus lands.	19	2	..	72	11	..	12	102	29	20	..

* These have now been transferred to District Appellate Tribunals.

Inams Abolition Act 1955, Tasdik Allowance is being paid to such institutions in lieu of Inam lands lost by them. This is payable every year as long as the institutions exist. Tasdik is fixed taking into consideration the average of five years' annual income. The Religious and Charitable Institutions which have lost their lands under the provisions of the K.L.R. Act 1961 are being paid annuity in lieu of land lost by them. The Endowments Commissioner is the competent authority to issue title deeds for annuity while the Special Deputy Commissioner is the authority who fixes the Tasdik allowance.

TAXES OTHER THAN LAND REVENUE

Government derives its revenue through taxation, its share in Central taxes etc. The taxation policy of a state is to raise increasingly the tax resources wherever there is scope, to improve the existing taxation measures and to tap new sources of revenue. These have resulted in the multifaceted tax structures in excise, commercial taxes, stamp duties, motor vehicles etc. Modifications in the rate structure have also been made from to time.

Commercial Taxes

The Commercial taxes department is a major contributor of revenue to the State exchequer. It administers the following Acts.—(1) Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957. (2) Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. (3) Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958. (4) Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957. (5) Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1976. (6) Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) Act 1976. (7) Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale therein Act, 1979. (8) Mysore Betting Act 1932 (being administered by this Department from 1982).

Sales Tax

Of all the commercial taxes, sales tax which is the most broad based was introduced in 1948. The scheme of tax contained in the 1948 Sales Tax Act was largely based on the Madras pattern. It was a single-point levy which ranged from 4% to 6% on certain items and a multi-point levy on some other items. In 1949 the tax on motor spirits was separated from the general sales tax and was levied under a specific enactment. In 1954 on the recommendations of the Sales Tax Enquiry Committee, 43 Commodities were brought exclusively under single point levy. After the States Reorganisation in 1956 the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957 consolidateed the different sales tax laws and forged a uniform Act througout the State. In 1969 the Taxations and Resources Committee suggested various recommendations on tax matters which were implemented by the Government by 1971.

The existing schemes of Sales Tax is a composite single point and multi-point taxation system. A single-point tax is levied at only one stage in the series of transaction through which the commoditioes pass from the producers, importers, manufacturer and to the final customer, whereas multi-point tax is levied at every stage it passes through the hands of a dealer liable to tax. A total of 178 goods out of the 293 main goods are brought under the single-point while the others are subjected to multi-point. Majority of the goods of common use collect Sales tax at the rate of 4 per cent and semi-luxury goods at more than 8 per cent and the more expensive goods (like automobiles, electronic appliances, etc). are taxed at 15 per cent and liquors at 25 per cent. A surcharge on sales tax at 10 per cent was introduced under Section 6 of the Karnataka Sales Tax Act 1957 with effect from 27th March 1979.

The Central Sales Tax Act of 1956 has also enabled the State Governments to raise additional revenues by levying tax on inter-state Sales. The C.S.T. is leviable on a multi-point basis. Under the Acts a dealer whose annual total turnover is Rs. 25,000 and more is required to register himself by paying a registration fee of Rs. 50 and the taxable minimum limit has also been fixed at Rs. 25,000 and the dealer whose total annual turnover in a year in Rs. 25,000 or more is liable to be taxed on their taxable turnover.

Statement showing the number of assessees under KST and CST and the amount collected for the year 1982–83 to 1986–87.

Year	KST		CST	
	No. of regd. dealers	*Amount of KST colletecd (Rs. in crores)*	*No. of regd. dealers*	*Amount of CST collected (Rs. in crores)*
1	2	3	4	5
1982–83 ..	25,079	14.17	6,686	4.78
1983–84 ..	19,888	14.10	5,314	4.07
1984–85 ..	19,518	14.03	5,704	3.47
1985–86 ..	18,859	16.52	5,836	4.22
1986–87 ..	19,138	19.80	6,632	4.60

The Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act 1958

Till December 1958, the Mysore Amusements Tax Act and the Mysore Cinematograph Act was being administered by the Revenue and Police Department respectively. From 1st January 1959, a comprehensive Tax Act applicable throughout the State of Karnataka came into force. The law provides for the levy of Entertainment Tax on the rates of admission to cinema shows and horse race. Drama, music performance and other amusements are outside the purview of the Act. A surcharge of 25 per cent on Entertainment Tax and show tax was introduced in 1962 on the recommen-

dations of the Resources and Economy Committee with a view to increasing the resources of the State. In 1966 this surcharge was raised to 10 per cent with the intention of subsidising the production of films in the State. The surcharge on show tax was incorporated in the showtax itself when the rates were raised in 1966. It was later increased to 60 per cent in 1971 and thereafter to 100 per cent from 1st April 1974. Ninety per cent of the entertainment tax proper (exclusive of show tax and surcharge) is assigned to the local bodies in whose jurisdiction the tax is collected. The balance of 10 per cent is retained by the State Government as a service charge for collection of tax.

Entertainment Tax (Amount in lakhs of Rs.)

Year	*No. of permanent theatres*	*No. of Touring Talkies*	*Entertainment tax*	*Surcharge*	*Show Tax*	*Addl. Tax*	*Health Cess*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1982–83	106	206	197.94	159.67	34.51	18.26	4.71
1983–84	90	178	195.54	154.97	43.25	0.51	6.22
1984–85	96	169	19 .90	157.32	41.09	0.22	2.63
1985–86	97	164	222.17	N.A.	0.51	1.77	3.04
1986–87	100	164	236.11	175.66	48.31	0.63	3.14

Agricultural Income-Tax

Agricultural Income Tax is levied on land which is used for growing commercial crops. The Agricultural Income tax was in existence in all parts of the new Mysore state. A consolidated Act repealing the old acts came into force in October 1957. Under this Act agricultural income derived from 31 commercial crops including seven plantation crops (irrigated) grown as the main crops and timber is made taxable. In order to have equality in the levy of tax, land has been classified into eight classes and tax is leviable only on incomes from land which is more than fifty acres of eighth class of land. For deriving taxable income expenses on agricultural operation, depreciation, machinery, crop insurance etc. have been allowed and a ten per cent relief on earned agricultural income was also given.

From the financial year 1976-77 as per the Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Amendment Act 1976 all agricultural income was taxable but liability arose only if the net income exceeds Rs. 8,000. In case of non-plation crops the exemption limit was fixed in terms of the extent of the holding. The earned agricultural Income relief was done away with and the exemption relief has been raised.

The Agricultural Income Tax Act 1957 was amended by the issue of the Karnataka Agriculture Income Tax (amendment) Act 1983 and only the

income derived from plantation crops was subject to tax form the previous year ending 31st March 1982. The exemption limit for taxable income under the Act was also raised from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 14,000 per annum. The Commercial Tax department is responsible for the administration of the Agricultural Income Tax.

Since only plantation crops came under the purview of Agricultural Income Tax and the number of cases in Mysore district is 400, revenue of Rs. 49.72 only lakhs has been realised during 1986-87.

Profession Tax

The basis of levy profession tax is on classification of the assessees according to income. The 1906 Act was the earliest Act to empower the municipalities to levy this tax. The Mysore Municipalities Act 1964 classified assessees into nine classes on the basis of income. The Tax Enquiry Committee 1954 recommended that the levy of this tax at a suitable minimum rate should be compulsory as a source of revenue to the Government.

The Karnataka Tax on Profession, trade, callings enforces the Employments Act 1976 which came into effect from 1st April 1976 provides for levy of tax on all the above categories. The tax in respect of salaried employees is dependent on salary and the tax in respect of others engaged in professions, trades and callings is dependent on factors like the standing in the professions turnover, number of employees etc. All salaried persons/wage earners whose income per month is Rs. 2,000 and above have to pay profession tax at source at the existing slab rate. The self-employed engaged in specific professions, trade or calling have to register themselves under the Act and the tax has to be paid at the rate fixed annually before 30th September. The number of assessees and the total income derived in the district from this levy has been: 1982-83: 26,000/Rs. 97.70 lakhs; 1983-84: 24,763/ Rs. 66.71 lakh; 1984-85: 23,177/68.34 lakhs; 1985-86: 16,582/ Rs. 78.78 lakhs; and 1986-87: 17,000/Rs. 106.65 lakhs.

Luxury Tax

The Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) Act 1979 which came into effect from 1st June 1979 provides for levy of tax in respect of hotels and lodging houses who charge a tariff of Rs. 30 or more per day per person at the following rates: (a) where the lodging fee per person per day is Rs. 20 but does not exceed Rs. 50: 5per cent of such charges; (b) where the lodging fee is Rs. 50 but less than Rs. 100:—7½ per cent of such charges; (c) Rs. 100 and above 10 per cent of such charges. Collection from the district during some recent years has been as follows (amount in lakhs of rupees) 1982-83; 5.50: 1983-84 7.17: 1984-86—9.90; 1985-86: 18.03; 1986 87: 37.16.

Entry Tax

Octroi has traditionally been a source of municipal revenue and the State Government by enactments relating to local bodies preferred to

empower urban local bodies to levy and collect this tax. The town panchayats, Municipalities and Corporation were collecting this tax on certain goods, entering the local area for consumption, use or sale which have been included in the octroi schedule. The Taxation Enquiry Commission considered a better form of taxation without much sacrifice of revenue *viz.*, a terminal tax and a surcharge on Sales Tax.

Octroi was abolished in April 1979 and in its place the Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale Therein Act of 1979 was introduced to compensate the loss of revenue. A levy of 10 per cent surcharge on Karnataka Sales Tax was introduced. Textiles, tobacco and sugar which were outside the purview of sales tax were subjected to octroi levy. Hence it was proposed to tax them in local areas at the rate ranging from 1 per cent to 2 per cent. Accordingly the above Act was brought into effect initially from 1st June, 1979, but later the enforcement was postponed to 1st October 1980. The list of commodities included for levy was extended to 13 items during 1982-83 and the rate of tax also increased in respect of sugar, tobacco and its products. Since October 1983 ten more items have been listed in the Act for levy of entry tax. The total collection from the district during recent years has been (Rs. in lakhs), 1982-83 : 96.59 ; 1983-84 : 74.90 ; 1984-85 : 132.52 ; 1985-86 : 176.06 ; and 1986-87 : 159.18.

The Mysore Betting Tax Act 1938.—The administration of the Act was transferred to the Commercial taxes department from 14th January 1982. Prior to the introduction of this Act, it was being administered by the Revenue Department. The Mysore Race Club comes under the purview of this Act. It was incorporated under Companies Act 1956 on 20th April 1968 conducting races under the BTC Rules of racing. The revenue realised by way of taxation for the past five years were : (in lakhs of rupees) 1982 : 52.24 ; 1983 : 52.14 ; 1984 : 52.78 ; 1985 : 57.79 ; and 1986 : 50.87.

Stamps and Registration

In 1828 the Maharaja's Government introduced a stamp Law which brought a revenue of only a few thousand rupees. In 1835 with a view to prevent the production of forged documents in suits or commercial transactions New Stamp Paper Regulations were issued. It was directed that all bonds, bills of sale, agreements, transfer, deeds and other documents should be executed on stamped papers of a fixed value. In 1867 two enactments were made one for stamp and the other for court fee. In 1900 the Mysore Stamp Regulation was introduced which embodied all the amendments passed earlier.

At present there are twelve registry offices in the district. The main function of the Registration Department is to register the documents relating to the immovable properties in the jurisdiction of the Sub-Registrar and maintain its records. The stamp revenue has steadily progressed owing to

the enhancement of rates of the duties payable under the Stamp and Court Fee Regulation. Each office headed by a Sub-Registrar at the taluk level administer the following Acts and Rules : (1) Registraction Act 1908, (2) Karnataka Registration Rules 1965, (3) Karnataka Stamp Act 1967 and Rules, (4) Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Evaluation Act 1958 and the rules thereunder and (5) Indian Partnership Act 1932. At the district level the Special Deputy Commissioner acts as the ex-officio District Registrar. The Sub-Registrar apart from the work of registration of documents of immoveable properties is also the Registrar of Marriages under the various Marriages Act that are in forct in the district. Statistics on the performance of these offices are presented hereunder :

Statement showing the category-wise number of registered documents—their income and expenditure in Mysore district.

Particulars	1975–76	1981?82	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85
No. of Registry offices :	11	11	11	11	11
Total No. of registrations	48,601	23,995	24,310	25,869	29,432
a. Immoveable property	47,679	22,519	22,800	24,119	27,733
(i) Compulsory	47,679	22,59	22,800	24,119	27,733
(ii) Optional	24	67	..	..	..
b. Moveable property	430	568	567	663	624
c. Wills and adoptions	468	901	943	1,087	1,075
Total of ABC	48,601	23,9 5	24,310	25,869	29,432
Total receipts (in Rs.)	17,43,376	13,37,312	27,11,708	28,62,349	33,00,404
Total expenditure	4,83,003	8,89,997	10,44,568	10,92,800	12,74, 04

Excise

The State Excise brings a substantial portion of the revenue to the State exchequer. Revenue from the State excise is derived mainly from duties levied on manufacture of spirit at the distilleries or bonded warehouses, on imports of liquor, licence fees on wholesale and retail vendings, bars, hotels, shop rentals by auction of arrack and toddy shops, fees levied on all liquor other than toddy and denatured spirit, export fee on exports of denatured spirit, tree tax, tree rent, penalities for illegal manufacture, transport, export and import, illegal tapping or bottling, illegal possession, misconduct of licensees and in contravention of any of the rules framed under the Act.

For the realisation of revenue, the following Acts, enactments ,rules and orders are in force. (i) **State Acts** : (a) The Karnataka Excise Act 1965 ; (b) The Karnataka Prohibition Act 1961 and the Rules framed under the above Acts. (ii) **Central Acts :** (a) The medicinal and Toilet

Preparation Act 1955; (b) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930; (c) The Opium Act 1878; (d) Ethyl Alcohol (price control) Order 1971; and (e) The Molasses Control Order and the Rules framed under the above Acts.

The department exercises control over the Distilleries and breweries, bonded warehouses, pharmaceutical units etc. relating to the production, manufacture, possession, import-export, purchase, transport and sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs.

Statement showing the collection of Excise Revenue of Mysore District From 1981-82 to 1985-86.

(Amount in lakhs of Rs.)

Particulars	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1. Duty on Arrack	67.07	71.90	87.78	92.96	95.37
2. Sale of Arrack	47.17	48.69	47.67	49.44	47.65
3. Arrack shop rentals	399.35	416.31	418.30	45.04	432.48
4. Toddy shop rentals	187.25	181.27	243.40	305.67	365.21
5. Tree Tax	2.96	1.19	N.A.	N.A.	5.60
6. Beer Duty	2.67	10.80	15.47	15.42	7.15
7. Licence fee on foreign liquor	19.34	2.01	30.29	32.09	37.78
8. Duty on Indian made foreign liquor	11.71	54.40	51.72	82.21	1.96
9. Rectified Spirit	0.62	0.43	0.96	2.84	12.55
10. Denatured Spirit	0.06	0.01	0.20	2.3	0.03
11. Service and Service fees	1.32	1.52	2.18	2.54	4.34
12. Fines & Confiscation	0.25	1.12	0.60	3.57	73.4
13. Interest on arrears of Revenue	2.53	5.02	5.63	4.19	6.06

Motor Vehicles Tax

Taxes on motor vehicles were first imposed in 1974. The levy took the form of a registration fee which varies with the nature of the vehicle and its horse-power. From 1925 motor buses and taxi cabs were subjected to an additional levy of a permit fee which varied with the distance covered in the case of buses. Consequently with this levy, municipalities imposed a tax on vehicles plying in their jurisdictions. Tolls were also levied by Municipalties and District boards. The income from motor vehicles tax reserves was spent on road development. The rates of tax were substantially enhanced in the Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Act, 1935 and the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act 1944. These Acts prohibited the

levy of motor vehicle taxes and tolls by municipalities. The Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation and Tolls Act of 1951 once again raised the rates of motor vehicles taxes. In 1953 the maximum permissible rates of taxes were also raised. Till the time of reorganisation upto 1956, there were no uniformity in motor vehicle taxations. The Mysore Motor Vehicles Act of 1957 was therefore introduced to provide a uniform law governing the taxation of motor vehicles in the new State of Mysore. The rates of tax under this Act are related to the horse power in the case of motor vehicles, unladen weight in the case of motor cycles, laden weight in the case of goods vehicles and the number of passenger in the case of passenger vehicles. Presently the Motor Vehicles Department with the divisional office at Mysore administers the following Acts and Rules. (1) Motor Vehicles Act 1939 (Central Act 4 of 1939), (2) Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957, (3) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules Taxation 1963 and (4) The Karnataka Vehicles Taxation Rules, 1957.

Revenue realised by the Regional Transport Office, Mysore, for the years 1982-83 to 1986-87 (in lakhs of rupees): 1982-83, 210.56; 1983-84: 229.78: 1984-85: 275.38; 1985-86: 321.76 and 1986-87: 525.31.

Electricity Tax

A tax on consumption of electrical energy was first introduced in June 1950 at the rate of 10 per cent on the tariff rates on (i) Street lights in cities, minor Municipalities and Village Panchayats, (ii) Flour mills, photographic studios and other industries (iii) Cinema Installations, (iv) Textile Mills and other industries having separate tariff rates for day and night supply and (v) Power to major industries under special agreements. This tax was subsequently raised to 20 per cent from 1st April 1954. However there was no tax in Mysore on domestic lights, fans and appliances earlier. The rates of taxes varied from 0.7 paise per unit to 2 paise per unit of energy consumed for different classes of consumers.

A uniform rate schedule in replacement of the varying rates of tax was introduced in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act 1959. By virtue of notifications issued under the Act different rates are levied for different classes of consumers. The units of energy supplied to a consumer is taxed by a system of meter reading, pre-determined formula rate schedule, flat rate etc. Electricity tax is collected and paid to Government by the Karnataka Electricity Board. The collection figures for some recent years from the district have been as follows:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1984—85 ..	137.87
1985--86 ..	178.09
1986—87 ..	200.02

Forest Development Tax

The levy of Forest Development Tax is covered under the Karnataka Forest (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 which came into effect from 24-12-75. Earlier it was levied under the Karnataka Forest Act 1963. The Forest Development Tax is levied at 5 per cent in respect of certain forest produce like bamboos, reeds, canes, sandalwood etc., disposed off by the Government by sale. Subsequently it has been enhanced to 8 per cent and to 12 per cent in 1983. The amount collected through this taxation is utilized for development of forests by the Forest department. The amount collected (in Rs.) annually for some recent years has been as follows :

1984—85	..	94,86,074
1985—86	..	2,13,78,706
1986—87	..	3,28,39,665

CENTRAL TAXES

Central Excise and Customs : Sayer Duty :

Before the year 1831 when Mysore came under the British rule, nearly 550 articles including cattle, foodgrains, cotton, pepper etc. were subject to the payment of a duty called the 'Sayer' duty. The articles that were liable to pay sayer duty paid that duty whether consumed in the State or exported outside and the duty was levied as an excise, a transit or an export duty according to the destination of the article on which it was levied. The transit duty was later abolished and the number of articles liable to the payment of duty was reduced from time to time. Excise was a General word for toll or tax. Subsequently it was meant to be the price of the article paid by the consumer. The beginning of Excise System in India may be said to have been made in 1894 with a levy on cotton yarn and its extension to finer cloth in 1895. Later excise duty was imposed on motor spirits in 1917, on Kerosene in 1922 and on silver in 1930. In 1934 rationalization of excise levy was made as a revenue measure and extended to other commodities like sugar, matches, steel etc. The Central Excise Duty now (1987) covers abouts 136 items accounting to nearly 2/3rds of the Central Excise revenue. Central Excise duty however is collected under the Central Excise and Salt Act and Rules 1944 which came into effect from 28th February 1944. Central Excise revenue is realised by the enactment of Basic Excise Duty, Special Excise Duty, Additional Excise Duty, Handloom Cess, Cess on tea, cotton and oils, copra, jute and jute products, indegeneous crude oil, cess on paper, sugar, bidis etc.

In addition to the above Acts the Central Excise Department also exercises the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Preservation of Smuggling Activities Act 1957 and the administration of the Gold Control Act 1968 which was previously covered under the Defence of India Rules. Revenue realised in the division including Mandya and Mysore districts

for the years 1983-84 to 1986 87 in crores of rupees as follows : 1983 : 38.98 ; 1984 : 38.92 ; 1985-86 : 65.74 ; and 1986-87 : 87.91.

Customs

Numerous industrial establishments in and around Mysore were availing the facility of warehousing under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 for the storage of imported raw materials, consumables, peripheral devices, engineering and electronic components etc. Owing to the substantial increase in the quantum and nature of Imports and Exports, a strong need was felt to functionally centralise the control over bonded warehouses with a view to facilitate prompt and speedy clearance of warehouses. Hence Customs range Mysore was formed on 1st August 1986.

Since the inception of Customs Range, Mysore (including Mandya district also) effective controls like transit checks, surveillance over suspected persons and places and searches for contraband goods are carried out as a preventive measure to curb smuggling activities. Further there has been a phenomenal increase in the quantum and variety of raw materials imported. The realisation of Import duty has also registered an appreciable increase. An amount of Rs. 2.34 crores was collected during the quarter June 1987 as against Rs. 75.91 lakhs realised during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The authority administering the taluks of Mysore district is the Assistant Collector of Customs, Customs division, Bangalore. A Superintendent of customs along with three Inspectors are stationed at Customs Range, Mysore to attend to Customs work pertaining to Mysore and Mandya districts. The total revenue retlised during 1986-87 has been Rs. 5.95 crores and during 1987-88, Rs. 4.19 crores in the districts of Mysore and Mandya.

Income Tax

The Income Tax Act of 1961 was introduced with effect from 1st April 1962 on the recommendations of the Law Commission and the Tyagi Committee. The latest amendment to the Act is the Direct Taxes Amendment Act of 1987. This Act proposes to amend the Income Tax Act 1961, Wealth Tax Act 1957 and Gift Tax Act 1958. The Estate Duty Act was abolished and consequently no Estate Duty is payable in respect of Estate passing on death on or after 16th March 1985.

Income Tax is levied on the total income of a person. The term person and total income are defined in the Act. The tax rates are as provided in the relevant Finance Act. For the year 1986-87, in Mysore district, 16,754 cases were assessed for Income tax, the tax collected for the year being Rs. 17,24,22,000. **The Wealth Tax** 1957 was introduced from 1st April 1957. Persons chargeable under this Act are individuals, Hindu undivided families and closely held companies. The total number of Wealth Tax assessees in the district for the year 1986-87 were 1,424 and the amount

collected was Rs. 39,94,000. **The Gift Tax** Act 1958 which was introduced from 1st April 1958 covers individuals, Hindu undivided families, companies and certain other persons who are chargeable to Gift Tax on the gift made. The term gift has a wider meaning than the definition under the transfer of property Act. During the year 1986-87, there were 144 assessees in the district and Rs. 2,64,000 were realised by way of Gift Tax.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Maintenance of law and order was one of the bounden duties of the State from early times. Inscriptions speak of the king engaged in punishing the wicked (*dushta shiksha*) and protecting the law-abiding (*shishta paripalana*). The State maintained army to protect the boundaries and to ward off the intruders. The army was not only used for offence but also for defence. Towns and villages had local militia to take care of the law and order situation, to watch new-comers and strangers and to investigate cases of theft, etc.

A very detailed account of Law and order situation as available to us is of 1866 from the Ashtagram division which included Hassan district also then. The list of crimes of that year included counterfeiting coins 7, possessing bad or altered coins 3, counterfeiting stamps or selling such stamps 1, marking, using or possessing false weights or measures 21, personating public servants 15, giving false information 7, resisting, obstructing or omiting to assist public servants 6, disobedience of lawful order, casuing injury 15, harbouring an offender 3, resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue 7, escape from lawful custody 3, absconding from, avoiding or disobeying summons or notices 35, taking valuable things by or to influence public servants 14, public servant intentionally permitting escape 12, giving false evidence 14, fraudlent claim to or concealmtnt of property 8, false charge of offence 12, forgery 9, public nuisance 3, rioting or unlawful assembly 14, affray 85, offences relating to religion 3, murders 11, attempt to murder 1, culpable homicide 8, attempt to commit suicide 11, causing miscarriage 1, exposure of infant or concealment of birth 4, grievous hurt 20, hurt 439, wrongful restraint 84, wrongful confinements 2, assault 591, criminal intimidation or insult 280, kidnappings 6, abetting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement 2, enticing a married woman with criminal intent 4, adultery 8, rape 4, defamation 22, dacoity 10, robbery 28, extortion 19,

house breaking or house trespass 28, theft of cattle 2,088, dishonestly receiving stolen property 24, criminal breach of trust 64, cheating 34, mischief 205, criminal trespass or house trespass 75. A majority of these crimes were, no doubt, from Mysore district itself.

Riots, thefts, etc., were more during Dasara festivals. The riot during Dasara in 1932 made the police to be very alert and the enquiry report recommended that IGP should be present during the festival season.

Communal disturbances

A review by way of a sample survey of one recent decade of law and order situation is presented htre. Like in other parts of the State, in this district also there were clashes between two religions and between the castes of the same religion. 1978 : During the Village Panchayat elections, major incidents occured at Kumarahally in Gundlupet taluk and one person sustained severe head injuries. A communal clash at Lakkanhally resulted in injury to few persons. 1979 : A communal quarrel called for intervention of police and three persons sustained injuries in Mysore City. A clash between two castes belonging to Hindu religion resulted in clashes at Kollegal. 1980 : A clash between two caste groups belonging to Thuruga nur village with regard to a procession caused the police to intervene and police were attacked with cycle chains, etc. The police resorted to lathi charge and bursting of tear gas. A group of Scheduled Caste persons of Ashokapuram went to Vidyaranyapuram and pelted stones on the public establishments. In the clash between these two groups, the Police resorted to lathi charge and few were injured. In Hunsur some miscreants were reported to have caused damage to graves in a burial ground belonging to other religion and this led to a clash. 1981 : The Dalitha Sangarsha Samithi of Mysore took out a procession protesting against the 'massacre' of Scheduled Saste people and to demand appointment of more people belonging to Scheduled Caste in Police Department and to issue gun licence to them for self-protection. 1983 : In a communal clash in Chamarajanagar town one person was killed. In June, some miscreants stabbed one person and ran away in Chamarajanagar and thereby there was a clash. In Mirle village, in a communal clash people attacked the houses of one community people on the pretext that one of them tried to outrage the modesty of a girl belonging to another community. 1985 : There was a communal clash in Municipal College, K.R. Nagar and during the combat four policemen were injured. 1987 : In Tippur village, about 151 persons of one community went to Marigudi and assaulted persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes. In Mysore, some students of the Scheduled Caste hostel, attacked another 20 students belonging to other castes resulting in a clash.

Social and communal harmony disturbances.—Besides clashes between two groups, there were incidents of rioting, arson, looting, picketing, bundh etc., by persons belonging to particular religions or castes or group. 1981 : A bundh was observed against the delay in the redressal of grievances of

Kissans in Mysore. The Kissans of K.R. Nagar resorted to picketing in front of revenue offices pressing for the fulfilment of their demands. Some villagers of Kadakola stopped the KSRTC bus near Thandavapura and assaulted the driver in September. The Raitha Sangha members in Nanjangud demonstrated over malpractices alleged to be prevailing in the regulated market. 1984 : The Dalitha Sangharsha Samithi members of Chamarajanagar demonstrated in front of a theatre and pelted stones when the theatre authorities did not oblige them on their request not to screen the film 'Gandhi' on the grievance that Dr. B. R Ambedkar's image has not been duly projected in the film. 1985 : During the raid on a group engaged in gambling, police had to resort to firing at Mysore. The mob set fire to a motor cycle and a jeep of the Police Department. Again there was a clash between the supporters of the two different political parties at Kamagere, Kollegal Tq. and another communal clash resulted in rioting, etc. In April, when some persons were illegally catching fish in a tank taken on lease by the residents of Bellada Beedi, there was a clash and police headed by Superintendent of Police dispersed the crowd by resorting to lathi charge. There was a clash between two groups when a boy of one religion allegedly teased a girl of another religion, resulting in rioting, arson, mischief etc. About 200 Soligas trespassed into a reserve forest land, destroyed the forest products and they were arrested. Again in December 87, when a short story described as derogatory to a religious leader was published in a Bangalore newspaper, people of a particular religion in Mysore City went on a procession and held demonstrations, some miscreants pelted stones and police resorted to firing. Four persons died, 73 police personnel and 155 persons were injured. In 1987-88 there was an agitation and demonstrations in Kollegal and Nanjangud expressing dissatisfaction about the transfer of an Assistant Commissioner.

Labour Troubles.—1978 : There were strikes in (a) the Mysore Chip Board, (b) the K.R. Mills, (c) the Ideal Java Factory, (d) the K.S.R.T.C. 1979 : Strike in the Ideal Java Factory, Falcon Tyre Works and the K.R. Mills. 1981 : The Mysore Chip Board employees went on strike. 1983 : There was a clash between AITUC and BJP over an election for the position of office bearers of the Trade Union of the Ideal Java Factory. The K.R. Mills workers were on strike in October and November. 1984 : The Mahadeshwara Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane (Kunthur) workers went on hunger strike. There were strikes in the Falcon Tyres and the K.R. Mills at Mysore ; the Sujatha Textiles Mills, Nanjangud ; the Ideal Java Factory, Mysore ; the Shimoga Steels and the K.S.R.T.C. In October, the Ideal Java declared a lockout and in June, the K.R. Mills declared a closure. 1985 : Workers of the Ideal Java Factory agitated for lifting the lock-out and it was lifted in February, 1985. The Mahadeshwara Sugar Factory, Kunthur, Kollegal was closed in December. 1986 : Dharna by the workers of the Vikrant Tyres Ltd. and the K.R. Mills.

Students Strikes.—The number of students strikes for the years from 1978-1986 are given here: 1978—12, 1979—10, 1980—7, 1981—11, 1982—10, 1983—13, 1984—13, 1985—16 and 1986—12. In the year 1986 and 1987, the police resorted to firing twice, lathi charge 8 times and bursting of tear gas shells 4 times. The details are as hereunder: 1986 : Firing at the Mandi Police Station, Mysore to quell the unruly mob during communal clash (persons injured 17, persons died 4). Lathi charge at K.R. Nagar, Madapur village, Hunsur town, Bettadabeedu villages. Tear gas shells were burst at Bettadabeedu village, Mysore city and K.R. Nagar. 1987 : Firing at Hangala village to rescue an election officer and his staff who were wrongfully confined by some persons during the election of Pradhan and Upapradhan on 21-4-1987. Lathi charge at Hangala village, Hullahally village and Elwala. Bursing of fear gas shells Bannikuppe village.

Table showing the causes for murders in Mysore district from 1976 to 1986

Year	*Family disputes*	*Sexual*	*Gain*	*Property disputes*	*Fueds and factions*	*Others*	*Total*
1976 ..	3	4	..	7	4	8	26
1977 ..	4	7	..	3	4	15	33
1978 ..	..	8	..	8	6	14	36
1979 ..	3	8	1	6	10	12	40
1980 ..	..	4	3	3	..	21	31
1981 ..	..	5	3	13	..	19	40
1982 ..	1	8	2	9	..	27	47
1983 ..	..	4	2	5	1	35	47
1984 ..	2	9	..	10	..	35	56
1985 ..	..	20	2	3	..	52	77
1986 ..	7	9	5	9	1	31	62

Source : Police Department, Mysore.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The mode of administration of justice was to a considerable extent the same as in other places. Under the Gangas, the first dynasty, on whose rule over the district definite records exist. Inscriptions reveal that during Gangas reign, the king was the chief administrator of justice and was assisted by *dharmadhyaksha,* or *rajadhyaksha.* The revenue disputes were decided with the assistance of *dharmadhikarana,* or *dharmakaranika.* Most of the disputes were decided in *gramasabha* or *nagarasabha.* If the dispute in respect of lands was of serious nature, the evidences obtained by citizens and other village chiefs were taken and decided. Royal officers at the *nadu* level also decided cases. We hear of capital punishment being inflicted on the husband of Dekabbe of the famous Belthur Inscription for

Table showing the number of various offences in Mysore district from 1976 to 1986

Nature of offences	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12
Murder ..	26	33	36	40	31	40	47	47	56	82	62
Dacoity ..	2	2	7	8	8	19	3	5	4	4	7
Robbery ..	11	26	8	28	22	14	31	29	28	26	23
Theft ..	2,264	2,670	2,706	2,789	3,319	3,094	2,265	2,208	2,412	1,695	1,596
Rape ..	2	2	4	7	6	3	5	4	9	10	8
Rioting ..	..	224	222	352	337	264	288	341	361	429	514
Counterfeiting of currency notes ..	1	..	..	1	6	2	4	1	2	3	6
Suicide ..	385	341	416	500	550	605	668	629	593	896	594
Homicide ..	26	33	36	40	31	40	47	47	56	82	82
Infanticide ..	12	10	3	3	7	9	4	10	3	8	3
Other similar offences ..	4	7	4	6	2	7	13	6	13	10	7

Source : Police Department, Mysore.

Table showing the accidental deaths and the causes in Mysore district from 1976 to 1986

Causes of death	• 1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	*Total*
Accidental drowning	117	96	113	132	145	98	112	98	88	106	116	1,221
Snake bite	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	8	6	11	16	56
Electrocution	4	3	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	12	21	57
Lightning	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
Motor accidents	72	98	118	108	149	127	145	139	131	161	120	1,368
Fall from heights	19	13	3	4	..	11	..	7	14	51	50	172
Burns	8	13	11	17	15	20	17	19	23	18	22	183
Wild beast attack	%	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13	43
Mining operation and fall of weight	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10
Total :	227	229	248	275	314	259	286	271	262	382	362	

Source : Police Department, Mysore.

murder in Chola times. Even an accidental killing in a wrestling bout here was treated as murder.

In disputes where evidences were not available, the *divya pramanas* (ordeal) were also resorted to. The ordeals were either putting the bare hand in a pot of boiling ghee, or holding a red hot iron rod etc. These *divyas* had to be performed in the temple premises. The chief judge was placing the charge sheet (the letter of charges) on the head of the accused and there-after he had to perform the *divyas*. The *jayapathra* or judgement was awarded to him on winning. In one of the inscriptions in Yelandur (Yl 2) it is stated that during the reign of Ramaraja Nayaka of Hadinaru, (early part of 17th centuty), when some of the barbers and washermen argued that the potters were not entitled for *kaluguru* and *melukattu* (pairing of toe nails and tying of upper cloth) the potters proved that they were entitled for the same by undergoing successfully (hot) ghee ordeal (by dipping of hand) in the presence of God Divyalingeshwara of Haradanahalli. The *divya* in the name of this deity indicates that it might have been a place where this type of practice was resorted to.

There was not much change in judicial set up till the advent of the British. Haider and Tipu also continued the traditional system which the Mysore rulers had inherited from ancient times. The revenue officers were entrusted with judicial functions. The amils of tahsils were investigating the criminal cases. A Sadar (Chief) Court was established at the capital for administration of justice in accordance with Mohammadan Law. Kazis in some towns were empowered to act as judges in respect of suits only among Muslims. In a dispute wherein one of the parties was Muslim, the Muslim tribunal claimed exclusive jurisdiction.

The native system was reformed with the establishment of British Commissioner's rule in Mysore. By an order in 1834, the Courts of the Amils, Town Munsiffs, Sadar Munsiffs, the Principal Sadar Munsiff and of the European Superintendtnts were formed. The Amil's Courts and the Courts of Town Munsiffs exercised original jurisdiction. The Mysore Town Munsiff had the powers similar to the powers of an Amil. The decisions in all the courts were documented. The Courts of Principal Sadar Munsiff and of the European Superintendent had both original and appellate jurisdiction. Later, during 1862-1882, several steps were taken to reorganise the judiciary. The Huzur Adalat, and the Munsiff's Courts were abolished. The judicial heirarchy consisted of Judicial Commissioner, the Superintendent of the Divisions, the Deputy Superintendents and Amildars of Taluks. The Amildar was assisted by Peshkars and some qualified Peshkars were given the powers of Sub-Magistrates of the 2nd Class. A Sur Ameen at Mysore town had the power of Sub-Magistrate 2nd Class, and Sur Cauzy had the civil juridiction over claims not exceeding the value of Rs. 50. There was also a Magistrate at Mysore with full powers around 1860. In 1866, the

following were the number of judges in the Ashta grama division of the Mysore Province which consisted of Mysore and Hassan districts ; Peshkars 26, Amildars 25, Sur Cauzy 1, Sur Ameen 1, Town Magistrate 1 (European), Deputy Superintendents 4 (European) and Superintendent 1 (European). The number of cases disposed in Ashtagram Division in 1866 was : Civil cases, original 1,561, appeals 391, Criminal cases original 3,526, appeals 59. It was in the year 1909, Bench of Magistrates was constituted at Mysore.

The Mysore Civil Courts Regulation 1883 was promulgated on 16th June 1883. Under this Regulation, three classes of Civil Courts, namely, the District Court, the Court of Subordinate Judge, and the Court of the Munsiff were established. The appointment of judges was made by the Government, but the appointments to the cadre of Munsiffs were made only on recommendation from the Chief Court. The District Court had the jurisdiction to decide all original suits and it was constituted as the Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction. Administrative control over the Courts subordinate to the District Court was subject to the overall control of the Chief Court. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge was Rs. 5,000 and that of the Munsiff was Rs. 1,000. In matters relating to succession, inheritance, marriage, or castes or any religious usage or institution, the personal law of the Hindus in cases where the parties were Hindus and the Muslim law where the parties were Muslims was made enforceable. In cases where no specific provision of law existed, the Court was required to act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

In respect of criminal justice, the Deputy Superintendents at the district level and Assistant Superintendents and Amildars at the taluk level were conferred with criminal jurisdiction. The criminal procedure code was introduced in the State and with effect from 1889, the Munsiffs were invested with the powers of Taluk Magistrates. The heirarchy of criminal courts established were, Session Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges, District Magistrates, First Class Magistrates, Second Class Magistrate and Third Class Magistrates.

The Sessions Court at Mysore was established by 1890 with jurisdiction over the then Mysore and Hassan districts. In 1892-93, Additional Sessions Court was established at Mysore for trying sensational cases of rioting. Thereafter, Assistant Sessions Court was established to try Sessions cases transferred to them by the Sessions Judge.

The system of trial by jury in selected classes of criminal cases was introduced as an experiment in Mysore in 1917. Prior to this, in 1907 as an experiment in the way of separation of executive from judicial functions, Amildar of Mysore was relieved of Magisterial duties and the same were assigned to City Magistrate. Around 1925, Bench Courts were established in Hunsur in order to obviate to some extent the inconvenience and trouble

to which the parties would be put by travelling long distances to the Special Magistrate Court. But in 1926, it was observed that there was no sufficient work to these Bench Courts and Government ordered to discontinue these courts.

In the event of any serious cases, temporary Courts were established. One such instance was the establishment of a temporary court, with First Class powers at Yelandur for the trial of riot cases at Honnur in 1925-26. Though the necessity of separation of Judiciary from Executive was felt earlier, the appointment of independent Magistrates (Second Class) at the taluk level and Magistrates (First Class) at the district level was made around 1925. The Assistant Commissioners were made the Ex-Officio Magistrates and exercised police powers only. However, the Deputy Commissioner had the judiciary powers and the Magistrates were under the control of District Magistrate. With the adoption of the Constitution, a scheme of separation of Judiciary from the Executive was introduced and Magistrates came under the control of High Courts (then called the Chief Court).

Kollegal, which was in Coimbatore district prior to integration with Mysore district had the jurisdiction in that taluk and in North-Western Portion of Satyamangalam. The establishment consisted of nine *gumasthas* or clerks, two peons and a masalchi. This District Munsiff had small cause powers, in suits upto Rs. 500 and by the Act III of 1873, he was invested with power to hear and dispose off suits upto Rs. 2,500, in value. This District Munsiff Court was constituted under Regulation VI of 1816, the nomination resting with the Zilla Judge, subject however to confirmation by the Provincial Court.

After the formation of the new Karnataka State, the Karnataka Civil Courts Act was implemented and at the district level, a District Court, a Civil Judge's Court, and at the taluk level, Court of the Munsiff were established. The District Court was the highest court in the district. When the Karnataka Civil Courts Act was brought into force with effect from 1st October 1964, uniform cadres of judicial officers were created. The judicial officers in the District level as at present (1987) are, *Mysore* : District and Sessions Judge, I Additional District and Sessions Judge, II Additional District and Sessions Judge, Principal Civil Judge and Chief Judicial Magistrate, I Additional Civil Judge and CJM, II Additional Civil Judge and CJM, III Additional Civil Judge and CJM, Principal First Munsiff, I Additional First Munsiff, II Additional First Munisiff, III Additional First Munsiff II Munsiff and Judicial Mangistrate First Class, Judge, Court of Small Causes and Court of JMFC II Court, total 14. *Nanjangud* : Civil Judge and Judicial Magistrate First Class, and Munsiff and Additional JMFC (2) *Hunsur* : Civil Judge and Munsiff and JMFC (2) ; *Chamarajanagar* : Munsiff and JMFC (1) ; *Kollegal* : Munsiff and JMFC (1) ; *T. Narasipur* : Munsiff and JMFC (1) ; and *K. R. Nagar* : Munsiff and JMFC (1) .

The Principal District Judge is the administrative head of the judiciary in the district and he supervises the work of all subordinate courts and he is the appointing authority for all the posts upto and including Sheristedar. He tries the criminal cases in the district that are committed to Sessions Court. The two additional District Judges exercise similar judicial powers as that of Principal District Judge. The civil and criminal jurisdiction of the other judges are as follows. *Mysore* : Court of the Principal Civil Judge and C.J.M., Court of the I Additional Civil Judge and C.J.M. Court of the II Additional Civil Judge and C.J.M. and Court of the III Additional Civil Judge and C.J.M.—to try civil cases above Rs. 10,000 and appeals on the decisions of Munsiffs below Rs. 10,000 of Mysore City, Mysore taluk, H.D. Kote taluk, Kollegal and T.Narasipura taluks ; Court of Small Causes—to try money suits above Rs. 3,000; Court of the Principal First Munsiff, Court of the I Additional First Munsiff and II Additional First Munsiff—to try civil cases below Rs. 10,000 of Mysore city ; Court of the III Additional First Munsiff to try H.R.C. cases and the Court of the II Munsiff and JMFC—to try civil cases below Rs. 10,000 of Heggadadevanakote and Mysore taluks and also to try criminal cases of the said taluks ; and the Court of the JMFC— (II Court) to try criminal cases of Mysore taluk. *Nanjangud* : Court of the Civil Judge and JMFC—to try civil cases above Rs. 10,000 of Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet and Yelandur taluks and to try appeals on the decisions of the Munsiffs of the said taluks below Rs. 10,000 and to try criminal cases of the said taluks ; Court of the Munsiff and Additional JMFC—to try civil cases below Rs. 10,000 of Nanjangud and Gundlupet taluks and to try criminal cases of the said taluks. *Hunsur* : Court of the Civil Judge—to try Civil cases above Rs. 10,000 of Hunsur, Periyapatna and K.R. Nagar taluks and to try appeals on the decisions of the Munsiffs of Hunsur and K.R. Nagar and to try the criminal cases of Hunsur, K.R. Nagar and Periyapatna taluks ; and the Court of the Munsiff and JMFC— to try civil cases below Rs. 10,000 of Hunsur and Periyapatna taluks and to try criminal cases of the said taluks. *T.N. Pura*: Court of the Munsiff and JMFC—to try civil cases of below Rs. 10,000 of T. Narasipura taluk and to try criminal cases of the same taluk. *Chamarajanagar*: Court of the Munsiff and JMFC—to try civil cases of below Rs. 10,000 of Chamarajanagar and Yelandur taluks and to try criminal cases of the said taluks. Kollegal : Court of the Munsiff and JMFC—to try civil cases of matters below Rs. 10,000 of Kollegal taluk and to try criminal cases of the said taluk. *K.R. Nagar* : Court of the Munsiff and JMFC—to try civil cases below Rs. 10,000 of K. R. Nagar taluk and to try criminal cases of the said taluk.

The judicial officers are classified in the district as detailed here : The Principal District and Sessions Judge, Additional Sessions Judge, Civil Judge (Chief Judicial Magistrate), Additional Civil Judge, J.M.F.C. and Munsiffs.

Besides, there are Executive Magistrates who are Deputy Commissioner (District Magistrate, Executive), Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner (Addditional District Magistrate Executive), Assistant Commissioners (Sub-Divisional Magistrate Executive) and Tahsildars (Taluka Magistrate Executive). The main function of the Executive Magistrate is to maintain law and order and to take preventive measures in that behalf. The orders of the Executive Magistrates are however subject to the revisional jurisdiction of District and Sessions Judge.

In the district, there are 9 courts of Judicial Magistrate First Class which have been invested with the powers of trying Juvenile cases and in the District Headquarters, the Principal Chief Judicial Magistrate is invested with the powers of trying all Juvenile cases pending in the entire district. The II Additional District and Sessions Court at Mysore was established in 1987 for dealing with the cases Communal disturbances, atrocities on Scheduled Castes, etc. Another Additional Court (III Additional First Munsiff Court) was established exclusively for the disposal of House Rent Control cases in 1987.

Administration of Civil Justice

Administration of Civil Justice was done by 20 judicial officers viz. two District Judges (including Additional Judges), seven Civil Judges and 11 Munsiffs as in March 1986. The total number of cases pending in all the courts in the district as at the beginning of the year 1986 was 1,58,637 and 9,014 cases were instituted. In the District Judge's Court, 244 cases were disposed off and this works out to be 122 cases per judicial officer, 2,512 cases were disposed off by seven Civil Judges which make the average of 359 cases per judicial officer and 66,951 cases were disposed of by 11 Munsiffs which works out to 6,086 cases per judicial officer. In total, 69,707 cases were disposed off in one year by 20 judicial officers which works out to 3,485 cases per judicial officer. The number of cases contested were 2,202 (3 per cent of the total number of cases)). The details in respect of the cases in 1985-86 are given in the appended Tables on P. 541.

Administration of Criminal Justice

There were two District and Sessions Judges and 13 Magistrates for the administration of Criminal Justice in the district as in 1985-86. There were 10,110 criminal cases of all types pending at the beginning of the year and 26,357 cases were instituted during the year. The number of cases disposed of by two District and Sessions Judges was 413 which works out to 207 per judicial officer and 23,332 cases were disposed off by 13 Magistrates which is 1,795 cases per judicial officer. In total, 23,745 cases were disposed off by 15 judicial officers which is 1,583 cases per judicial officer. The total number of persons brought to trail in the year was 38,621 and the number of persons disposed was 33,513 by 15 judicial officers which works out to 2,234 persons by one judicial officer. The details regarding the cases are given in the appended tables.

TABLE I

Showing the number of cases in Civil Judge and Munsiff Courts in Mysore District from 1970-1986

Year		Original Suits		Small Causes Suits		Miscellaneous cases		Insolvency Petitions		Regular Appeals		Miscellaneous Appeals	
		I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D
1970-71	A	42	1	0	0	125	101	6	6	19	17	166	113
	B	394	128	1,081	1,041	328	200	0	0	230	256	167	127
	C	6,496	3,213	1,187	1,136	1,896	2,783	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	6,932	3,342	2,268	2,177	2,349	3,084	6	6	249	273	333	240
1973-84	A	50	3	0	0	151	149	4	3	12	18	298	290
	B	209	130	1,060	926	1,146	576	0	0	306	226	129	109
	C	4,028	3,717	1,125	1,235	1,833	1,712	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	4,287	3,850	2,185	2,061	3,130	2,437	4	3	318	244	427	399
1976-77	A	35	4	0	0	265	105	0	0	47	10	31	56
	B	213	123	816	777	533	920	0	0	260	249	86	55
	C	2,923	2,920	328	472	1,127	784	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	3,171	3,047	1,144	1,249	1,925	1,809	0	0	307	259	117	111
1979-80	A	48	6	0	0	232	216	3	1	39	18	326	268
	B	479	395	1,584	1,782	935	889	0	0	343	306	100	93
	C	2,807	3,127	377	478	1,151	1,087	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	3,334	3,528	1,961	2,260	2,318	2,192	3	1	382	324	426	361
1982-83	A	61	3	0	0	351	117	3	1	26	24	292	230
	B	624	319	1,137	1,402	588	596	0	0	174	159	90	79
	C	3,134	3,175	262	240	1,589	3,457	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	3,819	3,497	1,399	1,642	2,528	4,170	3	1	200	183	382	309
1985-86	A	61	1	0	0	100	99	2	1	18	9	338	258
	B	829	557	903	961	1,224	1,098	0	0	184	151	129	95
	C	3,793	3,601	74	104	2,157	1,774	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	4,683	4,159	977	1,065	4,381	2,971	2	1	202	160	467	353

A—District Judges Court. B—Civil Judge Court. C—Munsiffs Court. T—Total. I—Instituted. D—Disposed.

TABLE II

Statement showing the details of various civil suits in the Courts of Mysore District in 1985-86

Sl. no.	Suits	District Judge's Courts				Civil Judge's Courts				Munsiffs Court's				Total
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	
1.	Pending at the beginning of the year	12	..	634	135	1,813	549	1,746	441	6,182	27	1,47,098	..	1,58,637
	Instituted during the year	61	..	499	18	829	903	1,427	184	3,793	74	1,226	..	9,014
	Refiled, remanded or received by transfer	..	..	3	..	12	45	3	53	311	23	40	..	490
	Transferred to other courts	56	..	7	..	1	..	..	48	4	..	2	..	118
	Total for disposal	17	..	1,129	153	2,653	1,497	3,176	630	10282	124	1,48,362	..	1,68,023
	No. of cases disposed	1	..	234	9	557	961	843	151	3,601	104	63,246	..	69,707
	(*a*) Without trial	..	..	59	..	39	42	159	..	748	34	54,033	..	55,114
	(*b*) Without contest	..	..	11	2	333	833	193	39	2,128	66	8,756	..	12,361
	(*c*) With contest	1	..	164	7	185	86	491	112	725	4	457	..	2,236
	Pending at the end of the year	16	..	895	144	2,096	536	2,333	479	6,681	20	85,116	..	98,310
	Pending for more than one year	11	..	238	104	1,353	174	1,240	287	4,042	2	28,579	..	36,032

A—Original Suits. B—Small Cause Suits. C—Miscellaneous Suits. D—Appeals.

Table showing the receipts, charges and average duration of suits disposed in courts in Mysore District from 1970-71 to 1985-86.

	1970–71	1973–74	1976–77	1979–80	1982–83	1985–86
Total receipts of Courts : (Rs.)						
(*a*) District Courts ..	34,461	29,792	45,711	61,701	46,243	98,148
(*b*) Civil Judges Courts ..	2,27,730	3,16,948	4,72,688	16,01,152	26,83,159	45,48,250
(*c*) Munsiffs Courts ..	4,21,783	8,74,004	5,28,258	10,39,255	15,55,677	19,11,252
Total charges of Courts : (Rs.)						
(*a*) District Courts ..	1,48,326	4,06,923	4,85,474	7,67,477	10,04,769	11,17,233
(*b*) Civil Judges Courts ..	2,38,453	2,77,350	4,89,975	76,133	17,05,660	23,58,995
(*c*) Munsiffs Courts ..	8,35,939	12,61,339	15,97,502	20,11,253	28,71,526	46,87,141
Average duration of suits disposed off : Original Suits : (days)						
(*a*) District Courts ..	272.52	897.52	2,199.05	747.00	230.00	3,445.00
(*b*) Civil Judges Courts ..	1,349.00	908.20	2,826.40	1,504.56	1,117.40	1,432.00
(*c*) Munsiffs Courts ..	851.00	743.77	1,022.01	749.23	748.39	920.25
Small Causes Suits :						
(*a*) District Courts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Civil Judges Courts ..	211.30	156.28	196.20	428.76	846.36	492.00
(*c*) Munsiffs Courts ..	207.00	332.00	482.14	842.75	599.00	563.00
Appeals :						
(*a*) District Courts ..	714.00	857.54	750.00	828.00	913.10	1,875.00
(*b*) Civil Judges Courts ..	392.00	857.24	1,145.00	217.63	953.40	441.00
(*c*) Munsiffs Courts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table showing the details of criminal cases in Mysore District from 1970-71 to 1985-86

Details		1970–71	1973–74	1976–77	1979–80	1982–83	1985–86
No. of District and Sessions Judges		1	1	1	2	2	2
No. of Magistrates		10	11	13	14	13	13
No. of Criminal Cases	I	19,802	15,353	30,383	25,643	23,473	25,032
	D	20,205	14,608	29,364	26,003	..	22,720
No. of Criminal Miscellaneous Cases	I	1,836	1,680	1,915	1,655	1,139	985
	D	1,789	1,715	1,920	1,709	944	922
No. of Criminal Appeals		62	89	102	151	86	140
No. of Cases under Probation of Offenders Act		464	536	732	498	962	101
Punishments : Death		..	..	..	..	2	..
Rigorous Imprisonment		1,056	380	740	450	265	186
Simple Imprisonment		148	127	294	440	526	85
No. fined		19,505	11,506	26,227	26,067	22,109	20,071
Amount of fine realised in Rs.		2,13,474	3,66,675	5,62,230	8,18,896	10,73,989	13,13,230

Source : High Court, Bangalore.

Table showing the details of undertrials dealt with in Mysore District in 1985-86

	District and Sessions Courts		*Courts of J.M.F.C.*	*Total*
	Trials	*Appeals*	*Trials*	
No. of undertrials dealt with : Pending at the beginning of the year	727	176	17,044	17,947
Brought to trial during the year	397	182	38,042	38,621
Transferred	..	..	2,071	2,071
Total number of trials for disposal	1,124	358	53,015	54,497
Total disposed	312	128	33,073	33,513
(*a*) Convicted	15	..	23,727	23,742
(*b*) Struck off	..	..	1,097	1,097
(*c*) Committed or referred	..	..	247	247
(*d*) Otherwise disposed	297	128	8,002	8,427
Undertrials pending at the end of the year	812	230	19,942	20,784

(*Source :* High Court, Bangalore)

Statement showing the details of various Civil Suits in the Courts of Mysore District in 1986-87

Sl. No.	*Suits*	*District Judge's Court*				*Civil Judge's Court*				*Munsiffs Court*			
		A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*
1.	Pending at the beginning of the year	16	..	895	144	2,096	536	2,333	479	6,681	20	85,116	617
2.	Instituted during the year	78	..	486	28	1,0'9	918	2,171	172	4,110	82	1,040	417
3.	Refiled, remanded or received by transfer	..	..	10	2	8	14	15	290	107	..	5,199	2
4.	Transferred to other Courts	77	..	..	..	3	..	1	287	13	..	12,165	..
5.	Total for disposal	17	..	1,391	174	3,120	1,468	4,518	951	10,885	102	79,190	1,036
6.	No. of cases disposed off	..	..	418	33	667	972	1,304	140	3,529	72	70,405	280
	(*a*) Without trial	..	..	57	5	44	46	378	..	520	7	69,766	..
	(*b*) Without consent	..	..	180	..	437	798	209	33	2,406	64	340	..
	(*c*) With consent	..	..	181	28	186	128	717	107	603	1	299	280
7.	Pending at the end of the year	17	..	973	141	2,453	496	3,214	321	7,356	30	8,785	736
8.	Pending for more than one year	11	..	298	125	423	115	1,335	245	4,725	2	7,867	552

A—Original Suits, B—Small Cause Suits, C—Miscellaneous Suits, D—Appeals.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

Jails and dungeons existed in the days of royalty. There used to be criminals and prisoners of war, kept under confinement. During the non-regulation period (1831-1856), there was a jail in Mysore. During the famine years of 1876-78 as the jail was over-crowded a branch jail at Kukkarahalli was formed and the convicts were employed at the construction of the reservoir. There were 445 Prisoners in both Mysore and Hassan jails together during these years. These jails were controlled by Chief Judge of Mysore under the designation "Inspector General of Prisons". With effect from 1897, the Senior Surgeon was put in charge of the jail. The Munsiffs or Amildar or Deputy Amildars were in charge of the lock-ups in taluk places. With effect from 1898, lock-ups were under the control of Medical Officers and above the rank of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. In 1904-05, in some lock-ups, Special Sub-Registrars were appointed to look after the jail. The Prisoners were given education in the District jail at Mysore and a Hindustani class was opened in 1881. Instructions in religious and moral subjects were also imparted and selected prisoners were allowed to read the books for an hour in a day and gradually a library was established in the jail. The visitors committee of Mysore jail consisted of some non-officials also. In March 1889, the ticket of leave system was introduced. During the year 1907-08, two annas per head *per diem* inclusive of guarding charges was levied on the departments using convict labour. But in the case of convict labour employed in the Palace and in the Dewan's residence, no charges were levied. In 1922, the rate per prisoner engaged in extra mural was raised from two annas to four annas. The industries in Mysore Jail were carpentary, cloth weaving, smithy and *kambli* and carpet making. The Prisoners' Aid Society to assist released convicts in finding suitable employment for earning their livelihood at Mysore was formed in 1925 and accommodation was available for 382 in that year. The cost of maintenance per prisoner per year was Rs. 133.50 in 1925 and it was Rs. 112-26 after deducting the earning of the prisoners. The post of whole-time Superintendent of Mysore Jail was abolished and a part-time Superintendent was appointed. In 1933, Mysore District Jail was converted into a sub-jail. The cost per head was Rs 99 per inmate in 1935 and Rs. 107 in 1940 as the overhead charges were more widely distributed. In 1944, a mat weaving unit was started in Mysore jail and the Mysore literary council conducted classes for 60 convicts in Kannada. The average cost of maintenance per prisoner rose to Rs. 353 in 1955. After integration, the Mysore Jail was accorded the status of District Jail and was headed by a Superintendent. By 1981-82, Mysore Jail was one of the two District Prisons (Class I) in the State. In 1982, there were five jails with 55 quarters. As in 1987, there were one Central Prison at Mysore, Sub-Jails at Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, Hunsur and Kollegal.

Central Prison

The Mysore Central Prison was in existence since 1831. The present building is said to have been constructed in 1862. The Jail is presently headed by the Superintendent, assisted by an Assistant Surgeon, one Chief Jailor, two Jailors, one Chief Warder, nine Head Warders, 50 Warders, one office Superintendent and other supporting staff.

The Prisoners in this jail were trained in various trades and the articles prepared by the prisoners secured prizes in many exhibitions such as, First Prize in Nilgherry Exhibition of Jail Industries in 1869, Silver medal in Industrial Art Exhibition at Madras in 1903, First Prize for Woollen Carpet in the Industrial Exhibition at Chitradurga in 1911.

Sub Jail, Nanjangud.—This jail was established in 1977 and its authorised accommodation is for 30 persons including five females. All the 64 prisoners in this jail are sentenced for less than five years. This jail is headed by one Jailor assisted by one head warder and 4 warders. *Sub Jail, Chamarajanagar.* This was established in 1975 and the authorised accommodation is for 15 prisoners. As in 1986-87, there were two convicts and five under-trials in this jail. This jail is managed by one Jailor, one Head Warder and six Warders. *Sub Jail Hunsur.*—This jail was in existence before 1962. It is now looked after by the Taluk Sheristedar and the police personnel. There is aslo a sub-jail at Kollegal.

Directorate of Prosecutions

Prior to the formation of a separate Directorate of Prosecutions, in 1973, prosecution work was also done by Police Department. With effect from November 1976, an office of the Deputy Director of Prosecutions started functioning. This had the jurisdiction over Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu districts till June 1985. Thereafter, Chikmagalur and Dakshina Kannada districts were transferred to the Mangalore Division. The main functions of this division are to review the judgements in respect of criminal prosecutions and to give opinions and to administer the functioning of prosecutors. Initially, advocates were employed on contract basis as Prosecutors and with effect from 1979, the Public Prosecutors and Assistant Public Prosecutors are either appointed or promoted. In Mysore, there are two Senior Assistant Public Prosecutors to aid the Superintendent of Police. Assistant Public Prosecutors are functioning in all the taluk places where Munsiff and Magistrates Courts are situated. The Senior Assistant Public Prosecutor functions as the head at the District level, whereas the Deputy Director of Prosecutions heads the division. Accordingly, there are one Deputy Director of Prosecutions, two Superintendents, two First Division Assistants, three Stenographers and seven other supporting staff in this district.

Legal Aid Committee

Prior to the Constitution of Karnataka Legal Aid Board in the State, Working People's and Weaker Sections Legal Aid and Advice Centre was existing to provide legal aid to the needy in Mysore district. With effect from December 1983, District and Taluk Legal Aid Committees started functioning. The nature of aid extended include tendering free legal advice, granting free legal assistance in filing suits, appeals, other cases and criminal cases, before the law courts and before the other revenue officers and for issue of legal notices, etc. Legal aid is available to those whose total income is less than Rs. 8,000 and also to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Widows, Defence Personnel and Ex-Defence Personnel. The aid is in the form of court fees, advocates services, processing fees, fees for obtaining records, etc. but not in cash.

The beneficiaries since the commencement of the aid scheme are as follows. (a) Between May 1979 to November 1983, when legal aid centre was existing, out of 446 applications received for legal aid, 351 were provided with aid. (b) From December 1983 to August 1987-out of 1,052 applications for aid 982 have been extended aid. The expenditure of the department during the five years ending 1987 was Rs. 1.07 lakhs. The number of staff working in the district are three. *The Janatha Nyayalaya* (People's Court) was introduced in the State for the quick settlement of certain cases and first Janatha Nyayalaya was conducted in Mysore on 23rd August 1986 and later on 17th March 1987 and 5th August 1987. The number of cases settled and the compensation paid in the above three sessions were 30, Rs. 7.70 lakhs ; 71, Rs. 15.24 lakhs and 51, Rs. 18.21 lakhs respectively.

Lok Ayuktha

Till 1986, the Vigilance Commission with headquarters at Bangalore was performing the duties of investigating the complaints against government servants and other notified public authorities, by the Superintendent of Police, Mysore. In 1982, a separate office was started functioning with Superintendent of Police heading the unit. In January 1986, Lok Ayuktha replaced the Vigilance Commission. In Mysore, the Superintendent, Lok Ayuktha had under his jurisdiction six districts namely Mysore, Mandya, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Hassan and Chikmagalur. For the district administration, there is a Police Inspector, two Head Constables, four Police Constables, one Police Sub-Inspector. The Lok Ayuktha, Mysore undertakes enquiries into complaints pertaining to the districts regarding corruption, misuse or abuse of power or position by the government employees, etc. The staff in the office of the Superintendent of Police were, one Superintendent of Police, one Steno , one 2nd Division Assistant, one Head Constable and two Police Constables, etc. (as in 1987).

Bar Associations.—The Bar Association, Kollegal is perhaps the oldest in the district. There were three members at the time of formation and the present strength is 15. There are about 450 legal practioners in the district as in 1986 and seven Bar Associations at Mysore, Nanjangud, Hunsur, K.R. Nagar, Chamarajanagar and T. Narasipur. There are few lady Advocates in Mysore Bar.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Gramakuta or *gavunda* (*gauda*) was the village headman whose function was to maintain law and order and prevent theft and robbery in ancient time. He was later called Patel. His office was hereditary. He was assisted in his work by the village militia or *talars*. There are instances in which the widow of the *gavunda*, ably performed the functions of a *gavunda* by succeeding to the office. In towns too, there were arrangement to perform police duties in ancient times. *Kandachara* was one of the wings of administration in Mysore. This was headed by a Dalavayi. During the reign of the Wodeyars, Police system was well organised. There were *Thanedaras* in charge of stations, Hoblidars taking care of police affairs in a hobli. *Olekaras* or messengers, *Danguradavaru* or drummers announcing State Orders, etc. under this Department. It is said that these officials were appointed to see that the different people belonging to different castes did not transgress their caste injunctions, to prevent thefts, to see that the merchants carried on their dealings according to the prescribed rules and regulations and to bring different classes of offenders to book. This system continued even during the reign of Haider and Tipu with slight modifications. These servants were paid either *inam* lands or shares of grain. Tipu reduced the number of Patels, Umblidars and Amargars. In the Palace, the police authority was aided by Barr or Infantry which was stationed in the town for the exclusive purpose. Dewan Purnaiya further reduced the number of Patels and introduced *Kandachar* peons. Their duties were mainly apprehension of offenders. their custody, their protection in jails, the guardianship of forts, the conveyance of the palanquins and letter bags. With the issuing of Police Hukumnama's in 1834, the duties of *Kandachar* peons were redefined and they became exclusively Police peons. These *Kandachar* peons were employed for performing police duties in taluks, guarding taluk treasuries and jails, procuring essential supplies to troops, superintending cultivation and assisting revenue servants in the collection of revenue. The men of the Barr Infantry and Silledar Horse were employed at the District Treasury and as jail guards, frontier police and as town and office guards at Sudder stations. By 1859, the Military Finance Commission of the Government of India proposed to form a Civil Police Corps to relieve the Regular Infantry of Army from some of the duties such as escorting treasury and furnishing guards to jails and District treasuries. In 1856, the Deputy Commissioner was the *ex-officio* head of Police in the district. In 1874, one Assistant Commissioner was designated as Police Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commisioner for all police functions was under the control

of the Deputy Inspector of Police who was the quasi-secretary to the Judicial Commissioner, who in turn was the *ex-officio* Inspector General of Police. in 1880, the post of Police Assistant Commissioner was abolished and the Deputy Commissioner was empowered to employ any of the Assistant Commissioners for general management of the police duties of the district and the police branch of the district office. The Headquarters Inspector of Police was the Deputy Commissioner's Sheristedar in the Police department. In 1885, the Post Deputy Inspector General of Police was created in the Mysore Police administration. This Deputy Inspector General of Police had to look after Forest Plantation, Statistical Department, and Agricultural Department besides Police administration. By the end of 10th century, Mysore Police was under the control of Revenue Officer and Municipalities and the District Armed Reserve Police was an independent unit. The Reserve Police in Mysore city was attending the duties of important functions during the visits of foreign dignitaries and was acting as bodyguard of Maharaja whenever he was moving out. During Dasara and Moharrum, ths force had more work. In view of the increased work, Government provided them horses. In 1894, a special Reserve Police was created in Mysore and Shimoga and the expenditure was incurred from "Provincial Fund", instead of Municipalities. As per one of the Police records, Mysore city grew fast around 1906, and necessitated the inclusion of Padwarahalli, Kannegowdana Koppalu, Kurubarahalli and Vontikoppal to the city limits. Therefore, Police force was divided into three groups including a separate crime investigation wing.

Around 1930, at French Rocks (Pandavapur), a wing of Police force had to face series of riots. In order to bring law and order under control, emergency Police force was formed. In the same year a District Police Superintendent was appointed with jurisdiction over Mysore city, Mysore, Hunsur and K. R. Nagar taluks. One Assistant Superintendent of Police was appointed with headquarters at Nanjangud with jurisdiction over other taluks.

During this period, Yelandur had special Police Officers. The Jagirdar was controlling the Police Department. It was felt that Jagirdar could not control the law and order situation and hence other Police also entered the area. Later, local Amildar was given power to control the Police. The Jagirdar paid a sum of Rs. 7,507 and 8 annas towards *bandobust* charges from the Jagir to the Police Department in 1930.

In 1935, in view of the additional responsibilities of tax collection and registration of Motor Vehicles, the Police personnel were given bus warrant facilities and cycles were also provided.

In the taluks, the police were under the Amildar. Station Houses were built wherever shelter was not available at this time. Special allowances were given at *ghat* and forest stations. The ordinary weapon of the rural police was a stout bamboo cudgel about one and half inches thick 40 inches long, fitted, with brass ferules at the ends. A few fusils with sword bayonets were also issued to men stationed in isolated localities. After the Rendition, the police in the district was with the Dewan and the office of the Police Assistant Commissioner was re-established. In 1891, the Police Assistant Commissioners were called as Assistant Superintendent of Police. The Police force at that time consisted of The Village Police and the Regular Police. The Village Police were the hereditary village servants, viz. the Patel, the Toti or Talwar. Their duties were ; to report crime and to help the Regular police in preventing and detection of crime, enforcement of night patrolling for the safety of boundary lodges and village choultries and for the safety of villagers. They were provided with the uniform and lances in 1901. The District Police formed one of the Divisions of Regular Police. This consisted of Taluk Police, District Reserve Force including the armed emergency Reserve. By 1923, one Assistant Superintendent headed the Dept. at the district level. By 1945-46, the following were the Police officers in this district. Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents of Police 3, Inspectors 14, Sub-Inspectors 30, Head Constable, Jamedars Sargeants 103, Constables 796, total being 946 and the cost of police force was Rs. 35.66 lakhs which works out to be Rs. 3,770 per staff member.

After Integration, the Police force in the district was re-organised and redistributed in 1958. The salient features were : (1) creation of new Sub-Division at Hunsur, (2) abolition of the posts of Police Inspectors sanctioned for Gundlupet, T. Narasipur, K. R. Nagar and H. D. Kote taluks, (3) Division of seven police stations in Mysore city on a functional basis into crime and law and order and traffic stations and provision of the necessary staff for crime duties, (4) conversion of Chamarajanagar Kasaba Police Station into a purely Town Police Station and consequent transfer of the out-post at Udigala, (5) Reorganisation of the MARP detachment at Mysore into Headquarters Platoon and six active platoons and naming it as District Armed Reserve, Mysore District.

The police strength in the Mysore District as in October 1958 was as follows : one District Superintendent of Police, three Deputy Superintendents of Police, seven Police Inspectors, 34 Police Sub-Inspectors, one Assistant Sub-Inpector, 112 Head Constables, 785 Police Constables, one Traffic Police Inspector, two Traffic Police Sargeants 4 Traffic Head Police Constables, 28 Traffic Police Constables, 1 Detective Inspector, 1 Sub-Inspector, (City Special Branch) assisted by three Head Constables, 1 Sub-Inspector for Ditrict Special Branch assisted by three Head Constables, 1 Sub-Inspector and 4 Head Constables for District Intelligence Bureau, Inspector and 1 Sub-Inspector as Prosecution staff in city, 3 Sub-Inspectors as Prosecution staff for the Dis trict 2 Sub-Inspectors as Show-tax staff, the total being 886.

The strength of Armed Police was, Police Artillery staff—1 Assistant Sargeant, 2 Head Constables and 21 Police Constables. The Police Training

School had 1 Sergeant, 1 Assistant Sergeant, 6 Head Constables and 7 Police Constables. The District Armed Reserve has 1 Deputy Superinentdent of Police, 2 Sergeant Majors, 7 Sergeants, 6 Assistant Sergeants, 48 Head Constables and 264 Police Constables bringing the total to 328.

When a Common Police Act was passed and a Common Police Manual was compiled in 1964, the State was divided into six police ranges with Mysore district coming in southern range. Each range is headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police. Mysore is the Headquarters of the southern range. The Deputy Inspector General of Police is assisted at the district level by the Superintendent of Police and the Additional Superintendent of Police. As in 1981, there were four police Sub-divisions, 11 Police circles, 36 Police stations and 27 Police out-posts, in the district and the figures for 1986 were 4, 14, 40 and 25 respectively.

In Kollegal taluk which was formerly in Coimbatore district, the police set up has been described in a report by the District Collector Garrow and also by Francis Buchanan in his journey. On the decline of Vijayanagar empire, a member of Palegars came into being, and they assumed judicial powers both civil and criminal extending to those of life and death. These Palegars were predatory chieftains under whom there were head *kavalgars*, and under these, in turn the village had *kavalgars* who acted as police or plunderers as occasion or their master's command might serve. When Mysore extended its rule over Coimbatore district, a powerful military police was established to maintain peace; these Kandachar peons were partly employed in garrisoning forts under *killedars*. Haider developed this type of police system and added post office to police system using its officials not as mere carriers, but as officers of an intelligence department, who penetrated the secrets even of households especially of the wealthy and transmitted their information directly to Haider. In Tipu's time this system was relaxed. After Tipu, the only police were the revenue servants *viz.* the Thasildars, the Managars (revenue inspectors), *Kandachar* peons, and *talavars, taliyari* and as the revenue work gave them greater advantages, police work was naturally neglected. In many villages, in this area, the people had recourse to private *kavalgars* who under the system preserved their own villages from depredation. "*kudi taliyari*" or privately paid village watchman was an institution in this area till the beginning of the last century. This "kudi taliyari" was generally a Korvan and his office appeared to be hereditary and he was paid by raising contributions. Later, the old village police system was done away with and *thana* or station system was introduced. In 1816 (Regulation IX of 1816), the Collectors with their Tahsildars and village Munsiffs became the magistracy, the police executive functions were ex-officio, vested in them, the village *taliyars* being the rank and file of the force. The *taliyars* were not properly paid, but they were liable to punishment if they failed to detect

crimes which occurred in their villages. They were paid by fees which were collected from the villagers under the *kaval* system. With the development of district, the necessity of organised police system become accute, and Mr. William Robinson's police system of a quasi-military force was confined to police duties only. As on 31-3-1884, the following were the police staff in Kollegal, Inspector one, II Grade Head Constable one, III Grade Head Constables three, IV Grade Head Constables three, I Class Constables 23, II Class Constables 21, and III Class Constables 23 (total 78). During the British rule, there was not much change in the Police set up in the taluk When it was brought under Karnataka, there was uniformity throughout the district.

The following were the different police offices and their jurisdiction in the district as in 1987. (1) Deputy Inspector General of Police, South range Mysore : Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Kodagu districts : (2) Superintendent of Police, Mysore : Mysore district ;(3) Additional Superintendent of Police, Mysore : Mysore district ; (4) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Devaraja Sub-Division, Mysore : Laxmipuram, Vidyaranya, Krishnaraja, Ashokapuram, Devaraja, Sarasvathipuram, Metagalli, V.V. Puram and Jayalaxmipuram Police Stations ; (5) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Lashkar Sub-Division, Mysore : Mandi, Narasimharaja, Nazarabad and Lashkar Police Stations ; (6) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nanjangud Sub-Division, Nanjangud : Mysore South, Elwala, T. Narasipura, Bannur, Nanjangud town, Nanjangud rural, Kawlande, Gundlupet and Therakanambi Police Stations ; (7) Deputy Superintendent of Police,Chamarajanagar Sub-Division, Chamarajanagar : Chamarajanagar East, Chamarajanagar, West Chamarajanagar Rural, Yelandur, Kollegal Rural, Kollegal Urban, Hunsur, Ramapur and the M.M. Hills Police Stations ; (8) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hunsur Sub-Division, Hunsur : Hunsur Rural, Hunsur Urban, H.D. Kote, Sargur Beechanahalli, K.R. Nagar, Saligrama, Periyapatna and Bylakuppe Police Stations and the (9) Circle Inspector, Airport Security Force, Mysore : Mandakalli Airport area.

There were 15 circles in the district, 1,525 police personnel, besides 701 belonging to other wings, which works out to be one police personnel for 5.37 sq. km area and for 1,166 population. The expenditure of the police department in the district in the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 was Rs. 216 lakhs, Rs. 477 lakhs and Rs. 538 lakhs respectively. The average expenditure per police in 1985-86 was Rs. 24,181. The district's percentage of the number of police personnel and the expenditure to the respective state figures in 1985-86 were 4.9 and 7.2.

The value of property lost in the district was around Rs. 13 lakhs in 1976 and it was around Rs. 100 lakhs in 1986. The Police Department is responsible for the detection of the property lost and the percentage of detection was 32 per cent in 1976 and 21 per cent in 1986. The following

table shows the property lost and recovered, the percentage from the year 1976 to 1986.

Year	Property lost (value in lakhs of Rs.)	Property recovered (value in lakhs of Rs.)	Percentage
1976 ..	13.42	4.31	32.12
1977 ..	38.40	19.94	51.92
1978 ..	34.90	17.58	50.37
1979 ..	47.17	21.07	44.66
1980 ..	61.35	31.07	50.64
1981 ..	56.90	17.94	31.52
1982 ..	64.20	29.61	46.12
1983 ..	61.43	28.55	46.47
1984 ..	71.39	14.09	19.73
1985 ..	49.91	26.20	52.49
1986 ..	107.73	23.16	21.48

Source : Police Department, Mysore.

The following table gives the number of prosecutions launched by the police and the number of persons convicted from 1976 to 1986.

Year	Number of prosecutions launched	Number of convictions	Percentage
1976 ..	2,289	675	29.48
1977 ..	2,476	710	28.67
1978 ..	2,589	959	37.04
1979 ..	2,706	943	34.84
1980 ..	2,906	770	26.49
1981 ..	3,269	817	24.99
1982 ..	3,293	713	21.65
1983 ..	3,080	678	22.01
1984 ..	3,840	602	15.67
1985 ..	3,435	815	23.72
1986 ..	2,835	577	20.35

The following table shows the percentage of detection of various crimes by the Police Department in Mysore district from 1976—1986

Year	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	House breaking thefts	Ordinary thefts
1976	95.00	100.00	66.00	26.00	34.00
1977	80.00	..	36.00	37.00	30.00
1978	66.00	57.00	25.00	22.00	45.00
1979	70.00	75.00	28.00	25.00	37.00
1980	74.00	50.00	23.00	13.00	9.00
1981	50.00	5.07	7.14	23.00	23.46
1982	59.04	33.03	27.07	13.04	30.04
1983	48.93	20.00	33.33	20.47	18.75
1984	60.70	25.00	25.00	20.00	13.00
1985	61.03	33.03	46.15	25.00	29.04
1986	51.61	0.89	39.07	10.41	40.67

Source : Police Department, Mysore.

The following are the cases registered under the Supperession of Immoral Traffic on Women Act from 1976 to 1986 : 1976—927 ; 1977—1,123 ; 1978—1,191 ; 1979—1,068 ; 1980—731 ; 1981—759 ; 1982—1,345 ; 1983—1,095 ; 1984—855 ; 1985—498 and 1986—270.

Sandalwood Theft

Mysore district, is a treasure house of sandalwood and proportionately clandestine operation of sandalwood theft is also more. The important regions in which sandalwood trees of forest department are stolen are (a) Chamundi hills, (b) Bandipur forest, Maddur forest, Yediyala, Yelwal and Arabithittu forests ; (c) Bylakuppe in Periyapatna taluk, (d) The Beligirirangana Hills and Kyathedevaragudi forest, (e) Punajur Forest in C. R. Nagar taluk and (f) the State forest round about Ramapuram Ghat, the Mahadeshwara hills and Bylur forest. Theft of sandalwood trees in forest area other than in plantations, could be probed only on a report. The transporting of sandalwood without permit under Karnataka Forest Act is an offence and the accused are dealt with under Section 379, 411 of Indian Penal Code. In order to prevent such theft, a special forest police squad with headquarters at Kollegal started functioning with effect from April 1973. Later in 1980, two more squads were added. As in 1987, three Special Forest Squads are functioning at Mysore covering Mysore, Nanjangud, Hunsur, K. R. Nagar, Periyapatna and H.D. Kote taluks, at Chamarajanagar covering Chamarajanagar, Yelandur and Gundlupet taluks and at Kollegal covering Kollegar taluk. All these squads are under the superintendence of the Superintendent of Police, C.I.D. Forest Cell, Madikeri

and the Deputy Inspector General of Police C.I.D. (Forest), Bangalore. The following are the details of sandalwood theft in the district. The number of cases of theft reported and the value of sandalwood involved respectively for the years from 1982 to 1987 are as follows: 1982—55, Rs. 3.08 lakhs; 1983—57, Rs. 23.74 lakhs; 1984—46, Rs. 8.08 lakhs; 1985—55, Rs. 4.5 lakhs; 1986—29, Rs. 4.91 lakhs; 1987 (upto April) 8 Rs. 69,000. In the above years, all the cases were detected and the sandalwood was recovered. The number of persons arrested in sandalwood smuggling from the years 1982 to 1987 were 38, 55, 46, 8, 60 and 14 respectively.

Karnataka State Reserve Police-V Battalion Mysore.—The jurisdiction of this unit extends not only to the Mysore district but also to other districts of the Mysore division. This is administered by Commandant under the guidance of the Special Inspector General of Police, KSRP, Bangalore. This unit is functioning from October 1983, and was active in special Security Works, maintenance of law and order in *jatras*, fairs, World Kannada Meet, SAARC meet, etc. Whenever any urgent necessity at any place for the maintenance of law and order arises, this unit is summoned. As in 1987, the staff in this unit was one Commandant, two Assistant Commandants, seven special Reserve Police Inspectors, 22 Special Reserve Police Sub-Inspectors, 8 Havaldar Majors, 97 Havaldars, 40 Nayaks, 52 Lance Nayak, 653 Police Constables, 85 other staff and 16 ministerial staff.

Karnataka Armed Reserve Police (Mounted Police).—The mounted company of Palace Guards was formed out of the Non-Indian State forces of the Maharaja's Palace Body Guards in 1951. Prior to this, these palace guards were created for the personal security of the Mysore Maharaja, and members of the royal household, and against any palace revolt. In course of time this guard was entrusted with additional duties such as, providing security arrangements during religious festivities like the Vairamudi at Melkote, Sreekantamudi at Nanjangud and at festivals in temples located inside the palace fort and at the Chamundi Hills. The equestrian exercises like show jumping, trick jumping and riding, musical riding, tent pegging and other skills of horsemanship by this unit, captivated the spectators during Dasara festival. Presently the unit has 55 horses with veterinary dispensery attached. This unit runs a riding school for civilians, police personnel and for the gazetted probationers of the administrative cadre. This unit secured the first place in trick riding at the all-India Police equestrian meet at Hyderabad. Most of the horses are from Kathiawar, but there is a brace of English breeds and an Arab grey. Recently this unit has undertaken breeding of horses. There is a horse-shoe making workshop and training of private owner's horses are also undertaken. This Unit's association with music is an important feature. *The Police Band* was organised under the patronage of the Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV. These bands (the Indian Orchestra and the English band) were integrated in 1951. The former

Mysore Police Band was renamed as Mysore Government Orchestra and later as Karnataka Government Orchestra. The bands render performance during State banquets and during the visits of VIPs, the recent one was during the visit of SAARC leaders at Bangalore.

Civilian Rifle Training Centre.—There is no registered civilian rifle training centre in this district. However, a training relating to handling of weapons was being inparted to civilians by the District Armed Reserve since 1963. Upto the end of 1983, 134 persons have been given training in handling 0.22 rifles. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,200 in 1983-84 and Rs. 2,256 in 1987-88.

Village Defence Parties

The Village Defence Parties are constituted in 1965, which substituted the former rural police for assisting and helping the regular police in prevention and detection of crime under the Mysore Village Defence Parties Act. The main functions of this party were (a) to guard the villages, (b) to patrol for the purpose of prevention of crime, (c) to protect persons and property, (d) to assist the police in maintaining law and order situation.

The Superintendent of Police in the district is the authorised appointing officer and he/she may call out any member of a Village Defence Party for training or to discharge any functions or duties assigned to them in accordance with the provisions of the Act. In Mysore district, 901 Dalapathis have been appointed and in 2,022 villages, V.D.Ps. have been formed. On an average, there are 25 members in each V.D.P.

Intelligence Wing

The District Special Branch is functioning under the overall supervision, control and guidance of the Superintendent of Police, Mysore. To keep an eye on the anti-social elements, to be alert during alarming situations, prompt collection and timely dissemination of intelligence and to be in close touch with the sources and contacts, to act before situations develop in disturbing public tranquility seriously, in the district are some of the functions of this branch.

Police Medals

In recognition of the meritorious services rendered by some of the Police Personnel, the following medals were awarded: (1) Police and Fire Services Medals for gallantry and distinguished services; 1966-Krishnajetty, S.I., (2) Police Medals for gallantry or meritorious services; 1959-T. A. Mohan, S.P., Mysore; 1960-R. Muniswamy, Dy. S.P.; B. L. Krishnamurthy, C I., and K. Shahabuddin, A.S.I.; 1962-A. N. Lingappa, S.I.; 1963 K. S Ramachandra Rao, SP.; 1967-Krishnaswamy, Dy. S.P.; 1968-Chowdappa, Dy. S.P.; 1976-C. V. Bhat, Dy. S.P.; 1978-P. R. Rajput, Dy. S.P.; Ranganaika, P.C.; Bettachari, P.C.; 1982-Papaiah, R.S.I.,; 1984-Narayana A.H.C.; (3) Chief Minister's Police Medal (w.e.f. 1981); Gold

Medal - L. Revanasiddaiah, S.P. (1981), H. .S. Rangadore, Dy. S.P. (1982) M R. Poojar, Dy. S.P. (1985), and P. S. Arjun, P.S.I. (1987); Silver Medal - K. K. Kulkarni, S.I., Narayana, A.H.C.., H. N. Hiriyanna, P.S.I., M. M. Chiyyanna, P.S.I. (1981), N. B. Bhangeri (1982); Bronze Medal - P. Mahadevappa, H. C. Muddu Mahadevaiah, H.C., Mayanna, H.C., Rachayya, H.C. Narsegowda, A.H.C., Dasappa, Shivaraju, Mahadevaiah, Muniswamy, Nagaraj, Muthusetty, (all PCs.), Govinda Naika, Byrappa, and Mahadeva (all APCs. 1981); B. M. Krishna Prasad, P.S.I., M. R. Srinivasamurthy, H.C., Muniswamy, H.C., K. R. Javaregowda, H.C., Gangadharaiah, A.P.C. (1982); B. D. Mandappa, -S.I., B. P. Suresh Babu, P.S.I., H. Narasimha murthy, P.S.I., Srikantaiah, H. C., Rajashekhara Aradhya, H.C. (1984); L. H. Myageri, S.I., P. K. Kavalappa, S.I., B. N. Devappa (1986). Besides, the following persons were awarded Police Medals for meritorious service on the occasion of Republic Day—R. R. Shakapur, S.P., B. Jayananda Amin, Mukunda Rao, A.H.C..; Abdul Wajid, A.H.C. (Mounted company) Dr. P. S. Ramanujam, D.I.G.

Police Welfare

In order to provide certain welfare amenities to the Police personnel, a Police Benevolent Fund has been formed in Mysore in accordance with regulations enumerated in Karnataka Police Benevolent Fund Rules 1975. The objects of the Fund are to provide relief to the bereaved family in the event of the death of the member, to provide medical aid in deserving cases, to grant scholarships to the children of the members, to provide playgrounds, parks in police colonies, reading rooms, to provide community radio sets, to maintain vegetable gardens, to impart professional training in trades like carpentry, shoe making, printing, tailoring, etc. The Fund is administered by the Managing Committee headed by Superintendent of Police. All the government employees of Police Department shall be the members of the Fund. Besides, opening of Book Bank, distribution of Lekhak note books other welfare activities are also undertaken. In 1987, 118 beneficiaries have availed the benefit to an extent of Rs. 62,000.

Railway Police

The Railway Police in the entire state is treated as one unit, with Deputy Inspector General of Police at Bangalore heading the unit. In Mysore, till 1956, Railway Department was reimbursing the cost of police drafted to Railway services. Presently, Mysore has Circle Office with one Circle Inspector and one Sub-Inspector. There are Outposts at Chamarajanagar and Nanjangud with one Head Constable and four Police Constables in each Outpost. The railway police have to deal with certain situations such as irate commuters who plunge into agitation, arson (often stone throwing) provoked due to delay in departure of trains, lack of accommodation, etc. Maintenance of general law and order is not the regular function of the Railway Police. The expenditure in respect of the railway police is

augmented by the Railway Board. The Sate Government however has provided certain vehicles by which the police can reach the spot by road early.

Police Training College, Mysore

This was established in 1958, in the Police Training School. This institution offered training to the officers of the rank of Sub-Inspectors and Gazetted Police Officers. In 1965, the school was transferred to Channapatna, whereas, the college at Mysore started conducting Refresher Courses for Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors, in addition to giving short term training for Motor Vehicle Inspectors and Regional Transport Officers. There is a basic course of one year training for Sub-Inspectors and also an yearly course for Deputy Superintendents of Police. Women Constables are trained here. An eight weeks Post-NPA (National Police Academy) Orientation Course for the Indian Police Service probationers is conducted every year before they are posted for district training. There is a good mini-Forensic Science Laboratory and a Police Museum with exhibits giving practical demonstration of homicides, burglary, explosives, counterfeiting of notes and coins and traffic placards and other charts pertaining to different aspects of policing. Police Science, legal affairs, socio-political aspects including psychology are taught. The college besides developing expertise and skill in purely police matters has also attempted to inculcate in the minds of the trainees, a healthy and right attitude towards the citizens.

The Fire Force

The separate Fire Force Unit in the district was established in 1942. Presently there are two fire stations one at Saraswathipuram and another at Bannimantap. They are administered by Fire Officer, Mysore, and controlled by the Director of Fire Force, Bangalore.

Civil Rights Enforcement Cell

There is a separate cell for collecting intelligence and investigate and report to government instances of, 1) Violations of Government Orders pertaining to reservation of posts to SCs and STs, 2) Violation of Government Orders pertaining to ear-marking and utilisation of 18 per cent of the fund of the local bodies to be spent exclusively on schemes aimed at the socio-economic betterment of the SCs and STs, 3) violation of the provisions of Karnataka Land Grant Rules pertaining to reservation of 50 per cent of the government lands, surplus lands and excess *gomal* lands to the SCs and STs, 4) violation of directions of Government relating to eviction of the marginal and insufficient land holders and landless people belonging to the SCs and STs, 5) cases of production of false certificates by people belonging to other communities claiming the benefits of SCs and STs and various atrocities on SCs and STs and other similar cases infringing on their Constitutional and Civil Rights, etc. The Deputy Inspector General of Police (CID., CRE Cell)

at Bangalore heads the department. At Mysore, as in 1985, there were one Deputy Superintendent of Police, two Police Inspectors, four Sub-Inspectors, two Head Constables, 10 Police Constable and four other staff. The following were the number of cases reported, number of cases wherein charge sheets were filed, and cases under investigation in the years begining with 1982, respectively in the district; 1982-48, 44, 43; 1983-84, 31, 30; 1948-33, 14. 13; 1985-34, 28, 25 and 1986-11, 4, 7. The number of persons punished were one in 1982, and one in 1983. The number of cases of atrocities on SCs and STs reported in the years from 1982 to 1986 were 3, 2, 4, 43 and 10 respectively.

Home Guards

Home Guards are the voluntary bodies assisting the police in maintaining law and order. The civilians who are desirous of joining are admitted to this voluntary body subject to the medical fitness and other factors. The services of these Home Guards will be utilised as and when the occassion arises. The functions of the members of the Home Guards are 1) to act as auxilliary to police, 2) to help communities during natural and unnatural calamities, such as flood, cyclones, fire, draughts, earthquakes, etc. through rescue, rehabilitation, welfare, etc., 3) to act as functional units in maintaining essential services such as water, electricity, rationing, hospitals, etc. with a view to maintain the uniterrupted supply of these services at times of break down due to strikes, etc. and (4) to assist the Government and the authorities in implementing socio-economic developmental programmes. They are trained in squad drill, fire fighting, weapons handing and use of fire arms, first aid and reserve operations, communication, manning of essential services like electricity, water supply, etc.

The Home Guards started functioning in various places in the district as detailed below: Mysore city—March 1963, Chamarajanagar—April 1967, Nanjangud—July 1967, Kollegal—April 1970, Hunsur—August 1980, K.R. Nagar—March 1971, T. Narasipur—June 1970, Gundlupet—July 1973, Yelandur—July 1973. The expenditure incurred during 1977-78 on Home Guards in this district was Rs. 2.10 lakhs.

With a view to promote the welfare of Home Guards, a Home Guards Fund has been instituted. The District Committee is headed by the Commandant. The membership to the fund is open to all members of the Home Guards Organisation.

As in 1981-82, there were 10 Units in the district. 828 Home Gaurds, of which, 514 were trained. The Home Guards undertook relief measures and salvage operations when a fire accident occured in Devaraja Market. Mysore in 1981-82, and they also rendered good services in putting up improvised bridges, rendering first aid in the distribution of food packets to the homeless, etc. during the incidence of tank breach in 1982 at Gopinatham

village of Kollegal taluk. As in 1987, the number of Home Guards in Mysore district is as given in the table below.

Taluk	*Authorised enrolment*	*Number enrolled*	*Number trained*	*Number under training*
Chamarajanagar ..	70	70	40	30
Gundlupet ..	60	58	36	..
H.D. Kote ..	60	60	32	28
Hunsur ..	80	78	35	43
K.R. Nagar ..	80	80	50	30
Kollegal ..	75	75	63	12
Mysore ..	250	177	108	69
Nanjangud ..	120	120	79	41
Periyapatna ..	75	75	51	24
T. Narasipur ..	60	60	37	23
Yelandur ..	70	70	42	28
Total ..	1,000	923	573	350

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THE phenomenal changes in the administrative set up of the Government, both at the Central and the State level, implementation of the Five Year Plans and extension of State activities in various spheres like agriculture, industry, transport and communication, welfare measures, etc., have resulted in creation of new Departments, Boards and Corporations. Brief accounts of various other departments of the State and Central Governments including various Boards and Corporations are presented in this chapter. The main functions of some departments are dealt with in some earlier and later chapters of this volume. Mysore being a divisional headquarters of the State, a list of the divisional offices located in Mysore is also appended.

Adult Education

The Adult Education Department which is at present under the Director of Adult Education, Bangalore has its district unit headed by a District Adult Education Officer. (See Chapter XV). In 1941, the then Government of Mysore supported the formation of a Committee for promotion of literacy in the State by the name "The Mysore State Literacy Committee". It became the Literacy Council in 1943 and Adult Education Council in 1945. It has jurisdiction over the whole State, and it is headed by the President. The District Adult Education Council, Mysore is subordinate to this body. It has one Planning Officer besides supervisors and other staff.

Agriculture

To provide technical advice and guidance to the cultivators in order to step up agricultural production, to improve the quality of the crops and to carry on propaganda among the agriculturists by conducting demonstrations, organising crop competitions, holding exhibitions, etc., an Agricultural office, headed by an Inspector, was set up in 1913 at Mysore. Subsequently this Agricultural Inspector's post was re-designated as Assistant Director,

and later Deputy Director with effect from 1st January 1967. Consequent on implementation of Agricultural Extension project in 1979-80, the Principal Agricultural Officer heads the district. Under the administrative control of the Principal Agricultural Officer, the officials working in the district office as on 31st March 1987 were, six Assistant Directors, One Agricultural Officer, one Administrative Assistant, five Agricultural officer, four Agricultural Assistants, one Manager, one Superintendent, one Assistant Statistical Officer and others. In addition to this 11 Assistant Directors (each in charge of 2 taluks), 18 Agricultural Officers, 71 Assistant Agricultural Officers 361 Agricultural Assistants (each functioning as a field adviser over a group of villages) and others were serving in taluks. Joint Director of Agriculture, stationed at Mysore is the immediate superior officer.

The District Office of the Soil Conservation, headed by the Deputy Director at Mysore and three Sub-divisions, headed by Agricultural Officers (Soil Conservation) at Mysore, Gundlupet and Chamarajanagar are working in the district. In addition to this, another office headed by the Principal, Soil Conservation Training Centre Mysore, is also functioning under the administrative control of the Joint Director.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

The district office of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, headed by the Assistant Director, was set up in 1956 at Mysore. Subsequently the post of the district head has been upgraded as Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services. The main activities of the department are supporting massive cross breeding of cattle, establishing Fodder Banks and Fodder Seed Farm, developing sheep and wool, poultry etc, besides coverage of animal health. Under the supervision and control of the Deputy Director following district level units are functioning. The Semen Collection Centre, headed by Officer-in-charge; Intensive Egg and Poultry Production and Marketing Scheme, headed by Planning Officer; Sheep Breeders' Association, headed by Secretary; Rinderpest Intelligence Batch headed by Veterinary Assistant Surgeon; two Veterinary Hospitals headed by Assistant Director; 32 Veterinary Dispensaries; and one Rinderpest Eradication Scheme, headed by Assistant Rinderpest Eradication Officer, having the jurisdiction over Mysore taluk; further there are 21 Rural dispensaries functioning in the district. Under the administrative control of the Deputy Director the officials working in the district office as on 31st March 1987 were one Superintendent and other staff.

Archaeological Department

The Department of Archaeological Researches was founded originally in 1890. In the beginning it was working under the administrative control of the Mysore University. It became an independent office, headed by the Director, from 1944. The Director post had been down-graded to the post of Ex-officio Director from 1955 and the responsibility was entrusted to the

Professor of Archaeology of Mysore University The Department's administrative power covers the entire State. Before the separation of Archives Department from this Department (1973) this office performed the functions of Archives also. In 1960, administrative control of Museums was made separate from Industries and Commerce Department and entrusted to this Department. Consequent on increasing work load of the department, the full time Director post was created and posted with effect from 22nd November 1972. From 1974 the Department is known as Directorate of Archaeology and Museums. There is a Registrar functioning at Mysore having jurisdiction over six district including Mysore and Bangalore to register antiquities.

The officials working at this State-level office under the administrative control of the Director, at the end of March 1987 were, two Deputy Directors, one Gazetted Assistant to the Director, one Assistant Diretocr, two technical Assistants, one Archaeological Assistant, one Epigraphist, one Photographer, one Research Assistant, one Librarian, one Draughtsman, one Surveyor, one Assistant Photographer, one Explorer and one Office Superintendent and other staff.

Archives Department

The Karnataka State Archives has its divisional unit with Mysore as headquarters, headed by a Deputy Director. But it has no subordinate offices in the division and Director of Archives, Bangalore, is its immediate superior. Started with the palace records as the nucleus in 1984, the unit has one Archivist, three Assistant Archivists and other staff to support the Deputy Director. The Department guides Government Departments on record management and collects private records with historical value for preservation and study by research scholars.

Backward Classes and Minorities

For the upliftment of backward classes and minorities, the District Office of Backward Classes and Minorities headed by the District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities, was opened during 1977-78 at Mysore. It is running backward class hostels under supervisory control of Block Development Offices, now designated as Secretary, Taluk Panchayat Samithi. Under the administrative control of the District Officer, the officials working at the end of March 1987 were one Office Superintendent two Assistants, three Junior Assistants, two Backward Class Inspectors and other staff.

Commercial Taxes

For administering various Acts and Rules connected with Sales Tax and other related matters, The Commercial Tax (Assessment) Office, headed by the Assistant Commissioner was opened in 1974 at Mysore. (see Chapter XI). In the beginning Mysore, Mandya, Shimoga, Hassan and Chikmagalur districts were under its administrative control. Now its administrative powers are limited to Mysore dt. The officials working under the administrative control of the Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Assessment) as on 31st March 1987 were, one Additional Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Assessment), four Commercial Tax Inspectors and other staff. The Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Admn.) Mysore Division, Mysore, is the immediate superior officer.

Co-operative Audit

For auditing the accounts of the Co-operative Societies, the office of the Co-operative Audit, headed by the Deputy Director, was established on 6th January 1986, at Mysore. Under the administrative control of this office three sub-divisional offices, headed by Assistant Director of Co-operative Audit are functioning in the district at Mysore, Hunsur and Nanjangud. The Joint Director of Co-operative Audit with headquarters at Mysore is the immediate superior officer. The officials working under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Co-operative Audit as on 31st March 1987 were one Senior Auditor, two Auditors and other staff.

Co-operative Department

An office of the Department of Co-operative Societies with the Assistant Registrar as its head was established in 1918 at Mysore. At the time of Reorganisation of States in 1956, one divisional office of the Co-operative Societies with Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies as its head and one District Office headed by Assistant Registrar were functioning in the district. Consequent on upgrading the post during 1966, the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies became the Divisional and District heads respectively. Under the administrative control of the Deputy Registrar, there are three Sub-divisions headed by Assistant Registrars working at Mysore, Nanjangud and Hunsur. The Deputy Registrar is responsible for the development of the co-operative movement. He is also the **ex-officio** Deputy Registrar of Money-lenders and in that capacity, he is empowered to issue licences to money-lenders and pawn-brokers and to regulate their transactions in the district. The Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, stationed at Mysore is the immediate superior officer. (See Chapter VI).

District Planning

For preparation and execution of district level plans, an office headed by the District Planning and Youth Welfare Officer, was opened in 1971 at Mysore. The designation of the Officer was changed as District Planning Officer with effect from 1st September 1975. Before the starting of the Zilla Parishad, it was working under the control of the Deputy Commissioner.

After the formation of Zilla Parishad it has been working under the administrative control of Zilla Parishad, headed by Chief Planning Officer. The officials working under the administrative control of the Chief Planning Officer at the end of March 1987 were one Project Appraisal and Evaluation Officer, one Regional Planning Officer, one man Power and Credit Planning Officer, one Statistical officer and others.

District Rural Development Society

For the purpose of overall development of rural areas of the district, Small Farmers Development Association was opened in 1971 at Mysore. Consequent on establishment of District Rural Development Society headed by Director in 1979, the Small Farmers Development Association was merged in it. Subsequently the special Deputy Commissioner was made the head of the District Rural Development Society. All the development activities of the district are turned out through concerned district level offices and Block Development Offices of Taluks. The staff assisting Special Deputy Commissioner, Development and Ex-Officio Project Director in the district office at the end of March 1987 were one Accountant, two Assistant Project Directors (Animal Husbandry), one Assistant Project Director (Agriculture), one Assistant Executive Engineer (RLEGP) one Assistant Project Director (Co-operation), one gazetted Manager, one Assistant Engineer (Bio-gas) and other staff. In addition to this, Block Development Officers, (now designated as Taluk Panchayat Secretary) and their staff function from each taluk. At present, the DRDS has been brought under the jurisdiction of the newly formed Zilla Parishad.

Drugs Control Department

In pursuance of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder, the Divisional Office of Drugs Control, comprising of Mysore, Mandya, Tumkur and Kodagu districts with headquarters at Mysore and Drugs Inspector as its head, was opened in 1957. Subsequently the post of the divisional head has been upgraded as Assistant Drugs Controller and the jurisdiction has been confined to Mysore, Mandya and Kodagu. Each district of the division is having the district office headed by Drugs Inspector. Drugs Controller for the State of Karnataka, stationed in Bangalore is the superior officer.

Education (Public Instruction)

The Department of Public Instruction in Mysore State headed by the Director was established in 1857-58 and District Inspectors were in administrative charge of schools of two or three revenue district and inspected all the Anglo-Vernacular and taluk vernacular schools and also the taluk and Village Industrial Schools. As a reult of departmental reorganisation in 1927, three Deputy Directors were appointed, one at the headquarters and the two others at Divisional headquarters at Shimoga and Mysore. The District Educational Officer was the district level officer and in overall

charge of primary, middle and normal schools. The Assistant Inspectors were in charge of primary schools in their educational ranges (taluks). In the reorganisation of the department in 1970, the Mysore Division came under the control of the Joint Director of Public Instruction. At the District level, the District Educational Officer was replaced by the Deputy Director of Public Instructions assisted by Educational Officers and a group of Subject Inspectors. The Educational Range Offices were entrusted to the Assistant Educational Officers assisted by graduate Inspector of Schools.

The Deputy Director of Public Instruction is assisted by two group A, seven group B, 38 Group C and 11 group D officials in the headquarters. The Assistant Education officer (Group B) is in charge of each taluk. The Joint Director of Public Instruction stationed at Mysore is the immediate superior officer.

Electrical Inspectorate

The Electrical Inspectorate is formed to discharge the statutory duties and functions in the State under the provisions of Indian Electricity Act, 1910, Electrical Supply Act 1948 and Electrical Rules 1956. An Office of the Assistant Electrical Inspector, having the jurisdiction of five districts viz., Mysore, Hassan, Kodagu, Mandya and Chikmagalur with headquarters at Mysore, was opened in 1958. The post of Assistant Electrical Inspector was upgraded as Deputy Electrical Inspector in 1979 and its administrative jurisdiction was confined to Mysore district. The officials assisting the Deputy Electrical Inspector at the end of March 1987 were, three Assistant Electrical Inspectors, one Assistant, one Junior Assistant and others. The Electrical Inspector, Bangalore Division, Bangalore, is the immediate superior officer.

Employment and Training Department

To collect employment market information from the government offices, industrial units and also from private sector institutions, to register the names of unemployed youths in the district, to provide vocational and registration guidance by arranging group discussions, career talks and conference, etc., the District Employment Exchange headed by the District Employment Officer was established in 1956 at Mysore. At the end of March 1987, the District Employment Officer was assisted in his duties by one Employment Officer, three Assistant Employment Officers and other staff. The Director of Employment and Training, stationed in Bangalore is the immediate superior officer.

Excise Department

To exercise control over the distilleries and breweries, bonded warehouses, pharmaceutical units, etc., relating to the production, manufacture, possession, purchase and sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs, to enforce

the State (Karnataka)Excise Act 1965, Prohibition Act 1961 and the Rules framed under these Acts,the State Excise Departmental Office with the Deputy Commissioner of the District as its controlling officer was established in 1967 at Mysore. Subsequently a Superintendent of Excise was appointed to head the district office. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is *Ex-officio* Deputy Commissioner for excise. Under the administrative control of this office, there are seven divisional offices functioning in the district. Of which, two *viz.* Nazarabad and Krishnamurthypuram are in Mysore. Nanjangud Division comprising Nanjangud and Gundlupet taluks, Chamarajanagar division comprising Chamarajanagar and Yelandur taluks, Kollegal division comprising Kollegnal and T. Narasipur taluks, Krishnarajanagar division comprising Krishnarajanagar andPeriyapatna taluks and Hunsur division comprising Hunsur and Heggadadevanakote taluks are the other five divisions. In addition to this, there are 14 sub-divisions and five distilleries **viz.** Yezdi Distilleries, Lif Chemicals, Dolphin Chemicals, Hunsur Chemicals and Southern Argyno Chemicals also coming under the administration of the Superintendent of Excise, Mysore. Deputy Commissioner of Enforcement and Inspection, Mysore division, Mysore is the immediate departmental superior officer.

Fire Brigade

To save public property from fire havocs, the Police Fire Brigade, headed by Superintendent of Police was established in 1942 at Mysore. This became an independent department, headed by Director-General of Police in 1964. The previous posts of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables have been redesignated as Station Officers, Sub-officers, Assistant Sub-officers, Leading Firemen and Firemen respectively. Before 1980,there was only one Fire brigade office in the district. In 1980, one more office was opened at Bannimantap Extension, Mysore. The jurisdiction of the district has been bifurcated into northern parts under Bannimantap office and southern under Saraswathipuram. The Divisional Officer is assisted by one Station Officer, two Sub-Officers, one Assistant Sub-Officer and 91 Group 'D' officials in the district at the end of March 1987.

Fisheries

For development of inland fisheries in the district, the Department of Fisheries has opened an office with Superintendent as its head on 24th May 1962 at Mysore. The post of the Superintendent has been redesignated as Assistant Director from 1st March 1971and Senior Assistant Director with effect from 1st June 1975. In the beginning, this office was having administrative control over Mysore, Mandya and Kodagu district, but now it is having jurisdiction over Mysore district only. The Deputy Director, stationed at Mysore,is the immediate superior officer. There are 10 Assistant Directors having taluk jurisdiction and one Assistant Director having control over the Nugu Fish Seed Production Centre, working under the administrative cnotrol of the Senior Assistant Director.

Forest Department

Forest Circle of Mysore having the jurisdiction of Mysore and Mandya districts, except Periyapatna, Hunsur and K. R. Nagar taluks of Mysore district is headed by the Conservator of Forests. This was established in 1967 at Mysore. The three other taluks fall under Kodagu Circle, in which Hunsur is a division,headed by a Deputy Conservator of Forests. The main functions of the Department in the district include protection of State Forests,afforestation of the depleted forests,conservation and maintenance of plantations and village forests etc. Under the administrative control of the Conservator of Forests, there are four Sub-divisions headed by Deputy Conservator of Forests functioning at Mysore, Kollegal, Chamarajanagar and Mandya. The officials assisting the Conservator of Forest in the district office at the end of March 1987 were one Gazetted Manager, three Superintendents and one Assistant Statistical Officer and others. In addition to this, five Deputy Conservators of Forests, seven Assistant Conservators of Forests, 44 Divisional Officers, one Veterinary Surgeon, six Superintendents and others are working in the Divisional Offices. The Chief Conservator of Forests (General and Development), stationed in Bangalore Printing, Stationary and Publications, Bangalore.

Government Text Book Press

For printing of text books, the Government Branch Press headed by Deputy Director was established in 1920 at Mysore. The Deputy Director's post was upgraded as Joint Director of Text Books in 1964. Under the administrative control of the Joint Director one branch of Government Text Book Press headed by Assistant Director is working at Gulbarga. The officials assisting the Joint Director in the head office at the end of March 1987 were one Deputy Director, one Accounts Officer, two Assistant Directors (Tech.), one Assistant Director (non-Tech.) and 633 Group 'C' and 'D' employees. The immediate superior officer is the Director of Printing, Stationary and Publications Bangalore.

Horticulture Department

For production and supply of quality seed, planting ornamental species, protection of plants from pests and diseases, implementation of departmental programmes, the District Horticulture Office headed by the District Horticultural Officer started functioning in the district since 30th November 1971. Prior to that, it was under the administrative control of the District Horticultural Inspector and later the Assistant Superintendent and Vegetable Development Officer. For the administrative convenience, the district has been divided into two sub-divisions, comprising the taluks of Nanjangud, Gundlupet, Chamarajanagar, Yelandur, Kollegal and T. Narasipur with headquarters at Nanjangud and for the remaining taluks except Mysore

with headquarters at Hunsur, each under one Assistant Director. Mysore taluk comes under the direct control of the District Horticultural Officer. Assistant Horticultural Officers are the taluk heads.

The officials working under the administrative control of the District Horticultural Officer at the end of March 1987 were one Headquarters Assistant, two Technical Assistants, one Assistant Horticultural Officer (Marketing), one Assistant Horticultural Officer (Plant Protection), one Assistant Statistical Officer and others. The Deputy Director of Horticulture, stationed at Mysore is the immediate superior officer.

Industries and Commerce

The District Industries Centre has started functioning from 19th July 1979 at Mysore. It is headed by a General Manager who has over all-administrative and financial powers for the development of industries in the district. The main functions and tasks are assigned to the five functional managers in the district. Under the administrative control of this office, there are three Sub-Divisional offices, headed by Assistant Directors with headquarters at Mysore, having the jurisdiction over T. Narasipur, Mysore and Kollegal taluks; Nanjangud having the jurisdiction over Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet and Yelandur taluks; and Hunsur having the jurisdiction over Hunsur, Periyapatna, Heggadadevanakote and Krishnarajanagar taluks. In addition to this there are four Artisan Training Institutes headed by Principal or Superintendent, functioning in the district at Mysore, Beechanahalli, Hunsur and Kollegal. The Director of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore is the immediate superior officer to the district office. The officials working under the administrative control of the General Manager in the district office at the end of March 1987 were Functional Managers, two Assistant Directors, one Industries Development Officer, one Weaving Officer, one Superintendent and other staff. In addition to this there are three Assistant Directors in the sub-division offices at Mysore, Nanjangud and Hunsur.

Information and Publicity

An office of Information and Publicity, headed by the District Information and Publicity officer, was established in 1956 at Mysore. Its main function is to give publicity to the various developmental activities and welfare measures of the Government among the people of the district by arranging film shows, issuing of Press Notes, covering the programme of ministers and VIPs etc. It is also propagating the developments in the district by connecting the heads of the developmental departments to the news paper correspondents and by showing films etc. The officials working under the administrative control of the District Information and Publicity Officer as on 31st March 1987 were, two Information Assistants, one Audio-Visual Supervisor and other group D officials. The Sub-divison office at Nanjangud is headed by one

Assistant Information and Publicity Officer. A Deputy Director over the Division and a Joint Director over the Zone are also stationed at Mysore.

Irrigation Department

For construction and maintenance of irrigation projects, irrigation Construction Circle having jurisdiction over Mysore, Mandya and Bangalore headed by a Superintending Engineer, was opened in 1978 at Mysore. Under the admistrative control of this office, there are six Divisons, headed by Executive Engineers, functioning at Mysore, Krishnarajasagar, Mandya (three Divisions) and Ramnagar. The officials assisting the Superintending Engineer in the district office at the end of March 1987 were two Assistant Executive Engineers and others. The Chief Engineer, Irrigation (South), Mysore is the immediate superior officer.

For investigation of medium and large scale irrigation dam construction, an office of the Superintending Engineer, Major Irrigation Investigation Circle was opened in 1959 at Mysore. It comprises the jurisdiction of Mysore, Bangalore, Mandya, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Tumkur and Kolar districts. Under the administrative control of this office, one Sub-Division No. 1 having the jurisdiction over Mysore and Kodagu districts, Sub-Division No. 2 having the jurisdiction over Mysore and Mandya districts and Sub-Dvision No.5 (Water gauge Sub-Division) having the jurisdiction over Mysore, Mandya and Kodagu districts headed by Assistant Executive Engineers are working in Mysore. Under the control of these Assistant Executive Engineers, the officials working at the end of March 1987 were 10 Assistant Engineers, nine Junior Engineers and other staff. To provide assistance and guidance to the construction divisions, to observe the tender specifications of different items of work, to test the raw materials and finished items like masonry morter, cement concrete etc., the quality control division haded by the Executive Engineer was opened in 1978 at Mysore. Four quality control sub-divisions headed by Assistant Executive Engineer are working under the administrative control of this office at Mysore, Ramnagaram, Hulgunda and Nanjangud. Under the administrative control of the Executive Engineer, the officials working in the district office at the end of March 1987 were four Assistant Executive Engineers, 19 Assistant Engineers, four Junior Engineers, five Draughtsmen, one Superintendent and others. In addition to this, two Assistant Executive Engineers, eight Assistant Engineers, two Draughtsmen, four Junior Engineers, and others are working in the Sub-Division offices of the district. The Superintending Engineer (Construction), Mysore is the immediate superior officer to the Executive Engineer.

Kannada and Culture

To supervise the use of Kannada language in offices, to conduct coaching classes to Non-Kannada officials, to trace out the artists of the district, and to conduct cultural activities and symposia in the district, the Department of Kannada and Cultuure has opened the District office, headed by an

Assistant Director in 1980 at Mysore. The Deputy Director of Kannada and Culture stationed at Mysore is the immediate superior officer.

Labour Department

The Department of Labour opened its office headed by an Assistant Commissioner of Labour, in 1941 at Mysore. Prior to this, labour matters were looked after by the Department of Industry and Commerce. In 1960, the Department was reorganised, and the office of Mysore district was called that of the Labour Officer, Mysore Sub-Division. The Labour Officer is assisted by four Circle Offices each headed by Senior Inspectors, three stationed at Mysore and one at Chamarajanagar, and five Inspectors stationed at Nanjangud, T. Narasipur, Hunsur, Kollegal and Krishnarajanagar. The Labour Officer is directly responsible to the Assistant Labour Commissioner stationed at Mysore, which is a divisional office. The main functions of the Labour Officer are to enforce labour enactments relating to welfare and working conditions in factories, plantations, shops and Commercial establishments, beedi and cigar and contract labour establishments, with a view to provide facilities and benefits as under various labour laws. If industrial disputes occur, he has to mediate and strive to bring an amicable settlement between the employers and the employees. He has to supervise and guide the Senior Labour Inspectors and Labour Inspectors functioning under him. His also responsible for ensuring than the prescribed welfare amenities are extended to the workers.

Land Records

For survey and classification of lands and maintenance of records, the District Survey Office, headed by an Assistant Superintendent was established in 1956 at Mysore. Prior to that , it was headed by the District Survey Officer. The Assistant Superintendent has been redesignated as Assistant Director and later Deputy Director of Land Records. Under the administrative control of the Deputy Director there are three (revenue) subdivisions, each headed by Assistant Directors, functioning in the Mysore district viz., Mysore, Nanjangud and Hunsur. The officials assisting the Deputy Director at the end of March 1987 were one Superintendent and other staff including ministerial and technical (survey). The Joint Director of Land Records, Mysore Division, Mysore is the immediate superior officer.

Marketing Department

The District Marketing Office, headed by the District Marketing Officer started functioning in the district in 1967 at Mysore. Prior to that it was functioning in the district under the administrative control of the District Marketing Inspector. The main functions of the District Marketing Officer are to develop regulated markets in the district for agricultural commodities and livestock ; to conduct servey of marketing of agricultural commodities and livestock products ; to collect and compile the marketing data and furnishing the same to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser and Statistical Advisor to the Government of India and other Departments in the State.

The District Marketing Officer, redesignated as Assistant Director, Agricultural Marketing is assisted in his duties by the Secretaries, Agricultural Produce Market committees, at Mysore, Nanjangud, Hunsur Krishnarajanagar, Kollegal and office staff. The Joint Chief Marketing Officer, Mysore Division, Mysore is the immediate superior officer.

Mines and Geology

To conduct servey and assessment of ground water potential in the division and to render technical advice to the Government and private bodies about location of sites for wells and borewells for irrigation and drinking purposes, etc., the Mines and Geology (Ground Water) Division Office headed by Geologist was opened in 1971 at Mysore. The post of the Divisional head has been upgraded as Senior Geologist with effect from 11th June 1984. He is assisted by 15 group B, 32 Group 'C' and 28 Group 'D' officials at the end of March 1987. The Joint Director of Mines and Geology (Ground Water), South Zone, Mysore is the immediate superior officer. Senior Geologist at Bangalore conducts survey of minerals in Mysore district.

Minor Irrigation

To undertake minor irrigation works in Mysore Division, the Minor Irrigation Supervison Division headed by the Executive Engineer, was established in 1984 at Mysore. Subsequently, its name has been changed as Minor Irrigation Division. Under the administrative control of this office, there are three Sub-divisions, headed by Assistant Executive Engineer, working at T. Narasipur, Chamarajanagar and Hunsur. The officials assisting the Executive Engineer in the head office at the end of March 1987 were three Assistant Engineers, 18 Group 'C' and six Group 'D' employees. The Superintending Engineer, Mnor Irrigation Circle, Mysore is the immediate superior officer.

Project Tiger Department

For implimentation of Central Plan Schemes viz. translocation of villages, restorative management, compensatory development programmes etc., an office of the Field Director, Project Tiger was established in 1972 at Mysore. Under the administrative control of the Field Director, there are two Assistant Forest Conservators workng at Bandipura and Hediyala ; five divisional forest officers working at Maddur, Bandipura, Moolehole, Hediyala and Begur ; one Game Range Officer working at Bandipura. In addition to this, one Veterinary Surgeon, 137 Group 'C' and 56 Group 'D' officials are working. The field Director at the Head Office is assisted by one Assistant Director and other staff. Additional Chief Conservator of Forests, Protection of Wild Animals, Bangalore is the immediate superior officer to this office.

Public Health Engineering

To provide drinking water facilities to rural people and to install handpumps to bore-wells and their repairss, the Publice Health Engineering

Divisional Office comprising of Mysore and Mandya districts, headed by the Executive Engineer was opened in 1976 at Mysore. Its administrative jurisdiction has been confined to Mysore district from 1984. Now, it is working under the Zilla Parishad. It has three sub-divisional offices; one with headquarters at Mysore is having the jurisdiction of Mysore, Hunsur, H. D. Kote, Periyapatna and Krishnarajanagar taluks; Kollegal office is having the jurisdiction of Kollegal, T. Narasipur and Yelandur taluks; and Chamarajanagar has the jurisdiction of Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet and Nanjangud taluks. As in March 1987, the Executive Engineer is assisted by four Group 'B', 22 group 'C' and five group 'D' officials in the head office. The Superintendenting Engineer, Mysore Circle, Mysore is the immediate superior officer.

Public Works Department

For construction and maintenance of government buildings, roads bridges, minor irrigation, etc., an office of the Public Works Department headed by the Executive Engineer, was opened at Mysore in 1959. Under the administrative control of this office, there are three sub-divisional offices, headed by Assistant Executive Engineer, functioning at Mysore, Hunsur and Krishnarajanagar. Mysore Sub-Division is having the jurisdiction of Mysore, T. Narasipur and Nanjangud taluks. Hunsur Sub-Division is comprising Hunsur, H. D. Kote taluks and Krishnarajanagar Sub-Division is comprising Krishnarajanagar and Periyapatna taluks. The Superintendending Engineer, Mysore Circle, Mysore is the immediate superior officer.

Regional Transport

For the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act and the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation and Tolls Act, 1951 and the Rules thereunder, the Regional Transport Office, headed by the Regional Transport Officer, has been established in 1957 at Mysore. Prior to the creation of Sub-Regional Transport office at Chamarajanagar in 1984 the entire district was under its control. The Sub-Regional Transport Office at Chamarajanagar is headed by Sub-Regional Transport Officer with jurisdiction over Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Yelandur and Kollegal taluks. The Deputy Commissioner of Transport stationed at Mysore is the immediate superior officer to the Regional Transport Officer of Mysore. The officials working under the administrative control of the Regional Transport Officer as on 31st March 1987 were : One Assistant Regional Transport Officer, three Senior Inspectors of Motor Vehicles, 15 Inspectors of Motor Vehicles, one Prosecuting Inspector, two Office Superintendents, one Accounts Superintendent and other staff.

Remand Home

For the implementation of social legislations and programmes connected with the Probation of Offenders Act 1958, the Government Remand Home headed by the Probation Officer-Cum-Superintendent was started in 1958

at Mysore. It also implements Karnataka Children's Act 1964. Neglected, victimised and uncontrollable children and juvenile offenders of its jurisdiction are detained in it for observation and for conducting detailed inquiries in respect of their environment, behaviour, conduct and antecedents. The Probation Officer submits reports to the Juvenile Court and gets decision about future rehabilitation. The Assistant Director of Women and Children's welfare, stationed at Mysore is the immediate superior officer. The officials working under the administrative control of the Probation-Officer-cum-Superintendent, as on 31st March 1987 were: One House Mother and other staff.

Sainik Welfare and Resettlement Department

The Sainik Welfare and Resettlement Department, previously known as Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board, having the jurisdiction over Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Shimoga, Chitradurga and Chickmagalur districts, headed by the Secretary was established in 1956 at Mysore. Its jurisdiction confined to Mysore and Mandya in 1976. It has been renamed as district Sainik Board in 1974 and Sainik Welfare and Resettelement Department in 1980 and the Secretary has been redesignated as Deputy Director. The Department has the responsibility of settlement of financial problems such as pension and other benefits due to ex-servicemen, settlement of their land disputes, assistance for medical treatment, vocational and other training facilities, exploring resettlement possibles in local/Central/State Government offices or private industrial organisations, etc. It was functioning under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner who was the President of the Board. The Director, Sainik Welfare and Resettlement, stationed in Bangalore is the immediate sperior officer.

Sericulture

An office of the Sericulture Department, headed by the Deputy Director, having the jurisdiction over the Mysore Division, was established in 1971 at Mysore. Subsequently, the administrative jurisdiction of this office was limited to Mysore and Kodagu districts and further to Mysore District alone with effect from 1st March 1987. Under the administrative control of this office there were four Sub-division offices headed by Assistant Directors with headquarters at Mysore, Nanjangud, Periyapatna and Hunsur, besides one Bi-voltine Rearing Centre, headed by Assistant Director, at Dharmapura of Hunsur taluk. The Joint Director of Sericulture, stationed at Mysore is the immediate superior officer to the Deputy Director.

Social Welfare Department

To execute several schemes sanctioned for the welfare of the SC/ST communities, denotified tribes and other backward classes, promoting their social, economic, educational and cultural interests with the co-operation of the various district officers, the Social Welfare Office, headed by the

District Welfare Officer has been working in Mysore. Under the administrative control of this office, there are six Taluk Welfare Offices, headed by Taluk Welfare Officers, working at Mysore, Kollegal, Chamarajanagar, Nanjangud, T. Narasipur and H.D. Kote and remaining taluks *viz.*, Hunsur, Periyapatna, Yelandur, K.R. Nagar and Gundlupet are assisted by Block Development Officers. The District Welfare Officer is assisted by 38 Group 'C' and 23 Group 'D' officials at the end of March 1987. The Director of Social Welfare stationed in Bangalore is the immediate superior officer.

Statistical Department

For collection and compilation of various information of the Division, the Divisional Statistical Office, headed by the Divisional Statistician was opened in 1956 at Mysore. The nomenclature of this office had been changed as District Statistical Office with effect from 1st January 1960. It collects and compiles the statistics on the district. The Officials assisting the District Statistical Officer at the end of March 1987 were seven Assistant Statistical Officers, 14 Statistical Inspectors, 11 Enumerators, one Superintendent and other staff. The Director, stationed in Bangalore, is the immediate superior officer.

Survey and Settlement Training Institute

To impart training in Survey and Settlement, the Survey and Settlement Training Institute headed by the Pricipal of the status of a Joint Director, was established in 1970 at Mysore. It has its jurisdiction over the whole State, and is only Institute of its kind in the State. It is imparting training to the in-service personnel and also probationery IAS and KAS (junior scale) officers, Tahsildars, Assistant Director of Land Records, etc. The officials working under the direct control of the Principal as on 31st March 1986 were one Deputy Director of Land Records, one Assistant Director of Land Records, one Superintendent (Executive) and other staff. The Director of Survey, Settlement and Land Records, stationed in Bangalore, is the immediate superior officer over this Institute. Other states like Mizoram had also sponsored their officials for training at this institute.

Town Planning Authority

To implement Karnataka Urban and Rural Development Act 1961, the office of the Town Planning Authority, headed by Secretary was opened on 15th December 1966 at Mysore. In the beginning, its jurisdiction was confined to Mysore city. Now, its jurisdiction has been extended to Nanjangud. The Assistant Director of Town Planning has been working as Secretary. He is assisted by six Group 'C' and two Group 'D' officials at the end of March 1987. The Government nominates the president to serve as head of the Town Planning Authority. (See also Chapter XIV).

Treasury Department

The Treasury was formerly a part and parcel of Deputy Commissioner's office and it was under the charge of Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner. On 1st April 1954, there was separation of treasury from Revenue Department and it was brought under the executive management of a separate Assistant Commissioner who was under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner. From 1st June 1961, a separate Treasury Department was formed and the District Treasury Officer was given the full charge of the Treasury. The District Treasury Officer's post was upgraded as Deputy Director of Treasury and Sheristedar's post as Chief Accountant during 1974-75. Under the administrative control of the Deputy Director 10 Sub-Treasuries are working at Chamarajanagar, Yelandur, Kollegal, T. Narasipur, Gundlupet, Hunsur, Krishnarajanagar, Periyapatna, H.D. Kote and Nanjangud, each headed by a Sub-Treasury Officer, of whom the one at Chamarajanagar is Gazetted. The officials assisting the Deputy Director in the district office at the end of March 1987 were one of Group 'B', 86 of of Group 'C' and six of Group 'D'.

Weights and Measures

To administer the standard metric weights and measures of various capacities prescribed under the Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, and the Rules made there-under, an office of the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures was established in 1962 at Mysore. Under the administrative control of this office, there are five Sub-divisional offices, headed by Inspectors of Weights and Measures at Mysore 1 and 2, Nanjangud, Kollegal and Hunsur. The Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures is assisted by one Junior Assistant, one Typist and Group 'D' officials in the district office at the end of March 1987.

Women and Children Welfare Department

For implementation of Karnataka legislation on Women and Children Welfare, maintenance of Certified Schools, Schools for Blind and Deaf Children, State Home for Women, District Shelter for Men, Child Development Projects, etc., the Social Welfare District Office, headed by Assistant Director, was opened on 15th April 1981 at Mysore. Now, it has been redesignated as Women and Children Welfare Office. Under the administrative control of this office, one Government Remand Home, headed by a Probation Officer, one Government Certified School for Girls, one State Home for Women, one District Shelter for Men, one Juvenile Service Bureau, one Government School for Blind Children and one Government School for Deaf Children, headed by Superintendents, all at Mysore, four Child Development Projects headed by Project Officers at Mysore, Yelandur, Kollegal and H.D. Kote, one Probation of Offenders Act Office headed by Probation Officer at Mysore and one Braille Printing Press, headed by Manager at Mysore are working. The officials assisting the Assistant Director at the end of March 1987 in the district office were one Social Welfare Officer, one Programme Officer, one Office Superintendent, one Probation Officer Grade II, two Accountants, one Junior Assistant, one Typist, one S.N.P. Inspector and others.

Youth Services and Sports

An office of the District Youth Services and Sports Officer is functioning in Mysore since 1975. He is assisted by one Assistant Youth Services and Sports Officer, one District Coach, four NIS Coaches, one Junior Assistant, one Stenographer and one Group 'D' official at the end of March 1987, besides one Assistant Youth Services and Sports Officer in each taluk also assisting him. The main functions of this office are : organisation of Youth and Yuvathi Clubs in rural areas, Sports Clubs, Hobby Group and Teenage Clubs ; conduct of youth rallies, seminars ; conduct of men and women sports, dasara sports, mass sports, low cost tournaments, etc. ; construction of rural gymnasium, Youth and Yuvathi Club buildings, financial assistance to sports association and educational institutions for conduct of tournments, purchase of sports equipments, construction of open-air theatre, besides project grant to fisheries, poultry farming, sericulture, bee-keeping, libraries, etc.

BOARDS AND CORPORATIONS

Dry Land Development Board

The Dry Land Development Board in Mysore has its jurisdiction over the revenue division of Mysore and the activities of the Board in the district are being executed by the Project Director of DRDS since 1984-85 (now transferred to Zilla Parishad). The main objective of the Board is to create confidence in the dry land farmers by inducing them to take up dry farming techniques. The Project Director is assisted by Agricultural Officers (Soil Conservation), Assistant Conservation of Forests and other staff.

Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation

Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd. Bangalore a Government of Karnataka Undirtaking has an Agro-Engineering Service Division in Mysore, having its jurisdiction of activities over the district and an Agricultural Engineer being the head of the office since 1980. The office in Mysore has been existing ever since 1967 when the Corporation was formed. The engineering division of Agricultural Department was merged with the Corporation in April 1970, and ever since that date, the office is in charge of the Assistant Agricultural Engineer, and in 1980, the designation was changed to Agricultural Engineer. Since September 1987, the Agricultural Engineer is assisted by two Junior Agricultural Engineers along with the office staff and others and the total strength of the office is 59. The immediate superior to the officer is the Divisional Agricultural Engineer of Mysore Division located at Mysore.

Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producers Federation, Ltd.

The Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Ltd., Bangalore was formed from 1st May 1985 which has Mysore Dairy, the three chilling

centres at Hunsur, Chamarajanagar and K.R. Pet (Mandya) as its units. The Mysore Dairy started on 19th November 1972 in order to uplift the economic status of the farmers became a unit of the Dairy Development Corporation on 1st December 1975 and later on became a unit of K.M.F. since 1st May 1985. A Superintendent was incharge of the Dairy in the beginning and now the General Manager is the head of the K.M.F. at Mysore. The staff strength in the Dairy is 373 of which four are in A-group, 23 in B-group, 182 in C-group and 164 in D-group. The Managing Director of the central office of K.M.F. at Bangalore is the immediate superior to the General Manager at Mysore.

The Karnataka Electricity Board

Earlier to 1962, supply of power was under the control of the Divisional Officer, Mysore Power and Light, Mysore. On 4th December 1962 a Mysore Circle Office under Superintending Engineer was set up. At the district level, the Mysore Power and Light, Mysore continued its control over the district till 1st May 1975 when this Division was divided into two namely Mysore City area and Mysore Rural area. The latter had the jurisdiction over all the taluks of the district except Mysore and Kollegal, which were controlled by the Mysore City area division and the Mandya division respectively. From 1st June 1978, Nanjangud sub-division was transferred to Mysore City area division and the sub-divisions of Kollegal and Hanur were included in Mysore Rural area division. Again from 1st January 1984, the Mysore Rural area Division was reorganised into two divisions namely Mysore Rural-I and Mysore Rural-II, the former comprising T. Narasipur, Chamarajanagar, Kollegal, Yelandur and Hanur Sub-divisions and the latter of other remaining taluks excepting Mysore and Nanjangud which continued under Mysore City Area Division. Presently, the immediate superior officer for each of the three divisional officers of the rank of Executive Engineers in the district is the Superintending Engineer of Mysore Circle at Mysore with jurisdiction over the Mysore, Hassan, Mandya and Coorg districts.

Karnataka Housing Board

For construction of houses, allotment and recovery of loans, etc. the Karnataka Housing Board, Bangalore, had opened a divisional office having the administrative jurisdiction over Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Kodagu districts, with Executive Engineer as its head and Mysore as its headquarters, in 1964. Consequent on opening the divisional office at Mangalore during 1971-72 and Hassan divisional office during 1983-84, Kodagu and Hassan districts have been separated from Mysore division and the administrative jurisdiction of Mysore divisional office confined to Mysore and Mandya districts. At present there are three sub-divisional offices, headed by Assistant Executive Engineers, functioning under the administrative control of this division, having the two sub-divisional headquarters at Mysore and one at Mandya. The official working under the administrative control of the Executive Engineer in the Divisional office at the end of March 1987

were one Assistant Revenue Officer, one Assistant Engineer, one Junior Engineer, one Superintendent, six Assistants, five Junior Assistants and others. Revenue Inspector of the Housing Board, stationed in Bangalore is the immediate superior officer.

Karnataka Power Corporation

The Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd., Bangalore, a Government of Karnataka enterprise, has its Divisional office functioning from 2nd November 1978 for investigation works in the hydroelectric projects connected with the rivers Cauvery, Barapole and the Netravati and a Divisional Engineer (Investigations) is placed incharge of the office. The officer has the control over the Group Engineers working on the project who have their headquarters in places out of the district. The Divisional Engineer at Mysore is assisted by four officers of Group-B and fifteen officers of Group-C in his office, in addition to the Group Engineers and their staff. The immediate superior to the Divisional Engineer at Mysore is the Project Engineer (Investigation) located at Magodu of Yellapur (U.K. District).

Karnataka State Agro-Corn Products

The Karnataka State Agro-Corn Products Ltd., Bangalore, has an Energy Food Unit at Mysore functioning from 14th December 1979 and its jurisdiction extends over Mysore and other districts for the supply of energy food to the departmental offices of Social Welfare and Education. The Factory Manager, who is the head of this unit, is being assisted by several officials of different cadres and the total strength of the staff of this unit is 91 excluding the Factory Manager whose immdiate superior is the Planning Coordinator at the Central Office at Bangalore.

Karnataka State Financial Corporation

The Karnataka State Financial Corporation of Bangalore, started its branch on 15th January 1972 at Mysore in order to assist the deserving enterpreneurs of the district financially, with a Branch Manager as the head of the office. In 1980 the status of this office was elevated to Regional Office, the jurisdiction of its activities having extended to the neighbouring districts and a Regional Manager was placed incharge of the office. Subsequently on 1st January 1987 this office was converted to a 'A' grade branch, exclusively for the Mysore district, placing Assistant General Manager to look after the affairs. As in September 1987, the strength of the office staff was 32 consisting of two Managers, seven Deputy Managers besides the Assistant General Manager who are assisted by other officials of B and C group. The immediate superior officer to the Assistant General Manager is the Deputy General Manager, whose office is also located at Mysore.

Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation

The Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation, Bangalore, has a Division office at Mysore, looking after the transport services in the division

and this office began functioning from 5th March 1962. The administrative head of the Divison is Divisional Controller, and he is assisted by Depot Managers of the Depots namely Mysore-I, Mysore-II, Mysore City service, K. R. Nagar and Gundlupet. Further, the Divisional Controller is also assisted by officers of different wings along with their subordinate staff such as (a) Divisional Traffic Officer for operating the schedules, (b) Divisional Mechanical Engineer for maintaining and repairs to the rolling stock, (c) Stores Purchase Officer, etc. The Regional Manager of Mysore Circle, is the next superior officer to the Divisional Controller.

Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board

The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board of Bangalore, has a Divisional office at Mysore functioning from 14th August 1975 with an Executive Engineer as the head of the office and his immediate superior is the Superintending Engineer of Bangalore Circle at Bangalore. This office was opened in order to execute works of drainage and water supply in the districts of Mysore and Mandya. Mysore division has five sub-divisions of which four sub-divisions are in the Mysore district proper and each of the sub-divsions are managed by an Assistant Executive Engineer, having a separate jurisdiction of activities. In the Divisional Office, the Executive Engineer's assisted by 26 officers and officials from group A to D, of which mention may be made of Assistant Executive Engineer (one) Assistant Engineers (four), Superintendents (three—one each for Establishment, Accounts and Stores), Steno (one) and other staff. The sub-divisional offices of No. 1, 2, 3 and 5 sub-divisions are headed each by the Assistant Executive Engineer. The Vanivilas Water Works at Mysore which itself is one of the four sub-divisions, began functioning from 1896 for supplying water to Mysore City. The officer incharge of it is designated as Superintendent.

Khadi and Village Industries Board

For the expansion and development of Khadi and Village Industries, the district office of the Khadi and Village Industries Board, headed by the District Officer, having the jurisdiction of Mysore and Kodagu districts, was opened in 1961. The jurisdiction of Kodagu district was separated from Mysore in July 1986. The officials assisting the District Officer at the end of March 1987 were one Superintendent, one Assistant, one Auditor-cum-Inspector, one Gobargas Technician, nine Technical Supervisors, two Technical Assistants and other staff.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board

The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board started functioning in Mysore in 1903 and the Chairman of the Board is the ultimate authority. He is assisted by the Secretary in administrative aspects. The Board is responsible in general for the planned development of the city and its outgrowth and also to provide civic amenities in those areas. The Chairman

is assisted by officers of Revenue, Accounts and Public Works Departments mostly deputed to the Board, in addition to the establishment of the Board itself. At present, the total number of posts under different groups are five in group A (Secretary, Land Acquisition officer, Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer and Accounts Officer), five in Group-B (all Assistant Executive Engineers), 78 in C and 62 in D.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENTS

Anthropological Survey of India

For anthropological investigations in southern India, the South Indian Station of the Anthropological Survey of India having the jurisdiction of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu and also the Union Territory of Pondicherry and Lakshadweep Islands was opened in 1960 at Udhagamandalam of Tamilnadu. In 1962, the headquarter of the office was shifted to Mysore and renamed the Southern Regional Office, Anthorological Survey of India, headed by Regional Officer. It has two main divisions viz. Cultural Anthropology and Physical Anthropology. Cultural Anthropology includes cultural triats, caste panchayat, sacred complex, tribal ethnography, nomadic tribes, tribal education, linguistic agrarian structure, etc. Physical Anthropology includes serological, demographical and dermotoglaphic aspects of southern Indian tribal population. It has a museum where specimens relating to tribal life and culture of several south Indian tribes are displayed. The officials assisting the Regional Officer at the end of March 1987 were one Deputy Director, two Superintending Anthropologists, three Anthropologists, one Human Ecologist, one Junior Administrative Officer, four Assistant Anthropologists, two Research Associates, 10 Senior Technical Assistants, one Cartographer, one Head Artist, one Statistical Assistant, two Librarians (grade I and II), one Sound Technician, one Office Superintendent and others. The Director, Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta is the immediate superior officer.

Central Excise

For collection of Central Excise and Customs, the Central Excise Division comprising of Mysore and Mandya districts with Assistant Collector as its head was established in 1957 at Mysore. Under the administrative control of the Assistant Collector, seven Range offices headed by Superintendents are functioning, four (Range A to D) at Mysore and remaining three Ranges, one at Nanjangud having the jurisdiction of Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet and Kollegal taluks, one at Hunsur having the jurisdiction of Hunsur, Periyapatna and K.R. Nagar taluks and the remaining one at Mandya having the jurisdiction of entire Mandya district. The officials assisting the Assistant Collector at the end of March 1987 were 10 Superintendants of Central Excise, one Administrative Officer, 50 Inspectors of Central Excise, three Deputy Office Superintendents, and

others. Collector of Central Excise and Customs, Bangalore is the immediate superior officer.

Central Institute of Indian Languages

With a view to cover and study Indian languages, the Ministry of Human Resources, Department of Education, Government of India has opened Central Institute of Indian Languages with Director as its head in 1969 at Mysore. Under the administrative control of this office, six Regional language Centres headed by Professor-cum Deputy Directors were opened in different places in India. Southern Regional Language Centre, Manasagangotri, Mysore covers the languages of Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam. There are five other such regional centres in the country. Officials working under the control of the Director at the end of March 1987 were 88 class I, 38 class II, 88 class III and 57 class IV.

Chief Epigraphist, Archaeological Survey of India

With a view to conduct systematic survey of epigraphs spread in different parts of the country and successfully decipher, transcribe and edit them, a wing for Epigraphy headed by the Director of Epigraphy, the Archaeological Survey of India was established in Bangalore in 1886 and it was shifted to Udhagamandalam in 1897 and to Mysore in 1966. The designation of Govsrnment Epigraphist for India was changed as Chief Epigraphist in 1967. Consequent on shifting the office of the Director (Epigraphy) from Nagpur to Mysore in 1984, the post of Director of Epigraphy along with additional activities are added to this branch. In addition to the Director and Chief Epigraphist, the Technical Section of this branch includes two Superintending Epigraphists, four Deputy Superintending Epigraphists and 14 other members. The Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi is the immediate superior Officer and the Mysore office is having all-India jurisdiction.

Defence Food Research Laboratory

The Defence Food Research Laboratory headed by the Director was opened in 1961 at Mysore. It is working under the administrative control of the Defence Research and Development Organisation of the Ministry of Defence. In the beginning, it had eight Scientists, 26 Technical Assistants and 57 other officials. During 1984-85, it provided employment to 34 active Scientists, 68 Technical staff and had a total man-power of 252. The main objectives of this Laboratory are to study various aspects of food science and technology to develop production techniques for off-season vegetables, to conduct toxicological studies on items of importance to Defence Services, to study spoilage of food, to produce and supply processed foods on limited scale to services and other agencies. Its built up area encompasses laboratories for all major field of research in food science, pilot scale production facilities, packaging machinery, freeze-drying facilities, etc. besides administrative office.

Employees Provident Funds

To enforce the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, to the employees in the establishment and factories, the Divisional Office of Employees Provident Fund having the jurisdiction of Mysore, Mandya and Kodagu district with Provident Fund Inspector as its head was opened in 1956 at Mysore. The designation of the Provident Fund Inspector has been changed as Enforcement Officer with effect from 14th November 1985. There are three divisions in Mysore district and each division is having Enforcement Officer as its head. The Division-I comprises of Mysore south, Chamarajanagar, Hunsur, Gundlupet, Periyapatna, Nanjangud and K. R. Nagar taluks. The Division-II comprises of Kollegal and T. Narasipur taluks and Metagalli and Bannimantap Industrial Areas. The Division-III comprises of Mysore city, Mandya district, part of Bangalore district viz. Ramanagaram and Channapatna. In the beginning, it enforced the Employees Provident Fund Act 1952. The Family Pension Scheme was introduced in 1971 and the employees deposit linked Insurance Scheme was introduced in 1976. Regional Provident Fund Commissioner is the immediate superior officer.

Field Publicity

For publishing the policies and programmes of Government of India through different mass media, the Field Pubicity Office having the jurisdiction of Mysore and Mandya districts headed by Field Publicity Officer was opened in 1957 at Mysore. Under the administrative control of the Field Publicity Officer, the officials working at the end of March 1987 were one Field Publicity Assistant, one Junior Assistant and three Class IV official. Director of Field Publicity, Bangalore is the immediate superior officer.

Government of India Text Book Press

The Government of India Text Book Press with the assistance of Federal Republic of Germany was set up in 1977 at Mysore. The press is meant primarily for catering to the text books requirement of the States of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh and it prints in all the languages of the Southern State of India. Manager is the head of the press. The officials assisting him in the press at the end of March 1987 were one Medical Officer, one Deputy Manager, one Assistant Manager, two Technical Officers, etc.

National Savings Organisation

The Regional Office of National Savings having the jurisdiction over Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Chickmagalur and Shimoga districts headed by Assistant Regional Director was established at Mysore. Consequent on increasing work-load of this office, the jurisdiction has been limited to three district *viz.* Mysore, Mandya and Kodagu. The post of the Assistant Regional Director was up-graded to Deputy Regional Director with effect from 1st January 1986. Under the administrative control of the Deputy Regional Director, three District Savings Organisations headed by District Savings Officers are working at Mysore, Mandya and Madikeri. The officials assisting the Deputy Regional Director in the Mysore office at the end of March 1987 were two District Savings Officers and other staff. The Regional Director of National Savings Organisation, stationed in Bangalore is the immediate superior Officer.

NRLCCP

The Regional Conservation Laboratory (RCL), Mysore, a branch of the National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow, headed by a Project Officer, was opened at Mysore from April 1987, having jurisdiction over four southern states. Suggesting preventive measures to prolong the life of the collections in the museums and archives are the functions of this office. The Laboratory has taken up conservation work in the Venkatramana temple and the palace, both at Mysore, the Venkatappa Art Gallery, Bangalore and the Saraswathi Mahal Library at Tanjore.

Statement showing the Particulars of Divisional Offices of the State Government located in Mysore as on 31st March 1987

Sl. No.	*Name of the Department*	*Date of Establishment*	*Head of the Office*	*Administrative jurisdiction*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture ..	1967	Joint Director ..	Revenue Division
2.	Agriculture (Soil Conservation) ..	1966	Deputy Director ..	Mysore, Mandya and Kodagu
3.	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services ..	1967	Joint Director ..	Revenue Division
4.	Commercial Tax (Administration) ..	N.A.	Deputy Commissioner ..	Revenue Division
5.	Commercial Tax (Appeals) ..	N.A.	Deputy Commissioner ..	Revenue Division
6.	Co-operative Audit ..	1978	Joint Director ..	Revenue Division
7.	Co-operative Societies ..	1966	Joint Registrar ..	Revenue Division
8.	Drugs Control ..	1957	Asst. Drugs Controller ..	Mysore, Mandya and Kodagu
9.	Education (Public Instructions) ..	1957	Joint Director ..	Revenue Division
10.	Employment Exchange (CNV) Act, Enforcement Unit ..	1975	Assistant Director ..	Mysore, Mandya and Kodagu
11.	Excise Department ..	1976	Deputy Commissioner ..	Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Chikmagalur.
12.	Excise Department ..	1967	Deputy Superintendent ..	Mysore, and Mandya
13.	Fisheries ..	1962	Senior Assistant Director ..	Mysore, Mandya and Kodagu
14.	Forest Circle ..	1967	Conservator of Forests ..	Mysore and Mandya
15.	Inspectorate of Electricity ..	1958	Deputy Electrical Inspector ..	Revenue Division except D.K.
16.	Irrigation (South) Zone —	1974	Chief Engineer ..	Mysore, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Shimoga Kodagu, Bangalore, Chitradurga, and Dakshina Kannada.
17.	Irrigation ..	1978	Superintending Engineer ..	Mysore, Mandya and Bangalore
18.	Irrigation (Inspection) ..	1959	do ..	Revenue Division and Shimoga, Chitradurga, Tumkur and Kolar.
19.	Kannada and Culture ..	1976	Deputy Director ..	Revenue Division
20.	Irrigation (Quality Control) ..	1978	Executive Engineer ..	Mysore, Bangalore and Kodagu
21.	Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation	1970	Divisional Agricultural Engineer.	Revenue Division
22.	Karnataka Electricity Board ..	1962	Superintending Engineer ..	Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Kodagu.
23.	Karnataka Government Insurance Dept.	1980	Deputy Director ..	Revenue Division
24.	Labour Department ..	1960	Asst. Labour Commissioner ..	Mysore and Mandya
25.	Land Records ..	1979	Joint Director ..	Revenue Division
26.	Land Records ..	N.A.	Deputy Director ..	Mysore and Mandya
27.	Marketing Department ..	1967	Joint Director ..	Revenue Division
28.	Marketing Intelligence and Information	1975	Marketing Intelligence and Information Officer.	Revenue Division
29.	Minor Irrigation ..	1959	Executive Engineer ..	Mysore, Mandya and Kodagu
30.	Postal Civil Division ..	1979	Executive Engineer ..	Revenue Division and Belgaum Dharwad, Shimoga, Chitradurga and U. Kannada
31.	Prosecution ..	1976	Deputy Director ..	Revenue Division
32.	Public Health Engineering ..	1984	Superintending Engineer ..	Revenue Division except Chikmagalur.

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Public Health Engineering	1976	Executive Engineer	Mysore and Mandya
34.	Sericulture	1982	Joint Director	Revenue Division
35.	Sericulture	1971	Deputy Director	Revenue Division
36.	Tourism Department	1962	Senior Deputy Director	Revenue Division
37.	Transport Department	1970	Deputy Transport Commissioner.	Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Kodagu.
38.	Youth Service and Sports	1975	Deputy Director	Revenue Division
39.	Weights and Measures	1972	Deputy Controller	Revenue Division

Departments having divisional officers at Mysore also include :

(1) Agricultural Income Tax, Mysore Circle.
(2) Health and Family Welfare Services, Mysore Division, Mysore.
(3) Horticulture Department.
(4) Information and Publicity (Both of Joint Director for two Divisions and Deputy Director for Division).
(5) Public Works Department, Mysore Circle.
(6) Soil Conservation.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

FROM early times Karnataka had a rich heritage in local self-governing institutions keeping in harmony with changing socio-economic and political conditions. The old-time institutions were self-created by the concious acts of the local people and were not bestowed from the top. They enjoyed autonomy in their *modus operandi* even during period of centralised monarchy as mini 'republics' having jurisdiction over local socio-economic and judicial issues. The State safeguarded the rights and privileges of such congregations of the people.

The basic or nucleus element of local body was denoted by its number of *muligaru* or *okkalu* (founding fathers) who were husbandmen in agricultural settlements or villages. In Mysore district a village (*uru*) is also called by different names like *hundi, padi* or *vadi, hatti, natta, bidu, uru, kuppe, koppal, palli, pala* ,etc. The congregation of people was called *urahadinentujaati* (the 18 castes of village), *urahalaru* (many), *ura samastru, ura okkalu, elame* or *elamakkal* including the numeral content. The earliest village assembelies are found in the Ganga inscriptions of 6th century A.D. and these assemblies were associated with mostly by the heads of the families from all castes, who used to assemble periodically and discuss all local public issues. A record of Sripursha of the 8th century speaks of the twelve (*pannirwar*) of Kannaravalli (modern Ariyuru). Nagarle also had an assembly of 12 during the 10th century (Nj 239) and so did Kareya in 960 (Nj 282) and Piriya Homma in 997 (Nj 293). Parur had an assembly of 72 (*elabadimbar*) in Ganga time (Nj 148). A record of 997 from Gattavadi speaks 'Elemakkal' of the place (9th century) and in 972-73, their number is mentioned as seventy while giving assent to a grant. The executives of the village assemblies were men of different profession (*vrittis*) and the chief executive was known as *gavunda* whose number varied according to the extent of the area, and these *gavundas* had to share all

responsibilities including the powers to try petty criminal cases. These assemblies also continued under the Hoysalas and the Vijayanagara rulers.

Thus we come across the *sabha* of Mulur during the 12th century (Ko 16), *samasta praje* of Dasanur in 1278 (Nj 290), *samasta praje gavundugalu* of Bagali (Cn 113) in 1279, *elammeyar samasta gavundugal* of Heggavadi (13th century; Cn 83) etc., of Hoysala times. A 17th century record speaks of *praje gavudaru* of Vajimangala (My 122).

Agrahara villages.—The district had many *agraharas* founded and fostered from the beginning of the Ganga rule till the Wodeyars of Mysore. The earliest mention of the *mahajans* in the district is found from the records of the Durvinita of the Ganga family of the 6th century. An *agrahara* with 108 *vrittis* was founded at Agara by Kulottunga of Chola (Yl 143). The *urodeya* in *agrahara* corresponded the *gavunda* or headmen of the villages. Generally, the head of the *agrahara* was to be the nominee of the Government. Gattavadi had 70 Mahajanas in 904, Saragur had 40 in 1414, Mudagrahara near Ummattur had 18 in 1413, and so on.

Nadu and Mahanadus

By about 10th century Nadu emerged to the status of Modern Hobli or Taluk and the *nadu* assembly was known as *nadu* vested with the responsibility of providing irrigation facilities, administration of justice and imposition of taxes etc., and were headed by Nadagowdas or Nad prabhus or Nadapergade. Sometimes, there used to cluster of *nadus* indicating the unmber of constituents like *padinadu* (association of ten) or *padinalku nadu*. These *nadus* used to serve as a liaison between the provincial and Central Governments, and were capable of influencing the administration and enactment of regulations in the interest of the people of the region.

An inscription of 1175 AD of Hemmanahally of Mysore district mentions about such meeting attended by Dandanayaka (Bittimayya) and a number of *gavundas* from a number of villages having formed a *nadu* assembly. An inscription of 1158 A.D. of Tondanur endorses the grant of an endowment to the deity Perumala by the *prabhu gavundas* and households of 30 villages.

The people of *nadu* used to keep the record of their taxes. The *nadu* assembly was empowered to recommend the exemption of certain taxes and granting of village revenue for charitable purposes. The State had to endorse it. An inscription of 1172 A.D. of Mysore taluk attests that the *prabhunadagavunda* granted the village of Kuppur to Nagachandra Pandita for the services of God at Rajarajapura (Talkad).

The inscriptions of 11th, 12th and 13th centuries reveal the existence of largest local assemblies of the time called *mahanadus* which were guild assemblies of federal character comparable to Modern Zilla Parishads or

district assemblies. The *mahanadu* comprised three categories of representatives *viz.*, guilds of the district and important towns in it, representatives of the people of the place where the meeting was held and the surrounding region, and government officers of the region. A record of Saka 1140 speaks *samasta prabhu gavundas* of Hadinalku (14) *nadu* (Hg 83). Such assemblies are also called *samasta nadu*, as referred in the record dated 1175 as "*ella gavundaru samasta nadagineredu*" (My 215). The *mahanadu* or district assembly used to meet occasionally while the *nadu* used to meet frequently.

The town assemblies had representation from all sections in the town, though the merchant guilds dominated in mereantile towns. The town assembly was headed by the Pattanashetty or Pattanaswamy the head of the merchants' guild. We come across reference to '*Talakada mahanagaramum pattana samastarum*' in a record of 985 (Tn 200), though earlier, Talakadu had an assembly of only 25 (*irpattayuvar*) in 726 (Tn 207). In Chola times, this assembly of the same town is called *sabha* (Tn 217) and during the 12th century as *Samasta nakhara* (*nagara*) (Tn 96). We hear of the Pattanaswamy of Ambale in 1244 (Yl 210). The Mahajanas of the *brahmapuri* in a town and other communities including the untouchable also had representation in these assemblies. A Dasanur record of 1278, while speaking of the Samasta Praje includes the 'Holeyas' of the place (NJ 270). A record of 1759 speakes of the *Samasta praje* of the *sthalas* (hobalis) of Ankanahalli and Hosur which included *gavuda praje*, brahmins, *settis* (traders), *poojagararu* (temple priests), *manyagararu* (land holders?), *kaivadadavaru* (Balutedars) and *Chaluvana prajegalu*, while taking consent for a land grant to a temple.

Barabaluti Services (Ayagars)

Barabaluti services generally known as 'Ayagara paddhati', 'kaivadadavaru' or 'Adadeyavaru' in Mysore and Mandya districts is an arrangement to provide the basic services of various professional and craftsmen to every village community so that it could be an economically self reliant unit. Though not in full measure, but to a substantial extent, the *ayagara paddhati* is even now found in the rural area. Though the tradition mentions about 12 *ayagars* their number and vocations have varied from time to time influenced by the local conditions. At the time of the harvesting season, each one of them were remunerated in kind in terms of food grains depending upon the value of the service rendered by each one of them in the course of the year. Special remuneration was also paid for special services in marriage, funeral etc. The records of the Western Chalukyas, Hoysalas and Yadavas mention the following traditional 12 *ayagars* or village servants apart from village headman, accountant and *talari*, the rest included the boatman, the *barika* (watchman), the *totiga* (inferior village servant), the stone mason, the blacksmith, the goldsmith, the carpenter, the barber and the astrologer. A broken hero stone from Mudahalli of Mysore district (Nj 198) dated 1077 A.D.

records that one simth and washerman called Raya arranged with the inhabitants of the village the *aya*. In course of time, due to the influence of growing industrialisation, urbanisation, mechanisation of agriculture, changing social structure of the rural society, decline in the demand for certain services etc., have caused diminishing importance of this institution. According to *Mysore Revenue Manual* of 1910, the Barabaluti services in the district of Mysore in particular and State in general consisted of 12 categories comprising both office holders and craftmen and of them only the first five were recognised by the Government for the purpose of village services and they seem to have enjoyed land grants also for their services. The list is as follows : (1) *Gowda*, Headman of the village (2) *Shanbhog-Accountant*, (3) *Kulvadi alias Toti*, the watchman of the village, (4) *Talari* or Policeman, (5) *Nirganti*, regulator and distibutor of water to the fields (6) *Madigar*, Currier and shoe maker ; (7) *Agasa*, Dobi or Washerman ; (8) *Nayinda* or *Hajam*, barber, (9) *Kumbar* or pot maker, (10) *Kabbinadava* or *Lohar*, ironsmith of (Kammary), (11) *Badagi* or carpenter ; (12) *Agasala* or *Sonar*, goldsmith.

Modern period

In accordance with the Government of India Act XXVI of 1850, local self-government institutions were started in 1862 in Mysore and Bangalore on an experimental basis during the rule of the Commissioners. By 1865, similar committees were constituted for the remaining district headquarters towns. Later, in course of time, even smaller towns were benefited by these civic bodies. Since the experiment proved successful for nearly 40 years, in 1902, and in 1906, these civic bodies were placed on statutory footings by enacting a comprehensive Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 (initiated by Diwan Rangacharlu and Sheshadri Iyear by preparing and submitting the draft during 1883-85) based on the Local Boards Act of Central Provinces and the Mysore Regulation VI of 1906, based on Bombay District Municipalities Act 1901.

The Code of Municipal Regulation 1870 (Government of India Act) was made applicable to Mysore in 1871 and later in 1888, Mysore Municipality was conferred legal status as per the above regulation. For smaller towns, where it was not possible to constitute regular committees, Municipal regulations were introduced under the administrative order and enforced through the agency of revenue officers. The then Municipal committees comprised influential European and native members and were headed by the district authorities. For the smaller towns of the district viz., Hunsur (1872), Chamarajanagar and Nanjangud (1873), Periyapatna (1898), Bannur (1899) with less than 3,000 population, temporary municipal committees were constituted and the Chairman of these bodies were appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner. The following were the taxes authorised to be levied under the 1871 regulation by the Mysore Municipality. (1) Octroi, (2) Tax on houses, buildings,

lands, (3) Tax on profession and trade, (4) Tax on carriages and carts, (5) Toll on carriages and carts, (6) Ferries, (7) Tax on licences (8) Tax on bricks and tiles. House tax was introduced as a substitute for octroi where the collection of latter was not encouraging. To ease the burden of the poorer classes foodgrains were exempted from the tax. The number of taxable articles under octroi was 20 in Mysore and 15 in Shrirangapattana and Hunsur. There was also an *ad valorem* duty 5 per cent on the sale at the above places on country cloth manufactured elsewhere than in Mysore. In Mysore town all sayer collections were transferred to Municipality as early as in 1863. In 1862-63, the total municipal fund of Mysore Municipality was Rs. 23,369 which increased to Rs. 82,775 by 1875-76. In 1875, house tax was levied at Mysore city according to following valuation : Houses valued from Rs. 6,000 to 10,000, at the rate of Rs. 30 P.A., Rs. 10,000 to 20,000 at the rate of Rs. 60 P.A. and above Rs. 20,000 it was Rs. 120 P.A. For the first time in 1879-80 octroi was introduced replacing Sayer duties for the benefit of the municipal towns.

In the course of time, the Regulation of 1871, after having amended several times in 1880, 1889 1900 and in 1906 to suit the needs of growing L.S.G. bodies it was replaced by Regulation VII of 1906 which came into force from 1st Janurary 1907. Accordingly, the earlier temporary municipalities at the places like Chamarajanagar, Nanjangud were regulated in 1904 and 1908 respectively as Town Municipalities. In the meanwhile, in 1903, the Mysore City Improvement Trust was created for the improvement of Mysore City vested with separate development functions confining to Mysore City. The Municipal Act of 1906, was further amended in 1911, 1918 and 1923 embodying several changes in the constitution and **modus operandi** of the town civic bodies keeping in view the changes that took place in the municipal administration from time to time.

According to the Regulation No. VII of 1906, the duration of the Council was three years, women got the voting right ; in addition, the earlier restricted franchise was liberalised. In 1914, to improve the working of LSG bodies Mysore Government constituted two committees (1) Local Self-Government Committee with M. Kantharaj Urs as Chairman and (2) Local Finance Committee headed by C. Srinivas Iyengar to enable these bodies to play an effective role by liberalising their constitution and power. Consequent on it, a separate legislation for LSG bodies of rural areas viz., Local Board and Village Panchayat Act VI of 1918 was enacted.

Later in 1918, under the Municipal Regulation V and VI of 1918, major changes were introduced in the municipal administration. Accordingly, a provision was made for abolition of non- viable municiplalities-those constituted under executive orders ; municipalities were also classified into three categories viz., City, town and minor municipalities according to their importance. The major break-through was an introduction of elected

majority in the City Municipal Councils and increased proportion of elected members in other categories of civic bodies. The town and minor municipalities were permitted to elect their own Vice-presidents and Government interference in the affairs of the civic bodies was reduced to a minimum. During 1917, another three minor municipalities were started viz. Gundlupet (1917), H.D. Kote and Sargur (both in 1918) according to the provisions of Mysore Municipalities Act of 1906. A decade thereafter, in 1926, and in 1927, the previous Regulation of 1918 was suitably amended. The second Local Self Government Conference was held in the State in 1923, (the first was held in 1915) which made some important recommendations that were accepted by the Government.

Increased Income and Expenditure

In course of time municipal income of the district increased due to widening the orbit of tax structure, so also expenditure due to increased developmental activities and increasing demand for civic amenities. The total income and expenditure of the three City municipalities including 19 minor municipalities of the former Mysore district for some earlier years were as follows in terms of lakhs of rupees. The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure: 1918-19; 00.83 (1.08); 1919-20: 1.05 (1.03) 1920-21; 1.03 (0.91); 1921-22: 1.08 (1.00); 1922-23; 1.16 (1.17).

The table on p. 595 indicates the income and expenditure of the then existing municipalities in the district for the years 1930-31, 1935-36 and 1940-41.

In 1925, hitherto a minor municipality, Hunsur was converted into Town Municipal Council and new TMCs for Belakawadi (now in Mandya dt.) and Yelandur were constituted for the first time in 1927-28 in addition to establishing two minor civic bodies at Mirle (K. R. Nagar taluk) and Agara-Mamballi (Yelandur taluk) in 1927-28.

Another Municipal Regulation of 1928-29 removed the disqualification of woman from being the members of municipal council. By 1939-40 When Mandya was formed a separate district, the Mysore district had 18 municipalities and of them Mysore had a status of City Municipality while Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, Hunsur and Gundlupet had a status of Town Municipalities and the rest (13) viz., K. R. Nagar, Mirle, Saligrama, T. Narasipur, Mugur, Bannur, Talkad, H. D. Kote, Sargur, Periyapatna, Yelandur, Agara-Mamballi and Ramasamudra were continued to be minor municipalities. The total receipts of all these bodies in the district were Rs. 10.49 lakhs in 1939-40 and Rs. 11.81 lakhs in the next year, while the expenditure accounted in the above years was Rs. 11.35 and Rs. 12.05 lakhs respectively. The strength of the municipal councils varied from 9 to 18.

In respect of present K. R. Nagar which was a new township formed between 1924 and 1934, since the submerging of Yedatore during the Cauvery

TABLE No. 1

Income and Expenditure of all Town Municipal Councils in Mysore District

Name of the TMC/City Municipality	1930–31		1935–36		1940–41	
	Income	*Expenditure*	*Income*	*Expenditure*	*Income*	*Expenditure*
1. Mysore City Municipality	7,52,020	6,90,336	6,93,184	6,71,965	8,79,721	9,00,178
2. Hunsur	13,282	14,262	13,714	14,847	17,854	17,764
3. Chamarajanagar	19,810	23,065	29,820	28,288	92,133	90,930
4. Ramasamudra	2,121	1,969	1,965	1,748	4,073	2,476
5. Yedatore	7,405	5,897	12,034	9,407	23,693	23,626
6. Saligrama	8,340	10,019	5,475	4,546	5,290	4,997
7. H.D. Kote	1,670	1,222	1,974	1,818	3,034	1,973
8. Sargur	2,113	2,033	3,024	3,108	2,927	3,774
9. Gundlupet	7,502	6,520	10,101	9,644	15,514	13,998
10. Nanjangud	53,056	52,481	70,359	67,426	97,941	1,09,002
11. T. Narasipur	2,973	2,890	3,095	3,034	7,236	5,242
12. Bannur	2,108	2,114	3,100	2,781	8,620	9,286
13. Talkad	2,222	2,191	1,657	1,128	3,749	3,465
14. Periyapatna	3,042	3,546	3,494	3,595	7,835	7,494
15. Yelandur	2,679	2,344	2,367	2,427	3,424	3,906
16. Mugur	1,933	1,695	3,077	2,097	3,299	3,173
17. Mirle	..	..	2,817	1,940	2,475	2,179
18. Agara–Mamballi	..	..	2,397	1,958	2,750	2,120

(Mirle and Agara Mamballi Municipalities began to function from July 1931)

flood in 1924, a township formation committee was constituted in 1926, and it later became a TMC in 1936.

After 1947

During the post-independence period concerted efforts have been made to improve the working of local self-government institutions in order to make them more effective and economically more viable so as to cater to the basic civic amenites of the area they represent. The Mysore Town Municipalities Act 1933 and minor municipalities Act 1933 introduced the adult franchise and increased the elected element in Municipal Councils. The Mysore Town Municipalities Act 1951, which governed the municipalities in the district before the State Reorganisation removed the earlier distinction of major and minor municipalities. The privilege of electing President and Vice-President was extended to all town municipalities. After the Re-organisation of the State,Kollegal, which had become the part of the Mysore district, Town Municipality was established in 1972 according to Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964. At the time of its merger in Mysore it was a Class I Town Panchayat under Madras Village Panchayats Act X of 1950.

During 1950-60 the number of municipalities working in the district was 18 *viz.*, Mysore, Chamarajanagar, Ramasamudra, Gundlupet, Hunsur, K.R. Nagar, Saligrama, H.D. Kote, Sargur, Nanjangud, T. Narasipur, Bannur, Talkad, Periyapatna, Yelandur, Mirle, Mugur and Agara-Mamballi. Of these civic bodies, Mysore had a status of City Municipality and rest were Town Municipalities. By 1971 due to the declassification of the following towns, *viz.*, Mugur, Talkad, Agara-Mamballi, Mirle and Saligrama, the number of municipalities in the district was reduced to 13. Among the declassified towns, four places came to have town panchayats, *viz.*, Talkad, Mugur, Mirle and Saligrama according to K.V.P. and L.Bs. Act, 1959. Ramasamudra was merged with Chamarajanagar Municipality in 1956 whereas Agara-Mamballi was discontinued. As in 1987, the district had following municipalities. (1) Mysore City Corporation, (2) Chamarajanagar, (3) Gundlupet, (4) H. D. Kote, (5) Hunsur, (6) Kollegal, (7) K. R. Nagar, (8) Nanjangud, (9) T. Narasipur, (10) Periyapatna, (11) Yelandur, (12) Bannur, (13) Sargur.

Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964

After the reorganisation of the State, a more comprehensive and uniform legislation governing the municipal bodies in the State was brought into force from 1st April 1964. According to the present Act, there is a provision for 15 Councillors to be elected when the population of the town does not exceed 20,000 with a provision for an increase of four members for every 10,000 population in excess of 20,000 and the term of office of the Councillors at present is five years as against four years in the replaced 1951 Act. According to the amendments made to the existing Act, since 1983, voting age under the adult franchise has been reduced to 18 from 21 and also

there is a provision for reservation of 20 per cent of the total seats for women. Municipalities are also entrusted with the task of carrying out various anti-poverty programmes of the Government within their area. Every municipality is expected to spend 18 per cent of its annual budget exclusively for ameliorative measures of SC/ST communities. The Act of 1964 has laid down various important functions of the municipalities which include matters relating to sanitation, health, civic activities like maintenance of roads, parks, markets, etc The latest elections to the municipalities in the district including Mysore City Corporation were held by the end of 1983 and were reconstituted. The total number of councillors of all municipalities in the district including Mysore City Corporation was 253 and of them 181 were general members, 43 women, and the rest 29 being of SC/ST communities as in 1986-87.

The total amount of property tax collected by all the Town Municipal Councils of the district in 1982-83 was of Rs. 11.74 lakhs as against Rs. 9.17 lakhs and Rs. 8.46 lakhs in the previous two years respectively. The respective figures of the Mysore City Corporation accounted to Rs. 64.83 lakhs for 1982-83 and Rs. 62.24 lakhs in 1981-82 while it was Rs. 50.13 lakhs during 1980-81.

The *per capita* income of all the municipalities together in the district for 1982-83, 1981-82 and 1980-81 accounted to Rs. 54.90, Rs. 56.27 and Rs. 44.99 respectively which also included *per capita* Government grant of Rs. 20.15, Rs. 20.90 and Rs. 18.30 for the above years respectively while the figures of *per capita* expenditure accounted to Rs. 38.33, Rs. 34.86 and Rs. 35.60 respectively.

The total grants availed by all the Municipalities in the district excluding Corporation accounted to Rs. 46.86 lakhs for 1982-83, Rs. 48.61 lakhs for 1981-82and Rs. 42.57 lakhs for 1980-81.

The total income of all the Town Municipal councils in the District for 1982-83, 1981-82 and 1980-81 accounted to Rs. 80-81 lakhs, Rs. 82-27 lakhs and Rs. 60.27 lakhs respectively.

Under a Centrally-sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of small and medium towns launched in the VII Five Year Plan period, i.e., 1978-83, applicable to towns below one lakh population is mainly meant for the benefit and linkage of employment generation with urban development and aims at providing residential sites and services of roads, water and industrial estates, etc. In the above scheme 35 towns of the State were selected and of them Kollegal from Mysore was also included. In view of the introduction of Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats Act 1983, brought into effect from August 1985, five earlier town municipalities viz., Yelandur, Periyapatna, Sargur, T. Narasipur and H. D. Kote have been reduced to the status of interim Mandal Panchayats and the members of these councils will continue in office till the expiry of their term (1988),

while the places like the Chamundi Hills and the M. M. Hills have been declared as notified areas by constituting Notified Area Committees during 1986 to facilitate their development. At present (1988), the district has seven municipalities including Mysore City Corporation.

Abolition of Octroi.—Karnataka is one of the 16 States in the country, which has abolished Octroi since April 1979. Octroi had been the back bone of municipal income, and as a result of this abolition, financial position of many civic bodies is much oppressed. As a compensatory measure, Tax on Entry for goods into Local Area for consumption, use or sale has been introduced and Octroi grant is being given to the municipalities from the State Government in addition to D.A. and other development grants.

The table on p. 599 indicates the income and expenditure of the municipalities of the district for the years 1976-77, 1981-82 and 1986-87.

By way of illustration some municipalities of the district are briefed hereunder.

Mysore City Corporation

For the first time, in accordance with the Government of India Act XXVI of 1850, Municipal Committees were temporarily constituted for Mysore and Bangalore on experimental basis in 1862. The then Committee was headed by the Superintendent of Ashtagrama Division consisting of five officials and another five non-official members nominated by the Government. In 1888, the code of Municipal Regulation of 1871 (Government of India Act) conferred legal and corporate status to the Municipality authorising to levy certain taxes. In 1888, the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore district was appointed as *ex-officio* Commissioner of the municipality. The practice of electing the Councillors was introduced in 1892 on restricted franchise. In 1892 the Council comprised of 20 Councillors (Commissioners) in addition to President and Vice-President. Of the 20 members, 10 were elected, five *ex-officios* and the remaining five were nominated.The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore district was President, and the Assistant Commissioner of Mysore subdivision as Vice-resident. In 1918-19, the town municipality was upgraded as City Municipality and the element of elected majority was introduced in the Council and provision was made to have an elected Vice-President. In 1930, the strength of the Council was raised to 30 members and of them 24 were elected and six were nominated and the Commissioner was appointed to look after the administration in 1930. In 1964, the strength of the Council was 35 according to Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964. From 10th June 1977, the City Municipality was upgraded to the status of Municipal Corporation and is governed in accordance fith the provisions of Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976. The latest elections to the Corporation were held in 1983 and it was reconstituted with 57 corporators, which includes 16 seats reserved, and of them 11 were meant for women, and five for the SC/ST communities. The present area of the Corporation limit

TABLE No. 2

Income and Expenditure of all Town Municipal Councils in Mysore District

Name of the T.M.C./ Corporation	Year of constitution	1976–77		1981–82		1986–87	
		Income	*Expenditure*	*Income*	*Expenditure*	*Income*	*Expenditure*
1. Mysore City Corporation	1862	2,36,19,112	2,47,97,492	4,07,48,748	4,55,88,914	6,77,15,721	6,99,10,618
2. Chamrajanagar	1904	7,07,393	6,97,290	11,34,974	9,52,428	17,81,776	20,34,860
3. Gundlupet	1917	4,17,190	4,99,376	6,51,481	5,11,336	9,55,646	9,19,756
4. H.D. Kote	1918	1,16,247	1,48,302	3,57,733	3,48,594	4,65,357	4,69,153
5. Hunsur	1925	5,84,073	5,79,134	10,22,167	12,70,753	10,23,749	10,96,350
6. Kollegal	1972	10,73,664	11,00,206	16,22,040	16,25,757	22,72,080	22,56,158
7. K.R. Nagar	1936	4,70,778	4,63,724	6,48,737	7,55,074	20,10,000	21,20,750
8. Nanjangud	1908	9,66,244	9,02,324	15,50,247	13,85,548	24,76,422	24,97,186
9. T. Narasipur	1946	3,66,292	3,33,386	7,24,068	6,33,548	5,46,620	6,11,050
10. Periyapatna	1952	2,13,017	2,32,922	2,88,594	2,89,920	5,47,411	5,61,794
11. Yelandur	1927	2,38,604	2,30,203	3,56,879	2,60,392	2,41,912	2,79,433
12. Bannur	1952	3,54,796	3,56,121	6,55,818	6,65,148	9,44,348	8,10,017
13. Sargur	1918	1,19,947	1,19,200	2,91,285	3,55,225	..	..

is 48.50 sq km (1986) with a population of 4.79 lakhs (1981). The total number of residential houses as enumerated by the Corporation in 1986 was 83,084 as against 50,271 in 1970, and 14,545 (in 1901) in the beginning of the present century. The number of rate payers and incidence of tax per head is reported as 80,084 and Rs. 21.06 respectively, while the corresponding figures for 1970 were 50,271 and Rs.10.44 respectively. The *per capita* income of the corporation including grant was Rs. 40.45 in 1980-81, Rs. 45.61 in 1981-82 and Rs. 53.44 in 1982-83.

Extensions.—To check the haphazard growth of the city, the department of Town Planning had prepared the Master Plan for the city in 1964 and it is being implemented. The growing city has many extensions formulated both by the Corporation, and C.I.T.B. Mysore and other agencies. Consequent on the formation of Municipal Corporation in 1977, as many as 13 neighbouring revenue villages situated within the close proximity of Mysore City are now treated as urban, being out-growth of Mysore Urban Agglomeration. Among the extensions presently developed by the Corporation, Bannimantap extension in three phases, beginning with Ist Phase (1974-75), IInd Phase (1980-81) have been completed in addition to Sewage Farm HUDCO extension (1980-81). The total amount expended by the Council towards Bannimantap I and II Phases amounted to Rs. 183.09 lakhs. It is proposed to take up III Phase work from 1987-88 at an estimated cost of Rs. 119.24 lakhs. The total financial assistance extended by the HUDCO for these extensions amounted to Rs. 243.13 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 83.50 lakhs for the proposed 3rd phase. The total number of houses constructed in the I and II Phase together, at Bannimantap extension was 1314. Recently the CITB, Mysore has also formed about 5804 house sites in six extensions at different phases.

Water supply.—When the municipality was started in 1862 Kukkarahalli tank and Karanji tank were the main sources of water to the town. Three decades thereafter, original water supply scheme in order to have protected water was started as early as in 1896 by harnessing Devaraya canal from the Devaraya Anecut across the Cauvery at Belagola, about 9 km from Mysore City. It was intended to draw about 15.90 million litres of wate pe day (3.5 MGD) and to filter it. The expenditure in this regard was met by the Queen Mother Vanivilas Sannidhana and water works were named after her as the Vanivilas Water Works. To augment water supply with a view to cater to the needs of growing demand, in 1946-47 a scheme was executed at a cost of Rs. 6.44 lakhs of which 50% was Government grant. Thereafter the first stage of improvement of water supply was taken up in 1955 to 1959 at an estimated cost of Rs. 49.32 lakhs (with Rs. 13 lakhs as Government grant). IInd stage was commissioned in 1968 at an estimated cost of Rs. 47.61 lakhs, IIIrd stage improvement scheme was also undertaken with an estimated cost of Rs. 572.00 lakhs during 1971 to 1979. The total

supply of water was augmented from all the three improvement schemes is 88.53 MLD (19.50 M.G.D.). The total financial assistance availed by the Corporation in the form of loan for the IIIrd stage of improvement scheme was, Rs. 250 lakhs from LIC, Rs. 145.92 lakhs from the Government, while the contribution of Corporation was Rs. 13 lakhs. At present (1987), on an average, the total quantity of daily supply of protected water was 21 milion gallons per day which works out to 180 litres *per capita* per day, which is considered the highest in the State compared to other Corporations, *viz.*, Bangalore (100 LPCD), Hubli-Dharwad (135 LPCD) and Mangalore (130 LPCD). It is reported that the provision for water revenue charges collected by the Corporation was about Rs. 25 lakhs per year while the annual burden of maintenance of water supply was reported as about Rs. 165 to 180 lakhs.

The total number of public taps and private connections is reported as 1,137 and 41,366 respectively as in 1987. The water supply schemes of Mysore are being maintained by the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board, Mysore Division, on behalf of the Corporation at the cost of the civic body.

Sanitation and Public Health.—The old city areas of Mysore were brought under U.G.D. system under a comprehensive drainage scheme launched as early as in 1910 by Sir M. Visweshwaraya. To make use of sewage water a Municipal Farm was formed in 1923-24 utilising manurial potential of sewage water in an area of 150 acres (at present 350 acres), utilised for the purpose of horticulture, vegetable, grass cultivation, etc. At present sewage converted into manure is sold by the municipality. To cover other areas under U.G.D., there is a proposal for streamlining the existing drainage system at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.50 crores, and the scheme is yet to commence. The total expenditure incurred by the Corporation towards the maintenance of public health and sanitation during 1985-86 and 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 6.41 and Rs. 7.65 lakhs respectively. The total sanitary staff employed by the Corporation is 48 including 40 Pourakarmikas. Like other growing big cities, here also the number of slums are on increase. In 1987 the number of slums is reported as 22, covering an area of about 40 acres, as reported by the KSC Board.

Other amenities.—Among other things, the Corporation also maintains a Residential School incurring an yearly expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs, in addition 36 public parks and one guest house. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by it is about 452 km. On an average the number of vehicles of all categories plying within the municipal limits per day is reported as 90,000 (1987). The city was electrified for the first time in 1908. In 1987 the total number of street light connections reported was 13,489, in addition to domestic installations 56,820, A.E.H. installations 24,806, Commercial installations 18,069, L. T. connections (4,895), and high power installations 83.

The amount expended by the Corporation towards various ameliorative measures of the SC/ST communities out of 18% reserved budget during the last three years *i.e.*, 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is reported as Rs. 17.25 lakhs, 18.30 lakhs and Rs. 14.39 lakhs respectively.

The developmental expenditure made by the Corporation under different heads for 1985-86 and 1973-74 was as follows : The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure for 1973-74 in terms of Rs. in lakhs. Public health and Sanitation : 103.87 (25.48), Public Works executed by the Council : 221.32 (40.05), Education and Library facilities : 80.45 (14.45), Maintenance of lights : 36.27 (6.09), Control of epidemics 6.58 (1.65) and Establishment : 212.85 (51.44). The introduction of Mohatarafa tax was vested with the Council during 1869-70 and that of octroi in 1980. The approximate amount of annual income to the Corporation from the octroi source before its abolition was Rs. 99.49 lakhs. The octroi compensation grant received by the Corporation during the last three years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 was of Rs. 136.88 lakhs, Rs. 150.92 lakhs and Rs. 123.54 lakhs respectively. A special grant of Rs. 165 lakhs was extended to Corporation by the State Government during 1982 and 1986 in view of Vishwa Kannada Sammelana held at Mysore in 1986.

The immovable assets of the Corporation numbering 105 in 1987 mainly comprise of buildings like Town Hall, markets and shopping complexes, school and hospital buildings, choultries, parks, vacant sites, Municipal office buildings, community halls etc.

The total staff strength of the Corporation is reported as 1817 in 1987. The Centenary celebration of the Corporation took place in 1968. In course of time, both the resources and expenditure of the civic body have increased conspicuously. The income and expenditure of the civic body in 1886-87 was reported as Rs. 92,475 and Rs. 90,733 respectively. The income and expenditure of the Corporation for some recent years during 1976-77 to 1986-87 are as follows : The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure in terms of Rs. in Lakhs. 1976-77 : 264.96 (247.95) ; 1978-79 : 374.38 (369.39) 1980-81 : 421.96 (341.83) ; 1982-83 : 521.26 (515.50) ; 1984-85 ; 597.50 (558.27) ; 1986-87 : 702.80 (699.10). (The income also includes the opening balance).

Town Municipal Council, Chamarajanagar

The beginning of municipal administration of Chamarajanagar goes back to 1873 when a temporary municipal committee was constituted by the executive order and later regularised in 1904 as a Town Municipality comprising of 15 members and was headed by the nominated President. There was a separate minor municipality for Ramasamudra situated about three km from Chamarajanagar founded prior to 1921-22, later merged with Chamarajanagar in 1956 and the present municipality is called the Chamarajanagar-Ramasamudra T. M. C. with an area of 10.30 sq.km and

population of 40,422 as in 1981. The total number of residential houses and rate payers as in 1985 was 7,000 and 7,708 and the incidence of taxation *per capita* was of Rs. 46. The latest re-constitution of the TMC was in 1983 with 23 councillors and of them seven were reserved, five for women and two for the SC/ST communities. The provisions of Town Planning Act have not yet been extended to T. M. C. In 1981 the T. M. C. was given a financial assistance of Rs. 11,436 by the Government for the formation and distribution of house sites to the poor in an extension called Karinanjanapura. The extension is not yet formed since stayed by the Court.

Since 1962, protected tap water is being supplied to the town. The main source of water being the Suvarnavathi and 30 borewells added recently. At present, on an average the quantity of water supplied per day is 31.50 lakhs litres.

At present, there are about 3,010 private taps and 210 public taps. The total expenditure of the protected water supply scheme was Rs. 10 lakhs, met out of the Government grants.

There is no U. G. D. system in the town. There is a proposal to implement the scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. Only surface drains of Box type and 'U' shape drains all together to the extent of 20 km. in length are in existence. The amount expended by the Council towards maintenance of drains during 1985-86 and 1986-87 was accounted to Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively. The sanitation work is attended by Senior Health Inspector assisted by Pourakarmikas. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council is about 64 Km and town was electrified for the first time in 1940. By 1985, the town had 575 street light connections, 3,287 domestic, 1,176 commercial, 602 AEH and 300 industrial connections.

Twelve slums have been reported from the town and of them four have been cleared at an expence of Rs. 1 lakh by the Slum Clearance Board. The amount expended by the Council for the welfare measures of the SC/ST communities under the 18 per cent reserved budget for 86-87, 85-86, 84-85 accounted to Rs. 15,812, Rs. 66,945 and Rs. 35,411 respectively. The octroi compensation grant of the Town Municipal Council for 86-87 was of Rs. 2 lakhs, as against Rs. 2.20 lakhs and Rs. 2.89 lakhs in the preceding two years respectively. The development grants availed by the Council for 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 accounted to Rs. 1.50 lakhs, Rs. 2.22 lakhs and Rs. 1.00 lakhs respectively in addition to D.A. grants. The total Municipal staff is 53 including the Pourakarmikas.

During 1986-87, and 1977-78, the headwise expenditure made by the Council was as follows : The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure for 1977-78. The amount mentioned is in terms of lakhs. Public health and Sanitation : 3.26 (00.90), Water Supply : 9.08 (1.70), Roads and lights : 00.78 (00.80), Establishment : 3.73 (1.94) Miscellaneous : 1.12

(4.10). The total income and expenditure of Chamarajanagar T. M. C. in 1921-22 was of Rs. 8,314 and Rs. 6, 194 respectively. In respect of Ramasamudra, the corresponding figures in the above year stood at Rs. 2,350 and Rs. 1,675 respectively. The total income and expenditure of the Council for some recent years from 1977-78 to 1986-87 is as given below. The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure. The amount is in lakhs of rupees : 1977-78 : 7.99 (8.09), 1979-80 : 9.25 (11.29), 1981-82 : 11.34 (9.52), 1983-84 : 9.84 (9.54), 1985-86 : 14.45 (15.73), 1986-87 : 17.81 (20.34).

Town Municipal Council, Nanjangud

A temporary Municipal Committee was formed in 1873 for the pilgrim town Nanjangud. It was later regularised as Town Municipality in 1908 under the provisions of Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906, and by 1933 it was raised to the status of City Municipality. The latest reconstitution of the Council was in 1983, in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964. The present Council comprises of 19 members including sid seats reserved, three each for women and the SC/ST communities. In 1981, it had a population of 34,939 with an area of 9.69 sq. km.

In 1987, the number of houses enumerated within the town limits was 6,972 as against 4,430 in 1971. The number of tax payers and incidence of tax per head in 1987 is reported as 7,200 and Rs. 103 respectively, the corresponding figures for 1971 were 4,800 and Rs. 45 respectively. Since 1979, the town has come under the perview of Mysore City Planning authority in order to have a planned development of the growing town. The Town Municipal Council has not formulated any of its extensions. However there are as many as 12 extensions covering an area of about 40 acres that have not formulated by private agencies with the approval of Town Planning Authority with about 643 sites as in 1987.

From the beginning the Kabini is the main source of water supply to the town. It is reported that by 1910, a scheme for protected water was commissioned by establishing Srikanteshwara Water Works. Improvement schemes in water supply were initiated to augment the existing supply in 1956 and in 1985 at a cost of Rs. 7.46 lakhs and Rs. 45 lakhs respectively. The total financial assistance (loans) availed for the above schemes amounted to Rs. 28.16 lakhs and of which the share of L.I.C. was Rs. 17 lakhs and the rest (Rs. 11.16 lakhs) by the Government. The quantity of daily supply of water to the town in 1987 was 40.50 lakh litres and there were 2,570 private taps and 627 public taps as against 2,168 private and 413 public taps in 1980. In the absence of U.G.D. facilities, the town has only surface drains of box and Sylk pattern together to the extent of 8.06 km in length. The amount expended by the Council towards drains during 85-86 and 84-85 accounted to Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 11,000 respectively. The total sanitary staff employed

by the Council is 75 including 68 Pourakarmikas. There are no slums reported from the town.

The Council runs a nursery school (Nagamma school) by availing the Government grants, and maintains a public park (Subash Park). The total length of roads maintained by the Council is 45.20 km. For the first time, the town was electrified in 1929. In 1987, the number of electric connections were as follows : Domestic 3,016, AEH 922, Commercial establishments 937, Industrial connections 246, and street light points 653.

The amount expended by the Council for various ameliorative measures of the SC/ST communities during the last three years i.e. 1986-87, 1985-86 and 1984-85 accounted to Rs. 42,362, Rs. 58,876 and Rs. 77,489 respectively. The octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for 1986-87, 1985-86 and for 1984-85 accounted to Rs. 5.10 lakhs, Rs. 4.57 lakhs and Rs. 4.94 lakhs respectively. While the Town development grants availed were reckoned at Rs. 50,000 each for 1986-87 and 1985-86, and Rs. 1.40 lakhs for 1984-85.

The percentage of expenditure incurred by the Council on developments and other activities in relation to its total income, for 1986-87 and 1976-77 are as follows : the figures in the braket are for 1976-77. Public health and sanitation : 1.19 (8.47), Public works : 3.69 (11.59), Water supply : 10.24 (11.32), Electric lights : 10.33 (11.46), Drains and control of epidemics : 2.24 (10.88), Establishment : 50.56 (39.90), Miscellaneous 21.70 (15.35). The total amount expended for 1986-87 and 1976-77 were accounted to Rs. 24.97 lakhs and Rs. 7.21 lakhs respectively. During 1986-87 the liabilities over the assets of the Council accounted to Rs. 25.75 lakhs. The income and expenditure of the Council for some recent years from 1977-78 to 1986-87 is as follows, in terms of lakhs of rupees, the figures in the brackets indicate the expenditure : 1977-78 :8.86 (7.84),1979-80 : 13.60 (9.39), 1981-82 : 15.50 (13.85), 1983-84 : 27.63 (25.33),1985-86 : 23.83 (23.76) and 1986-87 : 24.76 (24.97).

Town Municipal Council, Hunsur

Municipal activities for Hunsur were first started as early as in 1872 by constituting a temporary Municipal Committee under the executive orders In 1921-22 the income and expenditure of the Council were accounted to Rs. 10,492 and Rs. 6,855 respectively. In 1925, the temporary Municipal Committee was regularised as Town Municipality. The latest elections to the Council were held in 1983 and was reconstituted according to the Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964, with 15 Councillors, including five seats reserved, three for women and two for the SC/STs. The present area of the Municipal limits is 7.40 sq. km. with 5,200 residential houses as in 1987 as against 2,980 in 1970. The number of rate payers reported in 1987 was 5,000. In 1981 it had a population of 27,727.

In 1972, the Government had extended Rs. 10,000 as seed capital and another sum of Rs. 20,000 in 1977 as a subsidy for acquisition of 72 acres

land for the formation and distribution of house sites among the siteless. Protected water is supplied to the town from the nearby Lakshmana Tirtha. The scheme started in 1927 was completed in 1931 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 Lakhs with full Government assistance. On an average, the total quantity of protected water supplied per day is reported as 27 lakh litres as in 1987. The total number of private tap connections and public taps during 1986 was 2,110 and 50 respectively as against 1,510 and 25 respectively in 1982. The U.G.D. system commenced in 1983 is not yet completed and the amount spent upto the end of Dec. 1987 was Rs. 32 lakhs. Sanitation work of the town is attended to by 30 Pourakarmikas and other supervisory staff. The number of slums reported from the town is four, covering an area of about 23 acres.

Civic authority manages a First Grade College since 1971 with Government grants and pays the annual contribution of Rs. 10,000 towards its maintenance. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council in 1987 was 35 km and the total number of vehicles of all categories plying daily within the town limits is reported as about 1,200 and of them about 500 are cycles. The town was electrified in 1947 and number of street lights is reported as 683 in 1987. The amount expended by the Council for various ameliorative measures of SC/ST communities out of 18 pr cnt of the reserved budget is reported as 52,000 for 1984-8g, Rs. 19,000 for 1985-86 and Rs. 44,000 for 1986-87. The octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for 1986-87 was Rs. 2.11 lakhs as against Rs. 2.47 lakhs and Rs. 3.16 lakhs for 1984-85 and in the previous year respectively in addition to availing a development grant of Rs. 10,000 for 1986-87, Rs. 60,000 and 1.50 lakhs for 1985-86 and 1984-85 respectively. The Bhagyamandir subsidy loan availed by the Council for 1985-86 and 1984-85 was accounted to Rs. 34,500 and Rs. 1.20 lakhs respectively. The amount expended by the Council in public works executed by it accounted to Rs. 81,362 for 1986-87, Rs. 1.43 lakhs for 1984-85 and Rs. 18,113 for 1983-84. The total staff employed by the Council was 47 in 1986. The income and expenditure of the Council for the years from 1982-83 to 1986-87 is as given below. The figures in bracket indicate the expenditure ; the amount is in terms of Rs. in Lakhs. 1982-83 : 10.95 (13.82) ; 1983-84 : 10.74 (12.04) ; 1984-85 : 12.02 (11.27) ; 1985-86 : 11.47 (11.78) ; 1986-87 : 10.23 (10.96).

Town Municipal Council, Kollegal

The erstwhile Class I Town Panchayat of Kollegal constituted under the Madras Village Panchayat Act 1950, was upgraded as Town Municipal Council in 1972 according to K. M. Act of 1964. The latest reconstitution took place in 1983 with 19 Councillors including seven seats reserved, four for the SC/ST communities and three seats for women. The population of the town in 1981 was 36,109 with an area of 24.47 sq. km. The number of residential houses in 1987 was 9,435 as against 7,865 in 1971. The number of tax payers was reported as 10,085 as in 1987. The town planning

is not yet introduced for Kollegal. The Council has spent Rs. 2.35 lakhs for acquisition of land for formation of extensions during 1978-79 to 1983-84. The total number of house sites formulated were about 649. The edtent of extension area is about 24.6 sq. km.

At present, the Cauvery is the main source of water to the town. Since 1972, protected tap water is being supplied to the town under a scheme "Cauvery and Kollegal Water Works" started in 1964 at an estimated cost of Rs. 12 lakhs, fully assisted by the L.I.C. in the form of loan. On an average, the total quantity of water being supplied to the town daily is reported as 13.50 lakh litres. The number of private and public taps reported is 3,005 and 220 respectively in 1987 in addition to 33 bore-wells. The U.G.D. Scheme started in 1980-81 is also under execution. The total financial assistance released by the L.I.C. for U.G.D. from 1980-81 to 1984-85 was of Rs. 41.30 lakhs in the form of loan. The amount expended by the Council for construction and maintenance of surface opened drains during the last five years is accounted to Rs. one lakh. The total sanitary staff employed by the Council is 71 and of them 63 are Pourakarmikas. Three slums have been reported from the city covering an area of about four acres.

In addition to maintaining a Shishuvihar for the benefit of the SC/ST children in a Harijan street out of 18 per cent reserved budget (spending about Rs. 1.50 lakhs during the last lve years), the Council also maintains three public parks. The total number of vehicles plying daily through the town limit is reported as 519, and of them about 362 are lorries. Electricity was first installed here in 1940. The number of street lights in 1987 were 1,732, in addition to 4,010 domestic, 1,702 commercial and 500 industrial connections. On various welfare measures of the SC/ST population, the Council had spent Rs. 1.18 lakhs for 1986-87, Rs. 1.15 lakhs for 1985-86 and Rs. 72,911 for 1984-85. The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council during the last three years i.e., 1986-87, 1985-86 and 1984-85 accounted to Rs. 1.92 lakhs, Rs. 2.84 lakhs and Rs. 3.18 lakhs respectively in addition to town improvement grant of Rs 50,000 each for 1986-87 and 1985-86 and Rs. 1.10 lakhs for 1984-85.

Kollegal is included under the Central Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, ensuring certain priorities and infrastructure for the development. The total amount sanctioned under the scheme is Rs. 79 lakhs and the development works included under the scheme are taken up by the Karnataka Land Army. The present office building of the TMC was constructed in 1906.

The expenditure incurred by the Council under different heads during 1985-86 and 1973-74 were as follows. The figures given in the bracket indicate the figures for 1973-74. Public health and Sanitation Rs. 104 lakhs (Rs. 70,000) ; public works executed by the Council Rs. 74,259 (Rs. 2.31

lakhs) ; Water supply Rs. 22,063 (Rs. 26,000) ; Maintenance of roads and lights Rs. 2.69 lakhs (Rs. 1.05 lakhs) ; Drainage and control of epidemics Rs. 73,391 (Rs 50,000) ; Establishment Rs. 1.02 lakhs (Rs. 82,400) ; and Miscellaneous Rs. 2.02 lakhs (Rs. 25,000). The income and expenditure of the Council for some years between 1975-76 to 1986-87, in terms of lakhs is given below. The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure. 1975-76 : 10.65 (10.25 ; 1977-78 : 10.74 (10.51) ; 1979-80 : 20.74 (19.69) ; 1981-82 : 16.22 (16.25) ; 1983-84 ; 17.26 (20.12) ; 1985-86 : 25.17 (24.76) ; 1986-87 : 22.70 (22.86).

Town Municipal Council, K.R. Nagar

The Township Formation Committee constituted in 1926 in order to rehabilitate the submerged Yadatore town in the Cauvery flood in 1924 was later reconstituted as Town Municipality in 1936, in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1933. In 1983, when the latest elections were held to the Council, it was reconstituted with 15 councillors with five seats reserved, three for women and one each for the SC and ST communities. The total extent of Municipal limits in 1981 was 8.60 sq.km, with a population of 18,660. The number of residential houses and **per capita** taxation in 1986 was 3,465 and Rs. 77.08 respectively as against 2,739 and Rs. 36.03 respectively in 1970. The town planning regulations introduced in 1974 were however discontinued in 1984. From 1977 onwards, four new extensions viz.,Meenakshipuram, Vinayaka Block, Muslim Block and Madhuvinahalli have come up. The amount expended by the Council for the development of these new extensions during 1982 to 1986 amounted to Rs. 30,675, in addition to Government grant of Rs. 1.10 lakhs released in 1981-82 and 1984-85 for providing roads and water supply. The total extent of area covered by these extensions is about three sq.km and there are about 1,000 houses with about 5,000 population. From the beginning the Cauvery is the main source of water to the town. Now six borewells have been added to augment the existing supply of water. The protected water supply scheme commenced in 1957 was completed at a cost of Rs. 4.39 lakhs in 1960. On an average, about 13.50 lakh litres of water is distributed per day. During 1986, there were 1,687 private taps and 75 public taps in the town as against 1,337 private, and 53 public taps in 1982. In the absence of U.G.D. only surface drains of V, L and box type, all together to the length of 10,000 metres are maintained by the Council. During the last five years, ending with 1987, the total amount expended by the Council towards health and sanitation accounted to Rs. 3 lakhs. The total staff of the TMC is 52 including 35 Pourakarmikas. The Council maintains three Shishu Viharas and of them two are maintained out of 18% reserved budget meant for ameliorative measures of SC/ST communities situated at Kantenahalli and Madhuvinahalli. During 1986-87, 1985-86 and 1984-85, the amount expended by the Council for the welfare of the SC/ST communities accounted to Rs.

71,000 Rs. 47,800 and Rs. 1.42 lakhs respectively. Two Radio Houses and T.V. Set are also provided by the Council for the recreation of the general public.

The total extent of length of roads maintained by the civic authority in 1986-87 was 45 km as against 37 km in 1982-83. On an average, the total number of vehicles daily plying within the town limits is about 1,000 and of them nearly 400 are cycles. The town was electrified in 1936. During 1987, the town had 648 street lights, 2,279 domestic connections 554 AEH, and 574 commercial connections. The Octroi Compensation Grant released to T.M.C. for 1986-87, 85-86 and 84-85 accounted to Rs. 1.90 lakhs, Rs. 1.32 lakhs, and Rs. 1.18 lakhs respectively. The development grants availed by the Council for the year 1986-87 accounted to Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 30,000 each for 85-86, and 84-85.

The golden jubilee celebrations of the civic authority were held in 1986. The total income and expenditure of the Council for some years from 1976-77 to 1986-87 are as given below. The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure. The amount is in terms of rupees in lakhs. 1976-77 : 4.50 (4.65), 1978-79 : 4.78 (4.96), 1980-81 : 6.17 (6.88), 1982 83 : 7.78 (10.67), 1984-85 : 7.74 (8.57), 1985-86 : 10.09 (10.49), 1986-87 : 20.10 (21.20).

Town Municipal Council, Gundlupet

The Municipal administration of the place came into being in 1917-18 by constituting a temporary Municipality headed by the Assistant Commissioner and nominated members, *ex-officio* and private persons. It was later regularised. The present Council, reconstituted in 1983 in accordance with the provisions of K.M. Act 1964, comprises of 15 elected members and of them three are reserved seats. In 1981, the town had a population of 19,965 and the municipal limit was 3.10 sq.km. The number of residential houses enumerated in 1987 within the Municipal limits was 4,961 as against 2,161 in 1971 with rate payers being 3,500 and 1,800 respectively. The *per capita* taxation reported for 1987 and 1971 worked out Rs. 64.00 and Rs. 30.00 respectively. Though the provisions of Town Planning Act were made applicable to the town in 1979, they were withdrawn in 1984-85. The Town Municipal Council has formulated six extensions during the period of last 5 years (1982-87) with the approval of the Town lanning Authority at Mysore at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs by availing the Government grant of Rs. 30,000. The total extent of area covered by six extension is about 100 acres, where about 1,979 house sites have been formulated, and of them, about 1,400 have already been distributed to the weaker sections. The town also has seven slum habitations covering an area of about six acres and steps have been taken by the Slum Board for the rehabilitation and the T.M.C. has granted 74 sites for this purpose in the new extensions. Added to this, steps are being taken by the Municipality to acquire another 44 acres of land for the formation of sites for the houseless.

Earlier, the river Gundlu used to be the main source of water to the town. In 1961, the Vijaya Narayanaswamy Water works was established in order to supply protected water at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.92 lakhs. At present protected water is supplied from 27 Borewells since the source of water from Gundlu river has become polluted and unhygienic. Daily about 13.50 lakh litres of protected water is being supplied now. In 1987, there were 1,482 private taps and 117 public taps. The corresponding figures for 1980 were 1,202 and 100 respectively. In the absence of U.G.D. system, the town has surface drains of Box and Sylk pattern altogether to the extent of 10.5 km in length. The amount expended by the Council towards drains was Rs. 10,065 in 1987-88, Rs. 45,000 in the previous year and Rs. 65,000 for 85-86. The sanitary staff employed by the Council was 29 including 26 Pourakarmikas in 1987.

The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council is 44.50 km. The town was electrified in 1953, and there were about 321 street light connections in 1987. The financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid released by the Council during 1984-85 was Rs. 80,000 of which Rs. 72,000 was for the construction of the school class rooms, and Rs. 8,000 for flood relief fund. In the next year (1985-86) another sum of Rs. 6,000 for class rooms and Rs. 2,000 for a library were released. A public park (Nehru Park) is also maintained by the Council

The amount expended by the civic authority for the welfare of the SC/ST communities out of 18 per cent reserved budget, accounted to Rs. 7,150 for 1987-88, Rs. 79,000 for 1986-87 and Rs. 62,000 in the previous year respectively. The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for 1986-87 and 1985-86 were accounted to Rs. 4.66 lakhs and Rs. 2.55 lakhs respectively. The comparative figures of expenditure made by the Council under certain heads for 1977-78 and 1987-88 are as given below. The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure for 1987-88. The amounts is in lakhs of rupees. Public health and sanitation : 7.00 (00.51), Public works executed by the Council : 00.50, (00.50) ; Water supply, maintenance of roads and lights . 00.76 (2.41) ; Drains and control of epidemic . 00.84 (00.38) ; Establishment and Miscellaneous : 2.46 (5.60). The ordinary income and expenditure of the Council for some years during 1977-78 to 1986-87 is given below in terms of lakhs. the figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure : 1977-78 : 4.44 (4.44), 79.80 : 5.01 (5.05), 81-82 : 6.51 (5.11), 83-84 : 7.37 (7.70) 85-86 : 6.18 (11.40), 86-87 : 9.55 (9.19).

Town Municipal Council, Bannur

The Municipal history of Bannur dates back to 1899 when a temporary Municipal Committee was formed and later it was regularised as a minor municipality. In 1952, it was reconstituted as Town Municipal Council in accordance with the provisions of Mysore Municipalities Act 1951. The latest elections were held to the Council in 1983, and was reconstituted

with 15 representatives ,including five seats reserved, three for women, and two for the SC/ST communities. In 1981, the town had a population of 15,108 with an area of 1.52 sq. km. In 1986 the number of houses reported was 2,498 as against 2,141 in 1970, and the number of rate payers reported in the above years was 2,491 and 2,133. In 1986-87, two extensions were formed by the Council (Bhovi Colony and Muslim New Extension) at an estimated cost of Rs. 32,000 for which the financial assistance extended by the Government was Rs. 50,000 for land acquisition. Since 1972, protected water is being supplied to the town, drawn from the Cauvery at an estimated cost of Rs. 11 lakhs. On an average, the total quantity of protected water being supplied daily is reported as 67,500 litres. The total number of taps (private) is reported as 1,032 in 1987 as against 108 public taps. In the absence of underground drainage system, the town has surface drains of U shape, Pox type and Brick drains altogether to the extent of 7,150 metres in length. The total sanitary staff employed by this Council is 29 including 20 Pourakarmikas. As in 1987, the total length of roads maintained by the Council is 5.8 km. The town was electrified in 1939-40, and there were 414 street lights and 1,821 domestic connections as in 1987. Since 1956 a Shishuvihar is managed by the Council at an yearly expenditure of Rs. 12,000. The amount expended by the Council for various ameliorative measures of the SC/ST communities during the last three years i.e., 1986-87, 1985-86 and 1984-85 accounted to Rs. 19,512, Rs. 15,225 and Rs. 26,437 respectively.

The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for 1985-86 and a year before accounted to Rs. 99,495 and Rs. 92,356 respectively, in addition to a loan of Rs. 1.01 lakh and subsidy of Rs. 69,000 under the Bhagya Mandir Scheme during the period of three years i.e., from 1984-85 to 1986-87, and a loan of Rs. 10,000 in 1982 under a Munnade scheme. In 1986, the new office building of the Council was constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. The income and expenditure of the Municipality during 86-87 was accounted to Rs. 9.44 lakhs and Rs. 8.80 lakhs respectively, the corresponding figures for 81-82 stood at Rs. 6.55 lakhs and Rs. 6.53 lakhs, while in 1976-77, the income and expenditure accounted to Rs. 3.54 lakhs and Rs. 3.56 lakhs respectively.

City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore

City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore is one of the earliest urban self-governing organisations in the country constituted according to the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation III of 1903 to ensure an orderly and all round growth of the royal capital with adequate civic amenities. In the beginning, it was headed by the President of the Mysore Municipality and consisted of nine trustees of whom four were *ex-officios*, two elected by the Municipal Council and the rest (three) nominated by the Government. Among other things, the chief objectives of this civic body is to formulate town extensions, distribution of house sites inlluding construction of houses

for the distribution of general public and to provide civic amenities like water, drains, etc. in additin to the beautification of the town. The Board works on the principles of no profit and no loss. Till 1947, administration of the Board was vested with the Municipality and thereafter, it was separated to function as an independent body. The present board headed by the non-official Chairman appointed by the government consists of nine trustees nominated by the government.

In the beginning, the State Government used to extend grants to the board enabling it to undertake developmental and acquisition work. The old administrative reports (1906) confirm that the board was even extending house building advances to the poor people. The advance so granted in 1906 was Rs. 4,201 and in the same year, the work of laying drainage pipe system for the whole city was completed by the board. Earlier, the tenure of office of the trustees was for the period of three years. The income and expenditure of the board in 1905-06 accounted to Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 3.37 lakhs respectively. By 1951-52, if it had an income of Rs. 21.38 lakhs, the expenditure was Rs. 9.89 lakhs.

The activities of the board have been expanded conspicuously during the last two decades in order to cope up with rapid expansion and industrialisation causing greater demand for house sites and industrial sites etc provided with civic amenities. As per the demand survey conducted by the City Improvement Trust Board it is reported that by the end of 1986, there was a pending demand to be met by the board for another 30,000 house sites in Mysore City, which is expected to increase further to the tune of 90,000 house sites by 2000 A.D. with a population anticipated to exceed 12 lakhs.

The Board claims that the total number of house sites distributed during the last decade i.e. 1977-87 was about 16,000 and that about 2,500 houses were distributed under HUDCO assistance. To be more specific, it is reported that the board was able to distribute about 19,841 house sites during the period of three years from January 1985 to the end of December 1987, and the number of houses distributed during the above period under different schemes for different economic groups including the SC/ST communities were 14.507 and of them 6,500 were under the scheme of Asha Mandir with HUDCO assistance.

In the year 1987 (being declared as "International Year of Shelter for Homeless") the board initiated a scheme called "Asha Mandir" with special emphasis on meeting the housing needs of weaker sections including the SC/ST communities. The other housing schemes of the board include Own Your House Scheme (OYHS), 'Building Your Own House' and Bank Aid Scheme, etc. The City Improvement Trust Board collects half the site value from the weaker sections including the SC/ST communities under site allotment rules 1972. The total extent of land coming under the orbit of Community Development Programme (CDP) of the board is reported as

2,100 acres, and the board has sent the proposal to the Government to extend the CDP area to the extent of 4,516 acres enabling it to meet the growing requirements and commitments on hand. At present, formation of layout is being undertaken by the board in as many as nine extensions viz. Dattagalli, Devanur, Bhogadi and Hebbalu, etc. It is reported that as many as 24 unauthorised extensions have been identified by the board. The total income and expenditure of the board for 1986-87 accounted to Rs. 12.94 crores and Rs. 12.74 crores as against Rs. 5.66 crores and Rs. 6.96 crores respectively, for 1985-86. The corresponding figures for 1984 85 accounted to Rs. 8.09 crores and Rs. 7.15 crores. The total staff strength of the board is reported as 141 in 1987. Since 16-5-1988 the City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore is replaced by the Mysore Development Authority constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Urban Development Authorities Act 1987 (Karnataka Act 34).

Town Planning

Mysore City is said to be the pioneer in the held of Town Plannnig Since the City Improvement Trust Board founded in 1903 happens to be the first such organisation in the country vested with Town Development activities. In the erstwhile Mysore State, in the absence of regular Town Planning Department till March 1959, the town Planning work was attended to by the Government architects specially appointed for this purpose in big towns and cities. In 1964 under a Centrally sponsored scheme, the office of the Assistant Director of Town Planning was established at Mysore with an area of operation covering the entire disritct when the Master Plan Unit for Mysore City was sanctioned by the Government. Later, the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act 1961 (State Act) was extended to Mysore City in 1966.

The main functions of the Department of Town Planning include preparation of development plans for Mysore City and other towns and potential villages after conducting a survey, preparation of redevelopment schemes for congested areas, slum improvements, beautification schemes in addition to providing technical guidances. The Department has prepared a comprehensive development plan for Mysore City for an anticipated population of about seven lakhs by the turn of this century i.e. 2001 AD. which was approved by the Government in 1981 and similar plans for Kollegal and Sosale were drawn in 1984 and 1985 respectively. Development Plans in respect of other towns viz., Gundlupet, Periyapatna, H. D. Kote, Sargur, Chamarajanagar-Ramasamudra and Bannur are under preparation. So far (1987) the Department has pepared about 123 Town extension schemes for different agencies including the Government and of them as many as 80 refer to Mysore City and another 13 are meant for Mysore taluk excluding Mysore City in view of the outward rapid growth of Mysore City in all directions, and the rest, 30 extensions are shared by nine taluk headquarters towns. The Department has also identified several growth and

service centres in the district. The identified growth centres are Nanjangud, Kollegal and Chamarajanagar-Ramasamudra. There are nine towns in the district identified as market-cum-service centres and another 14 places as purely service centres.

Regional Planning :—In order to achieve the balanced growth and development of backward areas by providing better infrastructural facilities by using the river potentialities as basic resources, the Regional Development Planning authority of the Cauvery Valley comprising of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Kodagu and Tumkur district was formulated and the office to the Deputy Director of Town Planning was opened at Mysore in 1979 to implement the scheme.

Slum Clearance

Rapid urbanisatin, industrialisation and increased migration of people from rural area to urban centres in search of jobs, etc. have resulted in growth of slums in big cities in recent decades. The number of slums in the district is increasing. In order to streamline the work of rehabilitation of slum dwellers by providing basic amenities the Sub-Division Office of the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board was established at Mysore in 1960 with a jurisdiction over Mysore, Mandya and Kodagu districts. The slums for which the improvements have been taken up are provided with roads, drains pavements and borewells, etc. So far, 444 houses have been built-up and allotted to slum dwellers at several places in Mysore district. The Board has identified 49 slums in nine towns of the district covering an area of nearly 106 acres. The lagest number of slums identified in the district are reported from Mysore city being 22 covering an area of about nearly 40 acres in all, followed by Chamarajanagar with nine covering an area of 25 acres ; Gundlupet with seven covering an area of more than six acres, and Hunsur with four encompassing an area more than 23 acres. The amount expended by the board in the district during 1986-87 in providing basic amenites like sinking of borewells, repairs of existing houses, providing electrification, construction of new houses etc. amounted to Rs. 3.91 lakhs.

LOCAL BOARDS

Self-governing local bodies entrusted with the task of undertaking various developmental activities specially in providing rural communication, health and sanitation, education facilities, to begin with the areas other than the municipal limits came into being in the district simultaneously (1862) when the municipal administration commenced in the princely Mysore State. Before the formation of District Local Boards which got the legal status of self-governing institutions under the provisions of Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902, there were the institutions called Local Fund Circles for each district presided over by chief revence officer of the district comprising of seven non-official members (six land owners and one Inamdar), and

officials like the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer, Civil Surgeon and all Amildars of the taluks were also its *ex-officio* members. In the beginning, this body had limited powers to spend upto Rs. 500 for development work initially for the construction of 4th class village roads under the charge of the P.W.D. The main sources of revenue to the District Fund Circle in 1871-72 were, Plough tax, local cess levied at the rate of one anna in a rupee of the land assessment in settled taluks, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna in unsettled taluks as well as half an anna upon the collection realised from Sayers Abkari, forest produce, coffee *halat* and on salt pans, etc.

Of the total collections of Local Fund Cess, 24 per cent were appropriated to education for the support of village schools, 76 per cent to the Local Fund Account of the district held in deposit in Huzur Treasury under the head Local Fund General. In July 1874, rules for the establishment of Local Committees for the administration of Local Funds were formulated. The Act of 1902, enacted during the period of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV was the first Local Board Act which replaced the Local Fund Circles constituted and functioned under the executive orders, The new Act (1902) had also made a provision for constituting Taluk Boards on the lines of District Boards for each revenue taluk.

The District Boards headed by the Deputy Commissioners also comprised the senior district officers of the Departments of Revenue, Medical Relief, Engineering and Education as *ex-officios* in addition to some non-official members appointed by the Government. The Taluk Boards used to consist of 12 members. The main sources of income of the District Local Boards were the same as in the case of Local Fund Circles and some taxes were newly added later on to meet the resources for growing developmental activities. The District Boards maintained schools and dispensaries and looked after roads in the interior points in addition to sanitation and public health. The term of office of the non official members of District Boards was three years and they used to meet not less than four times a year. The Local Boards Regulation of 1902 was amended by the Regulation of 1911. During 1911-12, action was taken to amend Local Boards Regulation to empower the District Boards including Mysore district to levy Railway cess to facilitate the development of Mysore Railways.

On the basis of the recommendations made by two separate committees of 1914-15 headed by M. Kantharaj Urs and C. Srinivas Iyengar to remedy the defects of these institutions so as to make them more resourceful and active, the Local Boards and Village Panchayats Act VI of 1918 was passed which was a major landmark in making these institutions more vigorous than before. This was the first exclusive law to govern the Local Boards as a whole which provided for the establishment of Village Panchayats with more powers. According to the 1918 Act, representation was given to Important Communities on District and Taluk Boards. In the meanwhile,

in 1916, Government had sanctioned a scheme for holding annual conferences in each districts and taluks for preparation or revision of list of minor wants of each taluk and district to streamline the functioning of these boards, so that their immediate requirements could be attended to. The developmental functions handled by the District and Taluk Committees were now transferred to District Boards and independent Taluk Boards. Mysore District Board was permitted to have a non-official Vice-President, while the Deputy Commissioner was to be the President. As a part of all-India policy of the British Government, embodied according to the provisions of Government of India Act 1919, the control of Government on Local Boards was further relaxed. This was a major change in the policy of the Government in making these institutions as people's bodies which was a progressive step.

After 1918, the resources of District Boards improved considerably by additional allotment from local cess and assignment of *mohatarfa* collected in non-Panchayat areas. The district roads earlier constructed from the general revenue were transferred to District Boards for up-keep and all measures to promote health and public convenience were carried out by the District Boards. Under the above regulation, Local Boards were also entrusted with certain non-obligatory functions like irrigation, drinking water, encouragement of industries and promotion of agriculture.

During 1918-19, the total receipts of the then Mysore District Board were of Rs. 2.15 lakhs mainly comprising of Local cess (Rs. 99,295), House tax (Rs. 79,743), and the rest being from other sources while the expenditure incurred was of Rs. 1.64 lakhs comprising of Rs. 66,601 on public works by P.W.D. Rs. 59,039 on public health and safety, Rs. 20,390 public works by Civil Department, Rs. 18,022 on administration and the rest being miscellaneous. The income and expenditure of the Board for 1922-23 accounted to Rs. 2.58 and Rs. 2.12 lakhs as against the corresponding figures of Rs. 2.35 and Rs. 3.92 lakhs respectively for 1920-21.

Abolition of Taluk Boards

The Regulation of 1927 abolished the Taluk Boards enabling the District Boards to devote their attention to the development of larger local interest in the district and panchayats too lost their control of supervision from District Boards. During 1928-29, the franchise and right of contesting elections was extended to women, while under the Regulation of 1918 women neither had voting rights nor they were permitted to contest for the election to the District Board but they were nominated as members in each of the District Boards including Mysore. In 1930, Mysore District Board (including Mandya) had 13 taluk committees [since the Taluk Boards were abolished] with 220 village Panchayats and had a strength of 48 members and of them 33 were elected, 8 nominated and the rest *ex-officios*.

Since the passing of the Elementary Education Act in 1930, the management, control and financing of elementary education was entrusted

to Local Boards from July 1931. By 1930, every District Board in the State including Mysore had an elected President and Vice-President. Representation of officials and nomination to the board were reduced considerably. The term of office of the Board members was four years. During the period of 1940-1950, further developments were marked by the greater efforts to place rural local bodies in particular on sound footing, more democratic, and closely and effectively associated with developmental work. In old Mysore area, a number of new schemes like concentrated propaganda Hobli drive (1942) and training of rural workers (Grama Sudharaka), etc. were introduced through the executive orders (1947).

Venkatappa Committee.—Soon after independence, to improve the organisational structure, and the *modus operandi* of the rural local self-government bodies, a committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of V. Venkatappa in 1949. The committee submitted its report in 1950 and its recommendations were embodied in Mysore Village Panchayats and Districts Boards Act 1952, which had provided for a two-tier rural oriented District Boards comprising of members indirectly elected by Panchayats, but no action was taken to conduct elections and District Boards of the ealier set up ceased to function from 1st March 1954 having served for nearly more than 5 decades (1902-1954).

D. H. Chandrashekharaiah Committee.—In 1953, another committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of D. H. Chandrashekharaiah to examine the question of desirability or otherwise of continuing District Boards as envisaged in 1952 Act, in the alternative to examine the desirability of constituting Taluk Boards in the State (abolished in 1927) and method of elections, functions, finance, etc. The committee in its report (1954), had recommended for (1) the continuance of District Boards with members elected by and from among the members of the Taluk Boards within the district, (2) the revival of Taluk Boards and (3) that one-third of the seats of Taluk Development Boards are to be reserved for representatives of Village Panchayats and Town Municipal Councils and the remaining 2/3 to be filled by direct election in the taluk. The committee had recommended a three-tier linked District Boards involving the urban bodies also as constituents of the District Board so as to enlist the co-operation and co-ordination between the rural and urban civic bodies. But these recommendations could not be implemented in view of the States Reorganisation in 1956.

After 1956.—The Reorganisation of the State envisaged the need for enactment of codified uniform and more comprehensive new legislation to govern the local Self-Government bodies more effectively, with enormous developmental programmes and peoples participation. Accordingly, a three-tier socio-economic-development-oriented local-self-government bodies comprising of Village Panchayats, Taluk Boards and District Development

Council embodied as Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959 was enacted and was brought into effect from 1st November 1960 repealing all other earlier legislations of different integrated areas of Karnataka. This was the first legislation of United Karnataka aimed at Grama Swaraj through the system of Panchayat Raj institutions.

District Development Council

The District Development Council of Mysore was constituted in 1960 in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959 replacing the erstwhile District Boards (ceased functioning since March 1954) in an advisory capacity to guide and supervise the policy and functional activities of the other subordinate rural local bodies like Taluk Development Boards, Village Panchayats and Town Panchayats functioning in the district. This apex body of the district level comprised Presidents of Taluk Development Boards and official members of various development departments. It also included the members of the Parliament and State Legislature elected from the district and some nominated members of the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe communities and a woman representative. The Deputy Commissioner of the district used to be the *ex-officio* President while the District Development Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner used to act as its Secretary. Among other things, the main functions of the District Development Council included the scrutiny and the approval of budgets of the Taluk Development Boards, review of their working and guidance for their smooth functioning, etc. The last District Development Council of Mysore district had in all 70 members including nine nominated from the SC/ST communities and a woman representative. Now (1987), it is replaced by the Zilla Parishad.

Taluk Development Boards

Taluk Development Boards as subordinate rural development agencies, first came into being in the Princely Mysore State getting legal sanction under the provisions of Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 on similar lines of District Boards for each revenue taluk and were headed by the then Assistant Commissioners. These boards used to comprise of 12 members ; of them, four used to be *ex-officio*, four elected and the three nominated by the Government and another member was to be elected by the taluk headquarters municipality. These taluk boards working under the District Board were expected to meet at least six times in a year. According to Local Boards and Village Panchayats Act VI of 1918, which had repealed the Act of 1902, the proportion of elected members in the boards was increased considerably giving representation to important communities and independent powers were given to Taluk Development Boards. As per the recommendations of the second Local Self Government Conference held in 1923, and the Government accepting its recommendations, Taluk Boards were abolished in 1927. However, there was a provision to

appoint taluk committees by the District Local Boards whenever it was necessary. At the time of their abolition, the erstwhile distict of Mysore had 13 taluk Development Boards, one each for a taluk. Twenty seven years thereafter, though the Local Boards Enquiry Committee headed by D. H. Chandrashekaraiah recommended for their revival, it could not materialise in view of the Reorganisation of the State.

Revival of Taluk Boards

Taluk Development Boards were once again revived after the Reorganisation of the State in 1960 after the lapse of 33 years, according to the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959 which had embodied three-tier linked rural local self-government bodies and among them, Taluk Development Board had a pivotal role to play in the development strategy. Accordingly, eleven Taluk Development Boards, one each for a revenue taluk were constituted in the district in 1960. The area covered by the Taluk Development Board excluded the area of municipal limits. The number of elected members of each board was fixed at 19 if the population of the taluk was one lakh and above, and 15 members where the population was to be less than one lakh with a provision for reservation of seats for SC/STs and women. The tenure of office of these bodies was raised to five years while as per the original Act, it was four years. The legislators elected from the taluk were to be the *ex-officio* members of the Board. The Block Development Officer (BDO) functioned as Chief Executive Officer. Since their first constitution in 1960 and thereafter, three elections were held to these boards including the latest one in 1978 and thereafter from 1983, they were administered by the administrators. All the Taluk Development Boards in the district together had 189 members including eight reserved seats in their latest election. The Taluk Development Boards were empowered to supervise and guide the functions of Town Panchayats and Village Panchayats under their control. Effective co-ordination of the work between the Panchayats and Taluk Development Boards was very much envisaged in the Act. Among other things, the main functions of the Boards included the formation of roads, sinking of drinking water wells, undertaking of minor irrigation works, providing civic amenities, etc. including implementation of economic development programmes of the Government.

The Boards were eligible for annual grant equal to 50 per cent of the land revenue collection of the taluk concerned in addition to Government assigning an amount equal to 10 per cent of the land revenue collection for spending for such purpose as directed by the Government. In addition to this, boards were empowered to impose the duties on transfer of immoveable property, and tax on animals brought for sale, etc. The Taluk Development Boards depended mostly on Government grants. All proceeds of the land revenue collections of the area were divided

between Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats in the ratio of 60 : 40 respectively.

Regarding Kollegal area which was subjected to Madras Presidency, local board activities began in 1863 with the passing of the Madras Education Cess Act VI of 1863 and District Road Cess Act III of 1866 intended to provide local education and local roads. In 1884, according to Local Boards Act V of 1884, Taluk Boards were formed for each taluk or group of taluks. During 1885-87, Kollegal taluk board was formulated with four other taluks of Coimbatore district and it had 12 members. In Madras area also, all taluk boards were abolished in 1934 and their main functions were taken over by the District Board. Consequent of it, Kollegal Taluk Board was abolished. In 1956, before its merger in Mysore, the representation from Kollegal taluk in the Coimbatore district board was three members out of 52 in the board.

Since 1987, Taluk Development Boards have been replaced by Taluk Panchayat Samithis.

The tables indicating taluk-wise income and expenditure of the Taluk Development Boards in the district for 1986-87 is appended at the end of the Chapter. For the purpose of illustration, Taluk Development Board, Hunsur has been reviewed in the following paragraphs.

Taluk Development Board, Hunsur

The Taluk Development Board comprising revenue taluk of Hunsur excluding the Municipal limits of Hunsur Town was constituted in 1959-60. In its latest and 4th reconstitution in 1978, the board had 19 elected members including six seats reserved, two for women and four for the SC/ST representatives. Since May 1983, till the constitution of Taluk Panchayat Samithi in 1987, according to Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayat Act of 1983, the Board was administered by the administrator. In 1981, the total area coming under the jurisdiction of the board was 880.4 sq/kms with a population of 1,51,632 and there were 25,971 residential houses. The number of Village Panchayats coming under the control of the board were 49. The number of inhabited villages coming under the jurisdiction of the Board was 189 out of 210 total villages. The board had constituted six sub-committees to ensure the effective co-ordination in its working. The developmental expenditure (consolidated) made by the Board during the five years ending with 1986-87 were as follows : Formation and maintenance of roads : Rs. 71,390 (from 1984-85 to 1986-87), culverts and causeways (except 1983-84) Rs. 49,557, health and sanitation Rs. 80,702, drinking water wells (1984-85 to 1986-87) Rs. 70,430, Minor irrigation works including repair of tanks Rs. 17,500, while the amount expended on the welfare of women and children (from 1982-83 to 1984-85) was of Rs. 40,000, social education programme (1986-87) Rs. 71,000 on the family planning (1983-84 to 1986-87), Rs. 44,360 in addition to Rs. 1.22 lakhs on various welfare

measures of the SC/ST communities out of 18 per cent reserved budget during the period of three years i.e., 1984-85 to 1986-87. The board was managing three high schools at Chilakunda, Gavadagere and Bilikere Since 1952 before they were handed over to the Government in 1965-66. The total length of roads maintained by the board was about 230 km during 1985-86. The revenue yielding assets of the board included 41 TDB quarters yielding a monthly income of Rs. 3000. The board was also maintaining a Musafirkhana at Hunsur. Since 1952, the Board was managing two Ayurvedic hospitals at Harve and Ratnapura and two more were added in 1962-63 viz. Ayarahalli and Thattekere. During 1980-81, all these were handed over to the Health Department. The receipts and expenditures of the board for some years from 1977-78 to 1986-87 were as follows, the figures in the brackets indicate the expenditure. The amount is in lakhs of Rs.

1977-78 : 5.47 (4.59), 1978-79 : 10.90 (5.79), 1981-82 : 5.37 (6.12), 1983-84 : 7.57 (7.92), 1985-86 : 6.40 (9.81), 1986-87 : 19.18 (9.86).

Town Panchayats

These were the intermediary self-governing local bodies functioning in between Village Panchayats and a Town Municipality constituted in accordance with the provisions (Section 3) of Karnataka Village Panchayat and Local Boards Act 1959. A village with a population of not less than 5,000 and annual income not less than Rs. 10,000, shall be declared as Town Panchayat by the Government. A Town Panchayat shall consist of not less than 11 or more than 19 members with reservation of seats for the SCs/STs and women. At present (1987) the district has the following Town Panchayats viz., Saligrama and Mirle (both in K. R. Nagar taluk), Talkad and Mugur (both in T. Narasipur taluk). Since the implementation of the Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats Act 1983, the former Town Panchayats have been reconstituted as the Mandal Panchayats since 1987. For the purpose of illustration Town Panchayat, Talkad is reviewed hereunder :

Town Panchayat, Talkad

In accordance with the provisions of the K.V.P. & L.B. Act 1959, the Town Panchayat for Talkad, a noted Pilgrimage centre of the district, was constituted in 1962 with 17 elected members. In 1981, the total extent of area of Talkad village was reported as 1,484 hectares with population of 7,855. In 1987, it is reported that there are 2,450 residential houses with 2,100 tax-payers. The *per capita* income and expenditure of the T.P.C. works out to Rs. 7.15 and Rs. 7.38 respectively as in 1986-87. After the formation of a town panchayat, new extensions have been added to the old city. It is reported that nearly 500 house sites have been distributed here to the siteless during the last five years.

Since 1967-68, protected tap water is being supplied to the town drawn from the Cauvery at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.20 lakhs. An augmentation

scheme has been taken up since 1986-87 to meet the growing demand for water. On an average, the daily supply of protected water to the town is reported as 1.12 lakh litres which works out to about 14 litres *per capita* per day. It is reported that in 1988 there are about 450 private and about 110 public taps within the town limits.

The sanitation of the town is maintained by 10 Poarakarmikas and other supervisory staff. Generally, during the special occasions, like jatras, Panchalingadarshana, etc., Government provides special funds to undertake many civic amenities to the floating population.

Consequent on the introduction of Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayat institutions, the former Town Panchayat of Talkad was abolished and is replaced by the Mandal Panchayat with effect from 1st April, 1987. The constituent villages of the Mandal Panchayat are (1) Talkad, (2) Vodeyandahalli, (3) Shettihalli and (4) T. Bettahalli. The total number of members of the Mandal Panchayat are 26 including two nominated. The Secretary appointed by the Zilla Parishad will work as Chief Executive Officer assisted by 20 other staff members. It is reported that the total expenditure incurred by the Mandal Panchayat for 1987-88 for various developmental works entrusted to it was Rs. 91,131. The income and expenditure of Talked Town Panchayat from 1981-82 to 1986-87 is as follows : The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure. 1981-82 . 39,502 (51,063), 1982-83 : 36,145 (28,532), 1983-84 : 26,868 (34,013), 1984-85 : 37,012 (36,592), and 1985-86 : 56,321 (57,981).

Village Panchayats

Before the introduction of Modern Village Panchayat system as a local administrative unit in the princely Mysore area, the sanitation aspect of the village was looked after by the Health Department under Village Sanitation Regulation passed in 1898, and there are records which reveal the employment of sweepers in few villages in Mysore district as early as in 1891. Thereafter, in 1914 a scheme known as Village Improvement Scheme was initiated by Sir M. Visveswaraya. The introduction of Village Panchayats and Local Boards Regulation of 1918 marked the beginning of establishing regular Village Panchayats on statutory footings. Accordingly, Village Panchayats were to be constituted for each village or group of villages with seperate resources and a nominated Chairman to start with 1919. The right of election was allowed in certain cases on satisfactory progress. Some selected Panchayats were invested with powers under the Village courts, forest panchayats, tank panchayats and supervision over village elementary schools.

Later in 1927, by the enactment of Mysore District Boards Regulation III of 1926) which abolished Taluk Boards placed the Panchayats under the direct control of local revenue officers (Tahsildars), from the administrative control of District Boards. Accordingly, Amildars were given

powers of control, inspection and supervision of Panchayats. Before the Reorganisation and thereafter till 1959, Village Panchayats in the districts were governed under the provisions of Mysore Village Panchayats and District Boards Act 1952 comprising of two-tier system of L.S.G. bodies consisting of the District Boards, indirectly elected by Panchayat members.

In Kollegal Taluk Village Panchayats came into being since the passing of the Madras Village Panchayat Act XV of 1920 which gave an independent stauts to Panchayats. Before this instead of Panchayats there were " Union Boards" constituted for individual or group of villages called Unions. The members of these unions consisted of not less than five persons, the headmen of the villages constituting the Union were *ex-officio* members and one of these headmen was to be appointed as Chairman of the Union. Before the merger of Kollegal to Mysore, the Village Panchayats in the taluk were governed under the Madras Village Panchayat Act X of 1950. Under this Act Panchayat was to be constituted compulsorily for every village with population of 500 and above and where the population was less than 500, there was a provision for constituting Group Panchayats. The Panchayats having a population of 5,000 and above and an annual income of Rs. 10,000 were to be classified as Class I Panchayats and others as Class II Panchayats. Every Panchayat was to have not less than five and not more than 15 members with due reservation of seats for SCs. and STs. and all were to be elected. But the President of the Panchayat was to be elected by the entire electorates and the Vice-President was to be elected by the members of the Panchayats. The Village Panchayats also had certain judicial powers of trying petty crimes etc. The District Board exercised control over the Village Panchayats till 1951, and thereafter accordng to New Act (1950) District Panchayat Officers were appointed.

According to the Karnataka Village Panchayat and Local Boards Act, 1959, which was in force till 1985, Village Panchayats were to be constituted for every revenue village or a group of revenue villages comprising of the population of not less than 1,500 but not more than 10,000 with not less than 11 and not more than 19 elected members directly on the basis of adult franchise for a period of five years (beginning with four years). Seats were to be reserved for the SC/ST members in proportion to their population and at least two seats for women. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panchayat were to be elected from among the members.

Every Panchayat was expected to meet at least once in every month and had to constitute four committees by election viz. (1) Agriculture, (2) Health (3) Village industries (4) Social justice. The last committee was to consist of (i) SC/ST members (ii) Women members of the Panchayat (iii) not more than three representatives of the weaker sections nominated by the Tahasildar. The Chairman of the Panchayat used to be the Chairman of the said Committee. The Act had provided for both obligatory and discretionary functions. Obligatory functions included the activities like

construction of roads, tanks, street light, sanitation, control of epidemics and promotion and development of economic conditions including agriculture. Welfare of SC/ST communities was made an obligatory function of the Panchayats. The discretionary functions covered broad range of developmental activities such as medical relief, markets, co-operation etc. These institutions also performed some agency functions assigned by the Government through Taluk Development Boards.

Every Village Panchayat used to get 30 per cent of the land revenue collections of the village and 10 per cent of the same as discretionary grants for special purposes. These bodies were empowered to levy taxes on vacant lands, buildings, professions, trades, calling and employments, fairs and festivals, entertainments, vehicles (other than Motor Vehicles) and fees on bus stands, markets, cart-stands vesting within Panchayat limits. In case of Panchayats having annual income of more than Rs. 12,000 a separate Panchayats Secretary was to be appointed. In respect of others, Village Accountants were acting as secretaries. The latest elections to these Village Panchayats were held during 1978.

Before these agencies were replaced by the Mandal Panchayats in 1987, the district had 633 Village Panchayats comprising of 1852 villages. The largest number of these Village Panchayats were found in Nanjangud taluk (96) followed by Chamarajanagar (85), Gundlupet (62) K.R. Nagar and T.N. Pur 57 each.

Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats

The beginning of 1987 is said to be a landmark in the annals of history of Panchayat Raj institutions in the State in general including Mysore district since after a gap of nearly 27 years, replacing the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959 the new legislation which embodies the four-tier linked institution encompassing wider developmental functional activities known as Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Act 1983 (Karnataka Act No. 20 of 1985) was ushered in and was brought into effect from 14th August 1985. This new Act has not been brought into operation in full measure since the provisions pertaining to Nyaya Panchayats have been deferred for the period of five years. It is expected that these new institutions will serve as active instruments towards the goal of attainment of 'Grama Swaraj'. These new institutions are aimed to bring about democratic decentralisation, autonomy and socio-economic transformation in the rural areas. It is envisaged that these institutions will inspire new dynamism, vigour and real democratic federal polity in rural life in the years to come by means of increased peoples' participation in the process of development strategy.

According to the proclamation, a wide range of developmental activities have been entrusted to these institutions. Except major and medium irrigation works, all other developmental works and related matters including

inter-rural and district rural development schemes come under the perview of Zilla Parishads. At present (1987) as many as 44 different development schemes, (as per the Notification No. RDP 183 VAC 86 dated 1st April 1987), the chief among them being agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, rural development, education (primary and secondary), rural health, welfare of SCs/STs, social welfare and distribution of essential commodities are entrusted to the Parishads. The Parishads are empowered to undertake all other works except those externally aided projects and works undertaken by the Boards and Corporations, and schemes having their operations in more than one district. Parishads are empowered to accord administrative sanctions for schemes within an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs. Under Section 183(2) of the Act, Government has power to inspect the schemes/works or review the progress of the work undertaken by the Zilla Parishads.

On the basis of administrative hierarchy in the descending order the new institutions enumerated are: (i) Zilla Parishads (ii) Taluk Panchayat Samithis (iii) Mandal Panchayaths and (iv) Grama Sabhas. The constitution and *modus operandi* of these institutions in brief are enumerated below: All these institutions are of corporate status enjoying perpetual succession; the tenure of office of members is 5 years and 25 per cent of the seats are reserved for women in addition to 18 per cent for the SC/ST communities. The Karnataka Local Authorities (Prohibition of Defection) Act 1987 is also applicable to these as in the case of urban elected bodies.

Zilla Parishads.—Zilla Parishads in brief will function like District Governments having a jurisdiction over a revenue district excluding the Municipal and Corporation limits. They will consist of directly elected members of the State legislature and Parliament representing part or whole of the district. It can also co-opt the President of the D.C.C. Bank as associate member. The number of members to be elected is worked out at the rate of one member for every 25,000 population and part thereof (as per 1971 Census, expect Kodagu with 12,000 population). Government on the recommendations of the Zilla Parishads may establish a Nyaya Panchayat for every Mandal for disposal of certain civil and criminal matters (now deferred). Zilla Parishads shall have nine standing committees consisting of not more than six members including Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha who enjoy the status and salary of a Minister of State and the Deputy Minister respectively. The chief executive of the Parishad is designated as Chief Secretary, of the rank of a Senior I.A.S. Scale. Wide range of functions have been assigned to Zilla Parishads under Section 182, 184 and 185. The Zilla Parishads can formulate district plans. Now, DRDS stand dissolved with assets and liabilities transferred to the Zilla Parishads. In this integrated system of Panchayat Raj, Zilla Parishads have been vested with wide power of supervision and control over the functioning of the Mandal Panchayats.

The finance of the Zilla Parishads consist of amount transferred to Zilla Parishads by appropriation out of the consolidated fund of the State, grants, assignments, loans, contributions by the Government and levies, penalties, rent from land, properties etc. The Finance Commission for these institutions (Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats) has been set up by the Government to examine the income, issues like expenditure and reserves etc.

During 1987-88, the total amount allotted to the Zilla-parishad and Mandal Panchayats of the district to carry out various developmental activities by the Government was Rs. 2,700.55 lakhs, the break up being Rs. 731.12 lakhs for ZP Schemes, Rs. 233.09 lakhs for Mandal schemes under category I, and the rest Rs. 1,736.34 lakhs for Mandal schemes under Category II. For 20 works/schemes transferred to Zilla Parishad for which it is held responsible, the highest allocation was for public health (Rs. 93.07 lakhs) followed by social security (Rs. 74.33 lakhs), and rural deveopment (Rs. 66.08 lakhs), and for general education it was Rs. 62.27 lakhs.

The amount allotted for Mandal Panchayat scheme under Category I for which Mandals will be held responsible was of Rs. 233.09 lakhs which includes schemes like rural development, adult education, housing etc. Of all these items, allotment to rural development schemes was Rs. 141.31 lakhs followed by rural water and sanitation Rs. 27.17 lakhs, and Rs. 27.85 lakhs for housing etc.

The amount allotted for Mandal Panchayat schemes under Category II (19 schemes) in respect of which Mandal Panchayats will be responsible only for (A) Planning including selection of beneficiaries and identification of works and (B) supervision, monitoring and reporting of the schemes or works allotted was Rs. 1,736.34 lakhs, the major portion being Rs. 760.23 lakhs for rural development, followed by water supply and sanitation Rs. 221.69 lakhs, special component programme Rs. 184.37 lakhs, Tribal Sub-Plan Rs. 115.55 lakhs, Rs. 101.23 lakhs for conservation of forest and wild life etc.

Taluk Panchayat Samithis.—The Taluk Panchayat Samithis shall be constituted for each revenue taluk which will function like advisory bodies consisting of the members of Zilla Parishad and State Legislature, the Pradhans of Mandal Panchayats of the taluk, President of the A.R.D. Bank, T.A.P.C.M.S. and five co-opted members representing SC/ST communities, backward communities and women. The M.L.A. representing the major part of the taluk will be the Chairman of the Samithi, and the Block Development Officer will be the Secretary.

Mandal Panchayat.—These institutions are expected to play a pivotal role in this new set up. According to the Act, a Mandal Panchayat shall be constituted for group of villages having a population of 8,000 to 12,000 as per 1971 census. Its representative body includes those members

elected to it at the rate of one person for every 400 population of the Grama Sabha. Each Mandal comprises about 20 to 30 members. A Mandal Panchayat is vested with substantial powers and autonomy to undertake developmental works in its area of operation. The Mandal Panchayats shall also constitute sub-committees, with not less than three and not more than five members including Pradhan and Upa Pradhan, who will be paid monthly honorarium of Rs. 300 and Rs. 150 respectively.

The finances of the Mandal Panchayat consist of allotment of funds by the Government or Zilla Parishad grants and loans by the Government or Zilla Parishads, tax on buildings, land, markets etc. Under Section 114(3) the Government shall make a *per capita* contribution at Rs. 10.00 per person residing in the Mandal worked out on the basis of last preceding census. Out of the grant, 25 per cent will go to Zilla Parishad. The main functions of the Mandal Panchayat are enumerated under Sections 56, 57 and 58 of the Act. The number of schemes transferred to Mandal Panchayats are 27 at present and of these Mandal Panchayat will be responsible for the implementation of schemes like adult education, rural water supply, housing, welfare of SCs and STs, agricultural eytension projects (World Bank Aided), rural development, roads and bridges etc.

Grama Sabha.—Grama Sabha comprises of all those voters entitled to vote for Zilla Parishad, functioning at every village and shall meet from time to time and chalk out schemes for local development and are expected to promote unity and integrity at the grass root level. Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayats are expected to give due consideration to the recommendations and suggestions made by the Grama Sabha.

Elections to the Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats were held in the State including Mysore district on 2nd January 1987 and 20th January 1987 respectively. The newly constituted Zilla Parishad of Mysore comprises 64 elected representatives and of them 35 are general seats, 15 reserved representatives. Among, the taluks, the largest number of Mandal Panchayats in the district is 160 in total comprising of 3,942 elected Panchayats are found in Nanjangud 21 followed by Chamarajanagar 20, Kollegal 18, T.N. Pura 17. Talukwise list of Mandal Kendras is as appended below :

Mysore Taluk.—(1) Gungralchatra, (2) Elavala, (3) Hinkal, (4) Siddalingapura, (5) Yeraganahalli, (6) Harohalli (Mallahalli), (7) Yadakola (Siddaramanahundi), (8) Varuna, (9) Dyavalapura, (10) Kadakola, (11) Doora, (12) Jayapura, (13) Udburu, (14) Mallahalli (Beerihundi).

T. Narasipur Taluk.—(1) Kodagahalli, (2) Thuruganuru, (3) Ankanahalli, (4) Attahalli, (5) Somanathapura, (6) Chitravalli, (7) Doddabbagilu, (8) Sosale, (9) Talakad, (10) Holesalu, (11) Malangi,

(12) Madapura, (13) Mugur, (14) Vatalu, (15) Byrapura, (16) Gargeswari, (17) Rangasamudra.

Kollegal Taluk.—(1) Kunthur, (2) Mullur, (3) Kunagalli, (4) Maduvanahalli, (5) Palya, (6) Sathegala, (7) Doddinduvadi, (8) Kongarahalli, (9) Hanur, (10) Bandalli, (11) Shagya, (12) Ajjipura, (13) Ramapura, (14) Cowdahalli, (15) Martahalli, (16) Lokkanahalli, (17) Huthur (Vodayarapalya), (18) Mahadeswara hills.

Nanjangud Taluk.—(1) Hediyala, (2) Hura, (3) Nellithalapura, (8) Hullahalli, (5) Hallare, (6) Heggadahalli, (7) Kalale, (8) Navilur, (9) Hedathale, (10) Badanavalu, (11) Doddakowlande, (12) Devanur, (13) Hemmaragala, (14) Dasanur, (15) Thagadur, (16) Nagarle, (17) Biligere, (18) Hosakote, (19) Hadinaru, (20) Thandavapura, (21) Bidaragoodu.

Yelandur Taluk : (1) Honnur, (2) Kesthur, (3) Agara, (4) Yeragamballi, (5) Gowdahalli.

Chamarajanagar.—(1) Ummathur, (2) Kuderu, (3) Santhemarahalli, (4) Alur, (5) Honganur, (6) Kagalavady, (7) Nagavalli, (8) Chandakavady, (9) Venkataiahnachatra, (10) Haradanahalli, (11) Amachavady, (12) Arakalavady, (13) Udigala, (14) Somvarpet, (15) Harave, (16) Sagade, (17) Maleyur, (18) Badanaguppe, (19) Madapura, (20) Mangala.

Gundlupet.—(1) Baragi, (2) Annur, (3) Bannithalapura, (4) Begur, (5) Horeyala, (6) Somahalli, (7) Kabbahalli, (8) Padagur, (9) Terakanambi, (10) Bommanahalli, (11) Bommalapura, (12) Hangala, (13) Kannegala.

Hunsur.—(1) Hanagodu, (2) Thattekere, (3) Chilkunda, (4) Hirikyathanahalli, (5) Gavadagere, (6) Bolanahalli, (7) Bilikere, (8) Bannikuppe, (9) Gagenahalli, (10) Karimuddanahalli, (11) Aspathrekaval, (Rathnapuri), (1) Chikkahunsur.

Periyapatna.—(1) Kithoor, (2) Bettadapura, (3) Chapparadahalli (4) Kanagala, (5) Koppa, (6) Komalapura, (7) Hunasavadi, (8) Panchavalli, (9) Kampalapura, (10) Doddabyllu, (11) Ravanur.

Heggadadevanakote.—(1) Alanahalli, (2) Hampapura, (3) Annur, (4) Madapura, (5) Naganahalli, (6) K. Belthur, (7) Antharasanthe, (3) Thumbasoge, (9) Mullur, (10) Sagere, (11) Hanchipura, (12) N. Belathur, (13) Matakere, (14) N. Begur.

Krishnarajangar Taluk.—(1) Haradanahalli, (2) Honnenahalli, (3) Saligrama, (4) Meluru, (5) Mirle, (6) Bherya, (7) Hosa Agrahara, (8) Hampapura, (9) Thippur, (10) Lalandevanahalli, (11) Byadarahalli, (12) Hebbal, (13) Hosur, (14) Mayigondanahalli, (15) Hanasoge.

Rural Water Supply

In order to streamline the activities of providing drinking water in rural areas, the P.H.E. Division office comprising Mysore and Mandya districts was opened in 1971 at Mandya and later shifted to Mysore in 1976. Since the formation of Zilla Parishads (1987-88), the work of rural water supply is being administered and executed by the Zilla Parishad Engineering Division, Mysore.

In the beginning, under the NRWS, the cost of the water supply scheme was to be shared by the Central Government, State Government and the concerned local authority i.e., Village Panchayats in the ratio of 50 per cent, 40 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. Now it is fully shared either by the State or Central Government depending upon the scheme.

Since inception of the division (PHE 1971) upto the end of March 1987, as many as 273 National Rural water Supply Schemes (N.R.W.S.) were taken up in the district. To accelerate these activities, since 1987, a Central scheme known as (ARWS) Acelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme fully financed by the Central Government was ushered in. By the end of March 1987, both State and Central Schemes together in all 421 (273 NRWS and 148 ARWS) were taken up in the district, and of them 296 were completed and the rest (125) are under various stages of completion. The number of villages benefited by these scheme are 417. The total erpenditure incurred upto the end of March 1987 on 296 schemes executed amounted to Rs. 592 lakhs. In addition to 125 ongoing schemes, the number of new schemes proposed for 1988-89 are 18 under NRWS and 15 under ARWS with an outlay of Rs. 79.20 lakhs and Rs. 81.95 lakhs respectively. Added to NRWS and ARWS schemes growing demand for additional supply of water is met by 'Mini water Supply Scheme' (State Scheme) started in 1983 under 'District Plan Scheme' applicable to those villages with a population of 1000 and above covering only those villages not covered under ARWS and NRWS. By the end of March 1987 the number of Mini water supply schemes sanctiond in the district were 205 and of them 136 were completed at an expenditure of Rs. 97.40 lakhs. Under this scheme, the largest number of villages benefited were 38 from Kollegal taluk followed by T. Narasipur 26, Chamarajanagar 25 and Gundlupet 24. Bore wells also have been sunk in the villages to augment the existing supply of water. In Mysore district almost all villages have been provided with bore wells. The total number of bore wells drilled upto the end of March 1982 in the district were 4,718, thereafter, every year, the number of bore wells have been aded. The total number of borewells drilled upto the end of March 1987 were 8,358 and of these the largest number 1009 were in Kollegal taluk followed by Chamarajanagar (970), Preiyapatna (892) and Hunsur (856).

HOUSING

Like other parts of the State, in Mysore district also, there is a problem of acute shortage of houses both in urban and rural centres. The agencies

like housing co-operatives, City Improvement Trust Board, Karnataka Housing Board, Government house building activities under different schemes like Janata houses, HUDCO and Non-HUDCO, Low cost experimental houses, Bhagya Mandira Schemes, etc. have helped in solving this problem to certain extent. Massive house building activities have been taken up in the district by different agencies including the Government in recent years to ease the problem of housing. According to a survey, it is reported that the number of houses and siteless in the district which includes small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers by the end of September 1987 was about 1,55,000. The highest number of house and siteless people identfied are from Chamarajanagar taluk being 23,624, followed by H.D. Kote 17,336. The number of house sites distributed so far (1987) in the district accounted to 1.44 lakhs, and of them, 50,364 were meant for the SCs., 4,130 for STs., 2,707 were meant for Muslims and 1,379 for Christians. The rest about 86,000 were shared by other weaker sections.

Under the Janatha Housing (Peoples' Housing) Scheme which was in vogue during 1973-74 to 1979-80, the total number of houses constructed in the district during the above period was 4,423 at an expenditure of Rs. 88.76 lakhs and of these houses as many as 3,052 were allotted to SCs. and STs.

Under massive house building activities sponsored by the Government with loan and subsidy known as Experimental Low Cost Housing Scheme which was introduced in the district from 1976-77, upto the end of 1984-85, as many as 9,277 houses were completed in different parts of the district at an expense of Rs. 132.83 lakhs. For the year 1985-86, the number of houses sanctioned under the above scheme were 1,670 and of them, 1,615 were completed, incurring the expenditure of Rs. 31.91 lakhs. During the next year (1986-87), the number of experimental houses sanctioned was 1,087 and of them, 459 were completed at an expense of Rs. 10.74 lakhs

Houses have also been constructed in the district under Tribal Sub-Plan Scheme for the benefit of ST population since 1976-77. So far, as many as 2,871 houses have been constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 158.06 lakhs which included the Government subsidy of Rs. 85.94 lakhs.

Under special component scheme of housing meant for the SC and ST population, as many as 677 houses were sanctioned in the district during 1986-87 and of them, 293 were completed at an expense of Rs. 5.17 lakhs. Under the same scheme, the number of houses sanctioned with HUDCO assistance in the district was 1,467 and of them 446 were completed at an expenditure of Rs. 26.14 lakhs (1986-87).

Houses are also being constructed for the benefit of Village Accountants. So far, in Mysore district, 379 houses have been sanctioned and of them, 31 have been completed and the rest are at various stages of completion. The total estimated cost of this scheme is reported as Rs. 37 lakhs and the

amount so far released by the Government towards this scheme was Rs. 9.47 lakhs (1986-87).

Houses were also constructed in the district by availing bank assistance in the form of loan and subsidy during 1980-81 to 1982-83 when as many as 3,300 houses were constructed at various places in the district. The loan assistance given by the banks for this scheme during the above period was accounted to Rs. 38.90 lakhs while the subsidy availed by beneficiaries was Rs. 62 lakhs.

In urban centres, construction of low cost houses for the economically weaker sections has been launched since 1979-80 for which loan as well as subsidy is provided by the Government. From 1985, a loan of Rs. 3,000 and a subsidy of Rs. 2,500 is being granted to the families in the urban areas within the annual income of Rs. 4,800 for the houseless people known as Bhagya Mandira Scheme.

In 1986-87, the district had as many as 100 housing co-operatives and majority of these are found in Mysore taluk. These societies are also assisting house building activities. The number of houses built by the assistance of these societies in the district during 1985-86 was 445.

Karnataka Housing Board

Karnataka Housing Board, Bangalore, is also engaged in construction activities on large scale to ease the housing problems in the district. To streamline the activities of the Board, the division office of the Board was opened at Mysore in 1964. The house building activities of the Board include construction of houses for different groups like weaker sections, low income group, middle and higher income groups, etc. Houses are also built under the scheme like Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (S.I.H.S.), Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme (S.R.H.S.), Rural Housing Scheme (RHS), Beedi Wokers Housing Scheme (BWHS), apart from building teachers quarters, hostel buildings etc, Since inception of the scheme upto the end of 1987, it is reported that as many as 3,036 houses were constructed by the Board in different phases at different places in Mysore city at an expense of Rs. 525.86 lakhs.

Boards activities are also seen at Gundlupet, Chamarajanagar, K.R. Nagar, Nanjangud, Hunsur, H. D. Kote and Periyapatna. In Chamarajanagar, as many as 425 beedi workers quarters were constructed by the Board at an estimated cost of Rs. 60 lakhs. The total number of houses built by the Board for different economic groups including Beedi Workers Housing Scheme other than the Mysore city is accounted to 1,799 at an expense of Rs.402.09 lakhs upto the end of 1987. Under a scheme of cash loan system again introduced by the Board (which had been discontinued from 1976) from 1987-88, in the district, 150 MIG houses, 106 LIG houses and 25 EWS houses are being sanctioned as reported by the Board.

Statement showing the Income of Taluk Development Boards in Mysore District for 1986-87

Sl. no.	*Name of the TDB.*	*Land revenue assigned by Government*	*Rates and taxes*	*Revenue derived from TDB properties and other sources*	*Miscellaneous*	*Grants and contributions*	*Debt head*
1.	Chamarajanagar	1,62,691	35,000	35,000	500	..	..
2.	Gundlupet	1,06,252	..	92,000	..	3,67,150	..
3.	H.D. Kote	1,00,166	2,51,461	21,880	1,02,797	4,37,296	8,80,465
4.	Hunsur	96,000	4,22,480	22,410	..	395	..
5.	Kollegal	1,07,875	4,40,464	55,936	1,43,548	17,486	5,00,400
6.	K.R. Nagar	77,816	3,74,779	8,372	25,520	2,76,353	1,27,627
7.	Mysore	2,42,635	8,18,466	14,051	4,20,117	2,62,161	60,653
8.	Nanjangud	2,26,202	3,50,745	5,234	83,000	..	..
9.	T. Narasipur	1,61,039	4,36,327	67,722	1,04,870	81,000	3,29,546
10.	Periyapatna	4,27,996	2,24,045	70,000	70,000	63,000	1,42,732
11.	Yelandur	24,850	30,000	850	30,235	47,442	76,128

Statement showing the Expenditure of Taluk Development Boards in Mysore District for 1986-87

Sl. no.	*Name of the TDB.*	*General administration*	*Public works executed*	*Public health and sanitation*	*Civic amenities*	*Education*	*Contributions and grants sanctioned*	*Miscellaneous*	*Debt head*
1.	Chamarajanagar	2,07,800	1,50,000	1,03,000	57,900	..	15,100	1,06,236	5,40,000
2.	Gundlupet	1,15,046	1,08,654	41,690	..	..	21,020	1,27,930	17,852
3.	H.D. Kote	95,147	35,387	18,862	1,613	1,61,796	16,992	62,601	8,03,187
4.	Hunsur	48,360	2,85,000	35,000	..	55,000	13,300	42,670	96,467
5.	Kollegal	1,65,253	4,66,166	..	8,843	3,700	15,809	1,00,654	7,15,829
6.	K.R. Nagar	94,885	3,45,052	960	17,699	39,727	400	71,537	1,05,350
7.	Mysore	1,30,132	3,34,126	28,436	28,000	1,18,546	2,23,972	3,61,687	..
8.	Nanjangud	1,30,778	1,06,730	3,150	..	25,437	35,250	51,087	..
9.	T. Narasipur	1,25,187	1,07,587	45,165	21,882	..	15,947	2,45,870	3,05,663
10.	Periyapatna	1,09,655	5,48,391	22,600	6,503	..	88,724	82,918	4,51,911
11.	Yelandur	1,51,750	..	21,374	7,374	77,271	3,248	..	30,054

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEING the hub of political activity, Mysore district has enjoyed a rich tradition of cultural and literary activity. The district had a very strong set-up of traditional education, and inscriptions themselves speak of nearly 100 *agraharas* founded during a period of over 1,300 years beginning with the sixth century A.D. from the days of the Gangas till the days of the Mysore Wodeyars. The latter founded *agraharas* even till the beginning of the 20th century in memory and for the merit of the deceased members of the royal family. With the advent of the English, Western learning and English education also became popular. Starting of the Raja Free School by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III in 1833, the establishment of Industrial School in 1882 and the Mysore University in 1916, one of the early universities in India when their number could be counted by fingers, etc., were some of the important landmarks in the history of education in Mysore district. But it is really an irony that present Mysore district enjoys a literacy rate of only 31.3% (1981) and it holds 14th rank among the districts of Karnataka in literacy. Literacy rate in rural areas is very low, less than 8%. Still, Mysore today has various educational centres to study languages, sciences, arts, fine arts, technical subjects, etc., with institutions like Oriental Manuscript Library, Central Institute of Indian Languages, C.F.T.R.I. the Directorate of Epigraphy and other such organisataions. They have enhanced the importance of Mysore as a centre of culture and academic activities.

Outstanding Jaina scholar and grammarian, Pujyapada (Devanandi) lived in the district, and his *samadhi* is found at Maleyur. In modern times, eminent scholars of world fame like Mahamahopadhyaya R. Shama Shastry who discovered and edited Kautalya's *Arthashastra*, outstanding interpreter of Indian philosophy, Prof. M. Hiriyanna, eminent archaeologists like R. Narasimhachar and Dr. M. H. Krishna belonged to this district.

The Mysore University also attracted eminent scholars like Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. R. K. Mukherji, Dr. Brijendranath Seal, Prof. K. T. Shah, Prof. C. R Reddy and Prof A. R. Wadia who enriched the academic life of Mysore.

Eminent artists like Veene Sheshanna, Bidaram Krishnappa, T. Choudaiah, Jattitayamma and A. V. Varadachar by their variegated talents enriched the cultural life of the people. The royal court patronised many outstanding artists in Carnatic, Hindustani and Western music also and maintained regular band or orchestra at the palace with artistes of high standard, employed in them. Painters of note like, Pavanje and K. Venkatappa and sculptors like Siddhalinga Sthapathi have enhanced the standing of Mysore as centre of artistic activity. The district has a rich heritage in folk arts also. Thus, the district and the city enjoy an enviable place in the field of learning and cultural pursuits.

Literacy

According to 1881 census, in Mysore district 8.22 per cent of males and 0.11 per cent of females among the Hindus, 21.33 per cent of males and 1.81 per cent of females among the Christians were under instruction. The actual number of persons who were under instruction or were able to read and write in the distrirt was 39,554 males and 1,127 females (These figures include the present Mandya district also and exclude the Kollegal Tq.). The number of male, female and total literates per 10,000 male female and total population respectively in the district for the decades from 1901 to 1971 was as follows: 1901—737, 62, 396; 1911—880, 99, 487; 1921—963, 157, 561; 1931—1,139, 226, 685; 1941—1750, 554, 1163; 1951—2,540, 945, 1,755; 1961—2,950, 1,267, 2,130; 1971—3,316, 1,761, 2,562. In 1981 the literacy rates of male, female and the total in the district were 39.74, 23.00 and 31.58 per cent respectively. The general literacy rates of the district in 1951, 1961, 1971 and 1981 were 17.55, 21.30, 25.62 and 31.58 per cent and the decadal literacy growth rates for 1951—61, 1961—71 and 1971—81 were 21.37, 20.28 and 23.26 respectively. During the decade 1971-81, the growth rates of literacy among male and feamle were 19.84 and 30.51 respectively. The taluk-wise percentage of literacy in the district with rural, urban, male, female breakup, as per 1981 Census was as follows: (See table on page 636).

It is observed from the above table that H.D. Kote taluk had the lowest literacy percentage of 20.04 (forest area) and Mysore taluk had the highest literacy percentage of 51.52, being more urbanised. In general the literacy percentage in rural areas is less than that of the urban areas and much less among the rural women-folk. In 1981, there were 39,871 persons with graduation and above educational qualifications, 8,439 had studied

Taluks	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
C.R. Nagar ..	26.57	12.19	19.50	46.21	53.72	38.15	30.65	15.97	23.46
Gundlupet ..	28.98	10.36	19.72	55.27	33.64	44.74	32.15	13.06	22.68
H.D. Kote ..	25.68	10.37	18.19	50.64	31.28	41.27	27.70	12.02	20.04
Hunsur ..	33.96	13.37	23.86	54.94	39.45	47.44	37.24	17.35	27.50
Kollegal ..	27.06	12.32	19.94	59.35	42.46	51.16	31.42	16.42	24.17
K.R. Nagar ..	41.56	18.59	30.26	62.16	48.33	55.49	43.71	21.58	32.85
Mysore ..	33.97	9.13	21.97	67.52	55.27	61.59	58.99	43.55	51.52
Nanjangud ..	27.91	11.61	19.95	58.57	43.46	51.19	31.84	15.70	23.96
Periyapatna ..	38.52	17.77	28.37	52.03	36.43	44.56	39.41	18.96	29.42
T. Narasipur ..	29.85	14.78	22.52	47.01	34.86	41.16	31.74	19.96	24.55
Yelandur ..	25.99	11.61	18.92	46.57	29.07	38.19	28.29	13.47	21.02
District ..	30.71	72.92	22.01	63.46	49.98	56.93	39.74	23.00	31.58

Technical Diploma Certificate not equal to degree and 220 persons non-technical Diploma not equal to degree, 39,913 persons studied Pre-University Higher Secondary, 52,796 of S.S.L.C. 1,75,591 upto Middle School, 2,52,651 upto Primary level and 1,90,197 persons were litreates without any educational level. It may be recalled that the district's literacy rate of 30.71 per cent is far below the State's percentage of 38.4 (1981).

EDUCATION

Of the numerous *agraharas* founded by the Gangas, inscriptions speak of Gattavadi (904), Suttur (which was actually Shrotriyur, mentioned in 1032), Maddur in Yelandur tq. (10th Century), Dharmapura and Manalur are notable. The Gattavadi record says that the *agrahara* was called Shivayyanamangala as one Shivayya was the head of the settlement and that the 60 brahmins who came there had been invited from Sthanakunduru (Talagunda in Shimoga Dt.) to which place they had come from Ahikeshetra. The grant was by Prince Nitimarga Ereganga. The Dharmapura *agrahara* was founded by the Gangas by donating the villages of Togaravadi and Bhuvanahalli similarly by inviting 50 brahmins from Ahikshetra, and it was later revived in 1162.

The Cholas also continued the policy of encouraging scholarship by founding the *agraharas*, and of the numerous such settlements created by them Mudigonda near Kollegal, Kollegal proper (called Tribhuvanadevi Chaturvedi Mangala), and Agara founded by Kulottunga I are notable. Many more such institutions were initiated by the Hoysalas and they revived those that had fallen into disuse. Thus the *agrahara* at Honnur (Yelandur Tq.) was started in 1191, Hosur (Byramangala) in 1283, Somanathapura in 1269, Bappanahalli in 1327 and Raghavapura in 1320. The Bappanahalli *agrahara* was founded by Perumala Dandanayaka and Somanathapura by Soma Dandanayaka. The Ambale *agrahara* of the Chola times was revived in 1244. These are only a few instances of Hoysala initiative.

The Vijayanagara Empire also did not lag behind in encouraging these academic ventures. The Vijayapura *agrahara* was founded in 1372 at modern Gundlupet, at Somanahalli in Gundlupet Tq. in 1422, at Kadasuru, calling the place as 'Praudhadevarayapura' in 1448, Doddakalavande (as mentioned in 1438), Bidarur, calling it as Krishnarayapura after Krishnadevaraya in 1513, Honga named after Saluva Govindaraja, local governor as 'Govindaraja *agrahara*' in 1517. These are only a few among the numerous founded by the Empire here. The feudatory princes of Vijayanagara also did not lag behind. The Ummatthur chief founded the Channanaujarajapura Agrahara at Pommu Madihalli in 1497 and the Changalva prince granted Sanyasipura as *agrahara* in 1568. Doddadevaraja of Mysore founded Devarajapura Agrahara at Bichanahalli during the 17th century in H.D. Kote Taluk and Tarikal record 1669 speaks of the Kanthirava Samudra

Agrahara at Tarikal in Hunsur tq. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III founded *agraharas* in the names of his queens on their death for their merit.

The scholars at the *agraharas* were expected to perform *shatkarmas* or six-fold duties which included performance of sacrifices (*yajnyas*), officiating as priests at the sacrifices, making donations and accepting them, and engaging themselves in teaching and studying. As scholars, they were expected to know the 14 Vidyas which included the Vedas. The Mahajans (the scholars at these *agraharas* were termed thus) at Sargur who were 40 in number are spoken of as well-versed in Mimamsa, Nyaya, the Vedas, Purana, Smrithi, *mantra* and *tantra* in Saka 1414. Similar statement is made regarding those at Chakenahalli in H.D. Kote taluk in 1493. At Homma called Akalanka Chaturvedi Mangala, the 108 Mahajanas had mastery over the four Vedas, *tarka, vyakarana, chandas, Bharata* (*Natyashatra*), *alankara*, etc. and they were well versed in many arts (*nana kala pravinar*). In addition to higher learning, special arrangements were made for primary education too in these *agraharas*, when certain scholars were engaged to teach the young ones the three R's and languages. An interesting record from Tadimalingi, dated 1290 speaks of the school where for *balashiksha* following grants were made: For an *upadhyaya* teaching *Rigveda*, six *gadyanas* (gold coin of 62 grains) per year, and teachers who impart Nagara (Nagari or Sanskrit), Kannada, Tigula (Tamil) and Arya (Marathi) languages six *gadyanas* each.

The Jaina Mathas were also centres of learning and education, and we know many prominent centres like Honasoge and Maleyur which were centres of learning with which eminent scholars like Poojyapada, Jayakirthi, etc. were associated. The Veerashiva Mathas and centres like Haradanahalli, Suttur, Kanur, etc. sponsored learning by sheltering pupils, feeding them and educating them. The Veerashiva missionaries like Madeshwara reached the Soliga tribes also, educated them and made them even priests. The hundreds of Veerashaiva Mathas that were seen in almost all taluks from the 15th century onwards ran schools. *Kulimatha* had become a bye-word for schools and they taught them to write on sand with finger tips. (As every boy had to carry a heap of sand in a cloth bundle for the purpose, "mannu horu" has become a bye-word for attending schools. The *agraharas* and *mathas* had regular arrangement to copy manuscripts on palm leaf and in Veerashaiva tradition this is known as *ole kayaka*.

During the days of Haider and Tipu (1761 to 1799), Muslim education received considerable attention, especially at the hands of Tipu Sultan. According to Kirmani Tipu built a mosque in every town and appointed a Moulvi in each to promote the education and learning among the Muslims. Arabic script, Urdu, the three R's and religious lore were taught at these *madrasas*. Female education was also promoted though under certain restrictions. Several of the nobility provided education for their daughters.

Indeginous Schools

Prior to the establishment of the British system of education, primary education was also imparted by indeginous schools. During the 19th century Marathi was taught together with Kannada and the teacher was known as Panthoji who wielded the rod liberally and had an average earning of five or six *varahas* a month, as pointed out by M. S. Puttanna in this novel *Madiddunno Maharaya*. These schools neither came under the supervision of the Education Department nor did they follow its curriculum. The most common of them were established under the patronage of an influential person in a village and were held in places like verandahs of big houses, in *mantapas* or in the village temples. An agreement used to be made with a teacher to teach a certain group of boys for a certain period as the case might be, and the teacher was paid an advance of money. In some villages, he was paid monthly salary ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. At the end of the course, the pupils were expected to read and write an ordinary letter, know all tables of multiplication and addition, money tables, weights and measures, simple rules of arithmetic and be able to recite verses from *Jaimini Bharatha, Haribhakti Sara* and *Amarakosha*. The attendance varied from six to 35 in each school. By the second half of the 19th century, these schools receded gradually. It was pre-supposed that memory was the only faculty the child possessed and hence the child had to commit to memory everything with no explanation; the mode of punishment was severe and harsh. Statistical information regarding these schools was collected for sometime and later discontinued. From the annual report for 1890-91, we learn that there was a total of 331 indeginous schools in the district (including Mandya dt. and excluding Kollegal tq.) with 4,831 students in them, in which, 23 were Arabic or Persian (with 562 students), three Sanskrit (30 students), 140 vernacular (2,476 students), one Koran (9 students), 164 others (1,754 students). Grants were extended to these schools by the Government in 1895 and came to be called Grama Pathashalas or village elementary schools.

The early education policy of the Mysore Administration made provisions for the education of special communities who had a different mother tongue than the general public. As Mysore had a large Muslim population, private bodies were encouraged to start schools on a grant-in-aid basis.

Beginning of Modern Education

Though the establishment of the Raja's Free School in 1833 could be marked as the beginning of modern education in Mysore, systematic activity in the field of modern education began with Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854. "The Administration of Mysore makes no particular show under the head of education"—confesses Commissioner Cubbon despite this Despatch. On the recommendations of Wood's Despatch, Hon.

Devereaux, the Judicial Commissioner prepared a scheme of education for Mysore State which was approved by the Government of India in February 1857. Till 1866, the duties of the Director of Public Instruction were merged with those of the Judicial Commissioner and in 1866, the education department was made a separate unit and placed under the Director of Public Instruction. After the Rendition in 1881, several important changes took place in the field of education. In 1891,the Headquarters of Education was changed from Bangalore to Mysore. The Inspector General of Education was appointed in 1895 and the Office of the Secretary for Education was merged with his office. In 1927, the head of the Education Dept. was redesignated as the Director of Public Instruction. In 1931, primary education was transferred to the local bodies like District Boards and Municipalities. But in 1941, it was resumed by the Government. At the time of Reorganisation, the Director of Public Instruction controlled all branches of education, including Technical Education. But he did not control the colleges attached to the University of Mysore. Inspectors of Schools, roughly one per taluk were in charge of primary schools.

Pre-primary Education

The concept of Pre-primary Education is of recent origin. Its impact was not seen much in the early period because of the custom of teaching the three R's to the child only after the first tonsure ceremony that used to be generally held either in the fifth or the seventh year. The Nursery Movement began in the Mysore district with the establishment of the first nursery school in Mysore in 1930 by M. V. Gopalaswamy, a professor of psychology at the Maharaja's College, Mysore. A commission was appointed in 1936 by the Government to go into the details of the nursery education in the State. As the movement gained momentum, regular formal training was imparted to the nursery teachers. From the Third Five Year Plan, impetus was given to the starting of per-primary schools for which grants were given.

Women welfare centres for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes were started in the rural areas. Government provides aid to a tune of 70 per cent for the rural and 50 per cent for the Urban Nursery Schools. During 1986-87, there were 619 Pre-primary Schools in the district with a total of 37,140 pupils (20,213 boys, 16,927 girls, 1,546 SC boys, 866 SC girls, 192 ST boys and 76 ST girls) as against 519 schools with 32,820 pupils during 1985-86 (18,505 boys, 14,315 girls, 1,498 SC boys, 787 SC girls, 145 ST boys and 70 ST girls), which during 1984-85 was 528 schools with a total of 28,400 pupils (16,243 boys, 12,157 girls, 1,345 SC boys, 733 SC girls, 128 ST boys and 64 ST girls).

The following Table I gives the taluk-wise break-up of Pre-Primary Schools in the district for the year 1986-87.

TABLE I

Taluk-wise details of Pre-primary schools as in 1986-87

Sl. No.	*Name of the Taluk*	*Total schools*	*Total children*			*Total No. of SC children*			*Total No. of ST children*		
			Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1.	Chamarajanagar	21	718	542	1,260	59	34	93	6	2	8
2.	Gundlupet	26	826	734	1,560	65	42	107	12	5	17
3.	H.D. Kote	117	3,715	3,305	7,020	186	115	301	32	19	51
4.	Hunsur	37	1,148	1,072	2,220	125	100	225	18	7	25
5.	Kollegal	88	2,769	2,511	5,280	288	198	486	43	15	58
6.	K.R. Nagar	44	1,560	1,080	2,640	74	43	117	12	4	16
7.	Mysore	180	5,982	4,818	10,800	485	276	761	35	13	48
8.	Nanjangud	29	957	783	1,740	86	53	139	7	2	9
9.	Periyapatna	46	1,449	1,311	2,760	114	92	206	12	6	18
10.	T. Narasipura	16	565	395	960	34	19	53	7	3	10
11.	Yelandur	15	524	376	900	28	10	38	..	..	Nil

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The State took definite steps in the field of public instruction by introducing the Hobli School System in 1868, providing a comprehensive scheme of primary education for masses. Every hobli in the State (with an average area of 41 square miles) was to be provided with a school. A school was to be also provided for every village where accommodation was provided by the villagers. The teachers of these schools were paid a salary of Rs. 5 per month while on training and Rs. 7 after confirmation. No fee was to be collected, but education cess was collected together with land revenue. The district had a sub-deputy inspector for supervision. Night classes were arranged for those who could not attend the day schools, but the students in these classes were to pay a fee to defray the expenses of lights. In 1879, there were 108 hobli schools in the district (including present Mandya dt and excluding Kollegal tq) which in 1899 were 264. Dearth of trained teachers bogged this system down.

In 1894, a regular fee structure was brought into force and was revised in 1904 as follows. Taluk schools (Kannada and Hindustani): Lower primary class two annas, Upper primary 2 and 3 three annas and Middle School 4 and 5 four annas. For Village and Branch Schools, the fees were collected thus: Lower primary infant class 1 no fee, Upper primary 2 and 3 one anna and Middle School 4 and 5 two annas. The instruction was chiefly Kannada and the subjects were the three R's and geography. The Mysore Local Examination for Vernacular candidates was instituted in 1886. Religious and Moral Instruction was introduced in 1908.

Bifurcation of Primary Schools from Middle Schools and their remodelling on a four year duration of each was brought into effect from the academic year 1923-24. In 1941, it became a ruling that a child had to undergo schooling till the age of 12, which was increased to 14 in 1950.

To achieve unity of work in the field of education, the government designated the Head of the Education Department as Director of Public Instruction on 27th July 1927. He had three Deputy Directors of Public Instruction to assist him and eight District Education Officers responsible for Primary and Middle School education. Each district consisted of several ranges and each range was controlled by an assistant inspector. An exclusive range existed for Urdu Schools. The assistant inspector inspected only the boys' schools and girls' schools were inspected by a seperate inspectorate. There were four assistant inspectresses for Kannada Girls' schools. These inspectresses had to carry on the propoganda work on woman education to all houses and had to arrange parents' and teachers' conferences so as to chiefly promote female education.

Middle Schools.—The middle schools taught upto the lower Secondary Examination either in the vernacular or in English. As the instruction

till the middle school grade was considered strictly necessary, all fees till the middle school grade were abolished in 1919 in the government institutions. The government laid down that aided institutions which abolished fees would be given reimbursment for the loss.

The Middle School grade of education taught subjects like Moral instruction, two languages (English and the vernacular), elementary mathematics, geometry, Indian History, geography, nature study, elementary science, drawing, craft, hygiene and agriculture (both theory and practical). Domestic economy and needlework were compulsory for girls in lieu of elementary science. As a rule, arithmetic, English language, Indian History and geography were taught in English and the other subjects, in the vernacular. Later, the Education Memorandum made the vernacular the medium of instruction throughout the middle school course. English was taught as a compulsory second language.

After 1956.—The term Primary Education underwent a change in its connotation during 1955-56. The four years of primary school and four years of Middle school were combined to form an integrated course of eight years, from standard I to VIII, the first four years being Junior Primary and the next four years, Senior Primary. This was later divided into five years of Lower Elementary and three years of Higher Elementary. But the Education Integration Advisory Committee recommended that Primary Education should be an integrated course of seven years. This was given effect to in stages starting from 1959-60 to 1962-63.

Compulsory Primary Education.—The princely State of Mysore was the second in the country (the first being Baroda) to introduce the Compulsory Primary Education in 1913. The Mysore Elementary Education Regulation of 1913 provided for universal compulsory free primary education. Children between the age group of five years 10 months and seven years were to be brought under this Act. Age limit was to be extended to 10 years, so that finaly, all children between six to ten years would be covered. The Elementary Education Amendment Act of 1944 made it obligatory on the part of the parents and guardians to keep their children in schools till the completion of the primary course or the age of 10 years. Compulsory attendance scheme was introduced for the first time in 1945-46, but was discontinued from 1950-51. From the academic year 1959-60, Primary Education is made free in all grades of primary schools run by the government and local boards. By 1962-63, a uniform scheme of education was in force throughout the State. Private primary schools are governed by the new uniform grant-in-aid Code from 1969, according to which, in addition to the entire salary of teachers being paid by the department, schools are provided with grants for equipment, library, laboratory, buildings, etc. as per rules.

There were a total of 1,89,909 pupils in the Junior Primary schools in the district with 1,04,901 boys and 85,008 girls during 1966-67, which during 1976-77 was 2,19,833 total, with 1,24,454 boys and 96,379 girls. The same in Senior Primary schools was, 45,680 (28,614 boys and 17,066 girls) and 60,122 (36,713 boys and 23,409 girls) respectively for the above years. There were 2,663 primary schools in the district during 1986-87 with a total of 3,72,710 students (2,10,297 boys, 1,62,413 girls, 36,697 SC boys, 29,592 SC girls, 8,652 ST boys and 6,921 ST girls) as against 2,656 schools during 1985-86 with a total of 3,63,506 students (2,01,841 boys, 1,61,665 girls, 36,484 SC boys, 28,724 SC girls, 8,331 ST boys and 6,150 ST girls), which during 1984-85 was 2,531 schools with a total of 3,58,838 students (1,95,488 boys, 1,63,350 girls, 34,984 SC boys, 26,224 SC girls, 7,031 ST boys and 5,950 ST girls).

Raja's Free School

The Raja's Free School established in 1833 by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III became the nucleus of the future Maharaja's College. It is one of the oldest English schools in the princely Mysore State. For want of taste for English education among the public, the school did not flurish earlier. It was placed under the control of the Wesleyan Missionaries on the 1st October 1840, because the Missionaries were running an English school (the forerunner of Hardwicke School) which had impressed the Maharaja. Hudson from Bangalore took charge of the Raja's School in 1840. The Raja's School developed into a High School in 1862. Due to keen interest of the Maharaja, Vernacular languages like Kannada and Hindustani were introduced earlier in 1855. The school recorded all-round progress under the Headmastership of James Dunning (1862-1876) when the average strength shot up from 81 to 320. Students came from Madras, Madurai and Masulipatam to learn English here. Examination was conducted by European officials and distinguished students were awarded prizes by the Maharaja in person in the open *durbar*. It became a high school in 1862. The school prepared students for matriculation of the Madras University. From 1867, this examination was held in Mysore city. In 1868, the school came under the control of the government and fee ranging from one anna for Kannada classes to Rs. 1-8-0 for matriculation and Rs. 2 for the F.A. class came to be charged. In 1879, it was designated as a second grade college under the name "Maharaja's College". In 1880, the Kannada and the Hindustani sections were seperated to form independent government schools. In 1884, all classes below the Upper IV were abolished. The college was shifted to the new building in February 1883 and in 1884, it became a First Grade College. In 1909, the College Staff was relieved of high school work. In 1916, the Maharaja Collegiate High School was separated from the mother college and the intermediate classes were shifted to the Jaganmohan Palace building. F.A. classes were discontinued from 1927 and the Yuvaraja's College established in the same year is an offshoot of

Table giving taluk-wise break-up of Primary schools and student strength for 1986-87

Taluk	*Total Schools*	*Student strength*			*SC Student strength*			*ST Student strength*		
		Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1. Chamarajanagar ..	237	19,141	17,421	36,562	5,260	4,427	9,687	1,140	854	1,994
2. Gundlupet ..	174	12,256	7,485	19,741	2,402	1,987	4,380	396	283	679
3. H.D. Kote ..	246	15,302	10,874	26,176	3,002	2,544	5,546	796	774	1,570
4. Hunsur ..	221	15,389	11,325	26,714	1,696	1,243	2,939	343	373	916
5. Kollegal ..	240	22,130	12,372	34,502	4,520	3,688	8,208	1,012	668	1,680
6. K.R. Nagar ..	208	15,924	10,446	26,370	2,094	1,680	3,774	653	483	1,136
7. Mysore ..	514	53,968	47,828	1,01,729	5,516	4,045	9,561	3,065	2,548	5,613
8. Nanjangud ..	273	20,263	16,541	36,804	4,451	3,753	8,204	39	30	69
9. Periyapatna ..	219	12,720	8,722	21,442	1,650	1,252	2,902	668	589	1,257
10. T. Narasipura ..	273	18,170	12,997	31,167	4,303	3,244	7,547	128	120	248
11. Yelandur ..	58	5,034	4,403	9,437	1,803	1,718	3,521	212	199	331

the same. The school became Maharaja Higher Secondary School in 1959. In 1970, it was bifurcated into the Maharaja's Higher Secondary School (with 21 sections) and the Bifurcated Maharaja's High School (with six sections). With a glorious history, the school has been a pioneer in adopting progressive educational policies. The school gave allround encouragement for co-curricular activities. As early as 1870, athletics were encouraged and inducement for development of physique among boys was given. Western games like cricket were also introduced. This was the first school to provide for vocation-oriented courses like commerce, printing and mensuration. Eminent people like R. K. Narayan and R. K. Laxman were the students of the school.

The Bhashojjivini Pathashala was started in 1886 in Mysore with the sole aim of encouraging scholarship and reviving Kannada literature. It was patronised by Chamaraja Wodeyar who financed the institution by paying Rs. 30 per month in addition to the government grant of Rs. 70 per month. The subjects taught were Kannada, Sanskrit, Mathematics, History and Geography. The students were trained for Desiyopadhya examination. The strength for five years from 1887 to 1892 respectively was 41, 42, 38, 34 and 56. In 1891, the Karnataka Pandita Pariksha, a three years course was introduced. The institution also trained students for Pupils' Examination, local teachers' examination and the Kannada Pandit's Examination. Due to the dominance of English education and due to the low pay of teachers and the poor conditions of the school, it ceased to exist since January 1894.

Mid-day Meals

The mid-day meals programme was in existence in the Princely State of Mysore as early as in 1947. The objects of this programme are to supply nutritious food to children of poor families and weaker sections of the society who suffer from mal-nutrition, and to improve attendance in schools. Since 1963-64, the Co-operative American Relief Everywhere (CARE) programme is helping to strengthen this scheme. In order to avoid wastage of time in the individual feeding centres and to provide more time for teachers towards their academic work, Central Kitchen Scheme was incorporated in 1977. Under this scheme, food is prepared in a Central Kitchen and distributed to the different feeding centres. During 1980-81, the Mini-Central Kitchens were also started. Each Central Kitchen feeds about 6,000 beneficiaries and the Mini-Central Kitchen about 3,000.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

The introduction of the Hobli School Scheme in 1868 which provided for the starting of a large number of Vernacular primary schools distributed all over the state created a demand for a large number of teachers, which in turn necessitated the provision of facilities for teachers' training. To

meet this demand, a normal school was established at the Headquarters of each of the eight districts, though there was provision to open only three normal schools, one in each of the three divisions. During the training, instruction in general subjects as well as the skill in the art of teaching geography, mathematics and school management was imparted. This was followed by a written examination and *viva voce*. Though these schools became popular, due to the retrenchment rendered by the famine of 1877, they were closed. By 1879-80, there was no teachers' training institute in the whole province. However, an examination called Mysore local Examination for Teachers was held in 1886. In 1888, classes were opened for training of ladies at the Maharani's Girls School, Mysore. The school had facilities for the maintenance of the training classes which were not available in other girls' schools. The training department had two classes for widows and a high school class with advanced pupils. The pupils of the first two classes were given general education with the ultimate object of training them as school teachers after the completion of the middle school course. The pupils of the high school classes were given regular practice in teaching two days a week. They were sent for the Mysore Local Teachers' Examination. The number of women under training was 47, 39 and 48 in 1888-89, 1889-90 and 1990-91 respectively.

The Government Normal School, Mysore

The Government Normal School opened at Mysore in 1894, was designed to impart general as well as professional education. It prepared school masters and others for four examinations—Kannada Pandits' Examination, Vernacular Teachers' Examination, Lower Secondary Examination and Teachers' Certificate Examination. The school had five classes, from V to IX. Admission to V class was restricted to school masters and others who had passed the IV Vernacular standard, to VI class for those who had passed the Lower Secondary Examination and to VIII class for those who had passed the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination. Classes VIII and IX were designated as Pandits' classes. Those who passed this were eligible to work as Pandits in high schools and colleges and as headmasters of large Vernacular schools.

A training section for ladies was opened in the Maharani's Girls School, Mysore in 1894 with five girls, all of whom had passed the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination. In 1900, Moulvi's Examination was instituted in the Government Normal School, Mysore for which the languages were Hindustani, Arabic and Persian. In 1905, teaching of practical agriculture was introduced at the normal school, Mysore.

Training College, Mysore

The normal school at Mysore was raised to the status of a Training College in 1914. Here graduates from the department of education were

deputed for training of one year which was similar to the L.T. Course of Madras.

It developed rapidly and during 1915-16 had 18 classes with a total of 230 students of whom, six were in Graduate Training classes, 16 in Pandits' and Moulvis' classes, 105 in Kannada High School Department, 24 in Under-graduate training classes, 94 in Lower training department and nine in Agricultural training classes. A special feature of the Graduate Training was that, extra-collegiate lectures were arranged by experienced lecturers of the Maharaja's College and Collegiate High School in Mathematics, Science and History. An Agricultural Training College with an agricultural farm (later abolished), two Practising schools (one Anglo-Vernacular and one Anglo-Hindustani) were also attached to the college to provide practical demonstrations for teachers under training. There was also an under-graduate training centre here with provision to train 25 Under-graduate teachers every year. A few under-graduate women teachers were also trained with them.

The Zanana Normal School for Training Women was begun in 1912. Attached to the Training College, a practical training school was started in 1924 at Mysore. A similar course was started at the Maharani's Women's Training College in 1928. In 1933, Upper Secondary Training Course and the Upper Secondary Vernacular Training Course were revised and a single course of Vernacular Training of three years was instituted, which in 1950, was reduced to two years duration and was named Teachers Certificate Lower Course (TCL). The nomenclature of the Undergraduate training course was changed to Teachers Certificate Higher (TCH) Course of one-year duration.

Prior to 1914, there was no provision for training graduate teachers. They were deputed to the Training Colleges at Saidapet or Madras to acquire L.T. degree (Licenciated for Teaching). In 1914, training course for graduate teachers was started in the Normal School at Mysore. Consequent on the introduction of the Bachelor of Teaching (B.T.) course in the Mysore University in 1925, this was shifted to the Maharaja's College. In 1947, the government established a separate teachers' training college, with a practising school, housed in the Marimallappa's High School building. The faculty of education was introduced in the University in 1952 and in 1956, M.Ed. Course of one year duration (two years for part-time students) was also started. The Teachers College gave a course in education for lecturers of Arts, Science, Commerce, Medical and Engineering Colleges during summer vacations of 1951 and 1952. The Evening Course of two years for B.Ed. was introduced in 1957 for the benefit of untrained teachers working in the schools of the Mysore city. The College celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1952. In 1955, a private agency was permitted to open Teachers' College and thus Institute of Education was started during 1955-56. At the time of Reorganisation, there were two colleges of B.Ed. education in the Mysore district.

During 1986-87, thre were ten teachers training centers of which, five were government and five private. Of these, the Government TCH for men at Mysore is the oldest (1933) and the next was the institute of Education established in 1957. The Maharani's TCH Institute and the JSS TCH Institute are exclusively meant for women. The Government TCH Institutes for Kannada, Hindi and Urdu are included in the above group. There are three B.Ed. Colleges in the district—the Government B.Ed. College (1947), Omkarmal Somani College of Education (1955) and the Sharadavilas B.Ed. College (1963), with a total of 358 students (248 men and 110 women), 336 students (208 men and 128 women) and 344 students (202 men and 142 women) respectively in them. They were respectively taught by 11 men and one woman, seven men and two women and eight men and one woman.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The term "Secondary Education" is at present applied to the three-year high shool course after a seven year integretad primary education. Previously, at the end of the secondary education, a public examination was held and certificates were issued. Secondary schools were started by the princely Government in some important cities and gradually in all district headquarters. The Maharaja's High School (1862), the Hardwicke High School (1866), the Marimallappa's High School (1876), Maharani's High School (1891) and the High Schools at Nanjangud (1925) and Kollegal (1916) were some of the earliest institutions imparting secondary education in the district. There were 36 High Schools (of which, seven for women) with a total strength of 7,889 boys and 2,446 girls, being taught by 427 teachers who included 69 ladies during 1956-57.

In 1940, Municipalities were permitted to start secondary schools and in 1950, District Boards were also given permission to start secondary schools. Till 1930, the medium of instruction in all high schools was English and in that year Kannada was introduced as the medium of instruction in the first year of the high school. Matriculation examination was conducted under the auspices of the Madras University till 1912. The Secondary School Leaving Certificate Scheme was introduced during 1913 and the revised curriculum with compulsory group and electives was introduced in 1937. Soon after Reorganisation, a uniform fee structure was introduced in the secondary schools as Rs. 4 p.m., Rs. 5 p,m., Rs. 5.50 p.m. and Rs 6 p.m. respectively for VIII, IX, X and XI Standards in Government institutions. In 1960, all childern whose parents' income was Rs. 1,200 or less per annum, were exempted from paying tution fee. In 1962, the limit was increased to Rs. 2,400. In 1962, it was made free for all upto the X Standard. However, students had to pay sports fee of Rs. 3, reading room fee of Rs. 2, Medical fee of Re. 1 and Audio Visual fee of Rs. 2 p.m., along with a school betterment fee of Rs. 10 per month. SC and ST students were exempted from this.

During 1986-87, there were 240 high schools in the district with a total of Rs. 50,164 students (29,786 boys, 20,378 girls, 6,860 SC boys, 2,696 SC girls, 1,193 ST boys and 579 ST girls) as against 234 during 1985-86, with 47,893 students (28,653 boys, 19,240 girls, 5,712 SC boys, 2,570 SC girls, 996 ST boys and 420 ST girls), which, during 1984-85 was, 229 schools with a total of 45,905 students (27,583 boys, 18,322 girls, 5,126 SC boys, 2,034 SC girls, 852 ST boys and 309 ST girls). The table on P. 651 give the taluk wise break-up of the details of high schools and the students for the year 1986-87.

A scheme for conversion of high schools into higher secondary schools by starting XI Standard in order to provide continuity for rural students was implemented in 1964. Some oldest high schools which were pioneering institutions in the district are surveyed here. (The Maharaja's High School has already been discussed earlier). Some unique institutions are also examined.

Hardwicke High School, Mysore.—Formally founded in 1854, this institution is a living monument of the Missionary service to education in Mysore. It had its origin in the English School started by the Wesleyan Missonaries in 1840. In 1855, the school, then called "Boys English School" had an attendance of 150 pupils which in 1864 rose to 170. Kannada was introduced in the school in 1866 and post-matriculation classes were introduced and six boys appeared for Matriculation examination for the first time, which in 1869 was 200. The year 1870 saw here the formation of the first regular B.A. class in Mysore. Three years later, for want of Missionary staff, postmatriculation classes were closed and it was decided that the school should remain a High School. The strength of the school increased in 1897 to 813 and a branch school was opened at the Hardwicke College. Due to plague in 1905, the strength of the school was only 240. In 1918, it had 832 pupils, the highest on record. The school celebrated its centenary in 1954.

Maharani's High School: Due to the earnest efforts of local social workers like Ambil Narasimha Iyengar (who was the Palace Bakshi) to foster female education for girls, the Maharani's Girls School with primary and middle sections was started in 1881 with 28 pupils in a temple in the Mysore Fort, which was soon shifted to the premises of the Jaganmohan Palace. Maharaja Chamaraja Wodeyar encouraged the school and the Maharani lent her name. In the beginning, the school was conducted by the male teachers assisted by two ladies. By 1883, the strength rose to 210. The Good Shepherd Convent lent the services of two ladies to impart instruction in English, music and needle work. In 1891, the school was taken over by the Government and made a High School (in 1902, it was made a II grade college with the name "Maharani's College"). Till 1919, the institution had the college, high school, middle and primary sections together. In 1920, the Maharani's College became a full-fledged college imparting

Taluk-wise break-up of high schools and students for the year 1986-87

Sl. no.	*Name of the Taluk*	*No. of high schools*	*Total number of students*			*Total number of SC. students*			*Total number of ST. students*		
			Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1.	Chamarajanagara ..	18	2,309	1,476	3,785	971	446	1,437	159	41	20*b*
2.	Gundlupet ..	13	1,588	998	2,586	168	106	274	25	04	29
3.	H.D. Kote ..	14	1,303	750	2,053	376	185	451	91	36	127
4.	Hunsur ..	17	1,501	955	2,456	219	76	285	139	64	203
5.	K.R. Nagara ..	24	2,588	1,275	3,863	248	72	315	216	68	284
6.	Kollegal ..	24	2,688	997	3,685	770	138	903	76	28	104
7.	Mysore city ..	66	10,433	9,950	20,383	2,652	1,025	3,666	195	169	364
8.	Mysore taluk ..	11	1,246	584	1,830	158	60	218	57	109	166
9.	Nanjangud ..	20	2,350	1,093	3,443	562	184	746	137	20	157
10.	Periyapatna ..	11	1,260	789	2,049	135	26	158	25	..	25
11.	T.N. Pura ..	16	2,080	1,325	3,405	565	330	895	68	30	98
12.	Yelandur ..	06	440	186	626	36	28	64	05	20	25
	Total ..	240	29,786	20,378	50,164	6,860	2,696	9,556	1,193	579	1,772

higher education leading to the University degree course. The high school continued as a separate body. At present, the high school has a staff of 47 with a student strength of 1,147 (of which 144 were SCs, in 1984-85, 1,225 (151 SCs) in 1985-86 and 1,263 (127 SCs) in 1986-87.

Marimallappa's Higher Secondary School, Mysore : Started in 1876 in the name of Gurukar Mallappa, a palace officer, as an Anglo-vernacular Primary Schools in his own residential building with one teacher at Santepet, the Marimallappa's Higher Secondary School was shifted to its present building in Ramavilas Agrahara built in 1888. It was handed over to the Government in 1927. However, since 1964, it is managed by the present Board of Trustees. For long M. Venkatakrishnaya was its headmaster (till 1918). The galaxy of eminent personalities who studied here includes M. N. Krishna Rao, Diwan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy, Mir Hamza Hussain, A. V. Subramanya Raje Urs, B. T. Keshava Iyengar, S. G. Shastry etc.

Sri Ramakrishna Vidyashala, a unique institution imparting secondary education was started as a Residential Composite Secondary School in 1953, and upgraded to a Junior College in 1979. It is meant for boys and is aided by the State Government. It is run by Ramakrishna Ashrama, Mysore. The curriculum followed and examinations conducted are those of the department, with English as the medium of instruction. It has classes from VIII Standard to two year Pre-University Course. But, students are admitted to Standard VIII and I PUC only. The strength of students in the high school section for four years from 1984-85 to 1987-88 was 277 (20 SC, nil ST), 277 (19 SC, 1 ST), 278 (24 SC and 2 ST) and 295 (30 SC and 2 ST). In the Junior College section, they were 79 (2 SC, nil ST), 77 (1 SC, nil ST), 78 (nil SC, nil ST) and 80 (2 SC, nil ST) respectively for 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

Central Schools for Tibetans

Meant exclusively for the children of the Tibetan refugees, there are three Central Schools in the district, managed by the CTSA, New Delhi, under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. It is affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi. Admission from Standard I to X is open mainly to Tibetan children and local pupils are also admitted in case seats are available. Instruction is through Hindi and English. Mid-day lunch is served to children in all the schools. The one at Bailakuppe in Periyapatna Taluk had a total of 1,735 pupils (757 boys and 978 girls) in 1986-87 as against 1,733 (725 boys and 1,008 girls) in 1985-86 which in 1984-85 was 1,708 (763 boys and 945 girls). The school at Gurupura in the Hunsur taluk had a total of 523 students (235 boys and 288 girls) in1986-87 as against 502 (234 boys and 268 girls in 1985-86, which during 1984-85 was 511 (246 boys and 265 girls). The number of teachers in the above two schools was 30 men and nine women (39 total) and 17 men and five women (22 total) respectively for the year

Table giving details of candidates for SSLC Examination for four years from 1984-85 to 1987-88

Year	Total no. of candidates	Boys	Girls	Total no. of successful candidates	Boys	Girls	Percentage		Rank of the District
							Boys	Girls	
1984-85 April ..	20,749	14,363	6,386	8,505	5,426	3,079	37.78	48.21	15
October ..	10,667	8,291	2,376	2,068	1,653	415	12.70	17.40	19
1985-86 April ..	22,882	15,994	6,888	8,632	5,480	3,152	34.90	45.80	16
October ..	11,421	8,727	2,694	1,046	728	318	8.34	11.80	18
1986-87 April ..	26,152	18,305	7,847	7,738	5,109	2,629	33.50	29.58	12
October ..	14,087	10,598	3,489	1,158	800	358	7.54	10.25	19
1987-88 April ..	29,061	20,163	8,898	9,154	5,912	3,242	29.32	36.43	15
October ..	15,947	11,991	3,956	1,409	976	433	8.13	10.94	20

1986-87. (The details of the school at Odeyara Palya in the Kollegal taluk were not received).

Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board

A statutory body, the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board was constituted in 1966 for conducting S.S.L.C. and other examination, like Teachers Training, Commerce, Sanskrit, Language Course, Kannada Pandit, Urdu Munshi, Hindi Vidwan, Hindi Shikshak, Teacher Certificate Examinations (Nursery Teacher Certificate Higher and Lower). Certificate in Physical Education, Music, Dance and Talavadya examinations. Drawing Higher and Lower, Higher Art examinations and Junior Technical examinations. Besides, the Board conducts the Government of India Merit Scholarship Examinations for VII Standard passed students of rural areas. The Board brings out a quarterly journal in Kannada, *Moulya Mapana*. The main source of income for the Board is the fees from candidates.

Female Education

Ambil Narasimha Iyengar and M. Venkatkrishniah championed the cause of female education in Mysore City and it is by the efforts of Iyengar that Maharani's school was started. M. Venkatakrishniah admitted his wife to this school to set an example to others. But female education made slow progress for want of lady teachers. Hence, an attractive scale of pay for lady graduates was sanctioned as an inducement to obtain recruits. The government fixed the scale of pay of school mistresses at 25 per cent more than that of the teachers in boys' schools. To encourage educated ladies to take to teaching in large number, stipend for private candidates was enhanced from Rs. 8 per month to Rs. 10 for lower secondary training and to Rs. 12 for upper secondary training. To encourage enrolment of girls at primary stage, attendance scholarships were introduced in the form of clothes, books, slates and stationery which were given to poor girls whose parents income did not exceed Rs. 100 per month and preference was given to SC and ST girls.

A milestone in the history of female education in Mysore was the passing of the B.A. degree examination in 1906 by Srirangamma and Rukminiamma, two distinguished students of the Maharani's college who were awarded *khillats* (a token of royal appreciation) by the Maharani. In 1908, a lady student passed the Mysore Pandit's examination for the first time. Smt. Indiramma was the first woman to graduate among the Vokkaligas in 1924. She qualified hereself for a Diploma in Education and an M. A. in Adult Education from the Leeds University, London in 1928. It may be recalled here that only Brahmin girls attended the Maharani's High School initially, and there was opposition to the admission when Indiramma and her sister Nanjamma who were non-Brahmins wanted to join the school.

With the Reorganisation of the Middle and High School curriculum in 1922, special subjects like domestic science, drawing, brush work, music,

needle work, embroidery and home-nursing were introduced. When the S.S.L.C. Scheme was revised in 1932, domestic art subjects like cooking, laundry, house-wifery and fine arts were also introduced. In 1940, a separate annual examination for girls at the end of middle school final year was introduced. During 1951-52, there were two training institutions in Mysore for women the Women's Training College (1888) and the Zanana Normal School (1916). A nursery section attached to Maharani's Training College, Mysore trained nursery teachers from 1946 but it was closed in 1951. The Vocational Institute for Women (1951) was an industrial school exclusively for women. The Vanitha Samaja, Mysore, did a great deal of pioneering work in the cause of women's education (see Chapter XVII). The Mysore Adult Education Council maintains a Vidyapeetha for women where literary classes for adult women are conducted.

Home Educational Classes

As all women could not avail the facilities of Adult Education, home educational classes were started by about 1915. The essential feature of such classes was that a retired teacher or an educated lady established such classes in an approved locality and the school was under a committee comprising a few educated ladies and the courses of study comprised reading writing, arithmetic, hygeine, drawing, rattan kintting and needle work and a grant-in-aid was given to a teacher at the rate of Rs. 10 for a pupil of I and II standards and Rs. 12 for a pupil of III standard. In spite of grants, the system did not make much progress. Dearth of trained hands hampered the progress of Female Education and the Home Educational Classes also failed.

Education of Depressed Classes

The work of education among the depressed communities was left entirely to the Missionary enterprise and it was not till 1890 that the government took steps to provide them education. A Panchama Boarding School was established at Mysore, providing instruction in both general and vocational subjects. The special inducements offered such as parental allowances, equipment allowances for purchase of clothing, books and slates, and special rates of scholarships had the desired effect of stimulating these classes to avail themselves of the opportunity. As a further incentive, students were exempted from payment of application fee for both Lower Secondary and S.S.L.C. Examinations.

Panchama Boarding School.—For providing boarding and lodging facilities for mofussil Panchama students, the Panchama Middle School at Mysore was converted into a Boarding School in 1915, with provision for industrial training in mat weaving, shoe making, cloth weaving, leather stitching, tailoring, gardening and practical agriculture, carpentary and smithy. In 1918, the institution was raised to the standard of Kannada High School with English classes upto Lower Secondary grade. It was called the

Central Panchama Educational Industrial Training Institute. It was looked after by a Head Master and Superintendent, who were Panchama graduates. The Hindu Depressed Class Mission was conducting six general schools (four for boys and two for girls), besides an Industrial School in Mysore, with government grants. In 1925, they became government institutions. The government also had opened exclusive schools for the Lambanis in 1902.

In 1917, the Maharaja sanctioned an annual grant of one lakh rupees for scholarships of students of Depressed Classes in the State. It was distributed at the rate of Rs. 6,000 for Primary, Rs. 48,000 for Vernacular Lower Secondary and Rs. 42,000 for Industrial Education. A separate grant of Rs. 15,000 was set apart annually for the scholarship of the Panchamas studying in English classes. For pupils of the lowest stages of instruction, 500 scholarships of the value of eight annas per mensem in the infant I Vernacular class were sanctioned.

Education of Military Classes.—Government formulated certain schemes for the education of the children of military personnel, to provide impetus for higher education so that there would be sufficient number of educated persons for appointment and promotion to higher ranks in Defence. As early as in 1918, certain educational concessions were granted for children of men in the combatant ranks of the Mysore army. No fee was charged for them till lower secondary classes. Half fee was charged for classes above Lower Secondary. For orphans of soldiers who died while in active service, free education was provided in all stages of instruction, English as well as vernacular. Free primary education was provided for children of soldiers serving in the front, natives of Mysore and for those recruited from the Mysore State.

PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

When the two year Intermediate course was abolished in 1956, Pre-University Course of one year was introduced in the erstwhile Intermediate Colleges run independently or attached to I grade colleges. Selected High Schools were made Higher Secondary Schools with the addition of XI Standard and were controlled by the Director of Public Instruction. As per the National Policy of Education, the 10+2+3 pattern was accepted and from the academic year 1971-72, the two-year Pre-University Course was re-introduced, with two languages and four elective subjects. The Board of Pre-University Education was constituted in 1970. Headed by the Chairman and assisted by the Director, it is mostly advisory in nature and is autonomous in academic matters including conduct of examinations.

Having uniformity in syllabi, text books and examinations, Junior Colleges in the State are under the administrative control of diffrent authorities. The composite junior colleges being the maximum in the State, come under control of the Commissioner for Public Instruction, the

Pre-University classes of the first grade colleges are controlled by the Director of Collegiate Education and the Private (aided and unaided) Junior colleges are controlled by the Board. The Board conducts Public Examination for II Year Pre-University in all the above colleges and the first year students face class examination conducted by the respective colleges (which till 1978 was also a public examination).

There are 36 junior colleges in Mysore district in which 29 are Government Composite Junior Colleges and seven are private junior colleges having Pre-University Course. There is a separate junior college for SC students, B. Basavalingappa Pre-University College at Kollegal (1982) with a total of 220 boys and a staff of 17 gents. In addition, 30 degree colleges also have provision for Pre-University classes. (Details of PUC examinations are given in table on page 658).

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

The collegiate high schools that existed earlier were under the administrative control of the Inspector General of Education, but the examinations were conducted by the University. The students were prepared for University courses in arts and science, and in technical subjects in the collegiate high schools. A distinctive feature of the Mysore University then was the continuous three years degree course, admission to which could be secured by passing the University entrance examination, after one year's special preparation at the collegiate high school. During 1916-17, when the University was started, entrance classes were opened at the Maharani's College and some high schools in Mysore. Sowcar Banumaiah's High School was raised to the standard of a collegiate high school in June 1920. The Maharani's college, Mysore, the only institution for women was upgraded into a first grade college in 1920. The Sharadavilas College, a private institution was started in 1945. Between 1947 and 1956, there was a continuous expansion in the field of education. There were five degree colleges and two intermediate colleges in Mysore district in 1956-57. The Government Arts, Science, Commerce Colleges which were controlled by the Director of Public Instruction came under the control of the Director of Collegiate Education, a newly created post in 1960. But the Teachers' colleges continued to be under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. There were 30 degree colleges in the district in 1987.

Maharaja's College

The Maharaja's college started as the Raja's Free School in 1833 was taken over by the government in 1868 and became a high school in 1875. In 1878, it acquired the status of a second grade college and was called the Maharaja's college, but the head of the institution was called the Headmaster. The college was shifted to the new building in 1893. The designation of the Headmaster was changed to that of the Principal in 1894 when the

The following table gives details of the Pre-University Examination for three years from 1984-85 to 1986-87

Year		Total appeared	Boys	Girls	Total passes	Boys	Girls	Percentage		Total S.C. students	Total S.C. passed	Total S.T. students	Total S.T. passed	Percentage	
								Boys	Girls					S.C.	S.T.
1985	April	9,776	6,798	2,978	3,154	2,013	1,141	29.61	38.31	1,620	310	143	30	19.14	20.98
	October	6,085	4,515	1,570	1,263	870	393	19.26	25.03	1,194	154	94	16	12.89	17.02
1986	April	12,195	8,442	3,753	4,287	2,617	1,670	30.99	44.49	2,088	303	165	51	24.09	30.90
	October	6,664	5,060	1,604	1,460	1,036	424	20.47	26.43	1,342	251	84	17	18.07	20.23
1987	April	13,109	9,261	3,848	3,615	2,200	1,415	23.75	36.77	2,303	389	385	86	16.89	22.33
	October	8,378	6,430	1,948	1,432	1,021	411	15.87	21.09	1,731	238	248	38	13.74	15.32

college was made a first grade college, having a total of 93 students (17 in junior B.A., 56 in senior F.A., 20 in junior F.A.). During 1895-96, the college for the first time sent up candidates for the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University. After the founding of the Mysore University, it became its main college for teaching arts faculties and B.A. (Hons.) and M.A. Courses were opened. It had eminent teachers like Prof. B. M. Srikantiah, Prof. M. Hiriyanna, Prof. R.K. Mukherji, Prof. C. R. Reddy, Prof. K. T. Shah, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Prof. A. R. Wadia, Dr. M. H. Krishna and European scholars like Rollo and Mackintosh on its staff. Later, post-graduate classes were shifted from here in 1960. The strength of students for 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively was 1,288 boys, 77 girls with 333 SC and 12 ST boys; 1,254 boys, 66 girls with 348 SC and 64 ST boys; 1,357 boys, 55 girls with 465 SC boys (no STs). There were 76 staff members among whom 18 were women in 1986-87.

The Maharani's College was the first in the Mysore district to provide education for girls at the collegiate level. Initially an Anglo-Vernacular School (1881), it became a high school in 1891, as already noted. It was in 1897 that an F.A. class was first formed in the Maharani's Girls School, Mysore with three matriculated pupils of the school—all married women. Of them, only one K.D. Rukminiamma passed the F.A. Examination held in 1899. The same year, the upper classes of the school were reorganised and divided into a regular college and high school departments. In 1902, the institution became a college and was affiliated to the Madras University as a second grade college, which in 1920 became a first grade college. There were 238 students (with 209 SC and 14 ST) in the college during 1986-87 as against 214 (with 180 SC and 16 ST students) during 1985-86, which during 1984-85 were 307 (with 180 SC and 12 ST) students.

Mysore University

The Mysore University was the first university to be started in the native states of India in 1916. The Maharaja was the Chancellor and the Yuvaraja, the Pro-Chancellor. There was also a Vice-Chancellor with a Council of 15 members. H. V. Nanjundaiah, the Judge of the Mysore Chief Court was the first Vice-Chancellor. It had 593 students to start with (which in 1921 was 1,050) and had only the faculties of Arts and Science. The faculties of Engineering and Medicine were added in 1917 and 1924 respectively. In the beginning, it comprised the Maharaja College, Mysore and the Central College, Bangalore. Later, the Maharani's Arts and Science Colleges, Mysore and the Engineering College, Bangalore and the Medical School at Bangalore were attached. The B.Com. examination and the M.A. examinations in English, History, Economics, Political Science, Philosophy and Sanskrit were held for the first time during 1919-1920. There were 10 colleges attached to it in the whole princely state in 1924-25 with nearly 1,500 students. The number in 1934-35 was 13 colleges and 3,268 students. This included four oriental colleges also. The University

became autonomous on 1-1-1957 as a result of the Mysore University Act 1956. In 1960, it moved to its present campus, 'Manasa Gangothri'. The colleges in the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Chitradurga came under its perview. The post-graduate faculties like sociology, statistics and geography were started in 1963. The University started a post-graduate centre at Konaje, 20 km from Mangalore in 1962 and it became the nucleus of the Mangalore University (1980). Similar post-graduate centre at the Bhadra Project, about 20 km from Shimoga, grew to be the Kuvempu University (1987). New departments like folklore, translation and a post-graduate course in the South Indian Studies are functioning in the University. The B. T. Course was opened at the Maharaja's College with 42 students in 1925. During 1950-51, B.A. (Hons.) Indology, Post-graduate Diploma in Indology and the faculty of law were introduced. In the same year, the National Institute of Engineering, Mysore was affiliated to the University. During 1958-59, Kannada medium in the degree courses was introduced. The academic year 1959-60 saw the introduction of two years' Master's degree course, MBBS course of 4½ years, Integrated Engineering course of 5 years, BDS course, Master's degree in Textiles and Engineering (M.E.), Medicine (MD and MS), M.Sc., Doctor of Education, Post-graduate degrees in Geography and Hindi. The degree course in Home Science was provided for the first time in the Maharani's College for Women, Mysore.

It has many museums in its campus which include the Folk Arts Museum and the Museum at the Department of Ancient History and Archaeology. The University also has a well-equiped library (see under Libraries). The University has taken up the publication of revised volumes of *Epigraphia Carnatica* in addition to the publication of Kannada *Vishwakosha* (encyclopaedia) and *Vishaya Vishwakosha* (subject encyclopaedia) from the Institute of Kannada Studies. The Centre for Developmental Studies has also been bringing out useful publications. *Prabhudha Karnataka, Manavika Karnataka* and *Vignana Karnataka*, the three quarterlies also are among the other publications of the University. For the benefit of those who cannot have formal University education, the University has been arranging for the past 45 years, lectures by eminent scholars in different parts of the State and the extension lecture series booklets in Kannada are very popular. Since 1968, tuition through postal correspondence is offered by the University by starting the "Open University". An Evening College is also run by it. It has its own Printing Press equipped with the most modern machinery where classes are conducted in Diploma in Printing Technology. The University celebrated its diamond jubilee in 1976.

Commerce Education

The first commercial school to be opened in the district was at Mysore in 1906, called the Hardwicke Commercial School which gave instruction in

Typewriting, Book-keeping, Short hand, Commercial correspondence and Commercial Geography. In 1913, a Government Commercial School was established at Mysore, as a part of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, where subjects like Banking and Currency, Book-keeping and Accounts, Commercial correspondence and Office routine, Political Economy, Marathi and Kannada were taught. Of the four Commercial Schools started in the State in 1916, one was at Nanjangud. As the demand for Commercial education increased, the government ordered in 1920, the opening of Commercial classes in High Schools also, where subjects taught served as a training ground for junior clerks in public offices and commercial firms. The Government Commercial Institute was abolished in 1930, leaving the field of Commercial Education in Mysore city to private enterprise. By 1934, four Commercial Institutes were started by private agencies --all in Mysore city--The Metropolitan College of Commerce (1916), Sri Dattatraya Institute of Commerce (1921). The Bright Institute of Commerce (1925) and Vasanta Institute of Commerce 1934. In 1924, Commercial subjects like Accountancy, Commerce, Banking, Short-hand and Typewriting were included in the group of additional subjects in the high school syllabus.

In 1941 the post of the Inspector of Commercial Schools was sanctioned, attached to the Director of Public Instruction. He also acted as the Secretary for the Commercial Examination Board. The academic and administrative control of commerce institutes vests with the Director of Public Instruction. From 1970, the Board of Commerce Education was entrusted with the duty of conducting examinations. Ever since the abolition of electives in the secondary schools (1971), commercial education was confined mostly to commercial institutions. Only in some secondary schools, typewriting was taught as a subject under work experience.

Physical Education

The United Athletic Sports for students of schools were instituted at Mysore in 1876. Most of the High Schools had provision for Tennis, Cricket and Football. In the Maharaja's College, Mysore, gymnastics was also popular in addition to the above sports. Dasara Inter-scholastic Sports were instituted from 1894 and competitions were held annually during the Dasara celebrations. In 1913, when the S.S.L.C. curriculum was introduced, attendance at drill classes or participation in some organised games was made obligatory in all high schools. Under the revised S.S.L.C. scheme of 1937, physical education was made an integral part of the school course. The Board of Education in 1944 ruled that physical education should be made compulsory for both boys and girls in all schools and in all stages of education. There are three physical education colleges in the district : of education. There are three physical education colleges in the district— Education College both at Mysore and Sri Ramachandra Physical Education Centre at Santhemarahalli in Chamarajanagar taluk.

Technical Education

Generally, craftsmen impart training to their own children and hence, technical education is mostly hereditory. The guilds of these craftsmen also trained young artisans in ancient times. In the industrial arts, the 'apprentice system' is in vogue. The *agraharas* imparted training in *shilpa shastra*, metallurgy and other aspects of technical training. But regular technical training centres or schools are developments of modern times.

The Government Industrial School, Mysore was started in 1892 with only two courses—smithy and carpentry. Masonry, rattan work, drawing and pottery were added later. It also trained *maistries* for the Public Works Department. The minimum qualification for admission was a pass in the Upper Primary Vernacular Examination. The course was of three years, at the end of which an examination was held and Industrial Certificates awarded. By 1900, drawing and modelling (compulsory to all students), weaving, building materials and construction, elementary mensuration, surveying and levelling, were also taught. There was a deaf and dumb pupil in the school during 1893-94. The total strength during 1899-1900 was 129. Night classes were opened in 1896 for imparting elementary general education. In 1922, there were two Industrial schools in Mysore for girls—one maintained by the Depressed Class Mission and the other by St. Ignatius Industrial School. The administration of Industrial Schools was with the Inspector General of Education, which was transferred to the Director of Industries and Commerce with effect form 1st July 1922.

Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute was established in 1913 at Mysore by amalgamation of the then existing engineering and the industrial schools in Mysore. Till 1912, the Industrial School at Mysore was a separate institution and from 1913, it became a department of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute. It had a junior and a senior class incharge of an Assistant Engineer of the Public Works Department. Instruction was given in the Civil Engineering subjects. Shekdar class was also conducted, the passing of which qualified a person to be a Shekdar in the Revenue Department. Till 1922, the institute had civil engineering section imparting instruction in civil and mechanical engineering, which was transferred to Bangalore on the 1st July 1922. From 1934, the LME and LEE diplomas were awarded to students. The school was transferred to the Mysore University in 1939. The school provided free tution for Mysoreans till 1926 and thereafter, the fee levied was Rs. 45 per annum for Mysoreans and Rs. 100 for non-Mysoreans. The institute provides three courses of study—Fine Arts (designing, drawing, printing and modelling), Industrial Arts (wood-carving, sandalwood and ivory carving, inlaying, engraving and enamelling), Trades (carpentry and cabinet making, metal work in cast and sheet brass, rattan work, fitters work and blacksmithy). The duration of each course is five years, except carpentry and cabinet making, which are

for six years. The institute also provides vocational instruction for students of Maharaja's High School and Marimallappa's High School.

Reorganisation of Technical Education

The expansion of industry during the war and post-war period created a demand for an increase in technical institutes to train technicians. The opening of new technical schools necessiated proper co-ordination of their functioning. Hence, a Council of Technical Education and a Syllabus Board were constituted in 1952. The Director of Public Instruction was appointed the *ex-officio* Director of Technical Education in princely Mysore. Prior to Reorganisation, examinations were conducted by the respective technical institutes in their own way. From 19th October 1959 a separate post of the Director of Technical Education was created.

There are at present two engineering colleges *viz.*, J.S.S. and N.I.E., both at Mysore, having separate evening colleges also attached to them, five polytechnics and nine industrial training institutes in the district (for ITIs. see Chapter V).

Medical Education

Instruction in Ayurveda was being imparted in the Maharaja's Sanskrit college, Mysore since 1880. *Vaidya Shastra* formed one of the subjects of the Mysore Vidwat Examination. But the instruction was only theoritical and the students had to undergo training in the Indigenous Hospital, Mysore. Suggestion was made that the Indigenous Hospital and the Ayurvedic classes attached to the Maharaja's Sanskrit College be converted into an Ayurvedic College. The Government established the Ayurvedic College at Mysore in 1908 and the then existing Vaidya class in the Sanskrit College was abolished. The subjects taught were Physiology, anatomy, hygiene, midwifery and *materia medica* which extended over a period of four years. Instruction in Sanskrit works on medicine was imparted by a Head Pandit and an assistant Pandit. An Assistant Surgeon from the Mysore city gave instruction in physiology, anatomy and other subjects of Western medicine till 1917. Those who were interested in further course in Western medicine after being successful in the Ayurvedic College could go to the Medical School at Bangalore. A herb garden was maintained under a laboratory assistant. A pharmacy section was developed in 1928 which was open to all classes of students. New building was opened in 1930. The opening of a Unani Pharmacy section and sales department was approved in 1932. Different courses such as LAMS (Licentiate in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery), LUMS (Licentiate in Unani Medicine and Surgery) and other integrated courses were offered till 1962. From 1963-64, DAM (Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine) was introduced. A degree course—BSAM (Bachelor of Shuddha Ayurvedic (Medicine) was introduced from 1967-68. It was made a regular course of 5½ years from 1978. Since 1968, the college is affiliated to the University

of Mysore. It has a post-graduate course of three years duration, with an attached hospital.

Medical College, Mysore.—The Government Medical College was first opened at Bangalore in 1924 and was transferred to Mysore in 1930. The Medical Officer of the K. R. Hospital, Mysore was appointed the Principal of the College. A new building was erected, provided with equipment and furniture at a cost of Rs. 2,85,000 from the government. The admission was restricted to 30 per year. The duration of the Course was of five-and-a-half years, six months out of it being devoted to pre-medical course. With effect from June 1945, the number of admissions was increased to 45 and to 50 in 1947. It was finally increased to 100. A post-graduate diploma in Tuberculosis was started at the college in 1945. A separate hostel for lady students was also started in the same year.

ADULT EDUCATION

During 1886-87, M. Shama Rao, an Assistant Master of the Maharaja's College, started a night school at Mysore with two Muslim pupils much before the official launching of Adult Education Scheme in 1905. This school developed rapidly and its strength in March 1890 was 172. The School had four classes and the average daily attendance was 76. The average age of students was 17 years, the maximum was 31 and the minimum 12. They included traders, coolies and craftsmen, and also young sons of artisans and tradesmen. There were four teachers. The school was maintained by grants from the government, municipality and public subscriptions. A fee of one anna per month was being levied in this school. Jail schools were also initiated in 1872 in Kukrahalli and Mysore Jails. Literacy classes were held for half-an-hour per day and this promoted order and discipline among the inmates.

Adult Education Programme, systematically started in 1905, was recognised by the government in 1910. Night Adult Schools were started which were intended mainly to educate artisans, agriculturists and others of the age of 15 years and above, who could not attend school during day. These were conducted by day school teachers in the primary school buildings with a grant varying from Rs. three to eight in the rural areas and Rs. 14 in the taluk headquarters. There were two classes—one for elementary instruction in the three R's and the other for imparting instruction of higher standard. Though the government adopted a definite programme of work for Adult Education in 1913, about fifty per cent of schools had to be closed down due to several disadvantages like the strenuous three hours period, the uselessness of the purely literary course, irregularity in attendance, want of prescribed text books, tests and examinations. During the Freedom Movement, literacy classes were organised by the Congressmen. A literacy drive was initiated by the Mysore University Union and the

Mysore Municipal Council in 1940 at Mysore. A social service sub-committee set up by the University Union organised work camps around Mysore and conducted literacy classes. The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore popularised the Adult Literacy Charts prepared on the lines of Dr. Laubach of the World Literacy Movement, who visited Mysore then. Due to the success of the experimental campaign of the Mysore Literacy Council, the Mysore Literacy Committee was established. In October 1941, the Mysore State Literacy Council was formed with a government grant of Rs. 12,000 per annum. In 1945, its name was changed to Adult Education Council with B.M. Srikantiah as the first President. The Council carried on its work at three stages—planning of pre-literacy propaganda, a 10 week primary literacy course and a three months post-literacy course. The literacy campaign was organised through regular evening classes, regular day classes and 'Make your home literate' groups. The teacher was paid Rs. three per male adult made literate and Rs. four for females. The classes were inspected by the Assistant Inspectors of the Education Department, in co-ordination with the district organisers and supervisors of the Council.

In addition to conducting literacy classes, the Adult Education Council also organises libraries and audio visual education programmes, manages Vidyapeethas and social service camps for students, encourages folk arts, publishes text books and follow-up material for literary classes, imparts training to workers, teachers and supervisors. Text books are published for adults and supplementary reading material for advanced students of Adult Education. A Kannada weekly *Belaku* and a monthly *Pustaka Prapancha* are also published. The National Adult Education Programme of the Central Government is assisted by the Department of Adult Education established in 1978. There is also the Directorate of Adult Education under the State Education Ministry. The Karnataka Adult Education Council works under the Department of Adult Education.

The Council is a private body, working with an establishment approved by the government. Each district has a district council under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner of the district. Mysore has a separate district council headed by tht Chairman of the Municipality. The council has the main aims of teaching the three R's to illiterates between the age group of 15 and 45 years, train them to read the daily news-papers, familiarise them with the weights, measures and coins of daily use; teach tables from one to 10 and teach letter-writing to relatives and offices. The course is of five months, with two terms of 2½ months each. Successful candidates are awarded certificates.

Vidyapeethas.—The Vidyapeetha scheme, a unique one in India is modelled on the lines of Danish Folk High School System and the ancient *asramas* and the *gurukulas* of our country. The main aim of this scheme is to re-orient the village youth by providing them cultural education in the

background of agriculture and village crafts. The first *Vidyapeetha* was started at Nanjangud in 1947. Here, young men and women between the age 18 to 30 years are admitted without any pre-requisites. Free training of five months is given. Besides, short-term courses for a period ranging from three to 15 days are offered. During training, emphasis is laid on discipline in life, community living and manual labour. Knowledge is imparted through lectures, discussions, study groups and practical work. Greater stress is laid on carpentry, smithy, weaving, dairying, poultry, control of pests, etc. Subjects for women include Family Planning and welfare, nutrition, needle work, interior decoration, etc. As in 1956, there were 36 students in the school.

The tables A-C give the taluk-wise details of the Adult Education activities in the district for three years from 1984-85 to 1986-87.

(A) 1986-87

Taluk	Total centres	Total strength		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Chamarajanagar	60	615	700	194	414	126	59
Gundlupet	30	432	250	155	275	Nil	Nil
H.D. Kote	100	839	871	498	438	344	433
Hunsur	150	1,347	920	551	294	225	102
Kollegal	30	349	391	231	315	Nil	Nil
K.R. Nagar	150	1,393	992	599	266	172	136
Mysore	60	720	575	332	136	108	30
Nanjangud	30	320	242	110	85	60	45
Periyapatna	100	1,073	658	605	384	468	274
T.N. Pura	30	299	319	197	183	Nil	Nil
Yelandur	30	450	450	240	270	Nil	Nil

(B) 1985-86

Taluk	Total centres	Total strength		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Chamarajanagar	60	735	602	277	296	Nil	Nil
Gundlupet	30	346	300	135	83	Nil	Nil
H.D. Kote	100	90	677	238	91	Nil	Nil
Hunsur	150	1,768	891	610	356	110	34
Kollegal	30	503	225	262	124	Nil	Nil
K.R. Nagar	150	1,781	998	704	296	16	30
Mysore	40	299	298	124	21	40	Nil
Nanjangud	30	305	208	210	135	Nil	Nil
Periyapatna	100	1,247	734	333	151	861	497
T. Narasipura	30	408	181	205	108	Nil	Nil
Yelandur	30	501	234	148	168	Nil	Ni

(C) 1984-85

Taluk	Total centres	Total strength		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Chamarajanagar	60	555	544	195	264	46	Nil
Gundlupet	30	483	192	164	18	66	Nil
H.D. Kote	100	1,235	376	648	138	46	Nil
Hunsur	150	2,185	864	738	234	141	90
Kollegal	60	1,210	154	308	30	Nil	Nil
K.R. Nagar	150	2,581	930	700	286	50	Nil
Mysore	70	1,035	567	510	60	120	30
Nanjangud	30	389	292	190	147	25	24
Periyapatna	100	1,990	410	695	Nil	122	23
T. Narasipura	30	397	90	245	37	Nil	Nil
Yelandur	30	599	231	175	158	Nil	Nil

Sanskrit Education

It has already been noted at the beginning of this Chapter that Mysore district had scores of *agraharas* which were centres of traditional Sanskrit learning. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, in accordance with the practice of the royal courts maintained a considerable number of Pandits well-versed in Sanskrit. With the demise of their patron, their occupation being gone, many of them turned to their native towns to settle down. They opened Sanskrit *pathashalas* which attracted a large number of pupils. They requested for recognition and support from the Department of Public Instruction.

A Sanskrit school was started at Mysore in 1886 by the Karnataka Bhashojjivini Sabha. When the Sabha ceased to exist form 1894, the classes were transferred to the normal school. In 1987, the government appointed a committee headed by H. V. Nanjundaiah to determine the lines on which Sanskrit Education must be conducted. The committee decided to have one Sanskrit college at Mysore and one at Bangalore. It also felt that the one at Mysore should be the chief seat of advanced Sanskrit Education. In fact, Mysore was a very famous centre of scholarship in *tarka* and *vyakarana shastras* which attracted students from far off places. On recommendations of the committee, a board was also constituted in 1917 for conducting examinations.

Sanskrit of the Primary and secondary grade was taught exclusively in some of the Pathashalas. They were of two types—(1) Sanskrit Pathashalas which were aided by the Education Department (2) Veda Pathashalas aided by Muzrai Department. The former prepared students for the

Sanskrit Public Examinations held by the Board of Sanskrit Education and the latter imparted instruction in the Vedas. The majority of the Sanskrit Pathashalas were held either in a temple or a choultry with no furniture. In some of the Pathashalas especially managed by the Veerashaiva Mathas, students were provided free boarding and lodging facilities.

Maharaja's Sanskrit College was started in 1876 under the name of Saraswathi Prasada to instruct initially Brahmin students in Vedas and Vedangas. As it developed in strength, it was elevated to the status of a college. It held annual examinations of two kinds—Pandits' and Students'. The Pandits' examination was of two grades—Higher and Lower. There were nine branches, viz., Rigveda, Yejur Veda, Sama Veda, Nyaya, Mimamsa, Vedanta, Panini, Dharmashastra and Literature, in which the students were examined. The students' examination had eleven branches in addition to Native Medicine and Astrology. Cash prizes were awarded to successful students. In the 1889 examination, 361 students appeared, 225 passed and 161 prizes were awarded. Deserving students were given free boarding in the boarding home attached to the college. Tution was free and there was provision for a number of scholarships to deserving students ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 6 per month. In addition to the grant from the Palace and the Muzrai Funds, the Parakala Matha, Mysore was providing and annual grant of Rs. 2,000 to this institution. In 1839, there were 129 students here, of whom, 33 belonged to the town of Mysore, 73 to other parts of Mysore and 23 to British India. In 1893, for those who had passed the Vidwat Examination, teaching of English and other general subjects of the Matriculation level were introduced. In 1908, this institution which was under the control of both Muzrai Department and the Palace authorities was placed entirely under the latter. The Vaidya classes were abolished in 1909 consequent upon the establishment of the Ayurvedic College.

There are about 32 Sanskrit Pathashalas in the district and some of those that were started before 1947 are: The Jubilee Sanskrit Pathashala, Nanjangud (1888) with a strength of 82 boys and 62 girls, 50 boys and 38 girls, 38 boys and 51 girls respectively for 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87; the Sanskrit Pathashala, Saligrama (1889) with a strength of 32 boys and 40 girls, 27 boys and 40 girls and 22 boys and 48 girls respectively for 1984-85, and 1985-86 and 1986-87; the Shankarvilas Sanskrit Pathashala, Mysore (1911) with a strength of 45 boys asd 41 girls, 44 boys and 45 girls and 50 boys and 59 girls respectively for 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87; and the Vishwabharathi Sanskrita Pathashala, Mysore (1920) with a strength of 49 boys and 102 girls, 80 boys and 54 girls and 58 boys and 59 girls respectively for 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Hindi Education

In the middle of 1920's, an institution called Hindi Premi Mandali was started at Srirampet in Mysore by Congressmen where one Jamuna Prasad

was conducting Hindi classes. Later, Sidhanath Panth of Dharwad continued the work under the aegis of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha. The Sabha opened its centres in other parts of the district, and considerable number of women including housewives attended the classes. The Parangatha course being conducted for High School Teachers at the Government Hindi Teachers Training College, Mysore is equivalent to the B.Ed. course. The intake capacity is about 60 per year in which 20 seats are reserved for in-service teachers and 40 for others. A principal with two lectures are the teaching staff of this college. A resource person from the Central Institute of Hindi, Agra is deputed to this college every year for a period of two months to guide the trainees. While the examinations are conducted by the Central Institute of Hindi, Agra, the administrative control vests with the State Government. Plans are afoot to start an orientation course from June 1988 for Hindi teachers of Primary and Secondary schools in the States of Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Pondicherry at the Central Institute of Hindi, Mysore Centre, located at Manasa Gangothri, Mysore. The course will be for four weeks and the intake will be 50 teachers. It is financed by the Central Government and the examinations are conducted by the Central Institute of Hindi, Agra.

In addition, there are four private organisations actively working for the cause of Hindi in Mysore district. They are discussed hereunder one by one.

Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Samithi, established in 1939, is a private organisation having its headquarters at Bangalore. It claims to have about 50 centres in Mysore district and about 50 Pracharakas, spread over different taluks like Mysore, Heggadadevanakote, Chamarajanagar, Krishnarajanagar, Hunsur, Periyapatna and Kollegal. In these centres, lower grade examinations like Prathama, Madhyama, Rashtrabhasha and Higher grade examinations like Praveshika, Visharada (Part I and II) and Praveena (Part I and II) are held twice a year. Number of candidates in each centre depends upon the demand. It can range between 25 to 300 in each centre. During February 1988, about 1,000 candidates are said to have appeared for the examinations in all centres.

Karnataka Hindi Prachar Samithi, established by Mahatma Gandhi in 1939, worked as a branch of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras till 1960, when it started its activities independently with Bangalore as headquarters. It has four centres in Mysore district—Mysore, Chamarajanagar, Periyapatna (recent) and Hunsur (recent). It has 10 Pracharaks in the district. Examinations like Hindi Bodh, Prathama, Madhyama, Rajya Bhasha Pravesh, Rajya Bhasha Praveen and Rajya Bhasha Vidwan (equivalent to B.A.), all recognised by the State and the Central Governments are conducted twice a year. For the February 1988 examination, 77 candidates appeared at the Chamarajanagar centre and 22 at Mysore centre. At Periyapatna and Hunsur, Examinations start in August 1988.

Mysore Hindi Prachar Parishat, Bangalore, established in 1943 is a private organisation aided by the Central Government. It has three permanent centres at Mysore, Mirle and Bettadapura, and depending upon the availability of candidates, new centres are started at required places. The Parishat conducts lower grade examinations like Prathama, Madhyama and Praveśha and higher grade examinations like Uttama (Part I and II) and Ratna (Part I and II) twice a year. It has about six Pracharaks in the Mysore district. The Parishat also conducts Kannada language examinations on the above lines.

Karnataka Mahila Seva Samithi, Bangalore, established in 1954, has seven centres in the Mysore district—five in Mysore city and one each at T. Narasipura and K. R. Nagara. It conducts examinations like Subhodh, Prathama, Madhyama, Uttama, Bhasha Bhushana Part I & II (equivalent to P.U.C.) and Bhasha Praveena Part I & II (equivalent to B.A.). During 1985, 1986 and 1987 a total of 557, 594 and 542 students were respectively taught in the district; of whom, 300, 350 and 380 students respectively appeared for the different examinations and 282, 251 and 282 respectively passed. There are about 28 Pracharaks in the district for the Samithi which celebrated its silver jubilee in 1979.

Legal Education

To bring legal education on par with Medical and Engineering education, the Bar Council of India proposed a drastic change during 1985-86 of revamping and expanding the L.Lb. course (which was hitherto a course to be taken up after the graduation) to five years for students of 10 plus 2 scheme all over India. In the Mysore University jurisdiction there were seven colleges during 1981-82. In the district, there are three law colleges—The Sharada Vilas Law College (1954), the Vidyavardhaka Law College (1974) and JSS Law College (1982)—all in the city of Mysore.

All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, an autonomous body which came into being in 1965 under the aegis of the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, has its main objectives of imparting professional training, clinical services and research in the field of communication disorders like speech and hearing. It is affiliated to the Mysore University and offers B.Sc., M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees in speech and hearing. It also conducts orientation courses for school teachers and short term courses to ENT Specialists. Recognised by the Government of India, this is the only institution in the South-East Asia which offers professional training courses in speech and hearing. It has a full-fledged clinic for diagnostic evaluation, treatment, counselling and rehabilitation facilities for the handicapped in speech and hearing. Specialists in neurology, paediatrics and dental surgery visit the institute twice a week to attend on the patients as well as to take classes to students. Cases requiring hospitalisation and surgery are treated at K. R. Hospital. Correspondence therapy programmes for

certain disorders have been initiated. A free Dormitory is constructed for outsiders. The institute conducts about 24 speech and hearing camps a year in and around Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Free hearing aids are distributed for the poor. Men and women students are accommodated in two separate hostels.

Regional College of Education

Established in 1963 by the Ministry of Defence, this is an autonomous body functioning under the control of the National Council of Education, Research and Training, intended to serve the needs of the four southern States of Karnataka, Madras, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. The main objective of the college is to develop and provide a programme of teacher education for teachers of science, commerce, agriculture, home science, fine arts, English and technology. It has a large number of buildings, the demonstration multipurpose high school, hostels for men and women, staff quarters, agricultural farm, workshops, laboratories, etc. Separate workshops are set up for smithy, foundry, wood work, electricity, printing, leather work, etc. It also has a psychological laboratory and a library Affiliated to the Mysore University, it offers one year B.Ed. course in science, commerce, agriculture, home science; and M.Ed. and M.Sc. Ed. (in PCM) for graduates. In addition, it provides four year courses in B.Sc.Ed., B.A.Ed., B.Com.Ed., and B.Tech.Ed. for matriculates. Being the biggest teachers college in the state, it had during 1984-85, 580 students (239 men and 341 women); 1985-86, 548 students (212 men and 336 women); 1986-87, 561 students (216 men and 345 women). The strength of the SC and ST students respectively for the above three years was 16 boys and 8 girls (SC) and 1 boy and 2 girls (ST), 10 boys and 6 girls (SC) and nil boys and 1 girl (ST), 11 boys and nine girls (SC) and nil boys and one girl (ST). A total of 101 staff members of whom nine were women, taught them.

Central Institute of Indian Languages

The language policy adopted by the GOI in 1968 emphasised the necessity to take concerted measures for the complete development of the 13 major languages of India with a view to unravel the basic unity underlying the languages of India with a view to unravel the basic unity underlying the Central Institute of Indian Languages came into existence on the 17th July 1969 with its headquarters at Mysore. It has its six regional language centres at Mysore (Manasa Gangothri), Bhuvaneshwar, Patiala, Solan (Himachal Pradesh) and Lucknow. Here, a Diploma in various languages is offered only to the teachers working in the middle and the high schools of the government and aided schools of all states and the Union Territories of the Indian Union. The course is of 10 months duration. At Mysore, Kannada, Tamil, Malyalam and Telugu are taught. There were 452, 428 and 335 teacher trainees respectively for 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87, taught by 20 men and seven women at the Mysore centre.

Central Food Technological Research Institute

The CFTRI was established in 1950 by the Government of India under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, as a national laboratory to solve the problems of the post-harvest food technology through research and development. It trains scientists and technicians on various aspects of food conservation, preservation and processing. This institute is the largest of its kind in the world and has provided solutions to a wide variety of food preservation and processing problems. It has two major objectives—the best possible utilisation of nation's food resources and the maximum retention of nutritive value. The Institute's expertise is sought by several states for development of their agricultural and horticultural resources. A much acclaimed contribution of the institute has been the harnessing of oil seed cakes, earlier used only as cattle feed, for production of inexpensive, protein-rich foods that combat mal-nutrition. The production of baby food out of the buffalo milk in the institute, created a radically new baby food industry in India and this eventually stopped all imports. In educating and training technical personnel, the institute has been doing yeoman service. In 1964, it spear-headed an International Food Technology Training Centre, leading to M.Sc. degree in food technology. An International School of Milling Technology has been established in the Institute with Swiss collaboration. The Institute is headed by a Director.

Courses : To start with, a one year diploma course in fruit technology was conducted from 1950 which in 1956 was upgraded to a two-year post-graduate associateship course in food technology with specialisation in fruit and vegetable technology. The centre conducts a two-year Master's degree course to which students from abroad also are admitted in addition to Indian students. Besides, a flour milling technology course of 10 months is also being conducted. '*Ahara Vijnyana*' a quarterly in Kannada and '*Khadya Vijnyan*' a quarterly in Hindi, as well as bi-monthlies in English (CFTRI News Letter), Hindi (CFTRI Samachar) and Kannada (CFTRI *Vartha Patra*) are published by the Institute. The Institute has been recognised as an associate institution of the United Nations University to provide facilities for advanced training and research. A Training-cum-Research Abottoir was set up in 1978 under a bilateral programme between India and Denmark.

The Defence Food Research Laboratory (1961), Mysore, a Central Government Unit under the control of the Defence Research and Development Organisation is engaged in research in food science and is provided with, in addition to several laboratories, pilot scale production facilities, housing for packaging machinery, freeze-drying facilities, select set of basic and sophisticated analytical equipments, animal house, a small workshop and a library. It has 34 scientists and 68 technical staff. It is also engaged in providing consultancy service, training and dissemination of information and production and supply of processed foods to the Service personnel. It studies issues like developing convenience foods, food safety, food packaging, preservation problems and production techniques for off season vegetables.

Chamarajendra Audio-Visual Academy (CAVA)

With the object of improving upon the training imparted in visual arts in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, the CAVA came into being in 1982. It offers coaching in drawing and painting, sculpture, graphics, applied arts, photography and journalism. A basic education of two years is common to all students after which, one of the above faculties could be opted for. The academy is housed in the 'Rajya Nilaya' at Elawala built in 1806 as the residence of Arthur Cole, Resident of Mysore. Plans are afoot to convert a part of the building as the Contemporary Audio-Visual Museum and the construction of a Students' Hostel to accommodate 300 students. Workers' quarters are proposed to be built at a cost of Rs. two crores. The student strength for four years from 1984-85 to 1987-88 respectively was 88, 86, 112 and 114, and the staff strength was 10, 14, 16 and 16 for the corresponding years. SC and ST students are exempted from payment of fee and each SC/ST student of basic education gets a stipend of Rs. 75 per month and degree student Rs. 100.

National Cadet Corps

The National Cadet Corps Scheme was implemented in the colleges of Mysore district in October 1948. It was called the Officer Training Unit. To start with, it had 315 cadets and 10 officers. Later, the Naval and Air wings were added and extended to girls also. Boys and girls from high schools, junior colleges and first grade colleges are admitted in this scheme. Of late, the Government of India as an incentive has reserved five per cent of seats in the Medical and Engineering Departments for N.C.C. cadets who pass the B and C Certificate Examinations conducted by the N.C.C. Directorate. Military training consisting of 120 periods of institutional training in an academic year and 132 periods of camp syllabus; adventure training consisting of cycle expeditions, sailing expeditions, trekking, etc.; social service activities like construction, repair and maintenance of roads, afforestation, cleaning of the premises of institutions and slums are some of the activities of the N.C.C. The following table gives the unit-wise strength of N.C.C. cadets in Mysore district as in March 1987.

Sl. no.	*Name and number of the Battalion or Company*	*Senior Division Cadets*	*No. of Officers*	*Junior Division Cadets*	*No. of Officers*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	13 Karnataka BN 6 Companies ..	910	9	1,100	11
2.	14 Karnataka BN 6 Companies ..	900	9	1,100	11

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	1 Karnataka BN 1 Company ..	200	1	..	..
4.	1 Karnataka Engg. BN 1 Company ..	200	1	..	..
5.	3 Karnataka Naval BN 1 Company	200	1	600	6
6.	4 Karnataka Air Sqdn. 1 Company ..	200	1	1,100	11
7.	3 Karnataka Girls Sqdn. 2 Companies	320	2	600	6

Scouts and Guides

The Boy Scout Movement was started in Mysore in 1918 under the Royal Patronage with the Maharaja Krishnarajendra Wodeyar as the patron of the Association and his brother Kantheerava Narasimha Raja Wodeyar as the Chief Scout of the State. The Girl Guide Movement in Mysore was begun in 1928 as a grant-in-aid institution working under the Department of Public Instruction with the Yuvaraja as the Chief Patron and the Yuvarani as the Chief Guide. The Dasara Scout Rally was held in Mysore during the Dasara of 1922 when His Highness the Maharaja reviewed the Scouts. Over 500 proficiency badges and other awards were given. The Chief Scout issued an appeal for a Scout Fund and a sum of Rs. 15,000 was collected. In 1925, a Scout Branch Headquarters was opened at Mysore under an Assistant Organising Scout Commissioner and a Camp for Cub Masters was held. F.C. Irwin was the first Director of Boy Scouts in Mysore. The Girl Guide Organisation was affiliated to the Girl Guide Association of India in 1950 and the Boys Scouts of Mysore was merged with the Bharat Scouts and Guides.

LIBRARIES

The *agraharas* that flourished in Mysore district had perhaps private libraries of palm leave manuscripts. Many descendants of the members of these *agrharas* have these manuscripts even now. The Veerashaiva and Jaina Mathas also had collections of such manuscripts. The Mysore palace had separate libraries for use by members of royal family and officers. The Parakala Matha also has a fine collection. By the middle of the 19th century, libraries were established for the benefit of the public, mostly housed in public schools. The Maharaja's Sanskrit College also came to have a library. The importance of libraries was stressed by Dewan M. Vishveshwaraiah, who strongly recommended the establishment of public libraries. In July 1914, the Yuvuraja Narasimharaja Wodeyar inaugurated the Public Library at Mysore which provided library and reading room facilities to the public. It was housed in a hall of Chamarajendra Technical Institute. Registered in 1920, it was managed by a Committee of 15 members. Ladies' and Juvenile sections were begun in 1918. The

library movement was strengthened by the Maharaja's College Library and the Mysore University Library. The Adult Education Council also contributed by establishing libraries in each district. From 1919, library organisation was placed under the Education Department for purpose of administrative control. At the time of Reorganisation, there was no separate officer in charge of libraries. Grants were extended to libraries by the Director of Public Instruction. The Mysore Public Libraries Act was passed in 1965 with the aim of establishing and maintaining Public Libraries and to organise a comprehensive rural and urban library service. The Act came into force in 1966 providing for the constitution of a State Library Authority and district and city Library Authorities. The administration of the libraries in the State goes on at five levels—State Central Library, City Central Library, District Central Library, Taluk Library and Village Library.

Rural Libraries.—Also called "Village Libraries", the Rural Library Scheme came into being in 1921. Rural Libraries were mostly situated in the village schools. They were administered by the Village Improvement Committee consisting of five principal residents of the village or the Village Panchayat. Initial expenses had to be contributed by the local people. The local controlling authority was the Amildar. Later, grants were released by the Deputy Commissioner on recommendations by the Amildar. These libraries were open to to all and books were lent on a refundable deposit of Re. 1.

Special Libraries.—In addition to the public libraries, there are libraries for different faculties like Natural Sciences, Technology, Sociology and Humanities. These are generally situated in Industries, Research Centres, Laboratories and Science Centres of the State and the Central Governments. Some such special libraries at Mysore are CFTRI Library and the Defence Food Research Library (1962).

Travelling Libraries.—On recommendations of the Education Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference, Government sanctioned the Scheme of Travelling Libraries during February 1919. The Project was found defective and in 1921 was kept in abeyance. The books in them were transferred to Taluk Offices and later to the Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

The Library for the Blind was started in 1975 by Nagaraju, a blind youth at Nandigundapura, Nanjangud taluk. It has 195 members from all over the state. It has a total of about 3,400 brialle volumes on science, mathematics, biology, psychology and several biographies.

In addition to the libraries run by the State Government, there are some special libraries in the state which are discussed below.

Mysore University Library

Established in 1916, the Mysore University Library is one of the most well equipped of the University Libraries in India. To start with, it had

only 2,311 books and in 1961, the Government Oriental Library donated several rare books to this library. The University Grants Commission provided aid in 1966. Several Foundations, Departments and private persons donated their books to this library. Over 40,000 volumes were procured from several departmental libraries of the University. Thus today, this is the biggest of the University libraries in Karnataka. Started in the Oriental Sanskrit Library Complex, it was shifted to the present building in 1965, which was constructed at a cost of Rs. 13.63 lakhs. It is the second biggest among the University Libraries in India. It has a separate Kannada section with about 70,000 Kannada books. Presently, the library has a total of over 5,28,000 books with 2,149 periodicals. It has a total of 11,353 members and about 650 readers visit the library daily.

Pre-University Library.—The Pre-University Library and the study centres at the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja Colleges are administered by the University Library. The former has books on social sciences and humanities and the latter, on science subjects. The library has 1.80 lakh books and 3,344 members. Pre-University students can borrow books from here and students belonging to economically weaker sections can have them for a longer time.

Oriental Research Institute

With the object of collecting, editing, printing and preserving old Sanskrit and Kannada manuscripts from all parts of the country, the Government Public Oriental Library was started in 1891. It is one of the major repositories of manuscripts in the India, with more than 50,000 volumes. Originally founded to mark the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1887 it was opened to scholars in 1891. In the beginning it was under the administrative control of the Department of Education. The Department of Archaeology was housed in the same building and the manuscripts from that Department also were transferred to this Library. Some printed research books were transferred from the Education Department and thus the book section was started. Due to the earnest efforts of great scholars like Kasturi Rangachar, D. L. Narasimhachar and T. N. Srikantaiah, ceaseless editing work was done and the edited works were published in two series—Bibliotheca Sanskrita and Bibliotheca Carnatica. In 1909, R. Shamashastry, working in the same library published the monumental *Arthashastra* of Kautalya that procured a prominent place for Mysore in the world map. When the Mysore University was started in 1916, the library went under its administration. A Management Committee with the Vice-Chancellor as the Chairman and B. M. Srikantaiah, C. R. Reddy, M. Hiriyanna and N. Ramanujacharya as members was constituted. By 1918, the library was well arranged with an office and four sections—Manuscript Collection, Publication, Printed Books and Research. In 1943 the name of the library was changed to Oriental Research Institute. In 1954, the post of the Director was created. For further safeguarding of

the palm leaf and paper manuscripts, microfilm facility was provided in 1954. Due to the bulk of manuscripts, the library was divided in 1966 into Sanskrit and Kannada Units and the latter has been transferred to the Institute for Kannada Studies. The Ford Foundation of U.S.A., the Government of India, the State Government (under the manuscript preservation programme) and the Mysore University provide aid to the library. There are eleven scholars for different disciplines, headed by a Director and a Deputy Director. Four Indian scholars appointed temporarily by the Ford Foundation assist them. It has been bringing out an annual research magazine, *Mysore Orientalist* since 1968. A discriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in 14 volumes is already published and six more are ready for publication.

LITERATURE AND CULTURE

Composers or poets of inscriptions are the earliest literary figures from Mysore district. There are a few records relating to the Gangas, written in Sanskrit, composed by Soma Sharma, who was *rahasyadhikrita* of Ganga Madhva Varman. The 10th century record at Basavanahalli belongs to the period of the Ganga king Satyavakya Permadi and states that Lakulishwara, disciple of Srikantha Pandita, wrote the record. A Kannada epitaph of Elacharya at Chikkahanasoge by Beledeva is also of the 10th century. The author of the famous Belatur *sati* stone of Dekabbe dated 1057 was Malla of Jarucha. The record is a fine piece of poetry. One of the inscriptions (11th and 12th century) at Chikkahanasoge refers to Jayakirthideva (Chandrayanideva), disciple of Divakara Nandi, who is believed to be identified with Jayakirti, author of Sanskrit *Chandonushasana*, a work on prosody. Another work of his is stated as *Shilovayasamala*. Some important epigraphical composers also lived under the Hoysalas. Gangamandala Pandita of Elatale wrote the Kudlapur (Nanjangud) stone inscription of 1148. The Triyambakapura record of 1448 of Vijayanagara times was a composition of Narasimha, who got one *vritti* of land for having composed the same. The two Vyasaraya Matha copper plates, ascribed to Krishnadevaraya are in Sanskrit and mention the names of Sabhapathi as the composer of the record. The third record dated 1662 in the Matha refers to the rule of Srirangaraya and was written by Rayasada Vabana.

The Honnagere copper plate grant in Kannada and Sanskrit was composed by Narasimha, a pupil of Nanjanatha, a scholar of Chamaraja Wodeyar V's court. The Gajjiganahalli copper plate (1939) of Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar I was composed in Sanskrit by the poet Narahari. A copper record in Nagari and Sanskrit, dated 1663 registering a royal gift of a village states Alasingarya's son Tirumalarya, noted poet at Mysore court composed the record. He also composed the Tirumakudalu Narasipur plates (1663). The record is written in the *kavya* style, and said to be the

earliest known literary production of Tirumalarya. Several other royal charters were also composed by him. Krishna Dikshita, a scholar at the court of Krishnaraja Wodeyar II (1734-66), composed the Hampapur plates (1744) and the Dalavai Agrahara grant (1749) in Sanskrit and Kannada, and the latter is a long record of sixteen plates. A persian inscription at Anandur (1797) belongs to the period of Tipu Sultan, and records the construction of a dam by him across the river Cauvery, and the composer of this record is Sayyid Jafar.

Early Writers

The Gangas encouraged many Jaina scholars who wrote on Jaina philosophy and on different branches of human knowledge like science, medicine, grammer, etc. Among the early authors, Ganga Madhava II appears to be a patron of learning and literature, and he was the author of a commentary on *Dattaka Sutra* in Sanskrit which deals with the law of adoption. Of the other Ganga monarchs, Durvinita is described in the Kannada *Kavirajamarga*, of the 9th century, as one of the foremost writers of Kannada prose. His commentary on the fifteenth *sarga* of Bharavi's *Kiratarjuniya* called *Kiratarjuniya Panchadasha-sargateeka*, *Shabdavatara*, a commentary on Panini's Grammar, and Sanskrit translation of Paishachi *Vaddakatha* or *Brihatkatha* of Gunadhya are notable. It is said that Bharavi, the famous poet, lived for some time in his court. Sripurusha (725-788) wrote *Gajashastra*, a Sanskrit work on elephants. His son Saigotta Shivamara II was a grammarian and said to be well versed in Sanskrit, Kannada and Prakrit, wrote *Gajashtaka*, a Kannada poem. Pujyapada (Devanandi) said to be born near Kollegal was outstanding scholar and grammarian of great repute, besides being a *guru* of Ganga Durvinita. He is said to have written *Jainendra Vyakarana*, *Sarvartha Siddhi*, *Jainabhishekhara*, *Chandas* and *Samadhi Shataka*. It is notable that Meghachandra is stated to have written in 1148 an early Kannada commentary on *Samadhi Shataka* for the use of the son of the celebrated Abhinava Pampa. Nagarjuna, who is also described as a nephew of Pujyapada wrote *Nagarjuna Kakshaputa* a work on medicine. Gunavarma I, who wrote *Shudraka*, *Harivamsha*, etc., was the contemporary of Ereyappa or Ereganga, the Ganga king. He was also proficient in grammar and poetics. Chavundaraya, the Minister under the Ganga kings, is the author of *Chavundaraya Purana* (*Trishashti-lakshana Mahapurana*), the first extant work in Kannada prose. It deals with the life history of the 24 Tirthankaras. His *Jinaksharamala* is a poetic work in Kannada. He wrote a commentary on *Gommata Saara*, the work of Nemichandra, and a Sanskrit work entitled *Charitra Saara* is also attributed to him. Munjarya, the teacher of the Ganga monarch Marasimha II, was another great writer of this period, and the Kudalur record of Marasimha II, describe him as the author of a grammatical system. Outstanding Jaina scholar Jinasena belonged to Punnata Sangha. Deparaja, who belonged to the ruling family

of Vijayanagara, was a Veerashaiva poet and said to have lived in Gundlupet taluk. His works are *Sobagina Sone*, a collection of seven stories of romantic character and *Amaruka*, a translation of the famous *Amaruka Shataka* in Sanskrit by the poet Amaru. Shishumayana (Hasule-mayana or Tarala-mayana) of Bilikere was the Jaina author, whose *Tripura Dahana* and *Anjana Charite* are written in *sangatya* metre. Noted Madhwa teacher Vyasaraya or Vyasatirtha hailed from Bannur and was the author of devotional songs in Kannada and also of several great works in Sanskrit. His Sanskrit works include *Nyayamrita*, *Tatparya Chandrike*, *Tarka Tandava*, *Mandara Manjari*, etc., and he has composed some *kirtanas* with the mudra 'Sri Krishna'. Bommarasa of Terakanambi in Gundlupet taluk, was a Jaina poet, whose *Sanatkumara Charite* and *Jeevandhara Sangatya* are worth noticing. Ghanalingideva (Ghana-lingiya Mohada Mallikarjuna), disciple of Tontada Siddhalinga Yati, was the composer of *vachanas*.

Among the authors of the poetic works of the 16th century, Nanjunda of Periyapatna taluk composed *Kumara Rama Charite*, which is a quasi-historical poem. Mangarasa III of Kallahalli was also a great Jaina author of the period, whose works include *Jayanrupa Kavya*, *Prabhanjana Charite*, *Sripala Charite*, *Nemijinesha Sangati*, *Samyaktva Kaumudi* and *Supashastra*. Shrutakirti (Ramachandra, Chandanavarni) of Maleyur, a Jaina poet, composed *Vijayakumari Charite*. Nijaguna Shivayogi of Galipura in Kollegal tq (c 1500), a Veerashaiva poet and a pioneer in composition of *keertanas* in Kannada, was endowed with great learning in Vedanta and proficient in music, and *Anubhava Saara* and *Viveka Chintamani* an encyclopaedia in Kannada etc. are some of his compositions of great repute. Siddalinga of Eragamballi who was the guru of Muppina Shadakshari has written *Shivapujashtaka*, *Shivayogashtaka* and 74 Kaivalya songs in Kannada. *Chandraprabha Charite* was composed in *sangatya* metre by Doddayya of Periyapatna. Devappa's *Rama Vijaya Charite* (1540) is a work in Kannada *sangatya*. The poet of this Jaina *Ramayana* hailed from Ravandur. Lakshmayya of Gundlupet taluk has also composed a *sangatya* work, entitled *Madana Mohini Kathe*. Adideva's *Sukumara Kathe* and Padmarasa's *Shringara Kathe* are noticeable, and these authors belonged to Kelasur. *Syamantakopakhyana* was composed by Nagaraja from Periyapatna tq. Rama Kavi has produced *Gita Raghava* in Sanskrit. Narasimha Sastry's *Vaidya Saara* has been ascribed to Chennaraja, a member of Hadinadu royal family at Yelandur in 1570. Nemichandra and Brahmasuryopadhyaya of Terakanambi, Vijayya and Devayya of Kelasur, Nanjundayya of Basavattige and others in Gundlupet taluk are also known for their literary works. Tontada Siddalingayati of Haradanahalli (c 1570) has been an outstanding Veerashaiva scholar. He was a disciple of Gosala Channabasavadevaru and he wrote *Shatsthala Jnanasarumrita* and *Sukshetra Sumanovada* and played a prominent part in compiling and

editing *vachana* literature. Emmebasava, a *mathadhipathi,* mentioned in a copper plate from Nanjangud in 1543 composed *kaiajnana,* certain poems and *Bhillamaraya Charite* in *sangatya* metre.

Among the reputed writers of the 17th century, mention may be made of Shadaksharadeva or Muppina Shadakshari, who was the head of a Veerashaiva Matha in Dhanagur. His *samadhi* is at Yelandur. He was a master of both Kannada and Sanskrit, was a precocious genius, whose *Rajashekhara Vilasa, Vrishabhendra Vijaya* and *Shabara Shankara Vilasa* are specimens of literary excellence in *champu* style, and he has also composed some hymns in Sanskrit. He is said to be a friend of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar. Mudigonda Appaji Kavi of Kollegal taluk produced *Girijaramana Vilasa* in *champu.* Venka of Bettadakote (Gopalaswamy Betta) wrote *Venkateshawara Prabandha.* Nanjanarya of Haradanahalli composed *Ekorameshwara Purana,* etc. Sosale Revanacharya has composed *Sharira Prakashike, Anthakarana Prakashike, Swaswaroopa Prakshike,* etc., and has written commentary on *Mahimnastavah, Veerashaiva Siddhanta Shikhamani* (*Siddhartha Sambodhini*), *Shivadhikya Shikhamani* and *Sadguru Ragale.*

The Wodeyars' Period

The era of the rule of the Wodeyars was marked by a revival of the *Champu* form in old Kannada. It was also a new era of prose literature as an independent literary medium, and it was, in other words, a prose writing in the form of the history of the Mysore rulers. Two Kannada works of Raja Wodeyar's period (1578-1617), *viz., Sriranga Mahatmya* in Kannada prose by Singaracharya and *Karna Vrittanta Kathe* written in *sangatya* metre by Tirumalarya are said to be composed to eulogise Srivaishnavism. Chamaraja Wodeyar (1617-37) encouraged Kannada scholars like Ramachandra, author of *Ashva Shastra,* a treatise on horses, and Padmanna Pandita, author of *Hayasaara Samuchchaya,* a brief account of the science of horses in *kanda* metre. Ascribed to Chamaraja himself, are two works extant, namely, *Brahmottara Khanda* (also known as *Maniprakasha Vachana*), a prose work which deals with the philosophy and ritualism of Shaivism, and *Chamarajokti Vilasa,* a prose version of Valmiki's *Ramayanam.* There was a galaxy of scholars who flourished during the reign of Kanthirava Narasaraja I. Bhaskara (Bachiraja) wrote *Behara Ganita* (*Vyavahara Ganita*), a Kannada mathematical work in both poetry and prose. Timmarasa's poetical work *Markandeya Ramayana* contains 30 chapters and 1,000 stanzas. It is said that Bharati Nanja was a poet in the court of Kanthirava. Govinda Vaidya's *Kanthirava Narasaraja Vijaya* is the most notable work in *sangatya* metre. The theme of the work is centred round the rise and fortunes of Kanthirava Narasaraja. Devaraja Wodeyar (1659-78) was also a man of literary taste. Among the writers of the period, Chamayya wrote *Devaraja Sangatya,* a work on the achievements of Dodda Devaraja Wodeyar.

Chaupadada Pustaka, written by an anonymous writer of the period contains the eulogy of Devaraja. Lakshmipati, the royal scribe, was also a poet. Immadi Tontadarya, in his *Vajrabahu Charite,* has described himself as the right-hand man of Devaraja Wodeyar.

Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar's period (1673-1704) in respect of literary activities is considered to be a landmark. Talented men of different sects flourished under his active encouragement. Both Sanskrit and Kannada literature flourished. The Srivaishnava spirit of the time was propagated through the literary works by the scholars like Chikkupadhyaya (Lakshmipathi) and Tirumalarya, the Srivaishnava ministers of Chikkadevaraja. The other leading writers of the period were Timma Kavi, Mallikarjuna, Mallarasa, Singararya, Chikkadevaraja, Ramayanam Tirumalarya, Honnamma and Sringaramma. Among Tirumalarya's works, mention may be made of a series of hymns (*sthavas*) as devotional literature in praise of Yadugiri Narayana and other local deities written in classical Sanskrit, in the name of Srishailarya or Srishailasuri. His works include *Chikkadevaraya Vamshavali,* dealing with the history of the Mysore royal house, down to Chikkadevaraja; the *Chikkadevaraja Vijayam,* a *champu* work dealing with the genealogy of Chikkadevaraja and his early life as crown-prince; and the *Apratima Vira Charitam,* a treatise on rhetorics. Among his other works, *Paschimarangaraja Stavah* and *Ekadashi Nirnaya* are in Sanskrit, and the *Chikkadevaraja Shatakam* and *Keertanegalu* are in Kannada. Another well-known author of the period was Chikkupadhyaya (Lakshmipati), who has written more than 30 works in Kannada. He composed the *sangatyas* in honour of God Ranganatha of Srirangapattana. The prose renderings like *Kamandaka Niti* and *Shuka Saptati* by him are the good specimens of 17th century Kannada in Mysore. Timma Kavi, another prominent poet, has occupied an important place in the court of Chikkadevaraya and composed *champu* works in Kannada, namely, *Yadavagiri Mahatmya, Venkatagiri Mahatmya* and *Pashchimaranga Mahatmya.* Mallikarjuna wrote a Kannada version of the *Sriranga Mahtmya.* Mallarasa or Mallarasanka Pandita's *Dashavatara Charite* was another *champu* of the time. Singararya younger brother of Tirumalarya wrote a gloss on *Yadugiri Narayana Stavah* of Tirumalarya and *Srishailarya Dinacharya* in classical Sanskrit and *Mitravinda Govindam,* a play in four acts in Kannada. *Mitravinda Govindam* is an adaptation of Sri Harsha's Sanskrit *Ratnavali,* and the first extant Kannada play. Chikkadevaraya has also been described as a reputed author of several works in Kannada and Sanskrit. Of his works, *Bharata Vachana* is the earliest, and it is a Kannada prose version of the *Mahabharata. Chikkadevarasa Sukti Vilasa,* a Kannada prose version of the second section of the *Bhagavata* is also in his name. Another title, namely, *Sachchudrachara Nirnaya,* a compilation in a mixture of prose and poetry in Sanskrit, also bears his name. The other works like

Chikkadevaraya Saptapadi, an anthology of songs in Kannada, and *Tripadigala Tatparya* or *Shringara Sangeeta Prabandha* are ascribed to him. *Chikkadevaraya Binnapam* and *Gita Gopalam* are two notable productions of Srivaishnava literature in Kannada.

The Veerashaiva literature also flourished during Chikka Devaraya's period. Of the doyens of this literature, Shadaksharadeva has occupied a prominent place. The Jaina scholars like Chidananda Kavi and Chikkanna Pandita also lived during the same period. Chidananda Kavi, who hailed from Shravanabelagola, wrote *Munivamshabhyudaya* (1680), a poetical work in Kannada. Chikkanna Pandita's *Vaidya Nighantu Saara* (1703) was a compilation on pharmacology in Sanskrit. Among the miscellaneous works of the period may be mentioned Krishna Sharma's *Sarja Hanumendra Yasho Vilasa* (*Sarja Hanumendra Charite*) (1700), a Kannada work on Sarja Hanumappa Nayaka, the Chief of Tarikere-Santebennur, *Chikkadevaraja Dharaniramanabhyudaya* (1700), a Sanskrit poem by an anonymous author and *Chikkadeva Kempadevammanavara Melina Haadugalu* (1703), a compilation of Kannada songs by another anonymous poet. Kanthirava Narasaraja II was also a patron of the men of letters. Among the important works of the period, *Ananga Vijaya Bhanah* (1712), a dramatic piece in Sanskrit, by Shivarama Krishna Kavi occupies a prominent place. Another important Kannada work, *Mysuru Doregala Purvabhyudaya Vivara* (1714) by an anonymous author is a recorded history of the Wodeyars. Dalavayi of Krishnaraja I, Kalale Viraraja was an accomplished scholar, skilled in composing works in Sanskrit, Telugu and Kannada. *Sakala Vaidya Samhita Sararnava* (1720), an Ayurvedic text in Kannada is written by him. His another work *Andhra Vachana Bharatamu* (1731) is a prose version of the great epic in Telugu. Channayya, an household officer of Dalavayi Viraraja, wrote a commentary on *Bhagavadgita* and *Padmini Parinaya* (1720-24), a *sangatya* in Kannada. Balavaidyada Chaluva wrote in Kannada *Ratna Shastra* at the instance of Venkatapati, a Junior Accountant in the Treasury of Krishnaraja I. His another work *Kannada Leelavati* (1720) is a work on arithmetic and mensuration. *Kaveri Mahatmya* (1730) in Kannada was by Rangayya. The literary activity under Chamaraja VII, the successor of Krishnaraja I, is also noticeable. Srinivasa Prabhu, chief officer of Chamaraja, revived the work of Avinashishwara, namely, *Srirangaraja-tilaka Bhanah* (1733-34), a dramatic piece in Sanskrit. Karachuri Nanjarajayya, a Dalavayi under Krishnaraja II and a regent of Mysore between 1739 and 1759, was an accomplished writer, and he composed *Nanjaraja Vanivilasa* (1734) in intelligible modern Kannada, which deals with Shivapuranas, ritualism and philosophy. He rendered from Sanskrit *Shivabhakta Vilasa Darpanam* and other Puranas. He also rendered into Kannada *Kakudgiri Mahatmya* (1742). *Sangita Gangadhara* in Sanskrit and *Garalapuri Mahatmya* (1742-51) in Kannada prose are his other

works. Dewan Venkatappayya or Venkamatya, who served under Krishnaraja II, was said to be the author of several Sanskrit and Kannada works including *Alankara Manidarpanam, Karnataka Ramayanam*, etc. Nooronda, author of the Kannada poem *Saundara Kavya* (1740), was patronised by the Dalavayis. Kashipati Pandita, a protege of Karachuri Nanjarajayya, wrote a commentary in Sanskrit on Nanjarajayya's *Sangita Gangadhara*. *Nanjaraja Yashobhushanam* (1748-50), a treatise in Sanskrit and *Shivadaya Sahasram* were written by Narasimha Kavi ('Nava Kalidasa'). *Nanjaraja Yashassamollasa* (1750), an epic poem in Sanskrit by Nilakantha Kavi, eulogises Nanjaraja. At the desire of Nanjaraja, poet Venkatesha composed *Halasya Mahatmya* (1725). Katti Gopalaraja Urs of Bettadakote, the father-in-law of Krishnaraja II, was the author of the Kannada prose *Kamalachala Mahatmya* or *Sri Gopala Bhupalokti Vilasa* (1740), a legendary history of Gopalaswamy hill. *Venkateshwara Shataka* (1750) was composed by Channarajappa. Padmaraja Pandita's *Vijayakumarana Kathe* (1750), a Kannada poetical work in the Yakshagana style, is also noticeable here.

The era of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III was a landmark of the progress of literary and cultural activities in Mysore, and there was a literary renaissance. Krishnaraja III himself was a renowned scholar in Kannada and Sanskrit, and he was keen on getting great scholars settling down in the city of Mysore. He is said to be having more than 50 Kannada works to his credit, of which, may be mentioned a poetical romance entitled *Saugandhika Parinaya*. The works like *Krishna Katha Pushpamanjari, Ramayana Katha Pushpamanjari, Chamundi Mangala Malika, Nanjunda Shataka, Devi Mahatmya, Shankara Samhite, Sankhya Ratnamala Teeke*, etc. are his popular works. Devachandra, a Jaina, was a court poet and his *Rajavali Kathe*, a cyclopaedia or Jaina traditional history and chronology, and *Ramakathavatara*. The court poet Kempu Narayana's *Mudra Manjusha* (1823), based on the Sanskrit drama *Mudra Rakshasa* of Vishaka Datta, is a noteworthy prose work of this period. Aliya Lingaraja, a member of the royal family, wrote nearly 47 yakshaganas besides a few poems, such as *Prabhavati Parinaya*, etc. Srinivasa Kavisarvabhauma wrote *Krishnaraja Prabhavodaya* and *Krishna Nrupa Jayotkarsha*, dealing with the life of his patron Krishnaraja III. Another court poet Ramakrishna Shastry wrote *Bhuvana Pradeepika*, discussing subjects like creation, time, geography, astronomy, the Puranas, the history of Southern India and Mysore and also of his patron. Ahobala Narasimha, another poet, composed *Abhinava Kadambari* or *Trimurty Kalyana* in two parts referring to the adventure of his patron. Vedanta Raghavacharya, also a court poet, wrote *Nijadeepika Shiroratna*, a treatise for *Vivekabharana* of Krishnaraja.

Chamarajendra Wodeyar X, who succeeded Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, was a man of varied interests and he was responsible for the beginning of

Karnataka Bhashojjivini Pathashala, an organisation for the encouragement of Kannada learning and literature. Due to his encouragement some Kannada plays came to be written and staged. Among the most notable literary doyens of his period were Asthanakavi Basavappa Shastry (Abhinava Kalidasa), whose works like *Savitri Charitre, Damayanti Swayamavara, Shankara Shataka*, etc. in Kannada and *Shiva Shatakam, Trishashti Puratana Gunastavah*, etc. in Sanskrit are noteworthy. His translations of great Sanskrit plays like *Shakuntala, Vikramorvashiya, Ratnavali, Chandakaushika, Uttara Rama Charite*, etc. are works of high standard. Pandits like Seetharama Shastry, Kasturi Rangachar, Vyakarana Shamachar and Sundara Shastrigal were some of the Sanskrit stalwarts of the period. Besides these, there were a number of eminent scholars in Mysore.

Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV was also a lover of art and literature, and he himself was a master in several languages. Sosale Ayya Shastry who taught Sanskrit to the prince also wrote works like *Damayanti Charitre, Karnataka Nalacharitra Natakam, Rajabhakti Lahari, Shesha Ramayana*, etc. in Kannada and *Chamarajendra Pattabhisheka* and *Krishnamba Parinaya* in Sanskrit.

Some of the pontiffs of the Suttur Matha were eminent scholars. Sri Siddhananja Deshikendra, the 4th pontiff of the Matha was himself a scholar and wrote *Parama Shivadhikya Choodamani*, a reputed work on Veerashaiva philosophy. His successor Sri Kapini Nanjunda Deshikendra encouraged the men of letters and *Amugi Devana Sangatya*, written by Shiva Lingaradhya was the result of this pontiff's constant encouragement. There are about 68 *vachanas* which speak of the great scholarship of Sri Ghanalinga Shivacharya, the 11th pontiff of the Matha, and these *vachanas* entitled *Ghanalingidevara Vachanagalu* have been edited with critical introduction by Sri Shivaratri Rajendra Mahaswamy. The 12th pontiff, Sri Shivarathrishwaracharya, was also a great scholar, who is said to be the author of *Vrushabhendra Vijaya Purana*. 'Mantra Maharshi' Sri Shivarathrishwara Mahaswamy (1902-67), the 22nd pontiff, encouraged 'Satkavi' Sangappa Shastry to compose in *shatpadi* the *Sri Suttur Simhasanada Guru Parampare* and the Swamy himself compiled a work entitled *Shivamantra Mahime*. Sri Shivaratri Deshikendra Swamy has published *Subodha Saara*, a collection of songs of Muppina Shadakshari. Among the pontiffs who have produced works recently, mention must be made of Sri Basavalinga Swamy of Hosamatha at Mysore, whose Kannada commentaries to the Sanskrit works like *Purusha Suktam, Paramatma Prakashike, Swaswaroopa Prakashike, Shruti Saara Bhashyam, Shiva Panchasthavam, Shivadhikya Ratnavali, Shatsthala Kaumudi*, etc are worth noticing. His Kannada work is *Veerashaiva Shatshala Siddantham*. Vidwan Sri Immadi Shivabasava Swamy of the Kundur Matha at Mysore is a reputed scholar with his notable works like *Sarvadarshana Sangraha,*

Allamana Teekina Vachanagalu, Vachanaloka, etc. *Akkamahadevi Champu* in Kannada and *Basavananda Lahari* in Sanskrit are composed by Sri Gowrishankara Swamy (demise—1952) of Gavimatha. The Sri Shivarathrishwara Grantha Male of Mysore has rendered yeoman service to Kannada literature by publishing some outstanding works in Kannada and English.

The pontiffs of Sri Brahmatantra Swatantra Parakala Matha of Mysore were well versed in Vedic learning and literature and they have left behind them treatises on different Shastras, etc. Sri Jnanabdhi Brahmatantra Swamy, the 15th pontiff in the line of the Matha, wrote a number of Sanskrit works on Vendata. His disciple Sri Rangaramanuja Swamy produced *Bhava Prakasha, Dashopanishad Bhashya, Ramanuja Siddantha Saara Sangraha, Vishaya Vakya Deepike*, etc. Periya Parakala Swamy (1676-1737) wrote *Sri Deshika Prabandham* and wrote a commentary to *Acharya-vataraghatta, Yatiprativandana Khandana, Mitaprakashika*, etc. Srinivasa Brahmatantra Parakala Swamy II (1737-50) was the author of *Lakshmyu-paya Tattvadeepam, Parakala Vaibhava Prakashika*, etc., Srinivasa Deshikendra Brahmatantra Parakala Swamy's (1861-73) works are *Dhatu Sangraha, Alankara Sangraha, Poorva Prayoga Sangraha*, etc. 'Pandita Ratnam' Sri Ranganatha Brahmatantra Swatantra Parakala Swamy (1873-86) was well versed in Vedanta and logic and wrote *Rahasyatraya Saara Sangraha, Sudarshana Vaadartha, Purushasukta Bhashya*, etc. His successor 'Kavi Sarvabhauma' Srikrishna Brahmatantra Parakala Swamy (1886-1914) was a renowned scholar of the time and he wrote about 67 works on different aspects of religion and philosophy, which consisted of *Parakala Guru Vijaya*, an account of the pontiff of the Matha, namely, Sri Vedanta Brahmatantra Parakala Swamy (1829-36), and his other outstanding works are *Saara Prakashika, Ranganatha Vilasa, Alankara Manihaara, Saraswati Mooladhana*, etc. Another pontiff, Srimadabhinava Ranganatha Brahmatantra Parakala Mahadeshika (1925-66) was said to be a great logician and Vedantin, whose *Hayashiropakhyana, Bhava Prakasha* (in 4 parts), *Vedartha Sanjivana, Sri Ramanuja Mathadarsha*, etc. are noteworthy. Besides these, Sri Ranga Mahaguru (H. T. Srinivasa Rangacharya) of Hedatale, founder of the Astanga Yoga Vijnana Mandiram of Mysore, has composed *vachanas* published under the title *Sriranga Vachanmruta* in two parts and *Sriranga Geetamruta* is also a compilation of his songs, and S. V. Chamu has written a biographical sketch on him entitled *Sriranga Mahaguru*, which is in Kannada and has won State literary award.

A large number of Sanskrit scholars were patronised by the Wodeyars of Mysore. Krishnaraja III built some temples in the fort area and provided for the great pandits' houses in *agraharas*, libraries and choultries. On account of this, many scholars migrated from their villages to Mysore and, in course of time, the city became famous as the home of Sanskrit

learning. The Sanskrit college and the Oriental Research Institute in Mysore became the centres of Sanskrit studies. Tarka-tirtha Kasturi Rangachar and his student Mahamahopadhyaya Lakshmipuram Srinivasacharya were the doyens of Sanskrit literature and they taught at the Sanskrit college also. Srinivasacharya's *Manameya Rahasya, Darshanodaya, Shloka Vartika, Mimamsa Bhashya Bhushana* in Sanskrit and *Hindu Darshana Saara* in Kannada with a few edited Sanskrit works deserve mention. The *Karnataka Shabdanushasana Prakashike* was the Kannada commentary to Bhattakalanka's *Karnataka Shabdanushasana* by Kundalagiriyacharya (1865-1904) of Kalale. He has also edited *Harsha Charitre, Dharmashramabhyudaya* and *Jeevandhara Charitre*. The famous *Kollegala Panchanga* or almanac has made Tammaiah and his son Asthana Vidwan Venkatasubba Shastry, its compilers, most widely known. Venkatasubba Shastry also produced the eminent Sanskrit works like *Uparaga Mimamsa Vikasa, Jyotisshastra Nyaya Mala* and *Ayanamsha Vimarshe*. Among others Mahamahopadhyaya Virupaksha Shastry, Mahamahopadhyaya Panchapaksha Shastry and 'Pauranika Ratnam' Holavanahalli Sheshacharya deserve a mention here. Narahari Josyer, Sampat Krishna Jois, Karur Sheshachar, Periswamy Tirumalacharya, Narahari Shastry, etc. were brilliant scholars in astrology and literature in Sanskrit. The scholars like Chakravarti Iyengar, Sringeri Krishna Shastry, Navinaru Ramanujacharya, Lakshmipuram Srinivasacharya, Tiruvallore Srinivasa Raghavachar, etc. were notable among the Dharmadhikaris in the royal house of Mysore. 'Sarvashastra Ratnakara' Tiruvaimoli Tirunarayana Perumal and his son Tiruvengada Ramanujaswamy taught the Ubhaya Vedanta. Another teacher, Alkondavalli Govindacharya Swamy, wrote valuable works in English on the subject of the Ubhaya Vedanta. Besides these, Sheshachar of Yelandur rendered the Sanskrit work *Shwetachala Mahatme* into Kannada (*Biligiri Rangaswamy Kshetra Mahatme*). Ananta Narayana Shastry of Nanjangud translated *Nagananda Nataka* of Sri Harsha into Kannada. Baladev Upadhyaya's Hindi version of the History of the Sanskrit Literature was translated into Kannada by N. S. Ramachandra Shastry of the same place. The *Samskrita Shabdakosha* of S. G. Narasimhachar of Hedatale is worth noticing here. Srikrishna Somayaji started a seat for propagating and learning the Vedas at Nanjangud. It is now being run by Srikantha Ghanapathi and Anantaramu Somayaji. C. Venkataramana Shastry of Chamarajanagar rendered *Sri Vishnu Dharmottara Mahapuranam* into Kannada, which was published in four parts by the Sri Jayachamarajendra Grantha Ratna Mala of Mysore. Nagabhushanaradhya of Jinnahalli has edited *Sankshipta Vaidika Shivapooja Vidhih*. Venkatasubbaiah of Mullur has authored about nine works in Sanskrit including *Stotra Mala* etc. Some *Sanskrit shlokas* have been rendered into Kannada by B. Padmanabha Rao ('Kanjodara') of K.R. Nagar. Swamy Nirmalanand's Sanskrit work was rendered into Kannada under the title *Mano Doshakke Divya Oushadha* by K. T. Ramaswamy Iyengar of Biligiriranganabetta.

Modern Writers

In the beginning of the present century, there emerged the reputed scholars like 'Karnataka Bhasharatnam' P. R. Karibasava Shastry of Mysore and his disciple Asthana Vidwan N. R. Karibasava Shastry of Nanjangud. P. R. Karibasava Shastry's *Kriyasaara, Siddhanta Shikhamani, Veerashaiva Pradipika* and a number of other titles and N. R. Karibasava Shastry's *Siddhanta Shikhamani, Samskruta Panditaradhya Charitre, Veerashaiva Dharma Shiromani*, etc. are notable works of the period. Asthana Vidwan Nanjangud Subba Shastry, a scholar of high repute, produced *Sita Charitre* and *Uttara Charitre* and his son Nanjangud Srikanta Shastry, another notable scholar in Kannada and Sanskrit, is said to have brought out more than 78 works including novels, plays, etc. and his *Krishnarajendra Vamsha Charitre* is a notable contribution. Begur Mallappa (Vyakaranada Mallappa or *Ingreji* Mallappa), a grammarian of high standard, wrote *Shabdadarsha* and re-edited Shadakshari's *Rajashekhara Vilasa* and the *Arthalankara Prakarana* in *Kavyavalokana* of Nagavarma. Bala Saraswati (Narahari Sharma) of Mysore is said to be one of the early writers of detective novels in Kannada and his reputation goes with the activities of the Tarangini Granthamale, Bala Kathavali Granthamale and Bodhavali Granthamale. 'Rajamantra Praveena' H. V. Nanjundaiah, a great lover of literature, translated some poems of the French Poet Victor Hugo under the title *Ratriyalli Kambani*. His *Arthashastra, Vyavahara Dipike* and *Lekhya Bodhini* were some useful works and he compiled an *Ethnological Survey of Mysore State*. He presided over the first three Kannada literary conferences beginning with 1915. Maisuru Vasudevachar, who was known for his proficiency in Carnatic music and composing *Keertanas* (*Vasudeva Kirtana Manjari*), received the 'Padmabhushana' award from the Central Government (1959) and KLKA award from the State. He wrote *Na Kanda Kalavidaru* and *Kelavu Nenapugalu* depicting the contemporary literary and cultural life of Mysore. Asthana Vidwan Maisur Seetarama Shastry (Halladakeri Seetarama Shastry), has rendered *Pratima Nataka* and *Veni Samhara* into Kannada, and his other works include *Indrakila Vijaya* and *Karnataka Mahishoora Deshabhyudaya*. Tiruvallur Srinivasa Raghvacharya, a Kannada Pandit, wrote *Sri Shringeri Narasimha Bharati Swamigala Charitre, Sriman Maharajara Vamshavali, Kavi Samaya*, etc., and he has edited *Pampa Ramayana Sangraha* with Prof. D. L. Narasimhachar. *Esopana Niti Kathegalu, Karnataka Vykaranopanyasa Manjari, Sanaathana Dharma Deepike* in Kannada and *The Art of Translation* in English are some of the works of Raghunatha Rao of Mysore. Padmaraja Pandita, son of Brahmasuri Pandita of Chamaranagara, edited the works like *Chaturdasha Nompi Kathe, Pancha Nompi Kathe* and *Nompiya Kathe* (Part I). Prof. M. Hiriyanna, outstanding authority on Indian philosophy, wrote works like the *Outlines of Indian Philosophy, Art Experience, Indian Philosophy, Essentials of Indian Philosophy*

Philosophical Studies (Vol. I), etc. R. Tata (Tatacharya), another outstanding scholar of Mysore, worked on Ponna's *Shantinatha Purana* and wrote *Gurudattarayana Charitre*, and was the President of the 19th Kannada Literary Conference held at Mangalore in 1927. 'Rajakarya Praveena' N. S. Subba Rao became the President of the 21st Kannada Literary Conference held in Bombay in 1935. H. Shesha Iyengar, who worked in the department of Epigraphy edited some works like *Kaviraja Marga* (with A. Venkata Rao), *Pushpadanta Purana*, *Neminatha Purana*, *Shabdamani Darpana*, Nagavarma's *Vastu Kosha*, etc. 'Kavi Tilaka' Sosale Ayya Shastry's son S. G. Shastry was also an author of two short story collections entitled *Iddaru Irabahudu* and *Para Purusha*, and *Kannu Bichchale*, *Aryaka*, *Sutrada Bombe*, etc. are translations. Dr. Maisur Hatti Krishna Iyengar (M. H. Krishna) was the Director for the Department of the Archaeology and a Professor of History. His *Deccan Numismatics* is considered to be a commendable work and his other works like *Hindu Deshada Charitra Saara*, *Kannada Naadina Charitre*, *Ajanta Mattu Ellora* in Kannada and monographs on Belur, Halebid, Shravanabelgola, Srirangapatna, Talkad, Nandi, etc. in English are worth noticing.

M. R. Srinivasamurthy, one of the doyens of the creative movement of Kannada literature, was a scholar, critic and a poet, wrote excellent work on *Vachana* literature. *Vachana Dharma Saara*, *Rangannana Kanasina Dinagalu*, *Dharma Duranta*, *Nagarika* (plays), *Savitri*, *Mahatyaga* (novels), etc. are his notable contributions to Kannada literature. He was the President of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat from 1950 to 1953 and he presided over the 33rd Kannada Literary Conference in Sholapur in 1950. M. Venkatakrishniah, popularly known as Tatiah was an eminent Journalist and has written many Kannada books and he presided over the Sahitya Sammelana held at Davanagere in 1922. Veerakesari Seetarama Shastry, who hailed from Nanjangud, was a versatile genius and produced more than 60 works, which include *Valmiki Ramayana*, *Srimad Bhagavata* (Part I) and novels like *Dowlat*, *Raja Panjara*, *Chatrapati Shivaji*, etc. His son M. Ramamurthy was a noted detective novelist and writer in Kannada. Devudu Narasimha Shastry, winner of the Central Literary Academy award for his novel *Maha Kshatriya* in 1962, was a scholar of high repute with his other outstanding works entitled *Maha Brahmana*, *Maha Darshana*, *Karnataka Samskriti*, etc. A. S. Swamy Venkatadri Iyer ('Samsa', 'A. S. Swamy', 'Venkatadri Pandita', 'Swamy'), an eminent playwright and scholar, hailed from Agara, and his works consist of *Kaushala*, *Srimantodyana Varnanam*, *Suguna Gambhira*, *Vigada Vikramaraya*, *Bettada Arasu*, *Birudantembara Ganda*, etc. His brother Dr. A. N. Narasimhaiah's *A Grammer of Old Kanarese Language* is a useful work. M. Yamunacharya was another renowned scholar on philosophy, whose *Paschatya Rajakiya*

Tattvagalu, *Namma Alvararugalu*, *Aadhunika Tarkashastra Sangraha*, *Mata-Dharma Shastra*, *Acharya Ramanujaru*, etc. are authoritative works. B. Krishnappa has written the prose version of the play *Abhijnana Shakuntala* and his other works include *Kanakornarjuna*, *Trojana Danda-yaatre*, *Varanaveera Kathavali*, etc. M. S. Basavalingaiah has edited *Virabhadra Vijaya* (*Champu*) and *Harishchandra Kavya Sangraha*, and he has rendered the three chapters of Ahobala Pandit's *Vakyartha Rathna* into English. *Gurikar Mari Mallappanavara Sankshipta Charitre* and *Vani Vilasa Sannidhana Charitam* are his other works. Hemmige Deshikacharya of Chamarajanagara taluk composed *Varada Karakamala Stavam* in *Champu* and wrote critical essays on various literary aspects. Asthana Vidwan Narahari Jayarayacharya's works on cookery, medicine, dictionary, rhetoric, etc. are worth noticing and he has revised Aliya Lingaraja's *Narapati Charite* and Cheluvambe's *Sri Varanandi Kalyana*. Togare Nanjunda Shastry's writings on Kannada language and grammer are worth mentioning.

'Padma Bhushana' Dr. R. K. Narayan, popular novelist in English of world repute, wrote *Swamy and Friends*, *The Bachelor of Arts*, *The Man Eater of Malgudi*, etc. His novel *The Guide* received the Central Literary Academy award in 1960. Prof. M. N. Srinivas, eminent sociologist, has written many works like *Ramapura, Marriage and Family in Mysore*, *Ramapura Revisited*, etc. 'Padma Shri' Dr. A. K. Ramanujan, who has now become an authority on South Indian Linguistics, has brought out the anthologies of poems like *The Striders* and *Relations* in English and *Hokkulalli Hoovilla* and *Mattu Itara Padyagalu* in Kannada. His *Speaking of Shiva*, *The Interior Landscape*, etc. in English and *Mattobbana Aatma Charitre* in Kannada and translations of the poems of Prof. Gopalakrishna Adiga and novels of Shouri, Dr. U. R. Ananthamurthy, etc. are also important contributions. H. Y. Sharada Prasad, noted journalist, the written many works in Kannada and English and his *Bharatada Prouda Itihasa* is a notable translation.

There have been quite a number of reputed writers belonging to various literary schools with different approaches. M. Subramanyaraja Urs (Chaduranga) of Kallahalli has proved to be a significant novelist by his *Vaishaka*, which is a vivid recreation of rural society, won him the Karnataka Sahitya Academy (KSA) award in 1978. His other outstanding novels are *Sarvamangala* and *Uyyale* (both filmed). Prof. M. V. Seetharamaiah (Kavi Mitra, Raghava, Mai. Vem. Si.) of Mysore is a reputed author with works like *Raaga*, *Ashoka Chakra*, *Bisilu Beladingalu*, *Kaviraja Maarga*, *Udayadityalankara*, *Kavya Mimamse*, etc., and his *Praachina Kannada Vyakaranagalu* has won him the KSA award in 1973. Ghanapathi Narayana Iyengar, author of *Bidipudidagadekadanam* in *champu*, received the State Sahitya Academy award in 1960. B. S. Sannaiah of Bhoganahally has edited Kannada classics like *Harivamshabhyudaya*,

Vardhamana Purana, Sobagina Sone, Kavyavalokanam, Mohana Tarangini, Rajavali Katha Saara, etc. The KSA bestowed on him an award in 1974 for his edited work *Neminatha Purana*. Dr. Prabhu Shankara of Chamarajanagara has written about 20 works, which contain *Kannadadalli Bhavagite, Sahitya Mattu Aadhunikate, Upanishattugala Sandesha, Chinte-Chintane, Angulimala*, etc., and he has won the KSA award for his *Bharatiya Tattva Shastrada Roopa Rekhegalu* (translation) in 1978 and for *Amerikadalli Naanu, Shanti* in 1978. 'Vidyalankara' Prof. S. K. Ramachandra Rao has penned many scholarly works on art, architecture and iconography, and his *Murthy Shilpa : Nele Hinnele* has won him the KSA award in 1975. Srikrishna Alanahalli, a representative writer of the younger generation, has presented some outstanding novels like *Parasangada Gendetimma, Bhujangayyana Dashavataragalu, Aragina Aramane*, etc., and his *Mannina Haadu* (poetry) and *Kaadu* (novel) have won the KSA awards. The scholarly works like *Kalegalu Mattu Maanava, Aristatalana Kavya Mimase, Amarakosha Vedanta Saara, Mrugalayada Mahaniyaru* are written by N. Balasubramanyam of Nanjangud, and *Horesana Sahitya Vimarshe* has won him the KSA award in 1969-70. G. G. Manjunathan of Gundlupet has about 25 works to his credit, which include edited works with scholarly introduction like *Sanatkumara Charite, Jeevan-dhara Charite, Chandraprabha Charite*, etc., and Kallarasa's *Janavashya* and Madanna's *Nannayyagala Charite* have won him the KSA awards in 1974 and 1978. Dr. A. V. Narasimhamurthy's *Puratattva Shodhane, Prachina Bharata, Bharatiya Naanyagalu, The Coins of Karnataka, The Sevunas of Devagiri*, etc. are the useful contributions to the field of history and archaeology. His *Kannada Lipiya Ugama Mattu Vikasa* won him the KSA award in 1968. 'Jaina Sahitya Bhushana' D. Padmanabha Sharma of Bhuvanahalli is a great scholar having brought out more than 75 works of literary merit in Kannada, which include *Abhinava Vagdevi Kanti, Aatma Darshana, Bhagavan Mahavira, Sahasi Subhash*, etc., and his notable work *Karnataka Shabdanushasanam* has won him the KSA award in 1967. Prof. S. Ananta Narayana, who won the KSA award for his *Hosagannada Kaviteya Mele English Kavyada Prabhava* in 1962, wrote the novels like *Attige, Usha Swapna, Payanada Haadiyalli, Elleyariyada Kadalu, Bayakeya Beli*, etc. Dr. C. P. Krishnakumar of Chikkanayakanahalli (K.R. Nagar tq.) has more than one hundred works to his credit which include poetry, criticism, translation, edited works, etc., and his *Paschatya Kavya Chintana, Kumaravyasa Virachita Aranya Parva* and *Kavya Viveka* have won the KSA Awards in 1970, 1976 and 1977 respectively. Among his other works, *Taara Sakha* and *Kuvempu Sahityada Kelavu Mukhagalu* have also bagged reputed awards. S. N. Krishna Jois (Sri Na. Kru.), who won the KSA award for his *Supa Shastra* in 1970, brought out invaluable works like *Jataka Tilaka* (awarded), *Vishnu Purana, Nala Champu* and *Laasya Ranjana*. The *Deva Binnapa* and *Devara Dasimayya* are written by K. Anantaramu of Gavadagere, whose *Udaya Raviya Naadinalli* has won

the KSA award in 1974. H. S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar (Echcheske), who hails from Haleyur in K.R. Nagar taluk, is a prolific writer, whose *Sura Honne*, a collection of essays has won him the KSA award in 1979 and *Namma Aarthika Yojanegalu* has also won the State Government award. K. Ashwathanarayana Rao (Ashwatha), who hails from Chamarajanagara, is an outstanding short story writer and has been written popular novels like *Maryade Mahalu, Muniyana Maadari, Ranga Nayaki*, etc., and he has won the KSA award in 1982. T. R. Nagappa's *Bharatada Gramina Granthalayagalu* and *Vayaskara Shikshana Kaipidi*, the works on the promotion of adult education have won the KSA awards in 1977 and 1979 respectively. Dr. M. S. Nagaraja Rao, who hails from K.R. Nagar taluk, is the Director of Archaeology and Museums in Karnataka, and his publications include besides several research papers, *Stone Age Hill Dwellers of Tekkalakota, Protohistoric Cultures of the Tungabhadra Valley, Progress of Archaeology in Karnataka*, etc. Dr. B. S. Swamy of Madhuvanahally has more than one hundred works to his credit, which contain poetry, short stories, plays, travelogue, biography, criticism, folklore, novels, etc., and his *Mahajyoti Madeshwara* is a note-worthy novel, which is said to be the 101st contribution of the author.

Dr. P. S. Ramanujam, an esteemed scholar in Sanskrit, hails from Byadamudalu. He has done a commendable work on the *Vaisheshika Darshana* and his other works comprise *Venisamhara : Ondu Adhyayana, Aarakshaka Tattva*, etc., and his *Kodavaru* has won the KSA award in 1975. The *Sahitya Bharati* and *Malla Kavi Samyojita Kavyasaaram* of Prof. N. Anantarangachar of T. Narasipura have won him the KSA awards in 1970 and 1973. Dr. S. Vidyashankar of Madhuvanahalli has worked on the *Veerashaiva Puranagalu* and he obtained an award from the KSA for his *Deepada Kaliyara Kavya* in 1974. His other works consist of *Nambiyanna : Ondu Adhayana, Dharma Sampadane, Immadi Muriga Gurusiddhara Kritigalu*, etc. B. S. Rukkamma's *Keetagala Odanaadi Fabour* and *Ammanige Paapu Helida Kathegalu* have won the State and Central awards. Dr. K. V. Narayana of Kamplapura, a noted critic, has won the KSA award (1973) for his translation work *Samajada Mele Vijnanda Prabhava*, and his other outstanding contribution is *Dhwanyaloka*. Dr. M. H. Gopal of Mysore, a renowned economic historian, has published a large number of research papers including eminent works like *The Mauryan Public Finance, Financial Policy of Indian Union, The Finance of the Mysore State (Vol. I), Tipu Sultan's Mysore An Economic Study*, etc. M. H. Rama Sharma's *The History of the Vijayanagara Empire* in 2 parts are worth noticing. Dr. M. Sheshadri, an archaeologist, has written works like *The Stone-using Cultures of Pre-historic and Proto-historic Mysore* and other works in Kannada also. M. S. Anantapadmanabha Rao (Kalki, Mai. She. Aa.) has won the Devaraja Bahaddur Trust award (1950) for his *Tulasi Ramayana*, and

Karna and *Sri Kaveri Kathamritam* are his other works. M. S. Ananta Rao's novel *Haalaahala* has also received the State Government award in 1959. Dr. K. Gokulnath has worked widely on the Dasa literature especially on the life and achievements of Jagannatha Dasa, Mohana Dasa, and his *Sri Vijayadasara Jeevana Mattu Kritigala Samikshe* is a notable contribution. S. N. Gururajachar's works exceed 140 in number and they comprise novels including *Kailasa Yaatre, Kapata Sanyasi* and *Kaluvaada Kanye*, and plays like *Ashoka, Badavara Bhagya*, etc. M. C. Padmanabha Sharma's service in studying and editing Jaina literature is worth noting and his important works are *Charundaraya Purana, Ajitanatha Purana* and *Yashodhara Charite*. An extensive study and research is being undertaken by P. M. Giriraju, whose edited works include the *Vachanas* of a number of *vachanakars*. The *Jinakshara Maale* of Ponna Kavi is edited by S. Bommarasa Pandita. Horeyala Doreswamy of Huyilalu has written novels like *Koole* and *Hudukadi Banda Honnina Baduku* and has translated into Kannada the *Cheeni Janateya Padyagalu*. Satavalli Venkata Vishwanath (Hariharapriya), a prolific writer, has published the *Kannada-Telugu Sahitya Vinimaya, Kannadada Hema Hemigalu, Kuvempu Olavu Niluvu, Hemavati*, etc. Dr. S. N. Taranath's *Shodhanaloka* and *Sahityaloka* contain critical and scholarlys essays. *Nelamaalige, Grihadaaha, Guttu Rattayitu*, etc. are the novels produced by Kundani Sathyan. B. Shamasundara (Madhupita, Bisha) has nearly a dozen works to his credit and they include short stories, novels and criticism like *Kenda Sampige, Elli Omme Kannu Tere, Madivala Machidera, Korava Mattu Kariyana Naayi*, etc. K. Sheshadri Iyengar's *Vaayuguna, Alegalu, Doora Darshana, Shakha Prakarana, Dhwani*, etc. deal with different aspects of physics. Dr. Sindhuvalli Anantamurthy's *Gubbi Company* is a scholarly study of Kannada theatre and he has edited an anthology of Kannada one-act plays, *Hosa Samvedaneya Natakagalu*. The works like *Jeeta Paddhati Raddu, Nagara Bhumiti Samajikarana, Banking Kanoonu Mattu Acharane*, etc. are by Sindhuvalli Balasubramanyam. Works dealing with political theory and politics, namely, *Sarvajanika Abhipraya, Rajakiya Jijnaase Swatantrya Mimamse, Rajakiya Pakshagalu*, etc. have written by N. Rajagopala Rao. M. L. Narasimha Iyengar ('Hasuru Vani') has written works on floral and faunal topics like *Raitara Nachchumechchina Maragalu, Sasya Poshane, Idu Yaava Naayi, Namma Danagalu*, etc., and the works like *Mannu Adara Huttu Baduku Saavu, Vanamaali* and *Idu Yaava Mara* have won him prizes. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's works and his philosophy and Dalit movement and its literature have been studied by Dr. Ma. Na. Javariah, whose works comprise *Kelu Jaga Maadiga Holeya, Parampare Haagu Dalita Bandaya, Jaati Vinasha, Gandhi Ranade Mattu Jinna*, etc. R. Anantaramu, a noted Gamaki of Mysore, is the author of two works entitled *Bidi Muttugalu* and *Kannada Bhasha Bodhane*. B. R. Shankar ('Balayogi') has written novels like *Chandru Sundru, Swarna Hamsagalu, Baadada Hoo, Olavina Doni, Odi Hodavanu*, etc.

T. S. Subramanyam's *Ola Dani, Shradhaanjali, Gubbi Veeranna* and *Anirikshita* represent different forms of literary writing. Of the works of M. V. Venkateshamurthy *Kivi Moogu Gantalina Samanya Rogagalu* and *Gadasu Roga*, which deal with health, are worth noticing. N. V. Jagannatha Rao has written plays like *Dost Kotta Gastu, Huttidsuli, Baale Bangara, Pralayavo Pranayavo*, etc. H. V. Gundu Rao's *Saashtanga Namaskara* and *Chalanachitra Digdarshana* are the works relating to theatre and cinema. L. N. Chakravarti has published five works on arithmetics which include *Ankagala Itihasa, Ganita Vihara* and *Ganna Shastra Parichaya. Kalana Shastra Parihaya* is a work by V. S. Srinivasa Iyengar. C. V. Rangaswamy has written some works on history entitled *Bharatada Samskrutiya Adhyayana, Bharatada Itihasa* in 3 parts, etc. S. Ramaprasad's *Durbeenu* and *Uranus* are useful for students. *Daante Kadiru* and *Sankalana* are by M. Jaikumar. Among the works of N. Nagachandra, *Vachana Chandrike* is a collection of vachanas. His *Parisara Nammadu* has won him Central Government award in 1986. B.N. Nataraj ('Kumara Kavi') has brought out two anthologies of poems, namely, *Karana Sudhe* and *Kappu Samudra*, and his *Makkala Mithayi* is for children . Prof. G. Hanumanta Rao's *Dharma Deepakaru* is worth noticing. G. H. Rama Rao contributed a number of articles to the various volumes of the *Kannada Vishwakosha*. Nanjundaraje Urs has written on political science subjects. B. R. Pranesh Rao has written many books on political science and a biography of Lal Bahadur Shastry.

Among the writers of Nanjangud taluk, mention may be made of H. R. Shankaranarayana ('Haaraa') of Nanjangud, whose *Kabbu Kudugolu, Nage Naanya* and *Samarasa* are the collections of essays. M. S. Sheshagiri Rao (Mai. Su. She.) of the same place has written novels, biographies, etc. which include *Punyavati, Shubhamuhurta, Prema Dahana, Devvada Baleyalli* and biographies on K. Hirannaiah, B. R. Pantulu and Belur Ragavendra Rao. Jurist and Professor C.K.N. Raja ('Karkotaka') has written *Bharata Samvidhanada Itihasa* and *Prajaprabhutvadalli Kayideya Paatra* in Kannada. Devanur Mahadeva, a prolific creative writer has presented *Odalala*, the best gift of the Bandaya and Dalit schools and it presents the grim spectacle of exploitation and poverty. *Dyavanuru, Gandhi Mattu Mao, Nodu Mattu Kodu, Nambigeya Nanta, Elu*, etc. are his other works. His brother Devanuru Shivamallu is also a creative writer. *Vachana Chitragalu, Kidi, Bhava Kirana, Kavigalu Kanda Kodagu, Chikkavira Rajendra* and *Mooru Vaara Mooru Kade* are works by Dr. D. B. Ramachandrachar of Debur. S. Nanjundiah of Hullahalli has written works like *Belakina Hejje, Sharanara Vichara Dhare, Sharanu Gurudeva*, etc. Another writer from Hullahalli is H. B. Nagaraja whose works include *Hullahalli Darshana*. Sri Shivabasava Swamy, Pontiff of the Devanur Matha hailing originally from Doddahundi of Gundlupet taluk, has edited *Sharana Leelamrita* and *Bhaireveshwara*

Kavya. C. Ankappa ('Kaliraya') of Hosakote is a popular playwright and he has composed *vachanas* in *Kalirayana Vachanagalu*, and *Kambali Nagideva, Karulina Seleta, Kayaka Sattaaga*, etc. are his plays. Hejjige M. Linganna is a poet and a playwright, whose works include *Shivana Damaruga, Hejje ,Gejje*, etc. E. R. Seturam of Nanjangud, journalist and essayist of high standard, has presented a work entitled *Galivarana Pravasa*. Dr. N. S. Dakshinamurthy's writings in Kannada and Hindi are noticeable. S. K. Venkataramanachar's *Jagadguru Sri Raghavendra Swamiji* is a Hindi translation of the Kannada work *Guru Charita* by K. H. Vedavyasachar. His writings on the history of Hindi literature in Kannada, *Tulasi Ramayana* and *Raghavendra Swamiji* are worth noticing. Dr. S. Gururajachar has brought out a scholarly work in English entitled *The Economic and Social Life of Early Mysore*. Raja S. Gururajachar ('Kamalesha'), a noted scholar in Dwaita philosophy and literature, has written reputed works like *Sanatana Dharma Pradipa, Ajeya Vijayendraru*, etc., and the *Kirtanas, Raghavendraswamy Suprabhata, Ramacharita Manjari*, etc. are his other works. R. Jayaramachar has written essays on astrology and medicine. Tagaduru Ramachandra Rao, a veteran freedom fighter, has presented a work entitled *Grama Daana—Grama Swarajya* and his autobiography is included in *Karmayogi*. Sahukar Krishnamurthachar composed some *kirtanas* in Sanskrit and he has written commentaries to *Jaimini Bharata* and *Kumaravyasa Bharata*. Varada Deshikachar ('Rangapriya') has rendered invaluable service in bringing out the *Ramayana* and *Bharata Darshana* series.

T. Narasipura taluk has also contributed a large number of eminent scholars, poets and writers. The works of N. Prabhuswamy of T. Narasipura comprise *Bharatakke Amerikada Aarthika Neravu, Amerikadalli Bharatiya Vidyarthigalu, P. L. 480 Aid to India, etc.* N. S. Seetharama Shastry, eminent Journalist, hails from T. Narasipur. *Bhaja Govindam, Berugalu, Patummana Aadu*, etc. are the Kannada translations from Malayalam by B. K. Thimmappa of Bannur, who has published critical works on the Malayalam poets like Kumaran Ashan and Kunjan Nambiyar. H. N. Nanjaiah ('Honabana') of the same place has brought out *Dharma Devateya Koragu Mattitara Padyagalu, Vishwa Vedanti, Chora Graahaka, Kannada Bodhana Krama*, etc. Cha. Sundareshan of Sosale has written *Samskrita Pramanagaliruva Basavannanavara Vachanagalu* and *Sri Siddalingeshwara Stotra Sahitya*, and his other works include *Bhava Chintaratna, Golgotha Vaishakhi, Maruga Mallige*, etc. H. K. Ramanath of Talkad is interested in dramatics and his *Basaveshwararu* is a critical study on Basaveshwara. Sri Siddha Mallikarjuna Swamy of Hastikeri Matha at the same place has published many Kannada works on toxicology. R. Venkatesh, who hails from Gundlupet, has settled at Talkad and has published notable works like *Noorondu Venka Vachanagalu, Vichara Taranga, Bendre Kruti Mattu Vyakti*, etc. G. Nagaraj of the same place has written a book on Mudukutore and has published *Talakadu Tuavare* with T. G. Ramegowda and T. Rangegowda. *Garuda Purana* is rendered into Kannada by Dr. A. P. Narasappa and others and published by T. A. Appaji Gowda of Talkad. H. Govindaiah of Siddanahundi has composed poems. Kempachar of Kupya is a short story writer. The literary contribution of Prof. Cha. Mahadevappa of Sosale are substantial and Pandit H. N. Nanjaiah of Bannur is also reputed writer. Sri Vidya Prasanna Tirtha of Vyasaraya Matha at Sosale has composed many Hari Kirtanas. M. P. Mahadevaiah of S. Megadahalli has written essays on archaeological aspects.

Shaikshanika Manovijnana and *Yoongana Manovaijnanika Siddhantagalu*, the works on psychological thoughts are by M. Basavanna of Mangala in Chamarajanagar taluk. Among the other writers from the taluk, Devaiah Harave's works on Dalit literature and Dr. Ambedkar include *Dalita Sahitya Mattu Itara Lekhanagalu, Kattalalada Kiranagalu, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Vyakti Mattu Vichara*, etc. He has edited *Sankramana*, a special number on Ambedkar . Maleyuru Guruswamy's ('Magu') *Khasagi Badukina Kama, Prema Ityadi, Charitreya Pustakakke Ondu Tippani*, etc. are worth noticing. Dr. C. K. Renukarya of Chamarajanagara has written several books on Economics entitled *Aarthika Chintane Nadedu Banda Daari, Aarthika Chintaneya Hongiranagalu, Bharatada Aarthika Bikkattu*, etc. in Kannada and *Stream Lights in Economic Ideas* and *Qualitative Techniques for Economics* in English. C. Venkataramana Shastry of the same place has published under the 'Kadambari Sangraha Granthamala' some novels like *Vishwanatha, Soudamini, Mrityu Parikshe, Daivanugraha*, etc. B. A. Madhu of Kellamballi Basavanapura has brought out more than 25 novels which include *Dvandva, Mugilina Musuku, Sparsha, Aralida Hoo Baaditu* (filmed) etc. M. Nagamallappa's ('Naganandana') *Madhura* is an anthology of poems. Ta. Ha. Nagarajan has published *Mukhagalu* and other 3 plays and more than 150 short stories. Prof. Bagali Nanjundaswamy's *Abhishekha Nataka*, a Kannada translation of Bhasa's play, and *Loka Rashasya, Sukti, Bala Vijaya*, etc. are his other works. His father Srinivasaiah had composed *Banasura Kalaga, Shambhakasura Kalaga* and other Yakshagana plays. *Tirumakudalu Narasipura Talooku Darshana* and *Chamarajanagara Talooku Darshana* are by R. Ramakrishna of Ramasamudra. *Anugamana Tarkashastra* is written by R. G. Nanjappa of Homma. S. Veerabhadra ('Veebhashi') of Paramapura has written about 56 works which include *Mantranubhava Manjari, Shivasiddhanta Samarasya, Paramukti Prabhava, Shatshthala Tilaka, Shadakshara Darshana*, etc. *Cinema Shooting Athava Kotnalla Kaina* is a play by Lakshman Kellamballi. Nanjappa of Honnur, Dr. M. Mahadevappa of Madapura (writing on agricultural science) and Gamaki N. Aswathanarayana are other writers of the area.

Among the modern writers of H. D. Kote taluk, N. Girigowda has published the works like *Kannada Vyakharana Parichaya* and *Kannada Chandrassina Praveshike*. *Shikshana Tattva Mattu Manovignana*, *Shiksha Krama* and *Shaikshanika Aadalita Mattu Prachalita Samasyegalu* are by M. B. Veerabhadrappa of Magudilu. Mullur Somasundar has published *Avalokana* and *Gati Yaaru?* Pandit Pa. Nagarajaiah of H.D. Kote has worked on the Jaina literature and has edited *Ajitanatha Purana Sangraha*, *Adipurana* (with Prof. T. S. Shama Rao), Jaina *Paribhasha Ratnakosha* (with Dr. Hampa. Nagarajaiah), etc. Dr. Ramakrishna Joshi's *Heggadadevanakote Talooku Darshana* is a useful contribution. Dr. P. N. Narasimhamurthy of Periyapatna has done a useful work on Jainism in Coastal Karnataka. S. T. Dakshinamurthy is interested in studying place names of Periyapatna taluk and has written *Periyapatna Talooku Darshana*. *Gaanamrita* and *Baana* are the anthologies of poems and short stories by Kamplapura Mohan. K. M. Krishna Shetty of the same place has published the social plays like *Nudidante Nade* and *Srishaila Yaatre*. Dr. V. K. Timkapura ('Timkapura Vasant') has published poems and short stories. Krishnegowda Kamplapura N. B. Krishnappa of Bettadapura, D. Satish Chandra, K. R. Ramesh of Periyapatna, Kellur Suresh, P. R. Ramesh, S. C. Mahesh, etc. have also published poems, essays, etc. Periyapatna Nagaraj has brought out a book on the life of matinee idol Dr. Rajkumar. Lakkanna and Joganahalli Gurumurthy are talented poets. Indudhara Honnapura, a noted journalist, hails from this taluk and he has published an anthology of poems entitled *Bandaya*. Dr. P. K. Rajashekhar of Periyapatna, an outstanding folklorist, has brought out the collections of poems like *Manasa Deepti* and *Pratibimba*.

D. Kemparaj Urs' *Aravattu Varshagalu* is an autobiographical sketch which gives a colourful description of Kallahalli village and the Arasu families of the period. Other noted writers from Hunsur taluk are as follows: Challahalli Urs has written a biography of Dewan Kantharaje Urs and *Kannada Samrajya* in Kannada and *My Tour in the West* in English. K. S. Bhagawan of Kallahalli, a rationalist, has written *Aantarya*, *Badalavane*, etc. and has translated into Kannada the Shakespearean play *Julius Caesar*. M. Puttegowda has published a few works on geography. Works of Prof. S. Srinivas of Hunsur consist of *Pragatiya Daari*, *Astitvada Arthashastra*, *Parisara Samrakshane*, etc. M. S. Veera Shetty ('Veerappa Kannadigaru') has composed *vachanas*. G. Prakash, who hails from Mysore, is a detective novelist and he has written about 35 Kannada novels. His wife Shailaja Prakash has also written novels.

Kannada Samaanartha Kosha, a dictionary of Kannada synonyms, is compiled and published by Hanasoge Mahadevaiah (J. M. Hanasoge) of K. R. Nagar taluk, and his other works are *Kannada Shabda Sagara*, *Aliva-Uliva*, *Kallu Thota*, etc. Among other renowned scholars of this

taluk, Dr. G. R. Kuppuswamy, who hails from Mirle, is a historian, whose *Economic Conditions in Mediaeval Karnataka* in English and *Hindoo Deshada Charitre* in Kannada are scholarly contributions. M. Nanjammanni of Mavathur has been a student of social anthropology and her works comprise *The Study of Indian Society*, etc. in English and *Praachina Bharatada Samajika Itihasa* (awarded 1973), *Samajika Manava Shastra* in Kannada and *Arasu Jananga : Ondu Adhyayana*, a study of Arasu community, which has won her the Mallika Award in 1987. B.G. Ramesh ('Shravana') of Dodda Hanasoge has published several books for children. *Bisilu Male* and *Edatore* are the collections of poems and short stories respectively brought out by B. Rajanna of Rampura. Kantharaju Mirle's *Prema Darshana*, Kalenahalli S. Puttaraju's *Vichara Viplava*, Bukanakere S. Vijeyendra's *Ankusha*, Ramkumar Bherya's *Nava Chetana* (edited) are worth noting. K. Y. Shivakumar of K.R. Nagar has published a work on criticism entitled *Pratikriye*. K. N. Krishnamurthy ('Amod Krishnan') of the same place has about 30 plays to his credit and also collections of devotional songs. Dr. K. Veerathappa has written *Mysuru Samsthanadalli Swatantrya Chaluvali*. S. B. Chandrakanth of Saligrama has published collections of poems and three plays and he has edited *Yuva Chetana* with Shankar Hallekere. K. T. Chikkanna of Kalamnana Koppalu is a very promising short story writer and has edited several commemoration volumes. *Daaha* and *Kannada Kavanagalu* are the published works of S. Umesh of K.R. Nagar. R.D. Hegde has also published poems and short stories. Edatore Umesh's *Krishnarajanagara Talooku Darshana* is notable. Srinivas has rendered Tamil stories into Kannada. Suchetana Swaroopa's critical study on Elliot's work is worth noticing and *Aranu Nirlipta Irabeku* is his other work. C. K. Puttannaiah of Chandagalu is a popular poet.

Kshetra Parichaya is a handbook of Karapura Matha by Sri Basavaraja Swamy of Yelandur taluk. Among the writers from the same taluk, Agaram Rangaiah is a reputed journalist of Mysore. A. Venkatasubbayya from Amble was a great scholar and historian, and his works include studies on Kannada poets, *Kalas* and *Contributions to Interpretation of Rg. Vedas*. Dr. A. V. Venkataratnam, a renowned scholar in history, also hails from Ambale and his *Local Government in the Vijayanagara Empire* and *Itihasa Samshodhana Maarga* (with Dr. M. B. Padma) are notable works. H. P. Malledevaru of Honnur is a scholar in Sanskrit, whose Kannada works contain *Sulabha Samskrita Vyakarana*, *Swatantra Siddhalingeshwarana Kritigalu*, *Urilinga Peddigala Vachanagalu*, etc. Promising poet M. N. Vyasa Rao is from Yelandur.

Of the writers of Kollegal taluk, mention may be made of Vidwan Ha. Ja. Shivashankarappa, who has published several scholarly works including *Panchavimshati Leele*, *Haradnahalliya Vibhuti Purusharu*, etc. Pandit K. V. Srinivasa Sastry, son of the reputed Asthana Vidwan

Venkatasubbha Shastry of Kollegal, has continued the work of compilation of the famous *Kollegala Panchanga*. *Kollegala Talooku Darshana* is penned by V. Neelakanthan. P. Basavanna, who originally hails from Mullur of the same taluk, is a scholar, singer and thinker and has published works of great literary merit like *Bole Basavana Bonte*, *Nireekshe*, *Shivana Panchavimshati Leelegalu*, *Bhiksha*, *Megha Sandesha*, *Parvati Pranaya Kalaha* and Nijaguna Shivayogi's *Kaivalya Paddhati* (edited). Talented short story writer Krishnamurthy Hanur's *Baaro Geejagane* is a rare type of novel written in folk style. Govinda ('Simha') of Kollegal is a poet and Singanallur Sheshan is a short story writer. B. S. Talwadi's (Basavaiah) notable novel *Gunguru Kanive* is based on the day-to-day life of the Soligas, and *Sannidhi*, *Bhava Rashmi* and *Aadhunika Kannada Kavigalu* are his other works.

Among the veteran writers of the Gundlupet taluk, Kelasuru Siddhappa Shastry composed *Mallesha Laavani*, *Siddharudhara Bhajanamrita*, *Chowdeshwariya Bhajanavali*, etc. Vyomanaradhya of Kodasoge is an expert in expounding *Shiva Kathe*, and *Prahlada Charitre* and *Koluru Kodagusu* are his compositions. Sri Virabhadra Shivacharya of the Halagur Brihanmatha hails from Paramapura and has composed notable works like *Shivopaasana Viveka*, *Ishtalingarchana Rahasya*, *Shivatma Nireekshe*, *Shweta Prabha*, etc. *Kannada Valmiki Ramayana* in prose is written by Dr. C. N. Srinivasa Iyengar of Terakanambi. He was an outstanding scholar in mathematics and his publications include *Singular Solutions of Differential Equations*. Chikkati Naganaachar's *Nanna Nechchina Kavi Kuvempu* is a poem and his other works (mostly translations) are *Maria*, *Muddu Nelli* and *Murida Rekkegalu*. Javare Gowda ('Sri Vijaya') is a playwright and *Maha Shilpi* is his popular play. Shivanna of Belachalavadi has written some religious works. H. S. Achchappa of Hosagrahara is a very notable compiler of proverbs etc.

Among the other important writers of the district mention may be made of S. Sampath Iyengar of Krishnapura, author of *Vishnu Sahasra Naama*, *Yajurveda Sandhyavandana*, *Paduka Sahasra*, *Samskrita Sahitya Charitre*, etc. Mullur Venkatasubbaiah ('Kavitananda') has published *Jinabhajana Manjari*, *Sri Rama Bhakti Shataka* and *Gommatana Nenahu*. B. P. Shivanna of Belachalavadi has written *Dharmayuddha* and some other religious works. Te. Si. Vishweshwaraiah of K.R. Nagar is also notable.

Women Writers

Among the women writers of Mysore Sanchiya Honnamma from Yelandur of *Hadibadeya Dharma* fame is the most notable. Singaramma (1685), daughter of Chintamani Deshikendra, wrote *Padmini Kalyana*. Chaluvambe (1725), daughter of Kantharaja of Kalale and one of the wives of Krishnaraja Wodeyar II composed *Varanandi Kalyana*, *Venkatachala Mahatme*, *Alamelu Manga Lali*, etc. She also wrote *Talakaveri Mahatmya* (*Chaluvambika Vanivilasa*), a prose version in Kannada. Rangamma of Nanjangud composed some songs. *Rukmini Parinaya*, *Parijatapaharana*, *Raja Kalanidhi*, *Vairagya Manjari*, *Geeta Lahari*, etc. were composed by C. R. Challamma (19th c) of Mysore. Sundaravalli of Mysore (1900) was well versed in Sanskrit and she composed a work entitled *Champu Ramayana* in six cantos. Tirumalamba of Nanjangud has about 30 works to her credit, which include novels, short stories, plays published from the Sati Hitaishini Granthamala started by her. She has won the KSA award in 1980. C. N. Jayalakshmi, who won the KSA awards for her *Shubhadrishti* (short story) and *Gangarasa Duruvita* (novel, 1979) and the Central Government award for *Koluru Kodagusu* (for children) has about a dozen works to her credit. Jayasree Rajaram (Vani R. Holkar) has brohght out six works, and her novel *Olavina Kare* has won the Central award in 1975-76. M. Kamalamma ('Kamalesha') has published six books including *Kavana Kusuma Male*, *Gita Kusumavali*, *Prayashitta*, etc. *Bhairavi* is an award winning novel by Bhashyam Tanuje. K. N. Padmaje's novels include *Anirikshita*, *Astamaana* and *Arasibanda Adrishta*. Devaki Murthy has written about 10 novels entitled *Upasane* (also filmed), *Balli Chiguritu*, *Eradu Daari*, *Shishira Vasanta*, etc. and her *Odaku Doni* has won a prize. B. Gowramma's *Kshatra Brahmarshi* and *Kumara Vijaya*, Vimala Raghavendra's *Hetta Mattu Brahmana Yodha* and Umadevi *Karulu* (awarded), *Belaku*, *Balligasare*, *Shubhodaya*, etc., Shankar Rao's *Stotra Ratnakara*, *Stotra Makaranda*, *Suryakanthi*, etc., S. Usha's *Togalu Bombeya Aatmakathe*, S. K. Ramadevamma's *Nayike* and *Rashya Deshada Makkala Kathegalu* (which won State award) are also worth noticing. Bhramaramba Ravishankar of Talakad has rendered into Hindi (with Byadigere Mallaiah) C. Ankappa's play *Aadarsha Vivaha*. Saraswati Mohan of Kamplapura has published short stories and interviews and K. T. Jayasree of Periyapatna has composed poems. Vasantakumari and Jamuna of K.R. Nagar have also published poems. The novels like *Maya* and *Tripura Sundari* have written by M. Leela Ramanna of T. Narasipura. Indira Rajashekhar's ('Indirana') *Rashmi*, *Pratibimba* and *Bali* are worth noting. Jayalakshmi Rao ('Jeeji') with her *Kusuma* and *Vishabeeja* (novels), Shashikala Shivashankar ('Sahana') with her *Naanu Mattu Preeti* (poems) and P. S. Jayabharati with her *Dharmada Eligege Mahileyara Paatra*, are all from Kollegal. Tanuja of Hunsur has written more than 12 novels including *Neralu Saridaaga*, *Ditta Hejje*, *Sarida Tere*, *Sandigdha*, etc. Shailaja Prakash has written novels like *Aasegondu Aasare*, *Pranaya Ganga*, etc. Kamala Hemmige's collection of short stories, namely, *Pallavi* has won the award in 1981, and *Akhyana*, *Vishakanye*, etc. are her other works. Kausalya Dharanendra of Saligrama has worked on the Jaina philosophy and her published works include *Bharatesha Vaibhava* (in 3 parts), *Rajamati Vivaha Mattu Itara Natakagalu* and *Ratnatraya*. Nam. Paa. Sute of Nanjangud has written 3 novels. Dr. G. Lakshamma has worked on the impact of the teachings of Sri Ramanuja

on the conditions of people in society, and her monograph on the *Resource Mobilisation and its Disbursement under the Imperial Cholas* is a notable study. Dr. M. B. Rajamani's monograph on the Gandhian thought and Dr. M. B. Padma's work on the position of women in Medieval Karnataka are worth mentioning. Besides these, the names of the following noted writers associated with Mysore (mostly hailing from other districts) can be mentioned : Vaani, Triveni, Aryambha Pattabhi, Mangala Satyan, Padmaja, C. N. Mukta, Dr. T. N. Nagarathna, M. Jayantibai, Kumuda, Dr. D. Vijaya, Dr. T.V. Padmavati, Vijaya Shankar, M.N. Sumithra, Y.C. Bhanumati, Dr. H.S. Sujatha, Dr. Shalini Raghunath, Tanuja, Shailaja M. Bhat, Dr. H. B. Yashodhara, Vaijayantimala, Malati Ramadas, Shobha Mutalik Patil, Naguvanahalli P. Ratna, etc.

Among the doyens of the Kannada literary world, hailing from outside the district, Dr. K.V. Puttappa (Kuvempu), the poet-laureate and a recipient of the 'Padma Vibhushana' and Jnanapitha awards, had served as Professor and Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University and has settled down in Mysore. Prof. B. M. Srikantaiah (B. M. Sri.), exponent of the Modern Kannada literary movement, worked as an English Professor here. Mahamohapadhyaya R. Narasimhachar, R. Shama Shastry, Prof. T. S. Venkannaiah, Prof. A. R. Krishna Shastry, Dr. D. L. Narasimhachar, S.G. Narasimhachar, Ramanuja Iyengar, Prof. T. N. Srikanthaiah, etc. made Mysore their centre of activities and produced a number of outstanding literary and research works in Kannada and also English works. Among the other stalwarts, who followed them and achieved fame by their notable publications, mention may be made of Prof. S. V. Ranganna, Prof. S. V. Parameshwara Bhat, Prof. M. Gopalakrishna Adiga, Prof. A. N. Moorthy Rao, Prof. D. Javare Gowda, Dr. P. T. Narasimhachar (Pu. Ti. Na), Prof. S. Srikantha Shastry, Prof. L. Basavaraj, Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, Dr. G. Varadaraja Rao, Prof. T. S. Shama Rao, Prof. V. Sitharamaiah (V. Si.), N. Kasturi, G. Hanumantha Rao, C. R. Narasimha Shastry, Prof. K. Venkataramappa, Dr. G. S. Gai, Dr. A. N. Upadhye, Dr. K. V. Ramesh, U. K. Subbarayachar, Prof. C. D. Narasimhaiah, T. R. Subba Rao (Ta. Ra. Su.), Dr. Ha. Ma. Nayak, Dr. H. Thipperudraswamy, Dr. H. H. Anniah Gowda, Dr. S. L. Bhairappa, Dr. T. V. Venkatachala Shastry, Prof. B. Sheik Ali, Dr. B. R. Gopal, Dr. G. S. Paramashivaiah, H. K. Rajegowda, Dr. U. R. Anantamurthy, Polanki Rama Murthy, Prof M. Rajeswaraiah, M. Hanumantha Rao, Seetaram Jagirdar, N. Basavaradhya, Dr. B. K. Gururaja Rao, S. Narayana Setty, B. N. Chandraiah, V. G. Krishna Murthy, H. M. Shankaranarayana Rao, H. Devirappa, K. Raghavendra Rao, Prof. M. Madiah, M. V. Chitralingaiah, Dr. B. Muddachar, G. R. Rangaswamaiah, Dr. M. V. Srinivas, Pradhan Gurudatt, G. Brahmappa, N. Bhadriah, Nadig Krishnamurthy, N. Tapasvikumar, K. C. Panchalingegowda, M.C. Vasantakumar, G. S. Bhat, Madhava N. Katti and others. Many of these have stayed at Mysore for a longer time in their life and enriched the literary output of the district.

Writers in Other Languages

It is said that the first complete prose work in Telugu was written by Kalale Viraraja, a general of Chikka Devaraya, *viz., Telugu Vachana Bharatamu* (1770). *Halasya Mahatmyamu*, a Telugu *kavya* was written by his son Nanjaraja. It is said Kanthirava Narasaraja also wrote some Telugu Yakshaganas. Kundalakurki Chandrakavi, author of *Krishnabhupalamu*, a Telugu poetical rendering of Nannayya's *Andhra Sabha Chintamani* was from Kolar district and he was patronised by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. The Telugu classics like *Bhanu Shatakamu* and *Neeti Shatakamu* were by Ambale D. Lakshminarasimha, a Telugu Pandit at Mysore.

Hyder Ali and his son Tipu Sultan patronised Urdu and Dakhani Hindi scholars and writers.

Tipu Sultan himself was a profound scholar and a good writer in Dakhani. Zainul Abidin Shushtary, composer of *Fathul Mujahidin*, which contains some verses in Dakhani called 'Rikhta', and Hussain Ali-Izzat, the remarkable poet-laureate and scholar of the court, who composed *Mufarri-hul Qutub*, a voluminous work on music, which contains Dakhani songs also along with the parallel Persian ones, were the most noted scholars of this period. Kirmani was the court-historian, and his works on Haider and Tipu are popular. During the reign of Wodeyars, Urdu literary activity received a new impetus and Munshi Gulam Hussain Munajjam, a versatile and a prolific writer on astrology, of Persian grammar and on medicine, was one of Tipu's court poets and later he was patronised by Krishnaraja III. Maulana Mir Hayat (1864) of Mysore was the author of a very popular book entitled *Misbahul Hayat*, a collection of about 22 treatises on religion and ethics. Banke Nawab ('Lovely Nawab') of Mysore was the leading and representative lyric poet of the later half of the 18th century. Navab Mohammed Sultan Ali (Naseem) of the 19th century was a poet in Urdu and Persian, whose work was *Gulzar-e-Naseem*. Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV has been a patron of Urdu and Persian, and he was responsible for instituting a Chair for Urdu and Persian in the Mysore University. It is said that he patronised Moulvi Shabuddin, a well-known scholar both in Urdu and Persian. Besides these scholars, Gham-Shad, Jadu, Nadir, Salim Dil, Athar, Aram, Kalim, Ah, Alwi, Barq, Sufi, Tahsil, Mugbil and others were also important modern poets. Shahabul Hassan Adeeb is said to have composed more than 200 poems and a work entitled *Ghazi Azam*. *Gulbane Jaheer* has been composed by Zaheer Akil Shahi. Mir Mahmood Husine, a scholar in Urdu, Persian and Arabic, has translated with commentary *Tipu's Aides*, and has won an award from the Government of Gujarat for his service in Persian. He has also worked on Persian loan words in Kannada, and *Iqbal Mysoreme* is his another work. Dr. Khizar Ali Khan was a noted Persian scholar. Dr. Shafi Ahmed Shariff, Urdu journalist, has written several essays. Ikram Kavish and Saleem

Tamannayi are also writers in Urdu. Khaleel Bebak, also a Urdu Journalist, has composed poems. Mohammed Ibrahim (' Akbar ') and Rasheed Qasimi ('Arshad') are the good writers in Urdu. Meer Hayat's ('Hayat') work *Misbah-ul-Hayat* is also noticeable here. Dr. Masood Siraj has worked on Urdu literary criticism. Razaq Afsar has published several poems in Urdu and he is a regular columnist to the weekly literary edition of 'Salar'. Dr. Nayay Ahmed Shariff has composed poems and has published essays in English based on the geological aspects. Haji Sayyed Jaffar has brought out a collection of short stories in Kannada entitled *Aavishkara*. Among the women writers of Urdu, mention may be made of Husna Sarvar, whose poetical anthologies like *Khawab Zar* and *Shabnam Shabnam* are worth mentioning. Dr. Jahan-Ara Begum is a poetess and she has worked on the Urdu women writers of South India. Mahajabeen ('Najam') has published short stories and poems in Urdu. Dr. Jameela Begum Nayyara has worked on the Sufi saints' contributions to Urdu and Dakhani languages. Noorunnisa Begum with her poems, short stories and plays for children is also a popular writer.

FOLKLORE

Most of the major forms of folklore of Mysore district are connected with the mythological characters or the local gods and goddesses like Chamundeshwari of Mysore, Mallikarjuna of Mudukutore, Maleya Madeshwara, Rangaswamy of Biligiri, Mallappa of Kongalli, Nanjundeshwara of Nanjangud, Kendagannaswamy of Gaddige and the disciples of Manteswamy, namely, Siddappaji of Chikkailur and Rachappaji of Kappadi. The professional singers like Devaraguddas and Neelagaras are found all over Mysore district. Among other folk artistes, Helavaru, Goravaru, Dombidasaru, Telugu Banajigaru, Telugu Jangamaru are also commonly found. The tribals like the Soligas settled in Yelandur, Kollegal and Chamarajanagara taluks and they are having a rich treasure of folk traditions. The Gondaligaru are to be seen in Hunsur, Mysore and Yelandur taluks. The Devaraguddaru or the religious minstrels are known for their performance in Beesu-Kamsale dance. A large number of Devaraguddas may be seen and about fifty Beesu-Kamsale troupes have been traced. The artistes of Sutradagombe and the Togalu-gombe are settled at Yedeyur in Chamarajanagar taluk, Hallare in Mysore taluk, Kabballi in Gundlupet taluk and Doddapanjalli in Hunsur taluk. The Lambanikunita, Soligarakunita, Somanakunita and Kavadikunita are popular around Biligirirangana Betta in Yelandur taluk. There are artists of Maarikunita in T. Narasipura, Yelandur, Kollegal and Chamarajanagar taluks. The Halagekunita troupes are found at Nilavagilu and Kalkunike in Hunsur taluk. The Kodangikunita artists are seen at Bellur in H. D. Kote taluk. The Rangadakunita and the Okulikunita are found all over K. R. Nagar taluk. The Balekunita is recently traced in H. D. Kote taluk and the Tabakaikunita is also

seen in different parts of the same taluk. The Kademme Doddinakunita is a rare folk dance form which is popular in Kollegal taluk. The Dollukunita of the *Halumata* (Kuruba) community is popular in Chamarajanagar and Kollegal taluks. The Goravarakunita is found not only in these taluks, but in T. Narasipur taluk also. The Nandidhvajakunita may be seen all over the district, particularly in Nanjangud taluk. It is said that there are about sixty five troupes of Veeramakkalakunita in the district. The Garudigombe performance can be seen in Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar and Kollegal taluks. The Suggikunita, Palegaranakunita, Huliveshadakunita and the Karaga Nritya may also be seen in the district. Lingada Beerarakunita from Chamarajanagar taluk, Billu Aaata from Magge in H. D. Kote taluk, Maragalukunita from Melur and Tippur in K. R. Nagar taluk and the Keelu Kudure Kunita from Melur are famous. More than sixty eight Kolata troupes have been traced so far. Besides these, the martial arts like the Huliyuguru Kalaga, Katti Varase, Donne Varase, Vajramushti (diamond fists) and Kusti or wrestling are also popular in the district. The folk song tradition relating to the dieties like Himavad Gopalaswamy, Honakarappa, Parvati, Maddanesha, Yagamma and Baragi Mari is popular in Gundlupet taluk. The Majjanakunita at Periyapatna is a rare folk dance form which symbolises the effects of the battle fought at that place. The Beladingalappana Pooje or the lunar ritual is widely celebrated exclusively by the SCs in Hunsur taluk. The Bhajane, Kolupada, Sobanepada, Bandipada, Kilaliyapada, Kontipada and such other forms of singing are common folk arts in the district.

Collections

Many collections of this rich treasure of Kannada folk poetry have been published by dedicated scholars. *Arjuna Jogi Haadu* (1896) by D. Subba Shastry is said to be an early collection from the district. *Tura Lavani* (1902) by Eramuddi of Mysore contains four ballads including *Periyapattanada Jagala*. *Tura Lavani Javabugalu* (1902) by Chikka Varadashetty and *Tura Lavani* by Sheshagiri Haridasa and Puttanna are considered to be early collections, which also deal with the battle of Periyapatna, etc. C. Sangappa published *Nutana Sahasra Gatha Kusuma Manjari* (1911), a collection of 1,000 Kannada proverbs in poetical style. P. C. Veerayya of Periyapatna brought out a book in 1926 entitled *Sri Kannambadi Ammanavara Sanskshipta Charitre*, which dealt with legends, beliefs, rituals, etc. pertaining to a local deity, Kannambadiyamma. C. V. Sanjeevaiah's *Lavani* appeared in 1949. Among the modern scholars, Sa. Cha. Mahadeva Naik brought out collections like *Halliya Haadugalu, Sampige Haraleeve, Janapada Rasagange* and *Naaneddu Nenedenu* collected in Nanjangud and H. D. Kote taluks. T. S. Rajappa of Tagadur, who made a study of folklore on scientific lines, has published *Daalimbe Rani Mattu Itara Kathegalu*, a collection of folk tales collected in the district, and his *Kere Honnamma Mattu Itara Lavanigalu* and *Kalgi Mattu*

Tura Laranigalu are also worth noticing. A scientific method in the study of folklore was also prepared by another critical folklorist, Krishnamurthy Hanur, whose *Leelavati-Padmavati, Kattaala Daari Doora, Janapada Veera Geetegalu*, etc. are noteworthy. Dr. C. P. Krishna Kumar's *Janapada Pratibhe, Janapada Sarasvati, Janapada Sahitya Pravesh*ike, etc. have given a new turn to the systematic study of folklore in Karnataka. Dr. P. K. Rajashekhara, who won the Sahitya Academy Award in 1974, published an outstanding folk-epic entitled *Maleya Madeshwara*, and his other collections are *Ura Hesarina Kathegalu*, dealing with folk-etymology, *Janapada Basava Purana* (with S. Basavaiah), another epic-poem, etc. 'Padmashri' A. K. Ramanujan has focussed his ideas on the methodology for the study of folk idioms in his *Ogatugalu*. Dr. J. S. Paramashivaiah's *Piriyapattanada Kalaga* and D. Lingaiah's *Piriyapattanada Jagala*, narrating the battle between Viraraja of Periyapatna and the king of Mysore, also worth noticing here. Ni. Girigowda's *Eradu Janapada Kavyagalu*, Mai. Su. Sheshagiri Rao's *Janapada Sahitya Darpana* and Dr. S. Vidyashankar's *Deepada Kaliyara Kavya* are other important collections. K. Y. Shivakumar's *Nagendra Mattu Itara Janapada Kathegalu* comprises folk stories and legends collected in K. R. Nagar taluk. Horeyala Doreswamy has collected some rare folk poems from Gundlupet taluk in his *Nadeegi Aksaraka Odugavva*. *Chikkadannayaka Channabasavanna* has been published with a scholarly introductory by Maleyuru Guruswamy and Devaiah Harave. B. S. Talwadi (S. Basavaiah) has brought out for the first time a collection of the Christian folk songs entitled *Krista Janapada Geetegalu*, and his *Hengasara Haadgathegalu* is a collection of ballads sung by the women in the Kollegal border area. M. Chandrashekhar's *Beppatakkadi Belava*, Beedanahalli Chowdegowda's *Shishu Prasagalu*, H.V. Savitramma's *Ajjiya Kathegalu* in two parts, Hanasoge Mahadevaiah's collection of four folk tales and S. Bharatadri's translation of stories from Anderson's collection are for children. Beedanahalli Chowdegowda's *Sri Dharege Doddavara Vachana* and *Praadeshika Gaadegalu* and M. N. Mahadevappa's (H. D. Kote) *Shobhana Ratnavali, Navaratna Parijata, Janapada Geetegalu, Male Madeshwara Swamy Charitre*, etc. are also noticeable. Prof. C. G. Purushottam has rendered some Kannada folk poems into Sanskrit. B. S. Rajashekharachar's (H. D. Kote) *Nammuru Bannur* and H. J. Shivashankarappa's *Janapadadalli Madeswara* discuss some critical aspects. Tamapa. Murthy of Talkad has brought out a collection of essays on folklore entitled *Muttugada Mara Neralalla*, and his *Dharege Doddavara Kavya* contains some historical events relating to the life of Manteswamy. Nagammayya's *Janapriya Janapada Geetegalu* is worth noting here. Besides these, the following scholars are from other districtes, who have also collected, published and studied the folklore of the district. Gorur Ramaswamy Iyengar's *Halliya Haadugalu*, B. N. Rangaswamy's *Halliya Padagalu*, H. J. Lakkappa Gowda's *Kannada Ogatugalu*, Nam. Narayana Gowda's *Janapada Ogatugalu*, Sudhakar's *Janapada*

Bedagina Vachanagalu and *Namma Suttina Gaadegalu* and Prof. S. V. Parameshwra Bhat's *Nenapige Banda Gaadegalu* have contained some of the songs, proverbs, etc. of this district. Prof. Ti. Nam. Srikanthaiah Prof. N. Anant. arangachar, Prof. H. M. Shankaranarayana Rao, Dr. H. L. Nagegowda, Na. Bhadraiah, B. N. Chandraiah, G. V. Dasegowda (G.V.D.), Ramegowda ('Raagau'), K. R. Krishnaswamy (Ka. Ra. Kru.), B. N. Saroja, Prof. S. V. Ranganna, M. C. Vasanta Kumar and others have also included in their works, research papers and critical essays many aspects of folk literature of this district. Dr. J. S. Paramashivaiah's *Dakshina Karnataka Janapada Kavya Prakaragalu*, a doctoral thesis, also deals with the different folk literary forms and traditions of the district. *Aayda Janapada Kathegalu* and *Bayalu Seemeya Janapada Kathegalu*, edited by him, consist some of the folk tales of the district. *Konti Pooje : Ondu Adhyana*, a scholarly work by Kyatanahalli Ramanna, is based on a traditional ritual performed by village women in Hunsur tq. in honour of Kunti, mother of the Pandavas.

Folk Singers

The folk singers, narrators and artists of this district have also enriched the Karnataka folklore and some of them have won State awards. The following are the award winners between 1980 and 1987 from the State Janapada and Yakshagana Academy : Puttamalle Gowda of Ramasamudra (Goravara Kunita and singing, 1980), Doddasiddaiah of Biligirirangana Betta (Deva Soliga Mela, 1980), K. N. Basavaraje Urs of Kolagala (Yakshagana (1983), Beedanahalli Gowramma (singing, 1984), Dooki Madamma of Talakad (singing, 1985), Soligara Guramma of Yashodhapura (singing, 1986) and T. Narayana Gowda of Talakad (Yakshagana, 1986). Kamsale Mahadevaiah of Mysore, a reputed Beesu Kamsale artist of all-India fame has secured award for 1987. Apart from these artists and singers, Vidwar N. Vishakantha Rao, Paduvarahalli Madaiah, Kodandaram and N. K. Siddhegowda of Mysore, Lavani Siddhappa of Kampalapura, Rachaiah of Eranagere, Lavani Maridevaru, Devaiah and N. Lingaiah (Guru Dattaareyaswamy) of Nanjangud and Lavani Huchchappa Naik of Kalale are known for their compositions and singing of ballad in the district. Neelagara Rachaiah (singing), Devaiah and Hanumappana Kala of Kampalapura (Huli Vesha), Puttamadaiah of Karapura (singing), Siddha Setty of Bettadabeedu (singing), Mahadevaiah of Kyatamaranahalli (singing), Siddha Setty of Krishnapura (singing), Chopdi Madaiah (singing), Mahadevamma and Parvatamma of Modur (singing) and Devamma of Horeyala (singing) are also noticeable. K. N. Basavaraje Urs has started at Kolagala a Yakshagana Mandala for children, and he has also associated with Sri Basaveshwara Yakshagana Mandali or the Ghattadakore Yakshagana Kendra at the same place, which conducted a Mysore district folklore and Ghattadakore Yakshagana festival in 1987. It is said the Ghattadakore Yakshagana is an exclusive form of Yakshagana found in this district. More than sixty two Yakshagana-

Bayalata troupes have been listed. Among the Yakshagana troupes of the district, Sri Rameshwari Kripaposhita Sutrada Gombe Melada Bhagavata of Hallare, Srikanteshwara Yakshagana Nataka Mandali of Nanjangud, Sri Rama Yakshagana Mandali of Talkad, Sri Lakshiminarayana Yakshagana Mandali of Sindhuvalli, etc. have been doing admirable work. The other Yakshagana troupes are active at the places like Devanur, Gulur, Hadinaru and Kondayanahundi in Nanjangud taluk and Aiyyanavarahundi, Hemmige and Kurabur in T. Narasipur taluk. Bhogadevaru of Gundegala has composed some Yakshagana plays. Among the other artists Tammannachar and Puttaswamy of Nallurpala are famous for their leather puppet performances. Rangaiah and his followers of Shanubhoganahalli are the secular singers, who represent the Dombidasa tradition. M. Shivananjappa of Mysore is known for the Nandi Kambada Kunita and he heads the troupe, namely, the Nandi Dvajasthamba Mandali. Siddha Shetty and his co-artistes of Madhuvanahally are good performers of the Beesu Kamsale. Mari Madegowda of Ramasamudra is known for his Goravara Kunita. Patel Subbanna of Tagadur is noted artist of the Lingada Beerarakunita. Patel Kondaiah of Hunsur is expert in the Palukinakunita. Vajramushti, an ancient martial arts of the district, practised and performed during the Dasara festival every year by a small community of professional wrestlers known as 'Jettys', who belonged to Chamarajanagara. Veteran Jettys of this unique martial art of this place were Appu Jettappa, Krishna Jettappa, Sitarama Jettappa, Venkataramana Jetty (Venkatachalapati), etc., and R. Govinda Jetty. The last named had participated and succeeded in the fight held at the Mysore palace recently.

Scientific Study

Scientific methods were adopted for the study of Karnataka folklore during recent decades and the Mysore University has recognised folklore as an academic discipline. A post-graduate course in folklore was introduced for the first time in India in 1974 in the Mysore University. A folklore museum was also brought into being by the efforts of scholars and P. R. Thippeswamy being the Curator of the Museum rendered invaluable service for its development. Books on different aspects of folklore are being brought out from this section, and for the first time, the Kannada Folklore Bibliography (*Kannada Janapada Grantha Suchi*) was prepared and published by Dr. H. M. Nayak. Dr. Jawaharlal Handoo's *Current Trends in Folklore*, brought out by the Institute, is an outstanding contribution in English. Collection of folk ballads, songs and tales from almost all districts is being undertaken. Dr. H. Thipperudraswamy has edited *Vishishta Janapada*, *Malenada Janapada* and *Dravida Janapada*, which are the collections of papers on various aspects of folklore presented by the Folklorists in different seminars. The Karnataka Janapada Parishat was also launched as a part of the Folklore Department, and a half-yearly journal, namely, *Janapada* is being published. Besides this, the Janapada Balaga and the Janapada Kalakoota of the University have done admirable work. K. R. Krishnaswamy (Ka. Ra. Kru.), renowned folkorist, founded the Karnataka Janapada Accademy in Mysore.

Gamaka

Gamaka being the art of singing classics in Kannada is very popular in this district. Nijaguna Shivayogi, a poet of high reputation was a noted *gamaki* also. The daily Durbar of the Wodeyars was noted for its Gamakis or the Bharatis (reciters of the *Bharata*) who occupied a respectable position in the court. The ladies of the court were also well-versed in reciting *Bharata, Ramayana,* etc., and it is said they were honoured by Kanthirava I who highly encouraged the art. One of the eminent scholars and Gamakis in the court of Dodda Devaraja, Alasingarya was granted the villages of Natanahalli and Biruballi for his expounding the *Mahabharata*. Chikkadevaraya's court was also adorned with the Gamakis, noted poetess Honnamma was one such. The well-known scholars like Basavappa Shastry, Gowri Devudu Narasimha Shastry, Rachoti Shastry, Bharatada Lalitamma, etc. were also considered to be the prominent Gamakis under Krishnaraja III and Chamaraja Wodeyar X. Among noted Gamakis of the district, 'Vykhyana Martanda' K. Venkatasubbaiah, who belonged to the famous Gamaki family of V. Venkata Subbaiah and Krishnappa of Ramasamudra, and was from H. D. Kote and he was felicitated by presenting a volume *Gamaka Ratna* in 1984. B. S. S. Kaushik, another well-known Gamaki, was associated with him. Mayigowda of Talakad, who won the State Sahitya Academy award in 1975, was an outstanding Gamaki and a Yakshagana artist. Pandit H. M. Ramaradhya of Hullahalli also won the award in 1970 for his proficiency in Gamaka and the Gamaka compositions like *Sahitya Kaumudi* and *Sri Rama Mahatme* are edited by him. P. M. Tammaiah (Puranada Tammaiah) of Mysore was the President of the Mysore Gamaka Samaja. The district has scores of highly talented Gamakis. Several Gamaka Pathashalas are active in this district. The second all-Karnataka Gamaka Conference was held at Mysore in 1979 under the Presidentship of Shakuntalabai Panduranga Rao.

'Keertana Kalanidhi' V. Narayana Shastry of Mysore, a Gamaki and a Keertanakar, has won the State Sangita and Nritya Academy Award in 1985. Some reputed Keertankars of the district are K. S. Borappa Gowda, 'Keertana Visharada' S. K. A. Bhagavat, Chennaiah, C. V. Srinivasachar, 'Keertana Kavyamani' B. H. Channabasappa Das, 'Haridasa Chiranjivi' Vidwan M. R. Gururaja Das, 'Keertana Bhaskara' N. Suryanarayana Das, C. Mahadeva Das, P. D. Chikkanna Das, 'Keertana Visharade' Vedavatamma, 'Bhagavata Shiromani' M. C. Subhadra Parthasarathi, Vani and Veena, M. P. Ramamani, Malini, P. Bhanumati, Dr. T. Sheshagiri Das, L. Lakshmipati Bhagavat, L. Satyanarayana Murthy, L. Narasimha Murthy and L. Rama Sheshu of Mysore, B. S. Srinivasaiah,

'Keertana Chatura' B. S. Panduranga Das, M. Phani Bhat, 'Keertana Chatura' C. V. Narasimhamurthy Das and H. C. Gopala Das of K. R. Nagar, H. R. Chikkannachar of Kellur, H. N. Govinda Das of Hampapura, B. Mahadeva Prasad of Mariyalahundi, 'Keertana Visharada' M. S. Ananda Ramu of Mullur, S. Munipungava Das of Lalanahalli, etc. An All-Karnataka Keertanakars' Conference was organised at K. R. Nagar in 1980 with Sri Veerendra Heggade of Dharmasthala as its President. The State Level Gamaka Competition was also conducted here in 1981 by the Keertana Kala Sangha.

THEATRE

Folk-dances popular in Mysore district like the Rangadakunita, Nandikunita, Vira-makkala kunita, Beeredevara kunita, Maari kunita, Kolata, Garudigombe kunita etc. are called most ritualistic as well as dramatic. The Wodeyars of Mysore from the times of Kanthirava Narasaraja extended their patronage to Yakshagana troupes, and later, the Mysore palace received a Yakshagana troupe from Dharmasthala in 1812. The troupe was persuaded to make Mysore its home by Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar. Members of this troupe were called 'Bidaradavaru' and Bidarada Krishnappa's ancestors belonged to this troupe. Aliya Lingaraja's compositons of Yakshagana were rehearsed and many of them were staged at Kudure Totti by the Bidarada Dashavatara Mela of the palace. Though there were no regularly constituted theatres in Mysore, it may be said, this was midway between the folk and the court theatres, which paved the way for the emergence of modern stage.

Professional Troupes

The Parsi drama troupe headed by Pestonji Framji Baliwala of Bombay visited Mysore in 1870s, and the new techniques of modern stage impressed the people. In 1878, the Marathi drama troupe from Sangli also visited Mysore and rendered performances to crowded halls. In the year 1880, with the encouragement of the palace, the students of the Royal School staged the Marathi play *Prahlada*, and later the English play *Finished Apartments*. The court poets, like Basavappa Shastry, Sosale Ayya Shastry, Jayarayacharya and others at the urgings of palace oficers wrote plays in Kannada, and the Kannada rendering of *Shakuntala* by Basavappa Shastry was the first Kannada play taken up by the troupe. Hence, it was called the Shakuntala Karnataka Nataka Sabha. The play was rehearsed with artists drawn from the Royal School, and B. Mallappa, Chitaki Siddhalingappa, Mallaradhya, Asthana Vidwan Sadashiva Rao, M. D. Subbanna and R. Ragunatha Rao were the supervisors. The troupe consisted of Lakshmipati Shastry, Subbanna, Giribhattanavara Tammayya, Devaraj Urs, Balaji Rao, B. Bhima Rao, C. Ramachandra Rao, C. Subba Rao, Chikkalingaraje Urs, Deshikacharya, Lawyer Narasimhacharya, Subbaraya, Chikkasheshagiri Rao and others. The play was staged in the palace

in November 1881, and later at the Kalyani Maidan in December. The Palace Company moved to Bangalore to stage public shows early in 1882. It was renamed itself as Sri Chamarajendra Karnataka Nataka Sabha in the same year.

The following plays were written for use in the Sri Chamarajendra Karnataka Nataka Sabha between 1881 and 1907. Basavappa Shastry's *Shakuntala* (1881), *Ratnavali* (1890), *Othello* (*Shurasena Charitre*, 1885) and *Uttararama Charitre* (1884); Jayarayacharya's *Harishchandra* and *Chandrahasa* (1882), Kavi Tilaka Ayya Shastry's *Vikramorvashiya* (1882), *Pratapasimha Charitre* (1889) and *Ramayana Sangraha* (1886); Chandrashekhara Shastry's *Manu Charitre* (1883) and *Arani Harana* (1884); Nanjangud Subba Shastry's *Cymbeline* (*Jayatsena Raja Charitre*, 1885) and *Mrichha Katika* (1887); Giribhattanavara Tammaiah's *Droupadi Swayamvara* (1886), *Virataparva* (1887) and *Gayacharitre* (1913); H. Lingaraj Urs' *Mandaravalli Parinaya* (1890), *Virasimha Charitre* (1896) and *Shashirekha Parinaya* (1908); Lawyer Narasimhachar's *Kampala Charitre* (1891) and *Makarandika Parinaya* (1892); Anavatty Rama Rao's *Madhumitra Mandaramala* (1906); Nanjangud Srikantha Shastry's *Kanakalata* (1907), *Sita Parinaya* (1916) and *Sri Rama Pattabhisheka* (1916); and Accountant Subba Rao's *Merchant of Venice* (1906) and *Rukmangada Charitre* (1907). 'Certain' Rama Rao, a reputed artist, played the main roles in *Shurasena Charitre*, *Ramavarma-Leelavati* and *Veni Samhara*. M. D. Subbanna played the roles like Dushyanta, Udayana and Manmatha, and Lakshmipati Shastry played the leading female roles. In 1889, Mandyam Rangacharya, a well-trained actor, also joined them. Bidarada Krishnappa guided the troupe as Manager. In 1898, the Palace Company toured distant parts of Karnataka including Dharwad, Belgaum and Bellary, and later in Andhra and Tamilnadu also. It was the period that marked the inauguration of the golden era of the professional stage in Mysore. It is said that prince Nanjaraja Bhahadur started his own dramatic troupe in the palace itself and staged *Tulabhara*, *Ramayana* and *Nala Charite*, in which K. Raghavachar and Veerappa played the leading male and female roles. The troupe also staged its plays in Bangalore during 1884-85.

It was in the year 1917, the Palace Company was disbanded. (The reason for disbanding is ascribed to the death of an artiste during a performance at Bangalore. In the sequence of a play when somebody was to be hanged, the hanging actually caused death). The Palace Company staged public shows on ticket, and Mandyam Rangacharya, N. Subbanna and B. Rachappa were employed as full time actors. The prince took personal interest in the troupe and sent some of the leading artistes to Bombay to study the stage craft. A small stage was built at Karikatta Totti in the palace and the troupe was allowed to have its rehearsals in the Palace Chandrashale. Apart from these men of letters, etc., Bellave Narahari

Shastry, Tirumala Srinivasa Iyengar, etc., Panyam Sundaresha Shastry, Ananta Narayana Shastry and such other Sanskrit scholars wrote many plays. After the dissolution of the Palace Company in 1917, the disbanded artists joined together and revived the Shakuntala Karnataka Nataka Sabha and staged the old plays in Bangalore and Bellary. The troupe consisted some of the veteran artists of the time like B. Rachappa, Shamanna, Chikka Rama Rao, D. Subba Rao, M. S. Chandrashekharaiah, M. Mallappa, T. Srinivasa Iyengar, Shivappaji Urs, Krishnappaji Urs, Sangita Vidwan Sadashivaiah, M. R. Vyasa Rao, M. Venkatasubbaiah, M. Krishnappa, T. Ramakrishna Rao, M. L. Basavanna, Kemparaj Urs, J. Srinivasa Rao, M. Srinivasa Rao, M. Srikanthaiah, M. Vishveswaraiah, etc. In 1919, this troupe also became defunct, but a new troupe under the title Sri Chamundeshwari Nataka Sabha came into existence with the assistance of the old troupe. N. Subbanna was the leader of this troupe, and it was an organised limited company with a Board of Directors like M. C. Thammaiah, Munivenkatappa, B. Venkatappa, Rao Bahadur D. Banumaiah and Mohammed Sait. In 1930, the management of this company was handed over to the reputed artistes like R. Nagendra Rao, T. Mallappa (1935-39), Dharma Ratnakara K. Nandibasappa (1940-43) and Sundaramma (1943 onwards). This company had a galaxy of brilliant and experienced artistes including G. Nagesha Rao, T. Mallappa, B. Rachappa, R. Nagendra Rao, Krishnamurthy Rao, M. G. Mari Rao, Kapinipati Rao, etc., and it staged mythological plays like *Daana Shoora Karna, Rajasooya Yaaga, Bhishma Pratijne* and *Vira Abhimanyu*. By this, there were some other troupes in Mysore, of which the Rajadhani Nataka Mandali or the Metropolitan Theatrical Company (1881-89) of Mandyam Rangachar is notable. In 1888, it was renamed as the Rajadhani Geeta Nataka Mela (the Metropolitan Operatic Troupe). This troupe staged the plays like Srinivasa Iyengar's *Ratnavali, Satyavarma* and *Harishchandra*, S. G. Narasimhachar's *Shakuntala, Chandrahasa* and *Kampala Charitre*, A. Ananda Rao and M. A. Srinivasachar's *Ramavarma-Leelavati*, Madappa Shastry's *Makarandika Parinaya*, etc. Some of the good artistes including Chakravarti Tirunarayana Iyengar, Natampalli Shingalacharya, Gowri Narasimhaiah, Ramaswamy Krishna Iyengar, Chakravarti Srinivasa Iyengar, Chakravarti Rangacharya, Ramachandra Pandita, Narasimhaiah, Dharmadevi Narasimha Murthy, Advocate V. Narasimhacharya, Anandalvar Thirunarayana Iyengar, Narasimha Venkatacharya, Ramaswamy Ramanuja Iyengar, Srinivasa Murthy (child artist) and others played major as well as minor roles. It is said 'Certain' Rama Rao also had a troupe of his own.

Srikantheshwara Karnataka Nataka Sabha of M. L. Srikanthesha Gowda and L. Jaya Rao was started in Mysore in 1895. Srikanthesha Gowda, being a reputed scholar and author of several works, staged the plays like *Sita Swayamvara, Ghosha Yaatre, Pramilarjuniya, Himsapura*, etc. Saddharma Pandita, Annu Lal, Narayana Shastry, Krishna Jettappa,

Mahalingappa and Bhimasena Rao were important among the artists of this troupe. Certain Rama Rao worked as a coach for some time. In the year 1902, the company came to an end. A literary and Dramatic Association (Sahitya Nataka Sangha) was also formed under the leadership of D. Lakshmanaiah in 1919. C. R. Subba Rao, C. Ananda Rao, M. S. Nanjappa, D. Kapinipati Rao, S. Subba Rao, N. S. Narayana Shastry and others were the members. This troupe staged *Nindaa Shaale, Mahabharata-Uttara Bhaga*, etc. When the Rajadhani Nataka Mandali dissolved, Gowri Narasimhaiah, who used to play female roles, revived it under a different banner Sri Saraswati Vilasa Nataka Sabha in 1890. It is said, it was into this venture that 'Nataka Shiromani' A. V. Varadachar was 'discovered'. This dramatic troupe got disrupted at Mysore, and Varadachar was persuaded to revive the troupe. This was done in 1904, and the troupe was renamed as the Ratnavali Theatrical Company. Varadachar ran the troupe successfully for about 20 years and staged the popular plays like *Shakuntala, Nirupama, Manmatha Vijaya, Ratnavali, Vishnu Leele*, etc., and he himself played leading roles. Rajakavi Srinivasa Iyengar wrote the play *Prahlada* for him, and it achieved tremendous success. This troupe toured South India visiting the prominent cities and centres. In 1914, the public of Mysore honoured Varadachar with the title 'Gifted Actor', and it was in 1917-18, he was felicitated in Trichy under the presidentship of Dr. Annie Besant, who conferred on him the title 'Nataka Shiromani'. His troupe had the gifted artists like Krishnamurthy Rao, Bodha Rao, R. Nagendra Rao (who then, played female roles), Mari Rao, Raja Iyengar, K. Seetharama Rao and others. He introduced some changes in the stage, and stage-music was one of them. When Varadachar died in Bangalore in 1926, his company also came to a close. The Chandrakala Nataka Mandali founded by Mohammed Peer appeared in 1930 and attracted the Kannada audiences with its plays like B. Puttaswamaiah's *Gautama Buddha*, Dvijendralal Roy's *Shah Jahan* (translation), H. L. N. Simha's *Samsara Nauka*, etc. Peer played leading roles with M. V. Rajamma and H. L. N. Simha supporting him. With the sudden demise of Peer in 1936, his Mandali also went out of existence.

Among the other prominent troupes of that time in Mysore, mention may be made of Sri Saraswati Suprasadika Nataka Sabha started in 1933 by M. V. Shivappa and his brother M. V. Madappa, who were called 'Gifted Actors'. They had also founded Sri Sharada Vilasa Othello Theatrical Union in 1914 and it staged Kannada as well as English plays. Asthana Vidwan Annavatty Rama Rao, Puttanna Shastry, Suryanarayana Shastry and Gamaki Ramakrishna Shastry wrote the plays for this troupe. Under the presidentship of Rao Saheb G. P. Mallappa, Sri Akkamahadevi Kripaposhita Nataka Sabha, a troupe of child artistes, was started at Kollegal in 1946 by the Ladies Association (1943). Kirtana Vidwan M. S. Nagalingachar of the same place wrote for this troupe a Kannada play entitled *Vairagyanidhi Akkamahadevi*. G. V. Swamy's Bala Ratnakara Nataka Company

(1925) consisted of the renowned artists like Anavatty Rama Rao, Brahmadevaiah, etc. The Bharatamatru Nataka Mandali was managed by Byatamma. Lakshmasaani ran a company and staged the *Kabirdas*, *Lanka Dahana*, etc.

Mysore district is renowned for its generous patronage to stage. Drama companies from all over Karnataka camp in the mofussil centres in Mysore without fail as a result. The Mitra Kala Mandali of Saragur Ananta Rao, a veteran actor of the stage and cinema, came into existence about 40 years ago and is still active. The Yelandur Nataka Kala Mandali has been working for over one decade. This troupe staged the famous plays of the time like *Prabhavati*, *Sarangadhara*, *Draupadi Swayamvara*, *Harishchandra*, *Pandu Vijaya*, *Bakavali*, *Sadarame*, etc., and Hanumanta Rao, '*Rani paarti*' Shankarappa, '*Nakali*' Subbanna, '*Draupadi*' Rama Rao, Mallappa, etc. were artistes of the troupe. The Gowrishankara Nataka Sabha of Chamarajanagar, managed by Basavanna, survived for only 4 or 5 years. The Vijayalakshmi Mitra Mandali (1970-82), started by M. S. Murthy of Mukkadahalli at the same place, staged *Daana Shura Karna*, *Echchama Nayaka*, *Gowdara Gaddala* and other popular plays. The Hunsur Artists with which Dr. H. L. Timmegowda was associated survived for about 13 years with the talented artistes like Vittal Rao, H. K. Somashekhar, H. T. Timmaiah, etc. The Kiriya Kalavidaru troupe at the same place (Hunsur) has completed its 25 years of service under the able guidance of Krishna Prasad. Sri Chakreshwari Kala Sangha at Saligrama has already staged the *Chakreshwari Mahatme* and *Padmavati Mahatme* with the able assistance of S. A. Bharat Raj and S. V. Ratnakar. 'Kalaratna' L. Nagappa's Shesha-Kamala Kala Mandali at Nanjangud is remembered for staging *Bedara Kannappa* effectively. Besides these, Sri Giridhara Nataka Mandali, Sri Sahitya Samrajya Nataka Mandali (1932; of M. V. Subbayya Naidu from Madalapur), Sri Karnataka Nataka Sabha, the Associated Dramatic Company of Hullahalli (1935), etc. were also reputed troupes of the time.

Amateur Stage

A number of amateur troupes, which existed in Mysore maintained regular rolls of members, actors and patrons and toured in the State like professional troupes. The Literary and Dramatic Association (Sahitya Nataka Sangha) thrived between 1919 and 1938 and D. Lakshmanaiah was the soul of this Association. It was revived again in 1941 as the Mysore Nataka Sangha, guided by the noted playwright Nanjangud Srikantha Shastry, and staged many historical and social plays. It organised local dramatic competitions in Mysore in 1943-44. This effort brought together leading amateur troupes of the time like Sri Saraswati Sangha, Mayura Artistes, Vasanta Institute Amateurs, Students' Dramatic Association, K. R. Mills Amateurs, Karnataka Samaja Seva Sangha and the Ittigegudu Ameteurs. The old Boys' Association of the Maharaja's

College of Mysore staged modern plays of the famous Kannada playwrights of the time, and Dr. N. S. Narayana Shastry, Dr. A. M. Natesh, A. C. Narasimha Murthy, T. M. Ameer, V. K. Srinivasan, C. B. Jaya Rao, B. Krishnamurthy, Sampat, Gururaja Rao and others were the senior members of this association. The impromptu play initiated by the staff of the college under the guidance of N. Kasturi and Narayana Shastry. Among the amateur dramatic associations of workers in factories in Mysore, the prominent was Sri Durgambika Krupaposhita Karnataka Nataka Sabha or the "K. R. Mills Ameteurs" (1927) headed by R. Balaji Singh, Sri Pancharatnakara Nataka Sabha and Sri Susheela Hindi Samaja troupe (1945). The amateur troupes with fresh and modern ideas have also contributed to the theatre movement in the district. 'Kalaratna' M. Krishnappa's Sri Saraswati Union (1950) had conducted an all-Karnataka music, drama and dance competitions in 1961. The Kala Vilasi Kendra Sangha (1956) came into being with the assistance of the Matha Association (1952). Matha Artistes, Bharani Kalavidaru, etc. of Mysore. The Fine Arts Celebration was held for the first time in Mysore in 1965 under the auspices of the City Municipal Council. The 'Samatento' (Saraswathipura Madhyada Tengina Tota) founded by Dr. Sindhuvalli Anantamurthy has clelebrated its silver jubilee and has staged more than 25 outstanding plays including the *Mrichacha Katika*, *Vigada Vikrama Raya* and *Raktakshi*. The *Muruga Smruti* (1968-83), a souvenir, speaks of the service to the field of drama by Sri Muruga Kalaniketana in Mysore. An all-Mysore Drama Competition was conducted by the Navodaya Yuvaka Sangha in 1969. Following amateur troupes of Mysore are notable: Kalapriya (1972) with which Umesh is associated has staged so far about 17 plays. Natana Kala Mela (Nakame; 1973) behind which N. Nagaraj is the spirit, has a credit for having staged about 50 plays. C. G. Venkatesha Murthy connected with Yuva Ranga (1977) has staged several plays of V. R. Sampat Krishna. The Kala Sampada had conducted a State Level Childrens' Drama Competition in 1979 during the International Childrens' Year. The Dalit Kala Mandali of Mysore had organised in 1987 the Mysore District Drama Festival at Nanjangud and a stage workshop at Mysore. The Gejje-Hejje is a troupe of street play artistes. The Bharatamba Kannada Kala Sangha of Periyapatna conducts the district level drama competition every year. The Chitra Kalavidaru (1950-62) of K. R. Nagara had conducted All-Karnataka Music, Dance and Drama Competitions for six times. Among the other amateur troupes of the City mention may be made of the Kala Vedike (V.V. Mohalla) (1984), Nelalu-Belaku (1986), Samudaya (1987), Anche Tanti Kannada Balaga, Vishwa Vidyanilayada Ranga Geelinavaru (Virangee), Amara Kala Sangha, Raja Rajeshwari Mitra Mandali, Cultural Committee (all N. R. Mohalla), Kannada Kala Mandira (Devaraja Mohalla), Ambedkar Yuvakara Sangha (Ashokpuram), Sri Shivaratrishwara Kala Sangha (Ramanuja Road), KSJDE Association (Law Court), Raj Kannada Kala Sangha (K. G. Koppal), Mahadevaswamy Mitra Mandali, Murthy Mitra Mandali (S. N.

Road), LBC Kannada Sangha (LIC Buildings) and Ranga Jyoti Kala Sangha, Amara Kala Sangha, Kamadhenu Nataka Vrinda (1972), Sri Gurujyoti Kala Niketana (1981) and Ranga Kalavidaru with which Rajashekhara Kadamba is connected (all of Krishnamurthypuram); Shvetadrisha Kala Mandali (1950) of Yelandur, Yuvaka Kala Sangha of Harohalli, Vinayaka Kala Niketana of Kytamaranahalli, C. Nataka Sangha of Kagalwadi and Mitra Vrinda of Saragur. The following troupes were also active in the district: the Pratibha Kala Sangha (1959), Chandra Artists (1960), Sri Surabhi Kalavidaru (1960), Southern Railway Employees Association (1960), Mitra Koota (1960), Navachetana Kalavidaru (1961), Sri Devi Kala Niketana (1961), Sri Renuka Kala Niketana (1962), Navarang Kalavidaru (1963), Bhavani Kalavidaru (1964), Kannada Kalavidara Sangha (1964), Bharati Kala Niketana, K.G.K. Mitra Mandali, Siddhappaji Nataka Mandali, Sitarama Manohari Nataka Sabha, Sharada Kala Mandira, Prabhuram Kalavidaru, Bharatiya Kala Kendra, Ashwini Kalavidaru, Hema Kala Niketana, Poonam Kala Sangha, Navodaya Kalavidaru, Kannada Kala Sangha, Shishu Sahitya Sangha, Srikantheshwara Nataka Mandali (1976) and M. D. Chandappa's Gayatri Nataka Kalashaale of Mysore; Geleyara Balaga of Saligrama, N. Narahari's Narahari Mitra Mandali of Chamarajanagara and Srikantheshwara Kala Sangha, Vijaya Kala Sangha and Ravi Kala Niketana of Nanjangud and Shantala Havyasi Kalavidaru of Chamarajanagara. G. Mahadevappa's *Ranga Vaani* is a monthly journal of Mysore devoted to histrionic activities. Among the notable artistes of the professional and amatenur stages, Singanallur Puttaswamaiah, a reputed artist of the stage of the time stands prominent. D. Basappaji, D. Siddhappaji and Rajashekhara Kadamba of Mysore, R. Dodda Ranga Naik, Puttarama Shetty and Venkataraya Naik of Yelandur, Ramaswamy Shastry (Rama Shastry), C. J. Lingaraju, N. Rangaswamy and Tailor Puttanna of Chamarajanagar, G. Narayana Rao, Kodandarama Shetty, Narayana Rai and Jayaram of Hunsur, M. S. Madhava Rao, M. Madhava Rao and Nagaratnamma are other notable figures.

Besides the stage activities, the impact of cinema industry in the district is also worth noting. The Movietone Studio of Narayan was started in Mysore in 1940. The Kannada film *Krishna Leela* (1947) was shot at the Navajyoti Studio (1946) under the banner Mahatma Pictures of Mysore. Fifteen Kannada films and four Tamil ones were later shot in the Studio after which it closed down in 1953. But a new studio sprang up in the same city, and this was the Premier Studios under the ownership of M. N. Basavarajaiah. The studio, which started its activity with Lokeshwari Pictures' social, *Stree Ratna*, is even to this day one of the busiest studios in the State. Among the artists of the Kannada filmland, the celebrated matinee idol of the Kannada screen and a renowned stage artist Dr. Mutturaj (Rajkumar), recipient of the Padmabhushana award, was born at Gajanur, and he has acted over 200 films. Hunsur Krishnamurthy, a

reputed producer and director of several Kannada films, also produced plays has won the Puttanna Kangalu award (1986-87) from the State Government. Outstanding Kannada film director Puttanna Kanagal and renowned stage and film director Kanagal Prabhakar Shastry, both brothers, hailing from Kanagalu, D. Kemparaj Urs, Bhargava of Hunsur, Basavaraj Kestur, Dwarakish and Kampalapura Nagesh have made a name in the film world. M. R. Vittal is a noted director from Mysore. D. Shankara Singh, D. Narayana Singh and S. V. Rajendra Singh Babu are the best showmen of the Kannada film industry. G. V. Iyyer, a producer and director of the many outstanding films in Kannada and Sanskrit, is also worth noticing here. K. S. Ashwath, 'Dikki' Madhava Rao, Sampat, Leelavathi, M. P. Shankar, 'Sorat' Ashwath, Tugudeepa Srinivas, Ambarish, Chetana Rama Rao, Pratima Devi, Vijayalakshmi Singh and Mysore Lokesh of Mysore, Musuri Krishnamurthy of Bettadapura, T. Arati of Kanagalu and Sundara Krishna Urs of Kolagala are some of the renowned cine-artistes. 'Elephant Boy' Mysore Sabu made a name in the Hollywood filmworld.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

The Mysore Palace and the nobles and officers encouraged crafts and arts and this attracted artists from far and near. Tipu himself had patronised many artists at Srirangapatna. With the beginning of the 19th century, there emerged a new school of painters which is designated as the Mysore traditional school, represented by the traditional painters under the patronage of Krishnaraja III. He created a hall called Chitramantapa in many temples. He patronised painters like Sundarayya Ellappa, Tanjavur Kondayya, Naranappa of Naguvanahalli, Alasingrayya, Durgada Krishnappa and others. The graphic arts received a whole-hearted support and patronage, and it is said Krishnaraja III was a great lover of this style. Several wall-paintings can be seen even today in the Nativity Hall of Chamarajeshwara temple at Chamarajanagara built by Krishnaraja III in memory of his father, Chamarajendra Wodeyar. The Divyalingeshwara temple at Haradanahalli in the same taluk has wonderful paintings of earlier times which are scenes from the Shaiva Puranas. The Mallikarjuna temple at Mudukutore has a picture gallery with the paintings of Shiva cult. Some outlines of murals can be seen at Thriyambakeshwara temple at Thriyambakapura. There are also some paintings in the ceiling of the Agasthyeshwara temple at T. Narasipura, on the ceiling of the lowest gateway of the Mallikarjunaswamy temple at Bettadapura, in the Parshwanatha Basadi at Saligrama, on the walls of a Chavadi at Kollegal and some recent paintings in the Matha at Kunthur, etc. The Basaweshwara temple at Kulaghana (Chamarajanagara taluk) and the Venugopalaswamy temple at Kotegere (Gundlupet) have lading paintings on their ceiling. In the Prasanna Venkataramanaswamy temple next to Jaganmohan Palace in Mysore are found a good number of pictures from the epics, nature studies and likenesses of some princes of that day, Purnaiah, Krishnaraja III,

Subbaraya Dasa and his brother Seenappa. The Varahaswamy and Prasanna Krishnaswamy temples inside the Mysore Palace compound have paintings with Bhagavata and Vaishnavite themes. It is interesting to note that among the rare Kannada works of art, a great classic entitled *Sritattava Nidhi*, a *magnum opus* on fine-arts with one thousand one hundred and sixty pages and thousands of beautifully coloured illustrations was the creation of the days of Krishnaraja III.

There are some excellent paintings, designs and decorations done by the Mysore artists in the palace. Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV extended encouragement to the development of graphic arts. Raja Ravivarma, executed some oil paintings on the rear walls of the Public Durbar in the Palace. He also drew many portraits of the members of the royal family. The native artist like Shilpa Siddhanti Siddhalingaswamy of Bendaravadi in Chamarajanagara taluk has also executed some colour paintings inside the ceiling of the Durbar hall and drawn some pictures for *Mana Saara*, a work on sculpture. The most notable artists like K. Venkatappa, K. Keshavaiah, Y. Nagaraju, Y. Subramanya Raju, S. Shanakara Raju, Abdul Azeez, S. R. Iyengar, S. Nanjundaswamy and others also received a liberal support from the noble king. The Kalyana Mantapa or the marriage pavilion in the ground floor of the main building of the palace is beautifully painted and it has a colourful stained-glass ceiling, said to have done by the artists of Mysore. The walls of this pavilion are covered with murals, depicting the famous Mysore Dasara, on canvas, in 26 panels. The central panel has a painting of the Mysore royal family, by a distinguished artist Y. Nagaraju, depicting four generations of Mysore kings (This artist had been deputed to Italy by the Durbar to enable him to study Italian Renaissance art). All these paintings are encased in delicately carved teak-wood frames, which are by themselves works of art. The Amba Vilasa in the palace is the most gorgeously decorated hall, with a hormonious composition in colour. It is said the beautification of the Amba Vilasa was entrusted to that celebrated artist of Karnataka, K. Venkatappa. The golden throne of the Mysore Palace is the traditional ceremonial one, and it is a work of art. Many temples and houses of well-to-do men in the district have framed traditional paintings of Mysore, adoring the walls.

Sri Jayachamarajendra Art Gallery or the Jagan Mohan Palace at Mysore has been constituted as a museum in the year 1915 through the munificence of Krishnaraja IV. Jayachamaraja Wodeyar was also the chief patron and promotor of the Art Gallery. The collections of the Gallery contain a wide variety of art objects belonging to various countries, portraits of Krishnaraja III, paintings of the portaits of the kings by Indian and Western artists, litho and etchings of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan's postures and fights, paintings by Nicholas Roerich, portraits of the Dewans, sandalwood and ivory carvings, selection of old Mysore paintings of Hindu Gods and Goddesses, old and rare Rajput and Mughal paintings, miniature

models, contemporary Indian paintings, recent paintings of Mysore artists, etc. The Gallery of Mysore artists has a rich and vivid variety of paintings presented by many artists who include M. Ramanarasaiah, B. H. Ramachandra, K. Venkatappa, S. Shankara Raju, K. Keshavaiah, N. S. Subba Krishna, Y. Nagaraju, M. Veerappa, F. M. Soofi and P. R. Thippeswamy. The Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore was started in 1913, which imparted training in drawing besides other subjects, and during 1932, a fine arts section was opened for teaching drawing, painting and modelling. Gopalakrishna Pawanje, noted artist was one of its principals. This art section had among its *alumni* many distinguished artists like S. Nanjundaswamy, K. Venkatappa, S. N. Swamy, K. K. Hebbar, etc. It is worth mentioning that the Karnataka Exhibition Authority, which is conducting the prestigious Mysore Dasara Exhibition over the years, is arranging the fine arts and crafts section as a part of it in order to recognize some outstanding works in the fields of fine arts, crafts and photography. This section had the opportunity of attracting the eminent artists from various parts of the country, and the Maharaja's Silver Cup and the Yuvaraja's Gold Medal have also attracted a large number of participants. Various art schools and institutions have been participating in this exhibition. Sri Kalaniketan School of Arts (1954) founded by S. Kalappa and Chitrakala Sangha (Rekha Chitra Ghoshti, 1964) founded by the art students of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute have aslo been conducting yearly art-shows, "on the spot" painting competitions, one-man art exhibitions, travelling exhibitions, amateur art exhibitions and organising workshop and other activities. The Central and State Lalitakala Academies have also worked in this direction in the district. The Chamarajendra Academy of Visual Art (CAVA), which is housed in Aloka at Elavala, 13 km from Mysore, was started with the intension of reviving the arts, in which the five departments, namely, painting, sculpture, photography, graphics, applied arts and history of art are started and they have eminent artists and authors conducting regular workshops for the students. Noted artist from Bombay, V. M. Sholapurkar, is its present Dean.

S. Narasimhaswamy (son of Singannacharya, a metallic artist of Mysore) is a portrait artist by pencil, and his reputation goes with the portraits of Ravindranatha Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi, Lord Mountbatten and other dignitaries. He won the KLKA award in 1965-66. N. Nanjundaswamy of Kollegal taught Art at the Jayachamarajendra Technical Institute and he has won the State award in 1968-69. M. J. Shuddhodana, a famous landscape artist of Mysore, won the KLKA award in 1970-71. His son Nirmal Kumar is also a landscape artist. Y. Nagaraju, a Palace artist for 35 years, was one of the senior artists, whose works are permanently displayed at the palaces of Mysore and Bharatpur (Rajasthan), on whom the KLKA bestowed the award in 1972. His brother 'Chitrakala Pravcena' Y. Subramanya Raju, a master of traditional art, has won several awards which include the honour of Karnataka Chitrakala Parishat in 1971, followed

by the State Rajyotsava award in 1972, and the KLKA award in 1977. It is a matter of pride that his grandfather Sunadrayya (sculptor), father Yellappa (draughtsman), mother Krishnamma (modeller) and his uncle S. Shankara Raju also served in the palace. S. R. Iyengar, who won the KLKA awards in 1967-69, 1970 and 1972, was also an outstanding artist of the palace between 1932-48. His son R. S. Iyengar is also a renowned artist of landscapes and portraits. N. Hanumaiah, an expert artist in water and oil colours, has bagged more than 80 prizes for his works, has won the State as well as the KLKA awards in 1971 and 1980. N. S. Subba Krishna, winner of the State and the KLKA awards in 1964 and 1980, is also a portrait painter of world reputation. His paintings comprise the portraits of Mahatma Gandhi, Lal Bhadur Shastry and the Presidents of our Republic. M. T. V. Acharya of Mysore is also an artist and a sculptor of International fame, whose paintings based on *puranic* themes are worth noticing. He had led a cultural delegation to Russia in 1973, and was the Founder President of the Karnataka Chitrakalavidara Mahaparishat and he has been working as Secretary of the Acharya Chitrakala Bhavan in Bangalore. He won the KLKA award in 1980. M. S. Chandrashekar of Mysore worked for the Archaeological Survey of India and studied the cave paintings at Ajanta and had an opportunity of reproducing Ajanta murals and preparing a panel for Parliament House in Delhi. He has been awarded from the KLKA in 1982. B. H. Ramachandra, winner of the Kalaniketan award (1972), Chitrakala Parishat award (1974) and the KLKA award (1984), is an artist of landscapes and portraits of Mysore. J. V. Subhashini Devi of Mysore represents a school of traditional art and has set up the Lalitkala Parishat at Nanjangud, and has won the KLKA award in 1985. S. Kalappa, who founded the Kalaniketan School of Arts in Mysore, has worked as an Art Director at Navajyoti Studios, a designer for Russian Ballets, etc., and has won the KLKA award in 1986. S. G. Vasudeva winner of KLKA award in 1987-88 was born in Mysore. Cartoonist of world fame, R. K. Laxman hails from Mysore.

Among other notable men in the field, mention may be made of K. N. Appajaiah of Kallahalli, well versed in the art of leather puppets and graphics, has specialised in traditional painting. L. Devanna of Mysore is skilled both in arts and crafts, and he is also a puppeteer. K. Devaraju has bagged several awards for his traditional paintings. B. N. Ganesh Rao is a landscape artist. B. G. S. Iyengar is experienced in commercial art. D. Jayaram is specialised both in photolithography and commercial arts. S. M. Jambukeshwar, Lalita Hoysala, Sarojamma Gurunath, Kamala Ankaiah, L. Shivalingappa, M. R. Srinivasa Murthy, Geeta Bharati, N. Lokesh, C. Lalita and Chandan Pawar of Mysore and V. Vallish of K. R. Nagar are also notable artists, who have won several prizes. Achchu Master was a famous artist at Yelandur. Kanaka Murthy of T. Narasipura is a modeller and has written many articles in Kannada and English on art. V. Krishnaiah

of Mysore has studied modelling, sculpting and painting and has experimented in rubber moulds. The eight-feet statue of Mahatma Gandhi installed in front of the Rural Education Society at Kanakapura is his work. Prabha Shankar of Nanjangud has learnt realistic and contemporary styles, and has trained in batic art. S. Krishnananda Raju, son of Y. Subramanya Raju, is specialised in traditional style. C. Rangaiah of Chilkunda was experienced in painting and design and served as an artist in Mysore Palace also. 'Chitrakala Nipuna' R. Sitaram is specialised in modelling and worked as the founder Secretary of Varalakshmi Academy of Fine Arts at Mysore. K. R. Sunder Raj, an artist, has also worked as photographer to Folklore museum of the Mysore University. K. V. Venkataramaiah, who set up a photo studio in Mysore in 1964, also prepared panels and paintings for Mysore palace. K.L. Venkatesh, who is specialised in commercial art, was an artist in *Tainadu* a defunct Kannada daily of Bangalore. R. Vishnudas, who studied mural painting and architecture, was selected by Parliament House Decoration Committee for preparing a 120 ft long panel to show Inter-Action of India with outside world, which now adorns the corridor wall. S. Vishweshwara Raju is an artist-photographer. Vasudha Govindan is qualified in art history. B. S. Nanjundaswamy of Bagali, an expert in landscapes, designs and drawings, has prepared a painting of Anjaneya for Rama Mandira at Gundlupet, which is having the traditional glass paintings and colour paintings. Artist N. R. Murthy is running Murthy Arts Advertising in Mysore. B. Vasudeva Rao is a textile designer in the K. R. Mills. C. Kuppachar is an expert artist in water colours. D. Ganesh Hinakal, a creative artist having studied designing and modelling, is spreading art education through audio-visual aids and puppet-shows. N. Vedamurthy ('Sathya Kaladhwani') is known for his peculiar and curious illustrated puzzles published in a number of journals. Besides these, B. N. Ganesh Rao, H. Huchiah, D. Umesh, Mirza Jahoor Raza, S. V. Somasundar, Anoop Kumar and Leslie Tyagarajan of Mysore, P. S. Krishna and Zahur Ali of Periyapatna, L. Krishnamurthy of K. R. Nagar and R. Francis of Kollegal are also worth noting here. Kumaraswamy Pandit of Hullahalli has been a traditional painters. P. Raju of Mysore has drawn more than 20 excellent 'Typictures' (with typewriter) of great national personalities, and has bagged awards for his portraits in the All-India fine arts competition in 1976-77, etc. Iqbal Ahmed Khan (Iqbal Fareed), an artist and a calligrapher, is also known for his typictures, which have won him prizes. Vijaya V. Murthy of Chamarajanagara and P. Vaidyanathan of Beechanahalli are noted glass painters. T. S. Sathyam of Mysore is a front-rank photographer, contributing feature articles as well as snapshots to some of the best known journals of the world. Allamaprabhu of Bettadur has won an International Award for his skill in photography. Many artists have come from other districts or states and settled down in Mysore city and have made a great name in arts and crafts. Of them, the following are the KLKA award winners: M. Veerappa (1965-66), S. G. Tankasale (1969-70), P. R. Thippeswamy (1981),

M. E. Guru (1982) and Madhugiri Ramu (1983). K. Ramakrishnan, M. A. Aziz, Gopalakrishna Pavanje, D. M. Shambu, Ramachandrappa, S. P. Manjunathappa, M. B. Basavaraj, Mariswamy, V. M. Sholapurkar, etc. are some artists of outstanding merit and reputation.

Inlay art, a speciality of Mysore, has a long history, and Madiah trained many in this craft at C. T. I. during the present century. It was National Award winner Shauka Ali who gave a new direction to the inlay art in Mysore and enriched this medium in a very effective manner. Some of his students have continued this art and contributed much to this field. N. Veerappa founded the Mysore Toys, a home industry in Mysore, and his son M. V. Shivanna, developed it under a new name "Wood Life", a unique industry under applied arts. F. M. Soofi, winner of the KLKA award in 1982, is an expert artist with a perfection in inlay technique, and founder of a school of art in Mysore. Some of the reputed artists have founded the handicrafts centres and shops in Mysore. M. Jalandar's "Sachi Arts", D. Gopal's "Srikanteshwara Fine Arts", "Arundati Fine Arts" of P. Gowraiah, S. Ramu's "Geetha Fine Arts", K. Subba Rao's "Geetha Fine Arts", "Sri Ravi Fine Arts" founded by H. Krishnappa, specialising in ivory designs and K. Ramaiah's "Sri Manjunatha Fine Arts" are notable. H.V. Jagadish who has developed art as a hobby with special interest in wood and ivory carving is a talented craftsman. Rafi Mirza and Nagaraj are also experienced in these arts. H. V. Sarojamma has won prizes for her art of paper cuttings. H. G. Basavannachar of Halepura is skilled in a rare type of magic art.

Sculptors

A large number of families, well versed in engraving have settled in the Mysore district. The sculptors, who have great mastery over the medium of stone and wood are experts in metallic arts also. The Wodeyars also patronised this art. Among the reputed sculptors, who have made a mark both in religious and secular works, mention may be made of Shilpa Siddhanti Siddhalingaswamy, an outstanding artist as well as a sculptor of national repute, and rightly called as "Shilpasiddhanthi" and "Abhinava Jakanacharya." He used black stone as his medium, and the life-size black stone statue of Goddess Cauvery and the marble statue of Radha Krishna in the Brindavan gardens and images in the temples of Gayatri and Bhuvaneshwari in the Mysore palace are his works. Innumerable beautiful images wrought by him are being worshipped in temples spread over a wide region. His son S. Nagendra Sthapati, who was also proficient in the art, designed the lay-out of the Kamakameshwari temple. He is the founder of a school of sculpture in Mysore, and on whom the KLKA had conferred an award in 1965-66. Parameshwara Acharya of Mysore, being an ardent disciple of Shilpi Siddhalingaswamy, Nagendra Sthapati and Shankaraswamy, has specialised in portrait sculpture and invented new processes and improved chisels for

wood and decorative works. He has also won the national and the State awards. S. Narasimhachar of Mysore, an experienced sculptor, has got proficiency in stone, plaster, paper-pulp, ivory, metallic art, etc. and his father, Somacharya, was also an expert in gold and silver works. He is receipient of State award in 1972 and the national and the KLKA awards in 1980. "Shilpakala Bhushana" B. Basavanna Shilpi, who won the Rajyotsava (1983) and the KLKA (1984) awards, hailed from Muthalavadi and received his education in sculpture under Shilpi Siddhalingaswamy, and now runs the Bramharshi Kashyapa Shilpa Kalashala in Mysore. A. Nagalingaswamy, a disciple of Shilpi Siddhalingaswamy also worked with him in shaping the temples of Bhuvaneshwari and Kamakameshwari. He won the Rajyotsava awards in 1975 and 1981. "Silpa Ratna" D. Puttaswamy, skilled in modelling, engraving and painting and is presently running the "Evergreen Model Works" in Mysore. The "Shilpa Siddhanti Sri Siddhalingaswamy Shilpa Kala Kendra" is being run at Mysore by Shilpi N. Shivanand. "Swarnakala Nipuna' Singannacharya and his disciple Ankappachar, Suryanarayanachar and R. Sitaram (Mysore Brothers) of Mysore, Channappacharya of Bilikere (Hunsur) and Puttanna of Kirunelli have made their names in metallic sculpture. Among others, Puttaswamy, Krishnaiah, N. Basavaiah (modellers) and H. Venkappa (ivory sculptor), Shilpi Srinivasachar and Raju (moulders) of Mysore and Kalachar (wooden sculptor) of Doddatuppur are worth noticing. Pradhanaiah and his son Parameshwara are skilled in taxidermy, an art of stuffing animals and preserving them.

MUSIC AND DANCE

Music and dance received great encouragement in the royal court of Mysore. The Wodeyars themselves were musicians of high calibre. Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar's court had a number of renowned *vainikas*, among whom Veena Krishnaiah was prominent. Chamaraja Wodeyar was a musician and Chikka Devaraya was the author of a musical treatise known as *Geetagopala*. Krishnaraja III's work *Sritattvanidhi* consists of a section devoted to music which contains beautiful paintings of *svara, raga* and *tala* also. There were eminent Veena players in his court. Among the eminent Vainikas in the royal court of Mysore mention may be made of Bakshi Venkatasubbaiah, Sambaiah, Bangaru Samaiah, etc. It is said Krishnaraja III presented Bakshi Venkatasubbaiah with a golden Veena in recognition of his great musical talents. He even granted him a village, namely, Shankhahalli in H.D. Kote taluq (Hg 27). Venkatasubbiah's father Ramanna, grandfather Shamanna, uncle Subrahmanya Iyer and his son Dodda Shamanna and grandson Subbanna were all great *Veena* players. Vainika Shikhamani Veene Sheshanna and Vainika Praveena Subbanna enjoyed all-India fame. Their *guru* Mysore Sadashiva Rao, the court musician of Krishnaraja III and the prolific composer both in Sanskrit and Telugu, adorned the royal

court of Mysore and composed some of the excellent *kritis*. It is said that it was he who started the Ramotsava celebration in Mysore. The veteran musician like Mugur Subbanna was one among the contemporaries of Sadashiva Rao. Patnam Subramanya Iyer, Tirukodikaval Krishna Iyer and Mahavaidyanatha Iyer also enjoyed the patronage of Mysore royalty. Bhairavi Kempegowda was encouraged by Chamaraja Wodeyar and for sometime trained by Patnam Subrahmanya Iyer. Muthaiah Bhagavatar's *keertanas* on Goddess Chamundeshwari entitled *Chamundeshwari Ashtottara* are in Kannada and he has composed them under the signature 'Harikesha'. Devottama Jois was also a renowned musician of the period. 'Sangita Vidya Kanthirava' Karigiri Rao also enjoyed the patronage of the Mysore palace and composed a number of *kirtanas* under the name 'Narasimha', and he is said to be the author of *Gaanavidya Rahasya Prakashini*. His disciples like 'Gana Vishrada' Bidaram Krishnappa and Chikka Rama Rao were distinguished musicians of the time. Krishnappa's disciple, T. Chowdaiah, made an innovation in violin by using seven strings. The great musicians like R. R. Keshavamurthy and R. Anantakrishna Sharma were also ardent disciples of Bidaram Krishnappa. Krishnappa's Rama Mandira was a notable centre of music recitals by renowned artistes.

Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV was also a great lover of music and his period is rightly called as a golden age for the revival and glory of Carnatic music. Innumerable outstanding Vidwans were patronised by him. He also honoured the great exponents of Carnatic music like Veene Danammal, Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar, Tiger Varadachar and Hindusthani musicians like Fiaz Khan and Abdul Karim Khan, who belonged to Kirana Gharana. Veene Sheshanna composed *swarajatis*, *varnas* and *tillanas*, which are said to be monuments of his musicial genius. Sambaiah also composed *swarajatis* during this period. Bidaram Krishnappa's name may also be mentioned in this connection. Veene Lakshminaranappa and V. Venkatagiriyappa were also reputed Vainikas. Asthana Vidwan K. Vasudevachar, a scholar, poet and musician was a great *vaggeyakara* who composed in several rare *ragas*, which have been compiled in a book entitled *Vasudeva Keertana Manjari*. Music classes that were started in the palace had among its teachers, instrumentalists (Carnatic) like Veene Sheshanna, Veene Subbanna, Vidwan Subramanya Iyer, Vidwan Chikka Subba Rao, Shivaramaiah and Seturamaiah and Vocalists (Carnatic) like Vidwan Bidaram Krishnappa, Vasudevachar, Rachappa and Chikka Rama Rao. Among instrumentalists of Hindusthani style were Nanji Mohanji (harmonium), Karim Baksh (sarangi) and Gavai Afiz Khan (dilruba). Gavai Afiz Khan and Abdulla Khan were also teaching Hindusthani vocal. B. Srinivasa Iyengar (*veena*), Subramanaiah (*veena*), Appadore Iyenger (*jalatarang*), Gana Visharada B. Devendrappa (*jalatarang*), Venkataraman (fiddle), T. Krishna Iyengar (harmonium), Khande Dasi Chikka Ranga (*tabala*), Muttuswamy Tevar (*mridangam*) and other Vidwans were also

attached to the music classes in the palace. Among the other notable Vidwans of the palace mention may be made of Veene Padmanabhaiah, Veene Anantapadmanabha Rao, Vainika Praveena Shivaramaiah, Vainika Vidwan Ananthapadmanabha Rao, Nagavina Vidwan Doreswamy Iyengar, R. S. Keshavamurthy, A. S. Shivarudrappa, etc. Vainika Vidwan L. Raja Rao composed the *kirtans* like *Haridasa Kritigalu*, *Shivasharanara Kritigalu*, etc. Sri Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar was also a composer of distinction. Earlier, Krishnaraja III, Aliya Lingaraje Urs of Mysore and Ramanna of Hullahalli have composed some *javalis* also. Among the artists who attached to the Palace Orchestra may be mentioned Venkatasubbaiah of Saligrama (piston), Muddaiah (violin), M. V. Ramaiah (Band Master), M. V. Suryanarayana (flute), M. V. Nagendrappa (sello), etc. M. V. Lakshminarasimhaiah, on whom the Karnataka Gangakala Prishat bestowed the title 'Nada Kesari' in 1984, was said to be the first player of indigenous music on saxaphone. 'Ganakala Visharada' Bangaluru Nagaratnamma, who hailed from Nanjangud, received her music and dance training from the renowned artiste of the palace like Jatti Tayamma and Puttarangamma was also patronised by the royal court. She won several awards including one from State Sangeeta and Nataka Academy in 1968. Noted stage artiste Malavalli Sundaramma was proficient in Carnatic music. Venkatasubbaiah of T. Narasipur was an expert violinist. Asthana Vidushi and the Mysore Sangita and Nataka Academy award winner Chandrakantamma also hailed from the same place.

Artists of Hindusthani style too were invited for Dasara and other festivals, and some of them settled for some time at Mysore. Abdul Karim Khan of Kirana Gharana visited Mysore and popularised the school. Nathan Khan stayed at Mysore for six months. Fayaz Hussain visited Mysore Dasara festival in 1906 and was honoured with gold medal. Gavai Kalam Khan and Gavai Abdulla Khan were among the reputed artists of the palace between 1911-12, and the harmonium experts Nanji Mahadev and Mohanji Mahadev hailed from Gujarat. Aftab Barkatulla Khan, the sitaria from Calcutta, was another visitor to Mysore of this period. Gauhar Jaan, an outstanding vocalist, stayed at Mysore between 1920 and 28 and finally died at Mysore in 1929. Faiyaz Khan, the legendry figure of Agra Gharana, was a favourite musician of the palace and was given the title *Aftab-E-Mausiqui*. Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV founded an European band too at the palace with a German conductor Otto Schmidt to train local artists and an electronic organ was imported from New York in 1909. The artists in the European Band were made to appear for examinations conducted by the Trinity College of Music, London, and the examiners came from London to Mysore for the purpose.

Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. R. Satyanarayan, who belongs to the family of reputed Sangita Vidwans of Mysore in Carnatic music like Pallavai Ramalingaiah, B. Ramaiah, Varalakshmi and R. Chandrashekharaiah, is a

great musician and has written and edited works on music entitled *Veena Lakshana Vimarshe, Karnataka Sangita Sudha, Sangita Ratnakara, Karnataka Sangita Vahini*, etc. 'Ganakala Bhushana' Neelamma Kadambi of Mysore, the senior *vidushi* in *veena* and vocal, presided over the 18th Music Conference sponsored by the Bangalore Gayana Samaja in 1986, and *veena* exponent Prof. R. N. Doreswamy of Rudrapatna, who has now settled in Mysore, was elected the President of the 19th Music Conference (1987). He is the author of *Sangita Shastra Parichaya*. 'Sangita Kala Ratna' B. V. K. Shastry ('Murali') of Nanjangud, being an art critic, presided over the 14th Music Conference and the Karnataka Sangita Academy has bestowed an award on him in 1987. R. Chandrashekharaiah, a reputed musician, was elected as the President of the Musical Conference held at Mysore in 1981, and his *Tripura Sundari Navavarna Kriti, Shringeri Panchavarna Kriti*, etc. are important contributions to the field of Carnatic music. Among other notable artistes of repute, 'Gana Kala Ratna' N. Nanjundaswamy, Prof. B. S. Raghavan, S. Somasundaram, S. G. Raghuram, Girija Narayan, Rekha Suresh, P. Rama, A. Subba Rao, S. Vidyarani Datt, P. Chanchala Kanth, Asha Sachidanand, Vilasa Kumari, H. S. Indira, N. Channakeshava, Dr. Rohini Nagaraj and D. Pushualatha Chandrahas are worth mentioning. The popular singers like Mysore Ananthaswamy, Kasturi Shankar, Ratnamala Prakash and others have made their names in light music (*Sugama Sangita*) and they have won several awards also. Y. K. Venugopal son of Kirtana Kesari Sangita Krishnachar of Yelandur has brought out cassetes on Male Mahadeshwara, Biligiri Rangaswamy and Chikkailur Siddappaji. Sangita Rangachar of the same place has inherited the talents of the family of renowned musicians to which he belongs. Manjula Sisters of Nanjangud are well versed in music. A. Rukmini, an expert of Carnatic music, hails from Saragur. C. Vishwanath of Chamarajanagar is a popular singer. G. S. Venkataswamy is well versed in Hindusthani music. P. R. Keshavamurthy and P. R. Narayanamurthy of Periyapatna are Vaggeyakars and Sukanya Prabhakar of the same place is a noted exponent of Carnatic style. Dr. Mohandas Bhat, Geetha Bhat, K. S. Gayatri, Nagalakshmi, Indiramma, Malati, Shanta Srinidhi of K.R. Nagar are noted musicians. The following are some of the outstanding instrumentalists of the district. T. Puttaswamaiah (Mugaiah) of Tagadur (*mridangam*), Kollegala Mahadevappa of Mysore (violin), N. Nanjundaswamy and M. K. Rajagopal of Mysore (*mridangam*), Chikunda Brothers in Hunsur taluk (flute), Gopalakrishna Bhat (*mridangam*) and R. Balashankar (*dolu*) of K. R. Nagar, etc. M. Nagaraj and Manjunath of Mysore have won the Kannada Rajyotsava Award for their proficiency in violin in 1987.

Among several music associations run by artists, mention may be made of Sri Tyagaraju Gana Kalamandir (Chamundipuram), Vanita Sadana

(Krishnamurthypuram), Chandru and Party (Nadamela, K.R. Hopsital Road), Vidwan Mariyappa and Party (Nadaswara, Nanjumalige), Ravindrakumar and Party (Nadamela) and Nataraj and Party (Nadamela, Uma Talkies Road), Master M. S. Janakiram and Party (Instrumental Music, Fort Mohalla), S. K. Raghottama and Party (V. V. Mohalla), Sri Jagadguru Shivaratreshwara Sangita Sabha (Ramanuja Road), Sangita Kalabhivriddhini Sangita Sabhe (Tyagaraja Road), Nadabrahma Sangita Sabhe (Soda Factory), Ganabharati Sangita Sabha (Kuvempu Nagara), Jayachamarajendra Cultural Academy (Jaganmohan Palace), etc. all in Mysore. The Saraswati Ganakala Mandira at Nanjangud and Sadguru Sangita Pathashale at K. R. Nagar are also noted institutions.

Mysore district had been a very notable centre of classical dance as almost all major temples were endowed with dancing girls and they nurtured classical dance with great fervour. But, some of the artists mostly rendering classical dance with great fervour. But, some of the artists mostly rendering very cheap performances at tafe organised at the marriages in the families of the rich and certain sections of dancing girls attached to temples taking to immoral life resulted in a campaign against the tafe performances and even banning of dancing at temples. This was first banned by an order at the Nanjangud temple in 1899 and in the whole state in 1909. In a way this was a blow to the art. Still some artists nurtured classical dance with great perseverence.

Among the foremost exponents of the Mysore tradition in dancing, mention may be made of 'Natya Saraswati' Jetty Tayamma (Lakshmidevamma, 1862-1947), who also had proficiency in Carnatic and Hindusthani style of music, with a rare talent. Some outstanding artists of International fame like Ramgopal, Udayashankar, N. Sundaramma and S. N. Swamy were her disciples. Among her contemporaries, Bangaluru Chandravadana, Puttadevasma and her daughter Chikka Devamma of Srirangapatna, Amrutappa (belonged to the family of Mugur Subbanna and his disciple Asthana Vidushi Muguru Jejamma were reputed dancers. Dr. Venkatalakshamma, a great exponent of Mysore School of Bharatanatyam, has served as Asthana Vidushi for 25 years in the court of the late Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar and the late Sri Jayachamaraja Wodeyar. She has received the State and Central Sangita and Nataka Academy awards in 1962 and 1964 respectively, and the University of Mysore has bestowed on her the D. Litt. degree in 1977. It is said there were five dance troupes in the palace headed by Muguru Tayakka, Ballapurada Bhavanamma, Jayamma, Vyasamma and Lakshamma. The dance performances were usually held at Kannadi Totti and Ambavilasa Hall in the palace. The dances used to contain only

Sanskrit *shlokas* and *keertanas* on Sri Chamundeshwari and there was no presentation of Shringara Rasa at all.

The following are the dance artistes of Mysore district, who have attained distinction and enriched the tradition by their talents. P. G. S. Acharya, who is running Acharya Kala Niketan at Mysore, is a noted Bharatanatyam artiste. The Uma-Maheshwara Nritya Kala Mandira is being run by T. S. Somashekhar, an art critic and a dance artiste of Mysore The Nrityalaya is being run by Tulasi Ramachandra, K. Muralidhara Rao, Nandini Keshava Iyengar, M. Vani Doreswamy, M. S. Bharati, Shashikala, R. Mohan, Pratibha Prahlad, K. Gayatri, G. Narendra, etc. of Mysore are among the noted names in the field. Roopa Shyamasundar of Hunsur, Sundari Machaiah of the same place and N. Shivamala of Nanjangud are also talented artistes in dance. Dwaraki Krishnaswamy (flute), R. Somanna of Kiragasur in T. Narasipur taluk (violin) have also assisted the dance performances with their instruments. Among the institutions which are imparting training in Bharatanatyam and other styles run by veterans in the art are the Bharata Kala Niketan (Ramanuja Road) in Mysore is being run by Dr. Venkatalakshamma. The Menaka Nritya Shikshana Shaala and Jain Natya Mandira (Saraswatipuram), Sri Nritya Samsthe (Ramavilasa Road), Sri Nritya Ganapati Nritya Kala Mandira (Kuvempu Nagara), Sri Saraswati Nritya Kala Mandira (Lakshmipuram), Kalakshetra (Uma-Maheshwara Nritya Kala Mandira (Basaveshwara Road), Achatya Kala Niketan (Sayyajirao Road), Bharatiya Nritya Kala Parishat and Vanita Sadana (Krishnamurthypuram), Shantala Nritya Niketan (Tilak Nagara), Natya Ranga (Sharada Vilas College Road), Mysore Bharatanatya Institute (Kalidasa Road), K. S. Rajgopal Nritya Kala Mandira (Gangotri Extension), etc. are worth mentioning. The University Department of Fine Arts has also been sponsoring public performances of music, dance and drama, rendered by the staff and the students.

The 3rd, 16th and 37th Kannada Literary Conferences were held at Mysore in 1917, 1930 and 1955 under the Presidentship of H. V. Nanjundaiah, Alur Venkata Rao and K. Shivarama Karanth respectively. The 1st district level literary conference was held at Kollegal in 1972 under the Presidentship of Prof. H. S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar (Echcheske) and the 2nd conference held at K. R. Nagar in 1985 and Subramanyaraja Urs (Chaduranga) was its President. The 3rd conference was held at Mysore in 1986 and Prof. S. Anantanarayana was the President. The annual Dasara Poets Meets are a notable feature. The World Kannada Conference a highly colourful programme was also held here in December 1985. The Mysore University with its Institute of Kannada Studies and other language departments and departments like History, Archaeology and Ancient History, Sociology, etc., have been publishing a large number of books in Kannada and English. The 14 volume *Vishwakosha* (Encyclopaedia) in Kannada is a notable publication.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

IN the earlier days, Ayurveda was the only system of medicine popular in the district till 1500 A.D. It was followed by Unani with the advent of the Muslims, but the Hakeems of the Unani system did not penetrate into the rural parts. Many Ayurvedic Pandits of accredited ability were invited to Mysore by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. A particular pill termed 'Kuppi Matre' popularly manufactured by these Pandits was used in cases of emergency and its effect was almost instantaneous and startling. In 1831-32, there was an allopathic Durbar Surgeon attached to the court who supervised the His Highness Hospital at Mysore. The Palace Dispensary started in 1832 in the first allopathic institution in the district to administer the allopathic medicines. During the period of the Commissioners in the State, the administration of public health was under the Deputy Surgeon-General of India. In 1871, rules were got sanctioned by the Government of India for the establishment of a Native Subordinate Medical Department. In 1884, the Durbar Surgeon was incharge of the medical duties at Mysore and the Senior Surgeon was the head of the Medical Department which was created during the same year. The earlier Allopathic Hospitals started in Mysort city were the Krishnarajendra Hospital in 1876, the Cheluvamba Hospital in 1881, the Holdworth Memorial Hospital in 1904, the Princess Krishnarajammanni Sanatorium in 1921.

In 1945, there were 10 hospitals and 56 dispensaries run by the government, local bodies and private agencies in the district and in 1957, there were 84 medical institutions including general hospitals run by government and local bodies for a population of 14,23,679 (including Kollegal taluk), with a sanctioned bed strength of 1,439 (males 531 and females 908).During that year, 40,752 in-patients and 18,33,327 out-patients had been treated in these institutions and the expenditure of the Department was Rs. 24,71,590.

There were 166 doctors (males 126 and females 40)employed in the district. On an average, each institution served an area of 142.65 sq km and a population of 16,948. In 1961, according to Census survey, there were 686 (males 624 and females 62) physicians, surgeons and dentists of all systems in the district ; of whom, 533 were in urban areas. There were 1,059 (males 571 and females 488) nurses, pharmacists, technicians and other medical and health workers of whom, 813 were in the urban areas. During 1969-70, there were 22 hospitals and 56 dispensaries in the district run by government, local bodies and other agencies with a bed strength of 2,655. In the hospitals and dispensaries run by government and local bodies, 14,815 in-patients and 9,73,748 out-patients (new cases only) had been treated, 10,319 surgical operations were performed and there were 195 deaths in the institutions.

In 1971, there were 593 public health institutions in the district (both government and private) of which, 142 were in rural area with a total of 3,406 workers in them (2,626 in urban areas and the rest in rural areas). According to the Economic Census 1980, there were 808 nursing homes, clinics, hospitals, dispensaries, etc., in the district of which, 300 were located in rural areas and 508 in urban areas of the district. Of these, 585 were clinics (140 were in rural areas) and 215 other institutions which included hospitals, primary health centres/units, and dispensaries (160 were located in the rural parts of the district). There were eight nursing homes only in the urban areas.

In 1965, the Medical and Public Health Departments were merged with each other. As a consequence, the District Health Officer became the head of the Health Services in the district. All dispensaries, health programmes, etc. in the district came under his control.

The District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Mysore district is assisted in his office by the Headquarters Assistant to the District Health and Family Welfare Officer, a Medical Officer (Cholera), a Gazetted Assistant, two Office Superintendents, four Deputy Health Education Officers, two District Nursing Superintendents, two Assistant Statistical Officers and other staff. To assist the District Health and Family Welfare Officer, there are three Assistant District Health and Family Welfare Officers (ADH and FWO), one for each revenue sub-division.

There is one Divisional Joint Director of Health and Family Welfare Services for Mysore Division at Mysore who is assisted in his office by a Deputy Director on the Technical side and a Gazetted Assistant on the Administrative and Accounts side. One Mobile Ophthalmic-cum-Dental Specialist Unit under School Health Programme and a Mobile Ophthalmic Unit under National Programme for Prevention of Blindness are attached to the office of the Divisional Joint Director of Health and Family Welfare Services.

The District Surgeon.—The Office of the District Surgeon was created in 1961. Earlier to that, there was the District Medical Officer, who had control over all the dispensaries in the district. With the creation of the post of District Health Officer, all the dispensaries of the district came under him. The District Surgeon, Mysore countersigns the *post-mortem* reports of the medical officers of the district except those of the Mysore city, which are countersigned by the Professors and Assistant Professors of the Forensic Department of the Mysore Medical College. He also countersigns the medical certificates, issues certificates of physical fitness and conducts medical examinations, attends district level meetings, visits jail hospitals, etc. He supervises and controls the Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Mysore. He works under the Divisional Joint Director of Health and Family Welfare Services, Mysore Division, Mysore.

Sanitation

The Department of Health earlier known as the Sanitary Department was started in 1887 headed by the Senior Surgeon as ex-officio Sanitary Commissioner. The Department was reorganised in 1906-07, with the appointment of a whole time Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to the Sanitary Commissioner. There were Health Officers at the district level and there was also a Health Officer for Mysore city. There were also District Sanitary Boards for districts and a Sanitary Board for the State to combat the epidemic diseases in a systematic way. The Senior Surgeon continued as ex-officio Head of the Department till 1917, when a full-time Sanitary Commissioner was appointed. In 1923-24, the post of the Sanitary Commissioner was abolished and the Senior Surgeon again became the head of the Department. In 1923-24, a post of Chief Sanitary Inspector was created for Mysore district abolishing the existed post of the District Health Officer. As a result, of a survey conducted by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Sanitary Department was separated from the Medical Department with the appointment of a full-time Sanitary Commissioner and in November 1929, the Sanitary Department was renamed as Department of Health and Sanitary Commissioner as the Director of Health.

In 1914, Village Improvement Scheme was introduced with the formation of Village Improvement Committees to stimulate the economic and other activities in the rural areas. The Scheme of Rural Health Centres was launched in 1931 to improve the village sanitation, immunization services, control of epidemics, etc. Sanitation in the rural areas according to the rules under Village Sanitation Regulation rested with the headman of the village and he was responsible for cleanliness and other simple sanitary works. Till June 1960, on the organisational side, the curative and preventive services remained separate and in that month, the services were amalgamated at the taluk level and below under the administrative control of the District Health Officer. The duties of the District Health Officer consisted of supervision of vaccination, control of epidemics, supervision

of sanitary arrangements in *jatras*, selection of sites for village extensions, examination of drinking water supplies, medical inspection of schools, health propaganda work and supervision of vital statistics. He was the adviser in all matters pertaining to sanitation, vaccination and public health in the district. The District Board was making arrangements for general sanitation, conservancy and safe water supply during *jatras*.

In Mysore city, the sanitary work consisted of three stages in the beginning. In the first stage from 1884 to 1902, improvement in sanitary conditions were carried out, in the second stage from 1903 to 1910, the creation of the City Improvement Trust Board was undertaken and in the third stage from 1910 onwards, the underground drainage system was taken up.

Vital Statistics

The system of registration of births and deaths in the district came into effect from 1879. In the earlier days, the village Patels registered the births and deaths in rural areas and monthly returns were sent to the taluk office and from there to the district office, where the figures were compiled. In Mysore city, the Medical Officer in charge of Municipal dispensaries was *ex-officio* Registrar of Births and Deaths and the registration of births and deaths were compulsory. In 1915-16, to secure better registration of vital statistics, the rules were revised making provision for actual verification of village registers, professional scrutiny of the figures before tabulation at taluk level and a periodical review of the recorded statistics by local bodies. Regulations were passed in 1918, to improve the system of collection, compilation and publication of vital statistics. A preliminary survey of reporting of vital statistics in Mysore district was made in 1929 and it had shown that only 50 per cent of deaths and still fewer births had actually been reported. Today, the Village Accountants report the births and deaths in rural areas and the Municipalities in the urban areas of the district. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the District Registrar and the District Statistical Officer is the Additional District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages under the provisions of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1969 and the Rules 1970, thereunder.

SRS System.—The Sample Registration System began functioning in the district as well as in the State from June 1966 in rural areas and July 1968 in urban areas. The villages selected under this system in the district are Javanikuppe, Narayanapura, Dodda Katuru, Halepura, Aspathrekaval, Makodu, N. Beltur and Thuruganur, and the urban units are Periyapatna and Mysore City Urban Agglomeration. There are part-time enumertors in the units who register births and deaths in their jurisdictions. The SRS provides reliable estimates of annual birth and death rates and other refined measures of fertility and mortality separately for rural and urban areas.

Births and Deaths.—The births, deaths, birth rate and death rate, etc. are the general indicators of any population of a given period. It is from these, that the other measures of vital statistics are calculated. The average number of births in the district from 1903 to 1910 was 17,127 per annum with a maximum of 20,789 in 1908 and a minimum of 13,695 in 1904 while in the next decade from 1911 to 1920, the annual average was 20,033 with a maximum of 21,972 in 1914 and a minimum of 16,616 in 1919. During the next decade from1921 to 1930, the annual average rose to 22,012 with 26,053 in 1926 as maximum and 19,054 as minimum in 1928. The annual average number of deaths from 1903 to 1910 was 25,176 with a maximum of 32,688 in 1903 and a minimum of 19,855 in 1908. In the next decade from 1911 to 1920, the annual average number of deaths came down to 24,188. The highest number of deaths was 54,520 in 1918 probably due to the epidemic Influenza and the minimum number of deaths was 17,806 in 1912. During the next decade from 1921 to 1930, the annual average number of deaths was further reduced to 20,501 (all these figures are for the present Mandya and Mysore districts excluding Kollegal taluk). The number of deaths is on the decrease in the district. The table below shows the total births, deaths, infant deaths, maternal deaths and still births in the district from 1971 to 1980.

Year	*Total births*	*Total deaths*	*Infant deaths*	*Maternal deaths*	*Still births*
1971 ..	27,686	11,392	1,037	35	816
1972 ..	30,724	12,304	937	63	300
1973 ..	29,193	12,834	1,059	63	771
1974 ..	27,421	11,687	982	30	649
1975 ..	28,488	12,310	1,126	31	768
1976 ..	27,499	12,345	1,213	43	977
1977 ..	26,064	11,500	1,119	23	907
1978 ..	25,385	11,392	1,095	31	540
1979 ..	32,210	12,690	1,548	36	584
1980 ..	29,650	5,417	662	23	592
1981 ..		14,625			

Source.—Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Note.—The coverage is only 50 per cent or less as the statistics are based on reports received from Tahsildars and Municipalities only.

SOME EPIDEMIC DISEASES

In the earlier days, the President of the District Board and the President of the Municipal Councils were chiefly responsible to control epidemic diseases and for taking preventive measures under the advice of the Director of Health. The cost of anti-cholera vaccine was met by the District Funds

and in the case of Plague by the State Department of Health. Small Pox and Plague were endemic in nature and required continuous effort to control their spread.

Plague

Plague for the first time broke out in 1898, with many deaths in the district. In subsequent decades also the intensity of this disease was severe. Every year, during rainy seasons, there used to be reports of rats fall from a few endemic villages of Hunsur, H.D. Kote, Nanjangud, Gundlupet and Chamarajanagar taluks. The villagers were isolated and they lived in huts away from villages for some months. The spraying of DDT in houses one and a half feet in between roof and wall and one and a half feet in between the wall and the floor in the plague endemic villages helped in control of this epidemic. When Malaria Control Programme was launched in 1953 and DDT spraying was taken up in all the villages, plague almost vanished. Since 1954, it is reported that there is no plague in the district.

Malaria

Malaria was one of the common diseases in the forest areas of the district in the earlier days and was responsible for the decrease in population in these areas in the beginning of this century. After an extensive splean survey in the State, three stations for the study of Malaria were sanctioned of which, Nagenahally in Mysore taluk was the first to be opened in October 1928. The area covered by the station was divided into a central zone and a peripheral zone, which were periodically subjected to examination of malarial parasites. The control work began in 1930. Examination made in Nagenahally area before control work was started in 1929 gave parasite and spleen rates of 37.5 and 83.9 in children below 10 years of age and the rates were 8.2 and 50.8 respectively in 1932 for the Nagenahally village, where complete control was attempted. In the peripheral area, the rates in 1932 were 18 and 63.8 respectively. In Mysore city, the spleen rate of 777 children was 11.7 in 1930 before control measures were introduced and 3.9 in 1932 after the control measures were affected. The National Malaria Eradication Programme was launched in the district in the year 1953 but even earlier to that there was the Malaria Control Programme of the State Government. The district reached the maintenance phase in 1964. The disease was largerly found in the areas covered by the Primary Health Centres of Yelwal, Kamagere, Rampura, Tagadur, H. D. Kote, Hunsur, Periyapatna, Bheria and Hosur. Today, though the disease is not found in its severity, is found in considerable form in the areas covered by the Primary Health Centres of Ravandur, Bettadapura, Gowadgere, Kothegala, Hunsur, Hosur and Bheria. The following table shows the year-wise blood examinations, number of persons found positive to the disease and the number of persons treated in the district from the year 1977 to 1987.

Year		*No. of blood examinations made*	*No. of persons positive to the disease*	*No. of persons treated*
1977	..	2,15,964	32,507	26,216
1978	..	2,49,195	30,824	22,810
1979	..	2,57,920	12,190	10,417
1980	..	2,79,658	9,738	8,866
1981	..	3,66,637	19,648	18,032
1982	..	3,83,455	14,267	13,214
1983	..	4,44,094	11,727	10,862
1984	..	4,09,069	3,439	3,278
1985	..	4,49,624	1,695	1,608
1986	..	4,51,464	1,948	1,914
1987	..	5,19,488	2,879	2,879

House to house enumerations are being made to detect the patients and timely action is taken to combat the disease when sighted. Those who come from outside for the project work are subjected to blood examination as a preventive measure.

The District Malaria Office in Mysore is headed by the District Malaria Officer who is assisted by the Assistant District Malaria Officer, Health Supervisors, Senior and Junior Malaria Inspectors, Laboratory Technicians, an Office Superintendent and other staff.

Cholera

The out-break of Cholera in 1868 was severe in Mysore city. The district is not free from gastro-enteritis and cholera even today and they are found in endemic form in some parts of the district. The endemic regions in the district are the Mysore city and the areas covered by the Primary Health Centres of S. R. Hundi, Hoskote, Gargeswari, Gundlupet and Hunsur. The disease appeared in the areas coming under the Primary Health Centre, Bettadapura during 1987-88. The incidence of cholera and gastro-enteritis has declined considerably in recent years due to the extensive sinking of borewells under N.R.W.S.

The cholera combat team attached to the District Health and Family Welfare office is one of the five teams in the State, the others being located at Bellary, Bijapur, Chitradurga and Gulbarga. The team consists of one Medical Officer of Health, one Health Inspector, two Junior Health Assistants (male), one Junior Health Assistant (female) and one Senior Laboratory Technician. The Medical Officer is in full charge of the programme in the district and works under the guidance of the District Health and Family Welfare Officer. He is in charge of investigation, control and supervision of the activities of the team.

There is one Cholera Laboratory, located at present in the premises of the Sait Mohandas Tulsidas Hospital, Mysore under the charge of a Senior Laboratory Technician.

During 1987, from January to December, 1,558 samples were analysed in the Laboratory, of which, 187 were proved to be cholera cases. During that year, there were 64 deaths due to gastro-enteritis and 10 due to cholera. Anti-cholera inaculations were done to 2,29,987 persons and wells were chlorinated 47,329 times, 2,172 houses were disinfected and 2,076 family members were given contact treatment in the district. The table below shows the number of attacks, deaths, villages affected and preventive measures taken in the district from 1981 to 1986.

Table showing the number of attacks, deaths, villages affected and the preventive measures taken regarding Cholera in the district from 1981 to 1986

Disease	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Gastro Enteritis :						
No. of attacks ..	2,242	1,657	1,897	1,180	1,501	2,151
No. of deaths ..	133	61	82	56	41	48
No. of villages affected ..	834	752	623	637	781	N.A.
Cholera :						
No. of attacks ..	386	323	293	54	86	191
No. of deaths ..	1	10	8	4	8	7
No. of villages affected ..	201	174	132	14	18	N.A.
Motion samples collected ..	2,175	1,405	1,609	713	1,095	1,834
Motion samples found +ve to the disease ..	386	323	293	54	86	191
Anti-cholera Inoculations done ..	3,80,538	3,72,014	3,67,875	1,75,100	1,76,643	4,33,863
No. of wells chlorinated ..	56,065	54,035	56,541	44,582	40,040	23,501
No. of houses disinfected ..	1,970	2,277	1,797	1,801	2,210	1,566

Leprosy.—Leprosy is one of the major diseases found in the district and is hyperendemic. The National Leprosy Control (now Eradication) Programme was launched in the district during 1959, but the Leprosy Control Scheme was in operation even earlier, being started in 1954. Initial survey was conducted from 1959 to 1963 surveying 1,34,880 persons, examining 1,13,772 and identifying a total of 1,752 positive cases. In the resurvey from

1963 to 1966, another 673 cases were identified. Another survey was conducted in the district from 1971 to 1974. The following are the numbers of total leprosy patients found in the district from 1977-78 to 1986-87. The numbers in the brackets indicate the persons taking treatment in the medical institutions. 1977-78 : 6,919 (6,808), 1978-79 : 8,222 (8,002), 1979-80 : 11,769 (11,453), 1980-81 : 12,796 (12,442), 1981-82 : 13,348 (12,950), 1982-83 : 14,974 (14,627), 1983-84 : 16,604 (16,220), 1984-85 : 17,313 (16,928), 1985-86 : 16,925 (16,521), 1986-87 : 16,119 (15,829). During 1987-88 from April 1987 to January 1988, 3,473 new cases had been registered in the district bringing the cumulative total to 15,301 (excluding the cases of cure, death and left the place or otherwise). During 1987-88, in 10 months 1,268 cases have been cured. Leprosy cases are found more in some villages like Madhuvanahally (Kollegal). From 1976, Regional Leprosy Control office was functioning in Mysore, headed by a Joint Director of Health which included the area of Mysore and Mandya districts and in 1981, the District Lepsory office was started in Mysore attached to the District Health and Family Welfare office. It is headed by the District Leprosy Officer, assisted by a Senior non-medical Supervisor, a Health Educator, a Physio-therapist, a Senior Laboratory Technician and other staff. The District Leprosy Officer with the help of the staff in the General Hospitals, Primary Health Centres and Units and voluntary organisations, is carrying out the Leprosy Control Programmes in the district. There are two Leprosy Control centres in the district at Chamarajanagar and Kollegal, a Leprosy Training Centre at Kollegal and Urban Leprosy Centres at Mysore and Nanjangud. In the General Hospitals at Chamarajanagar, Kollegal, K. R. Hospital, E. D. Hospital and Leprosy Control Centre, Nazarabad, Mysore, there are 20 beds kept separately for the leprosy patients. There are 48 Survey, Education and Treatment Centres in the district. In addition to these, there are private organisations like the Gandhi Smaraka Leprosy Centre, Algod, Assisi Seva Nilaya Venkataiahna Chatra (Chamarajanagar taluk), Holdsworth Memorial Hospital, Mysore, Missionaries at Mangala, etc., who are engaged in the control programme. There are medical and non-medical staff provided at general hospitals, urban leprosy centres and Primary Health Centres where beds are available for leprosy patients.

The Leprosy Control Centre, Chamarajanagar, was started in 1976, which covers the two taluks of Chamarajanagar and Nanjangud. The staff of the centre consisted of a Medical Officer, two Senior non-medical Supervisors, one Health Educator, a Physiotherapist, Senior Laboratory Technician, 20 Paramedical Workers and other staff. A total of 406 villages come under the centre of which, 388 had been surveyed, enumerating 3,70,373 people, examining 2,62,798, detecting 1,543 cases. During 1986-87, 5,964 persons were enumerated examining 3,439 and detecting 50 cases as against 9,183 enumerated, 5,894 examined and detecting 29 during 1985-86. There

were 3,822 cases under treatment. The prevailing leprosy rate in the area was 6.3 per 1,000 population.

The Leprosy Control Centre, Kollegal, was started during December 1958 as a National Leprosy Subsidiary Centre and upgraded as Leprosy Control Centre in 1963 and Leprosy Control Unit in 1975. The staff of the unit consists of one Medical Officer, two Senior non-medical Supervisors, 20 para-medical workers, one Health Educator, one Senior Laboratory Technician, one Physiotherapist, two staff nurses, one Pharmacist and other staff. The unit is located in general hospital premises at Kollegal, and covers the taluks of Kollegal, Yelandur and T. Narsipur. By 1987, the unit had surveyed 390 villages enumerating 3,23,668, examining 2,75,727 and detecting 2,458 leprosy cases. During 1986-87, there were 7,423 cases under treatment. The unit conducts 39 sub-clinics every month examining school children also. It also conducts house to house survey, and absentee patients contact. Physiotherapy is given to avoid deformities and the patients are supplied MCR foot wear through the donors. The following numbers are the total cases detected year-wise respectively from 1974 to 1984 in the resurvey conducted : 7, 54, 167, nil, 122, 302, 223, 29, 41, 6 and 27.

The Leprosy Training Centre, Kollegal, was started in 1965 to train the leprosy workers. In the beginning, training was imparted to the Medical Officers, Health Inspectors, etc., the period of training varying from one week to six months. Training is imparted to para-medical workers for a period of six months who are paid a stipend of Rs. 450 per month in addition to their pay. The trainees are selected by the Director of Health and Family Welfare Services. The intake capacity is 20. The number of persons trained under various schemes each year from 1966-67 to 1986-87 year-wise respectively was as follows : 15, 54, 79, 114, 115, 209, 287, 324, 234, 163, 214, 40, 31, 73, 13, 216, 163, 52, nil, 20. The centre is administered by a Senior Medical Officer assisted by Senior and Junior non-Medical Supervisiors, Physiotherapists, Senior Laboratory Technician and other staff.

The Assisi Seva Nilaya, Leprosy Hospital, Venkataiahna Chatra, Chamarajanagar taluk was started in 1976, which works under the Talavady Leprosy Centre, Talavadi (Tamil Nadu). The Nilaya by 1986 had completed fifth survey of 36 villages of Chamarajanagar taluk allotted to them by the Karnataka Government and had taken the sixth survey in 1987 and a population of 36,491 had been surveyed, examining 26,505 persons. A total of 910 cases had been detected in the survey and they had been given treatment. The Nilaya conducts house to house survey, school survey, contact survey, education and also organises health talks, film shows and has given multidrug treatment in villages through mobile clinics. The financial aid is from German Leprosy Relief Association.

The Mahatma Gandhi Leprosy Trust at Algod, T. Narasipur taluk is another private organisation in the field. Chikkapremalaya, Hadya (Nanjangud tq) is one more mission at work in the leprosy control programme. Leprosy control work in the taluks of Chamarajanagar and Gundlupet have now been handed over to Assisi Seva Nilaya, Yelandur taluk to Karuna Trust, Yelandur and T. Narasipur taluk to Mahatma Gandhi Leprosy Trust, T. Narsipur. The L.C.C. at Chamarajanagar has been shifted to Nanjangud to cover the taluks of Mysore and Nanjangud.

Tuberculosis.—Tuberculosis (TB) is another disease of great concern in the district. The BCG Vaccination movement was started in the district in 1952. In 1965, sputum diagnostic work was started in five taluks of the district, which was extended to the other taluks during the next year. The District T. B. Centre, Mysore was started in 1930, with the name Princess Cheluvamba Tuberculosis Dispensary and was renamed as the District T.B. Centre in 1962. The centre has examined about 60,000 tuberculosis patients since its inception till 1988. During 1986-87, the centre examined 12,853 samples of sputum detecting 7,127 cases as against 19,763 samples and 4,591 cases in 1985-86. During June 1988, there were 5,312 T. B. cases registered at the centre. In the X-ray unit established in 1986 at the centre 3,406 X-rays had been taken in 1987. The centre was managed by a Medical Officer assisted by both technical and non-technical subordinate staff in 1988.

Small pox.—Small pox was one of the earliest epidemics found in the district for which preventive measures were taken in the form of vaccination. It was very severe in 1958-59 and about 60 per cent of the villages in the district were affected by the disease. Though the disease was very servere in the earlier days, the reports indicate that the disease was well under control in the decades of 1960s and 1970s. The disease was finally eradicated in 1975 and the total number of deaths from this disease from 1971 to 1974 were only 164. Vaccination against small pox was introduced for the first time in the State and probably in India in 1806 and the first person to get vaccinated was the young bride of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. Rani Lakshammani got vaccinated the young Rani by the Resident Surgeon and the small pox vaccine was brought to India by French Missionery Abbe Dubois. The vaccination staff was under the control of the District Health Officer in 1932 and afterwards.

The table on p. 738 shows the deaths by cause of some dreadful diseases in the district from 1971 to 1981 as reported by the State Department of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

INSTITUTIONS

K. R. Hospital, Mysore

The Krishna Rajendra Hospital, Mysore, was started in 1876, as a general dispensary, and upgraded into a general hospital in 1918, with a new building constructed with an expenditure of six lakhs of rupees providing

Disease	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Plague	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small pox	61	12	62	29	Nil	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	64	70	52	43	32	15	..	..	..	..
Malaria	455	289	256	91	154	154	227	177	23	65
Typhoid	311	144	234	139	96	66	22	38	18	11
Other fever ..	2,311	2,184	2,946	2,024	2,030	1,048	213	389	208	822
Dysentry and diarrhea ..	798	736	884	638	528	525	705	635	203	357
Respiratory diseases ..	860	549	863	844	889	879	871	880	643	497
T.B.	351	327	234	267	248	250	229	189	152	174
Leprosy	32	18	26	10	7	17	19	10	4	3
Maternal death ..	35	69	63	30	31	43	23	31	36	23
Suicide	26	22	8	9	12	17	14	14	41	34
Drowning	63	59	39	52	61	48	57	42	49	50
Wounds and accidents	52	69	103	121	97	126	127	130	38	114
Killed by wild beasts	1	..	6	3	2	2	1	..	..	1
Snake bite	17	14	21	31	24	30	25	22	50	30
Rabies	4	11	2	7	6	7	3	2	2	45
Tetanus	44	4	..	..	6	6	13	8	8	17
Diphtheria	5	3	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	5
Whooping cough ..	1	6	11	1	2	4	1	..	1	8
Polio	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	11
Pulmonary	32	..	2	..	..	2	2	3	..	..
Other causes ..	5,780	7,315	6,863	6,967	7,667	8,593	8,346	8,197	10,003	2,872
Not stated ..	87	403	159	379	416	512	601	624	1,210	278
Total ..	11,392	12,304	12,834	11,687	12,310	12,345	11,500	11,392	12,650	5,417

many amenities. It was named as Krishna Rajendra Hospital in the same year. In 1927, a separate out-patient building was constructed and the provision for E.N.T. treatment was made available and later with the help of public donation an Ophthalmic and a Children's wards were built. The facilities were increased when the hospital became a teaching hospital with the establishment of the medical college in Mysore. The bed strength in 1876 was only 20 and 1,050 in 1988. In 1988, the hospital was managed by a Medical Superintendent assisted by a Resident Medical Officer, three Civil Surgeons, 19 Assistant Surgeons grade I, a Blood Bank Officer, an Assistant Dental Surgeon, three Nursing Superintendents Grade I, 12, Nursing Superintendent grade II, three lady Health Supervisors, one Senior Health Inspector and other staff. In the Medical Record Section attached to the hospital since 1982, there is one Medical Officer assisted by 14 other staff members, to maintain records. During 1987, in the hospital, 3,54,958 out-patients and 24,116 in-patients were freated, 6,696 surgical operations were performed, 24,222 X-rays and 10,860 screenings were taken. There were 630 leprosy out-patients and 156 in-patients in the hospital during that year.

Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore

The Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, was started in 1881, named after Maharani Kemparajammanni, to provide medical aid to women and children. It was formerly known as Vanivilas Hospital and was located at Elwala Road. In 1939, a new building was built at a sost of Rs. four lakhs and was named as Cheluvamba Hospital. In 1954, a three-storeyed children and women's block was added providing additional beds. A separate building for out-patients dispensary was donated by Seetha Ranga. The sterilization theatre in the second floor of the children's block was added in 1975-76 and the building of the Urban Family Welfare Centre was added in 1976. The bed strength in the beginning was 21 and later 200 in 1939, and in 1987, it was 400. The Hospital is managed by a Superintendent, assisted by a Resident Medical Officer, Assistant Surgeons, Professors, Nurses, Midwives and other office staff and Group 'D' officials. The common epidemic diseases found among the patients were tuberculosis, cholera, etc. In 1986, in the hospital, 56,724 women and 32,622 children were treated as out-patients, 6,554 women and 8,457 children as in-patients, and major and minor operations were performed to 3,575 women and 418 children. Under Family Welfare Programme, 20 vasectomy and 764 tubectomy operations were performed and 596 IUD (Intra Uterine Devices) placements made in 1986-87. Under MCH (Maternal and Child Health) programme, 7,793 doses of DPT (Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus), 569 doses of D and T, 3,660 doses of Tetanus Toxoid and 7,872 doses of oral polio were administered during the same year. The number of BCG vaccinations administered was 11,910. In the hospital, 512 abortions and 489 MTP (Medical Termination of Pregnancies) were also done during the same year.

The total number of births during 1986-87, in the hospital was 4,436 live births and 332 still births and the deaths were 812. It is a teaching hospital attached to the Mysore Medical College.

P.K.T.B. Hospital, Mysore.—The Princess Krishnarajammanni Tuberculosis Hospital, Mysore was started in 1921, in memory of princess Krishnarajammanni and its building was constructed then at a cost of Rs. 1.15 lakhs. It is situated on an elevated place on the K.R.S. Road and is one of the reputed T. B. Hospitals in South India. It had only 28 beds in the beginning which has now been increased to 470 (236 for men, 202 for women and 32 for children). It is one of the teaching hospitals of the Mysore Medical College and has facilities for Post-graduate medical students. A general library in the Hospital provides books, periodical and newspapers to the patients. It is managed by a Superintendent, and assisted by a Nursing Superintendent, Nurses and other subordinate staff. During 1986, in the Hospital 2,136 in-patients and 29,576 out-patients were treated and 6,880 X-rays were taken.

E.D. Hospital, Mysore.—The Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Mysore, is one of the earlier hospitals which is more than 50 years old. The number of beds at present is 40. The District Surgeon is the Controlling Officer, who is assisted by an Assistant Surgeon and other staff. During 1986, 7,573 out-patients and 1,414 in-patients were treated in the hospital.

General Hospital, Chamarajnagar.—The General Hospital, Chamarajnagar was started in 1926 as Local Fund Dispensary and in 1938, it was converted into a combined dispensary and by 1940-41 had the facility of six beds ward for maternity and male in-patients. It was converted into a Primary Health Unit in 1957-58, in 1965-66 into a Primary Health Centre of Government of India type and into a General Hospital in 1973. The building of the Combined dispensary was built in 1938 at an expenditure of Rs. 22,800 and the building for primary health centre in 1965-66 with annexures of Family Welfare and Leprosy wards. The building of the General Hospital was constructed in 1985 at a cost of Rs. 21.68 lakhs. The number of beds in the hospital was increased to 50 in December 1986. The Primary Health Centre is also attached to the Hospital and has 16 sub-centres and four urban family welfare centres in the town. It has facilities in paediatries, obstetric and Gynaecology, ENT and opthalmology. The common epidemic diseases found in the area are leprosy, tuberculosis and cholera. During 1986, the hospital treated 83,363 out-patients, 5,813 in-patients, attended 917 maternity cases, performed 156 operations, and 151 X-rays and 2,234 screenings also were taken. During the same year 221 tuberculosis and 349 leprosy patients were under treatment. Under Family Welfare services during 1986-87, two vasectomy, 402 tubectomy operations were performed and 213 IUD placements made. Under MCH programme durisg the same year 1,149 doses of DPT, 824 D & T, 1,783 TT (for mothers) and 1,144 doses of polio drops were administered and tablets of iron and folic acid were distributed to 6,800 persons under prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia for expectant mothers and children (PANA).

General Hospital, Gundlupet.—The General Hospital, Gundlupet was started in 1948 as a Local Fund Dispensary and became a Combined Dispensary in 1951. It was changed into a Secondary Health Centre in 1959 and into a Primary Health Centre with 15 beds in 1964-65. In 1975 the number of beds was increased to 25 and in 1982 was converted into General Hospital-Cum-Primary Health Centre. The new building was constructed in December 1985, at a cost about Rs. 9 lakhs. The hospital is equipped with a X-ray unit, dental unit, operation theatre and an ambulance van. Six Primary Health Units come under this Hospital-Cum-Primary Health Centre. Medical aid is also available for ophthalmic and skin diseases. Tuberculosis, skin diseases, leprosy, anemia and cholera are some of the common epidemics found in the area. The Hospital is managed by a Senior Medical Officer assisted by three medical officers and a number of subordinate staff. During 1986, the hospital treated 1,63,990 out-patients, 3,703 in-patients, attended 629 maternity cases, performed 1,299 major and minor operations, and took 1,054 screenings. There were 361 T.B. and 250 Leprosy patients under treatment in 1986. Under Family Welfare Programme two vasectomy 1,031 tubectomy operations were performed, 647 I.U.D. placements made in 1986-87 and during the same year under MCH Programme 2,128 doses of DPT, 1957 doses of D & T. 6,637 doses of TT for mothers and children and 2,128 doses of oral polio were administered and iron & folic acid tablets were distributed to 9,715 persons.

General Hospital, Hunsur.—The General Hospital, Hunsur was started in 1959 as an L.F. Dispensary and was upgraded as Primary Health Centre in 1975, into a 30-bed hospital in 1982 and then into a 50-bed hospital in 1986. The present building of the hospital was constructed in 1984. The total number of beds now available in the hospital is 84 (50 general, 16 sttrilization, eight maternity and 10 children's). The staff of the hospital consisted of six medical officers, 10 office staff, seven staff nurses, eight male field workers, 20 female field workers, three male and three female senior health inspectors, one health educator and other subordinate staff. There are 17 sub-centres attached to the Primary Health Centre of the Hospital. The endemic and epidemic diseases commonly come across are malaria and cholera. During 1986, the Hospital had treated 1,30,020 out-patients and 6,112 in-patients, attended 561 maternity cases, performed 1,683 operations, and took 311 X-rays and 936 screenings. There were 254 T.B. patients and 35 leprosy patients under treatment during the same year. During 1986-87, under Family Welfare Programme seven vasectomy, 1,553 tubectomy sterlizations were performed and 471 IUD placements made. Under MCH programme, 2,085 doses of DPT, 2,249 doses of D & T, 1,644 doses of TT

and 2,553 polio doses were administered and Vitamin A tablets were distributed to 4,602 persons.

General Hospital, Kollegal.—The General Hospital, Kollegal is reported to have been started some seventy five years ago.The maternity ward was built in 1939, men's special ward in 1972, men's new ward in 1976 and the women's ward in 1980. There are 107 beds in the Hospital. It is managed by the Chief Medical Officer assisted by six Assistant Surgeons, five office staff and a number of technical staff which includes, nurses, midwives, helpers, technicians, pharmacists and group 'D' officials. This hospital is provided with an X-ray plant. The common epidemic diseases are leprosy, T.B. and gastritis. During 1986, 1,77,181 out-door and 5,560 in-door patients were treated, 959 maternity cases were attended, 147 major and 328 minor operations performed and 861 screening were taken in the hospital. During the same year, 229 TB and 137 leprosy patients were under treatment. During 1986-87, under Family Welfare Programme 856 sterlizations and 299 IUD placements were made. Under MCH programme 1,213 doses of DPT, 616 doses of D & T, 1,460 doses of TT and 1,213 doses of oral polio were administered.

General Hospital, K.R. Nagar.—The maternity section of the hospital started in 1933 was later converted into a maternity hospital. The foundation stone of the present hospital building was laid in 1960. The building was completed in 1965 with 42 beds and the bed strength was increased to 50 in 1986 when it became a General Hospital.

It is managed by a Medical Officer assisted by two Assistant Surgeons, a lady Medical Officer, a Dentist and other subordinate staff. During 1986, in the hospital, 81,760 out-patients and 4,298 in-patients were treated, 786 maternity cases were attended, 757 operations were performed, 572 X-rays and screenings were taken. During that year 57 T.B. patients and 3 leprosy patients were under treatment. Under Family Welfare Programme, in 1986-87, two vasectomy and 180 tubectomy operations were performed and 140 IUD placements made. Under MCH programme, 617 doses of DPT, 400 doses of D and T, 737 doses of TT and 617 doses of oral polio were administered.

RHTC Nanjangud.—The Rural Health Training Centre (RHTC) Nanjangud was started in 1924. The total number of beds available now is 21 (11 general and 10 maternity). It has facilities in dental clinic and has an X-ray plant and a laboratory. It is headed by a Deputy Surgeon, assisted by two Assistant Surgeons, a Dental Surgeon, two pharmacists, two staff nurses, two ANMs, six health assistants and other technical and non-technical staff. During 1986, the centre treated 67,448 out-patients, 1980 in-patients, attended 1,860 maternity cases, performed 1,000 major and minor operations, took 65 X-rays and 878 screenings. There were 157 T.B. and 113 leprosy patients taking treatment in the centre. Under Family Welfare

Programme in 1986-87, one vasectomy and 71 tubectomy operations were performed and 145 IUD placements made. During the same year, under MCH programme 900 doses of DPT 653 doses of DT, and 1,116 doses of T.T. were administered and Vitamin A tablets were distributed to 130 children under prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia. A post-partum centre is attached to the Hospital since 1986. The training wing had trained 51 house surgeons, and 145 para-medical staff, nurses and pharmacists upto 1986.

General Hospital, Periyapatna.—The General Hospital, Periyapatna, was started in 1938 as a dispensary and was converted into a Primary Health Unit (Mysore type) in 1944 which later was converted into a Primary Health Centre, Government of India type. In 1984, 17 Primary Health Units and seven Family Welfare Centres were under this P.H.C. In 1984 it was upgraded as a General Hospital and the PHC was shifted to Ravandur in April 1985. The present buildnig of the Hospital was constructed in 1984 at a cost of Rs. 17 lakhs. The bed strength is 30. It is managed by three medical officers and a dental surgeon assisted by a number of other subordinate staff. The common epidemics of the region are cholera, malaria, tuberculosis, etc. During 1986, 19,233 out-patients and 1,318 in-patients were treated in the hospital and 463 maternity cases were attended, 176 major and minor operations were performed, 329 X-rays were taken. There were 67 T.B. and seven leprosy patients under treatment. Under Family Welfare Programme 11 vasectomy and 1,188 tubectomy operations were performed and 143 IUD placements made during 1986-87. During the same year 59 doses of DPT, 457 doses of DT, 1,242 doses of TT and 2,396 doses of oral polio were administered under MCH programme.

Railway hospitals

There are two Railway hospitals and a dispensary in Mysore city maintained by the Southern Railways. The Medical Superintendent stationed at Mysore is the administrative divisional head of the hospitals and dispensaries coming under the Mysore Division. The Railway hospital, Yadavagiri, Mysore was started in 1961, with a bed strength of 40 which was raised to 83 later. It is housed in its own building at Yadavagiri. There are X-ray Unit, ECG Section, Intensive Care Unit, Physiotherapy Unit, Blood Bank and Laboratory facilities available in the hospital.This hospital caters to the Railway employees of the whole division. There are seven health units including one at Mysore attached to this hospital. In the Yadavagiri hospital, there are one Medical Superintendent, nine Divisional Medical Officers, five Assistant Divisional Medical Officers, four Matrons, six Nursing Sisters, 12 Staff Nurses, a Physiotherapist, 11 Pharmacists, two X-ray Technicians, three Laboratory Superintendents, one Health Inspector, and other staff. One Family Welfare Unit is attached to this hospital.

During 1986-87, 31,878 out-patients and 2,610 in-patients were treated, 1,344 major and minor operations performed, 188 deliveries were conducted,

589 old and 78 new tuberculosis patients were under treatment, 5,285 X-rays, 91 screenings, 1,327 ECG were taken in the hospital. Under Family Welfare Programme, 264 sterilisations and 123 IUD Placements were made. During the same year, 1,426 doses of DPT, 468 doses of D and T, 980 doses of TT for expectant mothers, 1,627 doses of oral Polio, 94 doses of BCG and 74 doses measles vaccine were administered. The hospital has provisions for visting specialists like Eye, ENT, Cardiology, Dentistry, Homoeopathy, etc.

The Railway Hospital, Ashokapuram is older than the Yadavagiri Hospital and has 26 beds. There are two divisional Medical Officers, one Assistant Divisional Medical Officer, four Pharmacists, four Nurses, Matron and other staff.

Mission Hospital, Mysore

The Holdsworth Memorial Hospital, Mysore popularly known as the Mission Hospital was inaugurated in 1904 and the new building was opened in 1906. In the beginning, the Government of Mysore was extending aid. The maternity block and the out-patients dispensary were opened in 1908 and in 1930 ultra-violet ray therapy was commissioned. In 1933, higher grade training school for nurses was started which was recognised by the then Madras Government, and in 1944, a laboratory technicians training scheme was also started, giving training for six candidates in each batch. The Male Section of the hospital was opened in 1951 and the children's hospital in 1956. In 1970, the hospital staff performed an operation on an elephant. A Project for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped children was started in 1975 in collaboration with the Ideal Jawa (Private) Limited and Rotary Club of Mysore. The hospital has 300 beds and has facilities of X-ray, Physiotherapy, Laboratory, Blood-Bank, Pharmacy and Intensive Care Unit and also has facilities for the treatment of Leprosy. Specialised services for the cure of the diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose, Skin (Dermotology) and Limbs (orthopaedics) are also available. The hospital is also having the units of Plastic Surgery and Urology. The common diseases found among the patients are tuberculosis and gastro-enteritis. During 1987, in the hospital, 42,635 out-patients, and 7,568 in-patients were treated, 1,360 deliveries were conducted, 698 major and 2,387 minor operations were performed, 3,533 X-rays and Screenings were taken. There were 73 T.B. patients and 539 leprosy patients under treatment. In 1986-87, under Family Welfare Programme, 71 Vasectomy and 475 tubectomy operations were performed and 154 IUD placements made. Under MCH programme, 1,200 doses of DPT, 1854 doses of oral Polio and 2,504 doses of TT were administered. In 1988, the hospital was managed by a Medical Superintendent, assisted by four Consultants, five Assistant Doctors, 10 Junior Doctors, a Nursing Superintendent, 58 Staff Nurses, two X-Ray Technicians, seven pharmacists, a Physiotherapist, nine Laboratory Technicians, one Administrator, and other Staff.

ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries

There is one Employees State Insurance (ESI) Hospital in Mysore and ESI dispensaries at Mysore, Kollegal, Nanjangud, T. Narsipur, and Hunsur. The ESI Hospital at Mysore was started in 1981 with a bed strength of 100. It is a referring hospital for the factories and establishments in Mysore city, Nanjangud, Kollegal, T. Narsipur, Hunsur and also Mandya and Belagola. The daily average number of out-patients treated during 1986-87 was 67.8 and the total number of in and out-patients treated in 1986-87 were 6,036 and 27,285 respectively. The Mysore Central ESI dispensary was started in 1962 and there were 2,351 insured persons attached to the dispensary and 95,867 out-patients were treated in 1986-87. There were three Insurance Medical Officers assisted by 17 other officials including Pharmacists and Nurses. The N. R. Mohalla dispensary Mysore was also started in 1962 and during 1987, there were 3,990 insured persons attached to the dispensary. During 1986, 7,040 new cases and 11,164 old cases had been treated in the dispensary as out-patients. There were four Insurance Medical Officers assisted by 16 subordinate staff. The Visvesvarapuram dispensary in 1987 had 3,033 insured persons attached to it and had treated 24,796 out-patients in 1986. It was managed by an Insurance Medical Officer assisted by seven subordinate staff. The ESI dispensary at Kollegal was started in 1967 and in 1986, there were 574 insured persons attached to it and 26,138 out-patients were treated during that year. The ESI dispensary at T. Narsipur was also started during 1967 and in 1986, there were 401 insured persons attached to the dispensary and 16,265 out-patients attended the dispensary. It was managed by an Insurance Medical Officer assisted by eight subordinate staff. The ESI dispensary in the K. R. Mill area, started in 1967 was shifted to Hunsur in August 1987. In 1986-87, there were 1,170 insured persons attached to the dispensary and 18,000 out-patients attended the dispensary during that year. The Nanjangud dispensary started in 1968 had 7,172 insured persons attached to it in 1987 and there were three Insurance Medical Officers assisted by 16 subordinate staff. In 1986, the dispensary treated 57,390 out-patients. Another dispensary for the Nanjangud suburb was started in 1982, which had 918 insured persons attached to it in 1986 and 15,761 out-patients were treated in the dispensary during that year. It was managed by an Insurance Medical Officer assisted by seven subordinate staff.

The District Prison's Hospital, Mysore dates back to 1939 but seems to be even older and there are references of its existence in 1869. It is a 10-bed hospital headed by a Medical Officer. During 1986, the hospital treated 21,900 out-patients and 90 in-patients. There were three T.B. patients and 11 leprosy patients taking treatment in 1986. For complicated ailments, the patients are referred to the K. R. Hospital, Mysore.

The Government Walter Judd Hospital, Bylakuppe was started in 1965 and was handed over to the State Government by the Central Government

in 1969. The number of beds available in the hospital is 20 and it is managed by a Medical Officer, assisted by a Pharmacist, a Junior Laboratory Technician, three staff Nurses and other staff. Four sub-centres are attached to the Hospital. The common epidemic observed among the patients is tuberculosis. During 1986, in the hospital 19,471 out-patients and 135 in-patients were treated, nine maternity cases were attended and 117 T.B. patients were under treatment.

The Sait Mohandas Tulasidas (SMT) Women's and Children's Hospital, Mysore, was started in 1948 as a maternity hospital with 40 beds and in 1979, a 10 bed post-partum centre was attached. The Hospital is managed by a Lady Medical Officer, who is assisted by another medical Officer in the post-partum centre. During 1986, the hospital treated 14,114 out-patients, 3,831 in-patients, attended 1,985 maternity cases and performed 1,226 operations. During 1986-87, under Family Welfare Programme, two vasectomy and 1,224 tubectomy operations were performed and 353 IUD placements were made. Under MCH programme 447 doses of DPT, 834 doses of D & T, 681 doses of TT and 447 doses of oral polio were administered. In the 'B' type post-partum centre, this hospital has won awards in 1983 and 1985.

The Maternity Hospital, Hadya, K. R. Nagar Taluk was established in 1948 and the building of the hospital was constructed in 1959 at a cost of about a lakh of rupees. It is managed by a Lady Medical Officer assisted by other staff. It has a bed strength of six and during 1986, 8,117 out-patients and 194 in-patients were treated, 62 maternity cases were attended and 25 operations were performed. There were 7 T.B. patients under treatment. Under Family Welfare Programme, one vasectomy and 24 tubectomy operations were performed and 12 IUD placements made during 1986-87. During the same year, under MCH programme 40 doses of DPT, 46 doses of D & T, 60 doses of TT for mothers and 40 doses of polio were administered. Vitamin 'C' tablets were distributed to 14 children.

The Jagadguru Sri Shivarathreeswara Hospital, Mysore was started in November 1986 as a teaching hospital attached to the medical college run by the same Trust. The hospital is located in an old building constructed in 1952 and had only out-patient facilities and later a 60 beds' ward was attached. It is proposed to increase the number of beds to 400. Since it is a teaching institution, it has facilities in many branches of medicine and surgery. During November and December 1986, the hospital treated 10,092 out-patients, 98 in-patients, performed 16 operations, took 567 X-rays and 100 screenings.

The District Laboratory, Mysore was started in 1958 which analyses urine, blood and other samples sent for analysis and also the malaria parasites, blood groups, UDRL, etc. During the year 1986, the Laboratory analysed as many samples as 89,339 as against 75,040 in 1985. The Laboratory comes under the administrative control of the District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Mysore district and is headed by a Medical Officer assisted by four senior laboratory technicians, four laboratory assistants and two group 'D' officials.

The Divisional Regional Laboratory, Mysore was started in Mysore in 1967 to analyse the substances and drugs coming under Excise Acts and Rules, like lisuors, denaturtd spirit, rectiled spirit, alchohols, etc. During 1986, the Laboratory examined 792 samples as against 950 in 1985. It is managed by the Regional Assistant Chemical Examiner assisted by a Senior Laboratory Technician, a Junior Assistant, Chemical Examiners, Laboratory Assistants and Group 'D' officials. The Laboratory comes under the control the District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Mysore district, Mysore. Now, it undertakes the analysis of food-stuffs also.

The Nagamma Perumal Chetty Maternity Hospital, Mysore was started in 1953 and is housed in its own building built in 1953. The number of beds available is 24. It is managed by a Lady Medical Officer assisted by a Pharmacist, two ANM's and other Group 'D' officials. During 1986, in the Hospital 2,200 out-patients, 1,563 in-patients were treated, 1,563 deliveries were conducted and 1,127 operations were performed. In 1986-87, under Family Welfare Programme, 263 vasectomy and 379 tubectomy operations were performed, 78 IUD placements were made. Under MCH Programme, 200 doses of DPT and 200 doses of oral polio were administered during the same year.

The Nursing School, Mysore was started in 1958. It is headed by a Principal and assisted by seven nursing tutors. The trainees are selected by a selection committee and the duration of the course is three and a half years. There were 180 students under training in the school in different grades in 1988. So far, the school has trained 701 trainees.

The Female Health Workers Assistants' Training Centre (which was called Auxiliary Nurse Midwife Centre earlier to 1980) is attached to the K.R. Hospital, Mysore. The first batch of students were admitted in 1959. In the beginning, the intake was only 30 which has now been raised to 50 and the period of training has been reduced from two years to 18 months. The centre is managed by a Principal, assisted by three tutors, one Health Inspector, a staff nurse, three lady health visitors and other staff. The selection of the trainees is made by a Committee constituted for the purposes. The selected candidates are paid a stipend of Rs. 200 per month during the periods of training.

The Health Inspectors Training Centre, Mysore attached to the District Health and Family Welfare office was started in 1977. The trainees are deputed by the Department of Health and Family Welfare Services, and in the beginning, the non-departmental trainees were also

selected for training which has now been stopped. This is one of the seven centres in the State. The intake capacity is 75 and the training programme is managed by a Gazetted Assistant Instructor. Guest lectures are arranged by the resource personnel from the Mysore Medical College and the District Health and Family Welfare office.

The Jayavijayam Tribal Hospital, B. R. Hills was started in 1981, by the Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra. The Hospital is meant primarily for the hill tribe Soligas found in the area, but others are also being attended on request. In the beginning, it was housed in a small hut to which a two bed ward was added later. In 1983, a permanent building with a 10-bed ward at a cost of about Rs. two lakhs was built with the help of one Philanthropist Vijayam Krishnamurthy. In 1984, an ambulance van and an X-ray unit were added. The hospital caters to the needs of the tribal people of Kollegal, Chamarajanagar and Yelandur taluks. The hospital is also having a laboratory and an operation theatre. It is managed by a medical officer assisted by a nurse, a Pharmacist and two Assistants. It also conducts eye camps, dental camps and family welfare camps for the tribal people. Sickle cell anaemia and gastro enteritis are common complaints among the tribal people of the region. During 1987, the number of out-patients and in-patients treated in the hospital was 13,528 and 157 respectively, as against 14,822 out-patients and 190 in-patients in 1986. Under family welfare programme, 32 cases were attended among the tribals. Under MCH programme, 180 children were administered DPT and polio drops in 1986-87. There were 18 T.B. patients and 8 leprosy patients under treatment during 1986. The hospital started the scheme of Health Workers training in 1983 and has trained so far 28 persons. In another scheme, the hospital trains Dais in traditional way with practical training and follow-up work.

Missionary Hospitals and Dispensaries

The Christian Missionaries have set up many hospitals and dispensaries in the district. The hospitals are the St. Mary's Hospital, Mysore with 25 beds; St. Joseph's Hospital, Chamarajanagar, with 25 beds; Holy Cross Hospital, Kamagere, with 20 beds; St. Joseph's Convent Hospital, Martalli, Kollegal taluk with 30 beds: Magdaleine and Roaul Follereau Hospital, Naganahalli (H.D. Kote) with 6 beds, Leprosy Hospital, Assisi Seva Nilya, Venkataiahna Chatra, Chamarajanagar, and Holy Cross Hospital, Prakash-palyam (Tq Kollegal) with 25 beds.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Martalli was started in 1958 as a health centre and later converted into a hospital in 1986 had 30 beds and treated 7,540 out-patents and 62 in-patients. It was managed by two staff nurses, a Laboratory Technician and an attender. Under the MCH programme, it administered 400 doses of DPT, 120 D & T, 290 BCG, 400 TT and Polio doses each in 1986-87. *The Holy Cross Hospital*, Kamagere was started in 1970

with a bed facility of 10 which was increased to 45 in 1985 with the facilities of X-ray, laboratory and operation theatre. In 1986, there were three Medical Officers assisted by a Pharmacist, a Laboratory Technician, X-ray Technician and other staff, and in the hospital, 37,658 out and 2,135 in-patients were treated, 184 deliveries were conducted, 102 major and 687 minor operations were performed, 805 X-rays and 29 ECG were taken. There were 400 TB patients and 150 leprosy patients under treatment. The hospital staff made 2,000 house visits, conducted 48 MCH clinics, 48 ante-natal clinics, administered 900 doses of toxoids and serums under Immunisation Programme and conducted 300 non-formal educational lectures. The *Magdaleine and Raoul Follereau Hospital*, Naganahalli in H. D. Kote taluk was started in 1961 in a hut and had its building built in 1974 with six beds. In the hospital, 8,357 out and 103 in-patents were reported to have been treated in 1986 and 35 maternity cases were attended. There were 25 TB and 15 leprosy cases under treatment. Under MCH Programme, 570 DPT, 200 DT and 620 polio doses were administered. It was managed by a Superintendent and assisted by a staff nurse and others. The St. Joseph's Hospital, Chamarajanagar started in 1961, had 22 beds in 1988 and was managed by a Medical Officer assisted by two Nurses, three helpers and two Ayahs. During 1986, it treated about 10,000 out-patients and 941 in-patients.

The Missionaries are also running dispensaries at Chamarajanagar, Mysore, Dornahally in K. R. Nagar taluk, Jampanahally, H. D. Kote, Kamagere, Hanur, Martahalli, Prakashpalyam and Thomayarapalyam all in Kollegal taluk.

The All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore was founded in 1965 by Government of India with training, clinical, research and public education facilities. It is affiliated to the University of Mysore and provides an under-graduate course of three years leading to B. Sc. degree in speech and hearing and a two years M.Sc. degree. It also conducts orientation training courses for teachers, armed forces, Audiologists and Speech Therapists (see Chapter XV also).

There are three hospitals, privately run in Mysore city with modern amenities and equipments, namely, the Kamakshi Hospital, the Basappa Memorial Hospital and Gopalagowda Memorial Mini Hospital, all treating in-patients also. The Basappa Memorial Hospital, Mysore was started in 1983 with 65 beds and now has 100 beds. It is equipped with X-ray unit, Blood Bank, Medical Store, Ambulance service and has pathology, Micro-biology and Bio-chemical Laboratories. It has Endoscopy usit, Intensive care unit, Intensive Coronary care unit, Urology, Cardio-Thoracic unit, Orthopaedics, Paediatrics, Physiotherapy unit, Ultra-sound scanning unit etc. and specialists services are also available. During 1987, 8,690 out and 2,834 in-patients attended the Hospital, 245 deliveries were conducted, 703 operations were performed and 2,356 X-rays and 28 screenings taken.

Primary Health Centres

The Primary Health Centres provide the basic health services to the people in the rural areas of the district and also act as the nuclei of rural health programmes. They provide both curative and preventive services and also carry out the National Health Programmes like the Leprosy Control Programme, the Maternal and Child Health Programme, etc. In 1986, a PHC covered whole or a part of the taluk with a population of 66,000 or more and the staff consisted of two Medical Officers but some times, three who are assisted by Pharmacists, Lady Health Visitors, Health Inspectors both Senior and Junior, Laboratory Technicians, Staff Nurses, Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives, Basic Health Educators and Multi-purpose Health workers both male and female. There were 32 Primary Health Centres in the district during 1987. Some of the earlier Local Fund Dispensaries like those at Bettadapura, Agara-Mamballi, Ravandur, earlier Medical Sub-Centres like those at Hedathale, Udigala, the Reduced Scale Local Fund Dispensaries, the Malnad Improvement Dispensaries at Bilikere and Hanagodu have been upgraded as the Primary Health Centres. The Primary Health Centres at Heggadadevanakote, Nandinathapura, Hanagodu and Ravandur have been designated as the Tribal Primary Health Centres. The table in P. 751-52 gives some information about the Primary Health Centres in the district for the year 1986-87.

Primary Health Units

Prior to 1978, there were a number of types of dispensaries in the district such as ocal Fund Dispensaries, Reduced Scale Local Fund Dispensaries, Taluk Board Dispensaries, Native Type Dispensaries, Malnad Improvement Dipensaries, Medical Sub-Centres, Health Unit Type Dispensaries, etc, which were all renamed as Primary Health Units. In 1986, the staff of Primary Health Unit consisted of a Medical Officer, there ANMs, one pharmacist, one Basic Health Worker and three Group 'D' officials. A PHU covered an area of 40 sq. miles with a population of about 40,000, in 1966, but now each of these Health Units covers a population of about 15 to 20 thousand and are managed by one or two medical officers assisted by pharmacists, Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives and other Staff. These Primary Health Units, though independent are required to send periodical progress reports of National Health programmes to the concerned Primary Health Centres. The University of Mysore is maintaining two health units, one in Manasa Gangotri and the other in the campus of the Maharaja's College.

The Primary Health Units which were formerly Local Fund Dispensaries are found more in Mysore City and other Urban Centres of the district and many of them have been converted into general hospitals and Primary Health Centres. Generally, they were managed by one or two Medical Officers. The following table gives some information about them for the year 1986-87.

Sl. No.	Location	Year of starting	Beds available	Patients treated		Maternity cases attended	Minor and Major operations performed	Family welfare		Sub-Centres
				In	Out			Sterilisations	I.U.D.	
1.	Agara-Mamballi	NA	..	NA	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Begur	1945	..	Nil	5,329	845	..	201	91	10
3.	Bettadapura	1920	2	36	23,712	54	32	66	29	18
4.	Bheria	1962	6	440	30,571	1,552	..	970	344	28
5.	Bilikere	1981	10	..	12,269	42	..	611	261	14
6.	Chamarajanagar			Attached to General Hospital.						
7.	Gargeswari	1970	6	152	12,305	401	866	861	460	24
8.	Gawadagere	1968	6	Nil	13,809	1,062	Nil	520	270	17
9.	Gundlupet			Attached to General Hospital.						
10.	Hanagodu	1931	Nil	Nil	10,287	Nil	Nil	100	40	3
11.	Hanur	1985	6	450	7,593	84	55	450	260	11
12.	Hampapura	1927	Nil	Nil	34,038	Nil	69	307	Nil	2
13.	Hedathale	1984–5	5	Nil	10,711	685	450	469	246	3
14.	H.D. Kote	1963	6	245	26,650	83	162	719	384	4
15.	Hoskote	1975	6	258	5,422	1,118	Nil	586	330	16
16.	Hosur	1965	12	300	25,000	1,641	..	943	343	12
17.	Hunsur			Attached to General Hospital :						
18.	Kabballi	1930	8	243	8,500	94	..	466	235	7
19.	Kamagere	1959	6	45	19,631	2,048	722	722	436	4
20.	Kasuvinahalli	NA	..	..	NA	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.	Kothegala ..	1985	Nil	Nil	4,158	Nil	Nil	73	37	4
22.	Nandinathapura	1984	10	42	22,317	296	451	451	269	11
23.	Rampura ..	1959	6	752	16,833	986	391	554	366	14
24.	Ravandur ..	1933	6	86	22,786	Nil	172	172	433	15
25.	Sargur ..	1923	14	942	20,872	95	112	802	397	7
26.	Siddaramana Hundi	1967	6	119	9,350	2,317	Nil	902	466	48
27.	Thagadur ..	1965	6	Nil	14,204	924	Nil	520	360	5
28.	Talkad ..	1928	6	373	10,605	130	220	214	213	54
29.	Udigala ..	1984	..	..	14,400	737	366	366	203	7
30.	Ummathur ..	1940	14	145	4,364	62	224	1,042	624	40
31.	Yelandur ..	1979	6	471	18,084	1,365	433	433	200	8
32.	Yelwala ..	1960	6	428	17,078	170	Nil	937	428	5

NA – Not available.

Location	Year of starting	No. of beds	Patients treated in 1986		Maternity cases attended	Operations performed	Family welfare		Sub-centres
			In patients	Out patients			Sterilisations	I.U.D.	
Bedaguli ..	1933–34	Nil	Nil	4,221	49	Nil	12	3	Nil
Chamundipuram ..	N.A.	Nil	Nil	10,642	Nil	Nil	50	41	Nil
Cowdally ..	1928	Nil	Nil	8,947	Nil	Nil	132	114	3
Eranagere ..	1910	Nil	Nil	18,355	50	51	68	31	Nil
Hirekyathanahalli ..	1964	Nil	Nil	9,430	66	Nil	59	41	1
Jayanagara (Mysore city).	1965	Nil	Nil	14,424	Nil	Nil	38	14	Nil
Jayapura ..	1964	Nil	Nil	6,605	9	Nil	158	84	Nil
Kanagala ..	1947	Nil	Nil	9,774	Nil	Nil	24	29	Nil
Kaveripura ..	1976	Nil	Nil	6,000	16	Nil	43	38	Nil
Krishnamurthipuram	N.A.	Nil	Nil	16,417	Nil	Nil	18	31	Nil
Mugur ..	1955	Nil	Nil	7,511	Nil	Nil	103	112	3
N.R. Mohalla (Mysore city).	1939	Nil	Nil	13,079	12	20	52	28	Nil
Nazarabad (Mysore city).	N.A.	Nil	Nil	17,119	Nil	Nil	85	32	Nil
Old Agrahara (Mysore city).	1912	Nil	Nil	23,830	Nil	Nil	79	60	Nil
Saligrama ..	1907	10	516	19,784	355	116	161	76	Nil
Santhemaralli ..	1978	Nil	Nil	7,161	Nil	Nil	157	77	Nil
Saraswathipuram (Mysore).	1961	Nil	Nil	8,023	Nil	Nil	31	25	Nil
Somanathapura ..	N.A.	Nil	Nil	5,007	Nil	Nil	71	18	2
Terakanambi ..	1941	Nil	Nil	13,305	Nil	56	109	45	3
T. Narasipur ..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N.A. Not available.

Some of the Primary Health Units were maintained by the Taluk Development Boards before they were handed over to the government. Many of these were Health Unit Type of Dispensaries, located in the rural areas which provided both curative and preventive services and were of unique type in the old Mysore area and were started even earlier to the Government of India Type of Units and Centres came into existence. Some of these Local Board Dispensaries were Ayurvedic dispensaries. The table below gives some information about these dispensaries for the year 1986-87.

Sl. No.	Location	Year of starting	Out-patients treated in 1986	Maternity cases attended	Family welfare		Sub-Centres
					Sterilisations	I.U.D.	
1.	Alur ..	1967	5,678	301	138	65	2
2.	Arakalavadi ..	1955	3,888	35	99	47	2
3.	Chandravadi ..	1972	2,561	1,526	95	86	2
4.	Devanur ..	1970	7,874	nil	66	30	1
5.	Gowdahally (Yelandur taluk)	1971	11,673	272	92	33	2
6.	Harave (Chamarajanagar taluk) ..	1956	7,524	434	234	90	3
7.	Hura ..	1924	3,077	75	132	114	2
8.	Kothalvadi ..	1975	357	nil	27	8	nil
9.	Lokkanahalli ..	1950	1,542	320	101	26	1
10.	M.M. Hills ..	1970	5,408	90	70	nil	1
11.	Panyada Hundi ..	1965-6	6,344	229	90	39	nil
12.	Ratnapura ..	1970	12,194	347	210	92	5
13.	Venkataiahna Chatra ..	1964	5,665	257	84	39	4

There were Medical Sub-Centres in the rural parts of the district maintained by the Government, which provided the basic medical facilities to the needy people. These medical sub-centres generally had a Medical Officer, a Pharmacist, one or two Junior Health Workers and one or two Group 'D' officials. Medical Sub-Centres in the district have been renamed as PHUs and some data about them for the year 1986-87 are given in the table on the next page.

Sl. No.	Location	Year of starting	Out-patients treated	Maternity cases attended	Family welfare		Sub-Centres
					Sterilisation	I.U.D.	
1.	Annur ..	1976	4,141	232	128	73	2
2.	Bachahally ..	1975	5,905	160	134	89	3
3.	Bannikuppe ..	1974	5,081	130	207	81	3
4.	Baragi ..	1975	3,015	nil	nil	nil	nil
5.	Belachavadi ..	1978	6,778	880	54	16	nil
6.	Bettada Tunga ..	1977	8,186	71	45	24	1
7.	Bhuvanahally ..	1987	2,478	95	23	15	nil
8.	Bommanahalli ..	1978	3,617	47	47	39	1
9.	Chidravalli ..	1978	2,500	nil	142	62	nil
10.	Dasanur ..	1976	2,356	nil	68	37	2
11.	Doddabyalalu ..	1976	1,720	nil	145	145	3
12.	Halaganahalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Karimuddanahalli	1975	8,498	nil	95	64	2
14.	Kollur ..	1978	5,988	28	28	16	nil
15.	Madapura ..	1974	1,250	150	173	25	nil
16.	Madhuvinahally ..	1978	2,601	110	119	95	nil
17.	Malangi ..	1975	2,292	nil	132	78	5
18.	Mangala ..	1978	5,000	70	86	31	nil
19.	Mellahalli ..	1965	8,148	674	260	123	3
20.	Mulluru ..	1974	6,729	236	119	73	..
21.	Padagur ..	1976	3,088	338	94	44	3
22.	Singara Settyhalli ..	1974	2,400	nil	40	20	nil
23.	Tattekere ..	1974	9,000	30	185	87	..

The Primary Health Units at Chapparadahally, Hangala, Komalapura and Sagarakatte were earlier Reduced Scale Local Fund Dispensaries and some information about them for the year 1986-87 is as given in the following table.

Sl. no.	Location	Year of starting	Out-patients treated	Maternity cases	Family welfare		Sub-Centre
					Sterilisation	I.U.D.	
1.	Chapparadahally ..	1951	5,000	20	63	33	nil
2.	Hangala ..	1954	7,333	50	114	30	nil
3.	Komalapura ..	1959	2,487	56	60	12	1
4.	Sagarakatte ..	1959	5,255	nil	..	nil	nil

The dispensaries at Antharasanthe, Kagalvadi, Odeyarapalya, Hunsur and Muthige-Chikkatholalu are designated as Tribal Health Units as they cater to the Tribal people residing in the area. The Antharasanthe Mobile Tribal Dispensary was started in 1953 to provide medical services to the Tribal people of the H. D. Kote taluk. Formerly, it was located in the Nisana village and with the submerging of the village in the Kabini Project, the dispensary was shifted to Antharasanthe in 1972. In 1979-80, another mobile Tribal Dispensary was started in Muttuge Chikkatholalu to provide medical services to the Tribal people residing to the East of the Kabini river. The Antharasanthe dispensary provides medical service to the Tribal people residing in 54 colonies to the West of the Kabini river. The Antharasanthe mobile unit visits these 54 colonies once in a month. The Hunsur Tribal Mobile Unit was started in 1960, and was under the Social Welfare Department till 1970, when it was transferred to the Health Department. It was attached to the Primary Health Centre, Hunsur and became independent in 1980. The Mobile Health Unit, Hunsur covers 32 villages in Hunsur and 21 villages in Periyapatna taluk. The unit is provided with a van having facilities for a mobile clinic since 1977-78. The unit covers four to five villages every day. The common diseases found among the Tribal people are scabies and other skin diseases, anaemia, worms, dysentry and deficiency diseases. The women and children suffer mostly from the deficiency diseases. The Tribal people are afraid of injections and inoculations even today. Some information about these dispensaries for 1986-87 is as follows.

Location	*Year of starting*	*Out-patients treated*	*Maternity cases*	*Operations*	*Family Welfare*		*Sub-Centres*
					Sterilisations	*I.U.D.*	
Antharasanthe	1953	3,867	nil	113	49	35	4
Hunsur Mobile	1960	7,713	nil	nil	99	nil	2
Kagalvadi	1926	13,302	26	nil	164	124	7
Muthige-Chikka-tholalu	1980	3,398	nil	nil	35	9	nil
Odeyarapalya	1985	1,000	nil	nil	NA	NA	nil

The H.H.M.O.I. Dispensary was started by the Maharaja of Mysore for the police and their family members residing in the police quarters. In the beginning, it had the maternity facilities also and later the maternity section was transferred to the Nagamma Perumal Chetty Maternity Hospital and now only the out-patient unit is working. The *HHMBG Dispensary* (His Highness Maharaja Body Gaurd Dispensary) was started in 1918 by the Maharaja of Mysore to provide medical facilities to the body guards and their family members exclusively but when it was handed over to the government, the restriction was removed. The MARP (Mysore Armed Reserve Police) Dispensary in Jyothinagar was opened for the armed police and their family members.

The table on Page 758-59 gives some information about the other Primary Health Units in the district for the year 1986-87.

Ayurveda

Ayurveda was the only system of medicine prevalent in ancient times. There were also many writers of books on Ayurveda. Prince Ganga Sri Purusha has written *Gaja Shastra*, Chamaraja of Yelandur (1570 A.D.) *Vaidyasara*, Chikkupadhyaya (1672 A.D.) *Vaidyamrutha Teeke*, Srikantha Panditha *Vaidyahithopodesha* and Veeraraja *Vaidya Samhitha Sauramava*. Nanjaraja Bhoopala has written *Vaidya Sara Sangraha*. Lakshmana Pandita of Mysore is the author of *Akaradi Nighantu*. Bhagavatham Krishna Murthy, the court Pandit of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III is the author of *Shishu Vaidya Sanjivini*. *Nadiprakarana* was written by Jayarajacharya Setty (1889) and *Jwara Vivaranam* by Narsimha Panditha of Narasipur.

There were many illustrious Ayurvedic Pandits in the district like Gopala Deshika (1550), Govinda Vaidya, Srinivasa Panditha (1648), Thirumalarya Shekhara of Gundlu family (1645-1706). Krishnaraja Wodeyar II was himself an Ayurvedic Pandit. Venkatanarayana Iyengar, Lakshmana Pandita (1775), Bhagavatham Krishnaswamy, Yedathore Narayana Pandit, Shantiraja Pandit, Suri Pandit and Vedanthachary were famous in the court of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. In the court of Chamarajendra Wodeyar, there were the famous Vaidyas like Agaram Puttaswamy Pandit, Hosa Panditha Bhimachary (an expert in curing cholera), Ambale Narasimha Panditha, Annaiah Panditha, Subramanya Panditha and Netra Vaidyas Narayana Panditha and Nanjunda Bhatta. The other Ayurvedic Pandits of repute were Lakshmanacharya (1854-1930), Subraya Pandita of Ambale, B. V. Pandit, who started Sadvaidyashala in Nanjangud, Rajavaidya Chandra Banu Singh, Agaram Venkatarama Panditha, Lakshmana Raju, Gopala Krishnavadhani, S. Lakshminarayana, Yedathore Parthanarayana Pandit, P.T.K. Nambishan, K. R. Srikantamurthy, Vijayendra Murthy, H.G.V. Satyavathi, etc.

In those days, the Ayurvedic tablets called 'Kuppi Matre' were very popular. The system began to decline during the second half of the 19th century. Among the Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical concerns, the Seetha Raghava Vaidyashala started by Palyam Venkatachala Pandit was the earliest (1900), and 'Lokamayahara Kasturimatre' was the famous tablet of the concern. The other manufacturing concerns of the Ayurvedic medicines are the S.N. Pandit's Vaidya Shala, Mysore (1900), B.V. Pandit's Sadvaidyashala, Nanjangud (1912-13) and Nikhila Karnataka Central Ayurveda Pharmacy, Mysore (1942).

Sl. No.	Location	Year of starting	No. of beds	Patients treated		Maternity cases attended	Operations performed	Sterilisations	I.U.D. placements	Sub-Centres
				In	Out					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ashokapuram. Mysore	1983	nil	nil	15,400	nil	nil	68	21	nil
2.	Badagalapura ..	1943	nil	nil	2,239	17	nil	32	34	2
3.	Bannur ..	1928	6	548	12,443	548	64	315	178	2
4.	Beechanahally ..	1960-61	2	nil	7,052	nil	nil	63	17	nil
5.	Chamundi Hills ..	1985	nil	nil	8,446	11	7	7	6	nil
6.	Dharmapura ..	1985	nil	nil	1,640	nil	nil	84	21	nil
7.	Doddahejjur ..	1985	nil	nil	1,226	nil	nil	186	14	nil
8.	Halaganahalli ..	1977	nil	nil	6,021	nil	nil	55	30	2
9.	Hampapura (K.R. Nagar)	1938	nil	nil	15,280	26	55	197	63	nil
10.	Hanasoge ..	1941	8	94	16,032	59	94	94	45	4
11.	Hebbalaguppe ..	1984	nil	nil	2,623	90	nil	55	15	nil
12.	Hebbalu ..	1950	nil	nil	5,632	114	nil	115	74	2
13.	Hitnahebbagilu (Periyapatna) ..	1986	nil	nil	4,645	nil	nil	28	22	nil
14.	Honganuru ..	1987	nil	nil	1,264	12	nil	4	10	1
15.	Hosur Gate ..	1985	nil	nil	8,929	10	nil	131	64	3
16.	Hullur ..	1942	10	40	8,016	68	nil	98	100	nil
17.	Hundipura ..	1948	nil	nil	4,050	110	nil	85	38	nil
18.	Kayyamballi ..	1981	6	54	3,557	15	96	95	45	3
19.	Kittur ..	1948	nil	nil	6,766	36	nil	67	12	nil
20.	Kattemalalavadi ..	1982	nil	nil	14,542	nil	nil	78	44	2
21.	Kudlapura ..	1981	nil	nil	3,500	nil	nil	142	60	3
22.	Kyathanahalli ..	1955	nil	nil	6,173	nil	60	116	31	nil
23.	K. Beltur ..	1985	nil	nil	1,600	nil	nil	64	40	nil
24.	Madapatna ..	1980	nil	nil	6,901	nil	nil	34	18	2
25.	Metakere ..	1968	nil	nil	3,636	5	24	135	72	4
26.	Mysore , MARP ..	NA	nil	nil	11,957	nil	nil	45	9	nil
27.	Mysore, HMMOI ..	NA	nil	nil	14,138	26	nil	51	19	nil
28.	Mysore, HHMBG ..	1918	nil	nil	5,470	30	nil	33	8	nil
29.	Mysore Palace Dispensary ..	NA	NA	NA	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.	Mirle ..	1941	10	316	27,046	1,104	265	188	62	2
31.	Mundur ..	1985	nil	nil	3,281	nil	nil	88	15	2
32.	N. Beltur ..	1928	nil	nil	4,862	92	17	180	109	1
33.	P.G. Palya ..	1955	nil	nil	4,107	nil	nil	124	75	4
34.	Sosale ..	1952	nil	nil	15,232	nil	238	20	54	nil
35.	Suttur ..	1941	nil	nil	5,206	449	nil	197	119	nil
36.	Thippur ..	1940	nil	nil	9,550	nil	nil	162	46	2
37.	Varuna ..	1986	nil	nil	3,128	nil	nil	nil	nil	3
38.	Visveswaranagar. Mysore	1986	nil	nil	20,983	5	nil	50	32	nil
39.	V.V. Puram. Mysore ..	1953	24	1,048	15,625	713	nil	347	64	nil

NA—Not available.

Since 1981, the State Government is granting pension to five persons, who have rendered meritorious service in the field of Indian medicine and from 1985, 'Gold Medals' to four persons every year. In 1982, Hakeem Mohammad Basheer Ahmad in Unani system and Narasimha Pandit in 1986 in Ayurveda have been awarded honorary pension in the district. In 1985-86, K. Pattabhi Jois and Hakeem Abdul Khayum Khuraishi have been awarded Gold Medals for their meritorious service.

In 1957, there were 46 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district run by Government, local and private bodies (aided by government) besides one Ayurvedic and Unani College in Mysore. In 1987, the number of government Ayurvedic dispensaries was 34 and three Unani dispensaries at Chidravalli, Kothalvadi and Nagavalli. These dispensaries were also called Native Type Dispensaries. All these dispensaries were under the administrative control of the District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Mysore and now have come under the control of the Zilla Parishat, Mysore. During 1986-87, drugs worth Rs. 7.36 lakhs were supplied to the Ayurvedic College/Hospital at Mysore and drugs worth Rs. 2.08 lakhs to the dispensaries in the district as against Rs. 6.31 lakhs for the college hospital and Rs. 1.70 lakhs for the dispensaries in 1985-86. There were 297 Registered Ayurvedic, 45 Unani, 178 Integrated and 48 Homoeopathic physicians in the district during 1986. There are also some bone setters in Mysore and Nanjangud using Ayurvedic medicines. The table on page 761 gives some information about the Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the district for the year 1986-87.

The Ayurvedic Hospital attached to the Government Ayurvedic College, Mysore was started in 1908. The number of beds in 1987 was 174. In 1983 with the introduction of the Diploma courses in Nature Cure and Yoga, six beds for Nature Cure and five for Yoga were added in 1986. During 1986, in the Hospital 3,70,624 out-patients and 4,042 in-patients were treated, 42 operations were performed, 1,574 screenings, 225 X-rays were taken and Barium meals were administered in 15 cases.

The Pathanjala Yogashala, Mysore, was founded in 1984 by Abhinava Ramanuja Mahadeshikar and is situated in the Parakala Matha buildings. It teaches and imparts training in Yoga to persons of all ages and of either sex. There are at present 40 students practising Yoga among whom, three are from European countries. The training is imparted for a minimum period of four months. So far, the Shala has trained 12 persons from European countries. The Swamiji of Parakala Matha has patronised this institution. There are other two Yoga Centres in Mysore city; the Vivekananda Yoga Kendra started about 15 years ago and another maintained by the Ramakrishnashrama. Both these train children of primary school level.

Table giving some information about the Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district for the year 1986-87

Sl. no.	*Location*	*Year*	*Patients treated*	*Maternity cases attended*	*Family Sterilisations*	*Welfare I.U.D. placements*
1.	Alathur ..	1956	786	nil	26	21
2.	Ayarahalli ..	1975	3,658	nil	nil	nil
3.	Beerihundi ..	1957	5,928	58	123	67
4.	B.R. Hills ..	1975	2,264	nil	12	3
5.	Channammagere ..	1987	4,676	52	40	15
6.	Chidravalli (Unani)	1986	1,057	nil	45	20
7.	Chilakavadi ..	N.A.	NA	..	..	..
8.	Devalapura ..	1967	9,110	nil	157	48
9.	Doora ..	1960	5,786	nil	175	69
10.	Dodda Kamaravalli	1977	7,726	50	62	31
11.	Gandhanahally ..	NA	3,389	nil	32	30
12.	Ganaganur ..	1977	1,600	nil	17	12
13.	Hadinaru ..	1955	4,350	nil	159	111
14.	Harve (Hunsur) ..	1952	11,618	79	30	14
15.	Heggadahalli ..	1942	3,773	15	9	5
16.	Heggur ..	1963	3,470	nil	97	38
17.	Hemmaragala ..	NA	NA	..	..	..
18.	Hinkal ..	NA	NA	..	..	..
19.	Kalakola ..	NA	NA	..	..	..
20.	Kadasoge ..	1954	4,304	29	31	10
21.	Kesturkoppal ..	1950	6,087	89	41	14
22.	Kodagahalli ..	1962	3,672	72	149	74
23.	Kothalvadi (Unani)	1975	357	nil	27	78
24.	Kovalande ..	953	6,482	90	55	34
25.	Makodu ..	1933	9,355	nil	44	46
26.	Meluru ..	1956	9,390	21	21	15
27.	Muthalvadi ..	NA	1,500	20	62	48
28.	Naganahally ..	1957	2,001	299	172	80
29.	Nagarale ..	1963	5,393	nil	68	54
30.	Nagavalli (Unani)	1984	4,586	24	32	28
31.	Nanekatte ..	1955	NA	NA	..	..
32.	Palya ..	NA	NA	..	..	..
33.	Panchavalli ..	1952	5,949	nil	66	27
34.	Sathegala ..	1985	3,611	nil	168	40
35.	Thayur ..	NA	5,536	96	49	23
36.	Valagere ..	NA	..	..	..	..
37.	Yachenahally ..	NA	7,415	nil	83	12
38.	Yalahally ..	1954	3,700	nil	111	42

N.A.—Not available

FAMILY WELFARE

The idea of Family Welfare was first introduced in the district in 1930 by Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, by opening a clinic at Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, to advice the mothers, the advantage and importance of smaller families. But the Family Welfare Programme on a massive scale was

launched in the district during the Second Five Year Plan period. The approach was clinical in the beginning, which changed to 'extension' and then to 'target oriented' and finally to 'target-oriented and time-bound'. All medical institutions and many private organisations are engaged in the successful implementation of the programme. Many incentives both in kind and cash have been made available to the acceptors of Family Welfare Programme. All PHCs, General Hospitals, Maternity Hospitals at Hadya and Kuderu, Chaluvamba Hospital, Mysore, Railway Hospital, Family Planning Association of India, Mysore Branch, V.V. Puram Hospital, N.P.C. Hospital, SMT Hospital, Mission Hospital (all in Mysore city) and many Nursing Homes in Mysore city and at other places have been recognised as MTP (Medical Termination of Pregnancies) centres in the district. The All-India Hospital Post-partum Programme, started in 1969, is a hospital based maternity centred approach to Family Welfare, the primary objective being the improvement of the health of the mothers and children, through MCH and FW programmes. The programme includes antenatal, neonatal and post-natal services, Immunisation services and prophylaxis against anaemia and blindness. The following are the post-partum centres in the district : Cheluvamba Hospital ('A' type), SMT Hospital, Holdsworth Memorial Hospital (both at Mysore 'B' type) General Hospital, Chamarajanagar, RHTC Nanjangud and General Hospital, K. R. Nagar (all 'C' type). There are also Urban Family Welfare Centres at Kollegal, Hunsur and Periyapatna. The district has stood first in the performance of Family Welfare Programme in State during 1987-88.

The following table shows the achievements of the programme in the district from 1977-78 to 1987-88.

Year	*Sterilisations*	*I.U.D. Placements*	*C.C. Users*	*O.P. Users*
1977–78 ..	9,918	2,592	7,722	N.A.
	(49.9)	(68.2)	(65.1)	N.A.
1978–79 ..	10,104	3,576	8,087	N.A.
	(61.6)	(143)	(97.4)	
1979–80 ..	10,815	4,920	7,581	N.A.
	(44.8)	(103.5)	(62.9)	
1980–81 ..	10,386	4,915	6,289	N.A.
	(80.3)	(126)	(71.8)	
1981–82 ..	15,088	4,648	6,740	N.A.
	(113.5)	(121)	(78.2)	
1982–83 ..	17,274	5,580	7,955	1,529
	(81.2)	(78.4)	(83.8)	(87.4)
1983–84 ..	17,939	9,120	10,059	1,811
	(61.6)	(76.0)	(84.9)	(4 .1)
1984–85 ..	23,376	12,700	12,878	3,576
	(73.0)	(60.6)	(99.1)	(74.5)
1985–86 ..	26,291	14,380	14,713	4,334
	(111.9)	(128.6)	(105.2)	(98.3)

1	2	3	4	5
1986–87 ..	25,831	13,715	14,213	4,627
	(105.5)	(109.0)	(145.2)	(105.2)
1987–88 ..	32,882	20,406	21,269	7,855
	(134.0)	(142.0)	(217.2)	(178.0)

Note : The figures in brackets indicate the percentage of achievements against the targets. C.C. Contraceptives. O.P.—Oral Pills.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Programme

The maternal and child health programme is one of the earliest schemes introduced in the district which dates back to the 1930's. In 1929, Sir M. Kantharaje Urs, in memory of his mother started a child welfare association by donating Rs. 1.2 lakhs to run three child welfare centres named Gajashala, Savayi and Devaraja in Mysore, where arrangements were also made for the examination of children and pregnant women in addition to the free supply of milk to 100 children every day. The Red Cross Society was started in Mysore in 1930 and Sahukar D. Banumaiah and Rajaram Modaliyar donated Rs. 20,000 each to start Mallamma and Subramanyam Maternal and Child Welfare Centres under the auspices of the Society at Ashokapuram and Erangere in Mysore city. Two other centres were opened in the city by the Maharani Vanivilas Sannidhi during the same period. The Medical Department started the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health in 1934. The M. C. H. programme includes the Nutrition programme, the immunisation programme against Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus, distribution of Iron and Folic acid tablets, etc., and also the training of mid-wives.

The table below shows the achievements of the immunisation programme.

Year	*DPT*	*D & T*	*TT*	*Iron and Folic acid tablets*	
				Mothers	*Children*
1977–78 ..	46,249	31,314	17,831	38,508	21,083
	(93.1)	(110.3)	62.8)	(144.6)	(66.0)
1978–79 ..	60,462	53,136	24,081	49,611	29,131
	(137.6)	(166.7)	(113.3)	(100.2)	(58.9)
1980–81 ..	49,959	60,091	18,818	33,889	21,928
	...	...	...	...	...
1981–82 ..	61,229	54,668	28,228	41,095	36,4
	(70.1)	(98.0)	(89.9)	(65.4)	(58.023
1982–83 ..	50,302	37,548	31,370	35,612	34,3)
	(60.0)	(67.1)	(76.1)	(56.7)	(54.7)
1984–85 ..	67,271	36,609	51,683	51,271	50,483
	(103.7)	(80.6)	(98.6)	(74.2)	(73.6)
1985–86 ..	67,148	43,944	55,365	56,504	55,174
	(106.7)	(114.2)	(148.4)	(89.8)	(87.7)
1986–87 ..	62,869	43,519	59,417	51,116	45,416
	(103.5)	(104.6)	(97.8)	(60.9)	(54.1)

The figures in brackets indicate the percentage of achievements.

Family Welfare Bureau

The District Family Welfare Bureau attached to the District Health and Family Welfare Office consists of both Medical and Para-Medical staff. It has three units: the Education Unit, the Sterilisation Unit and the Evaluation Unit. The Medical Officer of Health (now upgraded as Headquarters Assistant to the District Health and Family Welfare Officer) is the head of this section. The Education Unit consists of one District Health Education Officer and three Deputy Health Education Officers one for each Sub-division and Block Health Educators at the level of Primary Health Centres. The activities of the Unit consists of planning, implementation and evaluation of health activities, organisation of Family Welfare leaders' camps, folk media programmes like *Harikathe*, *lavani* songs, etc., exhibitions, supply of educational materials and advertisements (at the district level), debates, etc. The sterlisation unit consists of one Staff Nurse, and an O.T. Attender. The Unit assists in conducting mini and mass sterilisation camps. The Evaluation Unit consists of a Senior Statistical Assistant who compiles the statistics and also conducts sample tests.

During 1987-88, upto the end of February 1988 under Health Education Programme, 11 training camps at taluk level for Pradhans and Upa-pradhans were conducted, 11 debates at taluk level and one at district level were held, 120 folk media programmes were organised, 32 advertisements released, eight multi-media programmes conducted, four exhibitions held and 140 Family Welfare Leaders Training Camps were organised as against 134 films and 2,264 film-strip shows, 78 folk-media programmes, 113 training camps, 1,193 mini and major exhibitions, 12 debates and competitions, 37 press advertisements and nine multi-media campaigns in 1986-87. Voluntary organisations like the Lions Clubs, the Rotary Clubs and the Indian Medical Association are also taking part in the propagation of the Family Welfare activities.

Family Welfare Action Committees

There are family welfare action committees at taluk, sub-division and the district levels. The taluk level committees are presided over by the Tahsildars while the Assistant Commissioners are the Chairmen of the committees at the Sub-division level. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the Chairman of the District Level Committee. These committees review the progress of Family Welfare Programmes and suggest the ways and means of improving them. There is also a Committee for Financial Assistance to Acceptors of Family Welfare Programme, which considers the application for legal aid in cases of fatality occuring during the Family Welfare Camps. The maximum amount of Rs. 5000 has now been enhanced to Rs. 10,000 from 3rd June 1985. During 1986-87, six cases and during 1987-88 three cases of death are reported. The family members of the diseased had been paid compensation.

School Health Programme

The School Health Programme is an old Scheme in the district being sanctioned in 1916, and was applicable then to the pupils of the Anglo-Vernacular and high schools in Mysore city. But, the National School Health Programme Scheme was started in 1972 and during 1986-87 all the 32 primary health centres in the district had been involved in the scheme. During 1986-87, under this programme, 9,264 schools were covered and out of 30,712 school children, 24,800 had been examined out of whom 22,822 were administered the first dose and 21,289 children the second dose of D.T. Under the comprehensive School Health Programme during 1986-87, nine primary health centres in Mysore, Nanjangud and Hunsur taluks were covered. This scheme was started in 1982 and in 1986-87, 1,204 schools were covered with a pupil population of 66,739 of whom, 10,406 were examined and 5,949 pupils were administered first dose and 4,313 second dose of D.T.

ICDS and IFWS

The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and the Integrated Family Welfare Services (IFWS) Projects are in operation in the taluks of T. Narasipur, Hunsur, H. D. Kote, Kollegal and Mysore (Urban). Under this project, Anganavadis are started in villages, where medical and other services are made available to the children and mothers. The Medical Officers of the concerned Primary Health Centres or Units visit these Anganavadis, examine the children and mothers and prescribe the treatment to the needy either on the spot for minor ailments or by referring to Primary Health Centres or General Hospitals. The patients are advised supplementary diets also for malnutrition. There were 928 Anganavadi Centres in the district in 1986-87. The chlidren and mothers are also administered polio vaccines and other preventive toxoides such as DPT, D & T, BCG, etc (For details, see Chapter XVII under Women and Children Welfare).

The Special Nutrition Programme is in operation in the taluks of Nanjangud, Gundlupet and K.R. Nagar and in Chamarajanagar town and Mysore city and in the taluks of Chamarajanagar, Nanjangud, Gundlupet, Yelandur and Periyapatna under Integrated Tribal Development Projects in the tribal areas and colonies. Under this programme, the children are provided with mid-day meals. (For details, see Chapter XVII under women and children welfare).

The Family Planning Association of India, Mysore City Branch was started in 1973. It covers the city and 62 villages around Mysore within the radius of 16 km. It has many branches. The Mobile Education and Service Unit covers 67,900 people in 62 villages and renders educational, family welfare, medical and M.C.H. Services. The Industrial Welfare Unit includes about 23,500 industrial workers providing Family Welfare, MCH, educational and medical services. The Urban Family Welfare Centre

attached to the branch since 1983 covers about 56,000 people in the extensions in the east of Mysore city. The hospital attached to the branch has an operation theatre to carry out MCH., MR (menses regularisation) and MTP (medical termination of pregnencies) services. The Branch has also started Marriage Counselling and Guidance and Adolscent Counselling and Guidance Centres since 1985. It is also publishing a series of books called 'Mano Vikasa Pustaka Male' since 1986 and has published three books in Kannada. Under educational programmes, the branch organises lectures, debates, seminars film shows and workshops on population education to the students as well as the public. During 1986, 644 group discussions were arranged where 6,575 persons attended, 31 mass meetings were held to benefit 1,201 persons, seven film shows were organised to benefit 2,485 persons two baby shows were conducted at which 141 babies participated and 15 camps were organised. During the same year, 6,262 persons were contacted under the scheme Inter-Personal Contacts. Upto December 1986, as many as 1,46,299 persons had been surveyed consisting of 25,798 couples. During 1986, 1,251 sterilisations were done, 315 IUD placements made, 152 persons were provided with oral pills and 280 persons with condoms as against 1,389 sterilisations, 364 IUD placements, oral pills to 138 and condoms to 173 persons during 1985.

Under MCH services, during 1986, 2,801 antenatal and medical check-ups were undertaken, 808 post-natal cases were extended advice and medical check-up, 1,076 mothers were given TT, 546 antenatal and post-natal cases were supplied folic acid tablets and 4,643 women were provided treatment for minor ailments. During the same year, 7,327 children were medically checked, 1,702 doses of DPT, and 936 doses of D and T were administered. Polio vaccine was administered to 1,912 children and 596 children were given Iron and Folic acid tablets, 325 children were immunised against TB, 97 against measles and 317 against Tetanus. Under population education activities, during 1986, both under Formal and Non-Formal Sectors, 34 lectures/discussions were held to benefit 949 students, trainees and others; nine competitions were held involving 211 persons, nine film shows were shown to benefit 945 persons, and an exhibition was arranged. The branch had won prizes during 1980-81 and 1985-86 as the best branch in the State.

Drugs Control

The Department of Drugs Control is administered in the district by an Assistant Drugs Controller assisted by two Drug Inspectors and in the office by a Superintendent and other staff. The Acts, Rules and Regulations administered by the Department in the district are the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder; the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1979; the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder; the Pharmacy Act, 1948 and Education Regulations thereunder; the Import Trade Regulations for the Grant of Essentiality

Certificate to the Pharmaceutical Industries; the Dangerous Drugs Act 1930, in so far as distribution of Narcotic Drugs, viz. Codeine, Morthine, Pethadine and Medical Opium; the Poisons Act, 1919 and Karnataka Poisons Rules 1966; Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act, 1955; the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. During 1987, there were 187 Chemists and Druggists in the district and their taluk-wise distribution was as follows: Chamarajanagar 9, Gundlupet 5, H. D. Kote 3, Hunsur 8, Kollegal 14, Krishnarajanagar 8, Mysore 117, Nanjangud 9, Periyapatna 4, T. Narasipur 8 and Yelandur 2. There were 439 qualified Pharmacists and 401 Registered Licenced Establishments (drug shops) in the district. During 1987, in the Drug Testing Laboratory, 224 samples from the district were analysed; of which, 208 samples were found to be of standard quality. The following were the drug manufacturing units in the district during 1987: Deep Oxygen Pvt. Ltd., Kasturi Food and Chemicals Ltd., Mysore Oxygen Company Pvt. Ltd., Lin Chemical Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Supreme Pharmaceuticals, Kalpana Chemicals, Eskayef Ltd., all in Mysore city.

Indian Medical Association

The Indian Medical Association (IMA) has branches at Hunsur, K. R. Nagar, Kollegal, Mysore, Nanjangud, Periyapatna and T. Narasipur. The Periyapatna branch was started during 1984 and had 20 members in 1986-87. It had organised a child show, family welfare camp where 90 family welfare operations were conducted during 1987-88. It also treated 300 tribal out-patients in the tribal colony in the taluk. The Nanjangud branch was started in 1983-84 and had 18 members and had organised a heart patients camp in 1986-87. The K. R. Nagar branch was started in 1986 and had 25 members in 1986-87 and had organised a training camp for doctors. The Hunsur branch was started in 1986 and had 26 members during that year and is maintaining a free clinic in the Sweepers Colony of the town and arranged lectures for the doctors by eminent men in the field of medicine and surgery.

A branch of the State Nurses Association started in 1906 is at Mysore and generally all the Nurses are enrolled as its members. The Association is devoted to the cause of Nursing profession.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

IT is obligatory on the part of the government, particularly in a democratic set up to take up various welfare measures to improve the living conditions of the socially and economically backward section of the society like the labour class, backward classes, weaker sections and the minorities. An effort is made in this chapter to outline the various welfare measures taken both by the Government and by the voluntary (private) organisations in Mysore district.

LABOUR WELFARE

The labour welfare activities in the district coming under the purview of the Department of Labour are regulated and managed by the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Mysore Division, Mysore with the assistance of two Labour officers, four senior Labour Inspectors and five Labour Inspectors. The following Acts and Rules framed thereunder are enforced by the department in the district. The Workmens' Compensation Act 1923, the Trade Unions Act 1926, The Payment of Wages Act 1936, The Employment of Children Act 1938, The Weekly Holiday Act, 1942, The Industrial Disputes Act 1947, The Minimum Wages Act 1948, The Plantation Labour Act 1951, The Motor Transport Workers Act 1961, The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1961, The Maternity Benefit Act 1961, The Employment Standing Orders Act 1962, The Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act 1953, The Payment of Bonus Act 1965, The Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act 1965, The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act 1966, The Contract Labour Act 1970, The Payment of Gratuity Act 1972, The Equal Remuneration Act 1976 and The Inter State Migrant Workers Act 1979.

During 1985-86 two strikes were reported, effecting 2,919 persons and the number of mandays lost was 3,24,727 as against eight strikes and one

lock-out during 1984-85 effecting 20,946 persons and the total number of mandays lost was 9,54,413 and during 1986-87 there was one retrenchment and ten lay-ogs effecting 5,648 persons as against three retrenchments and seven lay-offs during 1985-86, effecting 902 persons and four retrenchments and 14 lay-offs during 1984-85 effecting 566 persons. During 1985-86, 47 labour cases were pending and 97 new cases were registered out of which 11 were settled through compromise and conciliation, 98 referred to Labour Court and Tribunal and 11 were withdrawn and during 1986-87, there were 24 pending cases, 71 new cases registered out of which 13 were settled through compromise and conciliation, 39 referred to Labour Court and tribunal, 14 were withdrawn and 22 cases were pending. During 1986-87, under the Karnataka Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970, there were 3,216 workers in the district as against 44 registered principal employers covering 2,886 workers during 1985-86 and 25 registered principal employers covering 1,895 workers during 1984-85.

The number of shops and commercial establishments registered during 1986-87 was 326 and the amount realised from the registration and renewal of shops and commercial establishments was Rs. 58,650 and the total number of shops and commercial establishments as on 31-3-1987 was 9,786 with 12,915 workers as against 9,460 with 12,891 workers during 1985-86. The number of prosecution cases registered during 1986-87 was 11 and all of them were disposed off as against 23 during 1985-86 and seven during 1984-85 and all of them were disposed off during the same years.

The Minimum Wages Act 1948 promotes social security among the workers of unorganised sectors and during 1985-86 there were 1,365 industries and sectors covered under this Act and the total number of workers employed in them was 21,611 as against 1,318 indusries and sectors during 1984-85 covering 15,548 workers. As per the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 during the calendar year 1986 compensation was paid for 13 death cases and 12 permanent disability cases for which the total amount paid was Rs. 4,83,537 as against nine death cases, nine permanent disability cases and two temporary disability cases during 1985 for which the total amount paid was Rs. 2,36,297 and 12 death cases during 1984 for which the amount paid was Rs. 2,15,124.

Under the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Bangalore, two Inspectors of Factories and one Inspector of Boilers are working in the district and the following Acts and Rules thereunder are enforced in the district; The Maternity Benefit Act 1923; The Indian Boilers Act, 1923; The Payment of Wages Act 1936; The Factories Act 1948; The Indian Boiler Regulations 1950; The Karnataka Boiler Rules 1950; The Karnataka Economisers Rules 1954; The Karnataka Boiler Operation Engineering Examinations Rules, 1959; and The Karnataka Boiler Attendents Examination Rules, 1962 The total number of women employees working in factories in the district was 2548 during 1986-87 as against 1,873 during

1985-86. The total number of fatal accidents was one during 1986-87 as against six during 1985-86 and the total number of non-fatal accidents was 979 during 1986-87 as against 1172 during 1985-86 and during 1986-87 eight industrial units were maintaining creches with a total strength of 138 children.

The Inspector of Boilers is in charge of inspection and examination of boilers and steam pipe lines, detection of unregistered and uncertified factory boilers and conducting of enquiries into accidents caused by boilers and steam pipe lines. The number of certified boilers in the district during 1986-87 was 138 as against 123 during 1985-86 and 133 during 1984-85 and the number of economisers during the said years was only two. The amount of fees realised from the boilers was Rs. 53,730 during 1986-87 as against Rs. 38,590 during 1985-86 and Rs. 37,316 during 1984-85 and the amount of fees realised from the steam pipes during the above three years was Rs 34,645, Rs. 34,355 and Rs. 24,271 respectively.

Labour Welfare Board.—The Karnataka Labour Welfare Board, a statutory body has taken up a number of labour welfare schemes as per Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act 1965. The labour welfare fund is collected with the annual contribution of Rs. 1 by the employees, Rs. 2 per employee by the employer and Re. 1 per employee by the Government and the total amount of contribution so collected during the calendar year 1986 was Rs. 82,077 as against Rs. 98,925 during 1985. There are two labour welfare centres functioning in the district, one at Mysore and another at Nanjangud, and it provides various facilities like library, reading room, indoor and outdoor games etc. Under the scheme of scholarships, the school going children of workers working in unorganised sectors (to which the Minimum Wages Act is applicable were extended financial aid); 19 students were benefited during 1986-87 for which the amount spent was Rs. 11,280 as against 23 students during 1985-86 for which the amount spent was Rs. 14,360. The state Government under the HUDCO scheme has sanctioned 425 houses for beedi workers in Chamarajanagar and all the houses have been completed and ready for occupation in 1986.

Trade Union Movement

The trade union movement was initiated in the district mostly by nationalist workers. The Mysore Railwaymen's Association was established in 1929 and M. Venkatakrishniah was its first President and Palahalli Seetharamaiah served as its Secretary. During 1930 V. V. Giri who was the General Secretary of All India Railwaymen's Federation then, had a programme of addressing the railway employees in Mysore City and when he was travelling by train to reach Mysore, at French Rock (present Pandavapura) Railway station a police officer served him with an order, prohibiting his entry into Mysore and he alighted at Shrirangapattan and on 27-4-1930 the meeing was held there at the temple maidan and about 600 workers from Mysore attended it. D. Devaraj Urs, Azeez Sait, H. C. Dasappa, T. Mariappa, Sriramulu and others took interest to improve the working conditions of textile workers, beedi workers and other labour classes. T. Mariappa, D. Devaraj Urs and Sriramulu worked as the Presidents of Krishnarajendra Mills Association in succession and Azeez Sait served as the President of Mysore Beedi Mazdoor Association. The then Government of Mysore appointed a Labour Commission to study the labour situation and frame labour laws and as a result The Mysore Labour Act 1942 came into force and it prevented the participation of outsiders in the trade union movement. During 1942, as per the available sources the following were the registered trade unions existing in the district: Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Labour Association, Mysore; Brahmappa Thavanappanavar Oil Mills Labour Association, Mysore; Government Sandal Oil Factory Labour Association, Mysore; Government Silk Weaving Factory Labour Association, Mysore and The Mysore Silk Filatures Labour Association, T. Narasipur. During 1945 the three different unions of the Railways merged together under the name of Mysore State Railway Employees' Association and it had the branches of Mysore South and Mysore. In 1946 the Municipal Workers of Mysore united together and started an agitation demanding dearness allowance. During 1948 a massive programme was launched in the district to educate the labourers and also to urge the Government to improve the conditions of the working classes and T. S. Subbanna, A. Ramanna and S. R. Shastri took the lead. All the existing trade unions at the present in the district are functioning under the Indian Trade Union Act 1926 and some of the early trade unions registered under this Act were the labour unions coming under the purview of Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Government Sandal Oil Factory, Railways, Government Silk Filatures, Motor Vehicles, Electricity Board and City Hotel Workers. During the end of 1970 there were 52 trade unions in the district and the number rose to 117 during 1975, 149 during 1980, 165 during 1985 and 173 as on 31st December 1986 and as on that date the following were the unions having a membership of 50 and above. Most of them are affiliated to certain National or State-level labour organisations.

Sri K. R. Mills Labour Association, Mysore (1941, Textiles, 1050), Government Sandal Oil Factory Labour Association, Mysore (1942, Sandalwood Products, 132), K.S.R.T.C. Workers Association, Mysore (1947, Road Transport, 2,332); Mysore City Hotel Workers Association, Mysore (1947, Hotels, 119); Mysore Lac and Paints Works Limited Labours Association, Mysore (1949, Paints, 139); Mysore Beedi Mazdoor Association, Mysore (1952, Beedi, 240); Workers Union, Hunsur Plywood Works, Hunsur (1954, Plywood, 100); K. R. Mills Staff Association, Mysore (1955 Textiles, 152); Mysore City Corporation Employees Union, Mysore (1956, Corporation, 530); Mysore Division General Labour Union, Mysore (1958, General, 132); Mysore Hotel Dasaprakash Workers Union, Mysore (1961, Hotels, 81); South India Paper Mills Employees Union, Nanjangud (1961, Paper, 336); Mysore District General Employees Union, Mysore (1961,

General, 200); Sadvaidyashala Private Limited Employees Union, Nanjangud (1962, Pharmaceuticals, 146); Ideal Jawa Employees Association, Mysore (1966, Motor Products, 2,175); Central Sericultural Research Institute Workers Union, Mysore (1966, Silk, 178); Government Silk Twisting, Weaving and Filature Factory Employees Union, Mudigundam (1967, Silk, 80); Mysore Chip Board Employees Association, Mysore (1967, plywood, 96); Mysore Government Silk Filatures Labour Association, Chamarajanagar (1970, Silk, 115); The M.D.C.C. Wholesale Limited and Janatha Bazar Employees Association, Mysore (1970, Co-operative, 109); Government Silk Filatures Labour Association, Mamballi (1970, Silk, 93); M.D.C.C. Bank Employees Union, Mysore (1970, Banking, 167); The Sadvaidyashala Private Limited Labour and Staff Association, Nanjangud (1971, Pharmaceuticals, 106); M.S.S.K. Limited Employees Association, Kollegal (1971, Sugar, 240); M.C.P.C.S. Employees Union, Mysore (1973, Coffee, 195); Mysore District Government Silk Farm Grainage and Nursery Employees Union, Kollegal and Mudigundam (1973, Silk, 130); Mysore District Lorry and Motor Workers Union, Mysore (1973, Motor Transport, 175); Kasturi Paper Food and Chemicals Limited Labourers Union, Mysore (1973, Paper Food, 139); Veneer Mills Workers Union, Mysore (1973, Plywood, 100); Government Silk Filatures Employees Association, Mamballi, (1973, Silk, 52); Mangalore Ganesh Beedi Works and Allied Beedi Industries Workers Association, Mysore (1974, Beedi, 520); Mysore Powerloom and General Workers Association, Mysore (1974, Textiles, 150); The Karnataka Hospital and Private Nursing Home Workers Union, Mysore (1975, Hospitals, 68); Falcon Tyres Employees Union, Mysore (1976, Rubber, 330); Mysore District Textile Labour Union, Mysore (1977, Textiles, 1977); M.C.P.C.S. Employees Association, Mysore (1977, Coffee, 180); K.S.R.T.C. Workers Union, Mysore (1977, Road Transport, 1,560); Govt. Silk Filatures Employees Union, Kollegal (1977, Silk, 350); Chamundi Plastic Sacks Workers Union, Mysore (1977, Plastic, 113); Diamond Dyes Manufacturing Corporation Limited Employees Union, Mysore (1977, Engineering, 100); Sri Meenakshi Sundaram Textiles Limited Employees Union, Hunsur (1978, Textiles, 215); Jay Electric Wires Corporation Limited Employees Union, Mysore (1978, Electric, 184); Coorg and Mysore Coffee Company Workers Union, Mysore (1978, Coffee, 100); Mysore Division Industrial Workers General Union, Mysore (1978) General 1,201); Mysore Circle PWD Workers Union, Mysore (1978, Construction, 80); Government of India Text Book Press Workers Union, Mysore (1978, Printing, 118); Chamundi Machine Tools Limited Workers Association (1979, Engineering, 138); SRSSK Employees Union, Chunchanakatte (1979, Sugar, 631); Kaveri Grameena Bank Employees Association, Mysore (1979, Banking, 149); Chamundi Curing Works Staff Union, Mysore (1979, Coffee 244); Mysore Railway Goodshed Loaders Union, Mysore (1980), General 187); K.R. Mills General Karmikara Sangh, Mysore (1980, Tertiles, 249); Vikrant Tyres Employees Union, Mysore (1980, Rubber, 1,237); Combined

Industrial Employees Union, Mysore (1981, Engineering, 137); K.S.R.T.C. Conductors Association, Mysore (1981, Road Transport, 100); Vijaya Wires and Filaments Employees Union, Mysore (1981, Engineering, 58); Sri Kumaravel Textile Employees Union, Sigur (1981, Textiles, 140); K.S.R.T.C. Staff and Workers Union, Mysore (1981 Road Transport, 350); Mysore City Municipal Corporation and General Employees Union, Mysore (1982, Corporation, 155); Silk Weaving Factory KSIC Unit Mysore Employees Union, Mysore (1982, Silk 230); Karnataka Agarbathi Mazdoor Sangha, Mysore (1982, Agrabathi, 739); K.E.B. Engineers Association, Mysore (1982, Electric, 742); Officers and Staff Association, KSIC Unit, Silk Weaving Fastory, Mysore (1982, Silk, 97); All India Rural Trade Union Congress, Mysore (1982, General 200); M.M.C. Employees and Workers Union, Mysore (1982, Engineering, 540); Ananda Transport and Printers Workers Union, Mysore (1982, Motor Transport, 78); D.F.R.L. Civil Employees Union, Mysore (1982, Defence, 90), Sujatha Textile Mills Mazdoor Sangha, Nanjangud (1982, Textiles, 223); Vahana Chalakara Sangha, Kollegal (1982, Motor Transport, 155); Government Silk Filatures Employees Association, Santhemarahalli (1982, Silk, 180); Chamarajanagara Taluk Carpenter Workers Union, Chamarajanagara (1982, General, 60); Government Silk Filature Karmikara Sangha, T. Narsipura (1982, Silk, 169); Rajyamattada Reshme Goodina Marukattegla Nurita Kelasagarara Sangha, Kollegal (1983, Silk, 150); Officers and Staff Association, K.S.I.C., Ltd., Silk Filature Unit, T. Narasipura (1983, Silk, 64); Kirloskar Electric Company Employees Association, Mysore (1983, Electric, 75); Moris Spinners Private Ltd., Manpower Trade Union, Hunsur (1983, Textiles, 201); Moris Spinners Private Ld., Employees Union, Hunsur (1983, Textiles 85); Shimoga Steels Employees Union, Mysore (1983; Steel, 85); Beedi Karmikara Sangha, Chamarajanagara (1983, Beedi, 104); Mysore City Corporation Employees Association, Mysore (1983, Corporation, 247); Velan Textiles Karmikara Sangha, Ankanashettypura (1983, Textiles, 206); Palms Coconut Product Workers Union, Mysore (1983, Coconut, 65); Chamarajanagara Taluk Beedi Workers Union, Chamarajanagara (1983, Beedi, 100); Government Silk Industrial Concerns Trade Union Federation, Santhemarahalli (1983, Silk, 200); Old Sathepet Loaders Association, Mysore (1983, General, 1,330); Kaveri Grameena Bank Officers Union, Mysore (1983, Banking, 178); Mysore University Printing Press Employees Union, Mysore (1983, Printing, 75); Mysore Zilla Sendhi Sarai Karmikara Sangha, Mysore (1984, Toddy, 61); Rapids Labour Association, Kollegal (1984, Paper, 100); Mysore City Corporation Motor Vehicles Employees Union, Mysore (1984, Corporation, 55); Beedi Karmikara Sangha, Gundlupet (1984, Beedi, 100); Jai Bearings Employees Union, Mysore (1984, Engineering, 453); Kollegal Reshme Karmikara Sangha, Kollegal (1984, Silk, 60); Niravari Mazdoor Sangha, Hunsur (1984, Construction, 83); Vishnu Forge Karmikara Sangha, Mysore (1984, Engineering, 174); Karnataka

Aluminium Employees Union, Mysore (1984, Engineering, 111); O.R.R. C.E.E. Electricals Employees Union, Mysore (1984, Electric, 91); Mysore City Workers Union, Mysore (1984, General, 150), The Mysore Unit Dairy Employees Association, Mysore (1984, Dairy Products, 319); Elite India Employees Union, Mysore (1984, Engineering, 81); Carbo Ceramics Employees Union, Mysore (1984, Chemicals, 56); Jeep Industrial Syndicate Employees Union, Mysore (1984, Engineering, 132); Bells Control Employees Association, Mysore (1984, Electric, 50); Mysore Zilla Cinema Mazdoor Sangha, Mysore (1984, Motion Picture, 305); Karnataka Aluminium Workers Association, Mysore (1985, Engineering, 90); B.E.M.L. Employees Union, Mysore (1985, Engineering, 214); Kaveri Kagada Karkhane Karmikara Sangha, Sattegala (1985, Paper, 129); A.P.M.C. Market Hamals' Association, Mysore (1985, General, 200); Sri Devi Textiles Employees Union, Mysore (1985, Textiles, 134); Automotive Axles Employees Union, Mysore (1985, Engineering, 71); Badanwal Khadi and Gramodyoga Sangha Employees Union, Badanwal (1985, Textiles, 51), The General Employees Union, Nanjangud (1985, General, 900); Government Silk Weaving Factory (KSTC) Employees Union Mysore (1985, Silk, 258); Mysore Nagara Padachari Nirudyogi Sanna Vyaparigala Sangha, Mysore (1985, General, 64), Mysore District Textile Workers Union, Mysore (1985, Textile, 210), Vishnu Textile Workers Association, Kampalpura (1985, Textiles, 100), Chamarajanagar Taluk Lorry Hamals' Union, Chamarajanagar (1985, General, 60); Government Cocoon Market Labourers Union, Kollegal (1985, Silk, 50); Mysore District Quary and Construction Workers Union, Mysore (1985, General, 120); Associated Paper and Straw Board Employees Union, Mysore (1985, Paper, 57); Mysore Zilla Sarai, Sendi Maratadavara Mattu Mara Kattuvavara Kelasagarara Sangha, Mysore (1985, Toddy, 151); Tobacco Research Workers Association, Hunsur (1985, General, 50); Raman Board Employees Union, Mysore (1986, Paper, 60); The Decorative Laminate India Private Ltd Employees Association, Mysore (1986, Plywood, 60); Karnataka Aranya Ilakhe Dinagooli Noukarara Sangha, Mysore (1986, General, 200), Karnataka Soap and Detergent Employees Association, Mysore (1986, Sandalwood Products, 50); H.D. Kote General Employees Association, H.D. Kote (1986, General, 60); T. Narasipur Silk Filatures (KSIC) Staff and Workers Union, Mysore (1986, Silk, 60); Akhila Karnataka Vasati Ghriha Mattu Upahara Ghrihagala Noukarara, Sangha, Mysore, (1986, Hotel, 150); Mysore University Hostel Employees Association, Mysore (1986, Hotels, 100); Southern Railway Licenced Porters Association, Mysore (1986, General, 90); Chalana Chitra Kalavidara Sangha, Mysore (1986, Motion Pictures, 120); Sri Devi Textiles Karmikara Sangha, Chamarajnagara (1986, Textiles, 60); Nagarabhivrudhi Noukarara Sangha, Mysore (1986, Corporation, 120); Mysore Koli Ahara Tayarika Karkhane Mattu Koli Sakanike Noukarara Sangha, Mysore (1986, General, 60); and Sri Rama Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Karmikara Sangha, Chunchankatte (1986, Sugar, 80).

E.S.I. Scheme

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was introduced in the country in 1952 as per the ESI Act, 1948 and the ESI local office was started in Mysore during March 1962 and at Nanjangud during January 1968 covering Mysore and Nanjangud area and subsequently the scheme was extended to Metagally during December 1974 and Nanjangud suburbs during May 1985. The scheme provides protection against loss of wages due to inability to work on account of sickness, confinement, disablement, dependent and funeral benefit in case of death due to employment injury and it also provides medical facilities to the insured persons and their family members. The scheme is applied to factories (non-seasonal) where power is used, employing 10-19 persons or more under the new sectors of establishment, employees 20 or more in Hotels, Restaurants and Cinema Houses, Commercial Establishments, Road Transport Organisations, Newspaper establishments and the scheme is applicable to employees where monthly wages do not exceed Rs. 1,600. During 1986-87 there were nine ESI dispensaries (five in Mysore, one in Nanjangud, one in Nanjangud suburb, one in Kollegal and one in T. Narasipur), three ESI local offices (two in Mysore and one in Nanjangud) and one ESI hospital in Mysore in the district. The total number of factories and establishments covered in the district was 270 during 1986-87 as against 215 during 1985-86 and the total number of beneficiaries during these two years was 38,733 and 21,229 respectively and the amount spent was Rs. 24.94 lakhs during 1986-87 as against Rs. 20.77 lakhs during 1985-86. The total number of out-patients treated through dispensaries and hospital was 3,47,990 during 1986-87 as against 3,50,240 during 1985-86 and the number of in-patients treated during these two years was 2,886 and 2,310 respectively and the number of accident cases treated in the hospital was 3,150 during 1986-87 as against 464 during 1985-86. The total number of beneficiaries under various schemes and the amount paid during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given below:

Sl. No.	*Nature of the benefit*	1985-86		1986-87	
		No. of beneficiaries	*Amount spent in lakh Rs.*	*No. of beneficiaries*	*Amount spent in lakh Rs.*
1.	Maternity benefit ..	330	0.93	432	1.57
2.	Sickness benefit ..	24,917	11.64	16,222	14.41
3.	Funeral benefit ..	32	0.032	29	0.058
4.	Temporary Disablement benefit ..	1,447	3.78	2,158	4.17
5.	Permanent Disablement benefit ..	1,200	1.48	1558	3.22
6.	Dependent benefit ..	479	0.59	596	0.80
7.	Extended sickness benefit	158	0.42	198	0.49

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

The Welfare movement of Scheduled Castes and other depressed classes was initiated in the district even earlier to Harijan movement of Mahatma Gandhi. During 1891 a mission school was started at Mysore for Holeyas. The Thesophical Society, which started its activities in Mysore during 1896 took initiative in the welfare movement of Harijans and in 1906. Ambil Narasimha Iyengar, the then Controller of Palace showed keen interest to promote the welfare of the Harijans. In 1910 M. Venkatakrishniah founded "Panchama Education League" and in 1913 the Government sanctioned a Central Boarding School for the Panchamas at Mysore with provision for industrial training. Govindacharya Swamy who followed the principles of Ramanujacharya propagated that Harijans were also entitled to enter temples and to have "Mudhradharana". Gopalaswamy Iyer, a Harijan Welfare Worker from Bangalore, used to go to many Harijan localities and was educating them to improve their social conditions. M. N. Jois along with the members of the Theosophical Society was visiting Dodda Holageri in Mysore and advising and guiding the residents regarding cleanliness and admission of their children to schools. Jois was also performing 'Bharath Samaja Puja' in their colony together with Rangadhamaiah, a leader of the same caste. The Hindu Mission which was formed by the amalgamation of different Panchama Welfare Organisations including the Panchama Education League started two industrial schools and night schools in Mysore and many Bhajana Mandirs in the district to educate the Panchamas. During 1922, M. Venkatakrishniah became the President of this Mission and he strived to put an end to the evil customs of the Panchamas like 'Kanya Dakshine' and 'Cow sacrifice' and to improve their economic conditions he took initiative to establish co-poerative societies and a co-operative store.

In Kollegal taluk, as elsewhere in Madras Presidency in the early 1920s separate Panchama schools were started with Harijan teachers in the Harijan localities and later these schools were abolished and Harijan children were encouraged to join other schools. During 1927 when Madan Mohana Malaviya came to see Srimadhabhinava Ranganatha Swamiji of Parakal Matha, Mysore, a discussion took place between Swamiji and many great scholars questioning the entitlement of Harijans, to have 'Manthradiksha' and Swamiji convinced them that they were also entitled for it. Tagadur Ramachandra Rao started his Harijan movement by strongly opposing the restrictions on Harijans in utilising public tanks and wells, taking out procession in streets, securing them admission to schools and entry into temples etc and he also established Satyagrahashrama at Tagadur during 1931 to bring about social equality. During 1932, he tried to get entry for the Harijans to Srikantheswara temple at Nanjangud and there was a strong opposition to this both by the local people and by the temple authorities, but by the co-operation of many people like Advocate

K. Sheshadri, the President of Harijan Sevak Sangha, Advocate Narayan Rao and Visweswara Gowda there was a compromise between the temple authorities and the agitators. During 1933 Ramachandra Rao also established a Ganapathi temple and a bathing ghat in the Harijan locality at Tagadur and also because of his endless effort in the same year, the Government passed an order that the Harijans could use public tanks for any good purpose. Besides, he prevented about 1,200 Adikarnataka families of Yelandur taluk from their conversion to Christianity. Mahatma Gandhi visited Tagadur during 1934 to compliment Tagadur Ramachandra Rao. The latter also founded a Harijan hostel in the Satyagrahashrama. H. C. Dasappa, one of the noted freedom fighters of Mysore adopted a Harijan girl. Sri Gowrishankara Swamy of Mysore Gavimatha inaugurated the Mahalingeswara Temple in Ashokapuram Harijan Colony of Mysore and extended support to the cause. Another effort to uplift the Harijans was the opening of Sarvajanika Hostel at Mysore for all communities including the untouchables by T. S. Subbanna who moved from street to street to collect resources for its establishment and today it has grown into a big establishment. Many Harijan young men took advantage of the hostel to secure education.

After independence and particularly after the establishment of a separate Directorate for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which is now named as Department of Social Welfare, various constructive measures have been taken up by the Government under three broad headings, viz., Education, Economic upliftment and Health, Housing and other measures. All local bodies, urban and rural are expected to spend 18% of their budget for the welfare of the SCs and STs. Of late the Dalita Sangharsha Samiti has been actively agitating to remove the disabilities of the Scheduled Castes by its network of branches in the district.

Education.—According to 1981 census, the Scheduled Castes' population in the district was 4,59,535 of which the rural population was 3,76,737 and the urban population was 82,798 and of which the percentage literacy in the rural area was 13.64 and in the urban area was 37.80. Nursery and Women Welfare Centres have been established to inculcate the school going habit among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children of the age group three to six years and during 1986-87, 85 such centres for Scheduled Caste children were functioning in the district and the taluk-wise figures were Chamarajnagar 8, Gundlupet 3, Heggadadevanakote 4, Hunsur 11, Kollegal 9, Krishnarajanagara 4, Mysore 16, Nanjangud 11, Periyapatna 2, T. Nrasipura 13 and Yelandur 4. In these centres, the children are provided with mid-day meals and free clothing every year and women have the facilities of learning various crafts, informal education etc. Residential schools have been started to provide free primary education from I standard to IV standard with free board and lodging facilities for Scheduled

Caste children and during 1986-87 two such schools were functioning in Mysore City. Pre-matric hostels have been established by the Government to provide free board and lodging and other facilities for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Denotified Tribes children studying in middle and high schools and during 1986-87 there were 33 such boys' hostels and 13 girls' hostels for scheduled castes in the district and the talukwise figures were Chamarajnagar (5, 1); Gundlupet (2, 2), Hunsur (4, 1), Heggadadevanakote (2, 1); Krishnarajanagar (2, 2); Kollegal (5, 1); Mysore (3, 11), Nanjangud (4, 1); Periyapatna (1, 1), T. Narasipur (3, 1) and Yelandur (2, 1) where the first figure in the bracket indicates the number of boys' hostels and the second figure indicates the number of girls' hostels and besides there were eleven grant-in-aid hostels. Six Government hostels for college students belonging to Scheduled castes were also functioning in the district during 1986-87 at Chamarajnagar (2), Hunsur (1), Kollegal (1), Krishnarajanagar (1) and Mysore (1). Besides the Government has extended various other educational facilities like award of pre-matric and post-matric scholarships, merit scholarships, award of prize money to S.S.L.C. and college students, stipends to candidates undergoing training in Industrial Training Institutes and Centres, Special Coaching Classes for medical and engineering students, etc. The details of physical and financial achievements on various schemes for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in the following table.

Sl. No.	*Scheme*	*Physical Achievement (No. of beneficiaries)*		*Financial Achievement (Amount in lakhs)*	
1	2	1985–86 3	1986–87 4	1985–86 5 Rs.	1986–87 6 Rs.
1.	Nursery-*Cum*-Women Welfare Centres	4,204	4,100	10.51	11.82
2.	Residential Schools.	105	140	0.76	0.98
3.	Pre-matric Hostels.	2,820	2,838	28.41	31.06
4.	Stipend to traines in ITI/ITC	17	17	0.20	0.17
5.	Book banks and equipment sets for post-matric students.	1 College	3 Colleges	0.10	0.11
6.	Award of prize money to SSLC & College studets.	61	55	0.31	0.26
7.	Payment of extra study tour charges.	59	110	0.15	0.21

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Government Hostels for College studetns.	5 (Hostels)	6 (Hostels)	1.58	3.38
9.	Pre-matric scholarship.	21,873	24,724	18.68	21.14
10.	Post-matric scholarships.	3,995	7,004	41.44	53.06
11.	Merit scholarships	1,388	1,599	1.18	1.25
12.	Pre-matric scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupations.	6	24	0.34	0.50
13.	Payment of extra boarding and lodging charges.	1,837	2,420	7.20	6.68
14.	Grant-in-aid to Private Hostels students.	11 Hostels (720)	11 Hostels. (756)	6.23	6.44
15.	Incentive for girls undergoing TCH Training.	4	4	0.01	0.01
16.	Award of pre-matric scholarship to the students admitted to Ramakrishnashram.	4	12	0.23	0.67

Economic upliftment.—The Department of Social Welfare maintains five tailoring training centres in the district one each in Kollegal, Nanjangud and T. Narasipur and two in Mysore City to impart tailoring training for twelve months to the selected candidates with a stipend of Rs. 75 per month and during 1986-87 there were 99 beneficiaries for which amount spent was Rs. 94,290 as against 100 beneficiaries during 1985-86 for which the amount spent was Rs. 98,699. It is also maintaining a tailoring production unit at Mysore to impart vocational opportunity to Scheduled Caste women who are trained in tailoring through the departmental training centres and the workers will be paid monthly wages at piece rate and during 1986-87. 60 women were benefited and the amount spent on this was Rs. 1,90,200 and during the same year 91 women were provided with sewing machines free of cost. A coir training centre at Alur in Chamarajnagar taluk is functioning to train 25 women in coir craft every year and during 1986-87 the amount spent on this was Rs. 34,240 as against Rs. 41,239 during 1985-86 and during 1986-87 Rs. six lakhs have been spent for the improvement of agricultural colonies in the district.

Other Welfare Schemes.—The number of house sites and houses distributed to siteless persons belonging to Scheduled Castes as in March 1985 was Chamarajnagar (6,855/1,392), Gundlupet (2,362/935), Heggadadevanakote (6,571/1,179), Hunsur (5,375/1,541), Kollegal (5,868/1,306), Krishnarajanagar (1,511/1,118), Mysore (3,951/1,150), Nanjangud (7,450/1,856), Periyapatna (3,552/1,318), T. Narasipura (5,348/1,354) and Yelandur (1,712/644) wherein the first figure in the bracket indicates the number of beneficiaries with sites and the second figure indicates that of the beneficiaries with houses. During 1986-87, the department has spent Rs. 7,000 to electrify fourteen scheduled caste houses and under Bhagya Jyothi Scheme as in March 1987, 5,178 Scheduled Caste houses have been electrified. Under IRDP during 1986-87, 1,259 families have been benefited and the amount spent was Rs. 18.23 lakhs as against 1,270 families during 1985-86 for which the amount spent was Rs. 10.89 lakhs. The Government, in order to defend civil and criminal cases pertaining to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons has extended the benefit of free legal assistance Financial assistance to Scheduled Caste law graduates to enrol themselves as members of the Bar Council and also for the purchase of law books is also extended. During 1986-87 the total number of beneficiaries under this scheme was 17 for which the amount spent was Rs 6,400, as against 25 during 1985-86 and two during 1984-85 for which the amount spent was Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 5,100 respectively. The scheme of offering financial assistance to the persons contracting inter-caste marriage either of the parties being a Scheduled Caste has been introduced by the Government of Karnataka since 1974 as a part of Removal of Untouchability Programme and when the scheme was introduced the assistance was only Rs. 2,000 and only those whose annual income did not exceed Rs. 8,000 were eligible and during 1980 the financial assistance was enhanced to Rs. 5,000 and during 1984 the annual income limit was also raised to Rs. 12,000 and under this scheme 21 persons were benefited during 1986-87 for which the amount spent was Rs. 1,02,000 as against 15 during 1985-86 and five during 1984-85 for which the amount spent was Rs 72,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively. Under the Special Component Plan the physical and financial achievements made by various departments of the State Government for the welfare of Scheduled Castes during 1986-87 was (the first figure indicates the financial achievement and the second figure indicates the number of beneficiaries): Agriculture Rs. 66,458, 523; Animal Husbandry Rs. 1,47,200, 25; Co-operation Rs. 15,04,670, 1,604; Industries Rs. 43,100, 131; Education Rs. 5,27,201, 740; Soil Conservation Rs. 10,96,994, 1,909; Fisheries Rs. 1,08,000, 68; SC and ST Welfare, now called Social Welfare Rs. 6,66,471, 226; Public Health Engineering Rs. 20,72,807, 133; Horticulture Rs. 2,18,948, 1,512; Forest Rs. 2,38,316; and Adult Education Rs. 7,00,788, 1,084; and under the Central Government Scheme: Animal Husbandry Rs. 1,47,200, 25; Public Health Engineering Rs. 13,97,062, 62 and Horticulture Rs. 2,02,255, 750.

TRIBAL WELFARE

Intensive development work on a phased manner was started during the Second Five Year Plan to improve the social and economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes and also to encourage their education. The district has clusters of settlements of tribals like the Soligas, Jenu Kurubas, Bettakurubas and Kadukurubas. An all-India Seminar on Tribal Welfare was held in Mysore during 1963. According to 1981 census the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the district was 1,66,649, being 6.42 per cent of the total population of the district and their literacy percentage was 14.58. Following institutions have been functioning for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. During 1986-87, there were 27 Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres, one each in Nanjangud and Yelandur taluks, two each in Chamarajanagara, Gundlupet and Periyapatna taluks, four in Kollegal taluk, five in Hunsur taluk and ten in Heggadadevanakote taluk. Twenty Ashram schools were also functioning, one in Periyapatna taluk, two each in Gundlupet, Hunsur and Nanjangud taluks, three in Chamarajanagar taluk, four in Heggadadevanakote taluk and six in Kollegal taluk. Two pre-matric hostels one each in Chamarajanagara and N. Beguru in Heggadadevanakote taluk and one aided hostel in Yelandur taluk were also functioning in the district. Many other educational facilities like scholarships, award of prize money and supply of books and dress to students other than those in hostels have been provided and the number of beneficiaries and the amount spent on various schemes are given in the following table.

Sl. No.	*Name of the Scheme*	1985–86		1986–87	
		Amount spent Rs. in lakhs	*No. of beneficiaries*	*Amount spent Rs. in lakhs*	*No. of beneficiares*
1.	Nursery-*cum*-Women Welfare centres ..	27.55	1,312	33.92	1,331
2.	Ashram Schools ..	60.76	1,200	90.48	1,200
3.	Maintenance of Pre-matric Hostels ..	1.43	117	1.46	117
4.	Grant to Private Hostels..	0.02	30	0.58	75
5.	Pre-matric scholarships ..	0.71	834	0.50	640
6.	Post-matric scholarships (Both Govt. of India Scheme and State Govt. Scheme) ..	1.01	78	0.80	103
7.	Merit scholarships ..	0.12	163	0.09	133
8.	Payment of extra boarding and lodging charges ..	0.06	28	0.03	28

Two persons each in both the years received stipend for undergoing training in stenography, and cash awards of Rs. 500 each were paid to three persons in 1985-86 and two in 1986-87 for securing good marks in SSLC and College examinations.

In order to provide financial assistance to the tribal people engaged in agricultural and skilled work and for collection of minor forest produce, and to provide finance for subsidiary occupation like dairy, poultry, fishing, handicrafts etc., six large-sized multi-purpose co-operative societies are functioning at Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Heggadadevanakote, Hunsur, Hanur in Kollegal tq. and B.R. Hills in Yelandur tq. (See Chapter VI, Co-operative Movement). The total number of house sites distributed to siteless Scheduled tribes in the district till the end of March 1985 was 4,272 as against 3,618 till the end of March 1984 and the total number of houses distributed till the end of March 1985 was 987 as against 673 till the end of March 1984 and the total number of houses electrified under Bhagya Jyothi scheme as on 31st March 1987 was 1,136 in the district. Some of the achievements under the Tribal Sub-Plan for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 (till the end of October 1986) are given in the following table :

Sl. No.	Sector/Programme	1985-86		1986-87 (till the end of October 1986	
		Physical achievement	Amount spent (in lakhs) Rs.	Physical Achievement	Amount spent (in lakhs) Rs.
1.	Agriculture (beneficiaries)	3,110	21.53	2,656	12.869
2.	Soil conservation ..	502	4.412	392	4.637
		Hectares		Hectares	
3.	Horticulture (beneficiaries)	275	3.953	391	3.374
4.	Animal Husbandry ..	43	2.887	23	1.017
5.	Fisheries (beneficiaries) ..	100	4.890	30	1.634
6.	Minor irrigation ..	..	4.931	..	3.100
7.	Co-operation ..	3	1.614	1	0.017
		Societies		Society	
8.	Forest ..	..	16.443	..	6.636
9.	Industries (beneficiaries)	266	6.500	180	10.536
10.	Sericulture (beneficiaries)	323	20.474	370	20.200
11.	Road ..	..	10.080	..	5.371
12.	Health ..	..	7.875	..	4.660
13.	Borewell ..	47	9.718	37	4.048
		Nos.		Nos.	
14.	Employment and Training ..	14	0.663	11	0.221
15.	Nutrition Programme (beneficiaries) ..	3,143	3.022	658	0.488
16.	Scheme of Jenukurubas (beneficiaries) ..	2,974	8.012	100	0.221

Source : District Officer, Department of Social Welfare, Mysore.

Some of the voluntary organisatons working in the district for tribal welfare are : ***The Purva Seema Vikas Pratishtan,*** a registered body started functioning in Mysore during 1981 and in 1986 it formed 'Mysore Centre Trust, with six trustees. Its main objectives are to encourage the tribals of

the Eastern hill areas (near Assam) to send their children of the age group 8 to 15 years to this centre for formal education, to provide facilities and a coducive atmosphere for the children to realise the great moral and cultural heritage of the country and to organise cultural programme to bring in the concept of national integration and its financial needs are met partly by parents, partly by donations and partly by adoption of children by philanthrophic people and on an average 40 students including girls are being benefited every year. *Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra,* a registered organisation was founded in 1981 in B. R. Hills area in Yelandur taluk with the main objective of working for integrated tribal development. In the beginning only about eight villages of Yelandur taluk were covered under medical programme and at present totally 93 villages covering three taluks namely Chamarajanagar, Kollegal and Yelandur with a total tribal population of about 13,000 have been covered under various schemes mainly Health and Nutrition, Education, Community organisation, vocational training, agriculture and dairy. The health programme which began with an out-patient dispensary has become a 10 bed hospital to-day with X-ray, Clinical laboratory and minor operation facilities and with the help of two medical vans and a two-wheeler vehicle the mobile medical work has covered all the villages and so far 20 village health workers have been trained to promote traditional tribal medicine and nearly 2,000 Soliga tribals have been screened for sickle-cell anaemia. A residential school which was started with a strength of eight children has 130 children today and about 350 children are attending as day scholars and it has designed special games, social work syllabus, a new reader in Soliga dialect and a science play room having many modern equipments like computer telescope with a view to promote education among the tribal children. Vocational training is imparted both for school children and for drop-outs. It has established community organisations at three levels, viz., Village level Sanghas, Taluk level Sanghas and District level Sanghas and it has also solved several important issues of them. Dr. H. Sudarhan is the person who initiated this mission.

Dude, an organisation for Rural Reconstruction was established at Gundlupet during 1986 with an objective of providing formal and informal education, creating social awareness, conducting community health programmes and to improve the economic conditions through the development of agriculture, cottage industries etc., among the tribal population of about 5,000 in the taluk with the financial assistance of liberal donations from the public, benefit show programmes, membership contributions of both inland and foreign countries. Dr. S. B. Maheshwara is the brain behind it.

Vikasa (Vividha Kadukurubara Sangama) was established in 1985 at Heggadadevanakote to promote the welfare of about 20,000 tribals of the taluk under various schemes of the Government and also by some of its voluntary activities. Some of its achievements are the formation of Agriculturists' Sangas through which the members could solve many of their prob-

lems by their self-effort, 150 tribal families have been helped in getting cultivation rights, 33 tribal families have been able to get back their lands alienated by others, the encroached tribal lands of more than 20 tribal colonies have been brought back to them, many of the tribals have been enabled to get the benefit of earning money by raising seedlings under Social Forestry Scheme, more than 500 tribal cultivators have been helped in getting the *pahanis* and so far 300 persons have been helped in getting old age pension etc.

Deed (Development Through Education), a voluntary organisation was established at Hunsur during 1980 with a view to help the poor and backward population of the rural areas and at present it is promoting children's education, adult education, housing facilities under Janatha Housing Scheme, health education and medical aid, people's organisation and also educating the tribals about the facilities available under the various schemes of the Government covering about 375 tribal families in seventeen Tribal colonies of the taluk.

The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation, Bangalore was started during March 1975 and the District office was opened during 1979-80 with a view to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people to take up various developmental activities like agriculture and poultry farming, and also to take up self-employment ventures like owning autoricksha, opening fair price depot etc. under 25 per cent margin-money loan scheme in collaboration with the Nationalised Banks or Grameena Bank. During 1986-87 the total number of beneficiaries in the district was 1,984 (SCs) and 360 (STs) as against 2,004 (SCs) and 77 (STs) during 1985-86 and the taluk-wise figures taking Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes together are given in the following table :

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	1985–86		1986–87	
		Margin money loan sanctioned Rs. in lakhs	*No. of beneficiaries*	*Margin money loan sanctioned Rs. in lakhs*	*No. of beneficiaries*
1.	Chamarajanagara ..	1.61	186	2.10	213
2.	Gundlupet ..	0.19	34	0.88	96
3.	Heggadadevanakote ..	0.68	85	1.78	135
4.	Hunsur ..	1.02	79	0.51	38
5.	Kollegal ..	2.11	105	3.85	307
6.	Krishnarajanagara ..	0.63	75	1.09	108
7.	Mysore ..	11.56	967	7.77	715
8.	Najangud ..	1.70	158	2.80	287
9.	Periyapatna ..	1.46	270	1.69	319
10.	T. Narasipura ..	1.25	100	0.73	80
11.	Yelandur ..	0.20	22	0.57	46

Besides it has also drilled irrigation bore-wells and installed pumpsets under the Special Component Plan and during each of the year 1985-86 and 1986-87, the Corporation has drilled 174 irrigation borewells and installed pumpsets to all of them in the district.

The Karnataka State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Corporation Limited, Bangalore was started during 1966 to provide financial assistance for the construction of houses to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes possessing sites and have the membership of the Primary Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes House Building Co-operative Societies in the State. As on 30th June 1987 the taluk-wise number of houses in the district for which the loan amount sanctioned was Chamarajanagara 225, Gundlupet 148, Heggadadevanakote 106, Hunsur 90, Kollegal 216, Krishnarajanagara 33, Mysore 226, Nanjangud 40, Periyapatna 61, T. Narasipur 353 and Yelandur 81 (see also Chapter VI).

The Pre-Examination Training Centre, Mysore, started functioning during 1985 with a view to train the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates whose parental annual income is less than Rs. 12,000 and seeking employments through various recruitment bodies like the Public Service Commission, Banking Service Recruitment Board etc. The training period varies from two to four months and during the training period it gives training allowance and lodging facilities to out-station candidates. During 1986-87, 66 Scheduled Caste and three Scheduled Tribe candidates were benefited for which the total amount spent was Rs. 25,531 as against 55 Scheduled Caste candidates during 1985-86 for which the total amount spent was Rs. 9,708.

Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees

The Tibetan settlements are located in three taluks, viz., Periyapatna, Hunsur and Kollegal in the district having a total population of 17,852 during 1986 and a number of welfare schemes have been taken up by the Government of India through the State Government. The I—TRR Scheme started in 1960 at Bylakuppe and the III—TRR Scheme started in 1969 and it has two divisions, Cauvery Valley Project—I located at Bylakuppe, Laxmipura and Chaukapura in Periyapatna tq and the Cauvery Valley Project II at Gurupura in Hunsur taluk. Housing, electricity, water, education and medical facilities have been provided to them. There are 22 colonies, 1,060 families, 600 independent houses and 258 twin houses, 6 schools, one hospital and 3 clinics in the three settlement areas of Periyapatna taluk and 24 bore wells, 16 electric pumps and 18 water tanks have been provided to them and in Gurupura there are 15 colonies, 440 families 232 twin houses, 1 school and 2 clinics and they have been provided with 13 bore wells, 7 electric pumps and 10 water tanks. Exclusively for monks, the Sera Lama Scheme was started at Bylakuppe during 1970 and it has three monastaries and each of them is headed by a Head Lama and

there are 38 twin houses and 301 individuals and the colony is also provided with an open well, a borewell, an electric pump and a water tank. The area of land released is 5,819 acres and 58 guntas in Periyapatna taluk and 2,200 acres in Hunsur taluk. There are nine handicraft centres in the settlements of Periyapatna taluk and three in that of Hunsur taluk where they weave world famous woolen carpets and mainly export it to foreign countries. Dairying and Poultry farming have also been developed. There is one camp, 'Save our Soul' where orphan and destitute children are living and there is one director to look after their welfare.

The Scheme of IV Tibetan Refugees Rehabilitation Settlement envisages rehabilitation of about 3,400 Tibetan Refugees in area of 3000 acres of land in Dodda Sampige Reserve Forest in Kollegal taluk and the first batch of 524 arrived on 27-3-74 and subsequently a number of batches including some Tibetan Refugees from Patankote, Bhutan and Mudgod had arrived. They are granted land for raising crops like Hybrid Maize. There are 22 villages having 16 twin houses in each of the village and there are internal roads to connect them and water, electricity, educational and medical facilities are provided. A registered Tibetan Co-operative Society called Dhondan Ling Co-operative Society Ltd., having 2,600 share holders with a share capital of Rs. 2,02,070 is functioning and it is managing a Carpet centure where quality carpets are produced and exported.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

During the latter half of the 19th century the educated backward communities in Mysore demanded better job opportunities and the first reaction to this demand for better opportunities in public service appears to be the Government Order of 1874 by which in recruitments to Police Department eight out of every ten were to be chosen from among the non-brahmins. This was later revived by Dewan V. P. Madhav Rao. During 1916, when some probationers had to be appointed, Dewan Visveswaraya at the instance of the Maharaja reserved one-third of the posts to duly qualified non-brahmins and during the same year when two members had to be nominated to the senate of the newly formed Mysore University, the Maharaja selected M. Basavaiah, an important leader of the non-brahmin movement of that time. Later when six probationery Assistant Commissioners had to be appointed the Maharaja nominated three persons from the non-brahmin communities. Visveswaraya introduced scholarship facilities for backward communities and depressed classes.

The press also played an important role in the Backward Class Movement in the district and the **Mysore Star** was the principal supporter of the backward classes. It said that the Government had to show special care in protecting the interests of the communities which were socialllly and economically backward and it also carried series of articles demanding special educational privileges and protection for backward classes. The

Praja Mitra Mandali was founded in 1917 with this programme in view. In 1918, the leaders of the non-brahmin communities presented an address to the Maharaja explaining their grievances and therefore in the same year during the month of August a committee of six non-official members presided over by Sri Leslie Miller, the chief Justice of the Chief Court, was appointed to examine their grievances in detail. The Committee recommended the filling of half of the higher posts and two-thirds of subordinate posts by backward communities for a period of seven years. The State Government appointed the Mysore Backward classes committee in 1960 under the Chirmanship of Dr. R. Nagangowda and the Government order of 1962 of this committee was set aside by the Suprefe Court in 1963 which led to the appointment of the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission during 1972 under the Chairmanship of L. G. Havanur and the Government accepted its recommendations and formed the Directorate of Backward Classes and Minorities during 1977 and since then the welfare of the Backward Classes and Minorities in the district is vested with the District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities and earlier to this it was looked after by the Social Welfare Department.

Consequent to an undertaking given by the State Government to the Supreme Court of India in 1979 against the recommendation of earlier Commission, the State Government constituted the Karnataka Second Backward Classes Commission in 1983 under the Chairmanship of B. Venkataswamy which has submitted its report on 31-3-1986. This was not accepted by the State Government as the Commission did not have the benefit of the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court of India at the time of formulating the indicators for determining backwardness. There were severe agitations against its report. Therefore, the State Goverament decided to constitute a new Commission and Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy has been appointed as its Chairman. The Backward classes have been classified under five groups as per Government Order dated 13th October 1986 and the percentage of reservation under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution are as follows during the interim period not exceeding three years.

Sl. No.	*Backward Classes*	*Family income per annum from all sources*	*Percentage of reservation under Articles*	
			15(4)	16(4)
1.	Group A	No income limit	5%	5%
2.	Group B	Below Rs. 10,000	15%	13%
3.	Group C	Below Rs. 10,000	16%	16%
4.	Group D	Below Rs. 10,000	9%	11%
5.	Group E (Backward Special Group)	Below Rs. 8,000	5%	5%

Welfare Measures.—The various welfare programmes implemented in the district are; the maintenance of pre-matric and post-matric hostels for Backward Classes and Tribes, Grant-in-Aid hostels and orphanages run by private agencies, construction of hostel buildings etc. Besides, many of the scheme meant for the welfare of the Denotified Tribes and Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes were transferred from the Department of Social welfare during April 1981. During 1977-78 there were 11 pre-matric hostels and two post-matric hostels in the district; during 1980-81 there were 25 pre-matric hostels (including 10 grant-in-aid), three post-metric hostels, 21 grant-in-aid orphanages and by 1983-84 the number of pre-matric hostels rose to 43 (including 11 grant-in-aid) and there were two Ashram schools in the district in addition to three post-matric hostels and 21 grant-in-aid orphanages which were existing earlier. During 1986-87 there were 36 pre-matric hostels, four in Chamarajanagar tq, two in Gundlupet tq, three in Heggadadevanakote tq, six in Hunsur tq, three in Kollegal tq, four in Krishnarajanagar tq, two in Mysore tq, four each in Nanjangud and Periyapatna tqs, three in T. Narasipure tq, and one in Yelandur tq; eight grant-in-aid hostels, one each in Gundlupet, Kollegal and T. Narasipur tqs, two in K. R. Nagar tq, and three in Mysore tq; three post-matric hostels, two in Mysore tq, and one in Chamarajanagar tq; eighteen grant-in-aid orphanages, two in Chamarajanagar tq, four in Gundlupet tq, three each in Kollegal and Nanjangud tqs, five in Mysore tq, and one in T. Narasipura tq, and three Ashram schools one each in Hunsur, Mysore and Nanjangud tqs.

The Physical and financial achievements of the Department on various schemes for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in the following table.

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	1985–86		1986–87	
		Beneficiaries	*Amount spent Rs. in lakhs*	*Beneficiaries*	*Amount spent Rs. in lakhs*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pre-matric hostels ..	1,495	17.63	1,600	18.96
2.	Post-matric hostels ..	200	2.50	200	2.43
3.	Pre-matric scholarship to BCs. ..	12,456	10.33	15,530	11.47
4.	Pre-matric scholarship to BTs. ..	4,444	3.37	1,284	0.12
5.	Post-matric scholarship to BCs. ..	3,412	11.44	4,543	11.47
6.	Post-matric scholarship to BTs. ..	871	3.18	288	0.95
7.	Construction of hostel buildings ..	..	..	1 hostel	0.13

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Stipend to trainees in Typewriting and Stenography ..	18	0.07	17	0.06
9.	Supply of sports materials to pre-matric hostels ..	4 hostels	0.04	11 hostels	0.06
10.	Fee concession ..	45,111	34.15	42,208	31.73
11.	Grant-in-aid to Orphanages	1,500	5.78	1,308	5.67
12.	Tailoring Training Centres	20	0.23	20	0.19
13.	Extra Board and Lodging charges ..	184	1.05	70	0.37
14.	Grant-in-aid to Private Hostels ..	307	1.65	325	2.77

The Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation, Bangalore was established in the state in 1977 on the recommendations of the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission and it started functioning in the district during 1978 and during 1986 a separate Corporation was established in the State for the welfare of the Minorities. The Corporation has introduced Margin Money Loan Scheme under 'Chaitanya Scheme' to render financial help for the backward class agriculturists and enterpreneurs to start their own industries. Besides it also helps the unemployed youth to undergo training in driving autos or light or heavy vehicles at its cost for a period of one month under Self-Employment Scheme. The total number of beneficiaries under Chaitanya Scheme during 1985-86 was 414 for which the amount spent was Rs. 7,95,020 as against 119 during 1984-85 for which the amount spent was Rs 2,44,487 and the taluk-wise number of beneficiaries during 1986-87 was Gundlupet (one), Hunsur (three), Krishnarajanagar (three), Mysore (96), Periyapatna (21) and T. Narasipura (one) and the total margin money loan sanctioned was Rs. 3,84,490. The total number of beneficiaries under Self Employment Scheme was 11 during 1986-87 for which the amount spent was Rs. 9,710 as against 13 during 1985-86 for which the amount spent was Rs. 9,800 and 11 during 1984-85 for which the amount spent was Rs. 6,200.

The Coaching Centre for Backward Classes, Mysore was established on 5-8-1983 and it is providing facilities for coaching of Backward Class candidates appearing for various competitive examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Karnataka Public Service Commission and other Recruiting Agencies like Banking Service Recruitment Board etc. The duration of each course is normally four months and the maximum strength of coaching centre is 50 per batch and out of this 40 will be selected from rural areas and 10 locally. Each selected candidate from rural

area will be paid Rs. 100 per month as stipend and incidental charges at Rs. 40 per month is paid to local candidates. Since its inception and till the end of September 1987 it has offered coaching for 251 candidates in the district for which Rs. 15,920 has been spent.

Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore was started on 7-2-1986 for the benefit of the religious minorities, namely Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs etc., in the State and to improve their economic condition. The main objective of the Corporation is to financially assist the artisans, petty businessmen, persons running small and cottage industries, agriculturists, etc., belonging to minorities whose total family income does not exceed Rs. 6,000 per annum and for this purpose it has introduced "Swavalambana Margin Money Loan Scheme" at a lower rate of interest of 4% p.a. and the percentage of margin money in the total loans is 50% up to Rs. 5,000; 30% from Rs. 5,001 to Rs. 10,000 and 20% from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000. During 1986-87 there were 19 beneficiaries in the district and the total margin money loan granted was Rs. 36,550.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN WELFARE

The Women and Children Welfare movement received an impetus with the spread of modern education, the liberal thought and the social reform movements. The practice of public auction of women accused of adultery was banned in 1834 despite the fact that the auction brought revenue to the State under the head Samayachara. As early as in 1881 the Maharani's caste School was founded by the efforts of Ambil Narasimha Iyengar to encourage female education. During 1892, under the auspicous of The Literary Union, M. Venkatakrishniah initiated the discussion on the problem of *nautch* girls and the havoc caused by these licensed prostitutes and requested the members of the union to take a pledge not to encourage *tafes* and thereby to put an end to *nautch* system which was in practice. In 1894, The Mysore Infant Marriages Regulation, was passed and as per this Act marriage of girls below eight years was banned. During 1896, an Ananthalaya was established by a committee consisting of M. Venkatakrishniah and others with almost similar objectives of a destitute home and today it has grown up to an established voluntary organisation with its own building. During 1906, Rukminiyamma and Srirangamma had the distinction of becoming the first two women graduates of Mysore University. During 1907, a widow's home was started in Mysore with the help of Durbar Bakshi Ambil Narasimha Iyengar. The elite women of Mysore took a leading role in awakening Panchama women in the moffusil areas To impart technical education among women, by 1921-22 there were three industrial schools for girls in Mysore and many Home Education classes were also started. Besides many other voluntary organisations took a leading role in promoting women and children welfare.

The women and children welfare work is now vested with Women and Children Welfare Department and earlier to 18th July 1987 it was called Social Welfare Department. It has taken up various measures for their social security and welfare. The Department is also in charge of implementation of the various social legislations, like The Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act 1956, The Probation of Offenders Act 1958. The Karnataka Children's Act 1964, The Dowry Prohibition Act 1964 and rules thereunder in the district. The Government in its order dated 8th December 1987 has appointed the Assistant Directors of Women and Children Welfare, Circle Inspectors of Police and the Tahsildars as Dowry Prohibition Officers within their respective jurisdiction.

The Karnataka Children's Act 1964 protects and rehabilitate the destitute and neglected children and also juvenile delinquents. The Remand Home, The Certified School and the Fit Person Institution are functioning in the district under the purview of this Act.

The Remand Home at Mysore was started in 1958 and it is a short stay home where the destitutes, neglected, uncontrollable, victimised children and juvenile offenders are detained on the orders of the Juvenile Court for their safe custody, food, shelter and rehabilitation. The total number of cases admitted during 1986-87 was 95 boys and 14 girls as against 115 boys and 9 girls during 1985-86 and 160 boys and 13 girls during 1984-85 and the expenditure incurred on this was Rs. 1.86 lakhs during 1986-87 as against Rs. 1.52 lakhs during 1985-86 and Rs. 1.40 lakhs during 1984-85.

The Certified School for Girls in Mysore was started during 1958 and for the rehabilitation of neglected and orphan children and also juvenile offenders. The inmates are given free board and lodging, education and medical facilities and the educable children will be trained in different vocational crafts. During the year of establishment there were only three inmates and during 1986-87 the strength was 148 for which the amount spent was Rs. 3.42 lakhs as against 153 during 1985-86 and 143 during 1984-85 for which the amount spent was Rs. 2.73 lakhs and Rs. 3.55 lakhs respectively.

Fit Person Institution receives orphans, destitutes and court committed children for their protection, education, training and rehabilitation and Bapuji Children's Home, Mysore, a voluntary organisation is undertaking this activity in the district with the financial assistance of the State Government. The institution was started during 1977 with a strength of 12 and during 1986-87 the strength was four boys and 26 gisls as against five boys and 26 girls during 1985-86 and five boys and 27 girls during 1984-85. During 1986-87 it has received a grant of Rs. 59,775 as against Rs. 41,869 during 1985-86 and Rs. 23,972 during 1984-85.

The State Home for Women, Mysore which admits voluntarily the women in distress, neglected and deserted unmarried mothers and women found in moral danger was started on 18-8-1958 with a view to shelter them and also to provide educational and vocational training to make them to earn their livelihood and to be self-reliant. It also rehabilitates the girls from the certified schools and Reception centres who are more than 18 years of age and whose parents or guardians do not come forward to take them back after enquiries. The institution is running classes for condensed course in S.S.L.C. and adult education and those who are interested to continue their studies will also be sent to colleges and other institutions. Besides it has a production unit which gives training and employment in making ready-made garments, basket making, needle work etc. During the years of establishment, there were 25 inmates as against 36 in 1986-87. The amount spent was Rs. 4,00,169 in 1986-87. The inmates were 53 during 1985-86 and 81 during 1984-85 for which the amount spent was Rs. 5,20,714 and Rs. 4,03,323 respectively. The number of inmates released during 1986-87 was 10 as against 27 during 1985-86 and 23 during 1984-85.

The District Shelter for Men, Mysore was started during 1959-60 with the main objective of providing after-care assistance to the inmates who are transferred from various certified schools and Fit Person Institutions in the State and who have no parents or guardians or who cannot be restored back to them. The institution provides free food, clothing, shelter and various educational and vocational training so that they could be suitably employed after their training. During the year of establishment there were eight inmates and during 1986-87 the strength was 76 for which the amount spent was Rs. 1,88,967 as against 60 during 1985-86 and 38 during 1984-85 for which the amount spent was Rs. 1,52,095 and Rs. 93,668 respectively and four inmates were released during 1986-87.

The Probation of Offenders Act 1958 was enforced in the district during 1962 to give a chance to the first offenders to correct themselves and to live as normal citizens. The number of cases received under this Act was 37 males and 9 females of which two female cases were out of district and three male cases were out of State during 1986-87 and all of them were disposed off during the same year, as against 65 male and 7 female cases of which two female cases were from out of district during 1985-86, and 84 male and 3 female cases of which 10 male cases were out of district during 1984-85 and all of them were disposed off during the same years. The number of cases received and disposed under other social legislation was 78 male and 35 female during 1986-87 as against 92 males and 42 females during 1985-86 and 71 male and 63 female during 1984-85. During 1986-87 the amount spent on this was Rs. 36,324 as against Rs. 34,686 during 1985-86 and Rs. 34,981 during 1984-85.

With a view to protect and educate the orphan and destitute children, there are eleven Destitute Homes managed by Voluntary organisations in the district and they receive grant from the department. They are: The Male Mahadeswara Krupa Education Society, M. M. Hills in Kollegal tq; The Gurukula Orphanage, Chunchanakatte in K.R. Nagar tq; The Vaishali Education Society Vasantha Shikshana Samsthe, Gokula Shikshana Samsthe Kaveri Shikshana Samasthe, Chamundi Children's Home and Rosary Shikshana Samsthe, all in Mysore City; Beereswara Shikshana Samsthe Hediyala, J. S. S. Destitute Home, Suttur and J. S. S. Destitute Home, Hullahalli in Nanjangud tq. The total number of beneficiaries under this was 405 during 1986-87 for which the department has spent Rs. 6.89 lakhs as against 430 during each of the years 1985-86 and 1984-85 for which the amount spent was Rs. 4.96 and Rs. 3.05 lakhs respectively.

The Juvenile Service Bureau, Mysore, was started during 1981 with the main objective of imparting non-institutional service like health and hygiene, discipline, moral values, Social guidance, etc., to the problematic children particularly coming from the urban slums with a view to prevent juvenile delinquency and four play centres are functoning in Mysore City to facilitate this programme. Besides, the Bureau is taking up the guidance services for the problematic school going children and Special Nutrition Programme for the children below six years of age, pregnant women and nursing mothers coming mainly from slum and tribal areas by providing them energy food. The number of children and women coming from the slum areas of City or town limits benefited under the Special Nutrition Programme during 1985-86 was Mysore (8,214, 365), Chmarajanagar (4,150, 125) and Krishnarajanagar (1138, 114), the first figure in the brackets here indicates the number of children and the second figure indicates the number of women.

The Anganawadis are opened in selected rural areas, manned by a lady worker to educate villagers in health and nutrition programme of children, pregnant women and lactating mothers and teaching pre-primary children.

The Anganawadi Training Centre, Mysore, functioning under J. S. S. Mahavidya Peetha was started during November 1982 with the objective of imparting training to Anganawadi workers. The duration of the training is four months and normally 50 trainees are imparted training in one batch. They are paid a stipend of Rs. 75 per month.

The Integrated Child Development Scheme was introduced in the district in T. Narasipur tq during 1975-76 as a Pilot Project under Government of India Scheme and gradually the scheme was expanded and it started functioning in Heggadadevanakote, Hunsur and Kolegal taluks and Mysore City and during 1986 it was further extended to Gundlupet and Yelandur taluks for which the spade work has been completed.. The scheme covers the following programmes: Supplementary Nutrition for children below six years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers, conducting pre-school

activities to children, conducting Health and Nutrition Education Camps, providing referral services to the children who require special treatment, providing immunisation against tuberculosis, diptheria, poliomalities etc., and health check up. During the year of implementation of the scheme there were 96 Anganawadi centres and 6,800 children and 2,800 women were benefited under the scheme and the number of Anganawadi centres functioning in the district and the number of beneficiaries during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in the following table.

Name of the taluk and year of implementation of the scheme	*Financial year*	*No. of Anganawadi centres functioning*	*No. of beneficiaries*	
			Children	*Women*
H.D. Kote 1982 ..	1985-86	171	13,294	3,039
	1986-87	171	12,018	1,968
Hunsur 1980 ..	1985-86	179	15,759	2,425
	1986-87	179	14,529	2,643
Kollegal 1983 ..	1985-86	235	18,221	4,518
	1986-87	258	16,516	3,270
Mysore 1983 ..	1985-86	93	7,347	847
	1986-87	100	7,835	1,237
T. Narasipura 1975 ..	1985-86	220	17,614	2,787
	1986-87	220	16,722	3,041

The amount spent towards this during 1986-87 was Rs. 108.27 lakhs as against Rs. 82.42 lakhs during 1985-86.

Maintenance of creches.—The department is giving grants to registered voluntary organisations to run creches for children below three years of age of working mothers who are economically backward to facilitate the children for healthy growing with good environment. Under this scheme five creches, two in Mysore, two in Kollegal taluk and one in Hunsur taluk are functioning in the district and during 1986-87 the total strength of inmates was 175 for which the amount spent was Rs. 13,311.

Grihakalyana Scheme extends financial assistance through nationalised and Grameena Banks to the women of economically weaker sections at 4 per cent interest to start their own industry, business or any other income generating activity which will supplement their family income. Under this scheme 25% of the loan sanctioned by the bank is paid by the department and the remaining 75% is met by the bank and the number of beneficiaries during 1986-87 was 56 for which the amount of subsidy sanctioned was Rs. 43,000 as against 106 during 1985-86 for which the amount of subsidy sanctioned was Rs. 73,877.

The Taliya Bhagya Scheme was introduced by the Government of Karnataka from 15th August 1985 to enable young men and women

belonging to poor families to get married without incurring wasteful expenditure and as per the scheme, the government provided *tali* or *mangalasutra* of one gram of 22 carat gold or an amount of Rs.200, a pair of sarees and blouses worth Rs. 100 for the bride and a pair of dhoties worth Rs. 50 for the groom and only such couples where atleast one of them is from a family holding the green card issued under the subsidised rice scheme are eligible. The assistance will be available only once in a person's life time. During 1986-87 the number of beneficiaries in the district was 127 for which the amount spent was Rs. 44,450 as against 191 during 1985-86 for which the amount spent was Rs. 77,433. The Scheme has been discontinued since April 1988.

The Destitute Widow Pension Scheme was introduced by the Government of Karnataka from 1st April 1984 with a view to render financial assistance to destitute widows who are otherwise without any means of subsistence and according to this scheme, a widow who is above 18 years of age and in distress will be granted a pension of Rs. 50 per month which is tenable till her death or remarriage or employment resulting in an income exceeding Rs. 1,500 a year and those who are eligible to get the maintenance allowance for the physically handicapped are not eligible to draw this pension. In Mysore district also this scheme was introduced in 1984 and during that year there were 15,406 beneficiaries in the district for which the amount spent was Rs. 33.59 lakhs. The taluk-wise number of beneficiaries during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 were as follows and the first figure in the bracket represents for 1985-86 and the second figure for 1986-87 : Chamarajanagara (3,030 ; 4,938) ; Gundlupet (2,980 ; 3,845) ; Heggadadevanakote (1,804 ; 2,435) ; Hunsur (1,349 ; 1,505) ; Kollegal (1,620 ; 2,432) ; Krishnarajanagara (3,440 ; 4,142) ; Mysore (7,531 ; 7,183) ; Nanjangud (2,512 ; 2,791) ; Periyapatna (1,958 ; 2,405) ; T. Narasipura (3,667 ; 5,390) and Yelandur (996 ; 1,168). The total expenditure incurred on this during 1986-87 was Rs. 198 lakhs as against Rs. 148.13 lakhs during 1985-86.

Maternity Allowance to Agricultural Landless Women was introduced by the Karnataka Government on 1st April 1984 and these rules shall apply to such of agricultural landless women labourers who are engaged in agricultural operations on daily wages or on contract basis and the amount of maternity allowance at the rate of Rs. 100 per month will be payable for a period of three months in all, covering pre-natal and post-natal periods and this allowance is payable for the first and second issues only and the applicant's husband shall be residents of Karnataka by birth or domicile for a continuous period of not less than three years. The taluk-wise beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred on it during 1986-87 were as follows : Chamarajanagara (1,724 ; Rs. 5,17,200) ; -Gundlupet (2,029 ; Rs. 6,08,700) ; Heggadadevanakote (962 ; Rs. 2,88, 600) ; Hunsur (1,114 ; Rs. 3,34,200) ; Kollegal (2,062 ; Rs. 6,18,300) ; Krishnarajanagara (720 ;

Rs. 2,16,000); Mysore (915; Rs. 2,74,500); Nanjangud (1,598; Rs. 4,79,400); Periyapatna (451; Rs. 1,35,300); T. Narasipur (1,020; Rs. 3,06,000) and Yelandur (234; Rs. 70,200).

The J.S.S. Working Women's Hostel, Mysore was started during the year 1978 and it had a strength of 50 durig that year. During each of the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 the strength of the hostel was 100. It has constructed a building and the amount spent on this was Rs. 13,55,000, for which it has received 75 per cent grants by the Central Government and 12½ per cent grants by the State Government. *The Bhagini Seva Samaja*, Mysore was founded in 1923 by late Y. K. Amritha Bai who had the blessings of Swami Vivekananda with the idea of educating women in various spheres of life. In the beginning, it was imparting education for those family women who could not go to schools and it was also conducting Hindi classes and training classes in various arts and crafts. In 1924, it started a Child Welfare Centre to provide necessary medical advice to the children of below three years of age and pregnant women. In 1937 the Samaj also started a Nursery School, in 1961 a primary school and in 1968 a girl's high school.

All-India Women's Conference, a registered body of Pune started its branch in Mysore in 1930 with the main intention of promoting women and children welfare. In 1934 it took up the rural education programme and started a primary section for girls at Varuna Village and by 1937 it started three more schools at Bogadi, Thandya and Vajimangala villages. In 1939 it opened adult education classes for women at Bogadi and Vajimangala. The organisation started an Urban Family Welfare Centre at Mandi Mohalla in Mysore which is getting hundred percent aid from the government and since 1984, it is sponsoring six creches, three in rural and three in urban slum areas with the financial assistance of Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi and in the same year the City Improvement Trust Board, sanctioned a site for constructing a Working Women's Hostel.

The Vanita Sadan, Mysore, an institution devoted for women and children welfare was sarted by N. Nagesh Rao, a Professor of Mysore University and his wife Susheela Bai in April 1937. The institution started with a Hindi class and then developed a craft section to impart training to women. It started a music section and a nursery section during 1939-40, a primary school during 1943-44 and a middle school during 1947 and in the same year the Children's Book Council was also started and it conducted book exhibitions in various places of the State and it has also developed a Childern's Library which has more than 6,000 books and it has published more than 100 books to meet varied interests of the children. Between the years 1959 and 1965 three batches of condensed course in S.S.L.C. were conducted by it with the financial assistance of the Central Social Welfare Board. During 1971-72 it started a Girls' High School and during 1973-74

it imparted training to 25 needy women in tailoring and in making ready-made garments with the financial assistance of the State Government.

The Mahila Sadan, Mysore was started during 1938 and during the begining it was conducting classes in Hindi, music, spinning, weaving, dying and printing. At present it is conducting classes in Yoga, doll making, typewriting and short hand and also administrating a Balavihara for which it is getting grants from the government and during each of the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 it has received a grant of Rs. 1,200 and the number of beneficiaries was 81 during 1984-85 and 83 in each of the years during 1985-86 and 1986-87. The *Seetha Sadan*, Mysore was started during 1951 to promote women's welfare by begining classes in music, *gamaka* and tailoring and it started a nursery school in 1953 and primary school in 1955. It has also implemented Food and Nutrition Programme to children and in each of the years 1985-86 and 1986-87, 75 children were benefited and the grants received from the government during these two years was Rs. 7,045 and Rs. 9,396 respectively. Some of the Christian tailoring institutions like St. Joseph's Tailoring Centre, Gundlupet, Our Lady's Work Room and Convent of our Lady of Assumption, Kollegal, St. Joseph's Cathedral Work Room, Good Shephered Convent Work Room, and Theresa's Tailoring Centre all at Mysore are also functioning in the district.

Mahila Mandals.—Many Mahila Mandals are actively functioning in the district. Conducting classes in tailoring, embroidery and printing, health and nutrition camps, baby shows, educational tours, seminars on various subjects, arranging training classes to develop cottage industries and encouraging self employment are some of the main activities taken up by them. Some of the talukwise figures of Mahila Mandals are, 34 in Chamarajanagar 39 in Hunsur, 114 in Kollegal and 20 in Nanjangud taluk. Some of the Mahila Mandals are also receiving grants from the Government and Social Welfare Advisory Board. Besides, Mahila Mandal Federation has also been established at the taluk level in some of the taluks like Hunsur and Chamarajanagar.

Chintanalaya, a voluntary organisation was started during June 1983 at T. Narasipur to develop rational thinking among the people and also to educate the womenfolk. It is organising seminars, discussions and other educational activities to prevent social problems like superstition, social inequality, etc., and also to encourage widow marriages. It is also bringing out a monthly manuscript magazine under the title 'Chintana'. *Vidhava Vivaha Vilasa Vinimaya Kendra*, Mysore started during 1985, rendering voluntary service in arranging widow remarriages. *Bharathi Vridha Sevashrama*, Mysore which was started in 1981 in one of the houses of the Sringeri Matha by extending shelter to two 100-year old destitute women, has developed today into an established destitute home and has been shifted to the present building by the efforts of H. N. Vishalakshamma and by the

assistance of Hosuru Subba Rao Family Trust and many other philanthropists. It is providing free food, shelter and clothings to the old age destitute men and women of above 70 yeaars of age. Many individuals and voluntary organisations are helping to manage this. During the year 1980 there were 8 men and 63 women inmates.

Welfare of the Handicapped

The welfare of the handicapped was not given much attention by the Government before independence. However the then Government of Mysore liberally assisted an educational institution started by an individual effort at Mysore for the deaf and blind children in 1901 and the school was taken over by the Government during 1927. But after independence, both the Central and State Governments have taken various measures to promote their welfare and the Social Welfare Department which is now called Women and Children Welfare Department is administering this. With an intention of implementing the welfare programme for the handicapped more effectively, the Government of Karnataka has created a separate Directorate on 12-7-1988 for the welfare of the disabled.

The physically handicapped students studying from 1st standard to VIIIth standard, undergoing training in music, drawing, painting and such other fine arts and whose family income is less than Rs. 10,000 per annum are given scholarships by the State Government and students studying in IXth Standard and above including post-graduate courses and whose parental annual income is less than Rs. 24,000 are given scholarships by the Central Government and the amount of scholarships varies according to the educational level and also nature of the course which at present varies from Rs. 25 per month to Rs. 170 per month. In addition to scholarship, the blind students get reader's allowance and the Orthopaedically handicapped students coming from places where there is no educational facility get transportation allowance as per rules. Besides, financial assistance for purchase of various aids and gadgets like tricycles, motorised tricycles, wheel chairs, artificial limbs, calipers, crutches, hearing aids, braille watches etc., is provided to an extent of 75 per cent of the cost to those whose family annual income is between Rs. 8,001 and Rs. 12,000 p.a. and 100 per cent of the cost to those whose family annual income is Rs. 8,000 and below. Disabled persons who have no means of livelihood and whose family annual income does not exceed Rs. 3,600 p.a. get maintenance allowance of Rs. 50 per month. A percentage of jobs is reserved in State and Central service to the physically handicapped.

According to 1981 Census, the taluk-wise figures of the physically handicapped persons are as follows;

Taluks	*Totally blind*	*Totally crippled*	*Totally dumb*
Chamarajanagara ..	145	148	139
Gundlupet ..	125	107	110
Heggadadevanakote ..	92	79	71
Hunsur ..	63	63	62
Kollegal ..	104	149	118
Krishnarajanagara ..	90	88	92
Mysore ..	301	248	309
Nanjangud ..	172	139	137
Periyapatna ..	96	88	93
T. Narasipura ..	115	120	103
Yelandur ..	40	37	37
Total ..	1,343	1,266	1,271

The total number of scholarship beneficiaries in the district under the State and Central Scheme during 1986-87 was orthopaedically handicapped (385, 115); deaf (29, 9) and blind (80, 39) for which the amount spent by the State Government was Rs. 1,95,550 and by the Central Government was Rs. 2,09,102 as against orthopaedically handicapped (386, 85), deaf (26, 3), and blind (60,51) during 1985-86 for which the amount spent was Rs. 1,89,917 by the State Government and Rs. 1,31,020 by the Central Government wherein the first figure in the bracket indicates beneficiaries under the State Government Scheme and the second figure indicates the beneficiaries under the Central Government scheme.

Financial Assistance through Karnataka State Financial Corporation is being extended to encourage self-employment among the physically handicapped persons whose family annual income does not exceed Rs.10,000 and 25 per cent of the loan is met by the State Government as subsidy and the number of beneficiaries under this scheme was five during 1986-87 for which the total amount of subsidy granted was Rs. 16,000 as against seven during 1985-86 for which the total amount of subsidy granted was Rs. 16,988.

The taluk-wise number of beneficiaries of getting monthly maintenance allowance of Rs. 50 during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 were Chamarajanagara (1867, 2251), Gundlupet (842, 909), Heggadadevanakote (684, 797), Hunsur (749, 864), Kollegal (2,840, 2,909), Krishnarajanagar (1,160, 1,245) Mysore (4,439 4,169), Nanjangud (1,800, 1,978), Periyapatna (575, 719), T. Narasipur (1575, 1,602) and Yelandur (420, 459), and the total amount spent on this was Rs. 103.85 lakhs during 1986-87 as against Rs 81.65 lakhs during 1985-86.

The School for the Deaf and the Blind children was founded in Mysore in 1901 by an educationist and philanthropist, the late M. Srinivasa Rao, a

retired Inspector of Schools with one blind and three deaf children in his house and the government appointed a teacher in 1902 and a separate boarding home was attached to the school in 1905. During 1921 22 there were six students from outside the State and the boarding strength was 33 and in 1927 the school was taken over by the State Government. The present main building of the institution was constructed by collecting liberal donations and the late R. N. Boyce donated Rs. 25,000. The then Maharaja of Mysore, Krishnarajendra Wodeyar IV and his Private Secretary Sir Charles Todhunter took keen interest to bring the school on par with other advanced schools of the country. This was a residential school both for boys and girls and there were two sections, one for the deaf mute and the other for the blind. To begin with the deaf pupils were taught lip reading, sense culture, simple arithmetic in the junior stage and weaving, rattan work, tailoring and knitting in the senior stage whereas the blind children were taught braille alphabet, reading and arithmetic in the junior stage and music and reading of Kannada classical poetry in the senior stage and some of the pupils showed remarkable aptitude for music and attained proficiency in the held to earn independent living. The school was imprating general education only upto the seventh standard till the year 1970 and during 1970-71 the high school section was also started.

In 1936, a printing press was also started in the school to get the necessary books printed for the blind students. Since 1-4-1982 it is working as an independent establishment and it secured sophisticated machines by the assistance of UNICEF. During the end of 1981, the deaf school was separated from the blind school and after the establishment of the blind school for girls in Davangere and the deaf school for girls in Belgaum during the same year, the school for the blind and also for the deaf at Mysore are functioning as residential school only for boys and a few boys and girls will be admitted as non-residents. The schools encourage admission of the age group 6 to 10 years for the 1st standard class and the school going children who lose their sight or hearing owing to various reasons will be admitted to the qualifying class. Free boarding, lodging, education and medical facilities are provided to the residents and the non-residents are given free education. During 1986-87, the strength of the blind school was 116 and out of which 3 boys and 7 girls were day scholars as against 108 during 1985-86 out of which 2 boys and 12 girls were day scholars. The strength of the deaf school was 152 during 1986-87 and of which 3 girls and 19 boys were day scholars as against 139 during 1985-86 of which 3 girls and 12 boys were day scholars

The District Rehabilitation Centre, Mysore, coming under the Ministry of Welfare, Government of India was established during 1983-84. It is designed to provide comprehensive rehabilitation services for the speech and hearing impaired, visually impaired and those with motor handicaps within the geographical area of the district. Since its inception up to the

end of December 1987 the number of disabled benefited under various categories was Schools (54), Training (40), Scholarships (30), Loans (30), Surgical correction (25), Hearing aids (56), Calipers (41), Tricycles (4), Splints (24), Visual aids (134) and Disability pension (74).

The J.S.S. Mahavidyalaya for the Physically Handicapped, Mysore started during 1959 with the main intention of providing free board and lodging and medical facilities for the physically handicapped boys who are studying in schools and colleges or undergoing any vocational training and at present majority of the boarders are blind. During the year of commencement, there were 26 boarders for which the amount spent was Rs. 58.643 and during 1986-87, the strength was 66 for which the amount spent was Rs. 72,826 and the institution has received a grant of Rs. 43,500 during 1985-86.

The Physically Handicapped Persons Welfare Association was established in 1985 in Mysore with the intention of promoting the welfare of the handicapped though various activities. Under the Government of Karnataka Scheme of providing houses for the physically handicapped, initiated during 1981 to commemmorate the International Physically Handicapped year, the City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore, wth the financial assistance of HUDCO has allotted 202 houses for the physically handicapped persons in the year 1985.

All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore is imparting professional training, clinical services and research in the field of communication disorders i.e., Speech and hearing (see Chapter XV-Education).

OTHER WELFARE PROGRAMMES

Pension to Freedom Fighters

The scheme of granting political pension to freedom fighters and their widows was introduced by the Government of Karnataka during 1968 under the State Freedom Fighters' Welfare Rules 1967 which were later revised in 1969. Intially the amount of pension was Rs. 50 per month and it was enhanced from time to time and with effect from 16-5-1986 it was enhanced to Rs. 150 per month uniformly to all the freedom fighters and their widows, irrespective of the fact whether they are drawing Central pension or not. The scheme of granting political pension to living Freedom Fighters and to their families in the case of deceased freedom fighters and the families of martyrs, not more than one member of a family was introduced by the Government of India on 15th August 1972 and the amount of pension was Rs. 200 which also included the State Government pension of Rs. 75 and it was revised as Rs. 200 per month irrespective of the State Government pension during October 1976. From 1st August 1980, the scheme has been called as Swatantra Sainik Sanman Pension Scheme and the amount of pension was raised to Rs. 300 per month and with effect from June 1985

it has been enhanced to Rs. 500 per month. The Talukwise number of beneficiaries during 1985-86 was as follows : Chamarajanagar (8, 54), Gundlupet (—, 79), Heggadadevanakote (1, 3), Hunsur (12, 12), Kollegal (2, 25), Krishnarajanagara (11, 72), Mysore (40, 270), Nanjangud (4, 34), Periyapatna (2, 2), T. Narasipura (1, 30) and Yelandur (—, 2), the first figure in the bracket indicates the beneficiaries under the Central Scheme and the second figure that of under the State Scheme and the total amount spent was Rs. 2.54 lakhs under the Central Scheme and Rs. 6.34 lakhs under the State Scheme. During 1986-87, the total number of beneficiaries in the district was 98 under the Central Scheme for which the amount spent was Rs. 2.12 lakhs and 549 under the State scheme for which the amount spent was Rs. 7.00 lakhs. The Centre has of late provided rail travel concession to the freedom fighters.

Old Age Pension Scheme

The Old Age Pension Scheme was introduced by the Karnataka Government on 1st January 1965 for those who have crossed 65 years of age, having no source of income and persons to take care of them and the age limit is minimised to 60 years for persons suffering from diseases like tuberculosis, leprosy etc. and 45 years for blind and disabled persons and subsequently the age restriction was totally removed in the case of blind and disabled persons. The amount of pension in the beginning was Rs. 15 per month and subsequently it was raised from time to time and with effect from 1st April 1983 it has been enhanced to Rs. 50 per month. During 1985-86 the total number of beneficiaries was 48,199 in the district for which the amount spent was Rs. 2.83 crores as against 44,442 during 1984-85 for which the amount spent was Rs. 2.58 crores and the taluk-wise beneficiaries during 1986-87 was Chamarajanagar 8,468 ; Gundlupet 3,653, Heggadadevanakote 1,889 ; Hunsur 1,340 ; Kollegal 5,253 ; Krishnarajanagara 3,215 ; Mysore 12,416 ; Nanjangud 5,191 ; Periyapatna 1,423 ; T. Narasipur 3,990 and Yelandur 1,017 and the total number of beneficiaries being 43,353.

Green Card Benefits

The Karnataka Government has introduced the benefit of distribution of food grains at reduced rates for extremely poor rural people identified on certain norms since 1st November 1985 and the benefit was extended to landless agricultural labourers from 27th December 1985. As in April 1987 the taluk-wise number of beneficiaries in the district was Chamarajanagara 31,613 ; Gundlupet 17,168 ; Heggadadevanakote 21,979 ; Hunsur 20,622 ; Kollegal 32,367 ; Ksishnarajanagar 18,168 ; Mysore 22,77? ; Nanjangud 27,496 ; Periyapatna 22,303 ; T. Narasipura 29,336 and Yelandur 9,641.

Distribution of Clothes at Reduced Rates

The Government of Karnataka has introduced a scheme on with August 1985 to distribute sarees blouse pieces, dhoties and shirting pieces

among women and men of the weaker sections below poverty line in the age group of 19 years and above. According to this scheme the distribution will be one pair of sarees and one pair of blouse pieces for Rs. 25 and one pair of dhoties and one shirting piece for Rs. 25 and this scheme will cover the same beneficiaries in the rural areas who are covered under IRDP programmes and also the beneficiaries covered under the Subsidised Rice Supply Scheme. As in August 1987 the taluk-wise number of beneficiaries under this scheme since its implementation was ; Chamarajanagar (43,086, 39,296) ; Gundlupet (26,436, 23,877) ; Heggadadevanakote (26,264, 30,220) ; Hunsur (27,475, 27,315) ; Kollegal (37,098, 40,547) ; Krishnarajanagara (21,748, 21,766); Mysore (29,893, 30,217) ; Nanjangud (44,239, 47,382) ; Periyapatna (29,140, 28,720) ; T. Narasipura (35,249, 36,684) and Yelandur (13,461, 12,298) wherein the first figure in the bracket indicates the number of women beneficiaries and the second figure that of the men beneficaries.

Prohibition

Prohibition was introduced in 1946 in Kollegal taluk under the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937 and during 1960 Prohibition was introduced in Mysore except Mysore City and Mysore taluk which also became dry during 1961 and a revised uniform Act called Karnataka Prohibition Act, 1961 came into force in the entire district during 1962. This was as per the policy of the Indian National Congress propounded during the freedom movement. Due to many reasons like loss of revenue to the State, increasing use of illicit country liquors etc, the Karnataka Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1967 was introduced in the State which empowered the Government to exclude the operation of the Karnataka Prohibition Act, 1961 in any specified area of the State and consequently prohibition was relaxed in the district except in Chamarajanagar and Yelandur taluks and it was relaxed in Chamarajanagar taluk on 1st July 1973 and in Yelandur taluk with effect from 1st July 1981.

Muzrai Institutions

The Muzrai Institutions in Mysore district except in Kollegal taluk and the Muslim Muzrai Institutions are administered by the rules framed under the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act 1927. The administration of religious and charitable endowments in Kollegal taluk are governed by the Madras Religious and Charitable Endowments Act 1951 whereas all the Muslim Muzrai Institutions in the district are administered under the rules of the Central Wakf Act 1954. In Kollegal taluk there is one listed institution, 92 non-listed institutions and one trust. The Muzrai institutions administered under the rules of the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act 1927 have been classified as Major, Minor and Village Institutions. Major institutions are those having a total annual income of more than Rs. 1,000 and other special institutions specified from

time to time; minor institutions are those whose annual income ranges from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 and the village institutions are those having an annual income of less than Rs. 100. The following table gives the taluk-wise figures of classified institutions and listed and scheduled institutions are briefly discussed after this.

Sl. No.	Name of the institution	Major institutions	Minor institutions	Village institutions	Mathas/ chatras/ other institutions	Total
1.	Chamarajanagar	1	14	74	1	90
2.	Gundlupet	1	7	9	..	17
3.	Heggadadevanakote	13	117	23	..	153
4.	Hunsur	..	7	90	..	97
5.	Krishnarajanagara	10	47	181	..	238
6.	Mysore	20	222	90	34	366
7.	Nanjangud	17	76	52	..	145
8.	Periyapatna	1	5	178	..	184
9.	T. Narasipura	5	14	119	9	147
10.	Yelandur	1	3	55	..	59
	Total :	69	512	871	44	1,496

The Male Mahadeswara Temple, the Male Mahadeswara Hills, Kollegal taluk is a listed institution coming under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore district. The temple is administered by an Executive Officer and an executive committee appointed by the Government once in five years and the present committee was appointed during 1986. The income of the temple during 1986-87 was Rs. 75.41 lakhs as against Rs. 61.91 lakhs during 1985-86 and the expenditure during these two years was Rs. 35.17 lakhs and Rs. 29.33 lakhs respectively.

Sri Srikantheswara Swamy Temple at Nanjangud, a scheduled institution is administered by a Committee of Dharmadarshis constituted by the Government for a period of three years and the present committee was formed during June 1987. During 1986-87 the income of the temple was Rs. 30.30 lakhs as against Rs. 24.49 lakhs during 1985-86 and the expenditure during these two years was Rs. 18.71 lakhs and Rs. 12.25 lakhs respectively.

Sri Chamarajeshwaraswamy Temple, Chamarajanagar is a scheduled instituton and is administered with the help of a Committee constituted by the Government for a pesiod of three years and the present committee was constituted during 1986. The income of the temple during 1986-87 was Rs. 2.45 lakhs as against Rs. 1.47 lakhs during 1985-86 and the expenditure during these two years was Rs. 0.87 lakhs and Rs. 0.56 lakhs respectively

Palace Muzrai Institutions.— In the year 1851, the Maharaja of Mysore took over the charge of Prasanna Ksishnaswamy temple from the Muzrai Department and from then onwards, the Palace Department was managing many Muzrai institutions transferred from the Muzrai Department from time to time and they were under the control of the ex-rulers of Mysore. Now all these institutions are under the control of the Government and managed by Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions (Management) Rules, 1978. The institutions are the Maharaja's Chatra at Mysore, the temples of Prasanna Krishnaswamy, Varahaswamy, Lakshminarayanaswamy, Trineshwaraswamy, Chamundeshwari, Mahabaleshwaraswamy, Narayanaswamy, Bhuvaneswari, Gayatri, Vijaya Visveshwara and Kamakameshwari, Chamanpatti Deveshwara, Uttanahalli Jwalamukhi, Kille Venkateshwaraswami, Someshwaraswamy, Kille Bhairaveshwaraswamy, Anjaneyaswamy at the South Fort gate, Vinayakaswamy at the West gate, Bisalu Maramma, Bettadapadadagudi, Sanjeevaraja Urs Temple, Panchagavi Matha and the Japada Katte Matha.

Wakf Institutions.—The Central Wakf Act, 1954 was brought into force in the district on 15th January 1955 and subsequently it was amended during the years 1959, 1964 and 1968 and prior to this Act the Muslim Muzrai Institutions were under the administration of the Endowments Department governed by the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927. There is a District Wakf Committee to look after the administration of Wakf property in the district under the direction of the Karnataka Board of Wakfs and the present Committee was constituted on 29th May 1936. Some of the Wakfs institutions in the district are the following : Kamani Darwaza Mosque, Omer Khan Sahib Mosque, Mosque Jothi Nagar, Body Guard Mosque, Adam Khan Mosque, Masjid-e-Idgah, Nazarbad Mosque, Dargah-i-Masjid, Masjid Baghban, Madina Mosque, Mahadavia Khursid Masjid, Ahle Hadis Mosque, Khaki Shah Pahlwan Mosque, Rahamatia Mosque, Zinathul Masjid, Masjid Naksh Bandia, Hali Miinon Mosque, Kachi Mimon Mosque, Masjid-e-Sha Mohammed Hayat, Anjuman-e-Ittehad-e-Islam, Yakeen Shah Vali Makan, Masjid-e-Rahmania, Feel Khana Mosque, Hazrath Noor Ali Shah Makan, Syed Hyder Shah Vali Dargah, Ahle Hadis Jamyath Madrasa-e-Ziaut Uloom, Khabrastan, Anjuman-e-Fapookia Madrasa, Thahafuz-e-Khabrastan Committee, Badthe Bara Imam Ashoor Khana, Kamani Darwaza Khabrastan, Madrasa-e-Arbia Hazrath Baksh Subedar Ashoor Khana, Hazarath Lala Mian Taleem, Patweger Mandwa, Khaki Shah Pahalwan Dargah, Dargah Share Ali Mastan, Kader Vali Makan, Bismilla Shah Khadri Makan, Sayan Makan Ashoor Khana, Mansoor Dewan Shah Vali Dargah, Ashoor Khana, Syedani Bi Dargah, Moosa Ka Dewan Khana, Hadi Khathul Adab, Lakka Shah Makan, Roze Ali Shah Khadri Makan ; Madrasthul Lail Arabic School, Dilbar Shah Ali Dargah, Hazrath Imam Shah Vali Dargah, Syed Yusuf Peeran Hussaini Grave Yard, Mir Asker Fiaz Ashoor Khana, (Shiah) Sajjad Ali Faizi, Ashoor Khana Shiah, Masjid Noor Ilahi, Ande Shah Vali Makan, Syed Afzal Shah Makan, Mohib Ka Ashoor Khana, Prince Ghulam Mohammed Charity Fund,

Mahaboobia Makan, Makan-e-Bandagi Shahi, Khadria Mosque, Hazrath Dood Peeran Makan, Majis-e-Refahul Muslimeen Girls' Orphanage, Savas Line Mosque, Muslim Boys' Orphanage, Islamia Baithul Mall, Musjid-e-Azam, Hazrath Khadu Peer Makhan, Muslim Endowments in University of Mysore (namely Malikut Tujar Khan Bhadur, Syed Amir Hassan, Momal Vizarath A. K. Syed Taj Peeran, M. A. Shustery, G. R. Amirjan and Ayisha Bibi), Bahkshi Raja Khan Khabarstan, Kolar Bare Imam Ashoor Khana, Madras-e-Ali Thalimul Islam, Idgah Sunni, Deeni Tahmi Wakf Committee, Murad Shahbi ki Dargah, Equeen Shah Vali Dargah, Zamir Shah Vali Dargah, Mohamood Khan Dewan Khana, Safdar Jung Makan, Miran, Baig Mosque, Ashoor Khana, Masjid Jaferia (Shiah) Anjuman-e-Hussainea (Shia), Madrasa -e-Monia Wakf, Syedani Bi Dargah, Gumnam Shah Vali Dargah, Ashoor Khana, Khasim Serai, Towakal Ali Shah Makan, Janab Mir Hamza Hussain and Janab Sajida Begum Wakf (Shiah), Mir Ali Feiyazi Ashoor Khana (Shiah), Rahman Sah Vali Makan, Fathima Bi Trust, Syed Alauddin Shah Khadri Makan, Lashke Bihiri Ashoor Khana (Shiah), New Muslim Hostel, Makbool Shah Dargah, The Makan Masjid, Musafir Khana Thope called Syed Mohinuddin Shah Khadri Makan, Khaki Shah Makan, Sathvin Ka Ashoor Khana (Shiah), Sultan Bi Educational Wakf, Shahi Masjid, Syed Syfuddin Shah Khadri (Chishtia), Mysore North Education Society, Masjid-e-Bilal, Kamal Education Society, Masjid-e-Farooquia, Rahamania Arabic Madrasa, Masjid-e-Azam, Mysore South Khabarsthan, Yakeeem Shah Vali Dargah, Masjid-e-Hilal, Mysore Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation, Masjid-e-Mubeen, Siddiqia Nagar Residents Welfare Association and Madina Mosque (all in Mysore City), Ahle Hadis Mosque, and others in Chamarajnagar tq ; Labbe Sunnath Jamath Mosque, and others in Gundlupet tq ; Khabrastan and others in Heggadadevanakote tq ; Masjid Ala and others in Hunsur tq ; Ashoor Khana and others in Kollegal tq ; Jamia Mosque and others in Krishnarajanagar tq ; Khabrastan and others in Mysore tq ; Jamia Mosque and others in Nanjangud tq ; Khabrastan and others in Periyapatna tq ; Idgah and others in T. Narasipur tq ; and Idgah Mamballi, and others in Yelandur tq. (Except those stated as Shiah, the rest are Sunni institutions). Some of the important dargahs where Urus will be held every year are Hazrath Lagan Shah Vali Makan in Heggadadevanakote tq ; Hazrath Jamal Bibi Masahiba, Rathnapuri Colony in Hunsur tq ; Dargah Hazrath Mardan-e-Gaib, Shivasamudram and Ragi Ali Shah, Mahelegana Katte Gori in Kollegal tq ; Khaderlinga Vali Dargah in Krishnarajanagar old town ; Hazrath Imam Shah Vali Dargah ; Hazrath Monsoor Divan Shah Vaii Dargah, Hazrath Yakeen Shah Vali Dargah and Hazrath Bandagi Shah Vali Makan—all in Mysore. The taluk-wise collection of Wakf contribution during the year 1986-87 was Chamarajanagar Rs. 5,289 ; Gundlupet Rs. 4,915 ; Heggadadevanakote Rs. 6,044 ; Hunsur Rs. 4,392 ; Kollegal Rs. 4,615 ; Krishnarajanagara Rs. 5,474 ; Mysore Rs. 4,825 ; Nanjangud Rs. 5,367 ; Periyapatna Rs. 2,867 ; T. Narasipusa Rs. 7,405 and Yelandur Rs. 3,720.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

THE idea of formation of public opinion and its importance was experienced well when there had been persistant pressure in various forms for the restoration of the royalty to power. The Rendition (1881) was its successful culmination. Constitution of the Representative Assembly in 1881 had enabled the public to express their opinion atleast on a limited scale. The Assembly which was designed to represent agriculturists and commercial interests was convened once in a year during the Dasara fete. In 1924, the Assembly was accorded statutory status. A struggle familiar as "Mysore for Mysoreans" was started in about 1892 and culminated with the formation of 'Mysore Party' and 'Madras Party'. This struggle went on for many years. The turn of 19th century saw the birth of another important movement "Brahmanetara or Non-Brahmin movement" and leading public figures, eminent scholars and journals in the district have thrown their weight behind the opposing camps. The Praja Mitra Mandali was launched. *The Mysore Star* forcefully pleaded the cause of the backward classes. Many social issues like widow marriage, education of women, child marriage and the question of *tafe* had been discussed publicly. The enactment of Newspapers Regulation Act in 1908 had stirred the conscience of the editors and they were up in arms against this bill. As a result some of the newspaper editors, stopped their publications. As back as in 1918 M. S. Krishna Rao, editor of *Satyavadi* started campaign for the Responsible Government. National Movement and Gandhian thought were also gaining ground. In 1937, a provincial party called Mysore Congress was launched in Mysore City itself and was active in Mysore district. The Quit India Movement and "Mysore Chalo" Satyagraha in 1947 were able to enlist the support from a wide cross sections of the people in the district. After independence,

apart from Indian National Congress, Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party had a strong base in the district. The Socialist Party missed no opportunity to oppose the semblance of royalty.

ELECTIONS

The people of Mysore district who saw agitation in one or other form till the dawn of independence, were required to play altogether a new role with the introduction of adult franchise after 1947. There was sea change in the political activity. The district was made double member constituency for the 1952 Lok Sabha elections. For the first time, the electorate participated in the general election. The parties which entered the fray were INC—Indian National Congress; KMPP Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party; SOP—Socialist Party; BJS—Bharatiya Jan Sangh; SCF Scheduled Castes Federation; Ind—Independents. Other abbreviations are: SC—Scheduled Castes; E—Elected. Figures in brackets indicate the percentage of the votes polled. The INC and the KMPP won one seat each. The election details are as follows: INC 209, 203 (29.37 E), KMPP 196,175 (27.54 E), INC 1,64,577 (23.10), KMPP 1,42,363 (19.99).

Legislative Assembly Elections, 1952

In 1952 in Legislative Assembly elections 14 seats were allotted to the district and among them three constituencies, Yelandur, Gundlupet – H. D. Kote and Nanjangud were double member ones, each of them having one reserve seat. The candidates belonging to INC and KMPP had won five and three seats respectively, besides six independents in this poll. The statistics of this election are given below: 1. Mysore City North: INC 12,307 (51.24 E), Ind 8,466 (35.24), Ind 1,515 (6.31), SOP 1,100 (4.58), BJS 632 (2.63); 2. Mysore City South: INC 6,391 (30.50 E), Ind 3,645 (17.45), KMPP 2,729 (13.06), SCF 2,609 (12.49), Ind 1,681 (8.05), BJS 1,348 (6.45), SOP 1,146 (5.49), SOP 993 (4.75), Ind 347 (1.66); 3. Mysore taluk: INC 4,883 (32.87 E), Ind 2,776 (18.69), KMPP 2,460 (16.56), Ind 2,433 (16.38), Ind 1,859 (12.52), BJS 442 (2.98); 4. Nanjangud (double member): Ind 11,122 (20.94 E), Ind 10,778 (20.29), INC 8,565 (16.13), INC 6,930 (13.05 E), SCF 6,277 (11.82), KMPP 5,114 (9.63), KMPP 4,322 (8.14); 5. T. Narasipur: KMPP 10,057 (37.69 E), INC 8,607 (32.26), Ind 4,899 (18.36), Ind 3,120 (11.69); 6. Yelandur (double member): Ind 9,872 (15.68 E), Ind 8,932 (14.19), INC 7,710 (12.24), KMPP 6,726 (10.68 E), Ind 5,627 (8.94), INC 5,286 (8.39), KMPP 5,044 (8.01), SOP 3,723 (5.91), Ind 3,479 (5.53), SOP 3,419 (5.43), Ind 2,096 (3.33), Ind 1,049 (1.67); 7. Chamarajanagar: KMPP 7,509 (43.68 E), Ind 5,263 (30.62), INC 3,898 (22.68), Ind 519 (3.02); 8. Hunsur: INC 6,216 (36.76 E), Ind 2,726 (16.12), Ind 2,317 (13.70), Ind 2,237 (13.23), KMPP 1,757 (10.39), BJS 1,657 (9.80); 9. Gundlupet—H.D. Kote (double member): Ind 18,469 (23.32 E) Ind 15,360 (19.40), INC 12,726 (16.07), Ind 12,608 (15.92 E), Ind 10,274 (12.98), INC 9,747 (12.31); 10. Krishnarajanagar: Ind 7,820 (34.95 E), INC 6,056 (21.07), SOP 4,073 (18.20), KMPP 3,695 (16.51), Ind 732 (3.27); 11. Periyapatna: Ind 12,447 (51.09 E), INC 11,913 (48.91).

Bye-Elections: H. M. Channabasappa elected from Periyapatna in 1954 resigned on 18th April 1956. He was re-elected on 25th May 1956 from the same constituency.

Lok Sabha Elections, 1957

Mysore District continued to be double member constituency in the 1957 Lok Sabha elections and there was straight contest between Indian National Congress and the Praja Socialist Party (P.S.P.). The INC secured both the general and reserve seat it had contested. The election details are as follows: INC 2,39572 (31.71 E), INC (SC) 1,86,195 (24.65 E), PSP (SC) 1,84,370 (24.40), PSP 1,45,323 (19.24).

Legislative Assembly Elections, 1957

Out of 16 seats allotted to this district, Chamarajanagar, Kollegal and Hunsur were double member constituencies, each of them, having one reserve seat. The national parties have participated in the election and many constituencies witnessed multi-cornered contests. The INC bagged eleven seats, independents four and one seat went to PSP. 1. Mysore City; INC 7,366 (36.43 E), Ind 5,626 (22.10), Ind 2,532 (12.52), PSP 1,799 (8.89), Ind 1,699 (8.40), Ind 1,203 (5.94); 2. Mysore City (North): Ind 7,400 (36.16 E), INC 7,174 (35.07), PSP 3,860 (18.87), Ind 1,256 (6.14), CPI 771 (3.76); 3. Mysore taluk: INC 11,753 (54.24 E), PSP 5,755 (26.55), Ind 4,160 (19.21); 4. Nanjangud: INC 15,391 (63.23 E), SPP 8,955 (36.77); 5. Biligere: Ind 6,476 (33.08 E), PSP 5,857 (29.91), INC 3,885 (19.81), Ind 3,368 (17.20); 6. Chamarajanagar (double member): PSP 21,648 (25.38 E) INC (SC) 18,874 (23.00 E), PSP (SC) 18,832 (22.96), INC 16,413 (20.02), Ind (SC) 3,721 (4.53), Ind (SC) 2,554 (3.11); 7. Gundlupet: Ind 24,955 (65.66 E), INC 13,053 (34.34); 8. Hunsur (double member): INC 21,259 (24.14 E), INC (SC) 20,583 (23.37 E), Ind 19,874 (22.59), Ind (SC) 13,333 (15.14), PSP (SC) 6,573 (7.46), BJS 6,430 (7.30); 9. Krishnarajanagar: INC 18,615 (54.93 E), Ind 12,659 (37.36), Ind 1,436 (4.24), PSP 1,171 (3.47); 10. Periyapatna: INC 19,714 (68.07 E), Ind 9,244 (31.93); 11. Kollegal (double member): INC 27,147 (31.72 E), INC (SC) 20,286 (23.70 E), PSP 15,577 (18.20), PSP (SC) 14,424 (16.85), Ind 8,138 (9.53); 12. Palya: Ind 17,773 (63.2 E), INC 10,337 (36.77); 13. T. Narasipur INC 14,028 (55.06), PSP 11,448 (44.94).

A bye-election was held on 17th October 1957 to the Nanjangud Constituency and PSP won this seat. In the second bye-election held on 14th April 1958, to the Periyapatna Constituency, the INC captured the seat. Bye-election: 1. Nanjangud: PSP 14,304 (54.15 E), INC 12,110 (45.85);

2. Periyapatna : INC 9,850 (41.07 E), Ind 6,144 (25.62), CPI (Communist Party of India) 4,093 (17.07).

General elections to Lok Sabha, 1962

According to the Revised Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order of 1961, double member constituencies were divided into single member constituencies. The result of this was the formation of Mysore and Chamarajanagar (SC) Parliamentary constituencies for the 1952 Lok Sabha elections. The Indian National Congress contested both the seats and won them. The results of this elections are given hereunder. 1. Mysore : INC 97,949 (42.85 E), SWA 40,043 (17.52), PSP 39,167 (17.14), Ind 24,326 (10.64), Ind 17,556 (7.68), BJS 9,524 (4.17) ; 2. Chamarajanagar : (SC) INC 1,17,810 (48.47 E), PSP 70,412 (28.97), Ind 28,655 (11.79), Ind 26,190 (10.77).

Legislative Assembly elections, 1962

In the third general elections, 16 assembly constituencies were allotted to the district. Reserved constituencies among them were H. D. Kote Santhemarahalli and Kollegal. Except in four, there were multi-cornered contests in others. This election had returned ten INC candidates, including one INC candidate from Hunsur elected uncontested, two PSP, one Swatantra (SWA) and three independents. Its results were as follows : 1. Bannur. PSP 13,849 (51.07 E), INC 13,268 (48.93) ; 2. Kollegal (SC) . INC 12,721 (60.64 E), PSP 4,729 (22.32), CPI 1,554 (7.33), Ind 1,425 (6.73), BJS 514 (2.42), Ind 245 (1.16) ; 3. T. Narasipur : INC 15,469 (47.54 E), PSP 12,300 (37.80), BJS 2,936 (9.02), Ind 1,835 (5.64) ; 4. Mysore City . INC 7,571 (31.52 E), SOP 4,007 (16.68), CPI 3,723 (15.50), BJS 3,573 (14. 87), SWA 2,541 (10.58), PSP 1,124 (4.68), Ind 895 (3.72), Ind 325 (1.35), Ind 264 (1.10) ; 5. Mysore City North : PSP 8,546 (36.59 E), INC 5,018 (21.49), Ind 3,668 (15.72), Ind 2,336 (10.00), BJS 2,038 (8.73), SWA 1,171 (5.01), Ind 295 (1.26), Ind 215 (0.92), Ind 66 (0.28) ; 6. Mysore : INC 17,946 (56.13 E), PSP 7,191 (22.49), Ind 3,433 (10.74), CPI 3,403 (10.64) ; 7. Nanjangud : INC 14,855 (51.36 E), Ind 12,070 (41.73), Ind 1,996 (6.91) ; 8. Biligere : INC 15,417 (81.26 E), Ind 2,053 (10.82), Ind 956 (5.04), SWA 547 (2.88) ; 9. Santhemarahalli (SC) : INC 16,796 (53.32 E), PSP 14,240 (45.21) ; 10 Chamarajanagar : INC 18,783 (55.18 E), PSP 15,255 (44.82) ; 11. Gundlupet : Ind 22,765 (53.22), INC 20,010 (46.78) ; 12. H. D. Kote (SC) : SWA 14,788 (47.24 E), INC 9,942 (31.76), Ind 6,573 (21.00) ; 13. Hunsur INC (elected uncontested) ; 14. Krishnarajanagar : Ind 20,979 (53.06 E), INC 18,557 (46.94) ; 15. Periyapatna : INC 16,359 (53.99 E), SWA 13,943 (46.01) ; 16. Palya : Ind 19,132 (50.09 E), INC 19,065 (49.91).

Lok Sabha Elections, 1967

In 1967, elections were held to constitute fourth Lok Sabha. Of the two Lok Sabha seats allotted to the district, Chamarajanagar continued as reserve constituency. In this poll, the INC emerged victorious from both

the constituencies by defeating rival parties. The following statistics show constituency-wise votes polled by contesting candidates. 1. Mysore : INC 1,08,555 (40.09 E), Ind 93,566 (34.36), SSP 39,048 (14.38), BJS 18,532 (6.83), Ind 11,519 (4.24) ; 2. Chamarajanagar (SC) : INC 1,08,831 (37.23E), SWA 79,854 (27.32), Ind 51,450 (17.60), Ind 25,374 (8.68), Ind 13,853 (4.74), Ind 7,357 (2.52), Ind 3,301 (1.13), Ind 2,269 (0.78).

Legislative Assembly Elections, 1967

Certain territorial changes were made as per the Delimitation Order of 1965, Hanur Constituency was newly created in place of Palya constituency and the reserved seats of Kollegal, Santhemarahalli and H. D. Kote remained unchanged. The INC was the only party which contested all the assembly seats from the district and it secured nine seats. Of the remaining seven seats, Independents got six and Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP) one. Poll statistics of this election are given below : 1. Hanur : INC 16,893 22,939 (52.07 E), Ind 21,113 (47.93) ; 2. Kollegal (SC) : INC 16,893 (51.02 E), Ind 14,097 (42.58), Ind 1,104 (3.07), Ind 1,014 (3.07) ; 3. Bannur : Ind 16,360 (41.89 E), INC 11,950 (30.60), SWA 8,573 (21.95), Ind 2,168 (5.56) ; 4. T. Narasipur : INC 21,455 (57.53 E), Ind 13,339 (35.77), BJS 2,498 (6 70) ; 5. Krishnaraja : Ind 9,041 (33.30 E), INC 6,940 (25.56), SSP 5,649 (20.81), BJS 4,084 (15.04), Ind 1,115 (4.11) Ind 320 (1.18), 6. Narasimharaja : SSP 13,166 (44.89 E), PSP 10,123 (34.51), INC 3,373 (11.50), BJS 1,413 (4.82), Ind 966 (3.29), Ind 290 (0.99); 7. Chamundeshwari : INC 15,721 (58.12 E), PSP 9,540 (35.27), BJS 1,788 (6.61) ; 8. Nanjangud : Ind 12,787 (41.67 E), INC 8,695 (28.34), SWA 6,513 (21.23), Ind 1,144 (3.73), Ind 1,045 (3.41), Ind 499 (1.62) ; 9. Biligere : INC 14,793 (45.46 E) Ind 5,776 (17.74) ; 10. Santhemarahalli (SC) : INC 24,082 (73.31), Ind 4,861 (14.80), Ind 1,472 (4.48), SWA 1,447 (4.40), Ind 989 (3.01) ; 11. Chamarajanagar : Ind 17,948 (47.39 E), INC 16,685 (44.06) BJS 2,300 (6.07), Ind 937 (2.48) ; 12. Gundlupet : INC 30,778 (76.69 E), Ind 9,355 (23.31), 13. H.D. Kote (SC) : INC 20,689 (67.97 E), Ind 6,732 (22.12), SSP 3,016 (9.91) ; 14. Hunsur : INC 23,420 (58.68 E), Ind 15,583 (39.04), BJS 908 (2.28) ; 15. Krishnarajanagara : Ind 10,418 (29.66 E), Ind 6,983 (19.88), INC 6,471 (18.42), BJS 5,817 (16.56), Ind 4,058 (11.55), Ind 1,376 (3.93) ; 16. Periyapatna : Ind 31,287 (77.48 E), INC 9,095 (22.52).

Mid-term poll to Lok Sabha, 1971

In 1971, the Lok Sabha was dissolved one year before the completion of its full term and mid-term election was held in March 1971. Two Lok Sabha seats of the district, the Mysore and Chamarajanagar (SC) were consisted of eight assembly segments each. These constituencies witnessed triangular contests and the main contenders were the National Congress headed by Jagjivan Ram (NCJ), and the other Congress by Nijalingappa (NCN). This election returned NCJ candidates from both the constituencies. The election results are given as hereunder : 1. Chamarajanagar (SC) : NCJ

1,68,894 (61.94 E), NCN 96,272 (35.31), Ind 7,514 (2.75); 2. Mysore: NCJ 2,13,724 (74.41 E), NCN 68,219 (23.75), Ind 5,284 (1.84).

Election to Legislative Assembly, 1972

The General Elections to the State Assembly were held in March 1972. The National parties in this election race were Indian National Congress (Jagjivanram Group (INC), Indian National Congress (Organisation NCO), Bharatiya Jan Sangh, Socialist Party (SOP), Swatantra, CPM, CPI and the Janatha Paksha (JPP) which was a State Party. The INC was successful in 12 constituencies, NCO three and independent in one. Details of this election are as follows. 1. Hanur: INC 25,887 (54.14 E), NCO 21,960 (45.86), 2. Kollegal (SC): Ind 21,455 (56.63 E), NCO 13,667 (36.07), BJS 2,764 (7.30); 3. Bannur: NCO 21,880 (49.33 E), INC 20,809 (46.92), Ind 1,663 (3.75); 4. T. Narasipur: NCO 24,002 (53.44 E), INC 20,178 (44.93), BJS 792 (1.63); 5. Krishnaraja: INC 14,150 (44.04 E), BJS 5,994 (16.66), Ind 3,502 (10.90), CPM 3,122 (9.72), Ind 2,367 (7.36), SOP 1,414 (4.40), NCO 1,236 (3.85), Ind 245 (0.76), SWA 100 (0.31); 6. Narasimharaja: INC 17,784 (64.19 E), JPP 5,454 (19.68), Ind 3,355 (12.11), Ind 869 (3.13), Ind 143 (0.52), Ind 102 (0.37); 7. Chamundeshwari: INC 20,981 (55.74 E), Ind 10,849 (28.82), BJS 3,620 (9.62), SOP 2,188 (5.82),; 8. Nanjangud: INC 16,334 (48.16 E), Ind 9,212 (27.16), NCO 6,484 (19.12), Ind. 1,888 (5.56); 9. Biligere: Ind 17,105 (47.34 E), INC 16,540 (45.78), Ind 1,789 (4.95), Ind 699 (1.93); 10. Santhemarahalli (SC): INC 14,769 (57.00 E), NCO 8,112 (31.31) Ind 1,912 (7.48), SOP 1,119 (4.21); 11. Chamarajanagar: INC 24,218 (50.43 E), NCO 22,764 (47.40), BJS 1,039 (2.17); 12. Gundlupet: INC 30,055 (59.74 E), NCO 20,255 (40.26); 13. H. D. Kote (SC): NCO 21,859 (51.45 E), INC 20,628 (48.56); 14. Hunsur: INC 25,711 (51.53), NCO 11,960 (23.97), Ind 8,093 (16.22), Ind 2,667 (5.35), BJS 940 (1.88), Ind 525 (1.05); 15. Krishnarajanagar: INC 15,604 (37.87 E), NCO 10,526 (25.55), Ind 9,395 (22.80), Ind 2,775 (6.74), SWA 1,082 (2.63), Ind 881 (2.14), Ind 690 (1.67), Ind 249 (0.60); 16. Periyapatna: INC 26,027 (55.81 E), NCO 20,611 (44.19).

Hunsur Assembly seat fell vacant due to the resignation of INC legislator in 1972. A bye-election was held on 12th June 1972 and the INC won this seat again. A second bye-election was held on 17th March 1974, from the Krishnaraja Constituency due to the death of the sitting INC member. This seat was captured by the National Congress (Organisation – NCO).

General Elections to Lok Sabha—1977

The life of Lok Sabha which was to expire in 1976 was extended upto 1977, and the sixth general election was held in 1977. Some political parties like Congress-O, BJS, Socialists and Swatantra were united under the party banner of Bharatiya Lok Dal (BLD or Janata Party) and fielded its candidates in Lok Sabha elections held in 1977. The new party could

not win any seat in the district and the INC retained both the Parliament seats. Given below are the results of 1977 elections. 1. Chamarajanagar (SC): INC, 2,14,233, (55.51E), BLD. 1,42,615 (36.95), Ind. 13,856 (3.59), Ind. 10,054 (2.60), Ind. 5,204 (1.35); 2. Mysore: INC. 1,95,657 (53.68 E), BLD 1,53 989 (42.25), Ind 10,798 (2.96), Ind 4,047 (1.11).

Legislative Assembly elections, 1978

Janata Party which swept into power at the Centre, fielded its candidates for the Assembly elections in 1978. The election battle was between INC (I) and the Janata Party. Indian National Congress (Brahmananda Reddy-INC) also contested the elections. In this election, INC (I) secured 11 seats, Janata Party four and one seat was won by an independent. Constituency-wise poll statistics of this election were as follows: (1) Hanur: INC (I) 37,530 (54.09 E), JNP 29,447 (42.44), INC 1,453 (2.09), Ind 652 (0.94), Ind 304 (0.44); 4. Kollegal (SC): INC (I) 28,188 (48.36 E), JNP 26,646 (45.71), INC 1,313 (2.25), Ind 960 (1.65), Ind 857 (1.47), Ind 324 (0.56); 3. Bannur: INC (I) 26,422 (42.20 E), JNP 22,307 (35.63), Ind 9,982 (15.94), INC 3,211 (5.13), Ind 688 (1.10); 4. T. Narasipur (SC): INC (I) 28,061 (51.79 E), JNP 20,334 (37.53), Ind 3,244 (5.99), INC 1,403 (2.59), Ind 592 (1.09), Ind 286 (0.53), Ind 261(0.48); 5. Krishnaraja: JNP 25,091 (60.29 E), INC (I) 15,150 (36.41), INC 736 (1.77), Ind 204 (0.49), Ind 183 (0.44), Ind 129 (0 31), Ind 122 (0.29); 6. Chamaraja: JNP 24,524 (54.54 E), INC (I) 18,103 (40.26), INC 1,489 (3.31), Ind 257 (0.57), Ind 230 (0.51), Ind 189 (0.42), Ind 177 (0.39); 7. Narasimharaja: INC (I) 28,718 (58.81 E), JNP 16,070 (32.91), INC 3,233 (6.22), Ind 519 (1.06), Ind 152 (0.32), Ind 136 (0.28); 8. Chamundeswari: INC (I) 20,529 (36.36 E), JNP 19,450 (34.44), INC 12,776 (22.63), Ind 1,807 (3.20), Ind 1,147 (2.03), Ind 352 (0.62), Ind 237 (0.42), Ind 169 (0.30); 9. Nanjangud: INC (I) 19,639 (37.75 E), JNP 12,854 (24.70), Ind 9,724 (18.69), INC (I) 7,760 (14.91), Ind 1,244 (2.39), Ind 738 (1.42), Ind 71 (0.14); 10. Santhemarahalli (SC): INC (I) 23,026 (44.79), JNP 21,398 (41.62), Ind 4,093 (7.96), INC 1,453 (2.83), Ind 835 (1.62), Ind 608 (1.18); 11. Chamarajanagar: JNP 36,387 (48.84 E), INC 20,511 (27.53), INC (I) 16,862 (22.63), Ind 743 (1.00); 12. Gundlupet: Ind 27,141 (39.55 E), Ind 26,870 (39.15), INC (I) 11,438 (16.67), Ind 1,815 (2.64), Ind 1,366 (1.99); 13. H.D. Kote (SC): INC (I) 27,821 (48.25E), JNP 16,661 (28.90), Ind 9,342 (16.20), INC 3,836 (6.65); 14. Hunsur: INC (I) 36,766 (55.24 E), JNP 24,711 (37.13), Ind 4,665 (7.01), Ind 409 (0.62); 15. Krishnarajanagar: INC (I) 33,571 (54.89 E), JNP 24,441 (39.97), INC 2,717 (4.44), Ind 316 (0.52), Ind 110 (0.18); 16. Periyapatna: JNP 28,152 (42.30 E), INC (I) 20,847 (31.32), Ind 16,592 (24.93), Ind 969 (1.45).

Mid-term elections to Lok Sabha, 1980

Mid-term elections were conducted in 1980, two years earlier to the completion of Sixth Lok Sabha. The parties which were mainly involved in the election battle for the two seats of the district were INC (I), INC (Urs) and the Janata Party, Janata Party Secular (JNP (S) of Rajnarayan besides independents. The INC (I) retained both the seats in this poll. Details of constituency-wise votes polled by each candidate with percentage were as follows : 1. Mysore : INC (I) 1,95,724 (49.47 E), INC (U) 1,12,688 (28.48), JNP 71,491 (18.07), JNP (S) 8,327 (2.10) Ind 2,344 (0.59), Ind 1,790 (0.45). Ind 1,452 (0.39) Ind 1,114 (0.28), Ind 757 (0.19); 2. Chamarajanagar (SC) : INC (I) 2,28,748 (58.53 E), INC (U) 1,18,287 (30.27), JNP : 35,683 (9.13), Ind 3,987 (1.02), Ind 2,206 (0.57), Ind 1,880 (0.48).

General Election to Legislative Assembly, 1983

The general elections of 1983, to elect new Legislative Assembly was keenly contested. The district till then known as Indian National Congress bastion could get that party mere five seats. The Janata Party (JNP) captured eight seats and the newly formed Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) won one seat and remaining two went to independents. Indian Congress, Jagjivan Ram group (ICJ) and Lok Dal (LKD) also contested the lections. The details of constituency-wise results are given as hereunder. 1. Hanur : INC 31,357 (45.91 E), Ind 29,951 (43.85), JNP 6,995 (10.24) ; 2. Kollegal (SC) : JNP 28,485 (51.39 E), INC 18,779 (33.88), LKD 3,786 (6.84), BJP 1,912 (3.46), Ind 1,512 (2.72), ICJ 373 (0.68), Ind 573 (1.03); 3. Bannur : Ind 30,082 (48.17 E), INC 24,957 (38.80), JNP 5,731 (8.90), ICJ 1,605 (2.49), Ind 589 (0.92), Ind 465 (0.72) ; 4. T. Narasipur (SC) : JNP 28,817 (53.09 E), Ind 18,398 (33.83), ICJ 1,574 (2.89), ICS 1,426 (2.13), Ind 898 (1.66), Ind 886 (1.63), Ind 777 (1.44), BJP 690 (1.28), Ind 599 (1.09), Ind 221 (0.40), 5. Krishnaraja : BJP 21,163 (48.93 E), JNP 9,116 (21.07), INC 7,459 (17.24), Ind, 3,406 (7.87) Ind 556 (1.29), Ind 348 (0.80), Ind 341 (0.79), Ind 318 (0.50), Ind 306 (0.71), Ind 214 (0.49), ICJ 65 (0.15), Ind 37 (0.09), Ind 29 (0.07) ; 6. Chamaraja : JNP 23,967 (48.35 E), BJP 11,932 (24.07), INC 11,601 (23.40), Ind 688 (1.39), Ind 518 (1.05), Ind 342 (0.69), Ind 178 (0.36), ICJ 128 (0.26), Ind 109 (0.22),Ind 105 (0.21) ; 7. Narasimharaja : JNP 26,576 (51.27 E), INC 17,512 (33.78), ICS 3,643 (7.01), Ind 1,017 (1.96), BJP 914 (1.76), Ind 613 (1.18), Ind 374 (0.72), Ind 336 (0.65), Ind 267 (0.50), Ind 257 (0.50), ICJ 132 (0.25), Ind 105 (0.20), Ind 103 (0.20) ; 8. Chamundeswari : Ind 26,614 (43.33 E), INC 23,110 (37.63), JNP 3,797 (6.18), Ind 2,945 (4.79), Ind 2,333 (3.80), BJP 1,518 (2.47), Ind 705 (1.15), Ind 399 (0.65) ; 9. Nanjangud : INC 19,124 (38.63 E), JNP 19,079 (38.53), BJP 4,635 (9.36), Ind 3,852 (7.78), Ind 864 (1.74), Ind 845 (1.71), Ind 502 (1.01), ICJ 342 (0.69), Ind 272 (0.55) ; 10. Santhemarahalli : JNP 30,954 (59.25 E), INC 17,922 (34.31), Ind 1,774 (3.40), ICJ 859 (1.64), Ind 729 (1.40), 11. Chamarajanagar : INC 34,607 (47.52 E), Ind 28,690 (39.39), JNP 7,269 (9.98), BJP 1,243 (1.71), Ind 502 (0.69), Ind 404 (0.55), Ind 120 (0.16) ; 12. Gundlupet : INC 44,085 (62.15 E), JNP 25,427 (36.02), BJP 1,075 (1.53) ; 13. H.D. Kote (SC) : JNP 33,840 (54.31 E), INC 13,652 (21.90), Ind 6,888 (11.05), Ind 4,353 (6.99), ICJ 1,596 (2.56), Ind 726 (1.17), Ind 633 (1.02), Ind 623 (1.00) ; 15. Hunsur : JNP 50,951 (74.10 E), INC 15,363 (22.34), Ind 864 (1.26), Ind 605 (0.88), BJP 516 (0.75), Ind 461 (0.67); 15. Krishnarajanagar : JNP 35,896 (54.39), INC 28,546 (43.26), BJP 995 (1.51), ICJ 555 (0.84) ; 16. Periyapatna : INC 23,338 (33.90 E), JNP 16,807 (24.42), BJP 16,706 (24.27), Ind 7,886 (11.46), Ind 1,272 (1.85), Ind 976 (1.42), Ind 727 (1.06), Ind 514 (0.75), Ind 344 (0.50), Ind 255 (0.37).

Mid-term election to Lok Sabha, 1984

The Lok Sabha was dissolved in 1984 and mid-term poll was conducted on 24th December 1984, to consitute new Lok Sabha. Although there were 14 candidates each in the Chamarajanagar (SC) and Mysore Parliamentary constituencies, the Indian National Congress candidates won from both the constituencies. The constituency-wise results of the mid-term poll are as follows : 1. Chamarajanagar (SC) : INC 2,40,665 (53.75 E), JNP 1,60,012 (35.74), Ind, 15,538 (3.47) Ind 7,634 (1.70), Ind 5,029 (1.12), Ind 3,243 (0.72), Ind 2,318 (0.51), Ind 2,226 (0.49), Ind 2,081 (0.46), Ind 1,878 (0.41), Ind 1,808 (0.40), Ind 1,614 (0.36), Ind, 1,564 (0.34), Ind 1,158 (0.25), Ind 945 (0.21) ; 2. Mysore : INC 2,47,754 (54.70 E), Ind 1,83,144 (40.43), JNP 5,696 (1.25), Ind 2,268 (0.50), Ind 2,228, (0.49), Ind 2,158 (0.47), Ind 1,708 (0.37), Ind 1,699 (0.37), Ind 1,678 (0.37), Ind 1,346 (0.29), Ind 1,317 (0.29), Ind 671 (0.14), Ind 656 (0.14), Ind 562 (0.12).

Election to the Legislative Assembly, 1985

The Janata Party which was in power in the State during 1985 Assembly elections, again demonstrated its grip over the electorate of the district by capturing eleven seats out of the 15 it contested. The Indian National Congress secured four seats and the remaining one seat went to an Independent. The candidate-wise voting with percentage was as given hereunder. 1. Hanur : Ind 36,975 (46.62 E), JNP 33,213 (41.88), INC 7,229 (9.11), Ind 1,301 (1.64), BJP 271 (0.34), Ind 244 (0.31), Ind 77 (0.09). 2. Kollegal (SC) : JNP 27,149 (46.53 E), INC 26,037 (44.63), LKD 2,960 (5.07), BJP 1,324 (2.26), Ind 706 (1.21), Ind 167 (0.29). 3. Bannur : JNP 35,656 (50.74 E), INC 28,114 (40.01), LKD 2,380 (3.39), Ind 2,276 (3.24), Ind 499 (0.71), Ind 455 (0.65), Ind 369 (0.50), Ind 183 (0.26), Ind 176 (0.25), Ind 157 (0.22) ; 4) T. Narasipur (SC) : JNP 33,954 (55.27 E), INC 24,728 (40.25), Ind 1,976 (3.21), Ind 643 (1.05), Ind 135 (0.22) ; 5. Krishnaraja : JNP 20,657 (48.37 E), INC 13,965 (32.70), BJP 5,146 (12.05), LKD 1,043 (2.44), Ind 949 (2.22), Ind 302 (0.71), Ind 240 (0.56), Ind 110 (0.26), Ind 101 (0.25), Ind 79 (0.18), Ind 65 (0.15), Ind 50 (0.12) ; 6. Chamaraja : JNP 32,077 (61.36 E), INC 16,265 (31.11), BJP 2,562 (4.90),

Ind 712 (1.36), Ind 289 (0.55), Ind 273 (0.52), Ind 98 (0.19); 7. Narasimharaja: INC 15,552 (27.64 E), BJP 11,388 (21.70), CPI 8,151 (15.53), Ind 8,077 (15.39), Ind 2,125 (4.05), Ind 2,015 (3.84), Ind 1,438 (2.73), LKD 71[illegible] (1.36), Ind 611 (1.16), Ind 573 (1.09), Ind 454 (0.87), Ind 307 (0.58), Ind 280 (0.53), Ind 263 (0.50), Ind 179 (0.34), Ind 92 (0.17), Ind 57 (0.10), Ind 45 (0.08); 8. Chamundeshwari: JNP 33,725 (43.45 E), INC 25,454 (32.79), Ind 15,125 (19.48), Ind 1,063 (1.36), Ind 812 (1.04), BJP 726 (0.73), Ind 710 (0.71); 9. Nanjangud: JNP 29,644 (49.48 E), INC 25,382 (42.37), Ind 3,512 (5.86), BJP 830 (1.38), Ind 534 (0.89); 10. Santhemarahalli (SC): JNP 31,519 (51.67 E), INC 26,149 (43.31), LKD 2,456 (4.02), Ind 872 (1.42); 11. Chamarajanagar, INC 33,335 (40.71 E), JNP 25,625 (31.30), Ind 21,758 (26.57), Ind 1,149 (1.40); 12. Gundlupet: INC 40,857 (60.83 E), JNP 21,717 (32.33), Ind 1,755 (2.61), Ind 1,188 (1.76), Ind 894 (1.33), Ind 390, Ind 361 (0.53); 13. Heggadadevana Kote (SC): INC 26,286 (39.27 E), JNP 24,601 (36.75), Ind 12,719 (19.00), Ind 2,152 (3.21), Ind 631 (0.74), Ind 394 (0.58), Ind 143 (0.21); 14. Hunsur: JNP 33,516 (44.26 E), INC 31,116 (41.09), Ind 8,764 (11.59), Ind 1,619 (2.13), Ind 212 (0.28), Ind 207 (0.28), Ind 159 (0.20), Ind 123 (0.16); 15. Krishnarajanagar: JNP 33,170 (50.52 E), INC 30,366 (46.25), BJP 1,444 (2.19), Ind 582 (0.88), Ind 92 (0.14); 16. Periyapatna: JNP 31,764 (39.84 E), INC 21,751 (27.53), Ind 14,678 (18.41), BJP 9,677 (12.13), Ind 872, Ind 784.

Elections were held recently (1987) to the Zilla Parishat and Mandal Panchayats. (For details see Chapter XIV). Results of these elections are presented here in the following tables:

Taluk wise party position in the election to Mysore Zilla Parishat held on 2nd January 1987.

Name of the Taluk	*Total No. of seats*	*Seats won*		
		Janata Party	*Indian National Congress (Cong. I)*	*Independents*
Mysore ..	5	3	2	..
T. Narasipur ..	7	3	3	1
Kollegal ..	7	4	3	..
Nanjangud ..	8	5	3	..
Yelandur ..	2	1	1	..
Chamarajanagar ..	8	7	1	..
Gundlupet ..	5	3	2	..
Hunsur ..	5	1	3	1
H.D. Kote ..	6	2	2	2
K.R. Nagar ..	6	3	3	..
Periyapatna ..	5	3	2	..
Total ..	64	35	25	4

Table showing constituency-wise number of seats secured by different political parties in the Mandal Panchayat Election in Mysore District (1987)

Name of the Assembly Constituency	*Name of the Taluk*	*Total seats*	*Total seats for which results declared*	*Number of seats secured by the Parties and percentage*									
				Janata		*INC*		*CPI*		*Independents*			
1	2	2(a)	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
110 Hanur	Kollegal	315	315	160	46.87	152	52.24	..	..	3	1.87		
111 Kollegal	Kollegal	119	119	64	56.79	54	42.44	..	..	1	0.75		
111 Kollegal	Yelandur	113	113	34	32.20	49	42.96	..	..	30	24.84		
112 Bannur	T. Narasipur	280	280	167	62.01	83	29.83	..	..	29	8.16		
113 T. Narasipur	T. Narasipur	139	139	66	40.94	60	50.37	..	..	13	8.69		
113 T. Narasipur	Nanjangud	164	164	75	41.67	72	44.73	..	..	17	13.50		
117 Chamundeshwari.	Mysore	349	349	181	51.67	132	34.62	4	0.82	32	12.89		
118 Nanjangud	Nanjangud	247	246	116	47.93	113	45.67	..	..	17	6.39		
119 Santhemarahalli.	Nanjangud	107	107	79	56.55	23	34.71	..	..	5	8.24		
119 Santhemarahalli.	Chamarajanagar	202	202	128	48.5	59	39.3	..	..	15	12.20		
120 Chamarajanagar.	Chamarajanagar	300	299	195	50.7	96	44.2	..	..	8	5.10		
121 Gundlupet	Gundlupet	318	318	153	48.40	156	47.46	..	..	9	3.95		
122 H.D. Kote	H.D. Kote	345	344	172	44.09	129	41.82	..	..	43	14.08		
123 Hunsur	Hunsur	299	299	154	55.00	112	35.00	..	..	33	10.00		
124 K.R. Nagar	K.R. Nagar	295	295	133	..	139	..	..	..	23	..		
125 Periyapatna	K.R. Nagar	366	366	170	44.43	169	42.90	..	..	27	12.67		
.. ..	Periyapatna	274	271	133	46.21	127	46.27	..	..	11	7.52		

JOURNALISM

The press in the early stages covered local news and discussed public and social issues. Some editors of that time were fearless critics of the government. Public opinion was expressed vociferously on many local issues including the demand for the Rendition. In fact they had campaigned in favour of Rendition earlier and had welcomed the decision to restore power to royalty. When the Mysorean and non-Mysorean controversy started, the publications from the district were polarised between 'Mysore Party' and 'Madras Party'. To counter the derogatory propaganda on Hinduism in the Christian papers some journals published articles highlighting the spiritual values of Hinduism. Large number of papers originated from Mysore city, by virtue of its position as the royal seat of the Old Mysore State. There were writings on social issues like supporting adult marriage, widow marriage, education of women, industrialisation, oceanic travel, and of course, the national movement. Regional issues like the sharing of cauvery waters and industrial policies were also highlighted. Many progressive views like eradication of untouchability were also upheld by leading newspapers. In 1908, the enactment of the Newspapers Regulation Act was greeted with loud protests from the journals and virtually all papers opposed this act as detrimental to the growth and freedom of the press. The Brahmin and non-Brahmin issue which had risen its head in 1880s due to terming of the Lingayats as 'Shudras' in the census of 1881. It became intense after M. Vishveshwaraiah assumed Dewanship of Mysore. In this agitation, the *Mysore Star* championed the cause of the backward classes. In the latter decades, newspapers carried articles against British Colonial rule and strongly supported national movement. When the second World War broke out, the press in the district supported the allies. Significant contribution has been made by the journalists towards the freedom struggle and for the eradication of many social evils in the society.

Journalism began in Mysore with the launching of *The Recorder* during 1859 at Mysore. It was a bilingual weekly newspaper under the editorship of some European gentlemen. In addition to reporting news, it contained government advertisements and notifications. It had many foreign subscribers.

Another important paper to start in 1887 was the *Vrittanta Patrike*. It emanated from the Wesleyan Press under the editorship of Henry Haigh. This Kannada weekly ran for more than 50 years. Apart from news on the missionary activities, its issues portrayed vivid aspects of Mysore city life. It served as a real newspaper, covering all important developments. Eminent scholar N. R. Karibasava Sastri started his journal *Veerashaiva Mata Prakashika* (1891) at Mysore. He edited and published old classics of great Veerashaiva scholars in serialised form in his monthly and it continued till 1895. At Mysore, M. Shama Rao published *Vidyadayini* in 1893 which later played leading role for the the progress of education and development of Kannada language. It particularly impressed teachers and students.

The close of 19th century saw the birth of an important paper, *Mysore Star* under the editorship of Yajaman Veerasangappa in about 1880. It took up the issues of Lingayats being termed as 'Shudras' in the Census Report of 1881 and encouraged N. R. Karibasava Shastry in his publication of Veerashaiva classics. Later it spearheaded Bhahmanetara campaign forcefully and effectively and demanded more opportunities to the under privileged not only in the administration but also at various levels. Eminent writers contributed articles which enhanced the prestige of this paper and sometimes it carried articles in English also. For publishing objectionable articles, its editor was involved in police enquiries and received court warnings. After a long publication record it was stopped in about 1942. *Panchacharya Prabha* (1927), *Kurubara Patrike* (1927) and *Kunchatigara Patrike* (1930) etc. served the aspirations of some of the caste or community groups. After the Rendition of Mysore, the person chiefly responsible for the development of journalism in Mysore was M. Venkatakrishnaiah. He was held in high esteem as the Grand Old Man of Mysore, and Tatiah. Thought provoking writing of this staunch nationalist had a great appeal on the readership. By stepping into the journalistic career through *Hita Bodhini* (1883), M. Venkatakrishnaiah published a chain of papers like *Sadhvi* (1899), *Vrittanta Chintamani* (1885), *Mysore Herald, Poura Samajika Patrike, Sampadabhyudaya, Mysore Patriot, Mysore Review, Wealth of Mysore,* and *Nature Cure* at different periods. He had criticised the British against the conviction of Tilak in 1897 in *Vrittanta Chintamani*. He struggled relentlessly against the Newspaper Regulation Act of 1908 and in protest suspended the publication of all his journals. Most of the other editors followed him with similar action. Some persons trained by him in journalism, later published papers on their own. B. C. Srinivasa Iyengar started *Jagadguru*, a Kannada fortnightly in 1907 at Mysore. He was jailed for writing objectionable articles.

The first woman to step into the journalistic field in the district was Nanjangud Tirumalamma. She started *Karnataka Nandini* in 1916 and it contained till 1923-24. She wrote thought-provoking articles through this paper on several topics like education, status of women, social reform etc. Yet another paper published by Tirumalamma was *Sanmargadarshini'* in 1923 which stopped in 1926. P. R. Ramaiah, a disciple of Venkatakrishnaiah started '*Tainadu*' Kannada Weekly from Mysore in 1927, and it was later shifted to Bangalore.

From a long time, Mysore City's small newspapers (Penny Press) are serving the public in an unique way. They are giving important news items in a nutshell. The price of these papers formerly, was three pies per copy and it is ten paise now (Eg : *Vishwa Dhutha, Poura Vani, Rajya Dharma, Varthaman, Shantavani, Sadhvi.*) More than 20 such dailies are published from Mysore at present, a record in Karnataka. *Satyavadi* was one such paper with a long standing record of publication from Mysore and it was

started by M.V. Subba Rao in 1917. Afterwards his son M.S. Krishna Rao took over the reins of this paper which continued till 1975. *Satyavadi* was the first paper to demand responsible government for Mysore in 1918 in the wake of the Home Rule Movement. Krishna Rao also published *Gorakshane* another periodical and campaigned for the protection of cows. The three quarterly journals brought out under the auspices of Mysore University Prasaranga (publication division), are the *Prabudha Karnataka, Vijnana Karnataka* and *Manavika Karnataka*. Of them, quarterly publication *Prabudha Karnataka*, is the oldest to appear in 1919, and it served the cause of Kannada research studies on a wide scale with many creative writers and scholars being its contributors. Originally, the periodical *Dootha* was started in March 1924, under the heading of *Yesuchristara Thiruhrudayada Doothanu* with I. H. Lobo as its editor. It is even to-day serving as a Catholic Christians magazine. The diamond jubilee of this monthly was celebrated in 1984. A veteran freedom fighter and social worker, Tagadur Ramachandra Rao was denied permission to start a newspaper. Undaunted by the partisan attitude of the Government, he published *Kaniyara Patrike* in 1927 at Mysore. Because of his strong critical articles against the Government, police raided the premises of Tagadur Ramachandra Rao on several occasions and seized printing materials. It was a short-lived paper, but his protest campaign was historic.

Among the present newspapers published in Mysore district, *Sadhvi* is an old and leading paper. This paper was revived as a weekly in 1936 and became daily in 1942. In 1961, the silver jubilee of this paper was celebrated under the presidentship of Dr. S. Radakrishnan. The *Sadhvi* bagged state awards twice. Its editor Agaram Rangaiah is the recipient of Karnataka Patrika Academy award in 1987, for his service to the development of Journalism. *Rationalist* Josyer as G. R. Josyer was popularly known to the readers, commenced his *Rationalist* in 1940. This paper was reputed for its mature articles, rare news items and of English versions the selected Sanskrit palm leaf texts. He was also associated with social reform activities. On 2nd November 1941, *Mysore Patrike* was published by T. N. Narayana, a seasoned journalist. The paper was also reporting Second World War news to the City's reading public and its price was three pies per copy. Later T. Venkataram who is associated with this daily from a long time became its editor.

Another popular Kannada daily with long record of publication is the *Varthamana* and it rolled out from Mysore in 1944. It has circulation both in the city and outside. *Jinavani*, a monthly magazine was started in 1951 and it is being circulated from Mysore City with M. C. Padmanabha Sharma as the editor. This monthly is devoted to popularise Jaina Philosophy and literature.

Publication of *Sudharma*, a Sanskrit daily from 1970, is a novel attempt in the direction of reviving and popularising Sanskrit language. Besides

articles on various subjects, daily news is being rendered in simple Sanskrit in the paper. It has a wide readership even in other States. The daily *Kausar*, an Urdu paper was started as a weekly in 1970 at Mysore. Its editor Khaleel Bebak has been awarded a cash prize of Rs. 5,000 in 1983, by the Karnataka Urdu Academy, in honour of his service to Urdu journalism. *Bhaktimala* came out from Mysore in 1976, in order to spread the philosophy and message of Ganapthi Sachhidananda Swami. This magazine is being published in Kannada, Telugu and English languages. (Its Hindi, Tamil and Malayalam versions are currently published from Delhi, Pondicherry and Cochin respectively). The Kannada monthly *Grantha Loka* brought out from Mysore in 1977 by Kannada scholar R. L. Anantharamaiah is a unique paper dedicated to Kannada publications. To commemorate this periodical's ten year's of publication, an annual literary award has been instituted. A similar monthly, *Pustaka Puravani* started in 1976, had a very short life. S. R. Sudarshan was its Editor. For the last ten years, *Grantha Loka* is introducing important publishers of Karnataka, publishing an index of Kannada books and articles relating to literature and publication of books. Prof. Ha. Ma. Nayak is one of its editorial advisors.

The pro-Kannala agitation has also contributed to the growth of Kannada press in Mysore On account of it, a good number of Kannada papers were started particularly in Mysore, but most of them were in circulation for short duration.

In April 1986,the Gramanthara Buddhijivigala Balaga of Bherya village in K.R. Nagar taluk, conducted survey to find out which is the most popular newspaper in the district. The *Mysore Mitra* and *Andolana*, both daily papers from Mysore city shared first place in this survey which was first of its kind to be conducted. The readers were impressed by the *Mysore Mitra's* rural-biased coverage, special features and bold investigative reports. *Andolana* earned popularity among the readers for its impartial reporting, revolutionary approach and rural coverage. Second place went to *Sankranthi*, an evening Kannada daily paper of the City. Another interesting aspect of the survey was that about 50% of the total 685 survey replies were from women. Rural readers also responded very well. The Adult Education Council has been publishing two periodicals. *Belaku* for new literates, a weekly from 1942 and *Pustaka Prapancha* monthly from 1946.

List of Journals published in Mysore District

Name of the Journal with language and periodicity	*Date of starting*	*Place of starting*	*Name of the Editor*
1	2	3	4
The Recorder E & K, W	1859	Mysore	....
Mysore Star	1880	do	Y. Veerasangappa and Y. Virupakshaiah.

1	2	3	4
Hita Bodhini K, M	1883	do	M. S. Puttanna: later M. Venkatakrishnaiah.
Vrittanta Chintamani K, W	1885	do	M. Venkatakrishnaiah
Vrittanta Darpana K, W	1886	do	M. Mestanna & Co.
Vrittanta Patrika K, W	1887	do	Henry Haigh
Karnataka Vani Vilas B/M	1888	do	L. S. Subba Rao
Vibudha Ranjani K, W	1888	do	G. Ramaswamy Sastri
Aryamata Sanjivini M	1889	Mysore	M. R. Ayyangar
Mysore Herald E, W	1890	do	M. Venkatakrishnaiah
Veerashaiva Mataprakashike K & E, M	1891	do	N. R. Karibasaya Shastri
Stree Vidyabhimani K, M	1891	do	B. C. Srinivasa Iyengar
Mysore Deshabhimani K, W	1891	do	B. C. Srinivasa Iyengar
Karnataka Kavya Manjari K, M	1892	do	S. G. Narasimhachar
Kannada Nudi M	1892	do	Venkatasubbacharya
Vidyadayini K, M	1893	do	M. Shama Rao
Karnataka Granthamale M	1893	Mysore/ Bangalore	B. Krishnappa and B. Subbarao.
Kavyambhudhi M	1894	Mysore	P. Padmaraja Pandit
Viveka Deepika M	1894	do	K. T. S. Doshikacharlu
Surabhi M	1896	do	Srikanthesha gowda
Jinamatadarshana M	1898	do	Ramanna Vagmi
Vivekananda K, M	1898	do	R. S. Venkatakrishnayya
Vedanta Vedavali K & S, M	1898	do	. . .
Nadegannadi W	1899	do	M. S. Ayyangar
Sadhvi K, W	1899	do	M. Venkatakrishnaiah
Mahila Shakthi, M.	1900	Mysore	
Aryadharmojjivini K, M	1906	do	A. Mahadeva Shastri
Avakasha Doshini K, M	1906	do	B. Venkatacharya
Sadbhakti Chandrike M	1907	do	
Brahmananda M	1907	do	From Shankarananda Sabha (pub).
Veerashaiva Grantha Prakashike M	1907	do	Grantha Prasaraka Mandali (pub.)
Jagadguru K, F/N	1907	do	B. C. Srinivasa Iyengar
Chintamani M	1908	do	. .
Sarvajanahitopakarini K, M	1908	do	N. Bhattaiah
Karnataka Kavya Kalanidhi, M	1908	do	M.A.R. Ayyangar
Vijnana Vaibhava K, M.	1908	do	Gundashastri
Subhashini M	1908	do	
Hitavadi K, M	1908	do	V. Varadarajayyangar
Karnataka Chandrike M	1908	Mysore/ Bangalore	K. Ramanarasimhayya & M. Shamarao

Note : *Now being published : D–Daily, W–Weekly, M–Monthly, F/N–Fortnightly, B/W–Bi-weekly, Quarterly, B/M–Bi-monthly, K–Kannada, E–English, E & K–English & Kannada, U–Urdu, K & T–Kannada & Tamil, H–Hindi, S–Sanskrit, K & S–Kannada & Sanskrit.

1	2	3	4
Kannada Law Report M	1908	Mysore	M. Mallaradhya
Vishistadwaiti M	1908	do	
Harvest Field E, M	1908	do	Wesleyan Mission
Kolar Gold Field News E, W	1908	Mysore	A. Cornelius
Mysore Review, E, W	1908	do	K. Ramanujachar
Sachitrachaturya E, W	1908	do	B. Janardhana Rao
Vyavasaya Darpana M	1909	do	
Bhaktivijaya K, M	1909	do	M. Sitarama Shastri
Ul-Mysore U, D	1909	do	Nawab Ghouse Ahamed Ali Khan.
Vrittanta Deepika K, W	1909	do	H. Narasimha Iyyangar
Vibhudaranjini, M.	1909	do	
Bharatiya Vilasa M	1909	do	A. Rama Rao
Sapantha K, M	1910	do	B.S.M. Shastri
Jnana Prakash D	1910	do	
Atmananda K & S, M	1910	do	
Aryabalasamaja M	1911	do	G. Virupaksha Iyer
Jaganmohini K	1911	do	S. Ramanathaiah
Maduravani K, M	1911	do	Hanumandas
Okkaligara Bandhu K, W	1911	do	S. Venkataramaiah
Sampadabhyudaya K, D	1912	do	M. Venkatakrishnaiah
Kadambari Sangraha	July 1912	Chamarajanagar.	C. Venkataramana Sastry.
Sri Madhva Siddanta Bodhini M.	1913	Mysore	
Dharma Vichara E & K, M	1913	do	A. Mahadeva Shastri and S. Venkataramaiah.
Khowl-e-Mysore	1913	do	Moulvi Mohammed Khasim.
Mysore Patriot E, W	1913	do	M. Venkatakrishnaiah
(Mysore patriot was the English portion of Sadhvi issued separately).			
Vidya Vardhini M	1914	Mysore	do
Shri Krishna M	1914	Mysore/ Bangalore.	Chakravarthi, B.R.
Mysore Economic Journal E & K, M	1914	Mysore	
The Bee E	1914	do	M. S. Srikantaiah
Aksharanjali M	1915	do	N. Thirumalamma
Karnataka Nandini K, M	1916	Nanjangud	H. Narasingaraya
Sri Madhva Siddanta Prakashini M	1916	Mysore	
Satyavadi W	1917	Mysore	M.V. Subbarao, later M.S. Krishna Rao.
Indian Story Teller E	1917	do	M.V. Subbarao
Poura Samajika Patrike M	1918	do	M. Venkatakrishniah
Vyavasaya K, M	1918	Gundlupet	V.K. Nanjundaiah
Lokavarte K	1919	Mysore	
Mysore Review K, Q	1920	do	M. Venkatakrishnaiah
Mysore Vrittanta K, W	1920	Gundlupet/ Nanjangud	V.K. Nanjundaiah

1	2	3	4
Aradhya Dharmojjivini M	1920	Mysore	K. C. Nanjundaradhya
Sunday Express E	1920	do	L. Perkins
Vinodha Vahini K	1920	do	K. Shivarama Dass
Jnanodaya K, F/N	1920	do	Shantaraja Sastri and A. Srikantha Sastry
Sri Krishnaraja Vijnana Vaibhava, M	1921	do	
Karnataka Vidyarthi M	1922	do	
Kannadigara Jnana-deepike M	1922	do	M. Tirunarayana
Sanmargadarshi M	1922	Nanjangud	Tirumalamma
Bharat Shreni E & K, M	1923	Mysore	M. Lakshmana Sharma
Lokamayi	1923	do	
Sri Ramamathithartha M	1924	do	
Dootha K, M	March 1924	do	Fr. Dayananda Prabhu
Vishwabandhu K, F/N	1924	do	Santhiraja Sastry
(Gnanodaya was permitted to change its name).			
Mysore Vyavasay'ka Mattu Parikshakara Patrike, K, Q	1924	Mysore	
Paramartha	1924	do	
Veerashaiva Darpana, M.	1924	do	S.G. Shastri
Wealth of Mysore, E, W.	1924	do	M. Venkatakrishnaiah
Kathaloka, M.	1925	do	
Vidyadayini	1925	do	G. Hanumantha Rao
Journal of the Christian Medical Association of India E, B/M.	1925	do	Weslay Press & Christian Medical Association (pub).
Bhavaroga Vaidya, M	1925	do	K. Shivaram Das
Patr'kodyoga, Q	1925	do	
Sanathana Dharma K & E, M	1925	do	S. Raghavacharya
Sanjivini			
Suvicharini, Q	1925	do	K. Tirumalacharya, B.S. Krishnayyangar.
Jnyanajyothi, K, M	1925	do	S.R. Ramaiah
Karnataka E, D	1926	do	H. Sharma
Par'vara Patr'ke, K, M	1926	do	B.R. Chakravarthi
Prajam'tra, K, D	1926	Mysore	G.R.S. Rao
Sr' Kr'shna (changed 'ts name as Weekly Adv'ser).	1926	do	G.R.S. Rao
Congress, K, D	1927	do	A. Rangayya
Eastern Advert'ser, E, M	1927	Nanjangud	B.N. Aradhya
Gramadhikari, E & K, M	1927	Hosur	K. Shivaramadas
Kan'yara Patr'ke, K, M	1927	Mysore	T. Ramachandra Rao
Divya Jyoti, M	1927	do	A. Vasudevayya
Kurubara Patrike K, W	1927	do	K. Javaraiah
(Name of this paper was changed as Swamatha Bandhu during 1929).			
Panchacharya Prabha K, W	1927	do	Kashinatha Sastri
Tainadu K, W	1927	do	P.R. Ramaiah

1	2	3	4
Mysore Makkalu K, M	1928	do	N.S. Lakshminarayana Shastri.
Nature Cure E & K, M	1928	do	M. Venkatakrishnaiah
Deenabhandu K, W	1928	do	Ramachandra Rao & K.N. Ayyangar.
Traimasika Patrike K, Q	1928	do	H. Srikantaiah
(Patelara Patrike was permitted to change its name).			
Kunchitigara Patrike K, W	1930	Mysore	M.C. Mallaiah
Probhodaka M	1930	do / Bombay	Kannada Mitra Mandali (pub.)
Sarvara Mitra K, M	1930	Mysore	Smith Gersha (Wesley Press).
Karnataka Sahakara Vijaya M	1930	do	Madhavan and Srikantha Shastri.
Sri Adichunchanagiri K, M	1931	do	M.C. Linge gowda
Bharati Samajadarpana K, M	1931	do	M.C. Lingegowda & J.C. Shankarappa.
Sadvaidya M	1931	Nanjangud	B.V. Pandit & V. Narahari Rao.
Belaku K, M	1932	Mysore	S. Venkata Rao
Kannada Music Journal K,M	1933	do	A. Krishnayyangar
Gramabhyudaya K, M	1933	do	S. R. Sharma
Mysore Patrike B & K, D	1933	do	G.C. Shankarappa
Progressive Mysore E, W	1933	do	K. Bheema Rao
Vivekabhyudaya K, M	1933	do	A. Shantiraja Sastri
Jinamatha Prakashika K & E, M.	1933	do	
Ananda K, M	1934	do	R.K. Lakkur
Bhaktavani K, Q	1934	do	M.C. Linge Gowda
Grama Seva K, M	1934	do	N. Bhadraiah
Wonder Worker E, M	1934	do	L.H. Lobo
Jayamala M	1935	do	M.K. Babu & Pinto
Shri Purnabodha M	1935	do	K. Ramachandracharya & Praneshacharya.
Vima Vanijya M	1935	do / Bangalore	J.V. Doddaveerappa
Garike	1935	Mysore	S.L. Shrikantaiah
Sadhvi* K, D	1936	do	Agaram Rangaiah
Atmajnanodaya K, W	1936	do	Vedantha Shankara Shastri.
Treasure Chest E	1936	do	M.C.D. Tomkinson
Woman's Friend E, W	1936	do	M.C.D. Tomkinson
Aryadharma Sangraha M	1937	Chamarajanagar.	C. Venkataramana Shastri
Mysore Soubhagya M	1937	Mysore	B. Shamanna
Mysore Mail E & K, D	1937	do	H.V. Anantharamaiah
Illustrated Weekly of Mysore E & K, W.	1937	do	H.V. Anantharamaiah
The Indian Star E, M	1937	do	Robert J.G. Fitzroy Prunty
Mahila Prakasha K, M	1938	do	C. Umabai

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The Student U, M	1938	do	Ghulam Ahmed
Sudharshana M	1939	do	Bramhasuri Sastri
Rajabhakti W	1939	do	S. Sharma
Mysore Labour Gazette F	1939	do	Labour division of the Government (pub)
Sri Shankara Vijaya M	1940	do	Srikanta Shastri
Rationalist E, W	1940	do	G.R. Josyer
Mysore Patrike* K, D	1941	do	T. Narayana, now T. Venkataram.
Mysore Vysya Patrika K&E, M	1941	do	P. Gopalakrishna Setty
Belaku* K, W	1942	do	V. Srinivasa Murthy and H.V. Subbaramayya
Sudharma Deepike K, M	1943	do	Channamallikarjuna
Varthamana* K, D	1944	do	M.T. Jayaram
Sahakara Samachara K, F/N	1945	do	Y. Srinivasayya (Co-operative Federal Union (pub.)
Pustaka Prapancha* K, M	1946	do	S.V. Kumar, now B. Boraiah.
Suggiya Mysore K, M/W	1947	do	R.K. Ayyangar
Vijaya* K, D	15-8-1947	do	A. Ramanna
Aruna* K, D	1947	do	H.K. Kumaraswamy, later K. Ramanna.
Nammanadu K, F/N	1947	do	B.N. Aradhya
Gramabhyudaya	1947–48	do	Jeerigekatte Basappa
Vishwakarma	1948	do	M. Gangadhara Murthy
Raita W	1949	do	
Gorakshana K, M/D	1949	do	M. S. Krishna Rao
Ayurveda M	1949	do	Dr. M.S. Nageshwar Rao
Atma Vichara K, M	1950	do	M.L. Naganna
Shakti M	1950	do	L.Y. Kaveramma
Samachar* E, D	15-8-1947	do	G. Satyanarayana
Sharana Vani M	1951	do	H. Gangadharaiah
Food Science E, M	1951	do	C.F.T.R.I., Mysore
Jinavani* K, M	11-1-1951	do	M.C. Padmanabha Sharma
Sudhakar F/N	1952	do	....
Parimala K, M	1953	Nanjangud now Bangalore	S. Gururajacharya
Patrikodyami K & E, M	1953	Mysore	Nadig Krishna Murthy
F.F.T. Quarterly	1953	do	M. Yamunacharya and S. R. Shivaram.
Chirayu M	1954	do	M. S. Subbarao
Treasure Chest E, M	1955	do	Wesley Press, Mysore
Indian Christian Endeavour E, M	1955	do	Wesley Press, Mysore
Vaidya Bandhu K, W	1955	do	K. P. Puranik
Indian Christian E, M	1955	do	J. S. McNaught
Pradeepa K & T, M	1956	do	P. Kodandarama Pillai

1	2	3	4
Ahara Vijnana Q/B/M	1956	do	B. V. S. Rayappa
Tanzeem-e-Mysore U, W	1958	do	Rukmuddin Salik, Mohammed Ismail Tabish.
Akashavani Patrike M	1958	do	Mysore Government
Janapada	1961	Kempisiddanahundi Nanjangud taluk.	Surendra Koulgi and V. B. Satyan.
Swathantrya Darshi K, W	1961	Mysore	H. S. Subbarayappa
Kala K, W	1961	do	Kru. Na. Murthy
Vishwa Dhutha* K, D	24-12-1962	do	M. N. Anantha Raju
Independent K & E, M	1962	do	H. N. Narasimha Murthy
Ashoka* K, D	15-8-1964	do	B. S. Ravindranath
Nirmala K, M	1965	do	R. V. Srinivasamurthy
Prasada* K, B/M	20-12-1965	do	Jagadguru Sri Shivarathrishvara Mahavidyapeetha (pub.)
Sri Shankara Krupa K, M	1965	do	P. R. Hariharan
Lahari, K, M	1966	do	B. N. Sriram
Rajya Dharma* K, D	23-1-1967	do	B. P. R. Vittal
Manava K, M	1968	do	M. D. Nanjundaswamy
Vijnana Karnataka* K, Q	1969	do	Dr. S. Y. Ambekar and A. Nagabhushana Rao Sinthe.
Sudharma S, D	15-7-1970	do	K. N. Varadaraja Iyyengar.
The Daily Kousar* U, D	15-8-1970	do	Khaleel Bebak
Raja Kumara K, V	1971	do	M. Rangaraj
Vritti M	1971	do	V. N. Lakshminarayan
Sagara K, F/N	1972	do	N. M. Mahadevan
Sampurna K, M	1972	Talakad	Siddamallikarjunaswami (Hastikerimath)
Veekshaka W	1973	Mandya Mysore	Sadashiva Yennehole
Andolana* K, D	30-12-1973	do	Rajashekhra Koti
Nethi Q	1973	do	Ramachandradeva
Kannada Hirime K, M	1974	do	Thayur Vithalamurthy
Vodanadi K, B/M	May 1975	do	B. Damodara Rao
Aftab-e-Karnataka* U, D	26-1-1976	Mysore	Shafi Ahmed Sheriff
Sri Madhva Vijaya K, M	1975	do	Puttige Lakshminarayana Rao.
Chacha Subhashita K, W	1976	do	S. Nagaraja
Shams* U, D	4-2-1976	do	Nazir Ahmed
Panchama F/N	1977	do	Ramadevarake
Pustaka Puravani K, M	1976	do	S. R. Sudharshan
Samudaya Vartha Patra K,M	1976	do	S. Malathi
Poura Dhwani* K, D	19-3-1976	do	Renuka Lingaiah

1	2	3	4
Vikasa	1976	do	K. Ramesh Kamath
Prakrith* K, D	April 1976	do	Mohammed Zahirul Haq
Vaidya Vartha	1976	do	D. S. M. Sameera
Bhakthi Mala* E & K, M	Sept. 1976	do	M. Krishna Murthy
Nagara Darshini K, D	26-12-1976	do	M. N. Gopalakrishna
Pulikeshi K, F/N	1977	do	Nagabhushana Tiwari
Vidyaranya K, D	1977	do	K. Sampath
Samanvaya* K, M	1977	do	V. H. Gowda
Ashakirana K, W	1977	do	C. Ramesh
Sankranti* K, D	25-12-1977	do	Jayadevaraje Urs
Radiant E, W	1977	do	M. N. Cheluvachar
Sarana Santana* K, Q	1977	do	P. M. Giri Raju
Garshane K, F/N	1977	do	Vedanta Hemmige
Grantha Loka* K, M	1977	do	R. L. Anantharamaiah
Kantirava K, F/N	1977	do	N. Nagalingaswamy
Vishwa Vaidya K & E, M	1977	do	Dr. J. H. Raman
Moodalu Kempu K, W	1978	Gundlupet	Shankaralingegowda
Star of Mysore* E, D	16-2-1978	Mysore	K. B. Ganapathi
Grama Jeevi K, F/N	1978	do	Dr. S. T. Venkatayya
Arya Samskrithi* K, M	Nov. 1978	do	Dr. S. V. Chamu
Makara K, F/N	1978	do	E. R. S. Murali
Mino News* E, D	21-12-1979	do	Shafi Ahmed Sherieff
Rujhuvathu* K, Q	1980	do	U. R. Anantha Murthy
Vaidyatharangini* K, M	April 1980	do	Dr. M. G. Krishna Murthy.
Rangavani* K, M	1980	do	T. S. Rajashekarachar, now G. Mahadevappa.
Mysore Mitra* K, D	16-4-1980	do	K. B. Ganapathi
Harikara K, W	1980	do	K. Lakshman
Nada Janathe K, F/N	1980	do	M. S. Vasu
Simhanadam K, W	13-9-1980	do	Rangappa
Mysore Mallige K, F/N	1980	do	L. S. Ningappa
Vaidya Mitra K & E, M	1980	do	Dr. T. S. Bharadwajan
Nava Nirmana K, W	7-11-1981	Mysore	Nilakantanahalli Thammanna Gowda.
Ryata Rayabhari K, W	19-6-1982	do	Joganahalli Gurumurthy
Mysore Today E, D	1982	do	B. N. Nagaraja
Navadyani* K, D	2-9-1982	do	S. Pattabhiraman
Shri Ragavendram	1982	do	C. R. Basavaraju
Dari Deepa* K, W	15-9-1982	Kamplapura Periyapatna taluk.	Kamplapura Mohan

1	2	3	4
Mysore Praja K, W	1983	..	K. S. Ranga Raju
Surendra K, W	1983	Mysore	C. Sampath
Nagara Dhoothe* K, W	1984	K.R. Nagar	K. T. Manjunath
Shantavani* K, D	1984	Mysore	T. Krishna Setty
Jagannatha Patrike W	1984	do	C. Jagannath
Nagara Belaku	1984	do	M. Subramanyam
Mahadeshwara Darshana*K, M	1-1-1985	do	H. Gangadharan
Mahananti* K, D	1-2-1965	do	H. C. Basavanna
Arathy* K, D	29-5-1986	do	B. S. Nagaraja Rao
Wanchalya K, W	Nov. 1987	do	R. Raghu

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

It is quite natural that Mysore City with its large intellectual population is a prime centre for the activities of many social service organisations and in the process their contribution towards enriching public life is immense. The organisations like Rotary, Lions, Jaycees and others are engaged in activities aimed at the welfare of the society. The government can effectively involve such service-minded organisations to tackle various haunting social problems like drinking, untouchability, dowry system and eradication of illiteracy.

Rotary Clubs ..

The Rotary Club of Hunsur was established by the *Rotary Club of* K.R. Nagar in 1966. The Club has constructed one rotary community hall, a children's park and a school building at Hunsur. Every year, health camps are conducted and poor students are provided with scholarships, books and uniforms. *The Kollegal Rotary Club* was founded at the instance of Mysore West Rotary on 21st October 1985. Since its birth, the club has initiated and implemented several welfare programme like health check up camps for eye, teeth and leprosy and also to help family planning. In addition to it, it has conducted camps for the inspection of cattle. Required medicines have been distributed free of cost. In the direction of eradicating leprosy, a project estimated at about Rs. 10 lakhs has been launched under the aegis of the Rotary Trust. *The Rotary Club of Mysore West* has been sponsored by the Rotary Club of Mysore on 8th August 1972. It has adopted one village and initially provided drinking water supply to the village. The Club has conducted camps for dental, medical and cancer detection. Under its auspices, Rotary Youth Festival was organised in 1986. The Mysore West Club has the credit of running a vocational tailoring institute for women and a school. *The Rotary Club of Nanjangud* was started on 31st January 1984 by the Rotary Club of Mysore West. It is providing medical and educational service, and a school is run by it. The *Rotary Club of Mysore Mid-town* was founded by the Rotary Club of Mysore on 10th September 1980. At three places, it has provided drinking

water facility by energising bore wells and installing storage tanks. It has donated furniture to three schools and a T.V. set to a village school. The Club, apart from running a health centre, is also organising camps for treating ENT diseases, dental, family planning and health check up. Conducting tennis tournment for youth is an annual feature of this club. Deserving women are trained in tailoring and sewing machines are provided to them on loan basis. The Inner Wheel Clubs are associated with the Rotary Clubs.

The Inner Wheel Club of Chamarajanagar was started on 26th August 1974 by the Mysore Inner Wheel Club. Some activities of the club pertaining to women and children are, free distribution of books and uniforms to the poor children supplying furniture, teaching and learning aids to some schools, honouring teachers, arranging baby show, sports competitions and in co-operation with the Rotary Club conducting health check up camps. This Inner Wheel Club secured best club award for its activities.

The Inner Wheel Club of Mysore started on 6th May 1965, has celebrated Independence day, Gandhi Jayanti and Children's day. On these occasions sports and games competitions were conducted for the benefit of certified school girls and leper's colony children and prizes were distributed. In addition to it, film show and medical check-up camps were arranged for the school children. The houses in the lepers' colony were repaired under the aegis of this club.

The Inner Wheel Club of Mysore West founded on 1st July 1985, has distributed books and slates to some school children, retired teachers were honoured, and some poor women and children were provided with sarees and sweaters. Independence day and Gandhi Jayanti were celebrated and one cancer detection camp was organised by this club. Every month, the members of this club are assisting doctors in conducting camps at various parts of the City. *The Inner Wheel Club of Mysore North* was inaugurated on 18th November 1983. To commemorate the International Year of Youth, a debate was arranged for the college students on 11th August 1985 and cash prizes were awarded. A drawing competition was arranged for the children of the Little Bird Play School. The Club is assisting the Rotary Club of Mysore North in their medical camps. *The Rotary Club of Periyapatna* was started in June 1986 by the Rotary Club of the same place. Since its birth, the club has conducted health check-up camps for various diseases. Free uniforms have been distributed to some poor school children by the Club.

Lions Club

The Lions Club of Mysore East was started at Mysore in 1975. The Lion Clubs functioning at Mysore South, Hunsur, Bannur, Periyapatna and Kollegal, have been sponsored by the Mysore East Club. Notable public activities of this club (Mysore East) are, conducting camps for eye operation blood donation, diabaties and family planning. This club also arranged

programmes for the blind. *The Lions Club, Chamarajanagar* was sponsored by the Mysore Central Lions on 18-3-1981. Annually, the club is organising free eye testing and operation camps and providing medical aid to the rural folk by distributing medicines. It has conducted blood donation and leprosy treatment camps. To encourage local sports, prizes were distributed to the sportsmen. *The Lions Club of Kollegal* was started on 26th September 1976 and the Mysore West Club was associated with its establishment. Its achievements in the social service field are as follows : It conducted camps for the detection of cancer and camps for other ailments such as E.N.T., skin and teeth and also organised blood donation programmes. The club while celebrating Teachers' Day, is honouring retired teachers. Another annual feature is the free distribution of uniforms, text and note books to the students. Mass marriage of 87 pairs was organised under the aegis of this club. A memorable event in the carrer of this Club was that when it secured first place among the 102 members clubs, attached to the District 324-D.

Vivekananda Kendra.—The Mysore branch of the Vivekananda Kendra, with headquarters at Kanyakumari was established in the year 1977, by some social workers. It is propagating ancient yoga system among the public by holding yoga training classes for males and females. Yoga therapy camps are being arranged. The reading public have access to the Kendra's well equipped library relating to Yoga and Philosophy. Geetha recital competitions for the school children and free medical aid camps in the rural areas are conducted by this institution.

Ramabhyudaya Sabha.—Some religious-minded men of Mysore have founded Ramabhyudaya Sabha, way back in about 1890 in Srirampeth area. Although this institution was in existence from a long time, its registration took place in 1963. A shrine of Sri Rama is maintained by the Sabha where mass poor feeding and Ramotsava is held annually. Frequently, religious discourses are arranged and poor students are financially assisted.

Society for the promotion of kindness to Animals.—As back as in 1927, the Society for the promotion of kindness to Animals was started at the foot of Chamundi Hills and was inaugurated by the then Mysore ruler. The object of this society is to protect and rear sick, disabled and other cattle sent by the public as well as the Government. At present there are about 450 cattle in the Pinjrapole and they are maintained by the munificent donations from the public, particularly Jains.

Akkana Balaga.—In 1944, Akkana Balaga was started at Mysore city with the aim of providing women, particularly those belonging to the Veerashaiva Community an opportunity to take part in the socio-religious activities. From time to time, religious discourses, Bhajans and Harikathas are arranged by this institution. It has its own building and a library. A Sishuvihar and one primary school are run by it. For the welfare of women

and children, Hindi, music, gamaka and tailoring classes are being conducted. Akkana Balaga has Participated in exhibitions and competitions held at various levels and won prizes.

The Friends United Organisation (F.U.O.) was floated by some young men at Mysore in the year 1969. Donating text books to the poor and needy children was its first programme. Encouraged by Public support, this voluntary body initiated steps to help the physically handicapped also. Thus, Polio affected children were given crutches, wheel chairs, calipers and shoes beside meeting hospitalisation charges in some cases. Several camps were held for properly guiding parents of the mentally retarded children. The success of these camps had emboldened the founders of this body to start Mythri, a training centre for the mentally retarded children. In this respect, it is planning to develop a full fledged institution with better facility for speech therapy and vocational training.

Rural Based Institutions.—In almost all taluks of the district, Yuvak Mandals, Yuvati Mandals, Hobby Groups and Teenage Clubs, affiliated to the District Youth Services and Sports Board are functioning. The Yuvak Mandals and Yuvati Mandals are engaged in social, economic and cultural activities. Repairing roads and bridges, and vocations like bee-keeping, fish rearing and such other programmes are being taken up by the Yuvak Mandal. For the benefit of women, Yuvati Mandals hold training classes in Knitting and tailoring, and also adult education classes. The members of the Hobby Group sand Teenage Clubs are encouraged in sports, mountaineering, trekking, cycle tours, collection of stamps and special interest in science and arts. In deserving cases, financial assistance is being given to these clubs working in various taluks by the Youth Services Department. Annually, the Department is conducting rural sports meet and youth rallies at the taluk and district level. On the occasion of youth rallies, cultural activities like Bhavageete, Lavani, Kolata, folk dance, folk songs, drama etc., are arranged for youths, between the age a group of 15—30 years. The taluk-wise number of voluntary clubs as on 24th June 1987 were as follows: (1) Mysore : YM 180, YIM 16, HG 77, TC 11. (2) Nanjangud : YM 161, YIM 3, HG 11, TC 2. (3) Chamarajanagar : YM 143, YIM 4, HG 2. (4) Gundlupet : YM 119, YIM 3, HG 1. (5) Yelandur : YM 70, YIM 3, HG 2. (6) T. Narasipur : YM 117, YIM 4, HG 11. (7) Kollegal YM 152, YIM 11, HG 4. (8) H. D. Kote : YM 158, YIM 1, HG 3, TC 10. (9) Hunsur : YM 130, YIM 5, HG 3, TC 1. (10) K.R. Nagar : YM 120, YIM 8, HG 9, TC 2. (11) Periyapatna : YM 133, YIM 11, HG 4.

(YM : Yuvaka Mandals, YIM : Yuvati Mandals, HG : Hobby Groups, TC : Teenage Clubs).

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

PLACED at the point of confluence of the Western and the Eastern Ghats, Mysore district is endowed with thick forests, rich in a variety of *fauna* and *flora* and has many spots of natural beauty including river valleys and hill ranges. Being the core country of the kingdoms of the Gangas, Hoysalas and the Mysore rulers, it has been enriched by their love for art by way of construction of beautiful temples endowed with tall *gopuras* and huge pillared halls. Mysore district has maximum number of temples, which had been growing in their components till as late as the 19th and the 20th centuries. Every dynasty added some beautiful adjunct to an old existing temple by way of a *Kalyanamantapa* or *mukhamantapa,* helping the temples to grow in many dimensions. There have been places of pilgrimage in river valleys like Talkad, Sosale, Tirumkudulu Narasipura, Nanjangud, Kappadi etc. and on hill tops like one on the Chamundi Hill or the Gopalaswamy Betta, the Biligiri Rangana Betta, the Male Mahadeshwara Betta, Bettadapura and Maleyuru. Somanathpur has the best example of a Hoysala temple. Mysore city with its beautiful buildings including palaces, notable industries and wide decorated roads has been a centre of great tourist attraction. The festivals like Dasara and various *jatras* attract people from far and near to the district. In this chapter an effort is made to introduce various places of interest, tracing their historical and cultural importance.

Agara.—(Yelandur tq ; P : 9,988) is situated on the bank of the Suvarnavati and was originally called Durgaiyar Aagaram in Tamil

Abbreviations used :

P=Population of 1981 ; pp=pages ; tq=taluk ; tq. hq.=Taluk headquarters ; for Municipal towns, please see Chapter XIV on Local Self-Government also.

inscriptions and Durga-Agrahara in Kannada inscriptions indicating the importance of the temple of the Goddess Durga of the place. Of late the place came to be known merely as Agara, a corruption of the Sanskrit word *agrahara*. The traditional belief is that one King Vishnusharma, when on a visit to the place was bitten by a cobra, but he got rid of the poison by his prayers to the deities Rameshwara and Narasimha and the village became 'Agara' (fee from *gara* i.e. poison). The place had an *agrahara* founded by Chola Kulottunga, and the Narasimha temple here appears to be the oldest (10th cenutury). Other prominent temples here are of Rameshvara, Durga and Varadaraja. The *garbhagriha* of the Narasimha temple is apsidal. The *navaranga* has two entrances with porches on the west and north and opposite to the north entrance is a cell in which metal image is installed. The image of Narasimha, about two metres high, is a fine one, with a well carved *prabhavali*, seated in a yoga posture. The God is said to represent five manifestations of Narasimha, a peculiarity not found elsewhere. He represents Yoga Narasimha (in *yogic* pose), Lakshmi Narasimha (Lakshmi sculptured on the chest), Ugra-Narasimha (for the presence of the third eye), Jvala-Narasimha (flames seen near ears) and Prahlada Narasimha (presence of Prahalada at the side). The temple has a spacious *mukhamantapa* projected by an outer small open *mantapa*. There are fragments of inscriptions recording grants to the temple by the King Vishnuvardhana and the general Vishnudandadhipa. There are two epigraphs dated 1248 of Hoysala general Perumala and 1560 of Haramallaiah, both mentioning the renovation of the Lakshminarasimha temple. A broken Tamil inscription of 10th C. characters mentions the grant made to the temple by Rajaraja Chola. The Rameshvara temple, recently renovated has a *garbhagriha* an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and an open *mukha-mantapa*. Inside the *navaranga* of the Rameshvara temple (which has two entrances with porches on the east and south) are placed fine sculptures of Surya, Ganapathi, Chandrashekara, Veerabhadra, Narayana and Dakshinamurti. The Parvati shrine is to the left corner of the main shrine inside the *prakara*. The image is locally called Parvathavardhini, a standing figure about 1.5 metres tall. There is a Shankara Matha behind the Rameshwara temple now in a bad shape. The Varadaraja temple, is a small structure described as built by the Cholas, is now in ruins. The Durga temple is built by Kulottunga Chola. There is an image of Durga in the *garbhagriha* and the *shikhara* over it is fallen but, the *shukanasa* is intact. The *navaranga* has *devakoshtas* and there is a well-designed *Bhuvaneshwari* in the ceiling. The outer foundations have lines of elephants and the inscriptions are engraved in the top row alround the *garbhagriha*. Other temples of the place are Ganapathi, Veeranjaneya and Kalamma. The place has a *gadduge* of Siddappaji and a recently built mosque.

Ambale (Yelandur tq ; P : 4,426) situated on the bank of the Suvarna-vathi and about three km south of Yelandur is found mentioned as 'Amballi' in a Tamil record dated 1244 of Hoysala Vira Someshvara. But a later inscription dated 1655 found at Yelandur mentions the place name as 'Ammele'. The earliest of the temples found here is the Kapileshwara having a brick exterior around the *garbhagriha* and a circular brick *shikhara* over it of a later period. The front portion of the temple is recently renovated with brick and cement. Inside the low level *garbhagriha* is an ancient Shivalinga having early features. Outside the temple is a broken image of Vishnu. Beside the temple is a small shrine of Subrahmanya, also renovated in RCC. A Tamil inscription refers to the rule of Hoysala Vira Someswaradeva (1244) and registers a land grant by one Kesibattara from Singanaganallur and a grandson of Pattanaswamy of 'Ambalai' also called Chandrasimha Caturvedi Mangalam to God Kavileshwara for a perpetual lamp. Other temples of the place are Chamundeshwari, Moole-shwara, Ganesha and Upparige Basappa. The Chamundeshwari is a recently renovated big temple and is the *Gramadevate*. Its *navaranga* pillars have many relief sculptures and a Saptamatrika panel is also placed inside it. The annual *jatra* is held in honour of Chamundeshwari between Shravana and Bhadrapada for a span of nearly one month.

Amchavadi (Chamarajanagar tq; P: 5,663) situated about eight km. from Chamarajanagar is found mentioned as Amchavadi in a record of the 9th century of Ganga Neetimarga, which is the earliest reference of the place. In Vijayanagara times, the place had a line of *palegars* who were later overthrown by the rulers of Mysore. The place has temples dedicated to Gopalaswamy, Mahadeshwara, Ganapati, Anjaneya and Mallikarjuna as Malleshwara. The Gopalaswamy temple is a deserted building and its image is described to have been taken to Chamarajanagar. It has a square *garbhagriha* with an *antarala* leading to the spacious *navaranga*. The pillars of the *navaranga* have later Vijayanagara features with relief sculptures. Eight hero-stones are found in the compound, of which one is a tall hero-stone with detailed cavings of war scenes. The earliest of the temples here appear to be Mallikarjuna or Malleshwara which has a Hoysala *garbhagriha* built in granite. An inscription (fragmentary) found near the temple dated 1273 A.D. refers to the rule of Hoysala Narasimha and mentions officers like Mallanna, Manchayya etc. Another record dated 1544 found near the Anjaneya temple registers a gift of the villages Amcha-vadi and Hiriyuru in Amachavadi-Sthala during the rule of Sadashivaraya of Vijayanagara. The oldest of the hero-stones found here is the one near the Kyatedevaragudi, which registers the death of Meleya Punasuga in the first year of the rule of Nitimarga Permanadi, the Ganga King and mentions Permadi Gavunda of Amachavadi.

Anivalu (Periapatna tq ; P : 578) a deserted village, 22 km from Periyapatna situated very close to Chikka Hanasoge (K.R. Nagar tq) was

a Jaina centre. The only existing monument dedicated to Ananthanatha Tirthankara built over a flat hillock has Vijayanagara features. This *basti* has a *sandhara pradakshinapatha* with a cellar to the right which is empty. The seated statue of Ananthanatha in the central *garbhagriha* appears to be pre-Vijayanagara. There is a spacious *rangamantapa* in front of the *antarala*. One of its pillars has an inscription describing the glory of the Jaina doctrine, speaks about a grant made by one Honnagauda the son of Chikanagauda of Anevalu. A single lined inscription on the back of the Jina image mentions that on the 10th day of full moon-day the image of Ananthanatha was consecrated. Yet one more record on the right wall of the *garbhagriha* mentions that one Honnagauda built the basti of Brahmadeva and Padmavathi. The other temples of the place are Basaveshwara and Anjaneya.

Bagali (Chamarajanagar tq ; P : 2,233) located on a deviation from the Chamarajanagar-T. Narasipura Road (interior 4 km) is a place with hoary past. The place name is found mantioned as 'Balaguliyur' in a record of 10th century characters found in the local Bhujangeshwara temple. But in a later record of 1142 AD of Hoysala Vishnuvardhana the place name is mentioned as 'Baguli'. At the entrance of the village is a peculiar structure locally called the Kharageshwara temple, which is surrounded by innumerable hero-stones. A big hero-stone is installed even in the *garbhagriha*. The structure has an *antharala* and a small *navaranga*. At the Muddagallamma temple nearby *okali* is held annually. These hero-stones are regularly worshipped by the Parivara community. At the outskirts of the village is the Bhujangeshwara temple with a Shivalinga of early features. The temple has a spacious navaranga. The *shikhara* over the *grabhagriha* appears to be a later renovation by the Mysore Wodeyars. In front of the temple near the *balipeetha* is the beautiful image of Surya. The temple has three inscriptions, the earliest one in the characters of the 10th century announcing a land grant by one official Kachchaga Nirgundadeva. Another dated 1142 A.D. refers to the rule of Hoysala Vishnuvardhana and states that a hero who was governing Nirgundanad and son of Bhimagavunda of Baguli died at the siege of Nilgiri fort. The third dated 1279 A.D. is of Hoysala Narasimha III announcing the installation of perpetual lamp in the temple. Outside the village is the Malagarasamma temple which is actually a Saptamatrika temple, where the image of Vaishnavi is being workshipped as Malagarasamma. The village proper has a small Kikkeri Maramma shrine.

Bannur (T. Narasipura tq ; P : 15,108) a place situated on the borders of the Mandya district is mentioned as Banniyur in a record of 9th century A.D. found near the Ramaswamy temple. It was apparently the residence of the Ganga King Sripurusha by about the middle of 8th Century A.D. The Tamil inscriptions of Rajaraja Chola and others have mentioned the place as Vanniyur, Vannipura and a Jnana-Chaturvedi Mangala (indicating

the fact that it was an *agrahara*). The name must have originated from the tree *banni* in Kannada, *Accacia Ferruginea*, DC. The place has temples dedicated to Hanumanteshvara, Kosaleshvara (or Kailaseshvara), Janmanjaneya, Kodandarama, Hemadramma, Janardana, Tirtha-Rameshvara etc. The Hanumanteshwara temple appears to be the oldest in the village, as the pillars of the *navaranga* and *mukhamantapa* have Ganga features which have circular capital and cushions below the abacus. The *garbhagriha* has a big Linga with an *antharala* in the front. The Kannada inscription along the foundation stone, of the 10th century, announces a grant by the Chola King Rajaraja I. A record on the other side of the foundation is dated 1162 AD, ordering two officials to maintain an evening lamp. Another fragmentary record refers to the rule of Hoysala Viraballala and is in characters of 12th century. One more record engraved on the left wall of the south entrance is of 1199 A.D. and it speaks about a gift by Pannamanda Heggade for maintaining a lamp in the same temple. Another inscription dated 1541 of Kannappanayaka, a Vijayanagar official under Achutaraya mentions that Timmanayaka donated a new car to God Hanumanteshvara, and images of Umaskandeshvara and Vighneshwara came to be installed. The traditional belief is that the Linga of this temple was installed by Hanuman. Beside the temple is the small shrine of Parvati (having later Vijayanagara features). Within the precincts of the main temple is the small temple of 'Janmanjaneya' described as installed by the celebrated Madhwa Saint Vyasa Tirtha who was born here. Earlier, it is said an ancient house ascribed to the Swamiji existed near the Hanumanteshwara, but now only a modern Hanuman temple remains, recently built by the Sosale Vyasarya Matha. The Sarovaranjaneya temple is so called because it is situated near a pond. The image of Hemadramma was four-handed, made of gold (15 inches tall), holding a discuss and a conch shell in two hands and the other two being a *varada* and an *abhaya*. The original image was described as being worshipped by Vidyaranya, who on becoming a *sanyasi*, handed it over to the Vijayanagar King. But, about a century ago, the original image was stolen and a new one was substituted, and is deposited in the taluk treasury and brought annually during the *jatra* which is held on the Magha Shuddha Poornima for a span of five days. The Scheduled Caste people participate in the *jatra* in large numbers. The Kosaleshvara or the Kailaseshvara temple can be ascribed to the Vijayanagara period though many later Hoysala pilasters are found on the walls of the *garbhagriha*. An inscription engraved on the south wall of the same temple dated 1192 A.D. (badly worn out) registers a land grant for a perpetual lamp in the Kailaseshvara Udaiyar of Jananaada-Chaturvedimangalam by a lady, Nangaichchani, wife of Samavedibhattar etc. The temple has a circular dancing dias in the centre. Beside the temple is a *gadduge* of a saint called Kariappa Swamy described as having lived here about a century ago. The Kodandaramaswamy temple is a huge complex with a spacious *navaranga*, a spacious *mukhamantapa* and an *antharala*

leading to the *garbhagriha*. The pillars of the *navaranga* indicate Mysore workmanship though the short Hoysala pilasters are found on the *garbhagriha* walls. There is a built in *pradakshina patha* sorrounded by an open verandah. The earliest record near this temple is of 8th century referring to the rule of Sripurusha Ganga registering a gift. There are other two records of the 9th century mentioning Banniyur Chilambur-1000 and names like Ereyappa, Chavayya and Muttarasa. The fragmentary record of Hoysala Viraballala (12th-13th century) seems to register some grant by the Mahajanas. The car festival of the deity Ranga is held on Ramanavami day. Beside this temple is a dilapidated Janardana shrine which has a Hoysala doorway. A Tamil record engraved on the outer foundation of the temple in characters of 11th century states that the Mahajanas of Vanniyur situated in Vadakarainad consecrated the image of Manavala Alvar. Another record of Hoysala Vishnuvardhana dated 1135 A.D. registers grant of several villages by an official named Huviyara Narasimhadeva of Badavi in Belvala for the maintenance of the temple of Vishnudeva and another deity (name lost). The gift was made in the presence of 1,700 Mahajanas of Banniyur. Yet one more record in Tamil engraved on the south wall of the same temple refers to the rule of Hoysala Viraballaladeva dated 1188 A.D. The Tirtha Rameshvara also called Gadde Rameshvara is a completely renovated old temple. A huge image of Chamundi killing Mahisha here is very impressive. A fragmentary record dated 1575 A.D. seems to register a gift to God Ramanatha. Bannur has a recently built mosque and a church. To the West of Bannur, is a small hillock atop which is a temple dedicated to Oddagallu Rangaswamy (four km from Bannur). To approach this hillock one has to reach Megala Koppalu by metal road and then climb a distance of two km. Annual *jatra* is held during Shravana. Nearby is another hillock called Mallappana Gudda having a temple of Mallikarjuna where the annual *jatra* is held during Shivaratri when nearly 5,000 people assemble.

Berambadi (Gundlupet tq.; P: 2,192) situated (14 kms from Gundlupet) at the foot of a chain of Western Ghats is a place with many antiquities. The place name has been mentioned as 'Bereyambadi' in a record dated 1562 from the same place. As one enters the village, one will find an impressive standing (broken) Varadaraja image, about one metre tall which appears to be of Hoysala workmanship. The place has temples dedicated to Mahadeshwara, Karagarappa, Marigudi etc. Beside the Mahadeshwara temple is an old tank now covered with earth. Over the tank bund are a group of hero-stones and some of them contain inscriptions. One inscription in front of the chavadi dated 1562 A.D. registers a gift of the Village Bereyembadi situated in the Vijeyapura sime to one priest Honnappa of Terakanambi. Another record in 14th century characters is in praise of God Parshwanatha accompained by Dharanendra. The hero stone lying in the centre of village is in characters of 10th century

registering the death of a hero Alageyara Lakkanayaka in an encounter when Alattur was raided by Chavunda Permanadi. Other two hero stones also have inscriptions engraved on them. *Devarahalli* (two km from Berambadi) a hamlet situated on the way to Gopalaswamy Betta has old inscription of greater importance. The one built into the wall of the village is assigned to 8th century A.D. seem to record the heroism of 70 soldiers of a village named Upagola in breaking the enemies of the Ganga prince Durvineeta Ereyappa in the siege of Kosarupulki and grants a village named Punisur by the prince. The record presents the genealogy of the Gangas and as it refers to the rule of Konguni after mentioning Shivamara, it could be assigned to Sripurusha. Beneath a big tree is a one metre tall Mahishamardini image having Ganga features with eight hands. Near the Shanidevaragudi over the platform of a banyan tree is a fine Surya image. Inside the village are a number of Vamanamudre stones.

Bettadapura (Periyapatna tq.; P: 3,942) has derived its name from a last spur of the Western Ghats near the town. The hill has the famous Sidila Mallikarjuna temple and other ancient relics all over. This hill has been differently called as 'Srigiri', 'Vijayagiri,' 'Vijayachala'. 'Annadani Mallikarjuna Betta' etc. Its early name appears to be Kurugal and the wife of crown prince Ganga Butuga I named Paramabbe is found ruling here according to a record of the 9th century from the present Village Kurugal near the hill. The isolated conical hill is about 4,389 feet above the sea level and is a conspicuous object to all the villages around it. Traditionally, it is said, that Srigiri was known during the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharatha* times. Gaya, a *gandharva*, cursed by the river Ganga is said to have worshipped this Mallikarjuna Linga with a *sidilu* (lightning) to be relieved of the curse. The Linga is popularly called Sidilu Mallikarjuna and a lightning is described as entering the temple through a window and going round the Linga annually. Noted photographer Allamaprabhu Betadur claims to have photographed the movement of lightning on one such occasion. The lofty hill has a temple dedicated to Mallikarjuna which has to be reached by climbing nearly 3,108 steps having imposing gradiant. There is a gateway in Vijayanagara style with a tall *rayagopura* at the foot of the hill. The inner ceiling of this *gopura* has paintings of Vijayanagara times depicting geometrical and floral designs and pictures of some sages, and only black and red colours are seen. To the side of the south wall, a huge tortoise has been carved. Even the internal walls of the gateway show signs of some old paintings. Two small shrines are seen nearby, in front on either side of the gateway, one of which contains Mahishasuramardini and the other a figure of the Bhairava. There are big bulls made of stucco on the top of both shrines. The temple atop the hill might have been started by the Gangas, but it has grown in size in the days of Chola-Hoysala epoch and further enlarged in the days of Vijayanagara and the Later Chengalvas. The pillars of the

navaranga are short and cylindrical and pilasters on the *garbhagriha* walls have Chola-Hoysala features. It has additions made later in Vijayanagara style and also an Amma shrine to the left of the main *garbhagriha*. The temple entrance has beautiful wooden doors with fine geometrical patterns and floral designs. There are many inscriptions in the temple, and two behind the *garbhagriha* on slabs; one of them announces a grant of 33 village in 1586 by Piriya Changalva. On the walls of the temple are nearly half-a-dozen inscriptions, of which two announce grants from chieftains from Sosale. The temple had a very hoary past and must have been visited by thousands in the course of several centuries. There are very huge copper vessels of antiquity here to indicate large scale feeding of piligrims, and the God is also called 'Annadani' Mallikarjuna. The hill was full of forests, but only shrubs are seen now. Inside the *navaranga* is placed a very beautiful *bhakta vigraha* of Early Vijayanagara times. Half way through the hill is a huge Veerabhadra temple. The main statue measuures nearly one metre and there is also a Kalika image. A little away from this temple are two ponds of which one is having fine embankment. There is a *mantapa* and a flat maidan said to be formerly used for *jatra*. At the peak of the hill is a huge horizontal rock beneath which is a small pool created naturally. Viewed from this loffy hill one can enjoy witnessing the vast surroundings—the green fields and the coloured flowers grown on them and they look like carpets spread all over. The hill has several caves and curions rock formations.

There is an Anjaneya temple on the western slope of the smaller hill locally called 'Eni Hanumantaraya'. The temple is not of much importance, but the figure of Anjaneya is interesting to note. It is about four metres tall, in profile, facing to the right. Its left hand holding a mace is placed on the waist. Its right hand is raised. On the right shoulder of the Anjaneya is Lakshmana, seated and fighting with Indrajit, carved higher up on the slab. Below the Anjaneya figure are carved a tiny figures, one similar to Anjaneya called Makaradhvaja and a fish and a tortoise. A few yards lower down the hill there is a path leading to a cave with a small opening of about 2′×3′. The cave is irregular in shape measuring 15′×20′. At the left hand corner of the farther end of the cave is a platform built in stone. To the right of the platform there is a small opening which leads to another cavity smaller in size than the front one. On the top of the platform two Lingas are placed one in front of the other. On the top of the bigger Linga are carved five tiny Lingas in a circle and a figure of Parvati is carved inside a slit in the smaller Linga. The *panipeetha* has relief sculptures described as of the five Pandavas, Rama, Krishna, Lava, Kusha, Garuda, Virabhadra, Bhairava, Harihara, Brahma, Vibhishana, Bali, Channabasava, Nilalochana, Ganapati, Harishchandra and Chandramati and animals and birds like fox, dog, crow, elephant and lion. There is figure of 'Shakti Ganapati' so addressed locally with a nude female seated on his lap. Another

nude squatting figure with the name Jina written below can also be seen in the group. To the right of the Anjaneya temple there is another cave measuring 10′×5′ divided into two cells 6′×6′ and 8′×7′ on the left side. This hall leads to another hall 17′×18′ having natural sloping roof of rock. This second hall opens into a third cell 8′×8′ containing the image of Virabhadra. to the left of this innermost cell there is yet another cell measuring 15′×10′ in front and 6′×7′ behind. This contains a Linga and a number of images over a platform to the left of the entrance. Directly behind this cave and about 100′ above it there is another cave called Kanakadeva Gavi having for its entrance a very narrow hole measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$′ in diametre. To approach the entrance of the cave one has to ascend a steep rock. An inscription engraved on this rock stated that the caves were created by one Kankaladeva of Hardur for the use of the ascetics. On the western side of the hill there is one more cave called Kalludevara gavi. It contains a small cell measuring 3′×6′ and opening into a smaller cell within. The village proper has a temple of Sidilu Mallikarjuna, Basaveshvara, Kodandarama and Kalamma. The huge bell belonging to the Mallikarjuna temple above the hill is placed in the temple of Sidilu Mallikarjuna in the village built in Vijayanagara style. The annual *jatra* is held for one week from Magha Poornima when the car festival and cattle fair are also held. This will attract more than 10,000 people. Another interesting festival is held during Kartika locally called *Panjina utsava* (Torch light festival), wherein 400 to 500 young men will participate in the marathon run around the hill practically passing through every village within 24 hours. The running commences in the morning of Karthika Amavasya and closes next day morning at the same venue. The night journey of the marathon run is a delightful spectacle. People of all communities assemble with great enthusiasm to pay their respects to the God Mallikarjuna.

Bherya (K.R. Nagar tq; P 3,331) located at a distance of 12 km from K.R. Nagar. The place has a beautiful temple of Channakeshava built by the Hoysalas with a profusely carved doorway at the *garbhagriha* entrance. The main image of Chennakeshava in soap stone has a profusely carved *prabhavali*. There are also Jaya-Vijaya statues. The ceiling of the *navaranga* has a well carved considerably deep Bhuvaneshwari representing Dikpalas in addition to geometrical and floral patterns. All over the ceilings of the *navaranga* are fine *motifs* of *keertimukhas* which are live representation of the Hoysala style. The *garbhagriha* has no *shikhara* and its surroundings has many fine sculptures (broken) of which Dashavatara image is badly damaged. The *devakoshtas* have many fine relief sculptures. Other temples of the place are Ishwara and Anjaneya. An inscription in front of the Anjaneya temple is dated 1606 A.D. of Devaraja Mahipala, perhaps Chikka Devaraja (the date being wrong) son of the Mysore king Devarajawodeya. It registers the gift of the village Bherya and its 12 hamlets together converted into an *agrahara* and the place renamed is Devarapura. The place has a mosque.

Biligiri Rangana Betta (Yelandur tq ; P : 1,361), a lofty hillock situated at a distance of 28 km from Yelandur is an enchanting place, the forest around having elephants. The approach to the hill from Chamarajanagar (49 km) is more enjoyable as it passes through a green chain of hill-ranges. On way to the hill from Yelandur side, at its bottom is a Gangadhara shrine and tank nearby, and a *jatra* is held here on Shivaratri. There is no mention of the place name in a record found at the same place dated 1190 of Hoysala Viraballala II, but it is badly damaged. The record mentions a grant for the Jinamuni who lived here. The record is found in a place called Shravana Are (Rock of a Jainamuni), which indicates that this must have been the earlier name of the hill or a part of it. But, now no traces of any Jaina monument remain. A later copper plate record dated 1667 of Mudduraju, son of Tirumalarajanayaka of Hadinadu mentions the hill as that of God Tiru Venkatanatha of Bilikal (White Rock). The temple of Venkatesha was described as of Ranganatha during a visit of Tipu to the place on a hunting expedition, and thus became popular as Biligiri Ranga. In Sanskrit the hill is called *Svetadri*. The highest point of the hill is about 5,091 feet above the sea-level and has the temple of Biligiri Rangaswamy. The main deity of the temple is actually Venkataramana as already noted. The surroundings of the temple have a very small township and cottages for visitors and the hill tracts have the Soliga tribals who call the God as their brother-in-law. The temple has a spacious inner *prakara* with a tall protective wall surrounding it. The main doorway of the temple has excellent wood work with sculptures of secular and erotic themes. The pillars of the *navaranga* have fine relief sculptures of Dashavatara and other Vaishnava images. The main deity in the *garbhagriha*, more than a metre tall is in standing posture with *shankha, chakra, adbhaya* and *varada* symbols. According to tradition the image was installed by Vashishta Rishi. To the right of the *navaranga* are three cells in a line containing respectively the metallic figures of Srinivasa, Hanumantha and Manavalamahamuni, the last being a Srivaishnava teacher. Adjoining this temple on the right of the main *sanctum* is the temple of Alamelumangamma. It has a spacious *navaranga* with an *ardhamantapa*. Two small cells on either sides of the *sanctum* have images of Alwars and Srinivasa with Sridevi and Bhudevi. The car festival takes place during the annual *jatra* on Vaishakha Chauti when nearly 50,000 people assemble. Behind this temple, little away is the fine witnessing platform (above the deep steep white rock) which enables the visitor to enjoy the panoramic aerial view of the surrounding field and green forests. This place also has a recently built Sri Raghavendra Matha. At the foot of the hill on the Chamarajanagar road, *a brindavana* known as Tolasamma's shrine and higher up in the middle is a cave, known as Kanakadasa's cave in which it is believed that the celebrated Haridasa Kanaka sung *keertanas* in praise of the God. *Dodda Sampige* (4 km from the B.R. Hills), located on the Chamarajanagar road is another interesting

spot here. The approach to this spot is rather difficult as there is an irregular forest route of four km in length and there is a deep valley through which a pathway leads us to the Attikan estate. Here flows a large stream named Bhargavi, a tributary of the Cauvery, described as the incarnation in river form of Renuka, wife of Jamadagni who are described to have lived here. There are a large number of *champaka* trees together with several trees covering the area with thick shadow. By the side to the east of the river bank stands a gigantic *champaka* tree, about 130 feet high, the circumference of its trunk measuring about 20 metres. The tree bears usual flowers of both reddish and yellow hues during April. On the east side of the platform there are more than the 100 Lingas, which are worshipped. This can be developed into a good picnic spot.

Chamarajanagara (Tq. hq ; P: 40,422) is 61 km away from Mysore, located in a plain land sorrounded by small hillocks. This is an active commercial centre. The place was originally known as Arikothara till 1818 when the town was renamed by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III after his father Chamaraja Wodeyar, who was born there. But, the earliest mention of the place name is in a record of Hoysala Vishnuvardhana, dated 1116 A.D. referring to the construction of a *trikuta* Basadi at Arakottara'. This place has been a taluk centre since 1874 itself. There are temples dedicated to Chamarajeshwara, Veerabhadra, Vijaya Parshwanatha Basadi, Bhujangeshwara, Lakshmikantha, Narayanaswamy etc. The earliest of these was the Vijaya Parshwanatha Basadi, a *trikutachala* built in 1116 A.D. by one Punisa Dandanayaka under the Hoysala Vishnuvardhana. The *basadi* has a common *navaranga* or central hall leading to three *garbhagrihas*. The central *garbhagriha* has a beautiful image of a seated Parshwanatha, described locally as brought from elsewhere and installed here, and the image has certain early features. The pillars of the *navaranga* are cylindrical in shape and inside the hall are placed images of Padmavati, Kushmandini and Dharanendra. The outer *navaranga* has Vijayanagara pillars and the entrance to it has a small outer *mukhamantapa* built in the same style. Facing the main entrance is a spacious Uyyale Mantapa. Behind the temple are some sculptures placed leaning to the outer wall like Mahishamardini (with Chola features), Durgi and a *nishidhi* stone. Another record from the same *basadi* is of Hoysala-Narasimha III (dated 1281 A.D.) referring to a grant for the same *basadi*. There is a renovated *nagarkhane* after the Uyyalemantapa. The Bhujangeshwara temple is perhaps the earliest of the temple in the place. A grant to this temple by Narasimha II dated 1201 A.D. is found in the temple. Since this temple has been renovated completely by the Mysore Wodeyars and alround encroachments are made, it cannot be properly studied.

The outstanding temple of the town is the Chamarajeshwara complex built by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III in 1828 in memory of his father Chamaraja Wodeyar. A stone record fixed to the wall in the *mukhamantapa*

of the temple dated 1828, states that the Krishnaraja Wodeyar established the town Chamarajanagar and built the temple of Chamarajeshvara with a large enclosure and tower with golden pinnacles, installed the Linga therein and also set up several shrines all around. The record also mentions the construction of Lakshmi Narayanaswami temple within the same compound. The construction of Kempananjamba Ammanavara temple to the left of the Chamarajeshwara is also mentioned in the same record. The temple complex has three shrines Chamarajeshwara, Kempananjamba Ammanavaru and Chamundeshwari. The Chamarajeshwara has a *garbhagriha* with a Dravidian *shikhara* having a *shukanasa*. It is described that the Shivalinga here was originally at Sringeri (then called Narmada Linga) and brought here with the blessings of the Sringeri Pontiff. It was later named as Chamarajeshwara. A later record of 1867 also speaks about the gift of a car to this temple by the Sringeri Matha. The *ardhamantapa* facing it is also very spacious and *navaranga* has Dravidian pillars with many relief sculptures carved on them. To the south wall of the *navaranga* are two small shrines having the statues of the members of the royal household. At the inner sides of the *navaranga* entrance are beautiful standing images of Surya and Chandra. The Chamundeshwari shrine to the right (outside) of the main sanctum has a *garbhagriha* with a small *shikhara* adorning it. There is a small *navaranga* in front of it with an open *mukhamantapa* and an elevated *jagati* on either sides. The walls of the *navaranga* and *mukhamantapa* contain huge paintings depicting Chamundeshwari and Durga in traditional Mysore style. The Parvati or the Kempananjamba shrine to the left of the main *sanctum* is also having similar plan with a spacious open *mukhamantapa*. Here also we find paintings on the walls of the *navaranga* as well as *mukhamantapa* depicting Parvatikalyana, Mahishamardini and Durgi in the Mysore traditional style. Efforts to restore these paintings have damaged them. Inside the *prakara*, there are small shrines all round with images or Lingas. The shrines to the south have 63 Shaiva devotees, the north have figures of Shiva representing his 25 *lilas* and the West ones have Lingas set up in the names of the king, his queens and other relatives. Some of the *lilamurtis* of Shiva are effectively executed and are examples of fine craftsmanship. In a shrine to the right are found statues as well as metallic figures of Krishna Raja Wodeyar III, his four queens and Nanjaraja standing with folded hands, with labels on the pedestals. Atop the *prakara* around the temples are *haras* with fine mortar figures representing Shaiva pantheon. The geometrical designs on the niches built for these images are artistically executed. These images are good examples for an iconographic study. The annual *jatra* is held on Ashada Shukla Poornima, when the car festival is also held. Near the temple, behind a line of shops is the Chamaraja Janma Mantapa built to commemorate the birth of Chamaraja Wodeyar by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. It has fine paintings on walls depicting various mythological themes and figures of Annapoorneshwari

and Mahishamardini in traditional Mysore style. The Veerabhadra temple near the old bus stand is also of the days of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. The *garbhagriha* has a standing Veerabhadra image with all attributes. The pillars of the *navaranga* are square and contain many relief sculptures like Tandava Shiva, Veerabhadra, Ganapati, Bedara Kannappa, Shanmukha, Tumburu, Bikshatana Shiva and some secular scenes. The entrance of the *ardhamantapa* is profusely carved. To the right of the main *sanctum* is the shrines of Bhadrakali with a *garbhagriha* having a small *shikhara*. The entrance of the *ardhamantapa* has an arch and the *navaranga* has fine decorated pillars. There is no *mukhamantapa*. On the Gundlupet road is the Narayanaswamy temple built by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. The place also has a Rama Mandira and a branch of the Suttur Shivaratreshwara Matha. The town has three mosques and one near Bazaar street called Jamia Maszid is described as the earliest and ascribed to Tipu Sultan. The place has a Protestant Church called the Church of St. Paul (1966).

Haralukote also called Ramasamudram (two km from Chamarajanagar) is a part of Chamarajanagar Municipality. It is described as the place where Chitrangada, Arjuna's wife lived and hence it is called 'Babhruvahana Kshetra' and Manipura. The place is mentioned as Hattalur Mangala in a record dated 1167 A.D. by Hoysala Narasimha I who founded the *agrahara* at the same place. In another record dated 1523 (at the same place) by Saluva Govindaraja, the place is mentioned as 'Hattalakote' The place has temples dedicated to Janardana, Veerabhadra, Mastyamma and Aanjaneya. The Janardana temple is a Hoysala structure built in 1167 A.D. by a feudatory Mallideva Maraya, son of Nagadeva, the c' ief of Hattalur. Curiously the main deity is mentioned as '*Keshavadeva*' in the above record. The *navaranga* has multigonal pillars with fine relief sculptures. Facing it is a spacious *mukhamantapa*. Beside this there is an old Lakshmi temple in a bad shape and only a broken Lakhsmi image is seen. Nearby is the Veerabhadra temple built by one Jadeyaru Modaliyar an officer under Saluva Govindaraja of Vijayanagara, in 1523. One more inscription (broken) near the Anjaneya temple speaks of Chikka Kampanna Odeya, the son of Bukka I. Near the Maravva shrine are broken images of Ganapati, Ravana, Durga and a hero-stone. Amidst fields nearby is a mound, where one crude Durga image (¼ of a metre in height) is lying.

Chikkahanasoge (K. R. Nagar tq ; P : 1,126) situated at a distance of 27 kms from K. R. Nagar was a celebrated Jaina centre. In a 10th century record found at the same place, the place is mentioned as Panasoge. Interestingly in another hero-stone record of 12th century by Boppadeva, the Chengalva chief the place name is mentioned as Hanasoge. It is also described as Chengalva Teertha and could have been the capital of the Chengalvas in early days. The Adinatha Basadi here, a *trikutuchala*, is a fine creation in granite. The inscriptions call it Abhaya Jinalaya or

Adishwaraswamy Jinalaya and it is also mentioned in a record of 11th century that the *basadi* was built by one Virarajendra Chengalva. There are three *garbhagrihas* and the central one has an image of Adinatha and the *garbhagriha* to the right of it has Neminatha and the one to the left of the central *sanctum* has the image of Shantinatha. All the *garbhagrihas* have *ardhamantapas* in the front and there is a common spacious *navaranga*. The pillars of the *navaranga* are lathe-turned and the doorways to all the *ardhamantapas* and the main door are profusely decorated. The temple has been renovated recently by the State Archaeology Department. A record of the 11th century, engraved to the beam of the Shantinatha *garbhagriha* states that noted Jaina scholar Jayakirti was the chief pontiff of the ascetics of the 64 *basadis* of Hanasoge and all the *basadis* of Talakaveri. Hanasoge was a powerful centre of Jaina ascetic tradition mentioned in many records from Karnataka as 'Hanasoge Bali'. The *basadis* here are described as originally built by Rama of the Ikshvaku dynasty and maintained by the Gangas, and renovated by Rajendra Chola and Nanni Changalva. Yet one more record of the 12th century engraved on the *panipeetha* of Adinatha endorses the above mentioned record while stressing the renovation effected to the Tirthada Basadi by Bhanukirti Panditha, disciple of Naganchandradeva. Even though several records state that there were 64 *basadis* in this place, now only the Adinatha *basadi* remains. Nearby is a thatched shrine of Channakeshava described as founded by Sri Ramanujacharya. The Rameshwara temple in the outskirts of the village has early Hoysala features. This temple with a simple plan contains images of Surya, Narayana, Mahishamardini etc. An inscription on a slab at the entrance to the temple is in 10th century character and it records the death of one Jakkiyabbe, wife of Nagakumara (both Jaina devotees). One more record on one of the *navaranga* beams in Sanskrit speaks of one Nemichandra, disciple of Sridharadeva of Panasoge undertaking *sallekhanavrata*. The above two records clearly establish the fact that this must have been a Jaina monument. An early record assigned to the 10th century found engraved on several pieces of stones built into the wall of the Gadde Basava temple mentions that one Jinamuni Elacharya died by *samadhi marana*. The place also has an Anjaneya temple of considerable antiquity. *Dodda-Honasoge* (K.R. Nagar tq; P: 2,542 also called Hanasoge; 16 km from K.R. Nagar) is situated on the bank of the river Cauveri. Facing the river are the temples of Anjaneya (the installation of the image here being described to Vyasatheertha) and Sri Raghavendra Brindavana. These two are adjacently built and some of the old Chola pillars of an earlier temple have been used in the construction of the former. One more temple of the place is Avimukteshwara. It is an old temple with lathe-turned pillars recently renovated. The place also has a Ramamandira and shrines of Kannambadiamma, Basavanna, Maranma etc. Noted Indologist Prof S. K. Ramachandra Rao hails from this place.

Chikkailur (Kollegal tq; P: 2,829) located at a distance of 26 km from Kollegal is a celebrated pilgrimage centre having the *gadduge* of Siddappaji one of the two senior disciples of Manteswamy. Siddappaji is believed to have lived about 300 to 400 years ago and has followers from all over Mysore and Mandya districts and neighouring Tamilnadu State. The *gadduge* has *padukas* of the saint and nearby is the Matha of the tradition. The annual *jatra* is held during the first Purnima after Makara Sankranti for six days, which attracts more than one lakh people. The pilgrims also visit Muttattiraya temple across the Cauveri after offering worship at Chikkailur.

Chunchanakatte (K. R. Nagar tq;) situated on the right bank of the Cauvery is a fine picnic spot. The place name is attributed to a dam constructed across the river by one Chuncha, described as a chieftain who lived centuries ago. But actually the dam was built by Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar. After crossing the dam, the river flows through a rugged rocky valley and causes falls at two stages with a thunderous sound. Then the river branches out and the thin branch is called Seeteya Bachchalu (Seeta's bathing place). On the bank of the Cauvery is the large Kodanda Rama temple built in later Vijayanagara style. The *grabhagriha* has a renovated *shikhara* with a *shukanasa*. There is a small *ardhamantapa* in front of the *garbhagriha*. The pillars of the *navaranga* have Vijayanagara features and some of them have fine relief sculptures of Rama, Lakshmana, Anjaneya, Sugreeva and others. Inside the *grabhagriha* are images of Kodanda Rama, Lakshmana and Sitha carved in Mysore style. In the inner *prakara* are several *mantapas* and a *Kalyanamantapa* built with Hoysala pillars, and little away is a recently built choultry for the pilgrims. To the left of the main structure (outside) on the bank of the river is the Anjaneya temple. The village proper has one more Anjaneya temple. The annual *jatra* is held from Makara Sankranti for a span of 15 days, and is one of the biggest in the district, as a big cattle fair is also held during the same time and this will attract more than 50,000 people. The place has a Sugar factory.

Debur (Nanjangud tq; P: 2,211) located on the bank of the river Kabini has been identified as a pre-historic site. The place has temples dedicated to Rameshwara and Lakshmikantha. An inscription slab before the Rameshwara temple refers to the rule of Ganga Shivamara and is assigned to 8th Century A.D. The Rameshwara temple has a *garbhagriha* of the Chola times (perhaps renovated then) but the front portions appears to be a later addition by the Hoysalas. A Tamil record dated 1100 A.D. found at the same place mentions Kullotunga Chola and other portions are not clear. Another Tamil record in 12th century characters mentions a land grant ot the deity Tiruviramisvara. The *navaranga* of the Rameshwara temples is spacious and has multigonal pillars. Images of Surya, Ganapati (three), Durga (two), etc. are placed inside the *navaranga*. Beside the main *sanctum* is a small cell having an image of Durga in Hoysala style.

The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is renovated in Mysore style. The Lakshmikantha temple built over a *jagati* (one metre high) consists of a stellar *garbhagriha* with a *shikhara* over it. The *navaranga* has two entrances on sides with profusely carved doorway with *dwarapalakas*, about one metre tall. The image of Narayana, about one metre tall, (standing), has a well decorated *prabhavali* and his consort Lakshmi is seated beside over a pedestal. These images have Hoysala features. The sorroundings of the temple are badly maintained.

Dharmapura (Hunsur tq ; P : 1,829) situated at a distance of 15 km from Hunsur was an *agrahara* from Hoysala times. A record of 1162 speaks of the conversion of villages Togaravadi and Manneya Bhuvanahalli into this *agrahara* by Narasimha I and mentions the grants to the Keshava temple and the record is found in the *navaranga* of the temple. The major attraction of the place is the Keshava temple, a fine Hoysala specimen, perhaps built by Vishnuvardhana. The temple facing east is built on a *jagati* over one metre in height. The stellar *garbhagriha* has a fine floral designs on its exterior. The *shikhara* over it is fallen. There is an *ardhamantapa* in front of the *garbhagriha* and the doorway leading to it is profusely decorated. The *navaranga* has square granite pillars and its exterior appears, to have been renovated. Outer walls of the *navaranga* have pilasters and niches. Some of them adorned with Dikpalas and other images. The entrances to the *navaranga* and *ardhamantapa* have *dwara-palakas* in *tribhanga* pose, richly carved. The lintel of the latter doorway have fine sculptures like dancing Vishnu and other mythological themes. The standing image of Chennakeshava, about one metre tall and is flanked by Sridevi and Bhudevi. Inside the *navaranga* are placed in a cell, bronze images of Vishnu, Sridevi and Bhudevi and broken image of one Alwar. The *mukhamantapa* of the temple is fallen. Other temples of the place are Ishwara, Maramma, Patalamma and Malledevaru. The Ishwara temple in Hoysala style has no embellishment. The *garbhagriha and ardha-mantapa* entrances have ornamental doorway. The granite pillars of the *navaranga* are square without much decoration. The exterior of the temple is renovated.

Gaddige (H.D. Kote tq) located at a distance of 15 km from Heggadadevanakote is nearer to Hunsur and is a place of piligrimage. The place is under Katwala revenue village. The *gadduge* of *Kendagannaswami*, a celebrated Veerashaiva saint, who is said to have lived here about 300 years ago is the main attraction here. The building in RCC is very spacious and is located on the bank of the Lakshmanatirtha in a cool natural settings. There is also a Mahadeshwara shrine in it. The *jatra* at this *gadduge* takes place on the Shivaratri when about 2,000 people assemble. Nearby Gadduge. in the Katwala village, a Someshwara temple (recent) with a Linga and a Nandi having early features is seen, also associated with Kendagannaswamy. The Mysore royal family was among the devotees of the saint.

Ganiganur (Yelandur tq ; P : 2,051) located on the bank of the river Suvarnavati is a place of antiquity. In a record dated 12-13th century found near Janardana temple, the place name is mentioned as Ganiyanur Mangalam. But a later record behind the slab of a Ganga record found at the tank is dated 1564 and mentions the place as Ganiganuru, situated in Hadinadu Seeme. The place has temples dedicated to Neelakantheshwara, Janardana, Gunguru Mallikarjuna etc. The Neelakantheshwara temple here is perhaps the earliest, as a record of Ganga Satyavakya Permadideva refers to the temple as Arakuteshwara and further it is said that it was built by an official Arakutti and the record is in 10th century characters. Many images like Surya (10th century), Ganapati, Vishnu and Durgi are placed in the *navaranga*. The temple has an *ardhamantapa* and a *garbhagriha*, all renovated. The *navaranga* has four short cylindrical pillars. There is a mortar *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha*, perhaps added later by the Hadinadu rulers. The Janardana temple is a small structure with a small *navaranga* and a *garbhagriha*. The image of Janardana (standing) in Hoysala style is about 1.5 metres tall with two small images of Sridevi and Bhudevi carved near the legs. There are many antiquities beneath a pipal tree such as hero-stones, Mahasati stone and a broken Mahishamardini image. One of the hero-stones has a carving of a peasent tilling the soil. The place has an old dam across the Suvarnavati and a rock edict near the dam (upublished) speak about the construction of the dam by one Ramaraja Nayaka, the Hadinadu chief.

Gommatagiri (Hunsur tq) under Betdur revenue village located on a diversion road from Bilikere (12 km from Elwala) is a celebrated Jaina centre. The statue of Gommateshwara here is installed atop a 50 metre tall hillock, and is an impressive early Vijayanagara creation in granite, about five metres in height, and has serene facial expressions and curly hairs. Hence the hillock is popularly called Gommatagiri. On either sides of the image, serpents raising their head from the anthills have been engraved, looking like trying to touch the fingers of the image. The small hillock provides only a *garbhagriha* (open) with an inbuilt *pradakshinapatha*. Viewing from this hill top one can see far of places like the Sagarakatte dam etc. Below the hillock is a choultry, a Tirthankara Jalamandira, and 24 Thirthankara (*padukas*) *mantapas* have been built on the slopes of the hillock. The annual *abhisheka* takes place in September when about 12,000 people assemble.

Gopalaswamy Betta (Gundlupet tq), also described by tradition as Kamaladri, situated in one of the chains of Western Ghats is a fine hill resort in the district. The approach to the hill is by a motorable ghat-road from Hangala, a village at the foot of it. On the summit of the tall flat hill (about 4,769 feet high) is the Gopalaswamy temple. The priest of the temple stays at Kannegala near Hangala. The temple has been completely renovated by the Mysore Wodeyars though the main deity has

Hoysala features. The *garbhagriha* has early Hoysala features and the doorway has decorative carvings. The main deity called Himavatgopalaswamy described as installed by Sage Gautama is a beautiful image about one-and-half metres tall with an ornate *prabhavali* with the trec *motif*. Gopalakrishna with flute in hand is sorrounded by Gopalakas, Kamadhenu, Rukmini and Satyabhama. In a cell adjacent to the *garbhagriha* are placed images of Ramanujacharya, Vishwaksena and Alwars. The *mukhamantapa* of the temple is renovated with brick and mortar. Nearby the temple towards north is a forest bungalow. From this bungalow one can witness the panoramic surroundings for a considerable distance including Wynad in Kerala. The hill is mostly shrouded in thick fog and hence has the name 'Himavat' Gopalaswamy Betta. The place is the dwelling for wild elephants which sometime enter the temple premises as well. There are no permanent residents near the temple. The hill had fortifications all around and was called Bettada Kote, but only meagre traces of it remain. It is ascribed to one Somana Dandanayaka, the *Palegar* of the place. The Bettadakote Palegars were related to Mysore royal family and Katti Gopalaraje Urs was the father-in-law of Krishnaraja II. He has composed *Kamalachala Mahatme* in 1740. Poet Venka of the place wrote *Venkateshwara Prabandha* in Kannada. Atop another tall rock to the west of the temple at a distance are holy ponds like Gopalatirtha, Shankhatirtha, Chakratirtha, Gadatirtha etc. In a lower valley are located Hamsatirtha, Tottilutirtha, Panakadakola, Sarangatirtha and Padmatirtha. Nearby Hamsatirtha is a small cave called Sadhugavi and Gadatirtha has the Revanasidheshwara Linga on its back. An inscription near this tank says that a crow was converted into a swan (*hamsa*) by taking bath in the pond. Madhava Dandanayaka is believed to have died here after a fall. The annual *jatra* in honour of Gopalaswamy is held for five days ahead of Ugadi (Phalguna *masa*) when more than 6,000 people assemble. *Hangala* (7 km from Gopalaswamy temple) at the foot of the hill, is mentioned as Pangulam in a record dated 1275 A.D. found at the same place. In another record of 1656 it is mentioned as Hangula Sthala. The Varadarajaswamy temple here has a *garbhagriha* with a renovated *shikhara*. There is a spacious *ardhamantapa* in its front. The *navaranga* has circular pillars and its doorway has Hoysala features. There is a renovated *mukhamantapa*, perhaps added later by Mysore rulers. The main deity is actually Janardana and is in Hoysala style and the *navaranga* has images of Alwars and Ramanuja. A Tamil record of Narasimha III engraved on the foundation of the Varadaraja temple mentions several grants made to God Tirunarayana of Pangulam and the record is dated 1275 A.D. Other temples of the place are Anjaneya (two), Basaveshwara, Maramma, Bommappa, Mahadeshwara and Siddappaji. Some rare metallic remains have been unearthed in the village during some digging operations and they include four big Deepasthambhas, a bell, eighteen metallic images, utensils etc., of which a rare metal image of

Chauvisa Tirthankaras was also unearthed with writings of 10th century characters on the back of the pedestal. The writing reads that one Manakabbe, mother of Chikka Jogabbe who was Sarvalokesaraya's wife was the disciple of Damanandi Bhattarka.

Gopinattam (Kollegal tq ; P : 618) a last village located across the Male Mahadeshwara Hill ranges (113 km from Kollegal) is a totally secluded place. The approch is through the M.M. Hills by descending the hill ranges. The journey to the place is highly enjoyable as the road passes through evergreen forest of the hill ranges. The place has a small Perumal (Narayanaswamy) shrine. But more interesting spot here is the imposing brickfort in the outskirts of the village covering an area of ten acres. The famous Hogenikkal Falls of the Cauvery situated in Tamilnadu is approachable from here (12 km from Gopinattam). *Nagamalai* described as the place consecrated by the stay of Mahadeshwara is also approachable from here through a forest route. There is a modern reservoir here reconstructed recently following a severe breach in 1983, which claimed several lives. There is an unpublished Tamil inscription on an old sluice gate of olden times in a field.

Gumballi (Yelandur tq ; P : 2,913) situated on the B. R. Hills road (two km from Yelandur) has many interesting antiquities. The place name has been mentioned variedly in several records found here and elsewhere as Vanigapalli, Gumbahalli, Gumbehalli, Gumbapalli etc. The place has temples dedicated to Kareshwara, Basaveshwara, Venugopala etc. The Kareshwara temple is perhaps the one mentioned in the 10th century Ganga record from the same place. One Malaiah, son of Nagatiamma constructed the temple. The temple has an oblong *navaranga* and *garbhagriha* now completely in ruins. A rare sculpture of a seated lady with two children on her lap is found to the north of the temple. One hero-stone, a Surya image and other antiquities are found near the temple. The Basaveshvara temple in the centre of the village has a small *navaranga* and *garbhagriha* built in brick and mortar and the latter has a small *shikhara* too. A rare hero-stone here depicting a pig and an elephant fighting has a Tamil inscription. The Venugopala temple is an ordinary structure with a *navaranga* and a *garbhagriha* built in brick and mortar. The main image is about one metre tall, holding a flute, standing cross-legged, is of fine workmanship in Vijayanagara style. The *navaranga* has some images of Alwars, Durgi and Hanumantha. *Vadagere* (10 km from Yelandur) approachable from Gumballi (five km) has a Hanumantha temple amidst fields, overlooking a hillock. It is a fine picnic spot located in quiet settings. The huge Anjaneya carved in relief on a slab is placed horizontally. It has a natural conch (*shanka*) fixed firmly at the centre.

Gundlupet (Tq. hq ; P : 19,965), an important commercial centre situated midway between Tamilnadu-Kerala-Karnataka border is a place of rich antiquity. It has been a taluk centre right from 1887 itself. The

place name is attributed to a small stream called Gundluhole flowing here, which later joins Kapila at a distance from here. But several records of the place mention the place as Vijayapura *agrahara* under Terakanambi chiefs. The place has temples dedicated to Vijayanarayana, Paravasudeva, Rameshvara etc. The considerably large Vijayanarayana temple appears to be the earliest as its *garbhagriha* has early Hoysala features. The main deity called Vijayanarayana is about one metre tall and is of Hoysala workmanship. The *navaranga* has cylindrical pillars with fine carvings on them. To the left side of the entrance to the *navaranga* is the shrine of Kamalavalli Ammanavaru. Bronze images of Varadaraja, Vijayanarayana and granite image of Paravasudeva seated on a coiled *shesha* brought form the ruined Paravasudeva temple (in the outskirts of the town) are placed separately in it. The *Prabhavali* of the main deity has Dashavatara carvings, neatly executed. The *mukhamantapa* of the temple is in Vijayanagara style with sculptures of jumping horse *motifs* on its pillars. The *jatra* take place in this temple on Rathasaptami with car festival and about 5,000 people assemble. The Paravasudeva temple on the bank of the Gundluhole (on the Terakanambi road) in the outskirts of the town is a fine monument. The *garbhagriha* has a square ground plan and it has a large *navaranga* as well as the *mukhamantapa*. It is said this temple was built during the days of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar in memory of his father. The main image here has been shifted to the Vijayanarayana temple by Dewan Rangacharlu and now the temple is deserted. The pillars of the *navaranga* have relief sculptures depicting Dashavatara, Bhagavata and Mahabharata themes. One of the pillars has the figure of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar in high relief. Near the Paravasudeva is another empty temple (also deserted) might be of the Saptamatrikas. A little away from this is the Rameshwara temple (also deserted). Its front yard is now used as Hindu crematorium and this fine temple is in a total state of neglect, about to crumble down. Two records engraved over the foundation of the Rameshwara temple are dated 1372 (identical) and refer to the deity as Ramanatha of Vijayapura *agrahara*. The temple has a *garbhagriha* (early features) with its mortar *shikhara* half fallen. There is an *ardhamantapa* in front of the *garbhagriha*. There are square based poly-gonal pillars containing fine relief sculptures like musical troupes, dancing Madanikas etc., all in later Vijayanagara style. There is a considerably big Ammanavara shrine beside this, also neglected. Inside the fort area is a Basadimala where no traces of any *basadi* or fort can be seen. Nevertheless an inscription here is dated 1196 A.D. refers to the rule of Hoysala Viraballala II, after conquering territories upto Krishna made a land grants from Tuppur for Bitti Jinalaya. It is clearly stated that one Bittigavunda built a *basadi* and this grant was made for repairs and maintenance of it. The place has two churches, one Catholic and the other Protestant, the last one called Our Lady Lourdes, built in 1959. There are two mosques locally called Jamath Mosque and Jamia Mosque respectively.

Hadinaru (Nanjangud tq ; P : 4,083) situated on the left Bank of Kapila on the (Nanjangud-Mysore road) was a capital of a minor principality. No traces of the old township remains. Some inscription mention the name of the place as Adiraru and the so-called founders of Mysore dynasty, Vijaya and Krishna, are said to have started their rule from here, Vijaya marrying the princess of Hadinaru after killing Maranayaka of Karugahalli. The village proper has temples dedicated to Chennigarayaswamy, Basavanna, Kempamma, Choudeshwari, Goureshwara, Maramma etc. The Chennigarayaswamy temple is the earliest, built in Later Vijayanagara style. The place has a *gadduge* of Manteswamy. There are also Mathas of Gurumalleshwara and a branch of Devanur Matha. Near the local tank are a few hero-stones and a Veeragara shrine.

Hampapura (K.R. Nagar tq ; P : 3,409) situated (on the bank of the Cauvery) at a distance of five km from K.R. Nagar is a place with rich antiquity. The place name can be attributed to the Hampe Virupaksha temple on the bank of the Cauvery. The place is also called 'Vygrha Padakshetra, as there is a mark resembling the footprint of a tiger on a rock near the village. The place has temples like Lakshminarayana, Anjaneya, Hampapuramma etc. The Lakshminarayana temple, originally in early Hoysala style has been renovated. The temple has a *garbhagriha* which has no *shikhara* and there is an *ardhamantapa* in the front. The *navaranga* is spacious with short cylindrical pillars. The walls have pilasters and *devakoshtas* (which are empty). There is a small open *mukhamantapa* and around the temple is an inner *prakara*. There are two Anjaneya temples and the one in the fort area is believed to have been installed by Vyasateertha. The Durgaparameshwari temple near the Lakshminarayana is also of the Hoysala times, also renovated. Inside the *navaranga* are placed images of Balamuri Ganesha and Bhairava. The *jatra* at this temple takes place during Shivaratri for a spon of nine days when about 20 to 30,000 people assemble. During Deepavali instead of the former practice of human sacrific a betel tree is offered to the deity. On the bank of the Cauvery are clusters of temples like Hampe Virupaksha, Gangadhareshwara, Dakshinamurti, Bhairaveshwara, Bhairavi, Ganapati, Dattatreya, Sharadamba and Shankaracharya. The temples are of Vijayanagara times, some renovated. There is a very fine mango grove here, and the place can serve as a picnic spot. The place has a recently built Mosque.

Haradanahalli (Chamarajanagar tq ; P : 4,391) situated on the Satyagala-Chamarajanagar road (8 km from Chamarajanagar) was the secondary capital of a Hoysal feudatory ruling the region called Ennenad. Their popular Minister Madhava Dandanayaka was born here. The place name has been variedly mentioned in several records as 'Maggeya', 'Margey'; Vanijyapuri, Haradanahalli etc. But the earliest record of Ballala III dated 1340 A.D. refers to the place as Mageya. A spurious copper plate record (dated 1345) of the same period mention the place as Vanijyapuri, which

is the Sanskritised form of Haradanahalli, *harada* meaning merchant. A particular Shaiva community called Vanijas who were basically merchants were trading with Tamilnadu from olden times and they also contributed to the place name Haradanahalli. However a later record dated 1368 by an official under Bukkaraya refers to the place as Haradanahalli in Ennenadu. The striking monument of the place is the Divyalingeshwara temple complex constructed originally by Ballala III in 1316 A.D. and later improved by the Vijayanagara and Mysore rulers. The record noted above refers to the God as Anileshwara which later came to be called Divyalingeshwara. But the temple could have existed even earlier discribed as founded by Shaiva merchants going from Mysore area to Madurai by foot during earlier conturies, first called Amriteshwara and later with his name. A very tall *dipasthambha* in front of the temple has fallen and broken into pieces, due to lightning striking it. The temple has a tall *rayagopura* at the gateway and a spacious *mukhamantapa* with double curved *chajjas*. Adjacent to this is a Nandimantapa and to the right of it is the spacious Kalyanamantapa also called Rangamantapa in many records. The pillars of the frontal *mantapa* contain fine relief sculptures like those of Bedara Kannappa, Bhakta Markandeya, Siriyala, Shiva Tandava etc. The entrance of the *garbhagriha* has decorative flower hangings in typical Hoysala style and on either sides are *dwarapalas*. The *garbhagriha* has a renovated mortar *shikhara*. Two small cells to the right and left of the entrance to the *navaranga* contain images of Veerabhadra and a seated Shiva in *yogic* posture. There is an *ardhamantapa* in front of the *garbhagriha*. The ceiling of the *mukhamantapa* has beautiful carvings of Ashtadikpalas with a dancing Nataraja in the centre. Several images like those of Ganapati, Durga, Veerabhadra, Anjaneya, Vishnu, Garuda etc. are placed inside the *navaranga*. There is a standing Surya image in Vijayanagara style also. To the left of the main *sanctum* is the Parvathamma or Kamakshamma temple having an open *mukhamantapa*. It has a spacious *navaranga* and to its right corner is a secret passage not negotiable. It is locally said that many doorways could be identified inside. Besides this, in a separate cell, is a single faced Subrahmanya image seated on a peacock. At the entrance to the left of the *ardhamantapa* of Kamakshamma is a small shrine of Saraswati. Inside the spacious inner *prakara* behind the main *sanctum* are nine cells in a row built on a *jagati* with a straight corridor in the front. All these cells except the one having Ganapati, contain Shivalingas. The ceiling of this corridor is plastered with mortar, and there are paintings, depicting Shaiva episodes, Rama, Sita and floral and geometrical patterns etc. in later Vijayanagara style. Among the old mural paintings of antiquity in the district, these are the finest, but they are fading due to leakage of water in rainy season. The temple was called Divyalingeshwara perhaps because *divyas* or ordeals to settle disputes were performed here, as indicated by a record from Yelandur of the 17th century. One of the *mantapas* in the *prakara* is said to have been dismantled and

the materials removed to Chamarajanagar for building the Janana Mantapa. Inside the village proper is a Gopalaswamy temple said to have been built by Chikkadevaraja by dismantling an existing Matha. Some of the pillars in the corridors surrounding the *garbhagriha* as well as *navaranga* have fine relief sculptures depicting Shaiva episodes. The main image of Gopalakrishna is finely wrought in later Vijayanagara style. An inscription on one of the pillars of the corridor in 18th century characters speaks about the gift of lands to the deity (name not identified) by Nanjarajayya, son of Mallarajodeya of Tagadur. The temple has an open *mukhamantapa*. To the left of the main *sanctum* is a small shrine of Ammanavaru. In the *navaranga* are placed image of Varadaraja, Srinivasa, Shathagopa, Ramanujacharya and Vishvaksena, as also two standing figures of Lakshmi in two separate cells. The temple has an inner *pradakshinapatha* along the corridor.

The place had been a very important centre of Veerashaivism, being the place of birth of Thontadarya or Thontada Siddalingayati who was the 16th head of the Veerashaiva Matha here of the Shunya Simhasana of Niranjana Peetha tradition. Tontada Siddalingayati (date of *nirvana*: 1570 A.D.) in his *Shatsthalasaramrita* gives the names of *gurus* of the *peetha* thus: (1) Anadi Ganeshwara, (2) Adi Ganeshwara, (3) Ganeshwara, (4) Niranjana Ganeshwara, (5) Jnanananda Ganeshwara, (6) Atma Ganeshwara, (7) Adyatma Ganeshwara, (8) Rudra Ganeshwara, (9) Basavaprabhudevaru, (10) Adilingadevaru, (11) Chenna Veereshwaradevaru, (12) Gopaladevaru, (13) Shankaradevaru, (14) Divyalingadevaru, (15) Chennabasavadevaru and (16) Siddalingayati, the last named being the author himself (whose *samadhi* is at Yedeyur, Kunigal tq.). Anadiganeshwara, the first *peethadhipati* of this Haradanahalli Matha was the fourth successor of the Shunya Simhasana of the Niranjana Peetha, earlier occupied by Allama Prabhu, Chennabasavanna and Sonnalige Siddharama. The tradition was inherited by this *matha* at Haradanahalli which was perhaps founded during the 14th century. Maleya Mahadeshwara is the third *swamy* of this Matha (Ganeshwara of the above list). The successors of this *peetha* also founded the *mathas* at Kunthur, Salur, Siddhaganga, Gubbi, Yedeyur, etc. which are important Veerashaiva centres. The Matha was almost deserted after the 16th century and has been revived in 1910 and there is the *gadduge* of the 14th *guru*, Divyalingeshwara in it now.

Hedatale (Nanjangud tq; P: 4,621) situated on the bank of the Gundluhole (10 km from Nanjangud) is found mentioned as 'Edatale' in a record from the same place by Ballala III. Another record in 14th century characters also from the same place by a Kolagana chief refers the place as 'Yedatale'. The place has temples of Nagareshwara, Lakshmikantha, Chennigaraya etc. The Nagareshwara temple is built in Hoysala

style has a stellar *garbhagriha* with a half fallen *shikhara* and an *ardhamantapa* in the front. The *shikhara* has a *shukanasa* with a decorative pendent. The entrances have well decorated doorway. The *navaranga* is spacious with lathe turned pillars in granite. There is a deep Bhuvaneshwari in the ceiling with Ashtadikpalas on sides. The *mukhamantapa* is spacious and contain six pillars in Vijayanagara style. A fragmentary record (in 9th century characters) engraved on a slab in the *navaranga* refers to the rule of Ganga Nitimarga and seems to record some grant. The Lakshmikantha temple is a *trikuta* also built in Hoysala style in granite by Ballala III around 1292 A.D. The central *garbhagriha* has Lakshmikantha image, the *garbhagriha* to the left has a Lakshmi-Narasimha and the other one to the right has Venugopala, all in soapstone. The central *garbhagriha* has a renovated *shikhara* with a *shukanasa*. There are *ardhamantapas* in front of all the three cells. There is a common central *navaranga* with well moulded lathe turned granite pillars. The central ceiling has a deep Bhuvaneswari decorated with floral designs and a long projecting lotus bud at the centre. It has a *mukamantapa* having three entrances with a *Kakshasana* all round. There are many Vijayanagara pillars in the *mukhamantapa*. The northern part of the *mukhamantapa* is known as Hadinarumukhada Chavadi as it has sixteen openings. The Chennigaraya temple or the Keshavanatha temple as referred to in a record of 1314 A.D. from the same temple, is also constructed in Hoysala style. It has a square *garbhagriha* having Hoysala doorway with an ardhamantapa in the front. The *navaranga* is very spacious with square based pillars which have circular capitals. One of the pillars of the *navaranga* has an inscription dated 1314 A.D. of Hoysala Ballala II, referring to the grant of a flower garden to the deity Keshavanatha. The main deity with *shankha* and *chakra* in the upper hands, *gada* and *abhaya mudra* in lower hands is very attractive. This temple has a *mukamantapa* perhaps added later in Vijayanagara period. Other temples of the place are Maramma, Dantamaravva, Anjaneya etc. There are two hero-stones in front of the Dantamaravva temple.

Heggadadevanakote (Tq. hq ; P : 6,153) is on the left bank of the Taraka, a tributary of the Kabini. Heggadadevanakote became the headquarters of the taluk in 1806, though till then Sargur was the headquarters of the taluk. The place appears to have secured the name from Heggade deva, an official under the Hoysalas. (Heggade literally means *hiriya+kade*, but was the name used as an alternative to an officer over a *nadu*.) But it is not certain whether the heggode (big parasol) of the Varadaraja temple, mentioned in a record has anything to do with the place name. The place has a fort, perhaps of Hoysala times. There is a large Varadaraja temple here of Hoysala times, expanded later in Vijayanagara style having a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *mukhamantapa*, which together appear to be the original structure, to which a large *rangamantapa* with six central pillars is added and there is a new *mukhamantapa* in its front. A huge outer hall with numerous pillars is added in front of this *mukhamantapa*, perhaps built during post-Vijayanagara period. The four-handed image in the *garbhagriha* is in Vijayanagara style, one metre in height with *shankha, chakra, gada* and *abhaya mudra*. There are also images of Vishwaksena and Alwars. The Amma shrine to the left is described as housing Ranganayaki. The Someshwara temple in the town is of later Vijayanagar style, but has been fully renovated. There are images of Vishnu, Surya, Mahishamardini etc. in the temple. There is a huge tank to the left of the temple. There is also an old empty temple (described as the Ramalingeshwara) with tall pillars of post-Vijayanagara style with fine relief sculptures on them on the river bank. It has a *garbhagriha* and a *mukhamantapa* only. Nearby is the Tarakeshwara shrine with a Shivalinga installed in it and a herostone here in which the hero is depicted as fighting with a tiger and an image of Krishna at the top. There are more herostones here with writings on two of them and one has Lakshmi engraved at the top. The Varahi (Maramma), Anjaneya and Basaveshwara (in Hiralli colony) are other temples of the place. There is a mosque, and two churches, the St. Mary's being of the Catholics and another of the Protestants. In the compound of the Tahsildar's office is installed in a pavilion, the image of a seated Tirthankara, one metre in height of 10th or 11th century workmanship, said to have been unearthed while undertaking construction work.

Hemmaragala (Nanjangud tq ; P : 2,444) situated at a distance of 16 km from Nanjangud, was the place to which four of the Hoysala commanders, Bhimaya, Manche, Perumaladeva and Sakaleya belonged, says a record dated 1292 A.D. by Ballala III from the same place 'Hemmaragala' (Nj 339). The place has a Venugopala temple with a square *garbhagriha* constructed in Hoysala style. A record in front of the main entrance already noted (1292 A.D.) mentions only a land grant to one individual Gangadhara Madhava Setti of Hemmaragala by the four officers etc., but does not speak of the deity. Perhaps the temple was built almost during the same period. Another broken record lying in front of the same temple is by Hoysala Narasimha III. The image of Venugopala is more than one metre tall with a *prabhavali* in typical Hoysala style. The other temples of the place are Beeredevaru, Malledevaru, Anjaneya, Mahadeshwara, Maravva etc. The Beeredevaru temple is the biggest temple of the place, built originally by an officer Chennaya of Terakanambi and was renovated completely in 1653 A.D. by Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar. All round the *chajja* of the main structure are impressive stucco figures in typical Mysore style.

Hemmige (T. Narasipura tq ; P : 2,712) situated on the bank of the Cauvery (12 km from T. Narasipura) is a neolithic site. The famous Madhavamantri *anekatte* is constructed between this place and Mudukutore. The place name originally was, Pemoge according to a Ganga record from

the same place by the queen of Konguni Maraja Permadi, in the characters of about 8-9th century A.D. A later Vijayanagara record of 1526 by Krishnadevaraya mentions the place as 'Henmuge'. The place has temples of Varadarajaswamy, Someshwara, Ravaneshwara etc. The Varadarajaswamy temple has been renovated and it is beyond recognition for classification. But, a Vijayanagara record near the same temple dated 1530 A.D. by an officer, Vira Devanna Odeya refers to the deity as 'Allalanatha of Henmuge'. The main deity has *shankha, chakra, gada* in three hands and the fourth one is in *abhaya* attitude. The Someshwara temple is also an old structure that has been crumbling. An old Surya image, perhaps of the Ganga times, is found near the temple. The Ravaneshwara temple on the bank of the river has some old images outside. Ten headed Ravana image here has *prayoga chakra*, bow, large dagger and *gada* in its four hands. Behind a private house is another Ganga record in 8-9th century characters which refers to the rule of Konguni Muttarasa and other details are lost.

Hirinandi (Heggadadevanakote tq ; P : 393) situated at a distance of of 23 km from Heggadadevanakote is approachable by foot as the rural road is not motorable. The place name is mentioned as Nindi in a Ganga record from the same place by Rachamalla III who ruled during the 10th century A.D. The only monument in the place is the Someshwara temple, perhaps of the Ganga times. The temple standing to the east of the village consists of a *garbhagriha* and an open *ardhamantapa* in its front. The *navaranga* is supported by lathe-turned beautiful short pillars in Hoysala style. The images of Surya, Vishnu (one metre tall), Ganapati (seated) etc., are placed inside the *navaranga*. A hero-stone in front of the Someshwara temple records the death of four heroes, sons of Korantiyarasa of Nindi in a battle fought against Bhuvanaditya who is said to have come to Bayalnad after the demise of Ganga Ereyappa. The record in characters of 10th century hints at a civil war in the Ganga dynasty. *Jinnahalli* (Heggadadevanakote tq ; P : 1,707) about two km from Hirinandi is approachable by a metal road. A Mahadeshwara temple here is to the south of the village on the bank of the Kabini. It consists of an open pillared *Mantapa*, a *navaranga* and a *garbhagriha*. The entrance of the *navaranga* has crude recent *dwarapalaka* images. The temple appear to be of the 19th century A.D. An uncared image of Vishnu (standing) is noticed towards the north of the village at the entrance. It is about one metre tall and has Hoysala features. A *sati* stone and a hero-stone are also noticed at the entrance of the village. An inscription slab near the Marigudi records a grant by Madigavunda and refers to Maritamma and is in characters of 12th-13th century. A hero-stone (noted above) amidst fields registers the death of Machiga the son of Ereyangappa under orders of Satyavakya Permadi and the record is in characters of 9th-10th century.

Hitnehebbagilu (Periyapatna tq ; P : 1,781) six km from Periyapatna on Bettadapura road has a Janardana temple of Hoysala times with an

image, one metre tall in the *sanctum*. The temple has been renovated in Vijayanagara times or by later *palegars*, but pieces of Hoysala pillars are seen outside the temple. The temple has been renovated in 1969 and 1987, but still parts of it have crumbled. The place has shrines of Doddamma and Maramma also. A copper plate of the Kadamba Mrigeshavarman, donating the village Kirunerle as an *agrahara* to one scholar was located here. *Bhuvanahalli* (Periyapatna tq) nearby on a deviation road from Periyapatna-Bettadapura has an old Jaina *basti* of Vrishbhanatha with the image of Teerthankara half-a-metre in height. It has an inscription of 12th century letters saying that it was consecrated by a Gorava desciple of Balachandra Bhatara on the pedestal. The pillars here are in Vijayanagara style with relief carvings of geometrical patterns, elephant, *kalasha* *nagabandha* and other *motifs*. The place has two hero-stones and temples of Ishwara, Mururamma and Anjaneya.

Hole Alur (Chamarajanagar tq ; P : 2,631) also called Hale Alur located on the bank of the Suvarnavati (nine km from Chamarajanagar) is a place of rich antiquity. The place name is found mentioned in several records from this place and elsewhere as 'Alur' in Hadinaduseeme. Another interesting fact is that it has been identified as Southern Ayyavole in the earliest Tamil record from here in characters of 11th century A.D. The same statement was later endorsed by a record of 1211 A.D. also in Tamil. It must have been a commercial centre. The temples of the place are now located in the outskirts of the village amidst coconut gardens. The place has temples of Arkeshvara, Desheshwara and Chennigaraya. The Arkeshvara temple perhaps a Ganga monument, as indicated by a Kannada inscription on its *adhisthana*, was renovated by Rajendra Chola around 11th century A.D. to commemorate his victory over the Chalukya country. This place is referred in the same record as the *agrahara* of Tirumulastanam Udaiyar. The rich relief sculptures engraved on the short-circular pillars of the Nandimantapa are highly self-expressive. They represent the conquests and exploits of the Chola King Rajendra Chola. In one of the panels of the pillar Rajendra Chola is shown with a sword in hand accompanied by his brother. In another panel at the bottom of the pillar, the scenes depicting the capture of the capital of Ahavamalla represented by a three-storyed castle, the people leaving it hurriedly in a boat and a dog barking at the gateway have been effectively carved. In the different panels of the second pillar is the depiction of Ahavamalla and his retinue, with their palanquins, horses and elephants, which fell to Rajendra Chola as war booty. In the third and the biggest of the three carved pillars is depicted the coronation of Rajendra Chola and this scene is shown in eight successive panels. Inside the *navaranga* there are ornate short circular pillars with fine relief sculptures. On both the sides of the entrance are engraved dancing *apsaras* and musical troupes and one of the artist holding a violin like instrument. The ceiling of the *navaranga* is beautified

by nine panels of figure sulptures arranged in three rows of three each. The middle panel is dedicated to Shiva who is represented as Nataraja. In the eight other panels are carved the Dikpalakas. An inscription slab on the floor of the outer *mantapa* is dated 1277 A. D. of Hoysala Narasimha III. It registers a grant for the God Arkeshvara in Alur. The Northern entrance to the temple has a Tamil record of 11-12th century characters and the deity is mentioned as Tirumanikkalvar etc. Surrounding the temple are many antiquities preserved here by the A.S.I like Vishnu (from the fallen Chennakeshava temple), Durga on Mahisha's head etc. The *garbhagriha* is in Chola style and is surrounded by the Saptamatrikas (brought from Desheshwara temple). At a distance from this temple, amdist gardens, is the temple of Desheshwara, perhaps of the Ganga times. The temple is in a dilapidated condition having a *garbhagriha* an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* with Nandi in it and a *mukhamantapa*. The pillars here are cylindrical. One stone record paved on the flooring of the *navaranga* of Ballala II or III announce grants to God Deshinatha of Alur. Another record (broken) dated 1403 by Harihara II also records various grants. The Chennakeshava temple as already noted is totally fallen. But, a Kannada record found near the Chennakeshava temple is dated 1294 A.D. of Ballala III registring a gift of the villages Homma and Alur situated in Hadinadu and the deity is referred as Chennakeshava of Ammale. *Homma* or ancient 'Polma' two km from Hole Alur has a Rameshwara temple of Ganga times, called as the Vinitheshwara in a record of Ganga Sripurusha. The temple is in a dilapidated state. The Janardana temple, also dilapidated, has a record of Ballala III of 1294. The Janardana image is of Hoysala workmanship. The place has an Upparige Basava temple and a total of four inscription.

Honganur (Chamarajanagar tq ; P : 5,378) situated at a distance of 11 km from (Yelandur) has temples dedicated to Arkeshvara, Varadarajaswamy, Anjaneya, Vighneshvara, Maramma etc. The Arkeshwara temple has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga* built in Ganga style. The *mukhamantapa* was a later addition in Vijayanagara style. The short pillars of the *navaranga* are cylindrical having fine relief panels depicting episodes from Ramayana. The ceiling of the *navaranga* has Ashtadikpalas with an impressive image of Nataraja in the centre. The pillars of the *mukhamantapa* are of Vijayanagara style with many relief sculptures on them. Many images like Ganapati (two), Parashurama (small), Bhairava, Chandrashekara and Durga (the last with Chola feature) are seen here. Inside beams of the *navaranga* have fine sculptures in high relief. The Varadarajaswamy temple is built during the Early Hoysala period. An inscription here (broken) is dated 1428. The images of Alwar and Ramanuja are found in a separate cell in the *navaranga*. There are also three metallic images. There is a pathway from this village to approach B. R. Hills (10 km).

Honnuru (Periyapatna tq) situated at a distance of 17 km from Periyapatna is a fine picnic spot. The approach to this spot is open only during winter and summer seasons as there is a motorable road upto Bailkuppe cross and from there a mud road (four km). The hill is one of the spurs attributed to Handigudda ranges of the Western Ghats. In 16th century, Honnuru was an *agrahara* and it is believed that Purandaradasa visited the temple atop the hill. He is said to have referred the deity as " Honnurupuravasa " in his popular *keertana*, ' *Kandu Kandu nee enna* '. At the foot of the hill is an old Anjaneya temple, ascribed as founded by Vyasatirtha. The remains of an old temple nearby has Vijayanagara pillars with fine Dashavatara and erotic sculptures in high relief. If one climbs up the hill with an irregular path (200 metres high) the temple of Ranganatha is visible from a distance. It has two *garbhagrihas* and the central one has a deity of Vishnu in Hoysala style (but locally called Ranganatha) and the other one to the left has an image of Yoga Vishnu (Mysore style). The images of Alwar and Ramanuja are placed in the *navaranga*. Facing the Yoga Vishnu are the images of a Shresthi couple, who are credited with the renovation of the temple. If necessary amenities and good approach road are provided, this place can be developed into a good picnic spot, being very close to Periyapatna.

Huligana Maradi (Gundlupet tq) is an enchanting hill top (10 km from Terakanambi), adorned with a Srinivasa temple located in beautiful natural settings. The approach to the hill is by a regular road which is easily motorable right upto the temple. The hill is also called Vyaghrachala, and a record of 19th century at the same place mentions the hill as Venkataramanagiri. The temple built in Vijayanagara style has three cells in a row : The central one is having the image of Srinivasa in standing pose, the cell to the left has Padmavati (seated) and one to the right has metallic *utsavamurtis*. In front of the *garbhagriha* is a small *ardhamantapa* and the former has a *shikhara* with a *shukanasa*. The *navaranga* is very spacious with decorated Vijayanagara pillars. The *mukhamantapa* is perhaps a later addition by the Mysore rulers as the pillars have recent relief sculptures on them. Surrounding the temple is a strong wall with witnessing platforms to help having a panoramic aerial view around, including a few villages. The annual *jatra* is held during *Sankranti* when nearly 8,000 people assemble.

Hullahalli (Nanjangud tq ; P : 6,090) located to the west of Nanjangud (8 km from Nanjangud) is a place of antiquity. The place name is found mentioned as ' Hullanahalli ' in a record dated 1332 by Keteya Dannayaka son of Madhava Dannayaka under Ballala III. The place has temples like Malleshwara, Varadarajaswamy and Someshwara. The Malleshwara temple has a *garbhagriha* with Hoysala pilasters on the wall and there is a *sandhara pradakshinapatha*. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* has been renovated. There is no *ardhamantapa* but a spacious *navaranga* which has many images,

like Durga, Ganapati, Vishnu and Kartikeya. Perhaps originaliy the temple had no *navaranga* and the *mukhamantapa* appears to be a later addition. In the centre of the *mukhamantapa* is a seated Nandi facing the *garbhagriha*. The entrance to the *navaranga* has 1.5 metre tall *dwarapalakas* in later Vijayanagara style. In front of the *mukhamantapa* is an open *mantapa* having fine relief sculptures on the pillars (which are) about 15 feet tall. Around the temple is a spacious inner *prakara*. The backyard of the temple has nine cells in a row built over a *jagati* with Lingas enshrined in them. To the left of the main *sanctum* inside the *prakara* is the Ammanavaru temple. A record in the temple is of 1619 A.D. informing that one Basavaraja Wodeya made a gift to God Mallikasvami. The Varadarajaswamy in the heart of the village has been built originally in Hoysala style. It is a huge structure. An inscription slab outside the temple within the inner *prakara* is dated 1332 A.D. mentioning an officer Keteya Dannayaka governing Terakanambe recording a gift of village Ketammahalli to God Allalanat. a of Hullanahalli. The temple has a *rajagopura* (fallen) with tall pillars. After this is an open *mukhamantapa* by the Mysore rulers leading to a spacious *navaranga* having multigonal pillars with circular base. It has another cell to the left of the main sanctum, where an image of Yoga Narasimha is enshrined. Inside this cell are also images of Sridevi and Bhudevi. Inside the *garbhagriha* is a beautiful Varadarajaswamy image in Hoysala style with a well decorated *prabhavali*. Around the *garbhagriha* is a *sandhara pradakshinapatha*. The outer wall of the *garbhagriha* has Hoysala pilasters. The wooden doorway leading to the *navaranga* has excellent carvings depicting scenes Gopikavastrapaharana, Krishnaleela and some social themes including a few erotic *motifs* etc. Surrounding the main temple inside the inner prakara are small shrines of Balakrishna, Venugopala, Kalinganardana, Ramanuja, Alwar, Vishwaksena and Ammanavaru. In the backyard of the temple are some antiquities. Inside a fallen *mantapa* is a Tirthankara image and outside the temple is a *nishidhi* stone with an inscription. One more badly damaged record found to the north of the Varadaraja temple containing four different dates (1351, 1356, 1367 and 1371 A.D.) is a Jaina record mentioning that one Perumaladevarasa was ruling at Hullanahalli also called Trinapura and he constructed a Jaina temple called Trijagan-mangala and had the image of Manikyadeva installed therein. It also mentions the renovation of a Parameshvara Chaityalaya at the same place. The record also refers to death by *sallekhana* of a Jaina Muni Chandrakeerti in 1367 A.D. But now no Jaina *basti* is remaining at the place. Other temples of the place are Ganesha (two), Basaveshwara, Someshwara (amidst fields), Anjaneya, Maramma etc. The place also has a Raghavendra Matha and a Ramamandira. There is also a recently built mosque.

Hunsur (Tq. hq : P : 27,727) as it is, literally means place of tamarind trees (these trees abound the place even now). No inscriptions

are found in the place, and no earlier forms of the name are known. This appears to be a town having grown during tht 18th or 19th century being developed as a centre for timber trade. Even to-day Hunsur teakwood is held in high esteem. It had been the headquarters of the Periyapatna taluk right from 1865 and in 1882 separate Hunsur taluk was created. It has been made a sub-divisional centre since 1982. Hunsur has been a noted centre for weaving *kambli* or coarse blankets and also assembling bullock carts. The town is on the either banks of the Lakshmanteertha, a tributary of the Cauvery. The monuments here are very recent. The Narasimhaswamy temple in the Brahmin's street was built in 1930 with a considerably modern Narasimha image and a fine image of Venugopala of Hoysala workmanship and Lakshmi image of Vijayanagara times, both brought from Maradur and housed in the temple. Fine Vijayanagara columns, said to have been brought from Ratnapura are used in the temple. There is a considerably old Rama Pattabhisheka painting on canvas in the temple. Next to this, on the river bank is a modern Ishwara temple. There is also a Narasimhaswamy temple on the Mysore Road with fine stucco work of the 19th century. The place has a considerably big Anjaneya temple also. The Muttumaramma, Horuramma and Moorooramma (the last one on the outskirts of the town) are some shrines in the town. A huge Kannika Parameshwari temple in stone is nearing completion. The place has three mosques and two churches and of the churches, one is of the Catholics and the other of the Protestants. There is a *dargah* of Khairoon Badshah whose *urus* is held generally during the end of January when nearly 5,000 people assemble and Qawali recitals are held on the occasion. *Kallahalli* (6 km from Hunsur) located on deviation road from Hunsur - Periyapatna highway has a small *basti* ascribed to Chandraprabha Teerthankara. The image has Hoysala features and the *basti* a modern stone structure. The basti is located near the compound of a private residence formerly belonging to D. Devaraj Urs, former Chief Minister of Karnataka, who hails from the place. Other temples of the place are Basaveshwara and Mahadeshwara.

Kalale (Nanjangud tq ; P : 5,520) situated at a distance of 10 km from Nanjangud on a deviation from the Ooty Highway is a place with considerable antiquity. It was ruled by a chief called Kalale Nanjaraja, the son of Kantaiah under Mysore rulers who hailed from this place. They later became relations of the Mysore family and Kalale Nanjaraja and his brother were Dalavayis at the Mysore court. The place is also called 'Venupuri', as *kalale* in Kannada means tender bamboo shoot and has temples dedicated to Pattabhi Rama, Gopalaswamy, Lakshmikanthaswamy, Varadarajaswamy etc. The Lakshmikanta temple has a *garbhagriha* (Hoysala) and renovated *shikhara* in Mysore style. There are stucco figures over the roof. The main deity Lakshmikantha is a fine Hoysala figure about one-and half-metre tall with a *prabhavali* adorned with

dashavatara images. The *navaranga* has a porch on the south. In the *prakara* are small cells enshrining Paravasudeva, Nammalvar, and other Alvars. To the left of the main *sanctum* in the *prakara* is the small shrine of Goddess Lakshmi. There are many gifts of silver vessels made by Nanjaraja of Kalale in this temple. There are fine lofty Mantapas outside the temple having fine decorative massive pillars with impressive relief sculptures on them. The annual *jatra* is held during Chaitra when more than 6,000 people assemble. The Kaivalyadevi temple (three km from the place) to the east has a spacious inner *prakara* with a *garbhagriha and* a broad pillared hall sorrounding it . There is a *sandhara pradakshinapatha*. An inscription slab near the *jagati* is in 12th-13th century characters mentioning a merchant guild. The Someshvar temple is also a huge structure in Vijayanagara style. It has a *garbhagriha* with a renovated *shikhara* and an *ardhamantapa* in the front. After the *ardhamantapa* is another small vestibule leading to the *navaranga* which has an entrance from the east. The pillars of the *navaranga* are of square cross section and massive in size. Some of them have fine sculptures in relief and geometrical patterns. Beside the temple is the Ammanavara shrine with a long hall in front of the *garbhagriha*. The pillars here also have fine carvings with several images and geometrical patterns. Behind the temple are a row of cells (some with Lingas) and doorways of these cells are decorated with fine figures of Shiva purana episodes. Other temples of the place are Aladamma *gramadevate*, Anjaneya, Revanasiddheshwara, Ganapati etc. A *gadduge* ascribed to Maladamma is also found in the village proper opposite Gramachavadi.

Kalkunda (Nanjangud tq ; P : 1,517) 15 km from Nanjangud is found mentioned as Kalkunda Agrahara in a record dated 1017 A.D. from the same place in a grant to Gods Narayana and Mahadeva by the Mahajanas. In another record (fragment) in a private residence in the 9th-10th century characters seem to register a grant to an individual at 'Belavakale' perhaps the same place. The place name is also attributed to a nearby Kedareshwara hill full of granite and hence called *kallu+kunda*. The place has temples of Someshvara, Basaveshvara (new temple), Maramma etc. The Someshvara temple (also called Mahalingeshwara) is said to have been built around 10th-11th Century as a record of that period lying to the north of the temple states that two officials Bidivarayya and Muddayya made land grants for the temple earlier constructed by their father Nagamayya of Mudageri. Another old record dated 1017 A.D. behind the above record grants money to the temples of Mahadeva and Narayana by the Mahajanas of Kalkunda. But now, both the temples are not seen. The temple has been renovated in Vijayanagara style. Facing the temple is a tall Deepasthambha in Ganga style. The *navaranga* has square pillars with cylindrical base. A damaged inscription near the entrance of the village dated 1527 records a gift made by Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagara to

God Nanjundeshwara. Near Maramma temple a Tamil record dated 1241 A.D. of Hoysala Someshwara registers a grant to a deity (name lost) of Tarayur in Periyanadu. Near the village is a rocky hill (which must have given the placename to the village) having a temple dedicated to Kedareshwara with a fine *mortar shikhara* over the square *garbhagriha* Many antiquities are found all over the village. A standing Tirthankara image to the west of the village (about one metre tall) with a fine *prabhavali* (Hoysala times) and male *chauri* bearers are seen. Near the Siddappaji shrine is a fine image of Nambinarayana about one metre tall. The surroundings have six hero and one *sati* stones.

Kallambalu (H.D. Kote tq ; P : 1,746) located at a distance of 20 km. from Sargur is mentioned as Kallambaaru in a record dated 1211 A.D. by Hoysala Ballala II found in the local Kameshwara temple. Tamil records on the pillars of the *navaranga* of the same temple mention the place as 'Kallambaarunagara' indicating that it must have been a town of great activity. The Kameshwara temple here is a spacious structure with a combination of Chola-Hoysala features. The *garbhagriha* has no *shikhara*. In front of it is an *ardhamantapa* leading to a spacious *navaranga*. The *navaranga* pillars are cylindrical (Chola style) and later renovated by the Hoysalas as the earliest Hoysala record (dated 1211 A.D.) of the place by Ballala II just mentions several grants made by the king to the already existing temple of Kameshvaradeva. Many images like a Saptamatrika panel, Kartikeya, Veerabhadra, Shiva, Parvati holding *panapatra*, Brahma, Saraswati, Uma Maheshwara, Mahishamardini, Surya (later period), Bhairava, Chamundi (Chola), Maheshwari etc. are placed inside the *navaranga*. The entrance to the *navaranga* has Dwarapalakas and the doorway of the *garbhagriha* has lions on either sides. The record mentioned above dated 1218 A.D. speaks of grant of a village Kunduru in Nugunadu to God Kameshvaradeva situated to the north of Nugu river of Kallambalu. Other temples of the place are the Hunasaleshwara, Marigudi and the Chikkadevaru in the outskirts and the village proper has a Narayanaswamy temple.

Kampalapura (Periyapatna tq ; P : 4,015) situated on the Periyapatna—Hunsur road (10 km from Periyapatna) is mentioned as Honneyanahalli in the Palpareyapattana sub-division in a record dated 117 A.D. by the Hoysala Ballala II. The only monument here of some importance is the Karakantheshwara temple in the outskirts of the village. The temple was originally built by the Gangas and later renovated by the Hoysalas. A damaged Ganga record inside the *prakara* of the temple in the characters of the 9th-10th centuries seems to register a grant of paddy field below the tanks Maltekere and Devakere. The record also refers to a person (name lost) governing Torenadu—12,000. An interesting hero-stone record built into a small shrine called Veeragudi is dated 1174 A.D. of the days of Ballala II, describes a fight between Madappa and Mallappa, brothers with

the Changalva Mahadeva and the latter was killed in the battle. Another record on the wall in the *prakara* is dated 1687 A.D. mentions the construction of the well for the services of God Karakantheshwara by a devotee Nanjunda Setti. Many Ganga sculptures are placed over a *jagati* built inside inner *prakara* adjacent to the protective wall like. Parashudhara, Veenadharashiva, Ganapati, Surya, Kartikeya, Vishnu, Nagaraja (with seven hoods) and Durga are found. The place also has a Ramamandira and a mosque.

Kandagala (Gundlupet tq ; P : 954) located at the foot of the Parvatibetta (9 km from Gundlupet) was an old *agrahara* called Kandamangalam (old name Tenkanaya) in a Tamil record of the same place in characters of 12th century. In another record dated 1334 A.D. of Ballala III, the place name is referred as 'Kandavangala'. The village proper has three inscriptions amidst fields where once a Someshvara temple existed. The first one is a Tamil record (Chola) in 12th century characters registering a gift to God Someshvara of Kandamangala under Mudigonda Cholamandala. The second Tamil record in 11th century characters registers several gifts to a *senapati*, etc. and other details are lost. The third record in the same place dated 1334 A.D. mentions several grants to God Somanathadeva made by local officials under Hoysala Ballala III. Before entering the village are five hero-stones on the roadside. One of the pleasant places to be approached from here is *Parvatibetta*, situated at the converging point of two small hillocks. It is also traditionally called 'Skandagiri' as tradition ascribes this place where Shanmukha performed *tapas* after killing Tarakasura. Kandagala might have been derived from this Skanda association. The hill has temples of Shiva and Parvati and the structures appear to have been renovated recently. Inside the Shiva temple are placed images of Saptamatrikas, Veerabhadra, Vishnu, Daksha, Mahishamardini, Surya and many Naga stones. The hill has a small hall where many marriages take place. Behind the temple is a fine relief sculpture of Shiva with Chola features. Another Uma-Maheshwara image of the same period is also found in the temple. There is a separate Devi shrine to the left of the main temple. One km from this hill, atop a small hillock is a cave associated with Siddhappaji and Rachappaji. The Parvatibetta also has a small pond. On a part of the hill is a cave of Guru Ramayogi, a mystic who lived at the beginning of this century.

Kappadi (K. R. Nagar tq ;) situated on the bank of the Cauvery (seven km from K.R. Nagar) is approachable *via*, Hebbal. It is a quiet cool place surrounded by a tamarind grove. The place is a famous pilgrimage centre in the district as it has the *gadduge* of Rachappaji one of the twin disciples of Manteswamy of Boppagowdanapura Matha. The *gadduge* has been covered with a square RCC building. Beside it is another *gadduge* of Chennajamma, sister of Rachappaji. *Hale Kappadi* near this place (one-and-half km) also has a *gadduge* on the river bank.

Thousands throng this place for pilgrimage from Shivaratri to Ugadi when *jatra* takes place.

Karya (Nanjangud tq ; P : 2,018) located at a distance of 22 km from Nanjangud has been mentioned as 'Kareya' in a Ganga record dated 948 A.D. by Satyavakya Permadi. The place can be attributed to a floral origin, *kare* (*Canthium Parviflorum Lamk*) a thorny shrub. To the east of the village is the Siddheshwara temple on a hillock called Siddheshvara Betta. There is only a small cell with niche having an eight-handed image of Ganga times in blackstone, seated on lotus, about one metre tall and having in its hands *dhamaru*, sword, *trishula*, dagger, arms, *kapala*, bow and *danda* with three eyes. An image of Kali and Brahmi are also found in the *prakara*, both of the same period. There are also shrines of Basaveshwara and Markandeshwara. The Basaveshwara temple with a *navaranga* (small) and a cell has a Nandimantapa in the front. This is a small but beautiful temple in Ganga style. The Markandeshwara shrine has a small *navaranga* and a cell. The Nandi image is installed at the centre of the *navaranga*. Below the hillock near the entrance of the village is a Ganga inscription of Satyavakya Permadi (Marasimha II) dated 968 A.D. registering a gift of land (*bittuvatta*) for the maintenance of Devigere and Periyakere by an official Jayasena Bhatara who was administering Kareya and assembly of 12. There are two hero-stones of Hoysala times in the village. There is also a Malleshwara temple to the east of the village in complete ruins with some antiquities like Mahisha Mardini (½ mtr tall), Siddheshwara, Brahmi, Kali etc., which are placed inside the fallen *navaranga*. There is a Linga of the Ganga times in the *garbhagriha*. Kareya had been the headquarters of a *nadu* with 70 villages.

K. Beltur (H. D. Kote tq ; P : 1,905) located on the bank of the Kapila (15 km from Heggadadevanakote) is a place of rich antiquity. The place name is mentioned as Belaturu in a Kannada record dated 1020 A.D. found at the same place of Basavisetti, an official under Rajendra Chola I. In another record from the same place dated 1255 by Someshvaradeva an official under Hoysalas, the place name is mentioned as 'Ketanahalli'. The place has temples dedicated to Lakshminarasimha, Baneshwara, Malledevaru, Basavanna, Maramma etc. The Lakshminarasimha temple standing in the centre of the village has a *garbhagriha* with a renovated *shikhara*. In front of it is an *ardhamantapa* leading to a spacious *navaranga*. The *navaranga* doorway has two female images standing in dancing pose, holding a creeper in their hand. The doorway leading to the *ardhamantapa* has Dwarapalakas. The inner and outer walls are plain except a *nagabandha* and a few erotic sculptures. The image of Lakshmi-Narasimha in the *garbhagriha* is about one and a half metre tall with a *prabhavali* in Mysore style. Images of Ramanuja and Namma Alwar are placed inside the *ardhamantapa*. There is also a beautiful brass image of Lakshminarasimha about one foot tall. The *navaranga* pillars exhibit relief

sculptures of dancing Krishna, floral designs, Anjaneya etc. Even the *navaranga* and *mukhamantapa* are built in later Vijayanagar style. A broken inscription lying inside the *prakara* is in the characters of the 12th century mentioning Permadi Gavunda and refers to some fight. To the left of the temple in the north-west corner stands a shrine dedicated to Lakshmi. It has a small *garbhagriha* with an *ardhamantapa* and a small *navaranga*. An image of Lakshmi seated in *padmasana* is installed here. Three hero-stones are noticed outside the temple. The Baneshvara temple now in a dilapidated condition is perhaps the earliest monument of the place. On the site are found a stone *mantapa* with images of Haribara, Vishnu, Nandi and a Linga. Vishnu image is in Hoysala style. A Bhairava image (Chola) and a Saptamatrika panel are also found. In all, the temple premises have four inscription slabs. The first record near the temple by the Hoysala Veera Ballala III refers to the construction of a temple at Beltur and registers several grants by Madhavade, an official administering Nugunad. The second one is of Rajendra Chola's period, dated 1020 A.D. speaking about the renovation of the temple (which was in ruins) by the Chief of Nugunad. The Malleshwara or Malledevaru temple amidst fields is also in a neglected condition. The temple has two inscriptions. One slab inside the temple is by Hoysala Someshvara ruling from Kannanur dated 1255 A.D. speaking of a grant made to the temple of Mallikarjuna and Baneshwara at Getanahalli. The famous inscription of Dekabbe performing *sati* in the form of a beautiful Kannada poem, is found on a slab amidst fields, and is broken.

Kelsur (Gundlupet tq ; P : 2,843) situated at a distance of eight km from Gundlupet was a celebrated Jaina centre of thousand-year antiquity. The place name is mentioned as 'Kellapusur' in a Ganga record. A Tamil record on the basement of the *basti* of the place is of Chola times (12th century A.D.) wherein the place is mentioned as Kellasur in Kudugurnadu. This Chandranatha Basti of the place completely renovated is of Ganga or Chola times. According to the Tamil record one Vikkirama Chola Permadi gave several gifts to a Jaina temple (name of the deity is lost). The Chandranatha image inside the basti is a stucco figure now painted white and is in a seated position installed by Krishnaraja Wodeyar in 1829. An old Parshwanatha image in Hoysala style is found outside the *basti*. There is a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga* reconstructed without much change to the ground plan. The *navaranga* has short cylindrical pillars in Chola style. The small images of Brahma, Kushmandini and Padmavathi are placed in a separate cell to the left of the main *garbhagriha*. There are two life-size painted images in stucco of recent times and of fine workmanship in *navaranga*, of Shama Yaksha and Jwalamalini. There are several *nishidhi* stones within the premises of the *basti*. Another important temple of the place is the Choudeshwari. Though the temple is renovated, the *garbhagriha* has the

Saptamatrika images (1.5 feet tall) of Ganga times. The doorway is well decorated with dancing *ganas*. A fine Surya image here has an inscription on the pedestal in 10th century characters which registers the consecration of the image by one Somarasi. Outside the temple is a shrine of Bhairava which has a big hero-stone in it. One more Surya image having Chola features with its one leg broken is also seen. Nearby is the Hulevanagudi where a Ganga record standing beneath a tree is seen in characters of the 10th century. It mentions the death of one Chamanna in a battle. Outside the village there is a Ganapati shrine, one more Bhairava shrine, a Mahalingeshwara temple in Vijayanagara style and a Gaddevva temple with Saptamatrika figures. Near the local school is a slab depicting *khedda*.

Kestur (Yelandur tq ; P : 1,756) situated at a distance of 10 km from Yelandur is a place of considerable antiquity. The place has temples like Gowrishankara, Chennakeshava etc. The Gowrishankara temple in the village proper appears to be a recent structure built with brick and mortar. The temple has an open *mantapa*, a hall and a cella. Inside the hall of the temple are placed images of Durga, Ganapati and Nandi. The Linga in the cella has later Chola features. The Chennakeshava temple is to the west of the village with a small hall and a cella. Chennakeshava image inside the *garbhagriha* is about one metre tall in Hoysala style having a *shankha*, *chakra*, *gada* and *abhaya mudra* in its hands. Near a dilapidated Basaveshwara temple is a damaged inscription dated 1319 A.D. which registers several grants to a Veerashaiva Matha by the Mahajanas. The record also refers to God Mallinatha and mentions the rule of Hoysala Ballala III. A group of hero-stones, the Saptamatrika images (six), a *Sati* stone and few Bhairava images are found at a place called Kamarayanagudi near Kestur. Near the Barigere tank some more hero-stones and one Bhairava image are found. The place also has a dilapidated shrine called Elumandammanagudi. Many antiquities are strewn all over the area such as images of Ganapati, a seated lady and Surya, the last one, standing, about one metre tall is in 13th century character.

Kittur (Periyapatna tq ; P : 3,862) located on the K.R. Nagar, Periyapatna road (18 km from Periyapatna) is a place of considerable antiquity with an Ishvara (also called Someshvara) temple of Hoysala times. The pillars of its *navaranga* are lathe-turned and one of them has an inscription too. The temple is considerably big with its front portions having been added later, in 17th century by a local chief Kaliga. Other temples of the place are Adinarayana, Hanumantha etc. The Adinarayana templt is built in Mysore style in about 17th century. The Hanuman temple has been constructed in Vijayanagara style as the pillars of the open *mantapa* in front of the *garbhagriha* are square. A few of them have relief sculptures depicting secular and erotic themes. The village appears to have had a protective fort but only a few stones are seen. At the entrance of the village described as *sante mala* are many hero-stones

and one hero-stone depicting *sidi-tale* contains inscription in 12th century letters. One more worn out hero-stone near the Hanumantha temple has an inscription dated 1008 A. D. Amidst fields in the out-skirts of the village is the small shrine of Gramadevate. The place has a mosque.

Kollegal (tq hq; P: 36,109) situated at a distance of 64 km from Mysore was transferred to Karnataka from Tamilnadu after Reorganisation of States in 1956. Kollegal was also a taluk under Madras Presidency in Coimbatore district. The earliest reference to the place name is as 'Kollagaara' which was also an *agrahara* (called Tribhuvana Mahadevi Chaturvedi Mangala) according to a Chola Tamil record from the same place in 11th century characters. A Hoysala Tamil record dated 1224 A.D. mentions the same name. But, in a later record dated 1569, it is mentioned as 'Kologaala'. According to tradition, two sages named 'Kohala' and 'Galava' are said to have performed *tapas* at this place and hence it became 'Kohalagalava Kshetra'. Being ruled in succession by the Gangas, Cholas, Hoysalas, the Vijayanagara empire, the Hadinadu and the Mysore rulers Kollegal fell into the hands of the British in 1799. The place has temples dedicated to Lakshminarayanaswamy, Maruleshwara, Balamuri Ganapati, Ishvara, Chowdeshvari — the last named being a huge modern temple. The Lakshminarayanaswamy temple in the Narayanaswamy temple street must have been originally built by the Cholas. A later Hoysala record dated 1201 A.D. by Ballala II made grants to the already existing deity Virrirundaperumal (Narayana) of Kollagaara. Another 12th century Tamil record (damaged) mentions a grant for a perpetual lamp to the temple of Kollagaara by one village accountant named Pulveluru-Udaiyan. It has a *garbhagriha* with Chola pilasters on the walls and a renovated mortar *shikhara* over it. Inside the *garbhagriha* is a standing image of Narayana accompanied by his consorts Sridevi and Bhudevi. After the *ardhamantapa* is a spacious *navaranga* (partly renovated), having square granite pillars in Chola style. The temple has an open *mukhamantapa* and facing this is a tall *dwajasthamba*. There is a *nagarkhane* at the entrance of the temple. Images of Ramanuja, Dikshitar, Kalinga Krishna, Alwar etc. are placed in a separate cell in the *navaranga*. Beside the main temple is a separate shrine of Ammanavaru also called Soumyanayaki. It has three cells in a row and central one has the presiding deity, whereas the other two cells have *utsavamurtis* and other images of Alwars etc. In the front is a rectangular *ardhamantapa* leading to an open *mukhamantapa* with two fine complex Vijayanagara pillars. The main *garbhagriha* wall has a Tamil inscription engraved over the foundation. This is dated 1201 A.D., registers a grant of land by Hoysala Ballala II to the God Virrirundaperumal of Tribhuvana Mangala by an individual of Mudigondacholapura One more Hoysala inscription slab in Tamil is fixed on the steps with two records dated 1224 and 1284 A.D. by Narasimha II and Narasimha III respectively announcing several grants to the deity. A Vijayanagara

record in front of the temple dated 1569 A.D. by Sadashivaraya registers a grant of the village Hiriyur in Kologala Sthala to a Hadinadu Chief Ramarajanayaka. The temple has a big wooden car containing interesting carvings depicting both religous and erotic themes. The car festival is held during annual *jatra* on Magha Poornima when about 20,000 people assemble. Nearby is a small Hanumantha shrine founded by Vyasateertha called Prasanna Veeranjaneya. Ramanuja is said to have visited this place on way to Gangavadi and stayed for a week and a lady called Kongaperaty had helped him. The Maruleshwara temple at a distance to the south of the Narayanaswami appears to be of the Ganga times as a Chola record in front of the Narayanaswamy temple in 11th century characters mentions several grants made to the already existing God Manalisvaram in Kollagaara and mentions the King Rajaraja I. It has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a spacious *navaranga*. *Garbhagriha* walls have pilasters in Chola style. There is a small Dakshinamurthy shrine also. Inside the *navaranga* are placed images of Adishankara, Ganapati, Mahishamardini, Narayana, Varahi etc. After the *navaranga* is a spacious open *mukhamantapa* having Vijayanagara pillars. Facing the temple is the huge Chandrapushkarani. The entrance to the temple is from the North which has a *nagarkhane* with a big squatting stucco bull over it. The temple has a spacious inner *prakara*. There are many small shrines built adjacent to the outer wall like Ganapati, Kalabhairava etc. To the left of the main *sanctum* is the Meenakshamma shrine having a *garbhagriha* with a small Vesara *shikhara* over it. The image (standing) appear to be a Chola creation. There is an open *mukhamantapa* in front of the *navaranga*. Facing the central *mukhamantapa* are two images of Surya (one Chola and one Ganga) and the Dwajasthambha. Behind the Ammanavaru temple is a shrine of Shanmukha with the image of the deity seated on peacock and beside it is the recently built Gayatridevi temple. The *jatra* is held annually in Meenamasa when the car festival is also held which will attract more than 20,000 people. On the Cauvery street (Bazzar area) in between private houses is a small shed (open) which has a fine seated (broken image of Tirthankara accompained by *chauri* bearers. This appears to be the site of a *basti*. There is a mound in the front where many antiquities can be unearthed. To the east of the town near the Inspection Bungalow is a small flat hillock called Maradigudda atop which is an Ishvara temple (recent) with only a *garbhagriha* and an open *mantapa* in the front. The place is associated with Mahadeshwara who is said to have visited it. Viewing from this hillock one can enjoy the aerial view of the town and its surroundings. The place has totally four mosques called locally as Badi Maszid (Bazaar area), Choti Maszid (Market square), Amina Maszid (near Idgah Maidan) and New Mosque (Extension area). The Badi Maszid appears to be of Tipu Sultan's times and an Arabic school (attached to the mosque) imparting religious education is also functioning. The place has

two churches, one of the Catholics and the other of the Protestants (Seventh Day Adventist, both recent ones). In the Chikka Parivara street, there is *chavadi* of the Parivara community, which is an old building having mural paintings, mostly of the 19th century, some connected with Mysore history, depicting Tipu and Purnaiah, Krishnaraja Wodeyar III in procession. Dashavatara scenes, war between Rama and Ravana, and between Karna and Arjuna, Parvati kalyana etc. This is in the area called Dandinadari where there was a Dandina Kola or tank, the word *dandu* standing for army and there are remains of a fort wall. Nearby are temples of Maramma and the Manteswamy Gadduge. The huge Chaudeshwary temple of the Devanga community has been renovated and has an inscription dated 1748. There is also the temple of Uchchalamma, the *gramadevata* in the town. *Bastipura*, two km from Kollegal, situated to the south of the town, once had a *basti* over a rocky hillock where now nothing remains due to quarrying. The place is said to have been associated with the celebrated Jaina saint Pujyapada. A rock engraving found here in 7th-8th century characters registers the death of the celebrated Jaina preceptor Pushpanandi and the same has been endorsed by a later Hoysala record and it is said he hailed from Purimandala. Some Jaina antiquities of the place are described to have been shifted to the Madras Museum. *Mudigunda* now a part of Kollegal town was a celebrated *agrahara* during the Chola times and is named after Chola Rajaraja who was also called Mudigonda Chola. The place has a renovated temple of Lakshminarayana having Chola pillars. The temple has several inscriptions of both the Cholas and the Hoysalas and the earliest referring to the deity is a Tamil record dated 1189 A.D. by Hoysala Ballala I registering several land grants to God Desiperumal of the place. Images of Janardana, Venugopala and Namma Alwar are placed in the temple. The *garbhagriha* has a standing image of Vishnu in Hoysala style. The Lakshmi shrine is beside it. In the outskrits of the village is a small Ganesha temple and nearby, beneath a Ashwatta tree is an old Surya statue in Chola style. Kollegal is noted for sericulture.

Kotekere (Gundlupet tq ; P : 3,063) situated at a distance of seven km from Gundlupet is found mentioned as 'Koteyakere' in the Terakanambi-sthala in a record dated 1548 A.D. A tenth century hero-stone record found in front of the Village entrance speaks of the death of a Chief Kolliyanna while protecting the cattle of Posavuru. The place has temples of Ganapati, Chandramouleshwara, Venugopala, Kambadadevaru, Rama-lingeshwara etc. The Venugopala temple is built in Vijayanagara style with three cells in a row and the central one has an image of Venugopala in Vijayanagara style. The cells to the right and left of it have images of Devi and Alwars respectively. There is a small vestibule in between the *garbhagriha* and the rectangular *ardhamantapa*. There is a spacious *navaranga* with Vijayanagara pillars and some of them have fine relief

sculptures. The wooden doorway leading to the *ardhamantapa* has fine carvings depicting Vaishnava episodes. The ceiling of the *navaranga* is whitewashed but contains faded beautiful paintings depicting Rama Patta-bhisheka, Dashavatara etc. in later Vijayanagara style. The Kambadadevaru on the bank of the local tank has *Padukas* of the God inside the *garbha-griha* being worshipped. The Garudapeetha exhibit several Vaishnava features in Vijayanagara style. There is a small *mukhamantapa* in front of the *garbhagriha*. The Ramalingeshwara temple also in the same style has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a navaranga. The pillars of the *navaranga* are in Vijayanagara style. *Hirikati* (five km from Kotekere) is a small village having a vast rocky hillock in its outskirts, with a renovated small Shiva temple on the rock. Outside the temple is a Ganga inscription and a Vishnu image (3/4 metre) also of Ganga times. Now stone quarrying is being carried out all round the temple area. *Nitre* (8 km from Kote-kere) is found mentioned as 'Nittare' in a record dated 1009 A.D. by an official Rachagavunda. The place has temples of Mallikarjuna, Lakshmi and Doddammatayi. The Mallikarjuna temple in the outskirts of the village must be the earliest in Ganga style as it has a record dated 1009 A.D. by an official Pemmagavunda a grant for the God Adityadeva con-secretd by his younger brother Bidivasayya. But, now only a small structure remains. Many hero-stones are found near this temple. The Lakshmi temple in the village proper, has a Keertimukha in the *garbhagriha* and over it a renovated *shikhara* in Vijayanagar style. There is an *ardhamantapa* and a spacious *navaranga* with square Vijayanagar pillars. Its lintel has an unpublished inscription now white-washed.

Krishnarajanagar (tq hq ; P : 18,860) located on the right bank of the Cauvery (39 km from Mysore) is a new settlement formed as the greater part of Yedatore (old taluk centre) which came to be submerged on account of the construction of the Krishnaraja Sagar Dam in 1934. Then the name of the taluk was also changed to Krishnarajanagar instead of Yedatore. A Tamil record of the Cholas found in the backyard of a private house in characters of about 12th century refers the place at 'Idaitturainad' in Turainad. But a later Vijayanagara record dated 1391 A.D. mentions the place as 'Edatore'. The striking monument of the place is the Arkeshwara temple on the bank of the Cauvery situated in the old Yedatore area. The Tamil record noted above refers to the deity as 'Angakkarishwaram' named after the official Angagkaran of Gangamandala. This is perhaps the Arkeshwara of the place. However a later record found to the south entrance is dated 1391 A.D by Harihara II of Vijayanagar announcing several grants to God Arkanatha of Edatore. The temple facing east is a huge complex with a *garbhagriha* having Early Chola features. In front of the *garbhagriha* is an *ardhamantapa* and the former has a mortar *shikhara* over it. On either sides of the entrance to the *ardhamantapa* are *dwarapalakas* in *tribhanga* pose The *navaranga* has polygonal granite pillars and has images of Bhairava,

Mahishamardini, Suryanarayana (seated), Ganapati etc. The Linga inside the *garbhagriha* being called 'Arka' meaning 'Surya' is very big and its *panipeetha* have Early Chola features. On the Shivaratri day the sun's rays directly fall on the Linga. Inside the *prakara*, are small shrines of Kalimadhava, Dakshinamurti and adjacent to the tall protective wall all round the temple are small cells in a row containing Lingas. To the left of the *garbhagriha* is Goddess Meenakshi installed in a separate cell holding *pasha* and *ankusha* in two hands and other two are in *abhaya* and *varada* attitudes. There is a *nagarkhana* crowned by a *rayagopura* in brick and stucco of Vijayanagara workmanship, perhaps later renovated by Mysore rulers. The annual *jatra* is held on Ratha Saptami day, when a cattle fair is also held and more than 10,000 people assemble. One inscription dated 1715 A.D. from Chandramouleshwara temple says that a *mantapa* consisting of 12 *ankanas* near the Matsyatirtha on the bank of the Arka Pushkarni was built by one Karanika. There is a fine bathing *ghat* near the temple. The town proper has temples dedicated to Anjaneya, Chandramouleshwara, Lakshminarayana, Ganapati, Kannika Parameshwari, Vidya Ganapati, Akkamahadevi and Satyanarayana, all recent. The Vidya Ganapati temple said to have been built out of the materials brought from the original Vigneshwara temple on the bank of the Cauvery. One of the pillars has an inscription dated 1087 A.D. recording the construction of a temple (name lost) by one local chief Tribhuvanakartaradeva and grants made by Maldagavunda. There is a recently built Raghavendra Swamy Matha, which has huge massive pillars in the frontal *mantapa* having many fine stucco figures in the niches over the front roof. The place has a branch of the Yoganandeesha Matha, near the Arkeshwar which has its headquarters at Holenarasipura (Hassan dt.). It has been built in Later Vijayanagara style and some of the pillars have fine reilef sculptures too. There are also considerably old Rama, Anjaneya and Lakshminarasimha temples all near this Matha. The image in the last temple which is empty, is said to have been taken to an Ashrama in Mysore. There is also an old mosque amidst fields nearby. The place has two mosques locally called Jamia Mosque and Old Mosque respectively. There is also a Roman Catholic church. *Doranahalli* (six km from K.R. Nagar) is a celebrated pilgrimage centre. The famous St. Anthony's Church of the Roman Catholics which was founded here in the year 1780. Beside the old church is a recently built church in modern style. The annual Feast of St. Anthony (June 13th) is held with great pomp for a span of three days, which together attracts nearly one lakh people from all over the country. It is said the feast commemorates the death of St. Anthony and generally the people visit this place on Tuesdays and Sundays.

Kuderu (Chamarajanagar tq ; P : 3,892) located at a distance of 10 km from Yelandur is found mentioned as 'Kudiheru *agrahara*', in several records from the same place. The earliest (Tamil) record from the place is dated

1248-49 A.D. by Hoysala Someshvara referring to the place as 'Kudiyeru'. The place has an Adinatha *basti*, which is a small structure. The image of Adinatha is about half-a-metre tall and inside the *basti* are two marble stone images of Tirthankaras. The pillars of the small *navaranga* are short and circular in Ganga style. The Brahmamurti is said to have been installed in 1940. The Mallikarjuna temple of the place is perhaps of the earlier times. An inscription found near the north entrance dated 1409 A.D. registers grants to God Mallinatha of Kudiheru by an official Devarasavodeya. The temple has a Nandi in stucco also called Kaavi Basaveshwara which is considerably big. There is an old Ganga style image of Balamuri Ganesha in the *prakara*. The images of Vishnu, Durga etc., are placed inside the temple. Other temples of the place are Gourigudi, Veerabhadra, Upparige Basava etc. The place also has a *gadduge* of Manetswamy. In the local police station there are two images brought from Ummattur. One Durga (Ganga style) and another of Vishnu (Vijayanagara style). The tank bund has an old Mallikarjuna temple and two hero stones.

Kunturu (Kollegal tq ; P : 3,594) located at a distance of 10 km from Kollegal is a popular pilgrimage centre.The place has been mentioned as 'Kundattur' in a Ganga record by Neetimarga Permadi in tenth century characters from the same place. But, a later record dated 1539 A. D. by Achutaraya of Vijayanagara refers the place as 'Kuntur'. The place has temples dedicated to Mahalingeshwara, Upparige Basaveshvara, Maramma etc. The Mahalingeshwara temple of the place is perhaps the same as the Mahadeva referred in the Ganga record, standing in front of the temple. The record states that Kundattur was administered by Parabbarasi and registers certain grants to God Mahadeva. The Upparige Basaveshvara temple is an ordinary structure. In front of this temple are three records, one dated 1512 A.D. by Immadi Chikkaraya Wodeya, son of Nanjaraya Wodeya, the chief of Ummattur which registers several grants to a Veerashaiva priest named Shantadeva. This can be a reference to the then head of the Kunturu Matha called Shanta Mallikarjunaswamy referred to in the history of Mahadeshvara. The second record at the same place dated 1539 A.D. by Achutaraya states that earlier grants made by the Ummattur chief to the Veerashaiva guru are endorsed by an officer Ramabhattaya. The last record dated 1544 speaks of Kamparanna making several grants for the good of his ruler to a Veerashaiva Matha of Kuntur. Near the Basaveshwara temple on the road is a disturbed dolmen covered by very crude slabs. Kuntur also has a sugar factory. There is a hillock called Prabhudeva Betta behind the factory where there is a Shiva temple and *samadhi* of Prabhudeva. This Prabhudeva was the founder of the Kunturu Matha and was the second head of the Haradanahalli Matha. Shanta Mallikarjunaswamy was his disciple. A jatra is held in Kartika. *Shambhulinganabetta* (two km from Kuntur) also called Chilakawadi Betta is a celebrated Veerashaiva Centre where the two holy saints Nijaguna Shivayogi and

Muppina Shadakshari are believed to have stayed. At the bottom of the rocky hillock there is a tank. After ascending several steps one reaches a structure leading to a cavern where Nijaguna Shivayogi is believed to have stayed. Another cavern beside it, is associated with Muppina Shadakshari. In between these caves is a narrow passage leading to the top of the hillock, where there are remains of a brick watch tower. A place called Galipura is shown from here, where there are remains of the ancient capital, where Nijaguna Shivayogi is believed to have ruled when he was a prince. There are temples below the hillock such as the Veerabhadra, Shambhulinga, Durgi, Siddheshwara etc. The Siddeshwara temple has many relief sculptures on the pillars in the open *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has a fine Bhairava image having Chola features. A new building in stone called 'Anubhava Mantapa' is also nearing completion at the bottom of the hillock. Nearby is the Shambhulinga temple, an ordinary structure built about hundred years ago. On the way to Kollegal are two Mathas locally called Guru Rameshvara Matha and Halappaswamy or Mahalingaswamy Matha. Halappaswamy is described as hailing from Shidiginamole (Bellary dt.) and is said to have passed away about eight years ago here while travelling through this place, on his way to the Male Mahadeshvara hills.

Kyatanahalli (Heggadadevanakote tq ; P : 2,115) is located (34 km from H. D. Kote) on a deviation road from H. D. Kote to Mysore. It is very near to Alanahally and is a place with rich antiquity. According to a record found here one Kovera Ketagonda of Tagadur converted the old settlement 'Valike' into an *agrahara* and named it 'Ketanahalli' in the year 1322 A.D. The place has a *dwikutachala* temple locally called Lakshmikantha to the east of the village. The temple has a Mahadwara to the south. The temple consists of a central *navaranga* with two *garbhagrihas*, the one facing south is dedicated to Vishnu and the other facing east is dedicated to Shiva or 'Mallinatha' of the record dated 1322 A.D. found at the bottom of a *navaranga* pillar. The record says that the Hoysala officer named above built the temple of God Mallinatha and also excavated a tank. The doorway facing south has Dwarapalakas. The *navaranga* has four beautiful bell shaped, lathe-turned Hoysala pillars and there is a dancing dias in the centre. The *ardhamantapa* doorway facing south has Dashavataras carved on it. A few *mithuna* images and of devotees are found on the doorway. The lintel of the *ardhamantapa* has a long panel containing dancing images accompanied by the musical troupes playing on flute, *dhamaru*, *mridanga* etc. The doorway leading to the *garbhagriha* also has Dwarapalakas.The image of Keertinarayana adorns the other *garbhagriha* . It is standing in *Samabhanga* pose and is about two metres tall including the *prabhavali* and the pedestal. This beautiful image is highly ornamented. On the *prabhavali* there are well executed Dashavatara figures. Images of Lakshmi, Ramanuja, Namma Alwar and Venkataramana are placed inside the *garbhagriha*. The *ardhamantapa* entrance of the Vishnu facing

east has got perforated screens on either sides. The *garbhagriha* of Shiva has a square *shikhara* with a *stupi* intact and the Keertinarayana *garbhagriha* has a renovated *shikhara* with brick and mortar. Many images like Ganapati (two), Vishnu, Veerabhadra and Surya are placed in the *navaranga*. The standing Vishnu image is about one metre tall. The standing Veerabhadra image is about one-and-half-metre with eight hands. The Surya image is about one metre tall. All these images are in Hoysala style. One more record in the temple in 14th century characters records the assignment of the services of goldsmith Marathamma. There is an open *mukhamantapa* at the main entrance and is mentioned as constructed by one Hoysalagavunda the son of Koravagaunda later. Now the temple is in a neglected condition and some miscreants had shifted the central ground slab in the *navaranga* to steal valuable things said to have been stored under it. There are three hero-stones, one in front of the temple and two on the road side. An image of a Dwarapalaka is lying in a private field. Three beautiful lathe-turned pillars are noticed on the tank bund towards the east of the temple. There are panels of Ramayana story around the temple, and part of the basement has been buried under earth.

Madapura (Heggadadevanakote tq : P : 1,803), situated at a distance of 11 km from H.D. Kote has a small hillock atop which is an old Chandramaulcshwara temple, perhaps of the Ganga times. It has a small *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa* in the front. After this, is an open *mukhamantapa*. Near by this temple are also temples of Maramma and Anjaneya. The latter is a huge temple built in Vijayanagar style, but completely renovated later. The doorway leading to the *navaranga* has fine carving on the wooden doors. There are beautiful stucco images in niches along the hara of the front roof of the *mukhamantapa* added by Mysore Wodeyars. The huge pillars of the *mukhamantapa* have fine relief sculptures of Bhringi, Shringi, Bhairava, Ganesha and such other deities. The spacious inner *prakara* has facilities for holding marriages, etc. The hillock is full of huge rocks and at a distance from the Anjaneya temple are two small caverns. A cave in a small hillock locally called Metigalgudda on the eastern side has a small Anjaneya image. Besides this, is a recent Mahadeshwara temple. Behind this is another small hillock called locally the Veenajammanagudda which also has a small shrine dedicated to the goddess Veenajamma. This is an enchanting quiet place sorrounded by natural hillocks and can be developed into a picnic spot.

Maddur (Yelandur tq : P : 4,700) is situated on the bank of the Suvarnavati (six km from Yelandur) a place with considerable antiquity. The place name is found mentioned as Maldur in a 10th century record from the same place and later as Piriya Mardur (Yelandur was Yeleya Mardur). The place was also called Upendrapura and Panchavali

Mahadevi Chaturvedi Mangalam. Panchavali was the queen of Chola Rajaraja I. There are temples dedicated to Desheshvara, Chakrapaneshvara, Lakhmi (across the river), Maramma, Mahadeshwara etc. The Desheshvara temple is a huge structure with a *garbhagriha* having a renovated *shikhara* and a small vestibule (in the front), leading to a spacious *navaranga* which has two entrances from the east and the south. In front of the south entrance is a spacious open *mukhamantapa*. Facing the east entrance is a Nandimantapa having cylindrical (bottle-like) pillars. Inside the *prakara* are image of the Saptamatrikas, each about two feet tall. One hero-stone with inscription is also found. A record on the north wall of the same temple dated 982 A.D. states that certain yield from a land in a place called Oregala was granted by the Brahmanas of the *agrahara* Maldur for the temple constructed by an official named Pallayya, is perhaps the same temple. Later records endorses several grants as well as additions affected by the Cholas, Hoysalas and Vijayanagara rulers. The Chakrapaneshwara a huge temple on the bank of the river is perhaps of the Chola times. This was originally called Nilamanikkanatha in a record dated 1376 A.D. It has a *garbhagriha* with a small *ardhmantapa* in the front leading to a spacious *navaranga*, built out of brick from inside and a stone exterior. After this is a small vestibule leading to a big *mukhamantapa* having polygonal pillars out of which six are in Chola style. In front of *mukhamantapa* is another pillared *mantapa* perhaps added later in the Vijayanagar times. Outside the temple is a broken image of Tirthankara (with Chola features) without head. One interesting record dated 1376 A.D. found on the north wall of the Rangamantapa by Nagarasa, Minister of Bukka I, states that one Chandarasa renovated the ruined Nilamanikkanatha temple at Upendrapura (Maddur) and also made several grants for the temple. The Lakshmi temple across the river is sufficiently old. On the bank of the river at a distance from the Chakrapaneshwara temple is a *dargah* (name of the *peer* lost).

Malangi (T. Narasipur tq) See under Tadi Malangi.

Maleyur (Chamarajanagar tq ; P: 2,203) situated at a distance of 24 km from Chamarajanagar is a celebrated pilgrimage centre of the Jainas. The place name is perhaps derived from the hill (*male*) overlooking the village. The inscriptions from the place and elsewhere have referred to the place as 'Kanakagiri Tirtha'. A hill easily negotiable has steps leading to a Parshwanatha Basti which is a big structure, built during 10th-11th century. The earliest record from the *basti* in the *mukhmantapa* is dated 1181 A.D. and refers to Vidyanandaswamy and registers a gift of village for the worship of Parshwanatha on the Kanakachala and also mentions a few medical experts of the place like Vidyasara, Achyutarajendra etc. The *basti* has a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa* in the front. The *navaranga* is very spacious and has short cylindrical pillars.

There is yet another *navaranga* after this having Hoysala pillars. A *mukhamantapa* is added later in Vijayanagara times. The standing image of Vijaya Parshwanatha (as it is called) is about one-and half metres tall with Ganga features. Inside the inner *navaranga* are placed fine image of Padmavati. Kushmandini, Jwalamalini, Brahma, Dharanendra etc. Behind the *basti* is a pond locally called Kanaka Tirtha. On the other side (at a distance from the *basti*) to the north is the *samadhi* (renovated) of the outstanding Jaina saint Pujyapada. On one end of this hill on a series of rocks are several Nishidhi inscriptions indicating *sallekhana* by several Jaina saints in this holy place. Nearby at a low level are several inscriptions together with the figures of Teerthankaras, carved in relief. All over the hill *padukas* of the 24 Jaina Teerthankaras are installed on pedestals. The hill is a captivating picnic spot also. Below the hill in the village proper is another *basti* dedicated to Adinatha which has been completely renovated. The image of Adinatha is about half-a metre tall with Hoysala features. The hall has Vijayanagara pillars. The village has a Maramma temple where a big *jatra* takes place for a span of one week after Shivaratri when many rituals like mouth-locking, folk dances (Veeramakkala Kunitha) etc., can be seen. In the outskirts of the village on the Harave road is an old Chandramauleshwara temple in a depression The *garbhagriha* has short pillars of the Ganga times and there is also an inscription on the left wall of it. It calls the deity as Somanatha and announces a grant in 1435 A.D. by one Chinnayyadeva. Images of Surya, Kali, Bhairava and several hero-stones are losely kept to the left of the temple. The surroundings of the temple are badly filled with earth. Nearby are remnants of a fort. *Harave* (Chamarajanagar tq ; P: 3,688) located at about three km from Maleyur is also a Jaina centre. The place has an Adinatha Basti built in Early Vijayanagara style. According to a record dated 1482 A.D. found on the beam of the *mantapa* of the *basti* of Someshwara Vodeya under Vijayanagara, states that his accountant Devarasa constructed the Chaityalaya and installed the deity Adi-Parameswara and made several grants. The *basti* has a *garbhagriha* with a central *navaranga* in the front having two *mukhamantapas* (entrances) to the east and the south. The pillars of the *mukhamantapa* have fine relief sculptures. The Adinatha image (standing) inside the *garbhagriha* is in Vijayanagara style. Images of Shantinatha, Padmavati etc. are placed in a separate cell in the *navaranga*. Beside the *basti* is another stone cell containing one Nishidhi stone dated 1486 A.D. saying that Jaina Munis like Prabhendudeva, Chandappa and Prabhachandra performed *sallekhana* and it is also mentioned that one Somayi, elder wife of Devarasa set up the stone. There is also a small Brahmadevaragudi with a hero-stone depicting a horse rider. Other temples of the place are Shankareshvara, Basaveshvara, Maramma etc. The Basaveshvara temple has an inscription dated 1487 A.D. which states that one official Nanjayya had the God Basavaraja consecrated at Harave and endowed it with several grants. The Shankareshvara temple is

also in Vijayanagara style with recent renovations. Images of Ganapati, Vishnu etc. are of the same period. An inscription on the *gana* nearby is damaged but mentions Ankanagauda of Tagadur making a gift of the oil mill to the temple. *Kulagana* (Chamarajanagar tq) or the old Kolagana, situated at a distance of five km from Maleyur has temples dedicated to Jalavasudeva, Kalikamba, Sri Nellikala Basaveshvara, Parvati, Maramma etc. The Jalavasudeva temple is called so because it is located on the bank of a tank and is an early Hoysala temple. A Hoysala record built into the south wall of the temple dated 1216 A.D. is of Narasimha II registering several grants to the temple of Vasudeva. The Hoysala pillars in the temple have Tamil inscriptions in 12th-13th century characters. Another Hoysal record amidst fields dated 1173 A.D. refers to King Ballala II and commences with a Sanskrit invocation to Jina and registers a gift to the *basti* at Kolagana etc. But, now there is no *basti* in the place. One copper plate record from the place is of Ganga Shivamara II, registering several grants made to a Jaina Chaityalaya and gives the genealogy of the Ganga dynasty. The Basaveshvara temple in the Vijayanagara style has a *garbhagriha* and a small *ardhamantapa* in the front. There is a spacious *navaranga* with its ceiling white-washed now, but has paintings in Vijayanagara style, now blurred. There are stucco figures on the *hara* at the exterior around the roofing.

Male Mahadeshwara Hills (Kollegal tq ; P : 7,578) situated at a distance of 80 km from Kollegal is a celebrated pilgrimage centre which attracts thousands of devotees from all over South India. The Mahadeshwara hill has been differently called 'Mahadeshwarabetta', 'Mahadeshwaragiri', Mahadeshwara Malai etc. According to tradition there are more than seven hills identified in *puranas* as Anumale, Jenumale, Kanumale, Pachchemale, Pavalamale, Ponnachimale and Kongumale. The Mahadeshwara and Ponnachimale are said to be filled with sandalwood. The approach road from Kollegal is *via*, Madhuvanahalli, Singanallur, Kamagere and Hanur. But the devotees from Tamilnadu come to the hills by crossing the Palar river (40 km from Mettur). If one travels 16 km from Koudalli, the last village, the foot of the hill is reached and the spot is called Talabetta. From here there are two routes, locally called 'Serpent route' and 'Bullock route'. The latter is easily negotiable and a travel of 12 km will lead to a valley (reached after crossing seven hill ranges) an enchanting place of natural beauty, where the temple of Mahadeshwara is located. The Mahadeshwara or Elumale Mahadeshwara has found popular mention in the folk literature and it is said, he selected this place because it is surrounded by thick evergreen hill ranges. Mahadeshwara has been the family God of the Soligas and other hill tribals including Jenu Kurubas, Kadukurubas etc. Besides them a host of other communities follow this God with profound devotion. But, historical evidences about the saint Mahadeshwara is that he lived during the 15th century and was the third head of the Haradanahalli Matha. He is described as having come here from the Kunturu Matha

founded by Prabhudeva, the second head of the Haradanahalli Matha. Another Shaiva saint Shantamallikarjunaswamy accompanied him, both of them being the disciples of Prabhudeva, Shantamallikarjunaswamy being the head of the Kunthur Matha founded by Prabhudeva. They became the associates of a mystic, Muppina Swamy who had already established a traditional school called *parnashala* here and later converted this into a Matha by installing a holy pole and called it 'Saluru Matha'. Thus the Matha *parampara* grew from this time and a saint named Shanthalingaswamy who assumed the *peetha* in 1915 is said to have built the outer *prakara* and also made efforts for the laying of the approach road to the hill. Later on his disciple Mudduveeraswamy completed the construction of the road and improved the traditional *puja* ceremonies in the temple. It is said that the local hill tribe Bedars were initiated to the Veerashaiva faith by Mahadeshvara and the daily *pujas* are offered by the *tammadis* who were originally living here. Perhaps these persons were later called Beda Jangamas. The temple of Mahadeshwara is a complex structure built in Later Vijayanagara style. There is no epigraphical evidence to ascertain the period of construction. But it is believed that one Junjegowda, a native of Alambadi (10 km from M.M. Hills) built the temple complex. A large temple amidst a wide yard surrounded by the *prakara* has a *garbhagriha* in Chola style and a Vesara *shikhara* over it. In front of the *garbhagriha* is an *ardhamantapa* leading to a spacious *navaranga*. The doorway of the *ardhamantapa* and *navaranga* have floral and geometrical decorations. A record engraved over the beam of the *ardhamantapa* entrance is damaged, but seem to record the construction of a stone temple described as *basti* and the *Rangamantapa* by an official Guruvasetti etc. This is in 17th century characters. The pillars of the *navaranga* have later Vijayanagara features. There is a spacious open *mukhamantapa* also in the same style. An image of Veerabhadra is placed here. The *garbhagriha* has the *gadduge* of Mahadeshwaraswamy. A stream called Antaragange is visited by pilgrims and it is considered as holy. The local Saluru (Dasoha) Matha has some materials like footwear, conch, begging bag (*Jolige*), walking stick etc. described as of Mahadeshwara preserved in it. The Matha provides food to pilgrims. A residential Sanskrit school is also being run here. A record of Haider Ali dated 1761 gives some details about Mahadeshwara. Mysore Wodeyars also have made several grants to the temple. There is also a popular view that the *moola gadduge* of Mahadeshwara is actually at *Nagamalai* (adjacent to the hill range at a distance of 14 km to the east), is approachable by a pathway from the M. M. Hills and motorable upto a point *via* Gopinattam, There is a conical rock at the place behind which is another small rock in the shape of a *Naga* locally called 'Nagalingapushpa' and it is believed that Mahadeshwara spent his last days there. Facing the Mahadeshwara Hills (five km) is another bald hill, which has the *gadduges* of Karaiah and Billaiah, the two adopted sons of Mahadeshwara. They were the children of one lady called Sankamma.

Special *utsavas* are held in the Male Mahadeshwara temple during major festivals like Ugadi, Deepavali etc. During Dasara *Uyyalotsava* will be held with special grandeur. Once in 12 years Mahadeshwara's disciple Shehanna Vodeyara utsava is held which is highly popular and attracts lakhs of devotees. Cattle fairs are held during Shivaratri and Ugadi. For all the major *utsavas* and *jatras*, devotees come not only from various parts of Karnataka but also from greater part of Tamilnadu. There are facilities available for a comfortable stay at the hills. The administration of the temple is being looked after by a Board of Trustees and they also look after the township maintenance. The township is under a Notified Area Committee. Of late an Information office of the Trust is opened at Bangalore.

Mamballi (Yelandur tq:) situated on the bank of the river Suvarnavati (12 km from Yelandur) has been mentioned as 'Mampalli' in a record dated 1301 A.D. during the period of Ballala III. In an earlier record of 13th century characters it is also called 'Veera Ballala Pattanam' (*agrahara*). The place was also called Hariharanatha-pattana according to a Vijayanagara record dated 1359 A.D. The place has temples dedicated to Vaidyeshvara, Ankala Parameshvari, Upparige Basaveshvara, Chaudeshwari, Ramalingeshvara, Lakshminarayana (shrine) etc. The Vaidyeshvara temple of the place is a big structure with a square *garbhagriha* having an *ardhamantapa* in the front. Both have Chola pilasters on the wall. The earliest record on the south *adisthana* of the temple dated 1301 A.D. mentions certain grants to the temple. There is a spacious *navaranga* having polygonal pillars with a square base. Images of Subhahmanya and Ganapathi are placed inside the *navaranga*. After this is an open *mukhamantapa* having Vijayanagara pillars. To the left of the main *sanctum* is the Ammanavaragudi (of Parvati) in Vijayanagara style. One more record over the nothern *adishthana* in Tamil in 14th century characters registers a grant for feeding in the temple. Another record lying in the backyard of the temple is dated 1359 A.D. of Kumara Kampanna, registering certain gifts to Vaidyanatha. To the east of the temple is a dilapidated stone building described as Matha with many Hoysala pillars and other antiquities covered by earth. One Tamil record dated 1246 A.D. (damaged) refers to the rule of Hoysala Someshvara and seem to register a grant for the Matha. The Ramalinga and the Chaudeshvari are ordinary temples built or renovated recently. A record lying in front of the Chaudeshvari temple is dated 1429 A.D. speaks of Pratapa Devaraya of Vijayanagara making certain grants to God Vaidyanatha of Mamballi. The Ankala Parameshvari temple originally in Vijayanagara style has been recently renovated. Inside the temple are placed images of Durgi, Balagurumurti, Bhairava, Muneshvara, Pechamma (Kali) etc. All the images are of Vijayanagara style. The deity is the family God of the Vyshyas of Kollegal. The Upparige Basavanna temple is also renovated recently. A Tamil record standing in front of the temple, refers to the rule of Hoysala Vira Narasimha and registers certain grants and also refers to the sale

of lands belonging to Pillaiyar temple situated in Mampalli, a hamlet to the west of Mudigonda. There is a hero-stone in the nearby graveyard. The place has a mosque.

Maradur (Hunsur tq ; P: 2,077) located at a distance of 7 km from Hunsur has a fallen temple of Venugopala built in early Hoysala style. The pillars of the *navaranga* are polygonal and square at the base. There is an *ardhamantapa* in the front of the *garbhagriha* and the pillars of the *navaranga* have five gemetrical patterns on them. The image and the *panipeetha* are in Hoysala style. There is a *mukhamantapa* perhaps added in Vijayanagara times as an inscription over the eastern beam in characters of 15th century announcing a gift by an official named Gopisetti to God Gopinathadeva. One more shrine nearby, locally called Malleshvara is also having some Hoysala features. On the bank of the river is another small shrine of brick and stone in Vijayanagara style. A record on the *gana* here in Nagari characters is worn out but looks like registering a gift of the oilmill by an official Kempadannayaka. It is in characters of 16th century. Another shrine with a tall brick *shikara* now damaged has only pillars and no wall. One more empty stone shrine here with a beautiful brick and stucco *shikhara* was perhaps of Shiva. Amidst fields is an inscription speaking of Hoysala Vishnuvardhana dated 1106 A.D. that records a land grant on the death of one individual Kattireya Karagauda in a cattle raid.

Matakere (Heggadadevanakote tq ; P : 1,349) is situated near the confluence of two rivers, the Kabini and the Taraka, (10 km from H. D. Kote) and is a place with considerable antiquity. The place name is mentioned as Panditagere in a record of 12th-13th century characters. Panditagere may be associated with an *agrahara*. An early damaged Rashtrakuta record in 8th century characters speaks of a *pergade* of Damatigate. But a later record dated 1581 A.D. refers the place as 'Matakeri'. The place has an old and considerably huge temple of Ramalingeshvara towards the east of the village near the confluence of the rivers Kabini and Taraka. It has a *grabhagriha* having early Hoysala features and an *ardhamantapa* in the front. The *navaranga* has two entrances to the east and to the south. The doorway leading to the *ardhamantapa* have *makaratoranas* and Dwarapalakas to the south doorway of the *navaranga*. A Nandi image is installed in the centre of *ardhamantapa*. Two separate stone Nandis are placed in front of the temple inside the *prakara* of which one is very crude, having 11th century features. Inside the *navaranga* are placed images of Ganapati (four), one having eight hands in Mysore style, Bhairava (two hands), Chandikeshavara (Chola), Chamundi, Bhringi and Vishnu (broken) in Chola style etc. The pillars of the *navaranga* have circular shaft and square base and four of them have fine relief sculptures of a devotee couple, drummers, Bhairava, Mithuna and other images connected with the Shaiva school. To the

left of the main *sanctum* outside is the Parvati shrine having a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The image of Parvati (standing) is about one metre tall with a well ornamented *prabhavali* and is in 11th century characters. Images of Surya (two), one having Chola and other having Ganga features, Chamundi, Bhrahmi, Varahi (all Chola) etc are placed inside the *navaranga*. Outside the temple is one Harihara image having Chola features. Behind the temple inside the inner *prakara* are five cells in a row having Lingas. The spacious inner *prakara* and the open *mantapas* provided ample provisions for celebrating marriages. An inscription in characters of the 16th century records a grant of a village Tavaregere to God Rama of 'Matakeri' by one Shivanappasetti of Maliganahalli. One more record lying in the *prakara* is dated 1581 A.D. and speaks of a tax officer Vijeyanna making certain grants to God Ramanatha of 'Matakeri'. A Rashtrakuta record standing amidst fields is in the 8th century characters speaking of Dharavarsha and mentions that Kambarasa governing Torenadu-500. It refers to *pergade* of Dannatigate is perhaps the place under review. The *jatra* at the Ramalinga temple is held during Shivaratri for two days when about 2,000 people assemble. Other temples of the place are Basaveshvara, Maramma etc., The place also has a mosque (recent).

Mavukallaihna Betta (Periayapatna tq.) situated on the borders of. Kodagu (10 km from Periyapatna) district having an altitude of about 606 metres is a pleasant hill-resort in the district. On the top of the spacious flat hill is in ancient Shiva temple and a Kalyani. The Shivalinga here is believed to have been installed by the Chengalva Nanjunda around 1530 A.D. The hill is surrounded by evergreen forest. The name of the hill is attributed to the deity Shiva, who is revered with the hope of good rains and the tribal people call him with affection as 'Mavukallaih'. Even to-day under conditions of drought, the peasants specially worship this deity. Viewing from this tall flat hilltop one can enjoy the scenic beauty of the green fields, and on the backside are uneven landscapes overgrown with coffee plantations of Kodagu district. This can be a wonderful summer resort if basic amenities are provided.

Mirle (K. R. Nagar tq ; P : 5,585) mentioned as 'Mirile' or 'Mirale' in several records (10 km from K. R. Nagar) is located on the bank of the Cauvery. The place has old temples like Chennakeshava, Yoga Narasimha and Kodanda Rama. The Chennakeshava temple has a *garbhagriha* with many Hoysala pilasters in the wall. There is an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and an open *mukhamantapa*. The temple was renovated by the Chengalva rulers around the 15th century. The image of Chennakeshava, about one metre tall has *shanka, chakra, gada* and *padma* in four hands. The temple must have been originally built by the Hoysalas. A record in 15th century characters on the southern wall of the *ardhamantapa* speaks of an annual grant to God Keshava by

Chengalvadeva. The Yoganarasimha temple of the Hoysala times has been completely renovated. A record in the *navaranga* celing of the local Kodanda Rama dated 1219 A.D. refers to a deity as Narasimhadevaru is perhap to the above temple. The temple has a *garbhagriha* with an *ardhamantapa* in the front. The doorway of the *ardhamantapa* has impressive images of Dwarapalakas. The temple has a *navaranga* (original) and an outer *rangamantapa*, perhaps added later. The *navaranga* has short cylindrical granite pillars and two of them have inscriptions. One dated 1299 A.D. speaks of an official Pumanda under Balleya Dannayaka making certain grants to God Narasimha of Mirile. The record also eulogises the place as the Southern Ayyavole indicating its commercial importance. The image of Yoganarasimha (seated) is in Hoysala style, about one metre and has an ornamental *prabhavali*. The Kodanda Rama temple in the village is built originally in early Vijayanagara style and renovated later. But, a record on the eastern pillar near the main doorway in 12th century characters registers the death of an official Birayya, the *pergade* by *sanyasana*, a Jaina ritual. One more record near the same temple in the 15th century characters speaks of a sale of property to one individual Chikkadikshita of Bharatipura and a disciple of Narasimhabharati, the pontiff of the Sringeri Matha. The record also mentions the Marbaleshvara of the hill (Chamundi hills). There is a framed canvas painting of Rama of Mysore style in this temple. Other temples of the place are Amriteshvara (small), Ishvara also called Virupaksheshvara etc. The latter has a stepped *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha*. An image of Ganapati (Hoysala) is placed inside the temple. The place has a mosque.

Mudukutore Betta (T. Narasipura tq.) is located in the (four km from Talkad) Bettahalli revenue village and is a celebrated pilgrimage centre held in great reverence and is one of the Pancha Lingas of Talkad. The hilltop has an ancient Mallikarjuna temple of the Ganga times. The hill has been repeatedly referred as 'Mudukudore' in Vettanapalli i.e., Bettahalli in several records from here and also elsewhere. A Tamil record from the Bettahalli refers to the place as Palli Siriyakulamanikam (Vagishvara Mangalam) of Talaikkad and the record is in 11th century characters. The etymological meaning of the place might be that *mudala-kodu-tore* meaning 'the hill to the east of the river' corrupted as 'mudukutore' later. The temple of Mallikarjuna has a *garbhagriha* and a *small ardhamantapa* in the front. The Linga in the *garbhagriha* is described as a *Udbhava* Linga and having an imprint of the Kamadhenu's hoof over it. The *navaranga* has short cylindrical pillars provided with cushion at the top and a square base. Most of them have fine relief images of Rama-Lakshmana, Hanumantha, dancing girls etc., all having Ganga features. The front portion of the temple appears to be a later addition by the Vijayanagara and Mysore rulers. The brass *dhwajasthamba* facing the temple has a record in 17th

century characters speaking about it as a gift by an official Maaligemanisetti from Kuderu. To the left of the main *sanctum* is the separate shrine of Goddess Bhramaramba, renovated in Vijayanagara style and also has many Ganga pilasters on the walls of the *navaranga* and *garbhagriha*. Inside the inner *prakara* to the north-east of the main temple is a rectangular *mantapa* traditionally called 'Chitra Mantapa' which contains many interesting mural paintings depicting Parameshwara performing *yaga*, Saptarshis seeking the help of Parvati, Indra, Agni, Niruti etc. After this is a panel depicting Girija Kalyana and a series of panels depicting Indra's Iravata, Kamadhenu, Nataraja and beside these there are social themes like *kolata*, dancing *apsaras* and floral designs, with later Vijayanagara features. Behind the temple are five cells in a row all having Lingas. The backside wall of the *garbhagriha* has a fine Durga image in relief with Ganga features. The temple is approachable by a flight of steps, leading to a big doorway having a *rajagopura* described as constructed by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. A *jatra* is held down the hill during Magha Poornima when the car festival and cattle fair are also held when more than 20,000 people assemble. It is the traditional belief that pilgrims visiting Shreeshaila should visit Mudukutore Mallikarjuna in order to fulfil the circuit. Viewing from this flat hill one can witness the low lying village Bettahalli and the Madhavamantri's dam across the Cauvery etc.

Mugur (T. Narasipur tq; P: 6,294) is an old capital town of a minor principality (10 km from T. Narasipura), popularly called 'Mogur' in Hiriyanadu under the Hoysalas. The earliest mention of the place is 'Mogur' in a Ganga record of 10th century. The place has temples dedicated to Tripura Sundari or Tibbadevi, Narayanaswamy, Desheshvara, Shankaracharya etc. The Tibbadevi temple, a huge structure is perhaps of the Ganga times as a record of 10th century charaters kept inside the *prakara* speaks of the death of Ammibbekanti, disciple of Toyvabbe of Shivalayyana Basadi at Mogur. One Ayvabbekanti set up the store in her memory. But, the temple must have been renovated later by the Hoysalas as there are pilasters of that period on the walls of the *garbhagriha*. The *garbhagriha* has a renovated mortar *shikhara* of later period. After this is a spacious *navaranga* having circular granite pillars with an entrance to the east. The deity inside the *garbhagriha* is identied as Tibbavve of Mogur in a record dated 1261 A.D. by Vira Narasimhadeva making certain grants etc. The deity called Tibbadevi is believed as a Vishnushakti or might be Vaishnavi (standing) and is holding *shankha, chakra,* and having *abhaya* and *varada,* attributes; the *panipeetha* has a Shrichakra, engraved over it. Inside the *navaranga* is an image of one of the seven Matrikas and there are two cells (empty) on either sides. The doorways of the *mukhamantapa* and *navaranga* have Palegar images. The Tibbadevi temple has a spacious inner *prakara* is in Vijayanagara style. There is a tall *rayagopura* over the gateway, of the Vijayanagara times. This deity

being a *gramadevata* is worshipped by the Virashaiva and many communities like the Arasus, Vokkaligas etc. Along the edge of the roofiing is a *hara* of niches (more than 100) bearing beautiful stucco images of various deities which deserve close examination from the point of iconography. The annual *jatra* is held in honour of deity during Pushya Masa (January) when more than 10 to 20,000 people assemble. The Narayanaswamy temple about 100 yards from the Tibbadevi temple is also a huge monument of antiquity. It has been originally a Chola shrine and perhaps renovated by the Hoysalas. A record engraved over the foundation of the temple dated 1279 A.D. speaks of Hoysala Narasimha III making certain grants to God Alagaperumal of Mogur by an official Daligavunda ruling over Hiriyanadu etc. Another fragmentary Tamil record in 12th-13th century characters just registers a gift by an official Sanganna. There are Chola pilasters on the walls of the *garbhagriha* and there is an *ardhamantapa* in the front. The *navaranga* is very spacious and contains four cylindrical granite pillars. The temple has a *mukhamantapa* (later addition) having stucco decorations over the parapets of its roof. Beside the Narayanaswamy temple is the Anjaneya shrine.

The Desheshvara temple of the place has a large enclosure. It appears to have been constructed in four different stages. The original shrine of Desheshvara appears to have been a small architecturally insignificant structure built over a Linga in depression during the Chola times. During the period of Hoysala Narasimha III the whole place must have been converted into an *agrahara* with the Desheshvara temple improved and enlarged by the addition of a large granite structure of the Shankareshvara built very close to Desheshvara. The inscriptions in the Desheshvara temple range from the Hoysala to the Vijayanagara period and the deity is also mentioned as 'Desinatha'. The Shankareshvara temple bears on its wall of the *grabhagriha* a long inscription dated 1277 A.D. of Hoysala Narasimha III speaking of an official Sankanna, son of Vijeyanna of Mogur, who built the temple and the new township i.e., *agrahara*. The *garbhagriha* has a Linga. The *navaranga* contains cylindrical pillars and the images of Surya, Vishnu, Saptamatrikas etc., are placed in it. During the times of Krishnadevaraya and Achutaraya additions appear to have been made by the Hadinadu and later rulers. Inside the *prakara* are some octagonal Chola pillars with vase shapes also. Facing the temple is the Nandi Mantapa. The wooden doorways of the Vijayanagar times have the fine carvings depicting Shivalilas. Behind the temple are five cells in a row, all having Lingas. One more small enclosure beside it has a beautiful image of Kala Bhairava (standing) in *tribhanga* form with a serpant around the neck. The *prabhavali* of the image has a floral *torana* and *makaras*. To the left of the main *sanctum* is the Ammanavaragudi having fine wooden doorway. There are also small shrines of Anjaneya and Chandikeshvara inside the *prakara* of the

Shankareshvara temple. At a distance from this temple is a *Jaina* Basti, locally called the Vrishabhanatha in a highly dilapidated condition. The records testify that there were two *bastis* dedicated to Adinatha and Parshwanatha. An inscription over the *panipeetha* of the Adinatha Basti is of 10th century characters speaking of a woman (name lost) daughter of Jakkiyabbe installing the image and also one Jaina teacher Bharata Pandita of Mula Sangha and Deshiyagana of the place. Nearby are many Ganga pillars with cylindrical form etc. A record on the pedestal of the Parshwanatha in the Parshwanatha Basti (also called Dodda Basti) speaks of the renovation affected by the Gavundas of Mugur during 13th century etc. Other temples of the place are Raakaasamma, Veerabhadra and Hettavvekallu, the last named locally called as the mother of the Saptamatrikas. It has only a *peetha*. Opposite the Adinatha Basti is the *gadduge* of Manteswamy and beside it is the Raghavendra Vrindavana founded recently. Nearby on the T. Narasipura Road, one km away beside the road are seen remains of a fallen shrine with two cylindrical pillars and a leaf shaped *panipeetha* having an unpublished inscription of Ganga times. Nearby is a record dated 1367 A.D. which refers to the rule of Bukkaraya. There is a hero-stone with letters (in 14th century characters) on the same road recording the death of a hero (name lost), while protecting his master Madappa when the latter was attacked by 40 thieves on their way to 'Talemale' (perhaps Male Mahadeshvara). Mugur has a tank locally called Babakere, where a *urus* also takes place. The place has a mosque.

Mullur (Heggadadevankote tq; P: 628) located at a distance of 24 km from H.D. Kote has a big Lakshmikanthaswamy temple built originally in Hoysala style. It had originally a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa*, and the *navaranga* is perhaps a later addition by the Mysore rulers. There is a spacious *mukhamantapa* also in the same style. An inscription dated 1625 A.D. on the *dhwajasthambha* speaks of Chamaraja Wodeyar of Shrirangapattana setting up the lamppost. The Lakshmikantha image is about one metre tall and has Hoysala features. In a niche in the *navaranga* is an image of Ramanuja and the ceilings of the *garbhagriha* and the *ardhamantapa* have lotus pendents in the centre. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is in Vijayanagara style. The ground plan of the *garbhagriha* is stellar and on its outer walls are images of Lakshminarayana, dancing *kubjas*, Tandava Ganapati, Narayana (standing) over 20 partly worked out figures such as Dhanvantri, Kodanda Rama, Tandava Saraswati, dancing Yaksha, etc. Other temples of the place are Anjaneya, Arkeshvara, Amriteshvara (both of Vijayanagara times), Basaveshvara, Kalamma and Ganapati. The *jatra* a the Kalamma temple is held for 15 days after Ugadi.

Mysore (hq of tq, dt and Rev. Division; P: 4,79,001) is in south-western direction from Bangalore at a distance of 180 km from the State

capital. The city covers an area of 37.30 sq.km, having Municipal Corporation (10-7-1977) and earlier had a municipality from 1862. The place is 763 metres above msl and hill ranges surround it from the north and south. The city is actually in a valley. The Chamundi Hill is to the south-east of the City. The place is referred to for the first time as 'Mysooru' in an inscription from Kadalur (Mandya dt) dated 962 A.D. and its surrounding areas were later known as Maysunadu or Mysoorunadu-70. It is described as the place where Mahishasura was killed by Chamundi, but the Chamundi temple and the name Chamundi Hill itself are of a very later origin. 'Mahisharashtra' mentioned in Ceylonese chronicle *Dipavamsha* associated with Maurya Ashoka's missionary activities is identified with Mysore, but some scholars identify the same place with Mahishmati region in M.P. Not much is known of the place as such except reference to it in inscriptions of later part of Ganga rule. Associating 'Maysu' (in 'Maysuuru') with *mahisha* (baffalo) appears to be difficult. *Mayu* in Kannada is an antelope, and nothing further can be said of the etymology of the placename. The earliest inscription found at Mysore is from the Chamundi Hill dated 950 A.D. Though this record is not found now, this had been noted by scholars to indicate that the Mahabala temple had been built by the Gangas. The Hill is known as the Marbala or Mahabala Betta in records and literary works till the 17th century and the Mahabala temple is older than the Chamundi temple. Later Mysore rulers appear to have given more prominence to Chamundi and her temple grew in importance and the Hill came to be named after Chamundi. The long rule of the Gangas was ended by the Cholas and this region was in the Mudigonda Chola Mandala. Mysore sometimes was also a part of the kingdom of the Chalukyas of Varuna (10th century) and one of their inscriptions (of prince Narasinga) is seen at Kukkarahally. They were feudatories of the Gangas. The Cholas made inroads into the territory by the end of the 10th century and ruled over the region for over a century. They were driven out by Vishnuvardhana in about 1114. The Cholas are believed to have built the Someshwara and the Lakshmiramana temple at Mysore and also a tank, called for long as Cholakere. "The Cholakere is probably identical with, or the nucleus of the extant Doddakere" says C. Hayavadana Rao. There are two Hoysala records one dated 1127 of Hoysala Vishnuvardhana himself, and another of Ballala II dated 1211 at the very Mahabala temple mentioned above at the Chamundi Hills, and they made some additions to the existing temple. The image of Chamundi and of Lakshmiramana are of Hoysala times. The Hoysalas were followed by the Vijayanagara Emperors. During Vijayanagara times Narasanayaka granted the village Daliga in Maysuru-sthala to the temple of Lakshmiramana of Maysurpura (town) in 1499. The Mysore royal family, a feudatory of Vijayanagara built a new fort at Mysore in 1584 (by Bettada Chamaraja Wodeya) and made Mysore its headquarters. Bettada Chamaraja called the place 'Mahisura Nagara' indicating the elevation of the place to the status of a major town, which the place had not

been till then. Raja Odeya (1578-1617) made Shrirangapattana his capital in 1610. *Kanthirava Narasaraja Vijayam* during the 17th century describes the town thus : To the south of this town which is resembling Alokapuri is the Mahabala Betta. Many *yogis* are engaged in penance on this hill. Here are images of Mahabala and seated Chamundi. Outside the town is a tank called Kittalegere. Around the town is the fort and inside which are streets of various groups of the people. The palace looks like the Mount Meru. There is a shop street among the streets round the palace, where jewellers also have shops. He also speaks of the streets of the florists and of the prostitutes, and also the temples. "By the grace of Chamundi the boys of this town are all warriors", the work adds. Devaraja I (1662-72) caused the steps to the Chamundi hill layed and the famous Nandi monolith on the Hill engraved. A *gopura* was added to the Trineshwara temple by him. Tipu caused the fort around the palace to be dismantled and built a new fort around a new extension called Nazarbad. The Maszid-e-Nawab Saheb (ground floor) mosque also appears to be a creation of this time. There is also a guest-house of his times nearby across the Chamaraja Road. In 1799, Mysore became the capital again when Krishnaraja Odeyar III was recognised king. He expands the Chamundeshwari temple, erected its entrance *gopura* and built the Prasanna Krishnaswamy temple in the palace premises. The colourful Dasara Festival was started in Mysore by the prince. The administrative capital was shifted to Bangalore by the Commissioners when Mysore's administration was taken over by the British in 1831. But, Mysore continued to be the seat of cultural and scholarly activities as the princes stayed at Mysore even after the Rendition in 1881. Railway connecting with Bangalore was inaugurated in 1881 and the railway workshop was also later started. In 1799, the old existing palace at Mysore was repaired and used. This was mostly a wooden edifice which was later gutted by a fire. A wooden model of this old palace is preserved in the new palace. A photograph of the old palace taken by an English soldier, John Birdwood is also available. The construction of the new palace was started in 1897 and it was completed in 1907. Piped water was supplied to the city in 1893. Mysore grew to be a modern city with the creation of CITB in 1903, and the city was provided with electricity in 1908. Mysore also grew as a centre of modern education with the creation of Mysore University in 1916 and an industrial centre after starting the K. R. Mills in 1922.

Monuments and buildings.—The most attractive monument which strikes the visitor to Mysore is the Mysore palace, completed in 1911 on the foundations of the old palace, destroyed by fire in 1897. It was designed by Henry Irwin, the architect of the viceregal lodge at Shimla, and is said to be modelled on the Vijayanagara Palace at Chandragiri in layout. It cost Rs. 41.47 lakhs then. The exterior of the palace is having Indo-Sarcenic features with a series of domes and arches. The building is 245 feet in length and 156 feet in breadth. The gold-plated dome at the centre is about 145 feet from the ground. This three-storeyed structure has beautifully designed

square towers at various cardinal points covered by domes, some of them of ochre colour. Many varieties of stone like granite, gneiss and trap, of dark grey and ochre colour have been used and craftsmen from Jaipur and Agra and also local workers were engaged. The frontage, as one approaches the building has one porch meant for housing carriages. From here, a passage leads to an open quadrangle at the centre. The frontal open space which is wide and the open quadrangle in the middle of the building provide natural air-conditioning arrangements to keep the various parts of the building cool, as free flow of breeze is contemplated. Domes, parapets, balconies, verandahs, minarets, cupolas and arches combine harmoniously to make the building a veritable creation of art of lasting beauty. To the south part of the building is the marriage pavillion or the *Kalyanamantapa* with a central octagonal gabled roof, covered by stained glasses. Tall slender cast iron pillars are arranged in groups of three at the corners of the central octagone. These iron pillars were got wrought at Glasgow in Scotland. The stain glasses in beautiful geometrical patterns with peacock *motif* dominating in the ceiling were creations of local artists under the guidance of foreign experts commissioned by Walter Macfarlane and Co. of Glasgow, who had designed and completed it. The flooring of this magnificent *Kalyanamantapa* has artistic geometrical patterns created by using glittering glazed tiles imported from England. The building has gorgeous chandeliers of Czeckoslovakian make. The *kalyanamantapa* is the marriage hall where marriage of members of the royal family were consecrated. On the one side of the hall is the *gombe totti,* literally meaning 'hall for dolls'. On the one end of this corridor is displayed the wooden model of the old palace, and after this are various marble statues of foreign origin, which were presentations to the members of the royal family by the visiting foreign dignitaries. Next are some of the statues and images which are creations of local artists. The various *birudu bavalis* or insignia of royalty taken in front of royal processions are displayed next. There are also fine images of Chamundi, Krishna and Ganapati soon after. The golden *howdah,* a veritable piece of art with fine engravings, is on display here. This is used in Dasara procession, and weighs 80 kg. A passage behind the *gombe totti,* leads to the long art gallery, a row of mural paintings surrounding the *Kalyanamantapa.* There are 26 paintings in all, depicting mostly scenes of the Dasara procession, done with the help of actual photographs taken during the procession. They were painted by the local artists of Mysore during the 1930s and 1940s and the painters were S. Shankara Raju, K. Keshaviah, S. N. Swamy, Y. Subhramanya Raju, S. R. Iyengar and Y. Nagaraju. In a room on the same floor is the armoury, in which tarditional arms like *vyaghra nakha, vajramushti,* swords used by Haider, Tipu, Kanthirava Narasaraja I (a belt-like one), javelines, discs and other weapons are preserved. The ceiling of the room has wonderful wood work on teak done by Gudigars from Shimoga district. The royal throne with captivating art work on its gold plates

is displayed during the Dasara festival, is also preserved in the palace. On the second floor is the Diwan-i-Am Durbar Hall 155 feet long and 42 feet broad. The painting of eight manifestations of Shakti are displayed here, being works of Sthapathy Siddalinga Swamy. 'Sita Swayamvara,' an original painting of Raja Ravi Varma can also be seen. The ceiling of the hall has wonderful stucco decorations which are gorgeously painted. The hall has colonnades of thick pier-like pillars, each formed by combining tall bottle-shaped columns, tastefully painted. On the same floor to the south is the Amba Vilas, the Diwan-e-Khas which has beautiful doors at the entrance with inlay work. The central nave of this columned hall has stained glass ceiling, supported by metallic bow-shaped beams and bars. The floor has *pietra dura* work done by artists from Agra by using semi-precious stones for inlay. The pillars, walls and ceiling have artistic stucco decorations and have been tastefully painted by K. Venkatappa, using gold, blue and red colours, blended harmoniously. The whole palace and many other buildings around it including temples are surrounded by a fort with tall granite stone walls. The fort was built again after 1799. All these buildings and the artistic gateways are lit with electric bulbs in tune with their contours, and the illuminated palace at night is a magnificent sight. The frontal Jayamartanda Gate is a fine well-designed structure. There is a wide open space from this gate till the palace.

Of the temples in the palace complex, the *Kodi Bhairava*, once on the bank of Doddakere (formerly called Devarajasagara) is now in the palace premises to its north-east. It has a four-armed Bhairava statue half-a-metre in height. The founders of the Mysore royal family, Yadu and Krishna are said to have stayed here before proceeding to fight the Karuganahalli chief, according to tradition. Now it is a very small shrine, renovated during the present century. Nearby, to the north is the famous Kodi Someshwara temple said to be of Chola times, but fully renovated. Of the two shrines in the *garbhagriha*, one has Linga and another has Parvati (Somasundari) and in between the two, in a niche is Narayana image, a small one. These two images were installed by Queen Vanivilasa Sannidhana. There is on the outer wall, an image of Dakshinamurthi, enshrined in a niche. A *dargah* of Mansuz Diwanshah Wali is near here. In front of the palace, facing West is another old huge temple of the Tirunayaneshwara, which was being damaged by tank water, and was brought into the ambit of the fort by Kanthirava Narasaraja I, and Devaraja I strengthened its surroundings. The temple is called Trineshwara and it was said to have been worshipped by Sage Trinabindu, and ¼ metre tall image of this sage is installed to the left of the entrance of the vestibule. But Trineshwara could be short form of Trinayaneshwara (the three-eyed). The *prakara* has a huge *gopura* (built by Kalale Nanjaraja in 1753; My 85) and in the niches

there are images of Ganapati and Bhairava. Of the several shrines around the temple inside the *prakara* are those of Parvati (Tripura Sundari), Chamundi, Surya and five Lingas all ascribed to Kanthirava Narasaraja I. A marble image of Acharya Shankara is here, installed during this century. The temple proper has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga* with two entrances one at the west and another at the south. The outer wall of the *navaranga* has two niches which enshrine Dakshinamurti and Virabhadra and the stucco work on its walls indicates its Vijayanagara origin. There are also *bhakta vigrahas* of Kanthirava Narasaraja I and Devaraja I in a niche in the *prakara* facing the south entrance to the *navaranga*. There are two framed glass paintings of Tandaveshwara and one framed painting of Girija Kalyana in the temple.

The Lakshmiramana temple in the fort is described as Nambinarayana of Chola times. But the image in the *sanctum*, about one metre in height is of the Hoysalas, with *shanka* and *chakra* in lower hands, and a cell to the right has Lakshmi image, seated, called Aravinda Lakshmi. There is also a beautiful figure of Venugopala, more than a metre in height here in this cell. The temple has a *prakara* and the *gopura* which was originally built by Raja Wodeyar and there is a two-feet tall *bhakta* image of his to the right of the *gopura* facing the temple. The priest of the temple tried to poison Raja Wodeyar through *teertha* that was administered, but Raja Wodeyar's intense devotion made the poison ineffective. This tradition is indicated in a record here. It also says that the *gopura* was renovated by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, and it is five-storeyed with five *kalashas* atop. Inside the *prakara* is a small pavillion where Krishnaraja Wodeyar III was crowned in 1799. There is also a temple of 'Hoysala times', not built by the Hoysalas but by Dewan Purnaiah in 1809 by using the materials of some ruined Hoysala temple from Shimoga dt. This is the Varahaswamy near the south gateway in the fort, the image of which was brought from Shrirangapattana where Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar had built a temple. The prince had actually secured the image from Srimushnam in Tamilnadu, and the temple had been damaged in Tipu's times. There are also images of Vedanta Deshika and Manavalamuni, donated by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. The inner wall of the *prakara* has a painting ('Rama Pattabhisheka') drawn in 1865, now retouched and framed. The *navaranga* has images of Ranganatha and Vishwaksena and paintings of *Mahabharatha* and *Ramayana* themes. The temple has a fine *gopura* at the entrance and beautiful stucco work. The doorways of the *garbhagriha* have well-decorated designs of Hoysala workmanship. This is a granite structure. Beside this another star-shaped Hoysala temple in soapstone, similarly reconstructed, housing the female deity. The Prasanna Krishnaswamy temple is a creation of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III

in 1825 and it has a long inscription of his giving all details of his achievements. The main deity is child Ambegalu Krishna. In the right and left of the main shrine are shrines of Satyabhama or Andal and Rukmini or Pendevi said to be brought from Terakanambi, and originally of Kanchi. It has also paintings and many metallic images including that of sage Atri. There are also in the *navaranga* shrines of Lakshminarasimha, Varadarajaswamy, Venkataramanaswamy, Ranganatha, Cheluvarayaswamy, Rama, Lakshmana and Seetha (in one shrine) and also of Vishwaksena and Nammalvar. There are also five stone and four metallic images, two of them of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III himself (one stone and one metallic) and the rest of his queens, all labelled. The paintings on the walls of *navaranga* are of Bhagavata themes. There are two fine wooden lattice windows here. The Prasanna Venkataramanaswamy temple near the west of the fort is ascribed to a Maadhwa saint called Subbaraya Dasa whose statue is found in the temple. This monument of 1825 has paintings of many princes of the royal family including Krishnaraja Wodeyar III and Dewan Purniah. The Anjaneya shrine in it also has paintings of Vyasa, Madhvacharya, Garuda, Hanuman, etc. Of the three inscriptions here, one of 1836 gives details about Subbaraya Dasa. To the west of the fort is the Prasanna Nanjundeshwara temple built by Queen Devammaji according to a record of 1821. She built the temple in the days of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III and founded the Lakshmivilasa Agrahara, 21 scholars being the beneficiaries (My 1). To the north of the palace, near the fort entrance is the noted Kote Anjaneya temple. The image here is said to have been brought from Belagola, a place nearby in Mandya dt. To its west is a Ganapati temple. In the Old Agrahara area is a Vishweshwara temple built by Sardar M. Kantaraje Urs, former Dewan, seven decades ago. Here, there are some queer modern inscriptions introducing contemporary details of Mysore State (with 28,000 square mile area and 40 lakh population, etc) and also of the world. There are also shrines of Ganapati, Durga and Parvati here. In the palace complex are considerably huge modern temples of Gayatri (1951) and Bhuvaneshwari (1953), built by Jayachamaraja Wodeyar after he lost royal power. They were designed by Sthapathi Siddhalingaswamy, and both stone and R.C.C. are used in their construction. In the Old Agrahara, the prince also built the Kamakameshwari temple. The images in these temples are creations of the above Sthapathi himself or his disciples. On a corner of the tank, behind the exhibition ground is a very interesting pavillion, originally a water regulating gate. A watch tower with a dome is built over it. Its pillars are artistic and on the *kapota* of the *mantapa* is a very interesting sculptured panel, depicting the court of a king. On the other side of the road nearby is the royal cemetry, Madhuvana, with many artistic memorials to the members of the royal family. There is also a small Veerabhadra shrine near it. Mysore City had 196 temples according to a Survey of the year 1966 mostly modern structures including the one built by Bidaram

Krishnappa, where music concerts are held during Rama Navami. Of these 44 were Shiva temples, 23 Vishnu, 27 Rama, 11 Anjaneya, 11 Siddappaji, and 47 of various female deities. Various caste groups also have their own temples like the Madivala Machiah temple on the Kukkarahalli tank road or the Kalamma temple of the smiths in the Kalamma temple street. Near the latter is the Chaudeshwari temple of the Devangas which is atleast 400 year old and renovated recently. Formerly a stucco figure was being worshipped and now a stone image, four-handed and seated, is installed in the *garbhagriha*. Kukkarahalli has an old Maruleshwara temple now renovated, but appears to be of the 11th century according to an inscription. There are five Saptamatrika figure here. *Siddalingapura* just outside the Municipal limits on the Bangalore road has a huge Chandramauleshwara temple of the days of Krishnaraja wodeyar III. The stucco figures in the *hara* at the outer wall and the beautiful stucco designs on the ceiling which are painted, are of good workmanship. The place was formerly called Chandrapura, but the name was changed after some land grants in the village to Siddalingaswamy of the Suttur Matha. *Eeranagere* behind St. Philomena's Church has a small ordinary Mahadevamma shrine and there are scores of herostones and *mahasati* stones around it. This must be the Veerara Keri mentioned in an old inscription. On a few of these stones writings were visible, some of the 13th century, and some of the stones can be even of an earlier period.

Of the nearly 80 mosques in Mysore, one on the Chamaraja Double road is the oldest. It is to the north of an old building described as Tipu's palace or guest house and it is situated amidst a beautiful garden, and has fine dome and minarets. This is called Maszid-e-Nawab Saheb of Tipu's times, and a new mosque above that has been built during this century. The Halain Moimen mosque (modern) in Shivarampeth is a considerably big mosque in Mysore in the heart of the City. The Badi Maszid has been of late expanded and is a very attractive building. It is in the area called Lashkar Mohalla, and was in use, though small in size then, from the 18th century. The Hayatsab mosque near the Jail and the Kamani Darwaza mosque in Lashkar Mohalla are notable structures. The Kutchi Moimen mosque in Dodpeth (Ashoka Rd) was built nearly a century ago by the traders from Kutch (Gujarat) who have settled down in Mysore. This is a highly attractive structure. Another century—old building is Maszid-e-Azam on the Ashoka Road which has two beautiful highly embellished minarets. The mosque is surrounded by artistically designed iron railings, serving as compound. Another notable mosque in the centre of the City is Khakishah Mosque built by a celebrated wrestler Khakishah whose tomb is also found near the mosque. The Darga-i-Maszid on the Sade Road is one of the biggest mosques in the City. Jamia Maszid also called Badi Maszid is on the Irwin Road. There are 15

dargahs in Mysore of which the one of Hazrat Imamshah Wali near the Divisional Commissioner's office is the most notable, and numerous people visit it on Thursdays and Fridays. The Mansur Diwanshah Wali *dargah* on the palace ground is visited by hosts of people on the Mondays. The *uruses* at these two places are attended by 50,000 people each and a *qawwali* recital and other programmes are held on the occasion. There is a female saint Hazrath Saidanima, whose *dargah* is seen behind the ESI Hospital.

The most attractive and imposing Church in Mysore is the Roman Catholic St. Philomena's Cathedral on the Ashoka Rd. The original St. Joseph's Church built here in 1840 was reconstructed and renamed as St. Joseph and St. Philomena's Cathedral. This Gothic structure is said to be modelled on St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York and the Gothic Church at Cologne in Germany. The two tall imposing pointed towers in its frontage, rising to the height of 165 feet, attract the attention of the passer-by from a considerable distance. Designed by French architects, its foundation was laid by Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV in 1933. The huge church has a crypt in which there is a statue of St. Philomena (a third-century A.D. saint from Greece) in sleeping posture in a catacomb like cell and a piece of her bone is preserved here at the centre of a beautiful shield. There is also a piece of her drapery. The interior of the Church with its marble-faced walls, attractive colonnade and stain glasses with glass paintings (made in France), such as crucification of Christ and John the Baptist baptising Christ etc. are wonderful works of art. T. R. A. Thamboo Chetty is said to have brought the piece of bone and drapery of the Saint from Magnano in France. The St. Philomena Feast here is very famous to which thousands throng. St. Bartholomeo Church is the oldest church in Mysore on the Ooty Rd. built by the Europeans in 1834. The Wesleyan Mission Church built in 1870 is at Nazarbad, now part of the Church of South India. There is also the Hardwicke Church near the Hardwicke School. There are four more churches of the Catholics in the City, the St. Teresa's (1923) near the Silk factory, Sacred Heart's at Yadavagiri (1963), Our Lady of the Poor (1974) and the St. Antony's Church at Gayatripuram (1982). Nazarbad has St. Gregory's Church of the Orthodox Syrian Christians.

The Shantishwara Basadi in the City appears to have existed from at least the 18th century when some inscriptions on vessels are taken into account, and they were gifts from the palace. (A later record claims the image to be a Chola installation). In addition to the stone images of Shanteeshwara Teerthankara, Sarvahna Yaksha and Yakshi Kushmandini, the metallic image of Ananthanatha said to be donted by one Devaraja Nripati of the Arasu family in 1894 (My 11) is also found here. Its pillars are of Vijayanagara style. It was formerly in the palace complex, but was rebuilt outside in 1866. It is in Santhepeth area beside

the Banumaiah's College. In the heart of the city is also the Parshwanatha Basti dated about 1904. There is also a *basti* of the Svethambaras to the east of the watch tower on Ashoka Road (Mahaveeranagar) with North Indian *shikhara*. Chamundipuram has the Jaina Brahmana Basti with Parshwanatha as the main deity.

Of the Mathas in Mysore, the Prakala Matha very near to Jaganmohan Art Gallery is a beautiful and imposing building (1903) and a seat of the Srivaishnavas. Sri Lakshmi Hayagriva is worshipped here. Shri Abhinava Shankaralaya on the Harishchandra Road in Kille Mohalla is attached to the Sringeri Matha and has a beautiful statue of Sri Sachidananda Shivabhinava Nrisimhabharati Swamy who passed away in 1912 and the place is described as his birth place. There is also a branch of the Sutturu Matha on Ramanuja Road, an imposing building. Sri Jagadguru Nagalinga Matha of the Vishwakarma community on the Ramanuja Road is another fine structure which is also a centre of artistic activity as Sthapathi Siddalinga Swamy noted Sculptor was its head and he passed away in 1952. The Uttaradhi Matha of the Maadhwas is in the Kille Mohalla on the Uttaradhi Matha Road. There are the *vrindavanas* of Satyasankalpa Teertha (1840) and Sri Satya-satushta Teertha (1841) in this Matha. The Yatiraja Matha of Melkote has a branch at Yadavagiri. In Ramavilasa Agrahara opposite to the Parakala Matha is the Ahobala Matha of the Srivaishnavas, said to be founded here during the 18th century. It has a shrine of Narasimha. In the Kille Mohalla, the Hosa Matha, the Nilakantha Swamy Matha, the Kuderu Matha and the Kunduru Matha are seen, and all these are of the Veerashaiva tradition. The Panchagavi Matha at the foot of the Chamundi Hill on the Nanjangud Road, the Japada Katte Matha on the Ashoka Road, the Shivayanamah Matha on the Devaraja Urs Road, the Annadaneshwar Matha on the T. Narasipur Road, the Namasshivaya Matha on the Ramanuja Road, the Talur Matha, the Madivalaswamy Matha and the Dandikere Matha are other Veerashiva centres in the city. The Rama-krishna Ashrama in Yadavagiri, built in 1931 is another notable socio-religious centre. The Arya Samaj functions from its premises in the Kotwal Ramiah Street in Devaraja Mohalla. The Kabir Matha is at Mandi Mohalla. The Ganapathi Sacchidananda Ashrama on the Nanjangud Road has a modern Dattatreya temple. There are Raghavendra Vrindavanas, one on the Narayana Shastri Road, another at Krishnamaurtipuram, etc. (for details see Chapter III). Mahaviranagara has the Rajendrasuri Dhyana Mandir of the Jains. The Brahmakumaris Ishwariya Vishwavidyalaya have their beautiful structure on the Chamundi Hills.

Of the other fine buildings in Mysore, mention must be made of the Jaganmohan Art Gallery, originally a place built in 1861 and now housing a museum in three storeys which houses paintings, sculptures, musical instruments and other antiquities. Its hall was the venue of the Representative Assembly meetings after 1923, and the crowning of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV

was held here. Its walls also painted, have some boards connected with games like chess, beautifully and thoughtfully drawn. Its valuable art collection includes works by Raja Ravivarma, Ramavarma, Ravanindranath Tagore, Ishwardas, Subbukrishna, M. Veerappa and K. Venkatappa, Paintings of European artists like Jiladin Ville of Germany, Sterling from England, Colton from Italy and Nikolay Roerich are also seen here. The Lalitmahal in enchanting surroundings with a green cool avenue leading to it was once a palace built in the background of the Chamundi Hill. Now, it is a hotel, but once it was used to accommodate royal guests. Its imposing dome is modelled on the St. Paul's Cathedral of London and it has a very attractive banquet hall and ball room. The Lansedown Building (1892) constructed in memory of Viceroy Lord Lansedown, the Town Hall (1884) built in memory of Dewan Rangacharlu, the C.F.T.R.I. building (once a palace called Cheluvamba mansion, constructed in baroque style), the imposing Oriental Manuscript Library (originally called Victoria Jubilee Institute), the district court building (1895, modelled on Chicago's Exhibition Building), the Public Office Building (1895, also called Athara Cutchery which houses the Deputy Commissioner's office now, and where Representative Assembly meetings were held till 1923), tht Crawford Hall, the Maharaja's College (1893), the Chamarajendra Technological Institute (1913), the K.R. Hospital (1913), etc are some magnificent buildings in the city. The Mysore Zoo (for details see p. 52), the Railway Museum, and the Archaeological Museum in the Ancient History and Archaeology Department and the huge folk arts museum in the cool campus of the Mysore University called Manasagangotri are some other spots of interest. The statue of Sri James Gordon (Commissioner and Resident of Mysore) in front of the Public Office Building, that of Chamarajendra Wodeyar, Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV (1952; sculptor R. P. Kamath) and M. Venkatakrishnayya are notable attractions. The statue of Chamarajendra Wodeyar was wrought in Italy, but as its face did not resemble the prince, its head was later shaped separately by noted Indian sculptor from Bombay G. K. Mhatre, and it was fixed on the original torso. There are a number of parks in the city like the Curzon Park, Nishat Bagh, etc. (See Chapter IV). Mysore has a film studio, the famous Premier Studios. Dasara is a very attractive festival in Mysore followed by the *jatra* (See Chapter III) of the Chamundi temple. Dasara attracts lakhs of visitors from all over the globe. The Ideal Jawa factory, the Vikrant Tyres etc. are some modern industrial units. The City has a race course also.

The Chamundi Hill near Mysore is 1,074 metres above sea level, and though very near to Mysore is governed by a separate Notified Area Committee, and is not a part of the City Corporation. The hill was called Marbbala Betta or Teertha earlier and its huge Mahabala temple is originally a Ganga monument expanded later. The *ardhamantapa* itself appears to have been added or renovated by the Hoysalas where lathe-turned pillars are seen, and the *navaranga* also has lathe-turned pillars. There are

beautiful Saptamatrika images and also of Nataraja, Parvati and Bhairava, all of Hoysala workmanship and an image of Vishnu of the Ganga times. In the niches behind are housed Dakshinamurthy and Mahishamardini, the latter a Hoysala image. Of the many images housed in a longish hall on the back corridor, there are some of the Dikpalas like Indra and also of Bhikshatanashiva appear to be Chola. The Brahma image is of the Ganga times. Its frontal *mantapa* was built during the 17th century. Inscriptions found here have already been discussed. The Chamundi temple, rose into importance later, as Bola Chamaraja (1572-76) who on a visit to this temple is said to have been struck by a lightning, and though his life was saved, he lost his top hair and became *bola* or bald. Since then, perhaps the royal family took the deity seriously and Chamundi is described as the family deity of the rulers. Dr. M. S. Nagaraja Rao has opined that the seated deity here is of Hoysala workmanship. The temple came to be expanded during their times and grew to be a huge structure, and Krishnaraja Wodeyar III added to it the *gopura*. Even Haider and Tipu paid respects to this temple and there are silver vessels said to have been donated by Tipu, and Haider is believed to have stopped the human sacrifice practised here. There are large *bhakta vigrahas* of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III and his three queens. An average of 5,000 people visit the temple daily. The *jatra* of the temple takes place soon after Dasara and on Ashvayuja Poornima car festivel takes place. In the nearby tank called Devikola, *teppotsava* takes place in the night while the *utsava murthy* is taken round on a decorated raft, fully illuminated. Chamundi is called Chamayi in folklore and is described as the consort of Nanjayya (Nanjundeshwara) of Nanjangud. In front of the temple, there is a cement statue of Mahishasura, about 3½ metre tall. The hill is reached up by road now completed in 1916 but formerly one had to climb steps, caused to be laid by Devaraja Wodeyar I (1662-1672) who also caused the creation of the huge monolithic Nandi half way to the Hill. The Nandi image is 16 feet tall at the front, and 25 feet in length from front to back, beautifully wrought with fine decorative ornaments round its neck, and its head held majestically. A fine aerial view of areas round Mysore can be had from the hilltop including the vast K.R. Sagar, which is the dam across the Cauvery in the neighbouring Mandya dt not far away from Mysore. There is a temple called Markandeya Ashrama and a tank called Nagateertha on the hill. The former has a Linga installed in it. Vasuki is said to have rid himself of a curse at the Nagateertha. Shrirangapattana in Mandya dt is also near to Mysore.

Uttanalli, nine km from Mysore, has a temple of Jwalamukhi, described as the sister of Chamundi. This place is actually behind the Chamundi hill ranges and the temple is on a small hillock. The four-armed deity has *dhamaru*, sword, javeline and a bowl in her hands. Nearby is the Siddheshwar temple in the same compound. There is a Bhairava statue 3/4 metre tall, of Hoysala workmanship in it. A hero-stone in the *navaranga* of the temple of the Goddess has a man seated on a horse, described as

Maranayaka of Karuganahalli (the place being very near from here). In a niche in the compound is another Bhairava image and two small hero-stones. Below the hillock are three hero-stones and a huge tank. The short *dhwajasthambha* of the temple has very small worn out figures of 12 Adityas. *Jatra* is held at this temple in Magha when 10,000 assemble.

Nagarle (Nanjangud tq ; P : 2,963) is situated on the Nanjangud—T. Narasipura road (10 km from Nanjangud) and is mentioned as 'Nagerala' in a Ganga record from the same place in 10th century characters. The place has an old Narayanaswamy temple later converted into an Ishvara temple and the main image is in the Someshvara temple. The temple of Narayanaswamy originally must have been Ganga as a record on a slab near the southern doorway of the temple speaks of certain grants made by one officer Vidyadharayya to the Nannayya temple with the permission of Permmadi, the Ganga King etc. One more record of the same period (970-71 A.D.) over the pedestal of the *dwajasthambha* speaking of its installation by one official Rachama, the son of Nilabbe. It has a *garbhagriha,* an *ardhamantapa,* a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa.* But, as the temple and its surroundings are in a bad shape, its origin could not be identified. Other temples of the place are Brahmarambha, Maramma and Basaveshvara. The Brahmarambha or Malagarasamma temple is actually of the Saptamatrikas, perhaps of the Ganga times. A record to the north of the doorway is damaged and refers to Vidyadhara and the twelve Gavundas of Nagerala, also in 10th century characters. The village proper has a fallen *basadi* of the Hoysala times with only a fine Parshwanatha (standing) image (with Hoysala features) remaining. The celebrated Kannada poet, Devalapura Nanjunda hails from this place.

Nanjangud (tq hq ; P : 34,939) is a holy place (25 km from Mysore) described as Garalapura, famous because of the huge Nanjundeshwara or Srikantheshwara temple of the place. Sage Gautama is described to have stayed here. The town is on the right bank of the river Kapila or Kabini, but not far away from the town is the Sangama where the Kabini and the Gundlu rivers join and the spot is called 'Parashurama Kshetra', where Parashurama is said to have had himself expiated for the sin of beheading his mother. A stream called Churnavati over flowing from the tank joins the Gundlu or Kaundinya here. There is a Parashurama temple of the Mysore style, now renovated fully. The columns of the old temple are thrown behind the present temple and one of them has an inscription and all of them have relief sculptures. In the *sanctum* an inscription slab is being worshipped, but now an image of Parashurama is also installed. This quiet place has shrines of Maruti and a new Basaveshvara temple. Without a visit to this spot a pilgrimage to Nanjangud is believed to be incomplete. Nanjangud has been a taluk centre since the personal rule of Dewan Purnaiah and was made a revenue sub-division since 1956, after States' Reorganisation. The most notable temple and place of pilgrimage

at Nanjangud is the Nanjundeshwara temple, one of the huge temples of Karnataka, which has grown in the course of 1,000 years, beginning from the Ganga times till the 19th century. Nanjayya appears to be a folk God, later identified with Shiva described as Nanjunda. Nanja could have been even a living personality, later deified and Nanjangud literally means Nanja's residence. There are folk songs on Nanjayya, his consort Deviri and his affair with Chamayi or Chamundi of Mysore. The name Nanjunda is explained as Shiva who had partaken *halahala* or poison. (*nanju* + *unda*) and this Nanjunda who became Vishakantha became Shrikantha by digesting it. Thus the deity is also called Nanjundeshwara and Shrikantheshwara, and he is also described as one who, cures diseases (especially the incurable skin diseases) of his devotees, and Haider Ali addressed him as 'Hakim Nanjunda' as an eye ailment of his beloved elephant was said to have been cured by administering the holy *theertha* from the temple and the ruler donated an emerald necklace to the God. The Linga is described as installed by the sage Gautama, according to tradition. The *sanctum* at the interior is a dwarfish structure and cylindrical twin pillars in the inner *mantapa* indicate their Ganga origin. To its left is the shrine of Vishnu (Narayana with consorts) and behind the latter is the shrine of Chandikeshwara. To the north-west of this is the Parvati shrine with *sabhamantapa* in its front. Parvati image has Hoysala features. The *mantapa* in the front of the original shrine has lathe-turned Hoysala pillars to indicate that the *mantapa* was built perhaps during the 13th century. There is also a Natya Ganapathi image here in Hoysala style. Now many cells with Lingas enshrined in them have been created here by subsequent alterations on the sides. There is an inner enclosure here with a 17 metres tall five storied *gopura* and it is a creation of Vijayanagara times. The Parvati and Vishnu shrines also appears to be creations of this time or a little earlier (under Hoysalas) or they might have been renovated. To the North of this area is the Dandayudhapani Subramanya shrine and the image is seated on peacock with seven-hooded Naga serving as parasol on his head. There is an inscription on a slab near Vishnu shrine announcing a grant dated 1517 and the donor appears to be the father-in-law of emperor Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagara, described as Veera Khatheya (must be Virappodeya) son of Chikkoji of Shrirangapattana. The four brick and stucco *shikharas* on the Nanjundeshwara Linga, Vishnu, Parvati and Chandikeshwara appear to be of Vijayanagara times. Later many addition have been effected by Mysore rulers and their officers and expansion work went on till 1900. The huge west-facing temple has a vast *prakara,* more than three metres in height, and the *prakara* is surmounted by a *hara* of stucco niches all round, each housing a stucco image of fine workmanship. The niches have very fine geometrical and floral designs. There are 122 images in all in them, each labelled, and they include the Dikpalas, Veerabhadra, ten forms of Dakshinamurti, seven forms of Shiva in Tandava, 16 forms of

Subrahmanya, 25 images of Shiva in sports (*leela*), 32 images of Ganapathi in various manifestations, the Saptamatrikas, etc. In the *hara* over the inner part of the *prakara* also these stucco figures are found. The outer *prakara* is 385 ft long and 160 ft broad, and covers an area of over 50,000 square feet. Western main *gopura*, with very tall granite pillars, built by one Nilgiri Muddanna in 1900 has many fine sculptures. The nine-storied tall *gopura* at the entrance is described as created by Queen Devajammanni of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III (in 1849) according to an inscription. The *gopura*, nearly 120 feet in height has fine stucco images and decorations and gold-gilded *kalashas* atop, seven in number, each about three metres in height, flanked by two horns. Inside, these is a vast pillared *mantapa*, the pillars in later Vijayanagara style having relief sculptures of Puranic themes. There are shrines of Nandi and Tandaveshvara in this outer *prakara* and to the right and left there are rows of shrines, housing a good number of images. There are more than 200 deities in the temple housed at various points and nearly half of them being Lingas. On the right side, along the *prakara* are installed the bronze images of Shaivapuranas, numbering 66, beginning with Sundarar, Kamalini and Appar. These fine labelled works are creations of Dalavayi Kalale Nanjarajayya during the 18th century and they are very nicely wrought. They are installed in groups of three, in 22 shrines. To the left is another row of Leelamurthys of Shiva. These are said to be creations of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. For a student of Shaiva iconography these almost life size icons are highly educative. There are also fine stone *bhakta* images of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III and his four queens in a cell and another set of metallic images of his and his three queens, all labelled. The Nandi which is more than two metres in height on a pedestal to the north-east of Vasantamantapa was installed by Dalavayi Vikramarya of Mysore in 1644. The temple has many fine bronze *utsavamurthis* and a good number of *vahanas* of various size and shape, some of them are of silver and are of wonderful workmanship, mostly donations from the royal family of Mysore. They include a silver *turagavahana* (1830) and a *gajavahana* (1834). In addition to the monthly *rathotsavas* on full moon day, there will be *thriratha utsava* in October-November and *pancharatha utsava*, the major festival in March-April.

Another important centre in Nanjangud is the Raghavendra Matha situated on the road to the right of the Nanjundeshwara temple, said to have founded by Vibhudendra Teertha of the Kumbhakona Maadhwa (also called Poorvadi Matha) Matha by the close of the 15th century, and great *gurus* like Sudheendrateertha and Raghavendra teertha (1624-1671), the latter connected with Mantralaya headed this institution. The Matha has a very fine collection of Sanskrit manuscripts and a good number of copper plates, most of them announcing donations to the Matha by Vijayanagara rulers and other subsequent dynasties of South India including Tanjore and Madurai. One of them dated 1669 is to Raghavendra Teertha himself

by a Mysore prince. The Raghavendra Matha has a metallic image of Raghavendra Swamy instead of *mrittika vrindavana*. A scholarly research body named 'Parimala Samshodhana Mandala' is functioning in the Matha and is imparting Sanskrit classical education to the young students. There are the *vrindavanas* of Subodhendra, Sujanendra, Sujnanendra, Suprajnendra and Sukritendra Swamis of the Matha here. Other temples of the place are Chamundeshwari on the river bank and Ramalingeshwara opposite that. Near Gaurighatta are temples of Satyanarayana and Dattatreya. At Gaurighatta is a Mallikarjuna temple ascribed to the Cholas. Siddappaji's shrine and Lingabhattaragudi where there are Keshava and Ishvara shrines are other temples of the place. There is a Shankaravilasa Matha of the Veerashaivas and Kannika Parameshwari temple of the Vaishya community in the town. There is a branch of the Sringeri Matha founded in 1920. There are also branches of Veerashaiva Mathas like Sutturu Matha (housed in a beautiful royal building), Devanuru Matha, Honalagere Matha and Kendagannayyana Matha. On Mysore Road is Mallayyana moolematha. The place has railways laid upto here in 1891 and then extended further to Chamarajanagar in 1926. Nanjangud is described as Dakshina Kashi or Varanasi of the South. There are many modern industries here like textile and paper units.

Narasamangala (Chamarajanagar tq ; P; 1,445) situated in an interior place (24 km from Chamarajanagar) has to be approached *via* Amachavadi in a deviation road not fit for motoring. The place was an ancient *agrahara* referred repeatedly in several records from here as 'Narasihma-mangala' The place has a beautiful living mounment of the Ganga times, locally called the Rameshvara temple. An inscription engraved on two slabs to the south of the temple speaks of Viraballala III, and refers to certain grants to the God Ramanathadeva of Narasihmamangala by several officials Bila Chokkayya, Bogayya Dannayaka and others. The structure has a spacious *garbhagriha*, a narrow *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The temple may be assigned to the 9th century A.D. and is comparable only with master-pieces of Shravanabelgola (Hassan dt.) and Talkad. The *garbhagriha* is quite spacious and a Linga (about 22 inches in diametre) with a tiat top and pronounced edge is placed on a peetha about one metre square. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is in vesara style, reminding one of the Pallava style. The *shikhara* is composed of two series of turrets each having two storeys. The corner turrets are square and some have slanted tops. These are fine creations in stucco and there are stucco images of the same period which are wonderful creations. They include Shiva standing on Nandi's head, Tandaveshwara with Uma (seated), Gajasuramardana, Dakshinamurti, Vishnu on Garuda, Vamanavatara, Ugra Narasimha, dancing Brahma, seated Bhairavi etc doned in neat drapery with symmetrical anatomic details. The stucco sculptures here represent nothing in excess but everything in proportion. The basement has the ancient rounded cornice which is present in Pallava and Ganga architecture and the top-most

cornice has rows of lions, sea-horses, Makara-headed fishes etc. The ceiling of the *ardhamantapa* has beautiful large relief sculptures of Yaksha playing with cobra and one more Yaksha in Yogasana, musical troupes and a variety of figures, expressing social themes. The *navaranga* has thick circular pillars with square bases, crowned by an abacus having an inverted lotus and their brackets have fine relief sculptures. One of the striking images here is that of a king seated comfortably and his queen standing beside him. The *navaranga* beams too have images representing dancing, moving, fighting or wrestling Yakshas in variety of poses with heads sometimes shaped like monkeys, elephants etc. The central ceiling of the *navaranga* which is flat and divided into nine panels is of beautiful workmanship. In the centre is Tandava Shiva on the body of Andhakasura with an attendant beating on a triple vase shaped *ghara*. Around Shiva are the Ashtadikpalas each accompanied by consorts and followed by attendants. On a highly damaged pedestal kept to the north wall of the *navaranga* is a large two-headed image of Parashurama of fine workmanship. To the south-west of the temple is a small Saptamatrika shrine. Inside are placed considerably large images of Saptamatrikas, Dwibahu Kartikeya, Daksha, Veenadhara Shiva, Surya (Chola features) and Parshwanatha (Hoysala features). The interior and the surrounding area of the monument are very neatly kept by the ASI and several antiquites are preserved here.

Parvatibetta (Gundlupet Tq.) See under Kandagala.

Periyapatna (tq. hq ; P: 10,309) which is 67 km from Mysore on the Mysore-Virajpeth road was named Piriyaraja Pattana by Piriyaraja of the Changalva dynasty in 1590 according to a record on the door frame of the local Chennigaraya temple. Earlier, the place was called Singapattana and sage Agastya is said to have visited the place as per tradition. Periyaraja rebuilt the old town by repairing its fort, and it might have been one of the capitals of the Changalvas during the last days and in 1644 the town and their territory was taken over by Mysore under Kanthirava Narasaraja, and the episode is described very effectively in a ballad called *Periyapatnada Ladhayi*. It was a place of many skirmishes between Mysore and Kodagu in the days of Haider and Tipu and they had imprisoned the Kodagu prince Doddadevaraja here for nearly four years. The place appears to have gained eminence during the Chola-Hoysala epoch when the huge Chennigaraya temple here is observed. It appears to have been established by the Cholas as its *garbhagriha* and *ardhamantapa* have Chola pilasters and the Keshava image in the *garbhagriha*, more than one metre tall appears to be a Chola image when its drapery is observed, but, it being a Hoysala image also cannot be ruled out. The *navaranga* has lathe-turned Hoysala columns. The *makhabhadra* outside this has two platforms on either sides of the entrance pathway. It is on the door-frame of the entrance to the *navaranga* that the above-mentioned inscription is engraved, and beyond the *mukhabhadra* (outside) is an open *mantapa*

with tall later Vijayanagar pillars with relief sculptures, and this *mantapa* can be the creation of the Changalvas. There is a *mahadwara* in front without a *gopura* and a small open *mantapa* to its right. Another record in this temple in Nagari letters is worn out but speaks of Keshavanatha and one Sangapase. This fine temple is in very bad shape and the *mukhamantapa* is being used as a cowpan. Inside the fort is the Vaidyeshwara temple. Small but complex in design due to additions made at various periods. The main *garbhagriha* has a Linga installed and a *shikhara* atop. The *ardhamantapa* houses Nandi, and to the left of this *ardhamantapa* is a small cellar in which a small Vishnu image is installed. The *navaranga* has Vijayanagara pillars with fine relief sculptures in dancing pose, of *hamsa* and other *motifs*. To the left of the *navaranga* is another *garbhagriha* in which Parvati image of Vijayanagar style is installed. There is a square open *mantapa* facing this shrine after the *navaranga*, in front of the entrance to the *navaranga*. Similarly there is a bigger rectangular open *mantapa* in front of the *navaranga* before entering the frontal door. All these pillars in the *mantapas* have fine relief sculptures, and the front wall of the navaranga has beautiful relief sculptures of Nataraja, Bhikshatana Shiva, Bhringi playing *mridangam*, Shiva riding Nandi and the figures of a devotee, called by some as Purandara Dasa. There are many antiquities round the temple, and the temple proper appears to have been either built or renovated by the Changalvas and has been further renovated recently. In the fort is the Anjaneya temple and there is a Kannada inscription below the image. The temple has Vijayanagara pillars, brought from elsewhere while renovating it. There is a damaged Surya image of Hoysala style near the fortgate. An inscription here in 16th century letters speaks of some grant by Nanjundaraja. The Masanikamma temple appears to have been renovated in Vijayanagara times when the pillars are noticed and some of them have dancing images in relief. There are Saptamatrika images of Hoysala style here, about one feet in height and an image of Surya and one Shulabrahma slab. There is a painting of Chamundi here framed, and an image of Chamundi from here is described as taken by Kanthirava Narasaraja as a war trophy and installed behind the Trineshwara temple of Mysore. There is a shrine of Kannambadiyamma near the Inspection Bungalow and mostly the Kodavas are her devotees. The *jatra* of this temple is held during second Tuesday in March which is attended by nearly 10,000 people followed by that of Masanikamma during the second Thursday of March attended by 15,000 people. The Mahadeshwara temple, rather recent, has its *jatra* during Deepavali, attended by 20,000 people. The fort has a Ganapathi temple, fully renovated. The place has Niduma-midi and the Japadakatte Mat'as. There are three mosques in the town, one very old, but renovated, of the local Muslims and of the other two, one is of the Shiahs and another of the Moplahs. On the Kampalapur road, there is a *dargah* where *urus* takes place in the month of Dastagir, being attended by nearly 5,000 people when *qawwali* recitals are also

organised. There is also a church of the Syrian Christians. Poet Doddayya, author of Kannada *Chandraprabha Charite* (1550) belonged to this place. The place has a herostone of Vijayanagara times dated 1506. The remains of a mud fort with stone gateways are seen here, and the place has three tanks of antiquity, *viz.*, Doddakere, Chikkakere and Arasinakere.

Raghavapura (Gundlupet tq ; P: 2,008) located at a distance of eight km from Gundlupet is a place of considerable antiquity. A record of 1320 A.D. from the place speaks of Hoysala Ballala II and says that 'Gommatahalli' was converted into an *agrahara* Raghavapura by one official Naranadevanna in the memory of his father Raghavadeva, who was a *srikarana* (scribe) under the Hoysalas. The place has fine temples of Lakshmikantha and Ramalingeshwara. The Lakshmikantha is the largest temple of the place located in the heart of the village. It has a *garbhagriha*, two *ardhamantapas*, a spacious *navaranga*, an inner *prakara* and a spacious *mukhamantapa*. The outer walls of the temple have Hoysala features. The ceiling of the *garbhagriha* is well decorated and the main deity, Vishnu about one metre tall is having Hoysala features. The image in soap stone perhaps installed by Naranadeva Dannayaka in 1321 A.D. as he bore the God's name Narayana (holding *shankha, chakra, gada* and *padma*). The Narayana image is flanked by his consorts on either sides under a *torana* bearing the Dashavatara images in the usual Hoysala fashion. The image of Lakshmi (in the *navaranga*) appears to be a later addition by the Mysore rulers. There is also a broken vishnu (seated) image placed in the *ardhamantapa*. The pillars of the *navaranga* are cylindrical with petal designs and ornamented with brackets. The spacious *prakara* with a verandah around the temple serving as a *pradakshina* over *jagati* is also well designed. Below the water outlet (*somasutra*) is a pot-bellied *relievo* figure which appears to represent either Narana Dannayaka or his father Raghavadeva. In the *ardhamantapa* are placed the images of Nammaalvar and Ramanuja. The Rameshwara temple was also built by the same official in 1321 A.D. It has a *garbhagriha*, a rectangular *navaranga* and *mukhamantapa*. There are cylindrical granite pillars in both *navaranga* and *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has the Rameshwaralinga and an image of Mahishamardini standing on the head of a buffalo. Near the temple are a few hero-stones and *mahasati* stones. In the group is found a ten-headed Ravana image with four hands. There are two cells in the *navaranga* one to the right with Nagalinga and the other to the left with Chandikeshwara. On the outskirts of the village are a few pre-historic dolmens and beside the road is an inscription slab in 14th century characters.

Ratnapura (Hunsur tq) a hamlet under Tarikallu revenue village (one km from the Tarikallu village) has an old mud fort having a rough square plan. The fort is entered by only one gateway from the north.

Local tradition says that one Kashibhutappa a religious person who hailed from Kashi lived here. Subsequently he is believed to have been killed as he had illicit connections with a Kanchipuram princess named Janaki when the latter visited Ratnapuri. Later the princess is believed to have committed suicide by falling into a deep valley where now a tomb exists, being worshipped by the Muslims as Jamalbibi and the Hindus also worship the tomb calling it as of Janaki. An annual *jatra* is held in the month of January regularly at this tomb. Inside the fort there was a Jaina *basti*, but now only a Jina bimba and a *panipeetha* are found in the premises of a private school in the fort. A record engraved on the pedestal of the Jina bimba in 12th-13th century charactars refers to a Jaina teacher belonging to Pustakagachcha. There is an Anjaneya temple and two hero-stones and one inscription slab are seen behind the temple. There is also an old temple facing the Anjaneya with a renovated brick *shikhara* locally called Lakshminarayana. A fragmentary record here mentions an official, Bivana Gavunda and his son Devali and seems to register some grant. Another record found inside the fort near the once existed *basti* is dated 1450 A.D. speaks of a Nayaka making a land grant to God Lakshminarayana. The place has a Mosque. *Tarikallu*, a part of old Ratnapura has been mentioned as 'Tarikal' in a record from Ratnapura in 15th century characters. The place has a very huge early Vijayanagara (ruined) temple locally called Kashi Ramalinga temple, now being encroached by shrubs and plants. A record near the Hanumantha temple at Ratnapura in 15th century characters mentions that one official Mariyannasetti of Malalavadi had the temple of God Kambada Tirumala-deva of Tarikal renovated. The *garbhagriha* has Hoysala pilasters and the pillars of the *navaranga* are cylindrical and the ceiling has a Bhuvaneshwari. Only one Dwarapalaka image is seen. Surrounding the temple is a Kalyana Mantapa having massive pillars in Vijayanagara style. Inside the *prakara* are small shrines of Chandikeshwara and Dakshinamurti with well decorated mortar *shikharas*. Many pillars of the temple are stated as removed to Mysore and Hunsur. The beams of the *navaranga* have rows of animals in relief like elephants, horses etc. An image of Surya is also placed inside the *navaranga*.

Ravandur (Periyapatna tq ; P: 2,172) an interior place on a deviation road from Periyapatna-K. R. Nagar Road (19 km from Periyapatna) is a place of rich antiquity. The place had an old *basti* (not existing now). A record from a dilapidated Vaishnava temple near the Arjuneshwara dated 1383 A.D. speaks of the death of Jinaguru Shrutakirtideva who belonged to the Mula Sangha and Desia Gana. The record also mentions that his disciples Adidevamuni and others set up the image of Sumathi Tirthankara after renovating the ruined *Chaityalaya*. An interesting monument here is the Arjuneshvara, a *trikutachala* Shiva temple. The inscriptions mention the deity as Siddha Mallikarjunadeva. This temple has been skilfully renovated in 1986-87, by a local mason named Rama

Bhovi without disturbing its original shape. It has three *garbhagrihas*, *navaranga* and a small *mukhamantapa* at the entrance. The central *garbhagriha* has an image of Ganapati and the two *garbhagrihas* to its right and left have a Linga and the image of a Nandi respectively. The pillars of the *navaranga* are circular and square at the base. The pillars of the *mukhmantapa* show Vijayanagara features. Some of them have fine relief sculptures depicting images of Vali-Sugreeva, manifestations of Narasimha and other floral designs. A record standing in front of the temple is in 17th century characters speaking of a grant made by an official Chennagavunda, son of Virab'adragaunda of Tunganad to God Siddha Mallikarjunadeva. Once more record near the Katte Basavanagudi registers a grant to the same God. Stylistically the temple may be assigned to the Changalva period but recently renovated. Other temples of the place are the Mallikarjuna, Mahadeshwara, small Upparige Basava, Sante Basaveshwara, Doddammadevaru etc. Not far away from the Arjuneshwara temple is a Vaishnava temple, a *durkutachala* which is a totally dilapidated structure. A broken Lakshmi Narasimha image having Hoysala features is seen in the *garbhagriha*. The pillars of the *navaranga* have fine relief sculptures of Dashavatars, Rama-Lakshmana, Vali-Sugreeva, Narashima etc. The place has a branch of the Bettadapura Veerashaiva Matha built in stone during the Mysore Wodeyars period. Many antiquities appear to be hidden under earth near the Lakshmi Narashima. Many parts of this temple are said to have been used for the reconstruction of the Arjuneshwara temple. Poet Devappa, author of Kannada *Ramavijaya Kavya* belonged to this place.

Saligrama (K. R. Nagar tq ; P: 10,113) situated on the right bank of the Cauvery (18 km from K. R. Nagar) is a celebrated Sri Vaishnava Centre held on par with Melkote (Mandya dt). The place was a secondary capital of the Gangas as several records including two copper plates of that dynasty located here speak of it. The place is referred as Saligame in a record dated 1079 A.D. speaking of Tribhuvana Kongalvadeva. In another record dated 1104-1105 A.D. it is mentioned as 'Saligrama'. However later records mention the place as 'Salagrama' meaning a place with school (*an agrahara*). The Srivaishnava saints Ramanujacharya and Namma Alwar are described as stayed here and the spot has a temple dedicated to Ramanuja. The place has temples dedicated to Yoga Narasimha, Ramanuja, Shambhulingeshwara, Jyotirmayeshwara etc. The Yoga Narasimha temple is a complex structure which appears to have been constructed in two or three stages. The main *garbhagriha* and the *ardhamantapa* with plain walls having rows of pilasters and the inner *navaranga* with its granite cylindrical pillars having wheel shaped mouldings and Chola-type bracket capitals, exhibit the early Hoysala or Chola origin. The ceiling of the *navaranga* has a Bhuvanes'wari with a decorative floral pendent in the centre. The main deity is described as Gautama *pratishte* but has Hoysala features. The *mukhamantapa* which is a large

one has huge granite pillars with cylindrical shafts built during the Vijayanagar times. Inside the vast inner *prakara* is a small shrine of Janardana. A record dated 1674 A.D. speak of the construction of the *mantapa* by a Nayaka (nafe lost). Inside the *navaranga* in a separate cell are placed image of Namma Alwar, Ramanujacharya, Vishwaksena, Godadevi and Chennakesl ava (Hoysala styles said to have been brought from H.D. Kote). The Ramanuja or Bhashyagara temple is in a vast *prakara* and is very plain in structure with a *garbhagriha*, an *arahamantapa* and two *navarangas* of round granite pillars (similar to those of the Narasimha temple). This temple was built in memory of Ramanuja's visit. In the centre of the *garbhagriha* is a pedestal bearing all round it eight images of the disciples of Acharya Ramanuja. Over the pedestal is a panel having two relief impressions called as foot prints of Ramanuja, Facing the temple is a small pond locally called 'Sripadatirtha'. A record engraved on the beam of the doorway is in 12th century characters speaking of Embar, Alan and Achan the local officials granting some concessions to the Srivaishnavas of Saligave. The Jyotirmayeshwara temple (one km from the place) is a more recent name given to an old temple known in the inscription as that of 'Ankanatheshwara' and also called 'Pranabeshwara'. The main structure is similar to that of the Narasimha temple. The outer wall of the *navaranga* has a row of large images like Veerabhadra etc. The entrance to the *navaranga* has Dwarapalakas, while the lintel has *makaratoranas* and the image of Tandaveshwara attended by Vishnu and Brahma. The four soapstone pillars of the *navaranga* are circular and lathe-turned, their capitals having flying Yakshas and *rishis*. This is the most artistic of the temples of Saligrama. The *garbhagriha* has a domical *shikhara* with a *shukanasa*. To the north of the temple is a wide valley with a sandy bed, evidently the earlier course of the Cauvery. To the south-west of the temple on the high ground are some ancient remains which indicate the site of an ancient town. The temple has been fully renovated. The Shambhulingeshwara temple on the bank of the local tank also of the early Hoysala times has been renovated.

The place has some recently built Jaina *bastis* such as Ananthanatha (two), Neminatha, Parshwanata etc. The Ananthanatha Basti inside the town built in 1878 A.D. is an ordinary structure. The outer foundation has lines of stucco figures depicting animal *motifs* like rows of swans and miniature *shikharas* etc. The *navaranga* is spacious and has beautiful paintings in traditional Mysore style but, recently redrawn with oil paint. There are many stucco figures in the *mukhamantapa* and its ceiling also has fine paintings in the same style. The entrance to the *mukhamantapa* has Dwarapalakas, said to be from Talkad. The main deity of Adinatha, described as also from Talkad (about one metre tall) is a beautiful creation in black stone. There are also images of Saraswati (brought from Talkad), Padmavati (big) and Jwalamalini. On the right wall of the

navaranga are fine stucco images of Jaina Tirthankaras. There are also fine bronze icons of Jaina Tirthankaras, about a century old. The Neminatha Basti described as built about 75 years ago is also an ordinary structure. Beside the main deity are the images of Parshwanatha to the right and Kushmandini to the left. The Parshwanatha Basti nearby has been renovated in 1856 by using the old materials like Early Hoysala pillars etc. Nearby the Parshwanatha Basti is a temple of Hanumantha. Another Ananthanathaswamy Basti in the fort area, described as the oldest has been fully renovated. The main deity of Ananthanatha having Hoysala features has a *prabhavali* of good workmanship. One more image of Ananthanatha Tirthankara found in the *navaranga* is also of the same period. The place has two mosques, the oldest being the Jamia Mosque described as of the Tipu's period.

Sargur (H. D. Kote; P: 7,544) also called Sante Sargur (12 km from Heggadadevanakote) in order to distinguish it from the other namesake, is a place with considerable antiquity. A record from nearby Narasipura dated 1137 calls the place as Sarabigur. The place, located on the right bank of the Kapila, is surrounded by water on three sides has old temples like the Someshvara and the Lakshminarasimha. The Someshvara temple located on the bank of the Kapila outside the town has been fully renovated. It has a *garbhagriha*, an *antharala* and a *navaranga*. There is very little evidence to any antiquity in the temple except a small *mantapa* of four pillars on the east which perhaps contained an image of Nandi. The pillars are round Chola type with pot moulding. The *panipeetha* in the *garbhagriha* has early Hoysala features. Outside the temple is an old damaged image of Durga. Very probably, the temple dates back to Chola times, though it is renovated. Near the temple are two hero-stones and one of them has inscription. On the way to the river, below a margosa tree are one more hero-stone and a Saptamatrika panel. The Lakshminarasimha temple in the heart of the town is a recent structure, perhaps built during the reign of Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar around 17th century. The temple contains a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The Lakshmi shrine is to the left of the main *sanctum*. Srivaishnava saint Ramanuja is said to have stayed at this place on his way to Saligrama. Other temples of the place are Basaveshwara, Chikkadevamma, Chowdeshwari, Sante Mastamma (Gramadevata) etc. The place has a modern Jain Basti dedicated to Ananthanatha with bronze image enshrined. There are images of Jwalamalini and Padmavati. The place has two recently built Mosques. *Narasipura* (four km from Sargur) also located on the bank of the Kapila has a small old temple locally described Shasanadagudi as it has an inscription. It was a Vaishana temple with a *grabhagriha* and *mukhamantapa*, both in a dilapidated condition. The inscription dated 1655 A.D. speaks of a Narsimha temple and grant by Kanthirava Narasaraja wodeyar. There are images of Jaya-Vijaya at both the entrances of the *mukhamantapa* as well as *garbhagriha*. Nearby, on the bund of a field is a hero-stone dated 1137 A.D.. There is a Maramma temple nearby. The place has a Ramamandira.

Sathegala (Kollegal tq; P: 7,124) on the bank of the Cauvery located on the Kollegal-Bangalore Road (10 km from Kollegal) was an old *agrahara* called Prasanna Madhavapura of Kudakur during the Hoysala times. The place has a temple of Varadarajaswamy in Vijayanagar style, with a big entrance having a *rayagopura*, a *navaranga*, an *ardhamantapa* leading to *garbhagriha*. There is a brick and mortar *Shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* and the standing image of Vishnu (about one metre tall) inside. In the *navaranga* is placed a seated image of Narasimha with his consort Lakshmi seated on the left lap and is in Hoysala style. To the left of the main *sanctum* is a small shrine of Lakshmi with a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The image of Lakshmi (seated) about one metre tall is having later feature. Some images of Alwars, Deshikar etc. are placed inside the *garbhagriha*. The pillars of the *navaranga* in later Vijayanagar style have fine relief sculptures of Mahishamardini, Rama, Narasimha, Kaliyamardana etc. There is an Ishvara temple locally called Visveshwara to the north of the village on the river bank with a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga* in Vijayanagar style. There are Dwarpalakas at the entrance of the *navaranga*. Bronze images of Nataraja, Chandrashekhara, Meenakshi, Chandikeshwara and Ganapati are placed inside the *garbhagriha*. To the left of the main *sanctum* is a small shrine of Parvati (Meenashi) having a circular *Shikhara* over it. The image (seated) about one and half metre tall is having 16th century features. Behind the temple inside the inner prakara are 13 cells in a row with a *mukhamantapa* each in front, having Lingas, Ganapati, Veerabhadra etc. enshrined in them. The pillars of the *mukhamantapa* have fine relief sculptures carved on them. The place has remains of a mud fort and at the entrance of the fort is a temple of Anjaneya and to the north side of it is a big stone Nandi. Nearby, amidst fields is a stone *Vrindavana* (not indentified). *Palya* situated at a distance of three km from Sathegala has temples dedicated to Maruleshwara, Mahadeshwara, Sangameshwara, Veerabhadra (shrine), Pretarajeswara (shrine), Upparige Basaveshwara (fallen), Kalamma, Gopalaswamy, Vinayaka (later Vijayanagar style) etc. The Maruleshwara temple fallen and partly renovated has a Tamil inscription perhaps of the Chola times. The Sangameshwara temple is also in later Vijayanagar style, is about 300 years old. The Gramadevata is called Seegemaramma where certain strange rites take place during the *jatra* held once in three to four years. There is also small shrines of Siddaharameshwara, Kote Rameshwara (old) etc., The place has a mosque. Shivasamudra is in Sathegala revenue village. An old barrage across the cauvery at Dhanagera, three km from Palya is an interesting spot.

Shambhulinganabetta (Kollegal tq) see under Kuntur.

Shivasamudra (Kollegal tq.) is an enchanting island created by the branching out of the Cauvery into two streams. Traditionally, the spot is reckoned as one among the three islands of the Cauvery called the Adiranga (Shrirangapattana), Madhyaranga (Shivasamudra) and Anthyaranga (Srirangam in Tamilnadu) respectively. In a Tamil record engraved on the outer foundation of the *garbhagriha* of the Someshwara temple is in characters of 12th-13th century the place is mentioned as an old *agrahara* Udaiyar Desi-Uyyakondasolapattanam in Mudigondasolamandalam. The modern town is said to have been founded at the beginning of the 16th century by one Ganga Raja, a feudatory of Vijayanagar, and a tragic folk tale is in currency regarding his end. It appears to have come under Hadinadu rulers and finally under Mysore. An inscription dated 1604 of Hadinadu Tirumalaraja Nayaka founding a *mahattinamatha* at the place is seen in the Veerabhadra temple. During the British march upon Shrirangapattana in 1791, Tipu Sultan having destroyed every means of forage between Bangalore and his capital, drove all the inhabitants and cattle into the island of Shivasamudra, presenting a silent and desolate country to the army of Lord Cornwallis. Later in recent times, the island was overgrown with dense jungle and the old bridges which connected the main land on both the sides were badly damaged. But in 1818, it was repaired by Ramaswamy Mudaliyar, an officer under the Resident of Mysore to whom the island was given as *jahgir*. The bridge is built of hewn stone pillars and around 1818 connected by stone girders is founded on the rocky bed of the stream. Though rude it is a good specimen of traditional Indian construction. It is dedicated to Lushington, then Madras Governor. The place has two beautiful temples the Someshwara and the Ranganatha. The Someshwara temple, little away from the Ranganatha described as the earliest is built in Chola style. A Tamil inscription engraved on the *adhishtana* of the *garbhagriha* in 12th-13th century characters registers certain grants made to the temples of Ulagamundisvara (Someshwara), Tillair-alvishvara and Tillaikutta-Vitankara and also mention their construction. One more record in the same place also in 12-13th century characters refers to the Hoysala king Viraballaladeva. Yet one more damaged Tamil record on the south slab of the *adhishtana* in early 12th century characters registers a gift for a perpetual lamp. The temple of Someshvara has a highly ornate granite entrance with a seated stucco Nandi atop. The temple has a *garbhagriha* having Chola pilasters on its outer walls and a small *ardhamantapa* in the front. After this is a spacious *navaranga* having short cylindrical pillars. There is a *mukhamantapa* after *navaranga*, perhaps added by the Vijayanagar rulers. The doorway leading to the *navaranga* has impressive floral decorations having several deities in between. To the left of the *garbhagriha* is an image of Dandapani Subhrahmanya and to the right is seated Ganesha. The *garbhagriha* entrance

has *dwarapalakas*. Behind the temple inside the inner *prakara* are five cells in a row enshrining Shivalingas and in the front is a spacious rectangular hall having many Hoysala pillars. Inside the *prakara* are small shrines of Dakshinamurti and Chandikeshvara. To the left of the main *sanctum* is the Ammanavaragudi locally called Prasanna ,Meenakshi having Chola features. It is said that Sri Chakra is installed in her *sanctum*. The *mukhamantapa* of the shrine with many Vijayanagar pillars was perhaps added later. The Ranganatha or the Jaganmohana Ranga temple is a huge structure having a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, and a rectangular *rangamantapa* with five pairs of pillars. The pillars of the *navaranga* have early Hoysala features and there are Dwarapalakas at its entrance. The *garbhagriha* has a beautiful reclining image of Rangatha in Hoysala style. The deity has been repeatedly praised by several Haridasas and Sripadaraja describes its elegance on his visit to the place and is said to have called the God as '*Kasturi ranga*'. The pillars of the *mukhamantapa* have fine relief sculptures. There are also images of Alwar and Ramanuja in a cell inside the *navaranga*. Facing the entrance of the *mukhamantapa* is a tall Garuda pillar. There are also temples of Veerabhadra (Hadinadu times) and Mari. To the left of the entrance to the Island of Shivasamudra is a locality called Dargah having a big *dargah* ascribed to Peer Hazarath Sayyadana Hazarath Mardana Gayib. It is located almost at the edge of a small hillock having a deep rocky valley behind. There is also a mosque. One of the two flows of the Cauvery which form this Island takes a jump here to form a falls called Gagana Chukki (actually in Malavalli tq. Mandya dt.) has to be witnessed from behind the *dargah* (located in Kollegal tq). Viewing from here one can witness a series of water cascades falling from a considerable height into a deep rocky valley. Down below the valley the hydel power generating station at Shimsha (Malavalli tq. Mandya dt) can also be viewed. Buchanan fascinated by this says, that "I have never seen any cataract that for grandeur could be compared with this". To the south-east on a deviation road (one km from Dargah) is the Bhara Chukki located (in Kollegal th.). The Bhara Chukki has no proper witnessing platform and lacks basic amenties. Here the eastern stream of the Cauvery flows rather hurriedly falling into a rocky valley (not very deep) forming three cascades with a thunderous sound. The surroundings of the water fall is in beautiful settings. Rushing northwards, through wild and narrow gorges the two streams unite again on the north-east of the Island and continue their course to the east. The place is in Sathegala revenue village.

Singanallur (Kollegal tq; P: 595) situated at a distance of 11 km from Kollegal on the way to the Male Mahadeshwara hills has temples dedicated to Veerabhadra, Shambhulingeshwara (also called Katte Basaveshwara), Janardana etc. The place name is mentioned as 'Singananallurapura' in a record dated 1398 A.D. of the days of Harihara

I of Vijayanagara. The Veerabhadra temple in the centre of the village constructed in brick and mortar has a *garbhagriha,* an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga.* The *garbhagriha* having an image of Veerabhadra, about two metres tall with Vijayanagara features. The *garbhagriha* has spherical *shikhara.* The Shambhulingeshwara or Katte Basaveshwara temple nearby is a small shrine also of brick and mortar, and the images of Ganapati and Subrahamnya are placed inside the *navaranga.* A record dated 1398 A.D. inside the *prakara* speaking of Harihara I registers certain grants to God Shivashankara Deva of Singananallurapura by the Swamis of Ayyavole etc. One more damaged record dated 1659 A.D. speaking of Devaraja Odeya seem to register a gift to God Yogisvara by the Settis of Singanallur in Padinadu subdivision. The Janardana temple of the place is of the Chola times as the *garbhagriha* walls have Chola pilasters. There is an *ardhamantapa* in the front leading to a *navaranga.* The pillars of the *navaranga* are cylindrical with square base and four of them have fine relief sculptures of Sri Rama, Narasimha, Garuda, etc. Inside the *garbhagriha* is a standing image of Janardana (about one metre tall), flanked by Sridevi and Bhudevi having Chola features. There are small temple of Upparige Basava, Ganapati etc. Saint Mahadeshwara is said to have visited the place. Noted matinee idol Mutturaj (Dr. Rajkumar) belongs to this place. *Kamagere* located to the south (three km from Singanallur) has a fine neglected temple of Vijayanagara times locally called Doddapadappa on the outskirts of the village, which is now a *bechirak* village called Kongalli, referred to as Kongupattana in an inscription of 1366 (in the temple) of Kampana son of Bukkaraya of Vijayanagara. It has a *garbhagriha,* an *ardhamantapa,* a *navaranga* and two *mukhamantapas.* The *garbhagriha* has brick (circular) interior wall with no deity. The *navaranga* pillars have relief sculptures depicting images of Nataraja, musical troupes, dancing girls etc. There are five inscriptions here. In addition to the 1366 record which calls the God as Mallinatha, another of 1535 of the days of Achutaraya records some other grants by Ramappayya, cheif of Handinadu. *Modalli* nearby has two Vijayanagara inscriptions dated 1354 and 1392. Other temples of Kamagere are Vighneshwara, Basaveshwara etc. The place has a Catholic church.

Somanathapur (T. Narasipur tq ; P : 3,948) is now a small village on the banks of the Cauvery, 10 km from the taluk headquarters, but an outstanding centre of tourist importance for its wonderful Hoysala temple created at a time when the style had attained maturity. The place can be reached from Mysore (40 km) or from Shrirangapattana *via* Bannur without touching Mysore. It was an *agrahara* called Vidhyanidhi Prasanna Somanathapura founded by Somanatha Dandanayaka, a minister under Hoysala Narasimha III in about 1258, and he also constructed the famous Keshava, Panchalingeshwara, Lakshminarasimha, Narasimheshwara and the Yoga Narayana of which the first three alone remain and the last two have vanished, except the Keshava, the other two are not in a good condition. The Keshava temple is a *trikutachala,* situated in a court yard, 215 feet in length and 177, in breadth, surrounded by a *prakara* which has a verandah along its interior divided into 64 cells, each formerly housing a deity. Rows of lathe-turned pillars support the ceiling of their frontage. The temple proper stands on an elevated *jagati* which is ¾ metre in height, and it is sufficiently broad, giving the whole structure the shape of a casket. The *jagati* enables the visitor to go round the temple and have a clear view of the fine sculptures on the outer wall, and the *jagati* is designed with projections and recesses in harmony with the contours of the outer wall, as is common with any Hoysala temple. The outer wall is divided into two portions, the lowest having rows of elephants, another above that having moving cavalry, the third a series of creepers, and the fourth having a long sculpture gallery depicting the story of *Ramayana, Mahabharata* and Krishnavatara. The *Ramayana* story begins with Dasharatha performing *yajna* with a view to beget a son and ends with Rama meeting Sugriva at Kishkindha. Beginning from the birth of Krishna, the Krishnavatara is narrated till Kamsavadha. Then the Mahabharatha unfolds itself in the remaining portion. There are two more friezes, one with pilasters alternated by small images of Gods with a row of *shikhara* models alternated by lions, on the *mukhamantapa,* and a row of *makaras* and row of *hamsas* on the *garbhagriha* portion. In the *garbhagriha* portion, above these six rows, in another broad row of considerably tall images, more than half-a-metre in height, 194 in all which include Narasimha, Natya Ganapathi, Varaha, Ishwara, Indra, Natya Saraswati, Natya Lakshmi, Manmatha, Surya, Brahma, Mahishasuramardini etc. Each of these figures engraved in high relief are under a decorated canopy, at times of foliage or tree etc, surmounted by a temple *shikhara motif.* All the three *garbhagrihas* are sorrounded by these beautiful *shikharas* highly ornamented, rising to a height of nearly nine metres. As one enters the temple which has frontal door one enters a longish *rangamantapa* with 16 ankanas, one at the front, and 15 in rows of three each, together making a rectangular hall. In the front is the central shrine that once housed a Keshava figure, but now the image is missing. In the shrine to the right the image of two-handed Venugopala playing flute, nearly 1½ metre in height, and in the shrine to the left the image of Janaradana with *shankha, chakra, gada* and *padma* in four hands are installed. The three cells have separate *ardhamantapas,* highly embellished. The pillars in the hall are of star-shaped cross section, and the *bhuvaneshwaris* at the ceilings in each of the *ankanas* of the hall have a variety of decorative designs and the main central one has a projecting lotus bud in high relief. The *bhuvaneshwaris* are in creative designs with wonderful variety. The wall panels at the exterior have signatures of the sculptors and they include Mallitamma, Baleya, Chaudeya, Chamaya, Masanitamma, Bharmaya, Nanjaya and Yelamasayya and of these the first artist has 40 images to his credit. The inscription installed soon after the entrance at the *prakara* speaks of the grants made in 1269 by

Narasimha II and described the builder Soma as the son of Hemmaya Dandanayaka and Revala. The images of the main deities Venugopala, Keshava and Janardana are also engraved at the top of this beautifully wrought inscription slab. The record also states that in 1276, two nephews of Somaya, Mallideva and Chikka Ketaya also made some additional grants. Narasanayaka of Vijayanagara restored the *agrahara* to the Mahajanas in 1497 as perhaps by then they had been expropriated of their land grants. Another Vijayanagara grant of 1550 of the days of Sadashivaraya describes Somanathapura as a place where Sage Vashishtha had his *ashrama* and it exempts the Mahajanas and others of the place from payment of quit-rent amounting 30 gadyanas. The Panchalinga temple in granite is another Hoysala monument also built by Somadandanayaka and an inscription near the temple states that the five Lingas installed in the temple were Bijjaleshwara, Hemmeshwara, Revaleshwara, Bairaleshwara and Sovaleshwara, Hemma and Revala being Soma's parents after whom the two Lingas have been named. The temple has five *garbhagrihas* in a row and five *ardhamantapas* in front and these frontal *mantapas* have a common corridor with nine *ankanas*. The Lakshmi Narasimha temple is about half-a-kilometre away from the Keshava amidst fields on the river bank, and is not having any image, but is a typical structure of the time with a *mukhabhadra* flanked by two platforms on either side of the pathway leading to the *navaranga* and after the *navaranga* is the entrance and the *garbhagriha*. The temple is in a bad state of preservation.

Sosale (T. Narasipura tq; P: 976) situated on the left bank of the Cauvery (four from T. Narasipur) is a celebrated pilgrimage centre traditionally associated with sage Agastya. It is a neolithic site in the T. Narasipura belt. The place is also regarded as a holy centre for the Maadhwas in recent times with the founding of the Vyasaraya Matha by Vyasatirtha here and later shifted to a new settlement (three km from Sosale) called Vyasarajapura after floods at Sosale in 1924. The place has temples dedicated to Honnadevi, Veerabhadra, Kolalu Gopalakrishna, Kote Ganapati, Chandikeshwara etc. The temple of Honnadevi is perhaps of the Ganga times as the main deity is actually Vasihnavi (with *shankha, chakra, abhaya* and *varada*). The *garbhagriha* has other images of the Saptamatrikas also surrounding the main deity. It has no *ardhamantapa* but there are two *navarangas* and one *mukhamantapa*. The interior *navaranga* has circular pillars provided with cushions at the top and square base. The ceiling has a Bhuvaneshwari. The outer *navaranga* has a deep Bhuvaneshwari having floral and geometrical decorations. The frontal *mukhamantapa* also has a Bhuvaneshwari in the ceiling with a pendent of inverted lotus. The *hara* over the frontal *mantapa* has mortar niches having beautiful stucco images in the Mysore style. The Veerabhadra temple nearby has a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa* in Hoysala style. The frontal portions are perhaps a later addition. There are *dwarapalakas* at the entrance of the *navaranga*. The doorway of the *garbhagriha* has

Hoysala features. The pillars of the *navaranga* have recent characters. There are two cells on either sides of Veerabhadra one to the right having an Arkeshwara Linga and the other to the left having a Vaidyeshwara Linga. Inside the Vaidyeshwara cell is an image of Bhairava having Vijayanagara features. The Kolalu Gopalaswamy temple on the bank of the river is in an area called Krishnaraja Agrahara. It has a *garbhagriha*, an *antharala* and a spacious *navaranga*. The temple is ascribed to Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. The *garbhagriha* has an image of Srinivasa in Mysore style. The place has an old Vyasaraja Matha on the Matha street which is an ordinary structure. Inside the Matha it is said that there were fine paintings about a century old in the Mysore style now not found. There are *vrindavanas* of nine *swamis* of the *Matha* beginning with Vaidyeshwara Teertha to Vidyaratnakara Teertha here. The Vyasaraya Matha also has a Raghavendra *vrindavana*. The Vyasaraya Matha has in its custody 15 copper plates, most of them grants to the Matha from Vijayanagara and Mysore, and of these one dated 1521 announces a grant by Krishnadevaraya to Vyasateertha. On the way to Matha is an old mosque perhaps of the Tipu's times with tall *minars* and a central domical tower. On the way to Talkad beside the road is the *gadduge* of Shivayogi Shadakshari, a Veerashaiva saint.

Suttur (Nanjangud tq. : P : 3,055) is located at a distance of 14 km from Nanjangud and the earliest mention of the place is as 'Sottiyur' in a Ganga record from the same place. Another record dated 1032 A. D. mentions the place as 'Shrotriyuru' and a later record of 1169 refers the place as 'Sottiyuru' and was administered by one official Lakshmaiah a Hoysala Dandanayaka in 1169 A.D. The place has temples dedicated to Sutturamma (mentioned as 'Shrotriyuravve' in a Chola record dated 1032 A. D. from the same place) temple. But it is actually a Saptamatrika, might be of the Ganga times. Recently the old temple has been completely renovated. Inside the *garbhagriha* are images of Veenadhadhara Shiva, Veerabhadra, Brahmi, Maheshwari, Kaumari, Vaishnavi, Varahi, Indrani and Chamundi. Beside the temple is a small shrine of Bhairava. Inside the village is a dilapidated temple of Narayanaswamy in Hoysala style. A record dated 1169 A.D. speaks of Hoysala Narasimha I and mentions the consecration of the image of Nagakeshava by Dandanayaka Lakmayya at Sottiyur. Inside the famous local Shivaratrishwara Matha premises is the Mahadeshwara temple also in the Hoysala style and is a *trikutachala*. The central *garbhagriha* has an image of Shankaranarayana. The *garbhagriha* to the right has the Someshwara-linga and the other one to the left has images of the Saptamatrikas. All the *garbhagrihas* have *ardhamantapas* leading to a common central *navaranga*. The *navaranga* has lathe turned pillars and the ceiling has a deep Bhuvaneshwary with a lotus and other geometrical designs. Opposite the temple is a small shrine locally called Basavanagudi. Inside the *prakara* of the Matha to the right is a *Chitramantapa* containing faded

paintings in the traditional Mysore style. One of the pillars of the *mantapa* has the donor's images and the year is mentioned as 4772 Kalivarsha.

The Shivaratrishwara Matha also called Veerasimhasana Matha is an old structure in Vijayanagar style. The Matha runs many educational institutions and hostels all over the old Mysore area. A pioneer Veerashaiva saint of the Matha named Shivaratrishwara is said to have stayed here and annually a *jatra* is held on his *jayanti* when more than 10,000 people assemble and a big cattle fair is also held. Inside the Matha are preserved articles said to have been used by Mahadeshwaraswamy like a cane stick, *jolige*, *paduka*, a grinding stone etc. A fine (framed) painting describing the 25 *leelas* of Shiva is also seen here. The Matha has the *gadduge* of Shivaratrishwaraswamy and an inscription engraved on the pedestal of the Nandi Peetha is assigned to 1503 A.D. speaking of the setting up of a sacred Nandi by Linyanna Odeya at the instance of Shivaratrideva, obviously the pontiff of the Matha. Ramaraja Odeya of Hadinadu made a land grant to Chennabasavaraja Deva, disciple of Shivaratreya Deva in 1593 according to another record. Inside the premises are small shrines called Kadumatha and of Doddammattayi, wife of Rachappaji. Suttur is a pilgrimage centre for the Veerashaivas and devotees visit it all through the year.

Tadi Malangi (T. Narasipura tq ; P: 2,313) located on the bank of the Cauvery after Talkad (eight km from Kollegal) is mentioned Mayilangai in several Chola records from the same place beginning from Rajendra I. Malangi was an old *agrahara* under Cholas popularly called Jananaathapuram and a later record dated 1290 A.D. speaks of Narasimhadeva and mentions that one official Perumala Dandanayaka opened a primary school at Mailangi described as an *agrahara* called *Sarvanjnya Srirangapura* and made arrangements to teach Nagari, Tamil, Kannada, Areya, (Marathi) etc. The place has temples dedicated to Janardana, Mahalinga, Mallikarjuna, etc. The Janardana temple seems to have been built in two stages. The original Chola (Ganga ?) temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, an open vestibule and a *navaranga* with four octagonal pillars. The outer walls have octagonal cornices and pilasters with hangings and niches with Chola arches. One has a *kalasha motif* supported by two lampstands. By the right side of the *navaranga* doorway stands an elephant. The *garbhagriha* has a (renovated) Vesara *shikhara* with a *shukanasa* having *keertimukha*. The main deity Janardana has more Pallava (or Ganga ?) features with a conical *kirita*. No Chola record points out the installation of the deity. The outer foundation has Tamil inscription engraved around the *garbhagriha* speaking of certain land transactions and exemption granted to God Iravikula Vannagar Alvar of Mayilangai etc. The record is of 11th century A.D. One more record there speaks of Rajendra Chola making rich endowments to God Janardana. In all, there are four inscriptions of Rajendra Chola's times engraved alround the altar walls of the temple. He must have built or

enlarged the temple. The Mahalinga temple of the place (perhaps of the Hoysala times) is also badly damaged. A record to the west of the temple dated 1290 A.D. speaks of Hoysala Narasimhadeva's commander making grants to a primary school. The Mallikarjuna temple of the place is also of the Chola times as a Tamil record dated 1043 A. D. on the northern foundation speaks of Chola Rajendra I making land gants to God Suddamallishwaram. The place also has a dilapidated Malleshwara temple of the Hoysala times.

Tagadur (Nanjangud tq ; P : 224) was a noted administrative (14 km from Nanjangud) unit called 'Tagadurusthala' or 'Hiriya Mahanadu' referred in several records from the place and elsewhere. The place name can be explained in two ways. The place could have been a centre of brocades (*tagadu*) weaving or, it might have been derived from *tagadati* (or *horeyakkimara, Linociera malabarica Wall*), a plant. A feudatory family ruled from here during the 16th century (see page 74). The place has temples dedicated to Moolasthaneshwara, Lakshmi Narayanaswamy, Ankanatheshwara, etc. The Moolasthaneshwara temple (dilapidated) to the north of the village has a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa* in the front. After this is a separate *navaranga* with a narrow vestibule to the east leading to a big *mukhamantapa*. The structure upto the *navaranga* has Chola features. But the *garbhagriha* might have had a *shikhara*, now fallen completely. The pillars of the *navaranga* are cylindrical and the building upto the *navaranga* is in bad shape. The Shivalinga is placed in the vestibule instead of the *moola garbhagriha*. There is a standing Vishnu image having Chola features, well ornamented. Nearby is a big Veerabhadra image about one metre tall, in 15th century characters. To the left of the main *sanctum* is the Parvati shrine (fallen) in Vijayanagara style. The front *mukhamantapa* of the main structure is also in the Vijayanagara style. A *nishidhi* stone opposite the Moolasthaneshwara temple is in the characters of the 14th century A.D. and it refers to the death of a Jaina female ascetic (name lost) by *sanyasana* and she was a disciple of Nandi Bhattaraka of Mulasangha. To the north of this temple is a dilapidated Hoysala structure (empty). The Narayanaswamy temple is a huge structure with a tall entrance having no *gopura* (in 16th century characters). The temple has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and two *navarangas* all in Hoysala style. The Narayana image in the *garbhagriha* (about one metre tall) is highly ornamented with a finely decorated *prabhavali* with Dashavatara images. The granite pillars of the *navaranga* are lathe-turned and one of them has an inscription. The outer portions of the temple appear to be a later addition of Vijayanagara times. To the east of the main entrance is a vast Kalyana Mantapa in Vijayanagara style which was the centre for the freedom movement activities of the noted leader Tagadur Ramachandra Rao, who hailed from the place. The annual *jatra* in this temple is held on Sankranti when nearly 10 to 15,000 people assemble. In the town, there is a Ganapati temple in the Harijanakeri founded in 1933

by Tagadur Ramachandra Rao, who named it the Asprishyata Nivarana (untouchability eradication) Vidya Ganapati and the deity is said to have been carved by Sthapati Siddhalinga Swamy.

The Ankanatheshwara temple (perhaps, built by an official Ankappadevarasa) with two entrances has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and an open *mukhamantapa*. The *navaranga* has images like Revantha, Dakshinamurti, Tandava Shiva and one Surya and one Bhairava of Chola times. The *garbhagriha* has the Siddheshwara Linga and to the right is an image of Veerabhadra locally called Ankanatha, highly artistic. There is a Jaina Basti dedicated to Adinatha with a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The image of Adinatha flanked by the Yaksha-Yakshis is of beautiful workmanship, may be of the Ganga times. To the north-east of the village is a pre-historic habitation site. Near the bus stand are a group of hero stones. The place has a recently built mosque.

Talkad (T. Narasipura tq ; P : 7,855) situated (22 km from T. Narasipura) on the left bank of the Cauvery is one of the oldest towns in Karnataka. It was the capital city of the Gangas (since 6th century A.D.) to which place they shifted their capital Kuvalalapura. The area called Gajaranya in records, and Rishis were said to be moving there in the form of elephants due to a curse. Two brothers Tala and Kada are said to have given the place the name according to a legend. In sanskrit the place is called Dalavanapura. It had an assembly of 25 in Ganga times. The Cholas preferred to call the place after their illustrious ruler as Rajarajapura and constructed some temples here. Later, Hoysala Vishnuvardhana captured Talkad by defeating Adiyama, the Chola Governor assumed the title 'Talakadugonda' and also built the Keertinarayana temple to commemorate his victory around 1116 A.D. Even under the Hoysalas, the place continued to enjoy a secondary capital status. During the period, Madhava Mantri, a Dannayaka ruling at Talakad built the dam (*anekatte*) across the Cauvery around 1342 A.D. and he is said to have built the township. Construction of the dam left the other side of the dam dry and sand carried by wind from there accumulated here over a span of several centuries. An interesting folk-story is narrated about the sand accumulation at Talkad. The Vijayanagara governor at Shrirangapattana accompanied by his wife Alamelamma visited Talkad to get rid of a disease. During that time Raja Wodeyar of Mysore took Shrirangapattana and also tried to plunder the ornaments of Alamelamma. She threw away all her ornaments into the Cauvery and cursed loudly '*Talakadu marulagali*'. (Let Talakadu be filled with sand.).

The place has interesting monuments like the Vaidyeshwara, Pataleshwara, Maruleshwara, Keertinarayana, Chowdeshwari, etc. The Vaidyeshwara temple is a structure of the Chola times. A record of the 10th century engraved on the left wall (outside) of the temple mentions

certain gifts made by Dasanalagan to the deity (name lost) at Rajarajapuram. A number of fragmentary Hoysala records found are totally silent about the construction of the temple. The deity has been referred as Vaidyeshwara of Gajaranyakshetra in a record dated 1633 A.D. found on the lintel of the new Panchalingeshwara temple. There is also a view that the temple was constructed during the Vijayanagara times imitating the Chola-Hoysala style. On the north-east corner of the outer wall of the temple there is a four-line Nagari inscription which mentions a certain Madhava, probably Madhava Mantri of the early Vijayanagara times. The temple has a *jagati* above which the temple is built. It has a spacious *garbhagriha*, two *ardhamantapas* and a vast *navaranga* having six central pillars. The *garbhagriha* has a Vesara *shikhara* and the outer wall has detailed relief as well as *relievo* sculptures depicting Shaiva episodes. The Vaidyeshwara Linga is regarded as one of the Panchalingas of Talkad held in high reverence. There are two cells in the *navaranga*, one to the left having the *utsavamurti* of Chandrashekhara and Tandavashiva and other to the right having different stone images. The *navaranga* has images of Saraswati, Surya, Srinivasa, Kalika (small) etc. The pillars of the *navaranga* are in granite, a fine imitation of the Hoysala style. The central ceiling has an ordinary Bhuvaneshwari and has octagonal design having Ashtadikpalas. The doorway of the *navaranga* has beautiful decorations in the Hoysala temple pattern and on the either sides are the Dwarapalakas each measuring about two metres in height. The temple has a spacious inner *prakara* where there are small shrines dedicated to Kashi Vishwanatha, Shakti Ganapati, Chandikeshwara, Dwaraganapati, Bhandarasamma, Urikyatamma, etc. Inside the Shakti Ganapati shrine over a platform is a *ashtabhuja* Mahishamardini seated on lion with Ganga features. Behind the temple, adjacent to the outer wall are five cells, all containing Lingas. Facing the main entrance is a tall gateway without a *gopura* having beautiful decorations. To the right of the main gateway is a small shrine of Bhairava. There is a Kannada inscription here. Beside the temple is an ordinary stone temple of Veerabhadra. The Devi temple is a Vijayanagara structure with a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The cubical mouldings of the *navaranga* are carved with relief images and the *garbhagriha* contains a black stone image of Parvati known as Manonmani Amba. The image and the *torana* which are of a single stone are in Vijayanagara style.

The Pataleshwara temple, about a hundred yards to the south of the Keertinarayana temple can be seen in an excavated pit. The structure is comparitively small though it is one of the Panchalinga temples of the place under review. Its brick tower and the brick Nandis over its roof are of course recent. But the rest of the structure which is in stone is of about the 10th century and its outer walls have three Tamil inscriptions and one Kannada inscription. The four pillars of the *navaranga* are of granite with cylindrical shaft and square base. In the *navaranga* are placed

a number of images like a standing Brahma with three faces. The Linga in the *garbhagriha* is small and reddish in hue. It is said to change its colour into red in the morning, black in the afternoon and whitish in the evening. This is a Ganga monument.

The Maruleshwara temple, about hundred yards to the north-west of the Keertinarayana (also in an excavated sand pit) resembles in many respects the Pataleshwara of the Gangas. The round pillars in the *navaranga* and the rounded cornice on the outside of its basement support the evidence of the Tamil inscription on its outer walls that it is renovated during later times. But, the basement of the *garbhagriha* is ornamented with cornices having small arches and the *navaranga* has in addition to the two fine round pillars, has octagonal and hexagonal ones. In the *navaranga* are placed several images like Vishnu, Surya, Subrahmanya, Mahishamardini (having Ganga features), Ganapati, etc. Outside the temple is one more image of Surya. One of the striking monuments of the place is the Keertinarayana temple built to herald the victory of Vishnuvardhana over the Cholas at Talkad around 1116 A.D. The original temple consisted of a stellar *garbhagriha*, an open *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga* having three entrances. The *navaranga* is spacious, has lathe turned pillars. The ceiling of the *navaranga* has a deep Bhuvaneshwari having fine carvings of creeper scrolls, lotuses and other floral designs. Near the north doorway are sculptures of lions, dancers and *rishis* and Hanuman and Garuda are found near the Lakshmi shrine to the right of the *navaranga*. The *ardhamantapa* doorway is a later addition in 17th centuary and has an image of Anantashayana on its lintel. The *garbhagriha* doorway rasembles Hoysala temples at Belur or elsewhere. In the centre of the *garbhagriha* on a lotus pedestal stands a large impressive image of Narayana in *samabhanga*, measuring about two metres. The image is holding *shankha*, *chakra*, *gada* and *padma*. The *prabhavali* is a profusely decorated one having Dashavatara carvings amidst floral designs. The temple has a spacious inner *prakara*. To the north east of the temple in the *prakara* can be seen a ruined *mantapa* and a stone *brindavana*. The Chowdeshwari temple is having a Mahishamardini image with *ashtabhujas* in the Ganga style. The pillars of the *navaranga* are short and cylindrical, provided with cushions at the top. Other temples of the place are Gokarneshwara, Arkeshwara, Veerabhadra, Gaurishankara (built by Chikkadevaraya), etc. The Anandeshwara is built by one Chidanandaswamy during the 18th century. Talkad is a celebrated pilgrim centre, is held in high esteem, and described as Dakshina Kashi. The traditional belief is that Shiva is incarnating here in the form of Vaidyeshwara and according to tradition, Ishwara takes the forms of Arkeshwara (temple at nearby Vijayapura), Pataleshwara (Vasukeeshwara), Maruleshwara, Mallikarjuneshwara (temple at Mudukutore) and Vaidyeshwara. The devotees visit all these Lingas during *panchalinga darshana jatra* falling in Kartika Bahula Amavasya when sun and moon enter the *Vrischika Raashi*.

This is *kuhuyoga* considered as the holiest. Once in 12 years, this event occurs when lakhs of devotees visit Talkad and a large *jatra* is also held., *Vijayapura*, just four km to the south-east of Talkad has the famous Arkeshwara temple, considered as one of the *panchalingas*. This renovated Ganga temple is called as that of Ankanatha in a Vijayanagara record. In front of it are four cells in a row housing Lingas and at the centre of these, in front of the main Linga in the temple, in a short cell is the image of Surya ¾ of a metre in height of Ganga times. It is said that on the Rathasaptami day, sun's rays fall straight on the Central Linga. The earliest record here of the 9th century calls the place as Kirupelinagara and is of Ganga Shivamara, registering some grants. There is also a record of Ganga Ereyappa of the 9th century on a part of the old mud fortification which still remains, and the record speaks of 12 elders of the place. The present village has been shifted to the north of this temple due to the destruction of the settlement by the Cauvery flood waters, and the river flows beside this village. There are some herostones in the fort and a broken one near the temple. Nearby at the *Kalihundi* village is a huge temple complex called the Beeredevaru.

Terakanambi (Gundlupet tq : P ; 6,848) situated at a distance of 12 km from Gundlupet was a secondary capital of the Ummattur chiefs. Earlier Madhava Dannayaka was governing the Padinalkunadu sub-division from Terakanambi says a record dated 1310 A.D. The place name is mentioned as 'Terakanambe' in several reecords from the place and elsewhere. The place has temples dedicated to Moolasthaneshwara, Lakshmi-Varadarajaswamy, Gopalaswamy, Sugreeva etc. The Moolasthaneshwara temple is perhaps the earliest monument of the place in Hoysala style. It has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The eastern porch of the *navaranga* are the work of Ummattur Palegars. A record engraved on a slab inside doorway of the south entrance is dated 1504 speaking of Vira Nanjaraja Wodeya of Ummattur making certain grants to God Moolashaneswara. Inside the *navaranga* are placed two images of Umamaheswara, one of which is described as brought from the fallen Someshwara (outside the village) temple. Facing the temple is a small shrine of Veerabhadra having an inscription. The Lakshmi Varadarajaswamy temple is a large structure which must have been built in two stages. The *garbhagriha* and *ardhamantapa* with their ornamental pilasters, wall niches, octagone cornice, sharply curved-eaves etc. is definitely of the Hoysala times. The *garbhagriha* has an image of Varadaraja about one-and-half metre tall and is highly ornamented having a well decorated *prabhavali* with Dashavatara images. It is said that this was created in the days of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III who took the original image to the Prasanna Krishnaswamy temple of Mysore. The Lakshmi shrine to the south of Varadaraja is having an image of seated Lakshmi (about one metre tall), well ornamented. The *navaranga* is having many pillars and an inbuilt *pradakshina* with a fine *mahadwara* bearing round and square pilasters

having *kalasha motifs*. An extension has been added to the *navaranga* on the south during the times of Krishnaraja Wodeyar II. Inside the *navaranga* are placed a number of (images) brought from the Shiva temple. More than a dozen bronze icons, rare and interesting like Yashoda-Krishna, Parthasarathi, Balarama etc. are seen here. The Gopalaswamy temple near Varadarajaswamy facing north is locally called Hande Gopalaswamy. The temple is originally built in the Hoysala style as there are pilasters of the period on the walls of *garbhagriha* and *navaranga*. Around the *garbhagriha* is a *sandhara pradakshina* with their outer walls having ornamental pilasters, niches, octagonal cornice and sharply curved eaves bearing *kirtimukhas* and a row of sea-horses. The image of Venugopala in the sanctum is standing over a pedestal flanked by cows, *gopis* and trees. The image has Hoysala features. The Sugreeva temple here is a small Vijayanagara structure. The pillars of the open hall in front of the *garbhagriha* have fine relief sculptures. The deity is about two metres tall and impressive. The Hanuman temple is built by a merchant during the days of Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar according to the record dated 1640 A.D. in the verandah of the temple. Behind a hotel building near the bus stop is a *navaranga* with pillars in Vijayanagara style, and of them, two have beautiful *bhakta* sculptures, about one metre tall. Other parts of the temple have vanished. This is said to be a Rama temple. A record from this temple engraved on a slab (now lost) is dated 1521 A.D. speaks of Krishnadevaraya's rule and mentions that his viceroy Saluva Govindaraja made a gift for the car festival of God Alvarudeva of Terakanambe. Behind the same slab is one more record dated 1489 A.D. speaking of certain grants by an official Dasa Ketappasetti of Terakanambi for the car festivals to God Vaikunthanatha, Ramachandra and Alvar etc. Other temples of the place are Veerabhadra, Someswara, Maramma, Ganapati (two) etc. This place with many more antiquities like *mantapas* and pillars scattered all over, has a *Manteswamy gadduge* also. Near the bus stop is an image of Jaina Tirthankara (Parshwanatha) placed leaning at the compound of the Anjaneya temple. Raja Wodeyar of Mysore conquered the place in 1624. One of the traditions suggesting the etymology of the place name is that one Trinetra Kadamba built a Trikadamba temple here, which became Terakanambi. Author of *Sanathkumara charite* and *Jeerandhara Sangatya*, Bommarasa, a fifteenth century Kannada poet was from this place. Chikkupadhyaya, the famous poet at Chikkadevaraya's court also belonged to Terakanambi.

Tirumakudlu Narasipur (tq. hq. P ; 8,910) is a prehistoric site where neolithic remains have been unearthed and is at the confluence of the rivers Cauvery and the Kabini. The new town is the outcome of combining Tirumakadlu village in between the two rivers and Narasipura on the right bank of the Kabini. A third subterranean flow called Sphatika Sarovara is also believed to join these rivers at their confluence, making it a confluence (*kudalu*) of three (*tirumu*), and the place is a pilgrimage centre, described

as sanctified by the presence of Sage Agastya, who, according to tradition founded the Agastyeshwara temple here. Agastya is said to have instructed Hanuman to fetch a Linga from the North for installation, and as the Linga did not reach in time, the sage created a Linga from sand. Angered Hanuman tried to remove this installed Linga and the damage caused to the Linga as a result of his futile bid to remove it caused several marks on it. One such is described as the small depression at the crown of the Linga in the Agastyeshwara temple which is perennially filled with water and this water is administered as *teertha* to the devotees. The Linga brought by Hanuman, it is said, was also installed nearby at the Hanumantheswara. The Agastyeshwara is a huge complex temple. Originally the temple appears to be of the later Ganga or Chola epoch, but was expanded in Hoysala, Vijayanagara and *palegar* periods. After the *garbhagriha* (which has a domical *shikhara*) and *ardhamantapa*, is the *navaranga*, which has cylindrical pillars followed by another *mantapa* with Vijayanagara pillars. This is surrounded by an enclosure, and a new *mantapa* with tall pillars and a bigger *prakara* is added to this, perhaps during the 19th century. On the ceiling and beam of this outer *mantapa* (in which Nandi is installed) on the eastern side are some paintings in black and slightly red depicting Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, some European personages and fine geometrical patterns which have been fading. To the north-west of the temple is the Parvati shrine and the Goddess is called Poorna Mangala Kamakshi. The Parvati temple was constructed by one Saranappa Setty calling himself as a merchant of the royal household of Emperor Krishnadevaraya and Saluva Govindaraja ; local viceroy made certain grants to the temple. In the premises of this temple are images of Vishnu and Dakshinamurthy. The outer *prakara* of the temple has a short *shikhara* at the entrance with an outer *mantapa* or verandah outside it and in front of the entrance is an artistic *torana* supported by twin *dipasthambhas* and *balipitha* under it. In the inner *prakara* in the *mantapa* are placed images of Subrahmanya, Ganapati and Mahishamardini, the last being in Hoysala style and two beautiful *dwarapala* figures. There is a very interesting damaged figure of eight-handed Natya Vishnu in Hoysala style described as Ashwatha Narayana in the temple. There are many open shrines in which Lingas have been installed, 14 at the back and seven at the left of the temple along the *prakara*. The temple has also other shrines with Linga of Markandeshwara and Someshwara and nearby is a pipal tree in an enclosure described as worshipped by Brahma and it has numerous Naga stones around it. There is a Brahmeshwara temple outside and near that is the *vrindavana* of a Maadhwa saint called Sheshachandrikacharya who lived during the 18th century. There is also the Vyasaraja Matha here to which the saint belonged, having Sosale as its headquarters. Nearby is also a branch of Sringeri Matha. There are the Hanumantheshwara, Veerabhadra, Ganapathi and Chaudeshwari temples near Agastyeshwara and on the river bank are the temples of

Anandeshwara and the Bhiksheswara, the former founded by one Chidananda, a *sanyasi* about 200 years ago. The Maramma shrine is of the Gramadevata of Tirumakudlu. The earliest record in the Agastyeshwara is of the 13th century in Tamil, on the *balipitha* stating that the *balipitha* was the creation of one Narasimha Pillaj, perhaps a commander of the Hoysalas and the same person has installed the Nandi as per another record on the Nandi pedestal. An inscription on the south wall of the *garbhagriha* of Agastyeshwara speaks of a grant by Rayasada Venkatadri of a village to Agastyeshwara and Gunja Narasimha in 1556. The wooden *ratha* in the Agastyeshwara has very fine carvings.

Narasipura is another part of the town, so named because of the Gunja Narasimha temple of the place, and tradition holds that the sanctity of the place is greater ('heavier') by atleast a *gunja* (a small nut used as a weighing measure, *Abrus precatorius Linn*) than Varanasi and the Gunja Narasimha here is another huge complex temple of Vijayanagara times. The image of Narasimha in the *sanctum* of this temple has the twig of *gunja* tree in his right hand, described as indicative of this belief. It has a very tall entrance tower and the *prakara* is sorrounded by *hara* of *devakoshtas* of brick and mortar. As one enters the temple from this entrance, there is a spacious outer *mantapa* with tall pillars of Mysore workmanship followed by another *mantapa* of Vijayanagara style. The *navaranga* has massive Vijayanagara pillars. The pillars in outer *mantapas* have fine relief sculpture of Bhagavata themes including those from *Ramayana*. Some *bhakta vigrahas* here on the pillars are described as those of princes from the Mugur *palegar* family who had built the *mantapa*. Another similar image near the main entrance is described as of another prince of the same family who caused the erection of the *mahadwara*. Behind the temple, there are small shrines housing Andalamma, Cheluvanarayana, Seetharama, Srinivasa, Benne Krishna, Varadarajaswamy, Vendanta Deshika and Mahalakshmi and there is also a beautiful image of Hanuman. Atop the southern and northern walls of the main temple, there are rows of niches in which stucco figures have been housed and they are also labelled and they include scences of Narasimha Avatara, and also images of Venkatesha, Vaikuntha Narayana, etc. There are some images of Krishna's sports (*leela*) and also some queer images. To the left of the temple is a shrine of Janardana with a very fine image installed in it. A pavilion called Prahalada Mantapa is seen nearby with an inscription stating that the *mantapa* was built by Jaggulal, a servant of the ruling prince (Krishnaraja Wodeyar III) in 1855. The earliest inscription in the temple is, on the pillar of the eastern outer wall, announcing a grant by Saluva Govindaraja, Viceroy of Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagara. A record dated 1725 on a *mantapa* outside the *mahadwara* tells us of its erection by Chamammanni wife of Krishne Urs of Mugur who was a subordinate of Krishnaraja Wodeyar I of Mysore. A copper plate found here known as Dalavayi Agraharam Plates speaks of

an *agrahara* with 120 *vrittis* having 14 villages as grants founded by Dalavayi Nanjarajaiah in 1749 in the days of Krishnaraja Wodeyar II. This is "one of the very few voluminous records" in Nagari script with 16 plates and 1,390 lines. The tradition regarding the place that Agastyeshwara, Someshwara, Markandeshwara and Hanumanteshwar of T. Narasipur and (Gargeshwara of the neighbouring village Gargeshwari four km away) are five holy Lingas found expressed in another copper plate dated 1622. Another temple at the place, the Mulasthaneshwara is of Vijayanagara times. which has been subsequently expanded by attaching many new shrines to it like those of Lakshminarayana, Dakshinamurthy, Sachchidanandeshwari and Chandikeshwara and to the right side of the temple is the shrine of Shivakameshwari. The Balleshwara is another temple of the place. T. Narasipur has a church and a mosque. At the taluk office was preserved a panel with a Teerthankara figure having an inscription in Kannada speaking of Mulasangha, Deshiyagana, Pustakagachcha and Kondakundanvaya. T. Narasipur was the headquarters of the Talkad taluk from 1868 and the taluk was named after this town from 1882. *Algud*, a village two km T. Narasipur on the Chamarajanagar Road has been described also as Kulottungasolapuram in a Tamil record from T. Narsipur dated 1188 announcing a grant to a temple at 'Alugod' of the days of Hoysala Ballala II. The place has a Channigaraya temple, originally Hoysala, expanded in Vijayanagara times. Another old temple here is of Siddheshwara, fully renovated. The renovated Kalamma shrine here has a record of Ganga Sripurusha. There is a herostone and also a *nishidhi* stone with an inscription near this temple. There is a stone pavilion called *balichapra* locally near the entrance of the town and one of its pillars has an inscription dated 1278 of Hoysala Narasimha III, informing of one Bhogachari building a temple. There is a shrine of Manteswamy with *gadduge*, the Maramma and an Upparige Basava temples at the place. The tank here has two records, one speaking of some Nolamba officer (10th century), another speaking of laying of a sluice in Ganga times (8th or 9th century).

Triyambakapura (Gundlupet tq ; P: 377) is located on a deviation (2 km) on the Gundlupet-Terakanambi Road and has a beautiful and very huge Vijayanagara temple, dedicated to Triyambakeshwara assigned to the times of Bukka II and nafed after him. The temple consists of a *garbhagriha* an *ardhamantapa* with walls ornamented with pilasters and niches. In front of the *ardhamantapa* is a large *navaranga* having thick massive Vijayanagara pillars. One *devakoshta* of the *navaranga* has an image of Kartikeya. Near the north wall of the *navaranga* is a seated Anjaneya (cross-legged) image reading a book and another of Rama and Sita hearing it. There is a *sandhara pradakshina* around the *garbhagriha*. There is also a temple of Parvati, where alone now *pooja* is performed. The spacious *mukhamantapa* has fine Vijayanagara pillars. The structure has a vast *pprakara* with Mahadwaras to the east and south having *gopuras*.

Opposite the east Mahadwara is a lofty monolithic pillar more than 15 metres tall which is held in position by a small *mantapa* constructed around it. The south-west corner of the *prakara* has a large cool Kalyanamantapa supported by tall massive pillars in Vijayanagara style. The *mantapa* has three longish *ankanas* running horizontally and to the west end of which is a stage with steps from sides leading to it. This can be used for marriages etc., even now. There are fine relief sculptures on the pillars of the *kalyana mantapa*. There is also a small shrine of Chandikeshwara. There are nearly 15 inscriptions speaking about several grants made during several persons to the God Triyambakadeva. But the earlist copper plate of Harihara III son of Devaraya I is interesting to note making certain land grants to God Triyambakadeva. There is a grant by Govindaraja, Krishnadevaraya's Viceroy at Terakanambi. The *jatra* is held during Shivaratri when more than 10,000 people assemble.

Ummattur (Chamarajanagar tq ; P: 4,828) located at a distance of 16 km from Chamarajanagar was formerly the headquarters of an important principality under the Vijayanagara kings (see page 73). The place name has been mentioned repeatedly as 'Ummatturu' in several records. It may be connected with *ummatta* plant (also *dattura* in Kannada, *Datura fastuosa*, Var.). The place has temples like Janardana, Ranganatha, Bhujangeshwara, Veerabhadra, etc. The Janardana is a dilapidated considerably big temple and the main deity is said to have been shifted to Kuderu (nearby). The Ranganatha temple has a square *garbhagriha* having a Dravida *shikhara*, renovated repeatedly. There is an *ardhamantapa* in the front leading to a spacious *navaranga* having two cells, one to the right having an image of Ranganayaki (seated) and the other to the left having a beautiful image of Benne Krishna (on all fours). The pillars of the *navaranga* are square, massive and some of them have beautiful relief sculptures on them. An inscription on one of the pillars is dated 1531 A.D. speaking of an official Ranganayaka making a land grant to God Ranganatha. Facing the temple is a tall *dwajasthambha* with a square base having the *bhaktamurtis* of the Palegars. Beside the temple is a small Veerabhadra shrine. The Bhujangeshwara temple nearby is considerably a big structure with a tall *dwajasthambha* facing it, and has an inscription dated 1545 A.D. which speaks of Sadashivaraya of Vijayanagara making a land grant to God Bhujangeshwara. One more record amidst fields outside the village is dated 1589 A.D. which speaks of King Venkatapatiraya of Vijayanagara granting the village of Kollagaudanapura to God Bhujangeshwara in Ummattur. Inside the *prakara* are shrines of Kartikeya having three Hoysala sculptures and Dakshinamurti of later Vijayanagara times. The wooden doors at the main entrance have fine carvings of images like Ganapati, Uma Maheshwari, Mahishamardini, etc. The place has two Jaina *bastis* dedicated to Adinatha (new) and Vardhamana. The Vardhamana Basti, a huge structure renovated by the Ummattur chiefs has a *garbhagriha*, two *ardhamantapas* and a vestibule leading to a spacious

navaranga. The image of Vardhamana (seated) is having Hoysala features. A record on the outer wall of the *garbhagriha* speaks of one saint Payana Pandita of Penugonde rendering services to Vardhamana. There are two *nishidhi* stones kept inside the *prakara* said to have been found somewhere. Both have inscriptions on them, one in 10th century characters mentioning the death of one Nagayya and the other in 11th century characters mentioning death of a certain Bhatara by undertaking *sanyasana*. Outside the village is a small Saptmatrika temple with seven images (each one foot high) of the Saptamatrikas having Hoysala features.

Varakodu (Mysore tq ; P : 3,189), or ancient Orekodu in Maisurnad-70 (I. A. 212) (two km from Varuna) must have been an ancient centre of Jainism in Ganga times, and there are three Jaina inscriptions here, built on a tank bund, said to be from Varuna originally. One of them is a *nishidhi* stone of Pittabbe, queen of the Chalukya ruler from Varuna, Narasinga, and the other speaks of a grant made to a *basadi* and *nishidhi* by Punisamayya, the famous general of Hoysala Vishnuvardhana. The Janardana temple here appears to be originally Varadaraja built by Hoysala Vishnuvardhana according to an inscription on the cornice of the entrance gate. This huge falling temple appears to have been renovated by using materials of other temples that have vanished like those of the Gangas and the Chola times. This temple has an outer *prakara* and the *prakara* has an inner pillared corridor all round where pillars of various styles are seen. The *garbhagriha* has the figure of Janardana, one metre tall with *shankha, chakra, gada* and *abhaya* attributes in hands. In a cell to the right is a figure of seated Lakshmi and another cell to the right (perhaps once housing Bhudevi) is empty. The *navaranga* has pillars of Vijayanagara times with fine relief sculptures connected with Narasimhavatara, Natyaganapati, Hanuman, Krishna and other manifestations of Vishnu. The *mukhamantapa* has Hoysala pillars on which two Jaina records of the 17th century are seen. On the back portion of the temple, on the corridor are four cells, of which three are empty and one houses the figure of four-handed Lakshmi in seated position of Mysore style. The village has a Basaveshwara and a Biredevaru temple. *Vajimangala* is 10 km from Mysore, on the road leading to Varakodu and Varuna and is nearer to Varakodu. The place is called Ojamangala in inscriptions, *oja* standing for a teacher. The Someshwara temple here is a *trikutachala* brick temple, and the short cylindrical pillars in its *navaranga* help identify it as a Ganga monument. A stone *gana* in front of the temple (to the right of another temple, the Ankanatha nearby) speaks of grant of that *gana* to that temple by three brothers, Biragauda, Madigauda and Ankagauda in 1277. The central shrine of the Someshwara temple at present has an image of Vishnu. Other two shrines have Lingas. There are two *dwarapalas* of Ganga times. There are very small images of Sapatamatrikas, a fine Umamaheshwara and a crude image of Surya. An inscription here is worn out. Nearby is a fully renovated huge temple (the Ankanatha) with a

later Vijayanagara image of Bhairava in the *sanctum*. The premises of these neighbouring temples have many herostones. The place had two huge tanks, now dry and there is a record of the days of Sadashivaraya of Vijayangara outside the entrance of the village which speaks of the grant of the village as *settiyumbali*, the name of the donee being lost. The village was in Shrirangapattana *seeme* then.

Varuna (Mysore tq ; P : 1,450) situated on the T. Narsipur road (10 km from Mysore) is a place of rich antiquity. At the hands of the Gangas, it developed into a fine cultural centre referred to as 'Vaaruna'. During the 10th century, this place appears to have been the capital of the chiefs of a minor branch of the Chalukyan dynasty (see page 62). In the year 1828, Queen Devajammani of Mysore had a temple erected and and granted endowments. This is the Mahadeshwara temple. An image of the queen and Krishnaraja Wodeyar III are seen on a pillar of a *mantapa*. The oldest temple of the place is Mahalingeshwara identified as the Bhuteshwara of the records by Dr. Raghunath Bhat. It is a fine structure in the Ganga style having a *garbhagriha*, an *antharala* and two *nararangas*. The outer *navaranga* was a later addition but is however very impressive. The outer walls of the temple have miniature *shikharas* with decorated niches having well carved out relief sculptures and below which over the foundation are detailed carvings in a row depicting incidents from the Ramayana nicely executed in granite. The ceiling of the inner *nararanga* has hollow domes having lotus pendants and the doorways of the *nararanga* as well as *ardhamantapa* have beautiful floral and geometrical decorations. The *lalata* has a Gajalakshmi and below it a panel having rows of swans, etc. The pillars of the *navaranga* are cylindrical with square base and are provided with circular cushions in the capital. Inside the outer *nararanga* are fine images of Mahishamardini, independent statues of the Saptamatrikas, etc. The image of Mahishamardini (*ashtabhuja*) is having Ganga features. To the south-west of the village are a group of three temples of which the Mahadeshwara already mentioned with a spacious outer *prakara* and its *nararanga* has images of Parvati, Nandi, Vidya Ganapati, Navaneeta Krishna, etc. and a bronze icon of Sadashiva. To the north of the village is the Mahadevamma temple having an intersting *garbhagriha*. The pedestal has an inscription. The temple is opened only during January-February on Shivaratri and on Tuesdays. Other temples of the place are Marigudi, Basavanagudi, Ankanatheshwara, Someshwara, etc. The place has numerous Ganga and Hoysala records of which the one mentioning the rule of Sripurusha over the Yedattorenadu is very significant. To the west of the village is a mound known as Basti-tittu, where once stood a large Jaina Basti. The materials of the Basti are said to have been removed to Varakodu and used for repairing the Varadaraja temple there in the days of Chikkadevaraja and also the tank there. Many antiquities of the village are now preserved in the Panchayat Office of the place.

Yelandur (tq : hq. P ; 6,710), 61 km south-east of Mysore known as Ilaimaradur in early Chola records, appears to have risen into prominence under the Cholas who founded here the Cholendrasimha Chaturvedi Mangalam, an *agrahara* on the banks of the Suvarnavati. The Kaviteshwara temple here is of the Chola times, called as Kapaleshwara in inscriptions. This old temple has two Tamil inscriptions of Hoysala Narasimha II, and one of which dated 1244-45 mentions the name of the *agrahara*. Hoysala Narasimha II in 1266 made a grant to a barber called Kettai for his having killed a tiger, according to a Tamil record. But later records call the place at Balendupura (Sanskritisation of ele+indu+uru and Yelavandur). After the rule of the Cholas and Hoysalas, it came under Vijayanagara, and the rulers of Hadinadu, feudatories of Vijayanagara came to rule over the ancient province with this town as their headquarters. The first known prince of the dynasty is Singadepa or Devabhupala, who is said to have built the famous Gaurishwara temple of Yelandur in about 1550 A.D. which has a very beautiful main entrance, later erected in 1654-55 by his great grandson Muddabhupa according to a finely engraved record in a *mantapa* to the south of the temple. The place later came under Mysore rulers, and in 1807, Yelandur and other surrounding villages were granted as *jahgir* to Dewan Purniah by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. The Gaurishwara temple's attractive entrances has no *gopura* but has artistically created fine sculptures all round the walls and on the pillars like Andhakasuravadha, Shoolabrahma, Bhikshatanamurthy, Bhairava, Kalingamardana, Dakshinamurthy, Narasimha in various manifestations Dakshinamurthy, Sharabha, Vali and Sugriva, two images of *Palegars*, one of them perhaps the builder of the gateway, Muddabhupa, various Krishnaleela panels, the Parivara of Shiva, etc. The ceiling has a deep and fine Bhuvaneshwari with the Dikpalas engraved in respective directions and lotus in the centre. If all these are in high relief, images of Surya and Ganapati in the round are placed inside the gateway. The four corners and side of the door of the *mantapa* have monolithic stone chains formed by circular links, each 20 cm. in diametre, and this *mahadwara* is therefore locally called as *bale* (bangle) *mantapa*, as these links resemble bangles. Both the *garbhagriha* and *ardhamantapa* are in depression, to be reached by climbing down a flight of steps. There is a Linga in the *garbhagriha* and in the *ardhamatapa* which is rectangular images of Vishnu, Shanmukha, Parvati, Mahishamardini, Bhairava, Durgi, Virabhadra and Ganapati are installed. The huge cross shaped open *mantapa* has a Surya shrine on one side. The Pillars here are of Vijayanagara style. Behind the *garbhagriha* are a row of five shrines with a common roof, housing five Lingas, installed by Muddabhupa while erecting the doorway. The pillars here are very finely engraved with relief sculptures. To the left of the Gaurishwar is the Parvati temple whose *garbhagriha* too is below ground level and the image here is having lotuses in her two hands and remaining two hands present *abhaya* and *varada mudras*. Another temple of the

place is the Varahaswamy which is a complex structure with a huge compound. As one enters the temple, there is an Anjaneya shrine at the right, attached to the *prakara*. The main temple has a *mukhamantapa* and a *navaranga* and the *garbhagriha* has the Varahaswamy image with Lakshmi seated on his left thigh. To the left and right of this main temple are two more shrines both attached to the *prakara*, but facing the main entrance like the main deity and they house images of Lakshmi and Chennakeshava respectively. There are two images of Teerthankaras placed in the temple, one of them Parshwanatha, said to have been found near the Suvarnavati bridge. C. Hayavadana Rao has said that this temple " is said to have been a *basti* once, now enshrines a figure of Varaha brought from a ruined temple of Yeriyur ". A car festival is celebrated in this temple on Phalguna Poornima, the day of Holi. The place has the *gadduge* of noted Kannada poet and Veerashiva saint Shadaksharadeva who belonged to Dhanagur Matha (Malavalli tq.) and a branch of the Matha existed here. A copper plate record found at this place, speaks of a grant made to Basaveshwara of the Karepuramatha. Sanchi Honnamma and Vishalaksha Pandita, a Jaina scholar and minister of Chikkadevaraya hailed from Yelandur. There is a tank called Uppinamolekere in front of Varahaswamy where perhaps formerly salt was produced. The residence of Purnaiah here is a fine building now housing government offices. Yelandur is full of coconut palms and tender coconut water from here is very sweet. *Yeriyur*, two km. from Yelandur has a Virabhadra temple of later Vijayanagara times. The deity here is one metre tall, and there is also an image of Kali to the right of Veerabhadra, two-handed, with one hand holding Linga and the other *japamala*. The place has the Yeriyuramma temple, a *gadduge* of Manteswamy being renovated, an Anjaneya shrine and a mosque. Across the river Suvarnavati is the Gunguru Mallikarjuna temple, a Chola monument in dilapidated state with its *garbhagriha* built in bricks. The temple has been expanded in Vijayanagara times. Its pillars, which are cylindrical, have Tamil inscriptions mentioning those who donated the pillars, in 15th century characters. A Tamil record here in a field dated 1196-97 calls the place as ' Maraiyur ', which is also described as Uttamasholanallur.

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APPENDICES

GENERAL

List of Deputy Commissioners of Mysore District

Sl. No.	Names	From	To
	Sriyuths :—		
1	D. R. Chennarudraiah, I.A.S.	1-11-1956	31-5-1957
2	B. Narayanaswamy, B.A.	1-6-1957	19-10-1957
3	N. Narasimha Rau, I.A.S.	20-10-1957	18-5-1959
4	A. B. Datar, I.A.S.	1-6-1959	3-12-1959
5	Naziruddin Ahmad, I.A.S.	7-12-1959	31-7-1962
6	B. C. Channaraje Urs, B.A. (Hons.) B.L.	1-8-1962	26-2-1964
7	Vasudeva Rao, I.A.S.	30-5-1964	31-3-1967
8	S. Varadan, I.A.S.	3-5-1967	29-6-1968
9	P. P. Prabhu, I.A.S.	15-7-1967	27-7-1968
10	N. P. Singh, I.A.S.	2-9-1968	1-7-1970
11	D. Balagopalan, I.A.S.	2-7-1970	21-6-1972
12	D. Krishna, I.A.S.	1-7-1972	27-9-1973
13	A. Mohandas Moses, I.A.S.	28-9-1973	18-5-1974
14	M. Aryamitra, I.A.S.	10-6-1974	24-4-1978
15	S. R. Vijay, I.A.S.	25-4-1978	25-2-1980
16	S. Krishna Kumar, I.A.S.	3-3-1980	12-10-1981
17	Brahmadutt, I.A.S.	12-10-1981	10-8-1983
18	Smt. Meera Chidambaram I.A.S.	10-8-1983	10-5-1984
19	Vinay Kumar, I.A.S.	4-6-1984	20-6-1985
20	K. M. Shiva Kumar, I.A.S.	21-6-1985	15-2-1987
21	V. P. Baligar, I.A.S.	19-2-1987	

Alphabetical List of Revenue Villages in Mysore District

Abbalathi (Pp)*	ಅಬ್ಬಳತಿ	Algodu (Tn)	ಅಲಗೋಡು
Abbur (Kn)	ಅಬ್ಬೂರು	Alkere Agrahara (Yl)	ಅಲ್ಕೆರೆ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Abbur (Hs)	ಅಬ್ಬೂರು		ಅಲೂರು
Abbur (Pp)	ಅಬ್ಬೂರು	Alur (Ch)	ಅಮಚವಾಡಿ
Achattipura (Ch)	ಅಚ್ಚಟ್ಟಿಪುರ	Amachavady (Ch)	ಅಮಚವಾಡಿ
Adaganahalli (Kn)	ಅಡಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Amachavady (My)	
Adiganahalli (Hs)	ಅಡಿಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Amani Jungle (Hg)	ಅಮಾನಿ ಜಂಗಲು (ಬೇ)
Adagur (Pp)	ಅಡಗೂರು		ಅಂಬಲಾರೆ
Adagur (Kn)	ಅಡಗೂರು	Ambalare (Pp)	ಅಂಬಳಿ
Adahalli (Hg)	ಅಡಹಳ್ಳಿ	Ambale (Nj)	ಅಂಬಳಿ
Adakanahalli (Nj)	ಅಡಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Ambale (Yl)	ಅಮೀರ್
Adibettahalli (Tn)	ಅದಿಬೆಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ	Ameer hosahalli (Gu)	ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Agara (Yl)	ಅಗರ		ಅಮ್ಮನಪುರ
Agaradevarahalli (Yl)	ಅಗರ ದೇವರಹಳ್ಳಿ	Ammanapura (Ch)	ಅಣಗಳ್ಳಿ
Agasanahundi (Hg)	ಅಗಸನ ಹುಂಡಿ	Anagalli (My)	ಅನಗಟ್ಟಿ
Agasthapura (Tn)	ಅಗಸ್ತ್ಯಪುರ	Anagatti (Hg)	ಅನಂದೂರು
Agathagowdanahalli (Gu)	ಅಗತ ಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Anandur (My)	ಅನಾಪುರ
		Anapura (Ko)	ಅಂಡಿಪಾಳ್ಯ
Agathur (Hg)	ಅಗತ್ತೂರು	Andipalya (Ko)	ಅನೇ ಚೌಕೂರು
Agrahara (Hs)	ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ	Ane Chowkur (Pp)	ಅನೇಮಾಳ
Agrahara (Ko)	ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ (ಬೇ)	Ane mala (Hg)	ಅಂಗಟಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ajjipura (Ko)	ಅಜ್ಜೀಪುರ	Angatahalli (Hs)	ಅನಿವಾಳು
Akala (Nj)	ಅಕಲ	Anivalu (Pp)	ಅಂಕಹಳ್ಳಿ
Akkadevanahalli (Hg)	ಅಕ್ಕದೇವನ ಹಳ್ಳಿ	Ankahalli (Gu)	ಅಂಕಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
		Ankahalli (Nj)	ಅಂಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Akkur (Tn)	ಅಕ್ಕೂರು	Ankanahalli (Kn) (Chunchan katte hobli)	ಅಂಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Alaganchi (Hg)	ಅಳಗಂಚಿ	Ankanahalli (Kn) (Saligrama hobli)	ಅಂಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Alaganchi (Nj)	ಅಳಗಂಚಿ	Ankanahalli (Hg)	ಅಂಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Alagumole (Ko)	ಅಲಗು ಮೂಲೆ	Ankanahalli (Hs)	ಅಂಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Alahalli (Ko)	ಅಲಹಳ್ಳಿ	Ankanahalli (Pp)	ಅಂಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Alalahalli (Hg)	ಅಳಲಹಳ್ಳಿ	Ankanahalli (Tn)	ಅಂಕನ ಸೆಟ್ಟಿಪುರ
Alalakupps (Ku)	ಅಳಲಕುಪ್ಪೆ (ಬೇ)	Ankanasettipura (Ch)	ಅಂಕಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Alalur (Pp)	ಅಳಲೂರು	Ankapura (Hg)	ಅನ್ನರಾಯನಪುರ
Alambadi Kaval (Kn)	ಅಲಂಬಾಡಿ ಕಾವಲ್ (ಬೇ)	Annarayanapura (Hs)	ಅಣ್ಣೂರು
		Annur (Gu)	ಅಣ್ಣೂರು
Alambur (Nj)	ಅಲಂಬೂರು	Annur (Hg)	ಅಂತರ ಸಂತೆ
Alanahalli (Hg)	ಅಲನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Antharasanthe (Hg)	ಅಂತರ ಸಂತೆ
Alanahalli (Hg)	ಅಲನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Antharasanthe Plantation (Hg)	ಪ್ಲಾಂಟೇಷ್ (ಬೇ)
Alanahalli (My)	ಅಲನಹಳ್ಳಿ		ಅರಬಿಗೆರೆ
Alanahalli (Pp)	ಅಲನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Aarabigere (Ko) (Ramapura hobli)	ಅರಬಿಗೆರೆ
Alathur (Gu)	ಅಲತ್ತೂರು	Arabigere (Ko) (Lokkanahalli hobli)	
Alathur (Nj)	ಅಲತ್ತೂರು		
Alavady (Gu)	ಅಲವಾಡಿ (ಬೇ)		
Aldur (Ch)	ಅಲ್ದೂರು		

*Ch = Chamrajnagar ; Gu = Gundlupet ; Hg = Heggadadevanakote ; Hs = Hunsur ; Kn = Krishnarajanagar ; Ko = Kollegal ; My = Mysore ; Nj = Nanjangud ; Pp = Periyapatna ; Tn = T. Narsipur ; Yl = Yelandur ; ಬೇ = ಬೇ ಜಿರಾಕ್ಸ್ ;

Aragowdanahalli (My) ಆರಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಜೇ)
Arakalavady (Ch) ಅರಕಲವಾಡಿ
Arakere (Kn) (Kasaba hobli) ಅರಕೆರೆ
Arakere (Kn) (Hosa agrahara hobli) ಅರಕೆರೆ
Aralikatte (Ch) ಆರಲಿಕಟ್ಟೆ
Arali Kumari (Pp) ಅರಳಿ ಕುಮಾರಿ
Arasinakere (My) ಅರಸಿನ ಕೆರೆ (ಜೇ)
Aravattige Koppal (Tn) ಅರವಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೊಪ್ಪಲ್
Arenahalli (Pp) ಆರೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Arepalya (Ko) ಆರೇಪಾಳ್ಯ
Arepura (Gu) ಆರೇಪುರ
Ariyur (Nj) ಅರಿಯೂರು
Arjunahalli (Kn) ಅರ್ಜುನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Aspathre Kaval (Hs) ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಕಾವಲ್
Aswalu (Hs) ಆಶ್ವಾಳು
Aswalu (Pp) ಆಶ್ವಾಳು
Attahalli (Tn) ಆತ್ತಹಳ್ಳಿ
Attiguppe (Hs) ಅತ್ತಿಗುಪ್ಪೆ
Attigodu (Pp) ಅತ್ತಿಗೋಡು
Attikuppe (Hs) ಆತ್ತಿಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Attugulipura (Ch) ಆಟ್ಟುಗುಳಿಪುರ (ಜೇ)
Aval Kandahalli (Yl) ಅವಲ್ ಕಂದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Avarakayi Guddada Kaval (Pp) ಅವರಕಾಯಿ ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಕಾವಲ್
Avarti (Pp) ಆವರ್ತಿ
Ayaraheedu (Pp) ಅಯರಹೀಡು
Ayarahalli (Hs) ಆಯರ ಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ayarahalli (My) ಆಯರ ಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ayyajayyanahundi (My) ಅಯ್ಯಾಜಯ್ಯನ ಹುಂಡಿ
Bachagowdanahalli (Hg) ಬಾಚಗೌಡನ ಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bachahalli (Kn) (Hebbalu hobli) ಬಾಚಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಜೇ)
Bachahalli (Kn) (Kasaba hobli) ಬಾಚಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bachahalli (Gu) ಬಾಚಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bachanahalli (Gu) ಬಾಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಜೇ)
Badagalapura (Ch) ಬಡಗಲಪುರ
Badanaguppe (Ch) ಬದನಗುಪ್ಪೆ
Badanakuppe (Hg) ಬದನಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Badanavalu (Nj) ಬದನವಾಳು
Baduga (Hg) ಬಾಡುಗ
Bagali (Ch) ಬಾಗಳಿ
Bagor (Tn) ಬಾಗೂರು (ಜೇ)
Bagur (Nj) ಬಾಗೂರು
Bakkarehallada Kaval (Kn) ಬಕ್ಕರೆ ಹಳ್ಳದ ಕಾವಲ್
Balachavadi (Gu) ಬಲಚವಾಡಿ
Ballahalli (Gu) ಬಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ballahalli (My) ಬಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ballenahalli (Hs) ಬಲ್ಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ballur (Kn) ಬಳ್ಳೂರು
Banagavadi (Gu) ಬಾಣಗವಾಡಿ
Banagavadi (Tn) ಬಾಣಗವಾಡಿ
Banahalli (Ch) ಬಾಣಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bandahalli (Kn) ಬಂಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bandalli (Ko) ಬಂಡಳ್ಳಿ
Bandigere (Ch) ಬಂಡಿಗೆರೆ
Bandigowdanahally (Ch) ಬಂಡಿಗೌಡನ ಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bandi Palya (My) ಬಂಡೀಪಾಳ್ಯ
Bandi Pura (Gu) ಬಂಡೀಪುರ
Bankalli (Nj) ಬಂಕಳ್ಳಿ
Bankavadi (Hg) ಬಂಕವಾಡಿ
Bannahalli (Tn) ಬನ್ನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bannavadi (Hg) ಬನ್ನವಾಡಿ
Bannikuppe (Hs) ಬನ್ನಿಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Bannikuppe (Kn) ಬನ್ನಿಕುಪ್ಪೆ (ಜೇ)
Banni sarige (Yl) ಬನ್ನಿ ಸಾರಿಗೆ
Bannitalapura (Gu) ಬನ್ನಿತಾಳಪುರ
Bannur (Tn) ಬನ್ನೂರು
Bannr (Nj) ಬಾಣೂರು
Baradanapura (My) ಬರದನಪುರ
Baragi (Hg) ಬರಗಿ
Baragi (Gu) ಬರಗಿ
Barase (Pp) ಬಾರಸೆ
Bas lapura (Pp) ಬಸಲಾಪುರ
Basavanahalli (Tn) ಬಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Basavanahally (My) ಬಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಜೇ)
Basavanakote (Hg) ಬಸವನ ಕೋಟೆ(ಜೇ)
Basavanapura (Tn) ಬಸವನಪುರ (ಜೇ)
Basavanapura (Nj) ಬಸವನಪುರ
Basavanapura (Ch) ಬಸವನಪುರ
Basavana Yeni (Pp) ಬಸವನ ಏಣಿ
Basavapatna (Kn) ಬಸವಾಪಟ್ಟಣ
Basavapura (Gu) ಬಸವಾಪುರ
Basavapura (Ch) ಬಸವಾಪುರ
Basavarajapura (Kn) ಬಸವರಾಜಪುರ
Basavatti (Ch) ಬಸವಟ್ಟಿ
Basavattige (Nj) ಬಸವಟ್ಟಿಗೆ
Bastimadahalli (Hs) ಬಸ್ತಿಮಾದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bastipura (Ch) ಬಸ್ತಿಪುರ
Bastipura (Ko) ಬಸ್ತಿಪುರ
Batagnppe (Ko) ಬಟಗುಪ್ಪೆ
Batiganahally ಬಟಿಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bavalalu (Pp) ಬಾವಲಾಳು
Bedaguli (Ch) ಬೆದಗುಳಿ
Bedarapura (Ch) ಬೇಡರಪುರ
Beddalpura (Hg) ಬೆದ್ದಲಪುರ
Beechanahally (Hg) ಬೀಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Beechanahally (Kn) ಬೀಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Beedanahalli (Tn) ಬೀಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Beejaganahalli (Hs) ಬೀಜಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ

Beeramballi (Hg) ಬೀರಂಬಳ್ಳಿ
Beeranahalli (Hs) ಬೀರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Beeranahalli (Kn) (Hosa agrahara hobli) ಬೀರನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಜೇ)
Beeranahalli (Kn) (Hebbalu hobli) ಬೀರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Beeranahalli Kaval (Hs) ಬೀರನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾವಲ್
Beerathammanahally (Hs) ಬೀರತಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Beerawal (Hg) ಬೀರವಾಳ್
Begur (Gu) ಬೇಗೂರು
Begur (Hg) (Kandalike hobli) ಬೇಗೂರು
Begur (Hg) (Antharasanthe hobli) ಬೇಗೂರು
Begur (Pp) ಬೇಗೂರು
Begur Jungle (Hg) (Antharasanthe hobli) ಬೇಗೂರು ಜಂಗಲು
Bekkere (Pp) ಬೆಕ್ಕೆರೆ
Bekya (Pp) ಬೆಕ್ಕಾ
Belachalavadi (Gu) ಬೆಳಚಲವಾಡಿ
Belaganahalli (Hg) ಬೆಳಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Belaganahalli Kaval (Hg) ಬೆಳಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾವಲ್
Belaguda (Nj) ಬೆಳಗುಂದ
Belale (Nj) ಬೆಳಲೆ
Belavadi (Gu) ಬೆಳವಾಡಿ
Belavadi (My) ಬೆಳವಾಡಿ
Belavatta (My) ಬೆಲವತ್ತ
Belathur (Hs) ಬೆಳತ್ತೂರು
Belathur (Pp) ಬೆಳತ್ತೂರು
Belathur (Ko) ಬೆಳತೂರು
Benmathi (Pp) ಬೆಮ್ಮತ್ತಿ
Benagalu (Pp) ಬೆಣಗಾಲು
Benaganahalli (Kn) ಬೆಣಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bendagalli (Gu) ಬೆಂಡಗಳ್ಳಿ
Bendagalli (Nj) ಬೆಂಡಗಳ್ಳಿ
Bendaravadi (Ch) ಬೆಂಡರವಾಡಿ
Bendiravadi (Gu) ಬೆಂಡರವಾಡಿ
Benkipura (Hs) ಬೆಂಕಿಪುರ
Bennegere (Hg) ಬೆಣ್ಣೆಗೆರೆ
Beratahalli (Gu) ಬೆರಟಹಳ್ಳಿ
Berambadi (Gu) ಬೇರಂಬಾಡಿ
Bettadabeedu (Hg) ಬೆಟ್ಟದಬೀಡು
Bettada Kaval (Pp) ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಕಾವಲ್ (ಜೇ)
Bettadamadahalli (Gu) ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಮಾದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bettadapura (Ch) ಬೆಟ್ಟದಪುರ
Bettadathu ga (Pp) ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ತುಂಗ
Bettadavarehundi (Hg) ಬೆಟ್ಟದಾವರೆ ಹುಂಡಿ (ಜೇ)
Bettadur (Hs) ಬೆಟ್ಟದೂರು
Bettahalli (Tn) ಬೆಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bettahalli (Hg) ಬೆಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಜೇ)
Bettahalli (Ch) ಬೆಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bettahalli (Kn) ಬೆಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bettahalli (Gu) ಬೆಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bettahalli Kaval (Kn) ಕಾವಲ್ (ಜೇ)
Bevanahalli (Kn) ಬೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bevinahally (Tu) ಬೇವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bevinatalapura (Ch) ಬೇವಿನ ತಾಳಪುರ
Bidagalu (Hg) ಬಿಡಗಲು
Bhadrayyanahally (Ko) ಭದ್ರಯ್ಯನ ಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bharathavadi (Hs) ಭರತವಾಡಿ
Bheemanabeedu (Gu) ಭೀಮನಬೀಡು
Bheemanahalli (Hg) ಭೀಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bherya (Kn) ಭೇರ್ಯ
Bhogadi (My) ಭೋಗಾದಿ
Bhogavalu ಭೋಗವಾಳು
Vodevanapura (Nj) ಪೂಡಿಯನಪುರ
Bhugathahalli (My) ಭುಗತಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bhugathahalli (Tn) ಭುಗತಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bhujaganapura (Ch) ಭುಜಗನಪುರ
Bhutanahalli (Pp) ಭೂತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bhuvanahalli (Pp) ಭೂವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bidarahalli (Hg) ಭುವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bhuvanahalli (Kn) ಬಿದರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bidaragoodu (Nj) ಬಿದರಗೂಡು
Bilagunda (Pp) ಬಿಲಗುಂದ
Biligere (Hs) ಬಿಳಿಗೆರೆ
Biligere (Nj) ಬಿಳಿಗೆರೆ
Biligiriranganabetta (Yl) ಬಿಳಿಗಿರಿ ರಂಗನಬೆಟ್ಟ
Bilikere (Hs) ಬಿಳಿಕೆರೆ
Bilikere Kaval (Hs) ಕಾವಲ್ (ಜೇ)
Billahalli (Pp) ಬಿಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Billanahosahalli (Hs) ಬಿಲ್ಲನಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bilugali (Nj) ಬಿಳುಗಲ್
Binakanahalli (Tn) ಬಿನಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bialawadi (Ch) ಬಿಸಲವಾಡಿ
B. Seehalli (Tn) ಬಿ. ಸೀಹಳ್ಳಿ
Boganahalli (Pp) ಬೋಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bogapura (Ch) ಬೋಗಾಪುರ
Bogganapura (Ch) ಬೊಗ್ಗನಪುರ (ಜೇ)
Bokkahalli (Nj) ಬೊಕ್ಕಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bokkepura (Ch) ಬೊಕ್ಕೆಪುರ
Bolanahalli (Hs) ಬೋಳನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bommalapura (Gu) ಬೊಮ್ಮಲಾಪುರ
Bommalapura (Hg) ಬೊಮ್ಮಲಾಪುರ
Bommalapura (Hs) ಬೊಮ್ಮಲಾಪುರ
Bommanahally (Ch) ಬೊಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bommanahally (Gu) ಬೊಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ

Bommanahalli (Tn) ಬೊಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bommanaikanahally (Tn) ಬೊಮ್ಮನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bommenahalli (My) ಬೊಮ್ಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bommenahally (Kn) ಬೊಮ್ಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Boppanahalli (Hg) ಬೊಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Boochahalli (Hs) ಬೋಚಹಳ್ಳಿ
Boodabalu (Ko) ಬೂದಬಾಳು
Boodahalli (Tn) ಬೂದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Boodamballi (Ch) ಬೂದಂಬಳ್ಳಿ
Boodithittu (Ch) ಬೂದಿತಿಟ್ಟು
Boodanur (Hg) ಬೂದನೂರು
Byadamudalu (Ch) ಬ್ಯಾಡಮೂಡ್ಲು
Byadara bilaguli (Pp) ಬ್ಯಾಡರ ಬಿಳುಗಲಿ
Byadarahalli (Kn) ಬ್ಯಾಡರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Byadarahalli hantha (Kn) ಬ್ಯಾಡರಹಳ್ಳಿ ಹಂತ (ಬೇ)
Byatahalli (My) ಬ್ಯಾತಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bylaguppe (Gu) ಬೈಲಗುಪ್ಪೆ
Bylakuppe (Pp) ಬೈಲಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Bylapura (Kn) ಬೈಲಾಪುರ
Bylaru (Nj) ಬ್ಯಾಳಾರು
Bylur (Ko) ಬೈಲೂರು
Byranatha (Ko) ಬೈರನತ್ತ
Byrapura (Hg) ಬೈರಾಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Byrapura (Tn) ಬೈರಾಪುರ
Chagathakuppe (Hg) ಚಗತಕುಪ್ಪೆ (ಬೇ)
Chakahalli (Hg) ಚಾಕಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chakkodanahalli (Hg) ಚಕ್ಕೋಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chakkur (Hg) ಚಕ್ಕೂರು
Challahalli (Hs) ಚಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chamalapura (Hg) ಚಾಮಲಾಪುರ
Chamalapura (Hg) ಚಾಮಲಾಪುರ
Chamalapura (Kn) ಚಾಮಲಾಪುರ
Chamalapura (Nj) ಚಾಮಲಾಪುರ
Chamanahalli (Hg) ಚಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chamanahalli (Hg) ಚಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chamanahalli (Tn) ಚಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chamanamadanahalli (Nj) ಚಾಮನಮಾದನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Chamarajanagra (Ch) (rural) ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ (ಬೇ)
Chamarayanakote (Pp) ಚಾಮರಾಯನ ಕೋಟೆ
Chamundibetta (My) ಚಾಮುಂಡಿಬೆಟ್ಟ
C. M. Samudra (Ko) ಸಿ. ಎಂ. ಸಮುದ್ರ
Chandagalu (Kn) ಚಂದಗಾಲು
Chandagaluhantha (Kn) ಚಂದಗಾಲು ಹಂತ (ಬೇ)
Chandahalli (Tn) ಚಂದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chandakavadi (Ch) ಚಂದಕವಾಡಿ
Chandrabeedu (My) ಚಂದ್ರಬೀಡು (ಬೇ)
Changa (Kn) ಚಂಗ (ಬೇ)
Changadarahalli (Ko) ಚಂಗದಾರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Changadi (Ko) ಚಂಗಡಿ
Changowdanahalli (Hg) ಚಂಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Channagundi (Hg) ಚನ್ನಗುಂಡಿ
Channakallu Kaval (Pp) ಚನ್ನಕಲ್ಲು ಕಾವಲ್
Channalinganahalli (Ko) ಚನ್ನಲಿಂಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Channamgere (Kn) ಚನ್ನಂಗೆರೆ
Channamallipura (Gu) ಚನ್ನಮಲ್ಲಿಪುರ
Channenahalli (Pp) ಚನ್ನೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Channanje Vadeyarapura (Tn) ಚನ್ನಂಜೀವಜಿಯರಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Channapatna (Nj) ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣ
Channappanapura (Ch) ಚನ್ನಪ್ಪನಪುರ
Chapparadahalli (Pp) ಚಪ್ಪರದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Charapura (Pp) ಚರಪುರ
Chatipura (Ch) ಚಾಟೀಪುರ
Chattanahalli (My) ಚಟ್ಟನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Cheeranahalli (Kn) ಚೀರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chennasoge (Hs) ಚನ್ನಸೋಗೆ
Chibukahalli (Kn) ಚಿಬುಕಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chidaravalli (Tn) ಚಿದರವಳ್ಳಿ
Chikanapura (Gu) ಚಿಕಣಾಪುರ
Chikkabeechanahalli (Hs) ಚಿಕ್ಕಬೀಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkabelalu (Pp) ಚಿಕ್ಕಬೇಲಾಳು
Chikkabegur (Ch) ಚಿಕ್ಕಬೇಗೂರು
Chikkabesage (Hg) ಚಿಕ್ಕಬೆಸಗೆ (ಬೇ)
Chikkabherya (Kn) ಚಿಕ್ಕಭೇರ್ಯ
Chikkaboohalli (Tn) ಚಿಕ್ಕಬೂಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkabyranakuppe (Hg) ಚಿಕ್ಕಬೈರನಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Chikkadiganahalli (Hs) ಚಿಕ್ಕಾಡಿಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkadanahalli (Hs) ಚಿಕ್ಕಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkahalli (My) ಚಿಕ್ಕಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkahanasoge (Kn) ಚಿಕ್ಕಹನಸೋಗೆ
Chikkaharadanahalli (My) ಚಿಕ್ಕಹರದನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikka Hejjur (Hs) ಚಿಕ್ಕಹೆಜ್ಜೂರು
Chikkahomma (Nj) ಚಿಕ್ಕಹೊಮ್ಮ
Chikkahunasur (Hs) ಚಿಕ್ಕಹುಣಸೂರು
Chikkakamaravalli (Pp) ಚಿಕ್ಕಕಮರವಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkakanya (My) ಚಿಕ್ಕಕಾನ್ಯ
Chikkakatur (My) ಚಿಕ್ಕಕಾಟೂರು (ಬೇ)
Chikkakereyur (Hg) ಚಿಕ್ಕಕೆರೆಯೂರು
Chikkakowlande (Nj) ಚಿಕ್ಕಕವಲಂದೆ
Chikkakundur (Hg) ಚಿಕ್ಕಕುಂದೂರು (ಬೇ)
Chikkalaxmipura (Tn) ಚಿಕ್ಕಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪುರ
Chikkamalali (Pp) ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಳಲಿ
Chikkamalapura (Ko) ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಾಲಾಪುರ

Chikkanahalli (My) (Jayapura hobli) ಚಿಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Chikkanahalli (My) (Elawala hobli) ಚಿಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkanandi (Hg) ಚಿಕ್ಕನಂದಿ
Chikkanayakanahalli (Kn) ಚಿಕ್ಕನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkanerile (Pp) ಚಿಕ್ಕನೇರಿಳೆ
Chikkathuppur (Gu) ಚಿಕ್ಕತುಪ್ಪೂರು
Chikkati (Gu) ಚಿಕ್ಕಾಟಿ
Chikkavoddaragundi (Kn) ಚಿಕ್ಕವಡ್ಡರಗುಂಡಿ
Chikkavoddarakeri (Pp) ಚಿಕ್ಕವಡ್ಡರಕೇರಿ
Chikkayyana Chatra (Nj) ಚಿಕ್ಕಯ್ಯನ ಛತ್ರ
Chikkilur (Ko) ಚಿಕ್ಕಯಿಲೂರು
Chikkinduvadi (Ko) ಚಿಕ್ಕಿಂದುವಾಡಿ
Chillahalli (Hg) ಚಿಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chilukavadi (Ko) ಚಿಲುಕವಾಡಿ
Chilkunda (Hs) ಚಿಲ್ಕುಂದ
Chilkunda Kaval (Hs) ಚಿಲ್ಕುಂದ ಕಾವಲ್ (ಬೇ)
Chimili (Tn) ಚಿಮಿಲಿ
Chinchahalli (Ko) ಚಿಂಚಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chinnamballi (Nj) ಚಿನ್ನಂಬಳ್ಳಿ
Chirakanahalli (Gu) ಚಿರಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chiatenahalli (Pp) ಚಿಟ್ಟೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chittikyathanahalli (Hs) ಚಿಟ್ಟಿಕ್ಯಾತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Choganahalli (My) ಚೋಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Cholenahalli (My) ಚೋಳೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Choranahalli (My) ಚೋರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chotnahalli (Hg) ಚೊಟ್ನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chowdahalli (Hg) (Kandlike hobli) ಚೌಡಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Chowdahalli (Hg) (Kasaba hobli) ಚೌಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chowdahalli (Ch) ಚೌಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chowdahalli (My) ಚೌಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chowdenahalli (Pp) ಚೌಡೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chowhalli (Tn) ಚೌಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chowkahalli (Kn) ಚೌಕಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chowkur (Pp) ಚೌಕೂರು
Chowthi (Pp) ಚೌತಿ
Chunchanahalli (Nj) ಚುಂಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Cowdahalli (Ko) ಕೌಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Dadadahalli (Kn) ದಡದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Dadadahalli (My) ದಡದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Dadada Kallahalli (My) ದಡದಕಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Dallalu (Hs) ದಲ್ಲಾಳು
D. M. Samudra (Ko) ಡಿ. ಎಂ. ಸಮುದ್ರ
Dammanahalli (Kn) ದಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Danayakapura (Tn) ಡಣಾಯಕಪುರ
Dandikere (My) ದಂಡಿಕೆರೆ
Dantahalli (Ko) ದಂಟಹಳ್ಳಿ
Daribegur (Gu) ದಾರಿಬೇಗೂರು
Daripura (My) ದಾರೀಪುರ
Dasanapura (Hg) ದಾಸನಪುರ
Dasanapura (Hs) ದಾಸನಪುರ
Dasanapura (Ko) ದಾಸನಪುರ
Dasanur (Nj) ದಾಸನೂರು
Dattagalli (My) ದಟ್ಟಗಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Debur (Nj) ದೇಬೂರು
Degganahalli (Kn) ದೆಗ್ಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Demahalli (Ch) ದೇಮಹಳ್ಳಿ
Depapura (Gu) ದೇಪಾಪುರ
Depura (Pp) ದೇಪುರ
Deshavalli (Ch) ದೇಶವಳ್ಳಿ
Deshipura (Gu) ದೇಶಿಪುರ
Devagahalli (Hs) ದೇವಗಹಳ್ಳಿ
Devagalli (My) ದೇವಗಳ್ಳಿ
Devalapura (Ch) ದೇವಲಾಪುರ
Devalapura (Hg) (Hampapura hobli) ದೇವಲಾಪುರ
Devalapura (Hg) (Kandalike hobli) ದೇವಲಾಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Devalapura (Gu) ದೇವಲಾಪುರ
Devanur (My) ದೇವನೂರು
Devanur (Nj) ದೇವನೂರು
Devarahalli (Hs) ದೇವರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Devarahalli (Gu) ದೇವರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Devarajapura (Ch) ದೇವರಾಜಪುರ
Devarasanahalli (Nj) ದೇವರಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Devarayasettipur (Nj) ದೇವರಾಯಸೆಟ್ಟಿಪುರ
Depegowdanapura (Nj) ದೇಪೇಗೌಡನಪುರ
Devirammanahalli (Nj) ದೇವಿರಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Dhanagalli (My) ಧನಗಳ್ಳಿ
Dhanagere (Ko) ಧನಗೆರೆ
Dharmapura (Hs) ಧರ್ಮಪುರ
Dindagadu (Pp) ದಿಂಡಗಾಡು
Dinnahalli (Ko) ದಿನ್ನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Doddabagilu (Tn) ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬಾಗಿಲು
Doddabeechanahalli (Hs) ದೊಡ್ಡಬೀಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Doddabyalalu (Pp) ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬ್ಯಾಲಾಳು
Doddabyranakuppe (Hg) ದೊಡ್ಡಬೈರನಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Doddaharave (Pp) ದೊಡ್ಡಹರವೆ
Doddaharave forest (Pp) ದೊಡ್ಡಹರವೆ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್
Doddahejjur (Hs) ದೊಡ್ಡಹೆಜ್ಜೂರು
Doddahejjurkaval (Hs) ದೊಡ್ಡಹೆಜ್ಜೂರು ಕಾವಲ್ (ಬೇ)

Doddahejjur Kere Kaval (Hs) ದೊಡ್ಡಹೆಜ್ಜೂರು ಕೆರೆ ಕಾವಲ್
Doddahomma (Nj) ದೊಡ್ಡಹೊಮ್ಮ
Doddahonnur (Pp) ದೊಡ್ಡಹೊನ್ನೂರು
Doddahonnuru Kaval (Pp) ದೊಡ್ಡಹೊನ್ನೂರು ಕಾವಲ್
Doddahosur (Pp) ದೊಡ್ಡಹೊಸೂರು
Doddahunasur (Hs) ದೊಡ್ಡಹುಣಸೂರು
Doddakadanahalli (Hs) ದೊಡ್ಡಕಾಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Doddakemaravalli (Pp) ದೊಡ್ಡಕೆಮರವಳ್ಳಿ
Doddakanya (My) ದೊಡ್ಡಕಾನ್ಯ
Doddakutur (My) ದೊಡ್ಡಕ್ಯಾತೂರು
Dodda Kereyur (Hg) ದೊಡ್ಡಕೆರೆಯೂರು
Dodda Kereyur Kaval (Hg) ದೊಡ್ಡಕೆರೆಯೂರು ಕಾವಲ್
Dodda Kowlande (Nj) ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕವಲಂದೆ
Doddalathur (Ko) ದೊಡ್ಡಾಲತ್ತೂರು
Doddalexmipura (Tn) ದೊಡ್ಡಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Doddamalagudu (Tn) ದೊಡ್ಡಮಲಗೂರು
Doddam ragowdanahalli (My) ದೊಡ್ಡಮಾರಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Doddamole (Ch) ದೊಡ್ಡಮೋಳೆ
Doddanerile (Pp) ದೊಡ್ಡನೇರಿಳೆ
Doddathuppur (Gu) ದೊಡ್ಡತುಪ್ಪೂರು
Dodda Vaddaragadi (Kn) ದೊಡ್ಡವಡ್ಡರಗುಡಿ
Dodda Vaddarakeri (Pp) ದೊಡ್ಡವಡ್ಡರಕೇರಿ
Doddinduvadi (Ko) ದೊಡ್ಡಿಂದುವಾಡಿ
Dollipura (Ch) ದೊಳ್ಳಿಪುರ
Doora (My) ದೂರ
Dorekere (Pp) ದೊರೆಕೆರೆ
Doranahalli (Kn) ದೋರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Duddagere (My) ದುದ್ದಗೆರೆ
Duddahalli (Kn) ದುದ್ದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Duggahalli (Nj) ದುಗ್ಗಹಳ್ಳಿ
Duggahatti (Yl) ದುಗ್ಗಹಟ್ಟಿ
Dumdasanapura (Gu) ದುಂದಾಸನಪುರ
Dryyam Kandahalli (Yl) ದುಯ್ಯಂ ಕಂದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Dythanakere Kaval (Hs) ದೈತನಕೆರೆ ಕಾವಲ್
Dyavalpura (My) ದ್ಯಾವಲಪುರ
Echur (Pp) ಈಚೂರು
Elwala (My) ಇಲವಾಲ
Eswaragowdanahalli (Nj) ಈಶ್ವರಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
G. B. Saragur (Hg) ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಸರಗೂರು
Gadigudda Kaval (Nj) ಗಡಿಗುಡ್ಡ ಕಾವಲ್
Gagenahalli (Hs) ಗಾಗೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Galaganakere (Pp) ಗಳಗನಕೆರೆ
Galigekere (Kn) ಗಳಿಗೆಕೆರೆ
Galipura (Ch) ಗಾಳಿಪುರ
Ganaganur (Ch) ಗಣಗನೂರು
Gandhanahalli (Kn) ಗಂಧನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gangadahalli (Hg) ಗಂಗಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gangada hosahalli (Hg) ಗಂಗಡ ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gangadara Basvanahalli (Pp) ಗಂಗಾಧರ ಬಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gangadharana Katte (Ko) ಗಂಗಾಧರನಕಟ್ಟೆ
Ganganadoddi (Ko) ಗಂಗನದೊಡ್ಡಿ
Ganganippe (Pp) ಗಂಗನಪ್ಪೆ
Gangavadi (Ch) (Kasaba hobli) ಗಂಗವಾಡಿ
Gangavadi (Ch) (Sante maralli hobli) ಗಂಗವಾಡಿ
Ganiganakoppal (Tn) ಗಾಣಿಗನ ಕೊಪ್ಪಲು
Ganiganur (Yl) ಗಣಿಗನೂರು
Garaganahalli (Gu) ಗರಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gargeswari (Tn) ಗರ್ಗೇಶ್ವರಿ
Garigudda (Pp) ಗರಿಗುಡ್ಡೆ
Garikekatte Kaval (Hg) ಗರಿಕೆಕಟ್ಟೆ ಕಾವಲು
Gattavadi (Nj) ಗಟ್ಟವಾಡಿ
Gattavadipura (Nj) ಗಟ್ಟವಾಡಿಪುರ
Gavadagere (Hs) ಗವಡಗೆರೆ
Gayanahalli (Kn) ಗಾಯನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Geekahalli (Nj) ಗೀಕಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gerasanahalli (Hs) ಗೆರಸನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Geredada (Kn) ಗೆರೆದಡ
Gejjeyyanavaddarakaval (Hs) ಗೆಜ್ಜೆಯ್ಯನ ವಡ್ಡರಕಾವಲ್
Gejjeganahalli (Nj) ಗೆಜ್ಜೆಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Giragur (Pp) ಗಿರಗೂರು
Gobbali Kaval (Pp) ಗೊಬ್ಬಳಿಕಾವಲ್
Goddanapura (Nj) ಗೊದ್ದನಪುರ
Gohalli (Hs) ಗೋಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gohalli (My) ಗೋಹಳ್ಳಿ
Goll nabeedu (Hg) ಗೊಲ್ಲನಬೀಡು
Gollarahosahalli (Pp) ಗೊಲ್ಲರ ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Golur (Hg) ಗೋಳೂರು
Golur (Nj) ಗೋಳೂರು
Gonahalli (Nj) ಗೋನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gonathagala (Nj) ಗೋಣತಗಾಲ
Gopalapura (My) ಗೋಪಾಲಪುರ
Goragundi (Kn) ಗೊರಗುಂಡಿ
Gorahalli (Pp) ಗೊರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Goravanahalli (Tn) ಗೊರವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Goreyur (Ko) ಗೊರೆಯೂರು
Govindanahalli (Hs) ಗೋವಿಂದನಹಳ್ಳಿ

Govindanahallinala (Hs) ಗೋವಿಂದನಹಳ್ಳಿ ನಾಲಾ
Govindavadi (Ch) ಗೋವಿಂದವಾಡಿ
Gowdahalli (Yl) ಗೌಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gowdenahalli (Kn) ಗೌಡೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gowdikere (Hs) ಗೌಡಿಕೆರೆ
Gowdimachanayakanahalli (Hg) ಗೌಡಮಾಚನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gudamanahalli (Hg) ಗುಡಮಾನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Guddenahalli (Pp) ಗುಡ್ಡೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gudibhadranahosahalli (Pp) ಗುಡಿಭದ್ರನಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gudisettihalli (Hs) ಗುಡಿಶೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Guduganahalli (Kn) ಗುಡುಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gudumadanahalli (My) ಗುಡುಮಾದನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gujjegowdanapura (My) ಗುಜ್ಜಿಗೌಡನಪುರ
Gulipura (Ch) ಗೂಳಿಪುರ
Gulledahalli (Pp) ಗುಳ್ಳೇದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Guluvina Attiguppe (Kn) ಗುಳುವಿನ ಅತ್ತಿಗುಪ್ಪೆ
Gumechahalli (My) ಗುಮಚಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gumballi (Yl) ಗುಂಬಳ್ಳಿ
Gummanahalli (Kn) ಗುಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gundath r (Hg) ಗುಂಡತ್ತೂರು
Gundegala (Ko) ಗುಂಡೇಗಾಲ
Gungralachatra (My) ಗುಂಗ್ರಾಲಛತ್ರ
Gurur (My) ಗುರೂರು
Guruvinapura (Gu) ಗುರುವಿನಪುರ
H. Mukahalli (Ch) ಎಚ್. ಮುಕಹಳ್ಳಿ
Habatur (Pp) ಹಬಟೂರು
Habbanakuppe (Hs) ಹಬ್ಬನಕುಪ್ಪೆ
H. Borekoppa Kaval (Hs) ಎಚ್. ಬೋರೆಕೊಪ್ಪ ಕಾವಲ್
Hadajana (My) ಹಡಜನ
Hadanur (Hg) ಹಾದನೂರು
Hadanuru ಹಾದನೂರು
Hadanuru Vodeyanapura (Nj) ಹಾದನೂರು ಒಡೆಯನಪುರ
Hadinaru (Nj) ಹದಿನಾರು
Hadya (Ku) ಹಾಡ್ಯ
Hadya (Nj) (Dodda Kavalande hobli) ಹಾಡ್ಯ
Hadya (Nj) (Hullahalli hobli) ಹಾಡ್ಯ
Hadyahantha (Kn) ಹಾಡ್ಯ ಹಂತ (ಬೇ)
Hagalabele (Ch) ಹಗಲಬೆಳೆ (ಬೇ)
Hagaranahalli (Hs) ಹಗರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Haginavalu (Nj) ಹಗಿನವಾಳು
Hakkalapura (Gu) ಹಕ್ಕಲಪುರ
Halaganahalli (Pp) ಹಲಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Halalu (My) ಹಾಲಾಳು (ಬೇ)
Halasur (Pp) ಹಲಸೂರು
Halasur (Hg) ಹಲಸೂರು
Halvara (Tn) ಹಲವಾರ
Halavaramatha (Tn) ಹಲವಾರ ಮಠ (ಬೇ)
Halebeedu (Hs) ಹಳೇಬೀಡು
Halebeedu Kaval (Hs) ಹಳೇಬೀಡು ಕಾವಲ್ (ಬೇ)
Halemagge (Hg) ಹಳೇಮಗ್ಗೆ
Halemanch halli (Hg) ಹಳೇಮಂಚಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Halemirle (Kn) ಹಳೇಮಿರ್ಲೆ
Halepete Kantapura (Pp) ಹಳೇಪೇಟೆ ಕಂಟಾಪುರ
Halepura (Hs) ಹಳೇಪುರ
Halepura (Nj) ಹಳೆಯೂರು
Haleyur (Hg) ಹಳೆಯೂರು
Haleyur (Kn) ಹಳೆಯೂರು
Haleyur (Pp) ಹಳೆಯೂರು
Hallada Kallahalli (Hs) ಹಳ್ಳದ ಕಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hallada Koppalu (Hs) ಹಳ್ಳದ ಕೊಪ್ಪಲು
H lladi M dahalli (Gu) ಹಳ್ಳದ ಮಾದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Halladamanugan halli (Hg) ಹಳ್ಳದ ಮನುಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Halladapura (Gu) ಹಳ್ಳದಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Hallare (Nj) ಹಳ್ಳಿರೆ
Hallikere (Hs) ಹಳ್ಳಿಕೆರೆ
Hammige (Pp) ಹಮ್ಮಿಗೆ
Hampapura (Hg) ಹಂಪಾಪುರ
Hampapura (Kn) ಹಂಪಾಪುರ
H mpapura (Ko) ಹಂಪಾಪುರ
Hampapura (Nj) ಹಂಪಾಪುರ
Hanahalli (Ch) ಹನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hanagodu (Hs) ಹನಗೋಡು
Han godunala (Hs) ಹನಗೋಡು ನಾಲಾ
Hanasoge (Kn) ಹನಸೋಗೆ
Hanasogehantha (Kn) ಹನಸೋಗೆ ಹಂತ (ಬೇ)
Hanchipura (Hg) ಹಂಚೀಪುರ
Hanchipura (Gu) ಹಂಚೀಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Hanchitalapura (Ch) ಹಂಚೀತಾಳಪುರ
Hanchya (My) ಹಂಚ್ಯಾ
Hanchya (Hs) ಹಂಚ್ಯಾ
Handanahalli (Hs) ಹಂದನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Handarakalli (Ch) ಹಂದರಕಳ್ಳಿ
Handhuvinahalli (Nj) ಹಂಧುವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Handigudda Kaval (Pp) ಹಂದಿಗುಡ್ಡ ಕಾವಲ್
Handithavalli (Pp) ಹಂಡಿತವಳ್ಳಿ
Hangala (Gu) ಹಂಗಳ
Hangalahosahalli (Gu) ಹಂಗಳ ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ

Hangalapura (Gu) ಹಂಗಳಪುರ
Hangaraboyanahalli (Kn) ಹಂಗರಬೋಯನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hangarepura (Ch) ಹಂಗರೇಪುರ
Haniyamballi (Nj) ಹನಿಯಂಬಳ್ಳಿ
Hanumanalu (Tn) ಹನುಮನಾಳು
Hanumanahalli (Kn) ಹನುಮಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hanumanapura (Ch) ಹನುಮನಪುರ
Hanumanapura (Nj) ಹನುಮನಪುರ
Hanumanthapura Nala (Hs) ಹನುಮಂತಪುರ ನಾಲಾ (ಬೇ)
Hanur (Ko) ಹನೂರು
Haradanahalli (Ch) ಹರದನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Haradanahalli (Ch) ಹರದನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
(Chandakavadi hobli)
Haradanahalli (Hs) ಹರದನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Haradanahalli (Kn) ಹರದನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Haradanahalli (Nj) ಹರದನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Haradanahalli District Forest (Ch) ಹರದನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ (ಬೇ)
Haradur (Pp) ಹರದೂರು
Haraganapura (Ch) ಹರಗನಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Harale (Ko) ಹರಳೆ
Harlahalli (Pp) ಹರಳಹಳ್ಳಿ
(Ravandur hobli)
Haralahalli (Hs) ಹರಳಹಳ್ಳಿ
K. Haralahalli (Pp) ಕೆ. ಹರಳಹಳ್ಳಿ
Haramballi (Kn) ಹರಂಬಳ್ಳಿ
Haratale (Nj) ಹರತಲೆ
Haranahalli (Pp) ಹಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Haravanapura (Ko) ಹಾರವನಪ್ಪುರ
Harave (Ch) ಹರವೆ
Harave (Hs) ಹರವೆ
Harave Mallarajapatna (Pp) ಹರವೆ ಮಲ್ಲರಾಜಪಟ್ಟಣ
Harilapura (Pp) ಹರಿಲಾಪುರ
Harinahalli (Pp) ಹರಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hariyalapura (Hg) ಹರಿಯಾಲಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Harohalli (Hs) ಹಾರೋಹಳ್ಳಿ
Harohalli (My) ಹಾರೋಹಳ್ಳಿ
(Varuna hobli)
Harohalli (My) ಹಾರೋಹಳ್ಳಿ
(Jayapura hobli)
Harupura (Hg) ಹಾರುಪುರ
Harupura (Nj) ಹಾರುಪುರ
Hasuguli (Gu) ಹಸುಗೂಲಿ
Hasuvatti (Tn) ಹಸುವಟ್ಟಿ
Hasuvinakaval (Pp) ಹಸುವಿನಕಾವಲ್
Hatwal (Hg) ಹತ್ವಾಳ
Hebbalaguppe (Hg) ಹೆಬ್ಬಲಗುಪ್ಪೆ
Hebbal (Kn) ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳ
Hebbalu (My) ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳು
HebbaluKoppalu (Kn) ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳು ಕೊಪ್ಪಲು (ಬೇ)
Hebbasur (Ch) ಹೆಬ್ಬಸೂರು
Hebsur (Kn) ಹೆಬ್ಸೂರು
Hebya (Nj) ಹೆಬ್ಯೆ
Hedatale (Nj) ಹೆಡತಲೆ
Hedeyala (Nj) ಹೆಡೆಯಾಲ
Heggadahalli (Hg) ಹೆಗ್ಗಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Heggadahalli (Gu) ಹೆಗ್ಗಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Heggadahalli (Nj) ಹೆಗ್ಗಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Heggadadevankote (Hg) ಹೆಗ್ಗಡದೇವನಕೋಟೆ
Heggadapura (Hg) ಹೆಗ್ಗಡಾಪುರ
Heggandur (Hs) ಹೆಗ್ಗಂದೂರು
Hegganur (Hg) ಹೆಗ್ಗನೂರು
Heggathur (Pp) ಹೆಗ್ಗತ್ತೂರು
Heggavadi (Ch) ಹೆಗ್ಗವಾಡಿ
(Harave hobli)
Heggavadi (Ch) ಹೆಗ್ಗವಾಡಿ
(S. Maralli hobli)
Heggavadi (Gu) ಹೆಗ್ಗವಾಡಿ
Heggavadipura (Ch) ಹೆಗ್ಗವಾಡಿಪುರ
Heggotora (Ch) ಹೆಗ್ಗೊತಾರ
Heggudilu (Hg) ಹೆಗ್ಗುಡಿಲು (ಬೇ)
Heggur (Tn) ಹೆಗ್ಗೂರು
Hejjge (Nj) ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಗೆ
Hejjodlu (Hs) ಹೆಜ್ಜೋಡ್ಲು
Hemmaragala (Nj) ಹೆಮ್ಮರಗಾಲ
Hemmige (Hs) ಹೆಮ್ಮಿಗೆ
Hemmige (Tn) ಹೆಮ್ಮಿಗೆ
Hennegere Kaval (Hg) ಹೆಣ್ಣೆಗೆರೆ ಕಾವಲ್
Hindagudlu (Hs) ಹಿಂದಗುಡ್ಲು
Hinakal (My) ಹಿನಕಲ್
Hirebegur (Ch) ಹಿರೇಬೇಗೂರು
Hirekatti (Gu) ಹಿರೇಕಾಟಿ
Hiremalali (Pp) ಹಿರೇಮಳಲಿ
Hirenandi (Hg) ಹಿರೇನಂದಿ
Hirihalli (Hg) ಹಿರೀಹಳ್ಳಿ
(Kasaba hobli)
Hirihalli (Hg) ಹಿರೀಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
(Kandalike hobli)
Hirihalli (Hg) ಹಿರೀಹಳ್ಳಿ
(Saragur hobli)
Hirikyathanahalli (Hs) ಹಿರೀಕ್ಯಾತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hiriyur (Tn) ಹಿರಿಯೂರು
Hitnahalli (Pp) ಹಿಟ್ನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hitnahebbagilu (Pp) ಹಿಟ್ನಹೆಬ್ಬಾಗಿಲು
Hittuvalli (Tn) ಹಿಟ್ಟುವಳ್ಳಿ
Hodike Katte Kaval (Hs) ಹೊಡಿಕೆಕಟ್ಟೆ ಕಾವಲ್
Holehundi (Hg) ಹೊಳೆಹುಂಡಿ
Holesalu (Tn) ಹೊಳೆಸಾಲು

Homma (Ch) ಹೊಮ್ಮ
Hommaragalli (Hg) ಹೊಮ್ಮರಗಳ್ಳಿ
Honakahalli (Gu) ಹೊಣಕಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hondarabalu (Ch) ಹೊಂಡರಬಾಳು
Hondarabalu (o) ಹೊಂಡರಬಾಳು
Hongavalli (Gu) ಹೊಂಗವಳ್ಳಿ
Hongalavady (Ch) ಹೊಂಗಲವಾಡಿ
Honganur (Ch) ಹೊಂಗನೂರು
Hongate (My) ಹೊಂಗಟೆ (ಬೇ)
Honnahalli (Ch) ಹೊನ್ನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Honnegowdanahalli (Ch) ಹೊನ್ನೇಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Honnegowdanahalli (Gu) ಹೊನ್ನೆಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Honnenahalli (Hs) ಹೊನ್ನೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
(Hanagodu hobli)
Honnenahalli (Hs) ಹೊನ್ನೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
(Hanagodu hobli)
Honnenahalli (Hs) ಹೊನ್ನೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
(Govadagere hobli)
Honnenahalli (Kn) ಹೊನ್ನೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Honnenahalli (Pp) ಹೊನ್ನೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Honnur (Tn) ಹೊನ್ನೂರು (ಬೇ)
Honnur (Yl) ಹೊನ್ನೂರು
Honnurukuppe (Hg) ಹೊನ್ನೂರುಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Hoogya (Ko) ಹೂಗ್ಯೆ
Hooradahalli (Gu) ಹೂರದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hoovinakola (Hg) ಹೂವಿನಕೊಳ
Horalahalli (Tn) ಹೊರಳಹಳ್ಳಿ
Horatavady (Nj) ಹೊರಳವಾಡಿ
Horamarali (Hg) ಹೊರಮರಳಿ (ಬೇ)
(Hormahalli) (ಹೊರ್ಮಹಳ್ಳಿ)
Horeyala (Gu) ಹೊರೆಯಾಲ
Hosa Agrahara (Kn) ಹೊಸ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Hosahalli (Ch) ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hosahalli (Hg) ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
(Antarasanthe hobli)
Hosahalli (Hg) ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
(Kasba hobli)
Hosahalli (Kn) ಹೊಸಪಳ್ಳಿ
Hosahalli (My) ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hosahalli (Pp) ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hosahalli (Tn) ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hosaholalu (Hg) ಹೊಸಹೊಳಲು
Hosahundi (My ಹೊಸಹಂಡಿ
Hosakote (Hg) ಹೊಸಕೋಟೆ
Hosakote (Hs) ಹೊಸಕೋಟೆ
Hosakote (Ku) ಹೊಸಕೋಟೆ
Hosakote (My) ಹೊಸಕೋಟೆ
Hosakote (Nj) ಹೊಸಕೋಟೆ
(Kasaba hobli)
Hosakote (Nj) ಹೊಸಕೋಟೆ
(C. Chatra hobli)
Hosakote (Tn) ಹೊಸಕೋಟೆ
Hosamalangi (Ko) ಹೊಸಮಾಲಂಗಿ
Hosapura (Ch) ಹೊಸಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Hosapura (Gu) ಹೊಸಪುರ
Hosapura (Nj) ಹೊಸಪುರ
Hosapura (Tn) ಹೊಸಪುರ
Hosaveedu (Nj) ಹೊಸವೀಡು
HosaveeduKaval (Nj) ಹೊಸವೀಡು ಕಾವಲ್
Hosur (Hg) ಹೊಸೂರು
Hosur (Gu) ಹೊಸೂರು (ಬೇ)
Hosur (Kn) ಹೊಸೂರು
(ChunchanaKatte hobli)
Hosur (Kn) ಹೊಸೂರು
(H. Agrahara hobli)
Hulikura (Hg) ಹುಲಿಕುರ
Hulikura Kaval (Hg) ಹುಲಿಕುರ ಕಾವಲ್
Hulimavu (Nj) ಹುಳಿಮಾವು
Hullahalli (Nj) ಹುಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hullana (Gu) ಹುಲ್ಲಾಣ (ಬೇ)
Hullebore Kaval (Kn) ಹುಲ್ಲೆಬೋರೆ ಕಾವಲ್ (ಬೇ)
Hullehosur (Kn) ಹುಲ್ಲೆಹೊಸೂರು (ಬೇ)
Hullemala (Hg) ಹುಲ್ಲೆಮಾಳ
Hullenahalli (Hs) ಹುಲ್ಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hullepura (Ch) ಹುಲ್ಲೇಪುರ
Hullepura (Gu) ಹುಲ್ಲೇಪುರ
Hullepura (Ko) ಹುಲ್ಯಾಳು
Hulleyalu (Hs) ಹುಳುಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Huluganahalli (Hs) ಹುನಗಳ್ಳಿ
Hunagalli (Hg) ಹುಣಸಗಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hunasagahalli (Tn) ಹುಣಸನಾಳು
Hunasanalu (Nj) ಹುಣಸನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hunasanahalli (Hg) ಹುಣಸಿನಪುರ
Hunasinapura (Gu) ಹುಣಸವಾಡಿ
Hunasavadi (Pp) ಹುಣಸೂರು
Hunasur (Hg) ಹುಣಸೂರು
Hunasur (Tn) ಹುಣಸೇಗಾಲ
Hunusegal (Hs) ಹುಣಸೇಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Hunasekuppe (Hg) ಹುಣಸೇಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Hunasekuppe (Pp) ಹುಣಸೇತೊಪ್ಪೆ
Hunasethoplu (Pp) ಹುಂಡೀಪುರ
Hundipura (Gu) ಹುನ್ನವಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Hunnavalli (My) ಹುನುಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hunuganahalli (Tn) ಹುರ
Hura (Nj)
Huruli Kamenahalli (Kn) ಹುರುಳಿ ಕಾಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Huralipura (Hg) ಹುರಳೀಪುರ (ಬೇ)
(Antharasanthe hobli)
Huralipura (Hg) ಹುರಳೀಪುರ (ಬೇ)
(Kandalike hobli)
Husagur (Hg) ಹುಸಗೂರು (ಬೇ)
Husakur (Nj) ಹುಸಕೂರು
Hussainpura (Hs) ಹುಸ್ಸೈನಪುರ

Hussainpura Kaval (Hs) ಹುಸೇನಪುರ ಕಾವಲ್ (ಬೇ)
Hussampura nala (Hs) ಹುಸೇನಪುರ ನಾಲ (ಮ)
Hu agalli (My) ಹೂಗಳ್ಳಿ
Huthur (Gu) ಹುತ್ತೂರು
Huthur (Ko) ಹುತ್ತೂರು
Huyilala (My) ಹುಯಿಲಾಳು
Hyakanur (Tn) ಹ್ಯಾಕನೂರು
Hyrige (Hg) ಹೈರಿಗೆ
Hyrige (Hs) ಹೈರಿಗೆ
Ibjala (Nj) ಇಬ್ಜಾಲ
Ichanahalli (Kn) ಇಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ichanahalli (Pp) (Kasaba hobli) ಇಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ichanahalli (Pp) (Hiranahalli hobli) ಇಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ikkadahalli (Ko) ಇಕ್ಕಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ilapura (Pp) ಐಲಾಪುರ
Immavu (Nj) ಇಮ್ಮಾವು
Inam Uttanhalli (My) ಇನಾಂ ಉತ್ತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ind valu (Tn) ಇಂಡವಾಳು
Inur Marigudi Jungle (Hg) ಇನೂರು ಮರಿಗುಡಿ ಜಂಗಲ್
Iranakere (My) ಈರನಕೆರೆ
Iras vady (Ch) ಇರಸವಾಡಿ
Iruvidhi (Hg) ಇರುವಿಧಿ
Ithan h lli (Pp) ಇತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Itna (Hg) ಇಟ್ನಾ
Ittigah lli (Pp) ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Iyvan pare (Ch) ಅಯ್ಯನಪುರ
Iyvanapura (Hg) (Kandilike hobli) ಅಯ್ಯನಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Iyvanapura (Hg) (Anthrasanthe hobli) ಅಯ್ಯನಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Jabigere (Hs) ಜಾಬಿಗೆರೆ
Jaganakote (Hg) ಜಗನಕೋಟೆ
Jakkahalli (Gu) ಜಕ್ಕಹಳ್ಳಿ
Jakkahalli (Hg) ಜಕ್ಕಹಳ್ಳಿ
Jakkahalli (Ko) ಜಕ್ಕಹಳ್ಳಿ
Jalahalli (Nj) ಜಾಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Jannur (Ch) ಜನ್ನೂರು
Janthagalli (My) ಜಂತಗಳ್ಳಿ
Jatagathipura (Hg) ಜಾಟಗಾತಿಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Jattihundi (My) ಜಟ್ಟಿಹುಂಡಿ
Javanahalli (My) ಜವನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Javanikuppe (Pp) ಜವನಿಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Jayapura (My) ಜಯಪುರ
Jeenahalli (Hs) ಜೀನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Jinakanahalli (Ko) ಜಿನಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Jinnahalli (Hg) ಜಿನ್ನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Jiyyara (Hg) ಜಿಯ್ಯಾರೆ
Jodihariharapura (Iggali) (Nj) ಜೋಡಿಹರಿಹರಪುರ (ಇಗ್ಗಲಿ)
Jodi Mellahalli (Yl) ಜೋಡಿ ಮೆಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Jogenahalli (Pp) ಜೋಗೆನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Jompanahalli (Hs) ಜೊಂಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Jyothigowdanapura (Ch) ಜ್ಯೋತಿಗೌಡನಪುರ
K. Basavanahalli (Pp) ಕೆ. ಬಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
K. Belluru (Hg) ಕೆ. ಬೆಳ್ಳೂರು
K. Devarahalli (Yl) ಕೆ. ದೇವರಹಳ್ಳಿ
K. Gundathur (Hg) ಕೆ. ಗುಂಡತ್ತೂರು
K. G. Hobbanaguppe (Hs) ಕೆ. ಜಿ. ಹಬ್ಬನಗುಪ್ಪೆ
K. Hemmanahalli (My) ಕೆ. ಹೆಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
K. Kannenhalli (Hg) ಕೆ. ಕನ್ನೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
K. Kodihalli (Pp) ಕೆ. ಕೋಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
K. Mukh halli (Ch) ಕೆ. ಮುಖಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kabbahalli (Gu) ಕಬ್ಬಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kachuvanahalli Jungal (Pp) ಕಚುವನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಜಂಗಲ್ (ಬೇ)
Kachuvinahalli (Hs) ಕಚುವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kadabur (Gu) ಕಡಬೂರು
Kadabur (Nj) ಕಡಬೂರು
Kadeh lli (Ch) ಕಾಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kadjatti (Nj) ಕಡಜಟ್ಟಿ
Kadakola (My) ಕಡಕೊಳ
Kadanahalli (My) ಕಾಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kadasur (Hg) ಕಾಡಸೂರು
Kadu Vaddaragudi (Hs) ಕಾಡುವದ್ದರಗುಡಿ
Kadegadde (Hg) ಕಡೆಗದ್ದೆ
Kademanuganahalli (Hs) ಕಡೆಮನುಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kagal vady (Ch) ಕಾಗಲವಾಡಿ
Kaggala (Gu) ಕಗ್ಗಳ
Kaggala (Kn) ಕಗ್ಗಳ
Kaggalibore Kaval (Kn) ಕಗ್ಗಲಿಬೋರೆ ಕಾವಲ್
Kaggalipura (Ch) ಕಗ್ಗಲೀಪುರ
Kaggalur (Nj) ಕಗ್ಗಲೂರು
Kaggere (Kn) ಕಗ್ಗೆರೆ
Kaggundi (Pp) ಕಗ್ಗುಂಡಿ
Kahalli (Nj) ಕಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kailasapura (Pp) ಕೈಲಾಸಪುರ
Kakanahalli (Kn) ಕಾಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kakanakote (Hg) ಕಾಕನಕೋಟೆ
Kakkarahatti (Nj) ಕಕ್ಕರಹಟ್ಟಿ
Kalabuchanahalli (Hs) ಕಳಬೂಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kaladevanahalli (Nj) ಕಾಳದೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)

Kalale (Nj) ಕಳಲೆ
Kalalavady (My) ಕಳಲವಾಡಿ
Kalanahundy (Ch) ಕಾಳನಹುಂಡಿ
Kalasur (Hg) ಕಳಸೂರು
Kalasthavadi (My) ಕಳಸ್ಥವಾಡಿ
Kalenahalli (Kn) ಕಾಳೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kalethimmanahalli (Pp) ಕಾಳಿ ತಿಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kaligowdnahalli (Gu) ಕಲಿಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kaliyur (Tn) ಕಲಿಯೂರು
Kalkere (Pp) ಕಲ್ಕೆರೆ
Kalkodu (Hg) ಕಲ್ಕೋಡು (ಬೇ)
Kalkunda (Nj) ಕಲ್ಕುಂದ
Kalkunike (Hs) ಕಲ್ಕುಣಿಕೆ
Kallahalli (Gu) ಕಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kallahalli (Hs) ಕಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kallahalli (Kn) (Kasaba hobli) ಕಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kallahalli (Kn) ಕಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kallahalli (My) ಕಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kallahalli (Nj) (Kasaba hobli) ಕಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Kallahalli (Nj) (Hullahalli hobli) ಕಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾವಲ್
Kallahalli Kaval (Hs) ಕಲ್ಲಂಬಾಳು
Kallambalu (Hg) ಕಲ್ಲಿಮುದ್ದನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Kallimuddanahalli (Kn) ಕಲ್ಲಿನಾಥಪುರ
Kallinathapura (My) ಕಲ್ಲಿಪುರ
Kallipura (Ch) ಕಲ್ಲಿಪುರ
Kallipura (Gu) ಕಲ್ಲಿಪುರ
Kallipura (Tn) ಕಲ್ಲೂರುನಾಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kallurunaganahalli (My) ಕಲ್ಲೂರು ನಾಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾವಲ್
Kallurunaganahalli Kaval (My) ಕಲ್ಮಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kalmahalli (Nj) ಕಾಮಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kamagowdanahalli (Hs) ಕಾಮಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kamahalli (Nj) ಕಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kamanahalli (Pp) ಕಮರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kamarahalli (Gu) ಕಮರವಾಡಿ
Kamaravady (Ch) ಕಮರವಳ್ಳಿ
Kamaravalli (My) ಕಂಬೀಪುರ
Kambipura (Pp) ಕಾಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kamenahalli (Kn) ಕಂಪಲಾಪುರ
Kampalapura (Pp) ಕಂದಾಗಾಲ
Kandagala (Gu) ಕಂದಾಗಾಲ
Kandagala (Hg) ಕಂದಾಗಾಲ
Kandagala (Nj) ಕಂದಗಾಲ ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kandagala Hosahalli (Gu) ಕಂದಲಿಕೆ
Kandalike (Hg) ಕಂದೇಗಾಲ
Kandegala (Pp) ಕಣಗಾಲ್
Kanagal (Hs) ಕಣಗಾಲು
Kanagalu (Pp) ಕನಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kanakanahalli (Hg) ಕಣಿನೂರು
Kanenur (Nj) ಕಾನಿಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Kanipura (Nj) ಕಾನಿಕೆರೆ
Kanikere (Ch) ಕಣಿಯನಪುರ
Kaniyanapura (Gu) ಕಣಿಯನಗುಂಡಿ
Kaniyanagundi (Hg) ಕನುಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kanuganahalli (Kn) ಕಾನೂರು
Kanur (Pp) ಕನ್ನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kannahalli (Tn) ಕನ್ನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kannayakanahalli (Tn) ಕನ್ನೇಗಾಲ
Kannegala (Ch) ಕಣ್ಣೇಗಾಲ
Kannegala (Gu) ಕಣ್ಣೂರು
Kannur (Ko) ಕಂಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Kanchanahalli (Ch) ಕಂಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kanchanahalli (Tn) ಕಂಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kanchanahalli (Hg) ಕಂಚಿನಕೆರೆ
Kanchinakere (Ko) ಕಂಚುಗಾರ ಕೊಪ್ಪಲು
Kanchugara Koppalu (Kn) ಕಂಡಯ್ಯನಪಾಳ್ಯ
Kandayyanapalya (Ko) ಕಂಡೇಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kande Gowdanahalli (Hg) ಕಂಟೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Kantenahalli (Kn) ಕಂಠೀರಾಯನಪುರದ ಕಾವಲು (ಬೇ)
Kantirayanapurada Kaval (Nj) ಕಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಂತ
Kappadihantha (Kn) ಕಪ್ಪಸೋಗೆ
Kappasoge (Nj) ಕರಡಿಹಳ್ಳ
Karadihalla (Ch) ಕಾರಗಹಳ್ಳಿ
Karagahalli (Tn) ಕರಕಲಮಾದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Karakalamadahalli (Gu) ಕರಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Karakanahalli (My) ಕರಂಗೂರು
Karangur (Hs) ಕಾರಾಪುರ
Karapura (Hg) ಕಾರವಾಡಿ (ಬೇ)
Karavadi (Hg) ಕಾರೇಹುಂಡಿ
Karehundi (Hg) ಕಾರೆಪುರ
Karepura (Nj) ಕರಿಗಳ
Karigala (Hg) ಕರಿಮುದ್ದನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Karimuddanahalli (Hs) ಕರಿನಂಜನಪುರ
Karinanjanapura (Ch) ಕರ್ಲಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Karlapura (Nj) (Hullahalli hobli) ಕರ್ಲಪುರ
Karlapura (Nj) (Kasaba hobli) ಕಾರ್ಲೆ
Karle (Gu) ಕರ್ಣಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Karnakuppe (Hs) ಕರೋಹಟ್ಟಿ
Karohatti (Tn)

Karohatti Kaval (Nj) ಕರೋಹಟ್ಟಿ ಕಾವಲ್
Karpuravalli (Kn) ಕರ್ಪೂರವಳ್ಳಿ
Karthalu (Kn) ಕರ್ತಾಳು
Karya (Nj) (Doddakavalande hobli) ಕಾರ್ಯ
Karya (Nj) (Hullahalli hobli) ಕಾರ್ಯ
Kasavanur (Gu) ಕಸವನೂರು (ಬೇ)
Kasuvinahalli (Nj) ಕಸುವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Katawalu (Hg) ಕಾಟವಾಳು
Kathavadipura (Nj) ಕತ್ತವಾಡಿಪುರ
Katnalu (Kn) (Hebbalu hobli) ಕಾಟ್ನಾಳು
Katnalu (Kn) (Mirle hobli) ಕಾಟ್ನಾಳು
Katnaluhantha (Kn) ಕಾಟ್ನಾಳು ಹಂತ (ಬೇ)
Katnavady (Ch) ಕಟ್ನವಾಡಿ
Kattavady (Yl) ಕಟ್ಟವಾಡಿ
Kattehunsur (Hg) ಕಟ್ಟೆಹುಣಸೂರು
Kattehundi (Hg) ಕಟ್ಟೇಹುಂಡಿ
Katte malalavadi (Hs) ಕಟ್ಟೆಮಳಲವಾಡಿ
Katte malalavadinala (Hs) ಕಟ್ಟೆ ಮಳಲವಾಡಿನಾಲಾ (ಬೇ)
Kattamanuganahalli (Hg) ಕಟ್ಟೆಮನುಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kattepura (Ch) ಕಟ್ಟೆಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Katur (Nj) ಕಾಟೂರು
Kavudavady (Ch) ಕವುಡವಾಡಿ
Kayyamballi (Tn) ಕಯ್ಯಂಬಳ್ಳಿ
Kebbepura (Ch) ಕೆಬ್ಬೇಪುರ
Kebbepura (Gu) ಕೆಬ್ಬೇಪುರ
Kebbepure (Hg) ಕೆಬ್ಬೇಪುರ
Kedaga (Kn) ಕೆಡಗ
Keelanapura (My) ಕೀಳನಪುರ
Kelaganahalli (Pp) ಕೆಳಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kelasur (Gu) ಕೆಲಸೂರು
Kelasurpura (Gu) ಕೆಲಸೂರುಪುರ
Kellamballi (Ch) ಕೆಲ್ಲಂಬಳ್ಳಿ
Kellahalli (My) ಕೆಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kellupura (Nj) ಕೆಲ್ಲುಪುರ
Kellur (Pp) ಕೆಲ್ಲೂರು
Kembal (Nj) ಕೆಂಬಲ್
Kemmannupura (My) ಕೆಮ್ಮಣ್ಣುಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Kempanahalli (Hs) ಕೆಂಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kempanapura (Ch) ಕೆಂಪನಪುರ
Kempanapura (Tn) ಕೆಂಪನಪುರ
Kenchalagudu (My) ಕೆಂಚಲಗೂಡು
Kenchanahalli (Hg) ಕೆಂಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kenchanahalli (Kn) ಕೆಂಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kengaki (Ch) ಕೆಂಗಾಕಿ
Kengavadi (Gu) ಕೆಂಗವಾಡಿ (ಬೇ)
Kerehalli (Ch) ಕೆರೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kereyuru (Hs) ಕೆರೆಯೂರು
Kergalli (My) ಕೇರ್ಗಳ್ಳಿ
Kesare (My) ಕೆಸರೆ
Kesarekere (Pp) ಕೆಸರೆಕೆರೆ
Kestur (Ch) ಕೆಸ್ತೂರು
Kestur (Kn) ಕೆಸ್ತೂರು
Kestur (Yl) ಕೆಸ್ತೂರು
Ketahalli (Ch) ಕೇತಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ketahajli (Hg) ಕೇತಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ketahalli (Tn) ಕೇತಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ketanapura (Ch) ಕೇತನಾಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Ketupura (Tn) ಕೇತುಪುರ
Kilagere (Ch) ಕಿಲಗೆರೆ
Kilagere Gu) ಕಿಲಗೆರೆ
Kilalipura (Ch) ಕಿಳಲೀಪುರ
Kiragasur (Ch) ಕಿರಗಸೂರು
Kiragasur (Tn) ಕಿರಗುಂದ
Kiragunda (Nj) ಕಿರಜಾಜಿ
Kirajaji (Hs) ಕಿರಾಳು
Kiralu (My) ಕಿರನೆಲ್ಲಿ
Kiranelli (Pp) ಕಿರಂಗೂರು
Kirangur (Hs) ಕಿರಂಗೂರು
Kirangur (Pp) ಕಿರಸೊಡ್ಲು
Kirasodlu (Hs) ಕಿತ್ತೂರು
Kithoor (Pp) ಕಿತ್ತೂರು
Kithur (Hg) ಕೋಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kochanahalli (My) ಕೊಡಗಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kodagahalli (Tn) ಕೋಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kodahalli (Gu) ಕೊಡಸೋಗೆ
Kodasoge (Gu) ಕೊಡೆಸೀಗೆ
Kodesecge (Hg) ಕೋಡಿಚಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kodichamanahalli (Hg) ಕೋಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Kodihalli (Pp) ಕೋಡಿಮೋಳೆ
Kodimole (Ch) ಕೋಡಿಉಗನೆ
Kodi Ugane (Ch) ಕೊಡಿಯಾಲ
Kodiyala (Kn) ಕೋಹಳ
Kohala (Hg) ಕೋಗಿಲವಾಡಿ
Kogilavadi (Pp) ಕೋಗಿಲೂರು
Kogilur (Kn) ಕೊಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kokkanahalli (Ch) ಕೋಳಗಾಲ
Kolagala (Hg) ಕೊಳವಿಗೆ
Kolavige (Hs) ಕೊಳತೂರು
Kolatur (Tn) ಕೊಳ್ಳೇಗಾಲ
Kollegal (Ko) ಕೊಲ್ಲೆಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kollegowdanahalli (Hg) ಕೋಳೂರು
Kolur (Kn) ಕೋಳೂರುಹಂತ (ಬೇ)
Kolurhantha (Kn) ಕೊಮಲಾಪುರ
Komalapura (Pp) ಕೋಮಾರಬೀಡು
Komarabeedu (My)

Komarnapura (Yl) ಕೊಮಾರ್ನಪುರ
Konagahalli (Tn) ಕೋಣಗಹಳ್ಳಿ
Konanahosahalli (Hs) ಕೋಣನಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Konanalathur (Hg) ಕೋಣನಾಲತ್ತೂರು (ಬೇ)
Konanur (Nj) ಕೊಣನೂರು
Konanurpura (Nj) ಕೊಣನೂರುಪುರ
Konasur (Pp) ಕೊಣನೂರು
Konegowdanahundi (Hg) ಕೋಣೇಗೌಡನಹುಂಡಿ
Kongahalli (Nj) (Hualhalli hobli) ಕೊಂಗಳ್ಳಿ
Kongalli (Nj) (Hullahalli hobli) ಕೊಂಗಳ್ಳಿ
Kongahalli Kaval (Nj) ಕೊಂಗಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾವಲ್
Kongarahalli (Ko) ಕೊಂಗರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Koodanahalli (My) ಕೂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Koorgalli (My) ಕೂರ್ಗಹಳ್ಳಿ
Koppa (Pp) ಕೊಪ್ಪ
Koppallu (kalihundi) (Tn) ಕೊಪ್ಪಾಳು (ಕಾಳಿಹುಂಡಿ)
Korlahosahalli (Pp) ಕೊರ್ಲಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kotaganahalli (Ch) ಕೊಟಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kotamballi (Ch) ಕೋಟಂಬಳ್ಳಿ
Kotekere (Gu) ಕೋಟಿಕೆರೆ
Kothalavady (Ch) ಕೊತ್ತಲವಾಡಿ
Kothavalli (Pp) ಕೊತ್ತವಳ್ಳಿ
Kothegala (Hg) (Hampapura hobli) ಕೊತ್ತೇಗಾಲ
Korhegala (Hg) (Saragur hobli) ಕೊತ್ತೇಗಾಲ
Kothegala (Hs) ಕೊತ್ತೇಗಾಲ
Kothegala (Tn) ಕೊತ್ತೇಗಾಲ
Kottige Kaval (Hs) ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಾವಲ್
Kowlanahalli (Pp) ಕೌಲನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Krishnapura (Hs) ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ
Krishnapura (Nj) ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ
Krishnapura Kaval (Hg) ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ ಕಾವಲ್
Krishnarajapura (Hg) ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜಪುರ
Kuchenahalli (Kn) ಕುಚೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Kudakur (Pp) ಕುಡಕೂರು
Kuderu (Ch) ಕುದೇರು
Kudineerumuddanahalli (Hs) ಕುಡಿನೀರು ಮುದ್ದನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kudlapura (Nj) ಕೂಡ್ಲಾಪುರ
Kudluru (Ch) ಕೂಡ್ಲೂರು
Kudluru (Tn) ಕೂಡ್ಲೂರು
Kudugi (Hg) ಕುಡುಗಿ
Kugalur (Nj) ಕೂಗಲೂರು
Kukkarahalli (My) ಕುಕ್ಕರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kukkur (Tn) ಕುಕ್ಕೂರು
Kulagana (Ch) ಕುಲಗಾಣ
Kullur (Ch) ಕುಲ್ಲೂರು
Kullur (Hs) ಕುಲ್ಲೂರು
Kulya (Hg) ಕುಲ್ಯ
Kumachahalli (Ch) ಕುಮಚಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kumbaragunddi (Ch) ಕುಂಬಾರಗುಂಡಿ (ಬೇ)
Kumbarahalli (My) ಕುಂಬರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kumbrahalli (Nj) ಕುಂಬ್ರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kunagalli (Ko) ಕುಣಗಳ್ಳಿ
Kunagahalli (Gu) ಕುಣಗೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kundakere (Gu) ಕುಂದಕೆರೆ
Kundanahalli (Pp) ಕುಂದನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kundur (A) Hg ಕುಂದೂರು (ಎ)
Kunigalu (Hg) ಕುಣಿಗಲು
Kunnapatna (Hg) ಕುನ್ನಪಟ್ಣ
Kuntanahalli (My) (Kutanahalli) ಕುಂಟನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Kunthanahalli (Tn) ಕೂತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kunthur (Ko) ಕುಂತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kuppahalli (Kn) ಕುಂತೂರು
Kuppalur (My) ಕುಪ್ಪಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kupparavalli (Nj) ಕುಪ್ಪಲೂರು
Koppe (Kn) ಕುಪ್ಪರವಳ್ಳಿ
Kuppegala (My) ಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Kuppe Kolagatta (Hs) ಕುಪ್ಪೇಗಾಲ
Kuppehantha (Kn) ಕುಪ್ಪೆಕೊಳಗಟ್ಟ
Kupya (Tn) ಕುಪ್ಪೆಹಂತ
Kutanapura (Ch) ಕುಪ್ಪ
Kutanur (Gu) ಕೂತನಪುರ
Kuttavady (Hs) ಕೂತನೂರು
Kurahatti (Nj) ಕುಟ್ಟವಾಡಿ
Kurahatti Hosur (Ko) ಕುರಹಟ್ಟಿ
Kurgallu (Pp) ಕುರಹಟ್ಟಿ ಹೊಸೂರು
Kurihundi (Nj) ಕೂರ್ಗಲ್ಲು
Kurnigala (Hg) ಕುರಿಹುಂಡಿ
Kurubahalli (Kn) ಕುರ್ನಿಗಾಲ
Kurubarahosahalli (Hs) ಕುರುಬಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kurubaralli (My) ಕುರುಬರಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kurubooru (Tn) ಕುರುಬಾರಳ್ಳಿ
Kyathanahalli (Hg) ಕುರುಬೂರು
Kyathamaranahalli (My) ಕ್ಯಾತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Lakkasoge (Hg) ಕ್ಯಾತಮಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Lakkikuppe (Kn) ಲಕ್ಕಸೋಗೆ
Lakkipura (Gu) ಲಕ್ಕಿಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Lakkur (Gu) ಲಕ್ಕಿಪುರ
Lakkur (Hg) ಲಕ್ಕೂರು
Lakkur (Hs) ಲಕ್ಕೂರು (ಬೇ)
Lakshmanapura (Hg) ಲಕ್ಕೂರು (ಬೇ)
Lakshmipura (Ko) ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣಾಪುರ
Lalanakere (Hs) ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪುರ
Lalanahalli (Kn) ಲಾಳನಕೆರೆ
ಲಾಳನಹಳ್ಳಿ

Lalandevanahalli (Kn) ಲಲಂದೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Lalithadripura (My) ಲಲಿತಾದ್ರಿಪುರ
Lanke (Hg) ಲಂಕೆ
Laxmanapura (Nj) ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣಾಪುರ (ಜೆ)
Laxmipura (Kn) ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪುರ
Laxmipura (My) ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪುರ
Laxmipura (Pp) (Haranahalli hobli) ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪುರ
Laxmipura (Pp) (K s bu hobli) ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪುರ
Lingambudhi (My) ಲಿಂಗಾಂಬುಧಿ
Linganapura (Ch) ಲಿಂಗನಪುರ
Linganapura (Ko) ಲಿಂಗನಪುರ
Lingapura (Pp) (Kasaba hobli) ಲಿಂಗಾಪುರ
Lingapura (Pp) (Haranahalli hobli) ಲಿಂಗಾಪುರ
Lingapura forest (Pp) ಲಿಂಗಾಪುರ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ (ಜೆ)
Lingenahalli (Hg) ಲಿಂಗೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Lokkere (Gu) ಲೊಕ್ಕೆರೆ
Lokkanahalli (Ko) ಲೊಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
M. Hosahalli (Pp) ಎಂ. ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
M. Kannenahalli (Hg) ಎಂ. ಕನ್ನೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Machabayanahalli (Hs) ಮಾಚಬಾಯನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Machanayakanahalli (Hg) ಮಾಚನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Machare (Hg) ಮಾಚಿರೆ
Machur (Hg) ಮಾಚ್ಹೂರು
Madagalli (My) ಮಾದಗಳ್ಳಿ
Madahalli (My) ಮಾದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Madahalli (Gu) ಮದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Madahalli (Kn) ಮಾದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Madahalli (Nj) ಮಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Madahalli (Hs) (Hanagodu hobli) ಮಾದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Madahalli (Hs) (K s bu hobli) ಮಾದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Madahalli Kaval (Hs) ಮಾದಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾವಲ್
Madapatna (Gu) ಮಾದಾಪಟ್ಟಣ
Madapura (Tn) ಮಾದಾಪುರ
Madapura (Hg) ಮಾದಾಪುರ
Madapura (Hs) ಮಾದಾಪುರ (ಜೇ)
Madapura (Ch) ಮಾದಾಪುರ
Madapura (My) ಮಾದಾಪುರ (ಜೇ)
Madapura (Nj) ಮಾದಾಪುರ
Madalavady (Ch) ಮಾದಲವಾಡಿ
Madanahalli (Nj) ಮಾದನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Madaragalli (My) ಮದರಗಳ್ಳಿ
Madavadi (Tn) ಮಡವಾಡಿ
Maddur (Gu) ಮದ್ದೂರು
Maddur (My) ಮದ್ದೂರು
Maddur (Yl) ಮದ್ದೂರು
Madegowdanahundi (Tn) ಮಾದೇಗೌಡನಹುಂಡಿ
Madevagrahara (My) ಮಾಧವಗೆರೆ
Madhuvinchalli (Ko) ಮಧುವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Madhuvinahalli (Kn) ಮಧುವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Madrahalli (Gu) ಮಾತ್ರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Madrahalli (Tn) ಮಾತ್ರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Madigahalli (Tn) ಮಾದಿಗಹಳ್ಳಿ
Maduvinabeedu (Ch) ಮಾದುವಿನಬೀಡು
Maduvinahalli (Nj) ಮಾಡುವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Magali (Pp) ಮಾಗಳಿ
Magge (Hg) ಮಗ್ಗೆ (ಜೇ)
Magudilu (Hg) ಮಾಗುದಿಲು
Maguvin halli Mela Kamanahalli (Gu) ಮಾಗುವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮೇಲ ಕಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mahadeswar betta (Ko) ಮಹದೇಶ್ವರಬೆಟ್ಟ
Maidanahalli (Gu) ಮೈದನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಜೇ)
Makanahalli (Pp) ಮಾಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Makodu (Pp) ಮಾಕೋಡು
Makanapura (Nj) ಮಾಕನಪುರ
Malanayakanahalli (Kn) ಮಾಳನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Malaganakere (Pp) ಮಲಗನಕೆರೆ
Malalgadde (Hg) ಮಳಲಗದ್ದೆ
Malalavady (My) ಮಳಲವಾಡಿ (ಜೇ)
Malangi (Pp) ಮಾಲಂಗಿ
Malangi (Tn) ಮಾಲಂಗಿ
Malali (Kn) ಮಳಲಿ
Malali (Hg) ಮಳಲಿ
Malapura (Gu) ಮಾಲಾಪುರ
Malavalli (Gu) ಮಳವಳ್ಳಿ
Maleyur (Ch) ಮಲಿಯೂರು
Maliyur (Tn) ಮಲಿಯೂರು
Malekundi (Nj) ಮಲೆಕುಂಡಿ
Mallahalli (Hg) ಮಲ್ಲಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mallahalli (Hg) ಮಲ್ಲಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mallahalli (My) ಮಲ್ಲಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mallahalli (Nj) (Hullahalli hobli) ಮಲ್ಲಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mallahalli (Nj) (D. Kavalande hobli) ಮಲ್ಲಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mallalli (Kn) ಮಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mallara (Hg) ಮಲ್ಲಾರ
Mallarajapura (Hg) ಮಲ್ಲರಾಜಪುರ (ಜೇ)
Mallarapalya (Yl) ಮಲ್ಲಾರಪಾಳ್ಯ
Malledevanahalli (Ch) ಮಲ್ಲೇದೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mallayyanapura (Ch) ಮಲ್ಲಯ್ಯನಪುರ

Mallinathapura (Hs) ಮಲ್ಲಿನಾಥಪುರ
Mallinathapura (Pp) ಮಲ್ಲಿನಾಥಪುರ
Mallupura (Ch) ಮಲ್ಲೂಪುರ
Mallupura (Nj) ಮಲ್ಲುಪುರ
Maluganahalli (Kn) ಮಲುಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Managalli (Gu) ಮಣಗಳ್ಳಿ
Managalli (Ko) ಮಣಗಳ್ಳಿ
Managanahalli (Ch) ಮಣಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Manchabayanahalli (Hs) ಮಂಚಬಾಯನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Manchadevanahalli (Pp) ಮಂಚದೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Manchagowdanahalli (Hg) ಮಂಚಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Manchagundipura (Ch) ಮಂಚಗುಂಡಿಪುರ
Manchahalli (Gu) ಮಂಚಹಳ್ಳಿ
Manchahalli (Hg) ಮಂಚಹಳ್ಳಿ
Manchanahalli (Kn) ಮಂಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Manchedevanahalli (Pp) ಮಂಚೇದೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mandakalli (My) ಮಂಡಕಳ್ಳಿ
Mandanahalli (My) ಮಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mandiganahalli (Kn) ಮಂಡಿಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Manegaranahundi (Hg) ಮನೆಗಾರನ ಹುಂಡಿ (ಜೇ)
Mangala (Ch) ಮಂಗಲ
Mangala (Gu) ಮಂಗಲ
Mangala (Ko) ಮಂಗಲ
Mangalore (Nj) ಮಂಗಳೂರು
Manikyapura (My) ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯಪುರ
Manuganahalli (Hg) (Kasaba hobli) ಮನುಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Manuganahalli (Hg) (Sargur hobli) ಮನುಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Manuganahalli (Hs) (Bilikere hobli) ಮನುಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Manuganahalli (Hs) (Gavadagere hobli) ಮನುಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Manuganahalli (Kn) ಮನುಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಜೇ)
Manuganahalli (Pp) ಮನುಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Marabhugutanapura (Hg) ಮಾರಭುಗುತನಪುರ (ಜೇ)
Maragowdanahalli (Hs) ಮಾರಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Maragowdanahalli (Kn) (Hosagrahara hobli) ಮಾರಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Maragowdanahalli (Kn) (Hebbalu hobli) ಮಾರಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Maragowdanahalli (My) ಮಾರಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Maragowdanahalli (Tn) ಮಾರಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Maradipura (Tn) ಮರಡಿಪುರ
Maradiyur (Pp) ಮರಡಿಯೂರು
Maradur (Pp) ಮರದೂರು
Maralur (Nj) ಮರಳೂರು
Maranahalli (Hs) ಮಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Maranapura (Tn) ಮಾರನಪುರ
Marase (My) ಮರಸೆ
Marasettihall (My) ಮಾರಶೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Marballi (My) ಮಾರ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ
Marchahalli (Hg) ಮಾರ್ಚಹಳ್ಳಿ
Marchahalli (Kn) ಮಾರ್ಚಹಳ್ಳಿ
Marihosahalli (Gu) ಮಾರಿಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಜೇ)
Mariyala (Ch) ಮರಿಯಾಲ
Martahalli (Ko) ಮಾರ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ
Martikyatnhahalli (My) ಮಾರ್ಟಿಕ್ಯಾತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Marudur (Hs) ಮರುದೂರು
Marur (Hs) ಮರೂರು
Marur Kaval (Hs) ಮರೂರು ಕಾವಲ್
Mayanayakanapura (Gu) ಮಾಯನಾಯಕನಪುರ
Mayigowdanahalli (Kn) ಮಾಯಿಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Masagapura (Ch) ಮಸಗಾಪುರ
Masahalli (Hg) ಮಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Masahalli (Gu) ಮಸಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಜೇ)
Masanapura (Ch) ಮಸಣಾಪುರ
Masanikuppe (Hg) ಮಸಣಿಕುಪ್ಪೆ (ಜೇ)
Matakere (Hg) (Kasabahobli) ಮಟಕೆರೆ
Matakere (Hg) (Kandalike hobli) ಮಟಕೆರೆ
Mathada Kaval (Kn) ಮಠದ ಕಾವಲು
Mavanur (Kn) ಮಾವನೂರು
Mavathur (Kn) ಮಾವತ್ತೂರು
Mavathur Hantha (Kn) ಮಾವತ್ತೂರು ಹಂತ (ಜೇ)
Mavinahalli (My) ಮಾವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mavinahalli (Tn) ಮಾವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mydanahalli (Hs) ಮೈದನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Megalapura (My) (Varuna hobli) ಮೇಗಳಾಪುರ
Megalapura (My) (Elavala hobli) ಮೇಗಳಾಪುರ
Melagalli (Nj) ಮೇಳಗಳ್ಳಿ (ಜೇ)
Mellahalli (Pp) ಮೆಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Melmala (Ch) ಮೇಲ್ಮಾಳ
Melukote (Hg) ಮೇಲುಕೋಟೆ (ಜೇ)
Melur (Ch) ಮೇಲೂರು
Melur (Kn) ಮೇಲೂರು
Melur (Pp) ಮೇಲೂರು
Menasi Kyathanahalli (Tn) ಮೇಣಸಿಕ್ಯಾತನಹಳ್ಳಿ

Metagalli (My) ಮೇಟಗಳ್ಳಿ
Metikuppe (Hg) ಮೇಟಿಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Metikuppe forest (Hg) ಮೇಟಿಕುಪ್ಪೆ ಅರಣ್ಯ
Metikuppe Kaval (Hg) ಮೇಟಿಕುಪ್ಪೆ ಕಾವಲು
Minya (Ko) ಮಿಣ್ಯ
Mirle (Kr) ಮಿರ್ಲೆ
Modahalli (Ko) ಮೋಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Modur (Hs) ಮೋದೂರು
Modur Sannenahalli Kaval (Hs) ಮೋದೂರು ಸಣ್ಣೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾವಲು (ಬೇ)
Moleyur (Hg) (Saragur hobli) ಮೊಳೆಯೂರು
Moleyur (Hg) (Kandalike hobli) ಮೊಳೆಯೂರು
Moleyur Kaval (Hg) ಮೊಳೆಯೂರು ಕಾವಲ್
Mosanbayanahalli (My) ಮೊಸನ್‌ಬಾಯನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Motha (Hg) ಮೊತ್ತ
Motha (Nj) ಮೊತ್ತ
Mothanahalli (Nj) ಮೊತ್ತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mudaganur (Hs) ಮುದಗನೂರು
Mudgur (Gu) ಮೂಡಗೂರ್
Mudahalli (Nj ಮೂಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mudukanapura (Tn) ಮುಡಕನಪುರ
Mudala Agrahara (Ch) ಮೂಡಲ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Mudala Hosahalli (Ch) ಮೂಡಲ ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mudala Koppalu (Kn) ಮೂಡಲ ಕೊಪ್ಪಲು
Mudalapura (Ch) ಮೂಡಲಪುರ
Muddahalli (Nj) ಮುದ್ದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Muddanahalli (Hg) ಮುದ್ದನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Muddanahalli (Pp) ಮುದ್ದನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Muddayyanahundi (Hg) ಮುದ್ದಯ್ಯನಹುಂಡಿ
Mudigunda (Ko) ಮುಡಿಗುಂದ
Mudikuppe (Kn) ಮುಡಿಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Mudlabeedu (Kn) ಮೂಡ್ಲಬೀಡು
Mudlapura (Hs) ಮೂಡ್ಲಾಪುರ
Mudnakodu (Ch) ಮೂಡ್ನಕೋಡು
Mugur (Tn) ಮೂಗೂರು
Muguthanamule (Hg) ಮುಗುತನಮೂಲೆ
Mukhahalli (Gu) ಮೂಕಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mukanahalli (Hs) ಮೂಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mukanapalya (Ch) ಮೂಕನಪಾಳ್ಯ
Mukkadahalli (Ch) ಮುಕ್ಕಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mulepetlu (Kn) ಮೂಲೆಪೆಟ್ಲು
Mullur (Hg) ಮುಳ್ಳೂರು
Mullur (Hs) (Gavadagere hobli) ಮುಳ್ಳೂರು
Mullur (Hs) (Gavadagere hobli) ಮೂಳ್ಳೂರು (ಬೇ)
Mullur (Ko) ಮುಳ್ಳೂರು
Mullur (My) ಮುಳ್ಳೂರು
Mullur (Nj) ಮುಳ್ಳೂರು
Mummadi Kaval (Pp) ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿಕಾವಲ್
Munachanahalli (Ch) ಮುನಿಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mundur (Kn) ಮುಂಡೂರು
Munjanahalli (Kn) ಮುಂಜನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Murudagalli (My) ಮುರುಡಗಳ್ಳಿ
Muskere (Hg) ಮುಸ್ಕೆರೆ
Muthalavadi (Tn) ಮುತ್ತಲವಾಡಿ
Muthagur (Pp) ಮುತಗೂರು
Muttige (Ch) ಮುತ್ತಿಗೆ
Muthathi Tn) ಮುತ್ತತ್ತಿ
Muthur (Pp) ಮುತ್ತೂರು
Muttige Chikka Talalu (Hg) ಮುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕತಲಲು
Muthurayana Hosahalli (Hs) ಮುತ್ತುರಾಯನ ಹೊಸಪಳ್ಳಿ
Muthurayana Hosahalli Kaval (Hs) ಮುತ್ತುರಾಯನ ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾವಲ್
Mydanahallii (My) ಮೈದನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Myl onbur (Hs) ಮೈಲಂಬೂರು
Mys re rural (My) ಮೈಸೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ
N. Belathur (Hg) ಎನ್. ಬೆಳತ್ತೂರು
N. Settihalli (Pp) ಎನ್. ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nachinahalli (My) ನಾಚಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nadanahalli (My) ನಾಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nadappanahalli (Hs) ನಾಡಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nadappanahalli (Kn) ನಾಡಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nadehadi (Hg) ನಡೆಹಾಡಿ
Naganahalli (Ch) ನಾಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nagalagere (Tn) ನಾಗಲಕೆರೆ
Naganahalli (Hg) ನಾಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Naganahalli (Hs) ನಾಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Naganahalli (My) ನಾಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Naganahalli (Pp) ನಾಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Naganapura (Nj) ನಾಗಣಪುರ
Nagaraghatta (Pp) ನಾಗರಘಟ್ಟ
Nagarle (Nj) ನಗರ್ಲೆ
Nagarthahalli (My) ನಗರ್ತಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nagawala (My) ನಾಗವಾಲ
Nallur (Ch) ನಲ್ಲೂರು
Nallur (Hg) ನಲ್ಲೂರು
Nallur Nala (Hs) ನಲ್ಲೂರು ನಾಲಾ (ಬೇ)
Nandgalli (My) ನಂದಗಳ್ಳಿ
Nandigunda (Nj) ನಂದಿಗುಂದ
Nandigundapura (Nj) ನಂದಿಗುಂದಪುರ

Nandinathapura (Hg) ನಂದಿನಾಥಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Nandipura (Pp) ನಂದಿಪುರ
Nanjahalli (Ch) ನಂಜಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nanjanagudu (rural) (Nj) ನಂಜನಗೂಡು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ (ಬೇ)
Nanjanathapura (Hg) ನಂಜನಾಥಪುರ
Nanjanayakanahalli (Hg) ನಂಜನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nanjapura (Tn) ನಂಜಾಪುರ
Nanjarajapura (Ch) ನಂಜರಾಜಪುರ
Nanjedevanpura (Ch) ನಂಜೇದೇವನಪುರ
Narachanahalli (Kn) ನರಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Naragyathanahalli (Tn) ನರಗ್ಯಾತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Naralapura (Pp) ನಾರಳಾಪುರ
Naranapura (Gu) ನಾರಾಣಾಪುರ
Narasamangala (Ch) ನರಸಮಂಗಲ
Narasipura (Hg) ನರಸೀಪುರ
Narasipura (Nj) ನರಸೀಪುರ
Narayanapura (Kn) ನಾರಾಯಣಪುರ
Natanahalli (Kn) ನಾಟನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Navilu Kodi Kaval (Pp) ನವಿಲು ಕೋಡಿ ಕಾವಲು
Navilur (Ch) ನವಿಲೂರು
Navilur (Nj) ನವಿಲೂರು
Navilur (Pp) ನವಿಲೂರು
Naykanahundi (Hg) ನಾಯ್ಕನಹುಂಡಿ
Negathur (Hs) ನೇಗತ್ತೂರು
Nellitalapura (Nj) ನೆಲ್ಲಿತಾಳಪುರ
Nemmanahalli (Hg) ನೆಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nenekatte (Gu) ನೇನೆಕಟ್ಟೆ
Neralakuppe (Hs) ನೇರಳಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Neralakuppe (Pp) ನೇರಳಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Nerale (Hg) ನೇರಳೆ
Nerale (Nj) ನೇರಳೆ
Netkalhundi (Hg) ನೆಟ್ಕಲ್ಲಹುಂಡಿ
Nijaganahalli (Kn) ನಿಜಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nilasoge (Tn) ನಿಲಸೋಗೆ
Nilavadi (Pp) ನಿಲವಾಡಿ
Nilavagilu (Hg) ನಿಲವಾಗಿಲು
Nilavagilu (Hs) ನಿಲವಾಗಿಲು
Nilavagilu Kaval (Hs) ನಿಲವಾಗಿಲು ಕಾವಲ್
Nilangala (Pp) ನಿಲಂಗಾಲ
Nisana (Hg) ನಿಸನ
Nitre (Gu) ನಿಟ್ರೆ
Nuggahalli (My) ನುಗ್ಗಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nuralikuppe (Hg) ನೂರಲಿಕುಪ್ಪೆ
P. Basavanahalli (Pp) ಪಿ. ಬಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
P. G. Palya (Ko) ಪಿ. ಜಿ. ಪಾಳ್ಯ
Padagur (Gu) ಪಡಗೂರು
Padnakoduhosahalli (Ch) ಪಡ್ನಕೋಡುಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Padukote (Hg) ಪಡುಕೋಟೆ
Padukote Kaval (Hg) ಪಡುಕೋಟೆ ಕಾವಲ್
Paduvala Agrahara (Nj) ಪಡುವಲ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Paduvala Marahalli (Nj) ಪಡುವಲ ಮರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Palya (Ko) ಪಾಳ್ಯ
Panchavalli (Pp) ಪಂಚವಳ್ಳಿ
Panjanahalli (Gu) ಪಂಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Paramapura (Gu) ಪರಮಾಪುರ
Parekoppalu (Hs) ಪಾರೆಕೊಪ್ಪಲು (ಬೇ)
Parvathanapura (Gu) ಪರ್ವತನಪುರ
Pasayyanapura (Gu) ಪಸಯ್ಯನಪುರ
Pashupathi (Kn) ಪಶುಪತಿ
Pattchundi (Tn) ಪಟ್ಟೇಹುಂಡಿ
Penjahalli (Hg) ಪೆಂಜಹಳ್ಳಿ
Penjahalli Kaval (Hg) ಪೆಂಜಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾವಲ್
Pillahalli (My) ಪಿಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Pillahalli (Tn) ಪಿಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Pinnikyathanahalli (Hs) ಪಿನ್ನಿಕ್ಯಾತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Piriyapatna (Pp) ಪಿರಿಯಾಪಟ್ಟಣ
Ponnachi (Ko) ಪೂನ್ನಾಚಿ
Punadahalli (Pp) ಪುನಾಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Punajur (Ch) ಪುಣಜೂರು
Punajur state forest (Ch) ಪುಣಜೂರ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್
Pura (Hg) (Hampapura hobli) near Alanahalli) ಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Pura (Hg) (Hampapura hobli) (near Hampapura) ಪುರ
Pura (Antharasanthe hobli) ಪುರ
Puradakatte (Hg) ಪುರದಕಟ್ಟೆ
Puttanapura (Ch) ಪುಟ್ಟನಪುರ (ಪುತ್ತನಪುರ)
Puttanapura (Gu) ಪುತ್ತನಪುರ
Puttegowdanahundi (My) ಪುಟ್ಟೇಗೌಡನಹುಂಡಿ
Ragalakuppe (Hg) ರಗಲಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Raghavapura (Gu) ರಾಘವಾಪುರ
Rajapura (Pp) ರಾಜಾಪುರ
Rajanabelaguli (Pp) ರಾಜನಬೆಳಗುಲಿ
Rajegowdanahundi (Hg) ರಾಜೇಗೌಡನಹುಂಡಿ
Rajur (Nj) ರಾಜೂರ್
Ramanahalli (My) ರಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ramanathapuradahundi (Tn) ರಾಮನಾಥಪುರದಹುಂಡಿ

Ramanathathunga (Pp) ರಾಮನಾಥತುಂಗ
Ramapatna (Hs) ರಾಮಾಪಟ್ಟ
Ramapura (Ko) ರಾಮಾಪುರ
Ramasamudra (Ch) ರಾಮಸಮುದ್ರ
Ramasettipura (Nj) ರಾಮಸೆಟ್ಟಿಪುರ
Ramayyanapura (Gu) ರಾಮಯ್ಯನಪುರ
Ramegowdanapura (Tn) ರಾಮೇಗೌಡನಪುರ
Ramenahalli (Hs) ರಾಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ramenahalli (Hs) ರಾಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Rammanahalli (My) ರಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Rampura (Nj) ರಾಂಪುರ
Rampura (Kn) ರಾಂಪುರ
Ranganathapura (Tn) ರಂಗನಾಥಪುರ
Rangasamudra (Tn) ರಂಗಸಮುದ್ರ
Rasimarti Kaval (Pp) ರಾಶಿಮರಟಿ ಕಾವಲ್
Rattanahalli (My) ರಟ್ಟನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Rayagowdanahalli (Nj) ರಾಯಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Rangaiahna Kopnal (Hs) ರಂಗಯ್ಯನ ಕೊಪ್ಪಲು
Rayanahalli (Hs) ರಾಯನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ravandur (Pp) ರಾವಂದೂರು
Rechamballi (Ch) ರೇಚಂಬಳ್ಳಿ
S. Doddapura (Tn) ಎಸ್. ದೊಡ್ಡಪುರ
S. Hemmanahalli (My) ಎಸ್. ಹೆಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
S. K. P. Agrahara (Tn) ಎಸ್. ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
S. Megadahalli (Tn) ಎಸ್. ಮೇಗಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sabbanahalli (Hs) ಸಬ್ಬನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sagade (Ch) ಸಾಗಡೆ
Sagare (Hg) ಸಾಗರೆ
Sakkare (Kn) ಸಕ್ಕರೆ
Saligrama (Kn) ಸಾಲಿಗ್ರಾಮ
Sambaravalli (Kn) ಸಂಬರವಳ್ಳಿ
Sampigepura (Gu) ಸಂಪಿಗೇಪುರ
Sanabinakuppe (Pp) ಸಣಬಿನಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Sanegala (Ch) ಸಾಣೆಗಾಲ
Sannenahalli (Hs) ಸಣ್ಣೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sangarasettihalli (Pp) ಸಂಗರ ಸೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sankanahalli (Kn) ಸಂಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Santhemaralli (Ch) ಸಂತೆಮರಳ್ಳಿ
Sanyasipura (Kn) ಸನ್ಯಾಸಿಪುರ
Sanyasipura (Pp) ಸನ್ಯಾಸಿಪುರ
Sappayyanapura (Ch) ಸಪ್ಪಯ್ಯನಪುರ
Saragoora (Nj) ಸರಗೂರು
Saragur (Ch) ಸರಗೂರು
Saragur (rural) (Hg) ಸರಗೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ (ಬೇ)
Saragur (Kn) ಸರಗೂರು
Saragur (Ko) ಸರಗೂರು
Sarakari Uttanahalli (My) ಸರಕಾರಿ ಉತ್ತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sathagalli (Nj) ಸಾತಗಳ್ಳಿ
Sathagalli (My) ಸಾತಗಳ್ಳಿ
Sathegala (Ko) ಸತ್ತೇಗಾಲ
Sathigrama (Kn) ಸಾತಿಗ್ರಾಮ
Sathyagala (Pp) ಸತ್ಯಾಗಾಲ
Sathyagalal Kaval (Pp) ಸತ್ಯಾಗಾಲಕಾವಲ್
Savve (Hg) ಸವ್ವೆ
Savukanahalli (Gu) ಸಾವುಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Seegavalu (Kn) ಸೀಗವಾಳು
Seegevadi (Hg) ಸೀಗೆವಾಡಿ
Seegodipura (Tn) ಸೀಗೋಡಿಪುರ
Seegekore Kaval (Pp) ಸೀಗೆಕೂರೆ ಕಾವಲು
Seeguru (Pp) ಸೀಗೂರು
Senapathihalli (Tn) ಸೇನಾಪತಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Settahalli (Gu) ಶೆಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ
Settahalli (Ko) ಶೆಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ
Settihalli (Hs) ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Settahalli (Tn) ಶೆಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Settihalli (Pp) ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Shagya (Ko) ಶಾಗ್ಯ
Shambhugowdanahalli (Hg) ಶಂಭುಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Shanabinakuppe (Kn) ಶನಬಿನಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Shankahalli (Hg) ಶಂಕಹಳ್ಳಿ
Shankahalli (Hs) ಶಂಕಹಳ್ಳಿ
Shanthipura (Hg) ಶಾಂತಿಪುರ (Kasaba hobli)
Shanthipura (Hg) ಶಾಂತಿಪುರ (Kalla saragur) (ಕಲ್ಲುಸರಗೂರು)
Shanubhoganahalli (Hs) ಶಾನುಭೋಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Shanubhoganahalli (Pp) ಶಾನುಭೋಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sheegavadi (Gu) ಶೀಗವಾಡಿ
Sheelavanthapura (Gu) ಶೀಲವಂತಪುರ
Sheeranahalli (Hs) ಶೀರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Shettahalli (Nj) ಶೆಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ
Shettinayakanahalli (My) ಶೆಟ್ಟಿನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Shindanapura (Gu) ಶಿಂಡನಪುರ
Shindayyanapura (Ch) ಶಿಂಡಯ್ಯನಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Shindenahalli (Hg) ಶಿಂಡೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Shindinahalli (Hs) ಶಿಂಡಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Shiramahalli (Hg) ಶಿರಮಹಳ್ಳಿ

Shiranahundi (Hg) ಶೀರನಹುಂಡಿ
Shiriyurunala (Hs) ಶಿರಿಯೂರು ನಾಲಾ
Shivakahalli (Yl) ಶಿವಕಹಳ್ಳಿ
Shivapura (Gu) ಶಿವಪುರ
Shivapura (Ch) ಶಿವಪುರ
Shravananahalli (Hs) ಶ್ರವಣನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Shyabalu (Kn) ಶ್ಯಾಬಾಳು
Shyadanahalli (My) ಶ್ಯಾಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Shyanadrahalli (Gu) ಶ್ಯಾನಾದ್ರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Siddalingapura (My) ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಪುರ
Siddapura (Gu) ಸಿದ್ದಾಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Siddapura (Hg) (Kasaba hobli) ಸಿದ್ದಾಪುರ
Siddapura (Hg) (Saragur hobli) ಸಿದ್ದಾಪುರ
Siddapura (Kn) ಸಿದ್ದಾಪುರ
Siddayyanapura (Gu) ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯನಪುರ
Siddayyanapura (Ko) ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯನಪುರ
Sindhuvalli (My) ಸಿಂಧುವಳ್ಳಿ
Sindhuvalli (Nj) ಸಿಂಧುವಳ್ಳಿ
Sindhuvallipura (Nj) ಸಿಂಧುವಳ್ಳಿಪುರ
Singanallur (Ko) ಸಿಂಗಾನಲ್ಲೂರು
Singapatna (Hg) ಸಿಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣ
Singanapur (Ch) ಸಿಂಗನಪುರ
Singaramadahalli (Hs) ಸಿಂಗರಮಾದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Siragodu (Ko) ಸಿರಗೋಡು
Siriyuru (Hs) ಶಿರಿಯೂರು
Sogahalli (Hg) ಸೋಗಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sollapura (Hg) ಸೊಲ್ಲಾಪುರ
Somahalli (Gu) ಸೋಮಹಳ್ಳಿ
Somanahalli (Hs) ಸೋಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Somanahalli (Kn) (Chuchanakatte hobli) ಸೋಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Somanahalli (Kn) (Hosa agrahara hobli) ಸೋಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Somanathapura (Tn) ಸೋಮನಾಥಪುರ
Somanapura (Ch) ಸೋಮನಪುರ
Somanapura (Gu) ಸೋಮನಪುರ
Somasamudra (Ch) ಸೋಮಸಮುದ್ರ
Somavarapet (Ch) ಸೋಮವಾರಪೇಟೆ
Somegowdanahundi (Hg) ಸೋಮೇಗೌಡನಹುಂಡಿ (ಬೇ)
Someswarapura (My) ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರಪುರ
Sonahalli (Hg) ಸೋನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sonahalli (Hs) ಸೋನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sosale (Tn) ಸೋಸಲೆ
Southanahalli (Kn) ಸೌತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sreeramapura (Kn) ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಪುರ
Sreeramapura (My) ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಪುರ
Srirangapura (Ch) ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪುರ
Sugganahalli (Kn) ಸುಗ್ಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sujjalurn (T) ಸುಜ್ಜಲೂರು
Sulagodu (Pp) ಸುಳಗೋಡು
Sulekere Kaval (Hn) ಸೂಳೆಕೆರೆ ಕಾವಲ್
Sulekote (Pp) ಸೂಳೆಕೋಟೆ
Suleripalya (Ko) ಸೂಳೇರಿಪಾಳ್ಯ
Sundapura (Hg) ಸುಂಡಾಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Sundavalu (Pp) ಸುಂಡವಾಳು
Sunkadahalli (Pp) ಸುಂಕದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Suragahalli (Pp) ಸುರಗಹಳ್ಳಿ
Surahalli (Nj) ಸೂರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Suttur (Nj) ಸುತ್ತೂರು
Suttur (Ch) ಸುತ್ತೂರು
T. Bettahalli (Tn) ಟಿ. ಬೆಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ
T. Doddapura (Tn) ಟಿ. ದೊಡ್ಡಾಪುರ
T. Megadahalli (Tn) ಟಿ. ಮೇಗಡೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
T. Narasipura (Tn) ಟಿ. ನರಸೀಪುರ
Taggalur (Gu) ತಗ್ಗಲೂರು
Talakadu (Tn) ತಲಕಾಡು
Talale (Gu) ತಳಲೆ
Talur (My) ತಳೂರು
Tammadipura (Tn) ತಮ್ಮಡಿಪುರ
Taradele (Nj) ತರದಲೆ
Tarikal Kaval (Hs) ತರಿಲ್ ಕಾವಲ್
Tarikallu (Hs) ತರಿಕಲ್ಲು
Tarikalanala (Hs) ತರಿಕಲ್ ನಾಲಾ
Tatanahalli (Pp) ತಾತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Teluginakuppe(Pp) ತೆಲುಗಿನ ಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Telugumisahalli (Hg) ತೆಲುಗುಮಿಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Tenekal (Hg) ತೆನೆಕಲ್ (ಬೇ)
Terakanambi (Gu) ತೆರಕಣಾಂಬಿ
Tirumakudal (Tn) ತಿರುಮಕೂಡಲು
Thagadur (Nj) ತಗಡೂರು
Thagarapura (Ko) ತಗರಪುರ
Thammadahalli (Ch) ತಮ್ಮಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Thammadahalli (Hs) ತಮ್ಮಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Thammadahalli (Pp) ತಮ್ಮಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Thandasipura (Hg) ತಂಡಸೀಪುರ
Thandavapura (Nj) ತಾಂಡವಪುರ
Thandre (Kn) (Chunchanakatte hobli) ತಂದ್ರೆ
Thandre (Kn) (Mirle hobli) ತಂದ್ರೆ
Thandre Ankanahalli (Kn) ತಂದ್ರೆ ಆಂಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Tharaganahalli (Nj) ತರಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Tharikallu (Pp) ತರೀಕಲ್ಲು
Thattekere (Hs) ತಟ್ಟೇಕೆರೆ
Thayur (Nj) ತಾಯೂರು
Thelanur (Ch) ತೆಳನೂರು
Thelanur (Nj) ತೆಳನೂರು (ಬೇ)
Thellanur (Ko) ತೆಳ್ಳನೂರು
Theramballi (Ko) ತೇರಂಬಳ್ಳಿ
Thimakapura (Pp) ತಿಮಕಾಪುರ

Thimmanihosahalli (Hg) ತಿಮ್ಮನಿಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Thimmarajipura (Ko) ತಿಮ್ಮರಾಜಿಪುರ
Thimmegowdanapalya (Ch) ತಿಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡನಪಾಳ್ಯ
Thippalapura (Hs) ತಿಪ್ಪಲಾಪುರ
Thippur (Kn) ತಿಪ್ಪೂರು
Thippur (Hs) ತಿಪ್ಪೂರು
Thippur Kaval (Hs) ತಿಪ್ಪೂರು ಕಾವಲ್ (ಬೇ)
Thirumalapura (Pp) ತಿರುಮಲಾಪುರ
Thondalu (Hs) ತೊಂದಾಳು
Thondavadi (Gu) ತೊಂಡವಾಡಿ
Thoodipura (Gu) ತೋಡಿಪುರ
Thoravalli (Hg) ತೊರವಳ್ಳಿ
Thoravalli (Gu) ತೊರವಳ್ಳಿ
Thoravalli (Nj) ತೊರವಳ್ಳಿ
Thoremavu (Nj) ತೊರೆಮಾವು
Thotavalli (Hg) ತೋಟವಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Thumbala (Tn) ತುಂಬುಲ
Thumbusoge (Hg) ತುಂಬುಸೋಗೆ
Thummanerale (Nj) ತುಮ್ಮನೇರಳೆ
ThummaneraleKaval (Nj) ತುಮ್ಮನೇರಳೆ ಕಾವಲು (ಬೇ)
Thuppada Kola (Hs) ತುಪ್ಪದಕೊಳ (ಬೇ)
Thriyambakapura (Gu) ತ್ರಿಯಂಬಕಪುರ
Thoreyanakatur (My) ತೊರೆಯನ ಕಾಟೂರು
Thottavadi (Tn) ತೊಟ್ಟವಾಡಿ
Thuraganur (Tn) ತುರುಗನೂರು
Udbur (Hg) ಉದ್ಬೂರು (ಬೇ)
Udburu (My) ಉದ್ಬೂರು
Uddanur (Ko) ಉದ್ದನೂರು
Uddibagore (Tn) ಉದ್ದಿಬಾಗೂರು (ಬೇ)
Uddur (Hs) ಉದ್ದೂರು
Udduru Kaval (Hs) ಉದ್ದೂರು ಕಾವಲು
Uddurunala (Hs) ಉದ್ದೂರುನಾಲಾ (ಬೇ)
Udigala (Ch) ಉಡಿಗಾಲ
Uduvepura (Hs) ಉಡುವೇಪುರ
Uganedahundi (Ch) ಉಗನೇದಹುಂಡಿ
Ugania (Ko) ಉಗನಿಯ
Uganiya (Nj) ಉಗನಿಯ (ಬೇ)
Ukkalagere (Tn) ಉಕ್ಕಲಗೆರೆ
Ummathur (Ch) ಉಮ್ಮತ್ತೂರು
Ummathur (Hs) ಉಮ್ಮತ್ತೂರು
Undavadi (Hs) ಉಂಡವಾಡಿ
Undavadi (My) ಉಂಡವಾಡಿ
Uppanahalli (Nj) ಉಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Uppinamole (Yl) ಉಪ್ಪಿನಮೋಳೆ
Uthamballi(Ko) ಉತ್ತುಂಬಳ್ಳಿ
Uttavalli (Ch) ಉತ್ತವಳ್ಳಿ
Uttenahalli (Pp) ಉತ್ತೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Uyigondanahalli (Hs) (Bilikere hobli) ಉಯಿಗೊಂಡನಪಳ್ಳಿ
Uyyamballi (Hs) ಉಯ್ಯಂಬಳ್ಳಿ
Uyyigowdanahalli (Hs) (Kasaba hobli) ಉಯ್ಯಿಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vadagere (Yl) ವಡಗೆರೆ
Vadakanamala (Hg) ವಡಕಾನಮಾಳ
Vaddambalu ವಡ್ಡಂಬಾಳು
Vaddaragundi (Hg) ವಡ್ಡರಗುಂಡಿ
Vaddarahalli (Hs) ವಡ್ಡರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vaddara hosahlalli (Pp) ವಡ್ಡರಪೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
(Vaderahosahalli) (ವಡೇರ ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ)
Vaderahalli (Hg) ವಡೇರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vaderahosahalli (Hs) ವಡೇರ ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vadeyondanahalli (Tn) ವಡೇಯೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vadlimanuganahalli (Hs) ವಡ್ಲಿಮನುಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vagarapura (Ch) ವಗರಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Vajamangala (My) ವಾಜಮಂಗಲ
Valagerehalli (Kn) ವಳಗೆರೆಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Vallahalli (Hg) ವಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vallambadhi (Kn) ವಲ್ಲಾಂಬಧಿ (ಬೇ)
Varakodu (My) ವರಕೋಡು
Varahalli (Nj) ವರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Varanchigurupura (Hs) ವಾರಾಂಚಿಗುರುಪುರ
Varuna (My) ವರುಣ
Vastilinganapura (Gu) ವಸ್ತಿಲಿಂಗನಪುರ
Vatalu (Tn) ವಾಟಾಳು
Veeranahosahalli (Hs) ವೀರನ ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Veeranahosahalli Jungle (Hs) ವೀರನಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ ಜಂಗಲು (ಬೇ)
Veeranapura (Ch) ವೀರನಪುರ
Veeranapura (Gu) ವೀರನಪುರ
Veeradevanapura (Nj) ವೀರದೇವನಪುರ
Venkataiahna Chatra (Ch) ವೆಂಕಟ್ಟಿಯನ ಛತ್ರ
Venkatapura (Kn) ವೆಂಕಟಾಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Vijayapura (Gu) ವಿಜಯಾಪುರ
Vijayapura (Tn) ವಿಜಯಾಪುರ
Vijayapura Amani (Gu) ವಿಜಯಾಪುರ ಅಮಾನಿ
Vijayasripura (My) ವಿಜಯ ಶ್ರೀಪುರ (ಬೇ)
Voddagalpura (Ch) ವಡ್ಡಗಲ್‌ಪುರ
Voddagere (Gu) ವಡ್ಡಗೆರೆ
Voddanahosahally (Gu) ವಡ್ಡನ ಹೊಸಪಳ್ಳಿ

Voddara bylakuppe (Pp) ವಡ್ಡರ ಬೈಲಕುಪ್ಪೆ
Voddarahalli (Ch) ವಡ್ಡರಹಳ್ಳಿ (ಬೇ)
Voddarahally (Gu) ವಡ್ಡರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vodeyanapura (Gu) ವಡೆಯನಪುರ
Vodeyanapuraamani (Gu) ವಡೆಯನಪುರ ಅಮಾನಿ (ಬೇ)
Volagere (Nj) ವೊಳಗೆರೆ
Yachegowdanahally (My) ಯಾಚೇಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yachenahally (Tn) ಯಾಚೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yadadore (Tn) ಯಡದೊರೆ
Yadahall (My) (Jayapura hobli) ಯಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yadahalli (My) (Elawala hobli) ಯಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yadahalli (Tn) ಯಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yadahalli (Nj) ಯಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yadakola (My) ಯಡಕೊಳ
Yadapura (Ch) ಯಡಪುರ
Yedathore (Hg) ಯಡತೊರೆ
Yedathore (Kn) ಯಡತೊರೆ
Yadavanahalli (Gu) ಯಡವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yedeyur (Ch) ಯಡೆಯೂರು
Yalachagere (Nj) ಯಲಚಗೆರೆ
Yalachahalli (My) ಯಲಚಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yalachahalli (Nj) ಯಲಚಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yalachetti (Gu) ಯಲಚೆಟ್ಟಿ
Yaladahalli (Kn) ಯಲಾದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yalakkur (Ch) ಯಲಕ್ಕೂರು
Yalemaddanahalli (Kn) ಯಲೆಮದ್ದನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yalamathur (Hg) ಯಲಮತ್ತೂರು
Yalandur (Beechanahalli) (Yl) ಯಳಂದೂರು (ಬೀಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ)
Yamagumba (Hs) ಯಮಗುಂಬ
Yandahalli (My) ಯಾಂದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yaragamballi (Yl) ಯರಗಂಬಳ್ಳಿ
Yaraganahalli (My) ಯರಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yaraganahalli (Tn) ಯರಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yaremanuganahalli (Kn) ಯರೆಮನುಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yariyur (Gu) ಯರಿಯೂರು
Yariyur (Yl) ಯರಿಯೂರು
Yechagalli (Nj) ಯೇಚಗಳ್ಳಿ
Yechagundlu (Nj) ಯೇಚಗುಂಡ್ಲು
Yelachagere (Ch) ಯೆಲಚಗೆರೆ
Yelachanahalli (Hs) ಯೆಲಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yelehundi (Hg) ಯೆಲೆಹುಂಡಿ
Yelehundi Kaval (Hg) ಯೆಲೆಹುಂಡಿ ಕಾವಲು
Yellemala (Ko) ಯೆಲ್ಲೇಮಾಳ
Yenagalli (Ch) ಯೇನಗಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yenagumba (Ch) ಯೇಣಗುಂಬ
Yeraganahalli (Ch) ಯರಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yerehalli (Hg) ಯೆರೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yerehalli Kaval (Hg) ಯೆರೆಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾವಲು

Names of Villages and hamlets affected by Kabini Reservoir
(All are in Heggadadevanakote taluk)

	Villages			*Hamlets*	
1.	Beechanahally	ಬೀಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ	1.	Annegerehundi	ಅಣ್ಣಗೆರೆಹುಂಡಿ
2.	Beerambally	ಬೀರಂಬಳ್ಳಿ	2.	Bidarahallihundi	ಬಿದರಹಳ್ಳಿಹುಂಡಿ
3.	Beemanahally	ಬೀಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ	3.	Chatterihundi	ಚಟ್ಟೇರಿಹುಂಡಿ
4.	Belthur (N)	ಬೆಳತೂರು (ಎಸ್)	4.	Chope Gowdanahundi	ಚೋಪೇಗೌಡನಹುಂಡಿ
5.	Begur (N)	ಬೇಗೂರು (ಎಸ್)	5.	Gurukarhundi	ಗುರುಕಾರ್‌ಹುಂಡಿ
6.	Bidarahally	ಬಿದರಹಳ್ಳಿ	6.	Hosaholalahundi	ಹೊಸಹೊಳಲುಹುಂಡಿ
7.	Gundathur	ಗುಂಡತ್ತೂರು	7.	Kempegowdanahundi	ಕೆಂಪೇಗೌಡನಹುಂಡಿ
8.	Hosaholalu	ಹೊಸಹೊಳಲು	8.	Kitturhundi	ಕಿತ್ತೂರುಹುಂಡಿ
9.	Jagankote	ಜಗನ್‌ಕೋಟೆ	9.	Marigowdanahalli	ಮರಿಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
10.	Jeeyara	ಜೀಯರ	10.	Nagegowdanahundi	ನಾಗೇಗೌಡನಹುಂಡಿ
11.	Kanakanahally	ಕಣಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ	11.	Neelagowdanahundi	ನೀಲಗೌಡನಹುಂಡಿ
12.	Karapura	ಕಾರಾಪುರ	12.	Settarahundi	ಕೆಟ್ಟರಹುಂಡಿ
13.	Kittur	ಕಿತ್ತೂರು	13.	Somegowdanahundi	ಸೋಮೇಗೌಡನಹುಂಡಿ
14.	K. R. Pura	ಕೆ. ಆರ್. ಪುರ	14.	Yerekerehundi	ಯರಕೆರೆಹುಂಡಿ
15.	Malali	ಮಳಲಿ			
16.	Magge	ಮಗ್ಗೆ			
17.	Moolehosahally	ಮೂಲೆಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ			
18.	Nishana	ನಿಶಾನ			
19.	Pura	ಪುರ			
20.	Sogahally	ಸೋಗಹಳ್ಳಿ			
21.	Singapatna	ಸಿಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣ			
22.	Uyyambally	ಉಯ್ಯಂಬಳ್ಳಿ			

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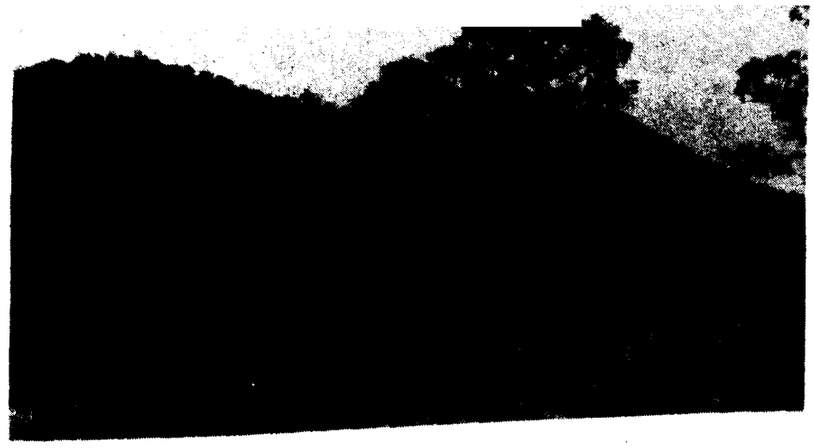
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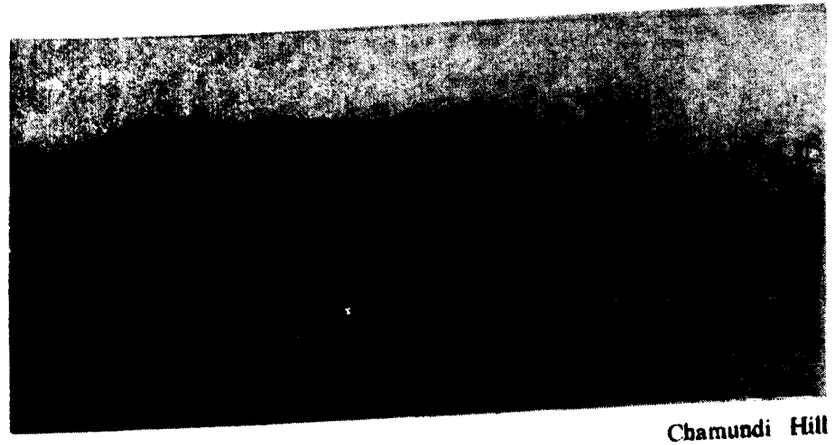
ILLUSTRATIONS

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Biligirirangana Betta



Chamundi Hill



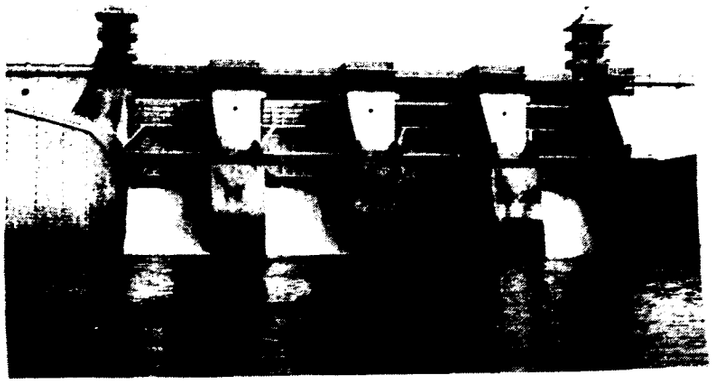
Elephants in Bandipur



Chunchanakatte



Chunchanakatte Falls





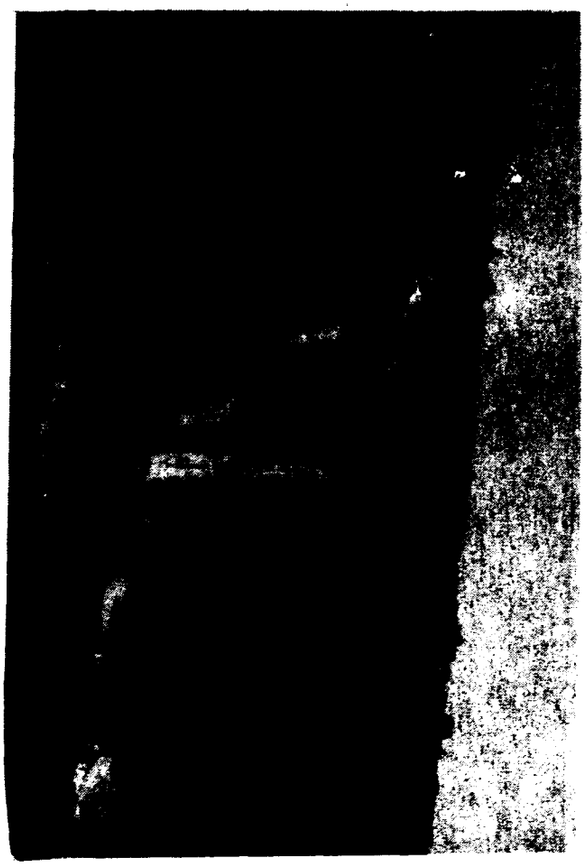
Huge Champak tree, Dodda Sampige



Sandalwood tree, B. R. Hills



Sandalwood tree (Detail)



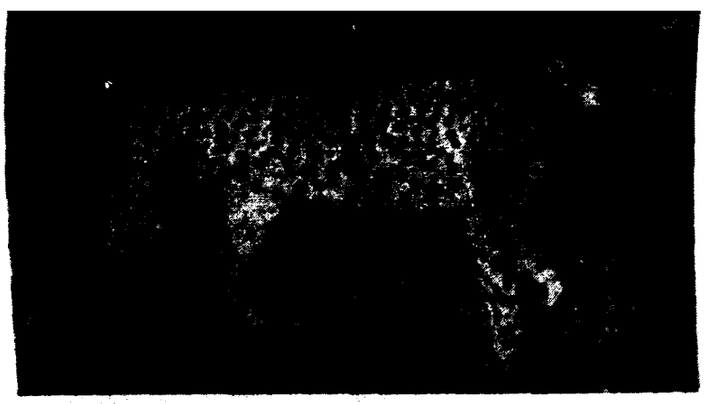
Gaganachukki Falls



Sangama. T. N. Pur



Gorilla



Cheetah



Indian Gazel



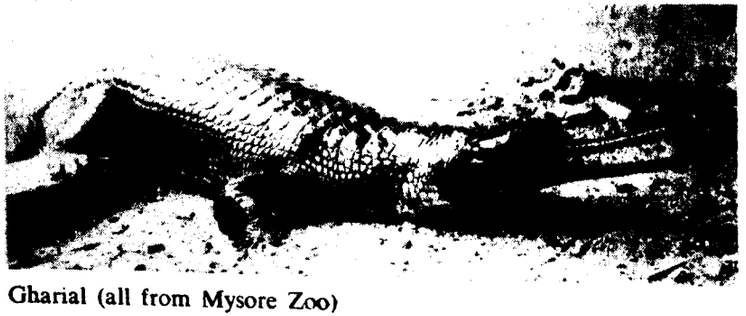
White tiger (all from Mysore Zoo)



African White Rhino



African Elephant



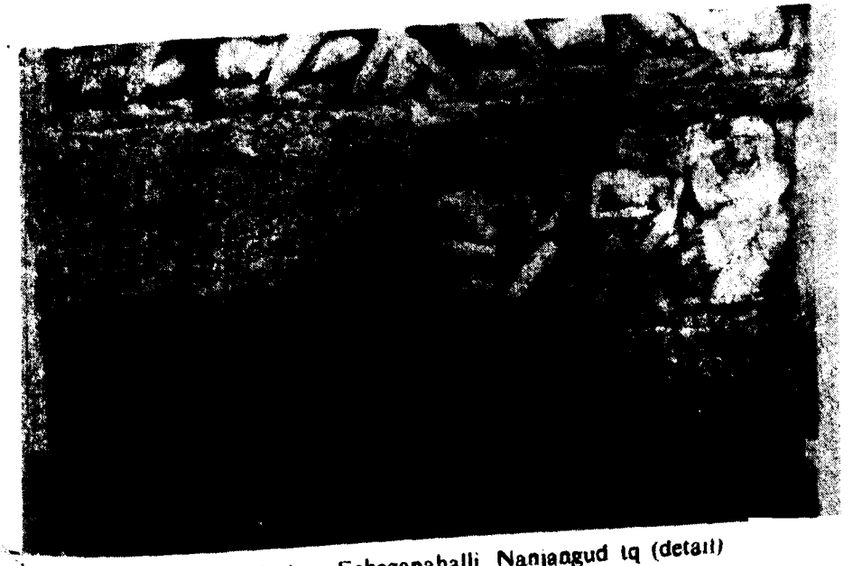
Gharial (all from Mysore Zoo)



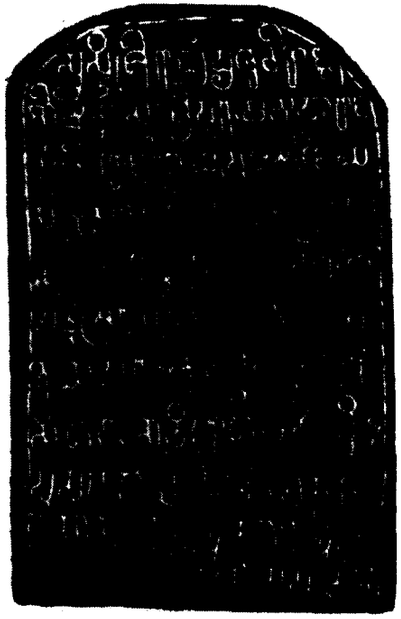
Neolithic Stone implements, Kollegal Taluk



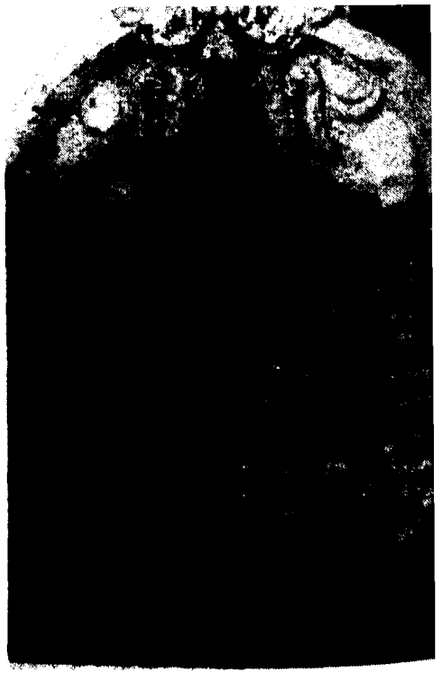
Megalithic tombs, Hadaganahalli



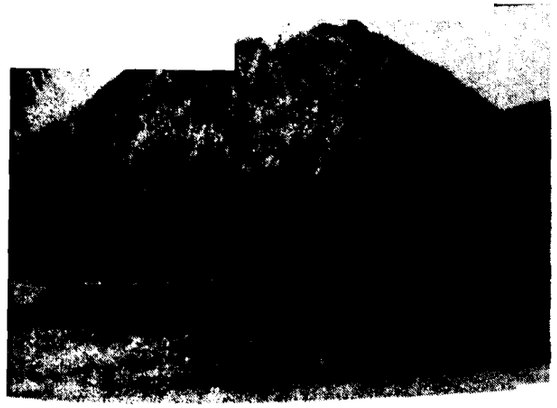
Stone Inscription, Echeganahalli, Nanjangud tq (detail)



Talkad Inscription of Ganga Sripurusha



Stone Inscription, Echaganahalli



Betta Kuruba hut, Bandipur



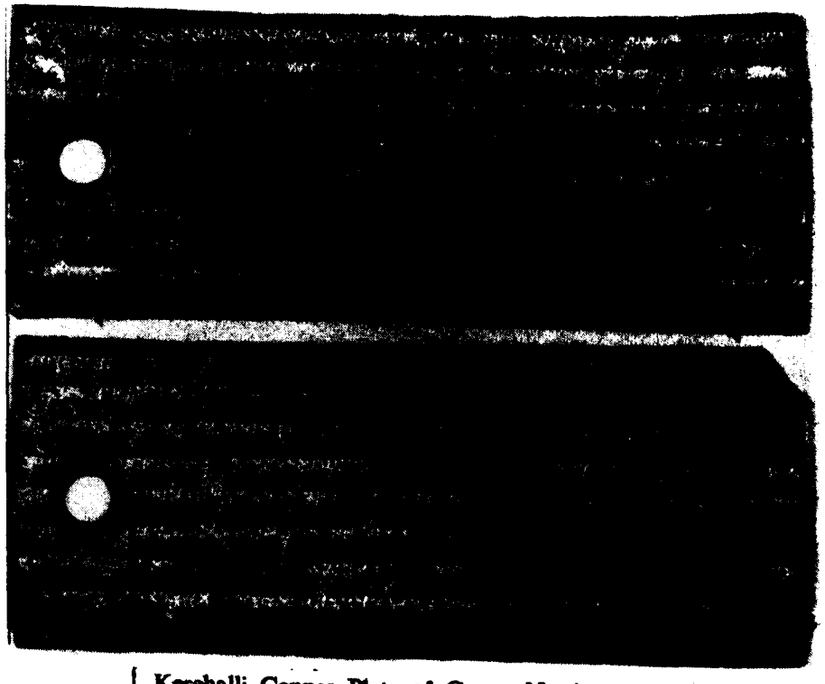
Betta Kuruba Women, H. D. Kote



Betta Kuruba Women at work, H. D. Kote



Soliga male



Kerehalli Copper Plate of Ganga Neetimarga



Hakkipikki male



Hakkipikki female



Panchalinga Darshana at Talkad



Tibetan Stupa. Bailakuppe



Fisherman. Kappadi



Tibetan women



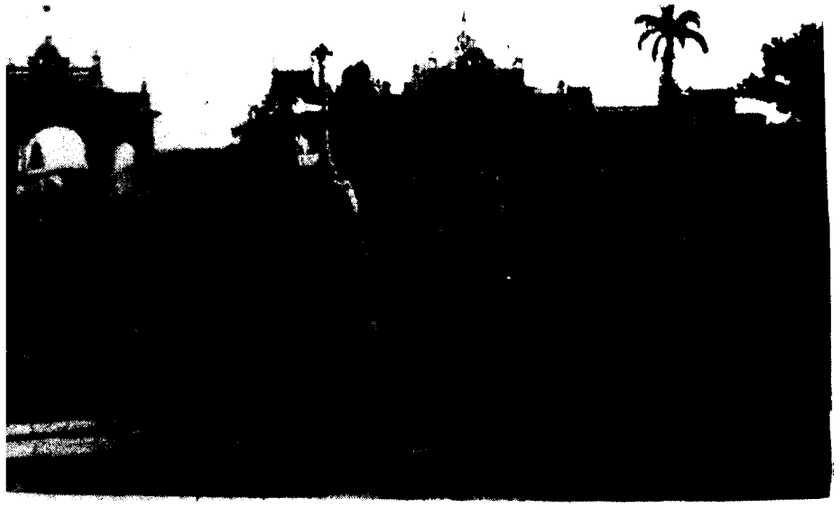
Tibetan women weaving



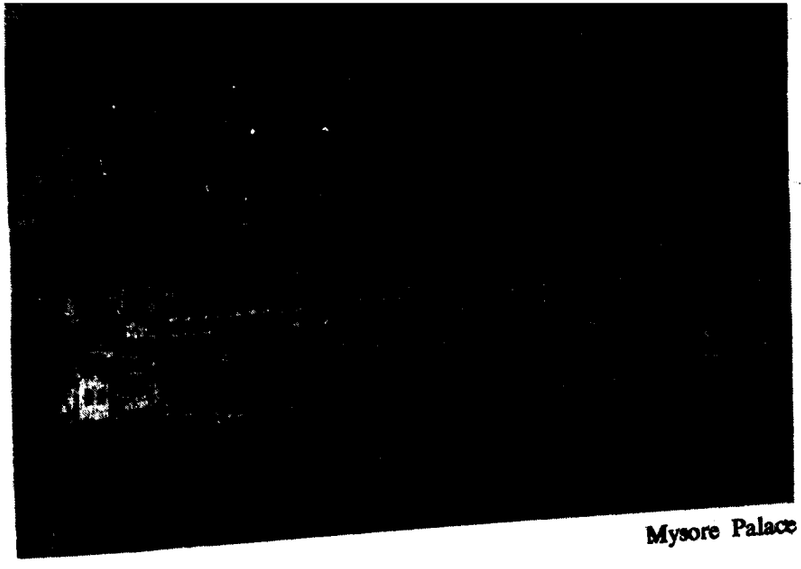
Jenu Kuruba woman



Gorava



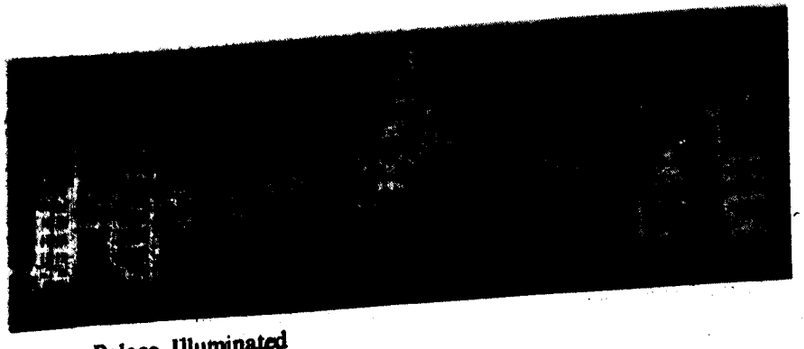
Dasara Procession



Mysore Palace



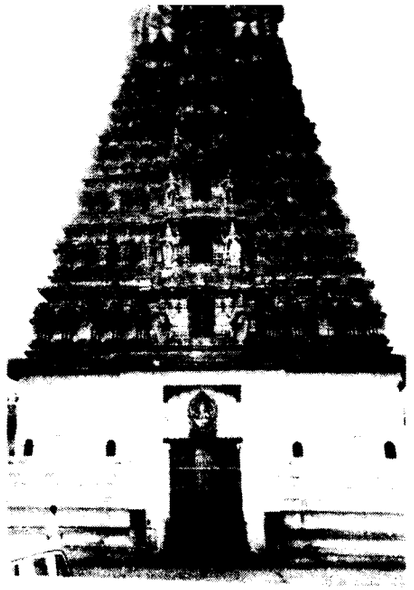
Golden throne



Mysore Palace Illuminated



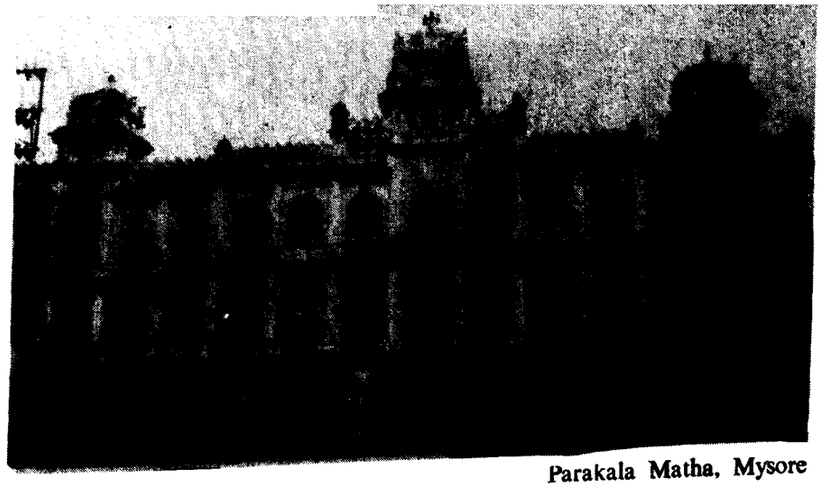
Jaganmohana Palace (Art Gallery)



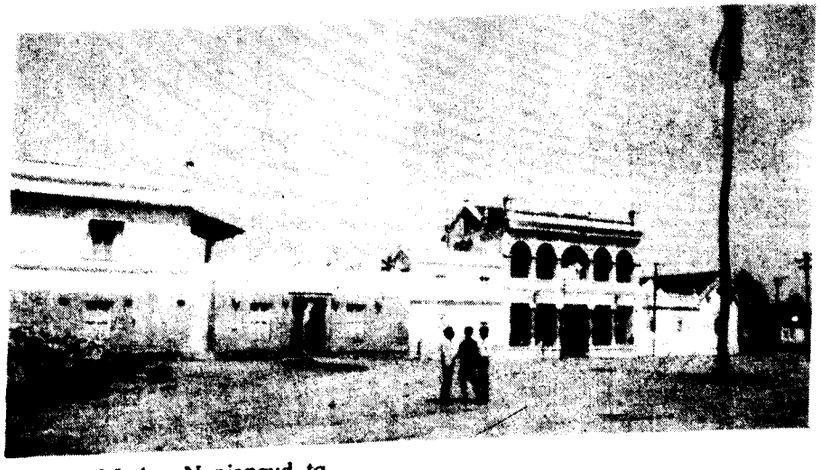
Chamundeshwari Temple, Mysore



Chamundeshwari Car Festival



Parakala Matha, Mysore



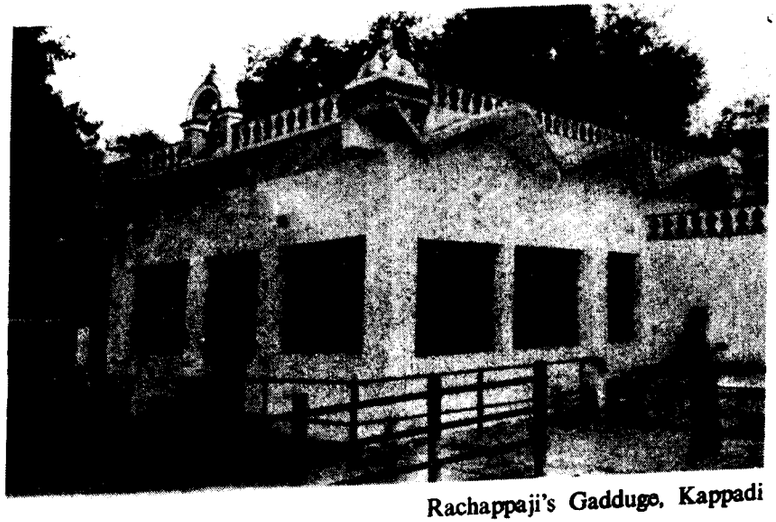
Devanur Matha, Nanjangud tq



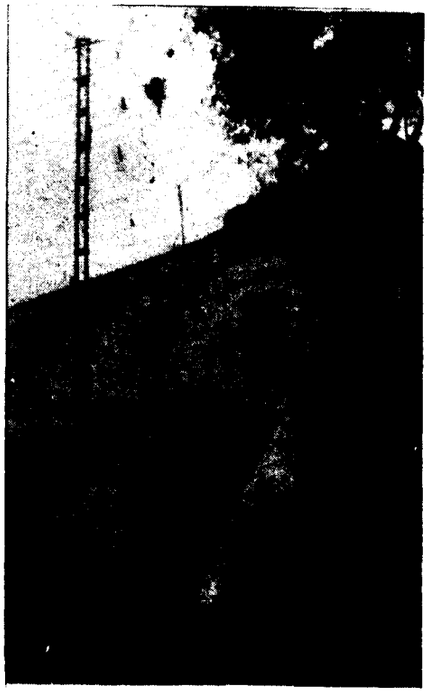
Mahishasura on Chamundi Hill



Nandi on Chamundi Hill



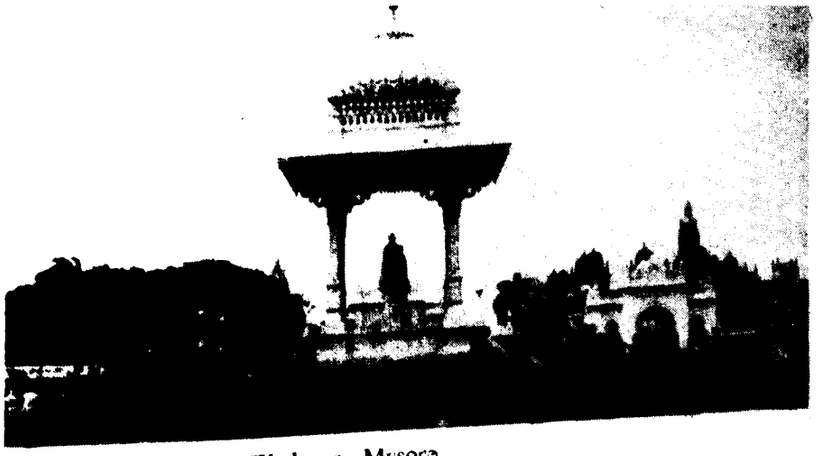
Rachappaji's Gadduge, Kappadi



Nijaguna Shivayogi Mandira, Chilakavadi



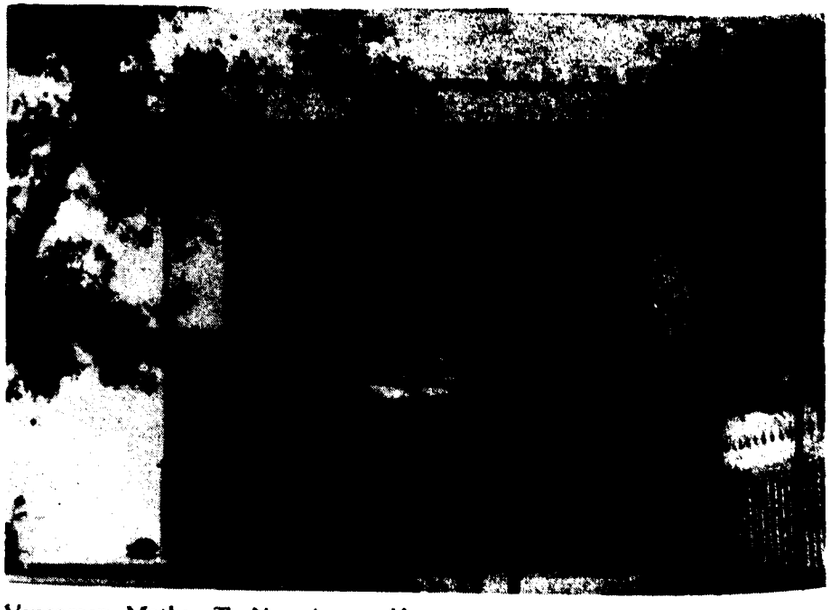
Samadhi of Muppina Shadakshari, Yaragamballi



Statue of Chamaraja Wodeyar, Mysore



Lalit Mahal, Mysore



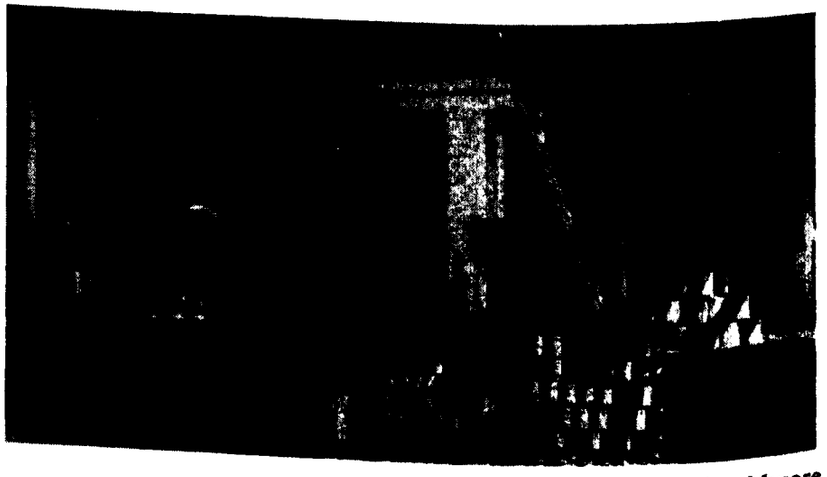
Vyasaraya Matha, T Narasipura



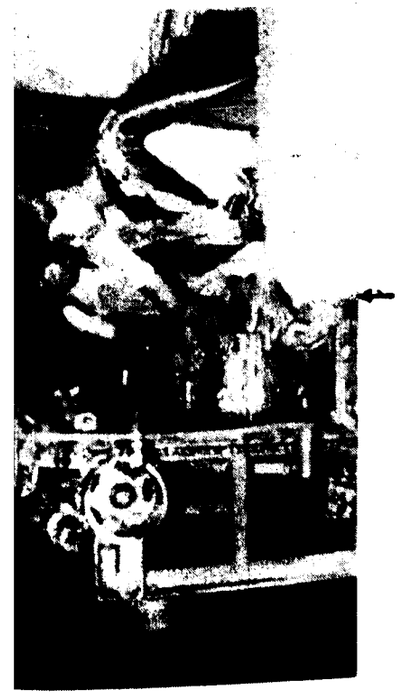
Cheluvamba Mansion (CFTRI), Mysore



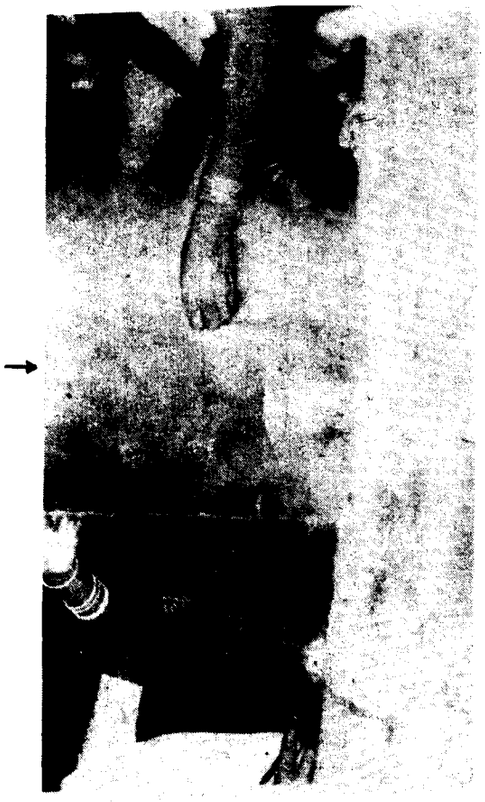
(Top) Front View of Ideal Jawa Factory
(Below) Assembly Section, Ideal Jawa Factory



Lac and Paint Works, Mysore

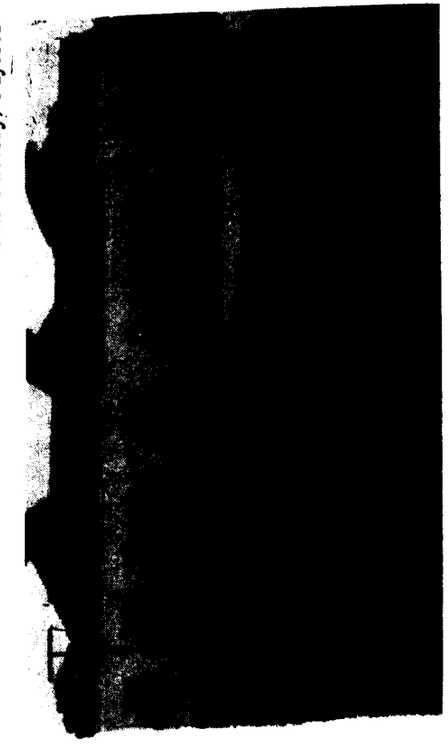


Unwinding of silk thread, Bastipura





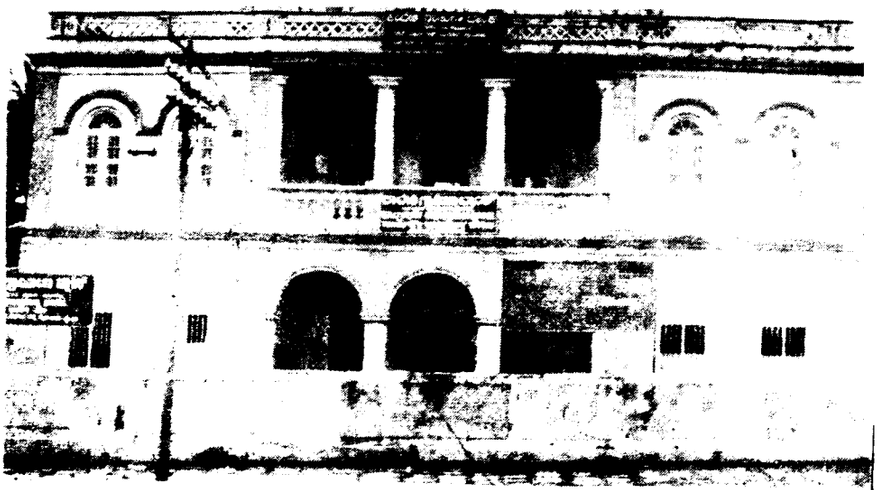
Oil Mill



Silk Factory, Mysore



Cauvery Grameena Bank, Mysore



District Co-operative Union Ltd., Mysore

anata Houses (DEFD Project), Hunsur



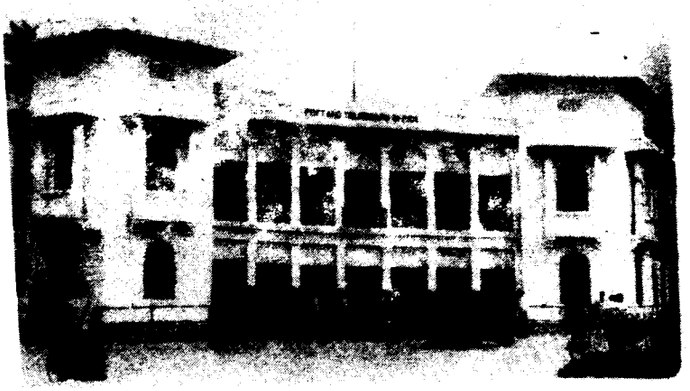
Railway Station, Mysore

Janata Houses, Kalkunda



Railway Station Office Building, Mysore

P & T Main Office, Mysore

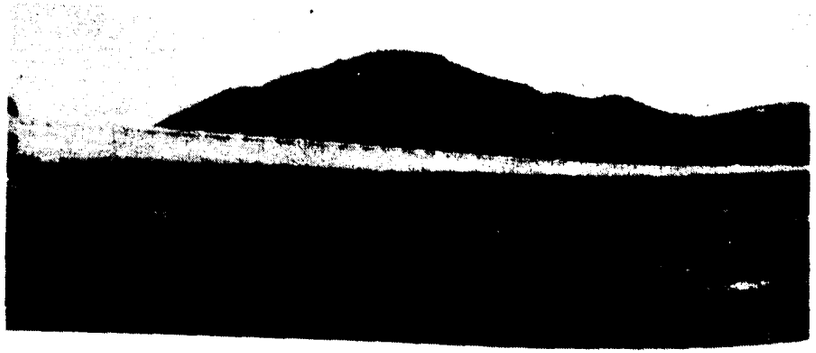


Mysore tanga

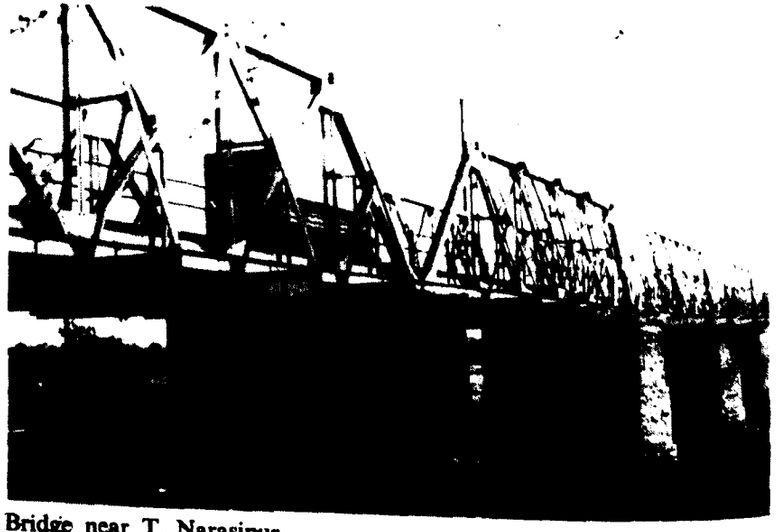




Bridge across the Kabani near Suttur



Bridge across the Cauvery, Kollegal Tq



Bridge near T. Narasipur

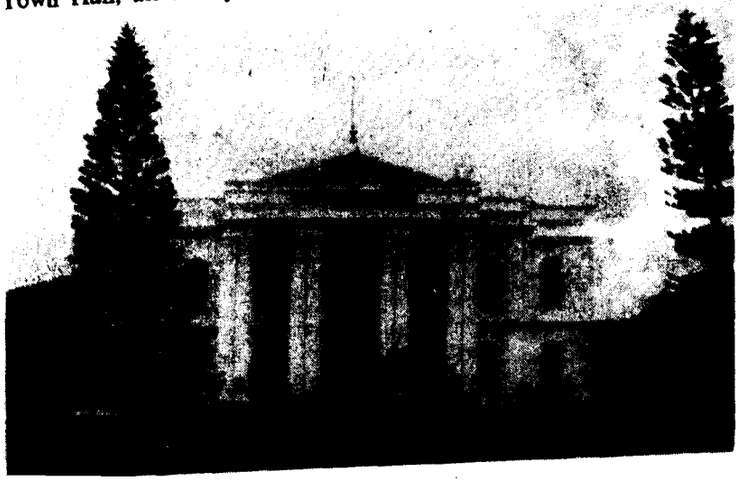


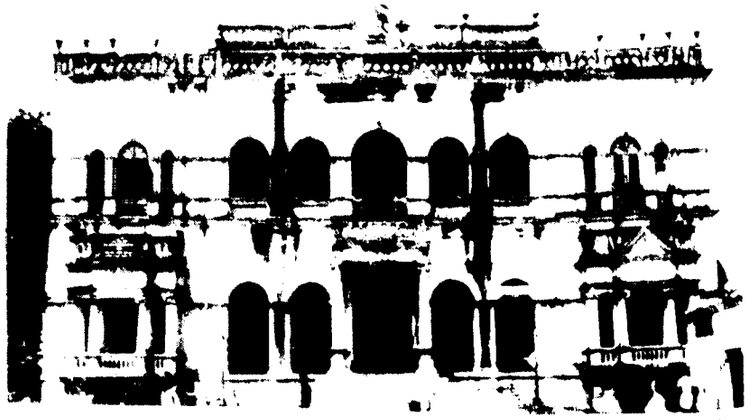
Deputy Commissioner's Office



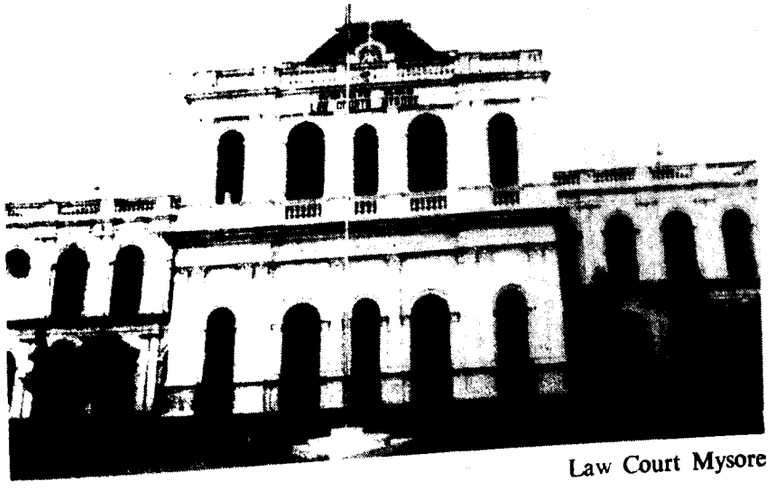
Corporation Office.

Town Hall, all of Mysore

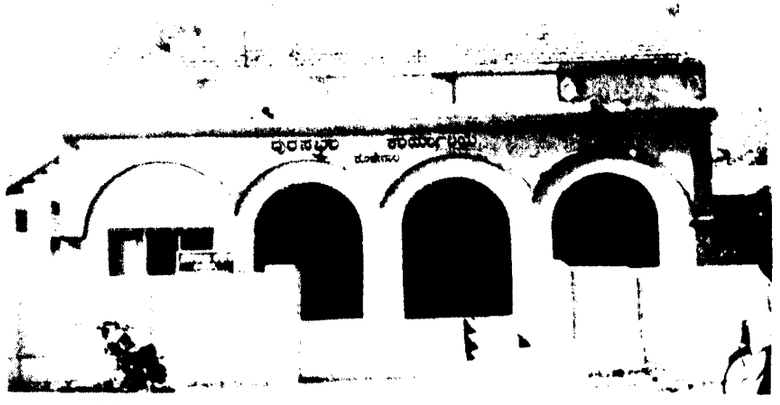




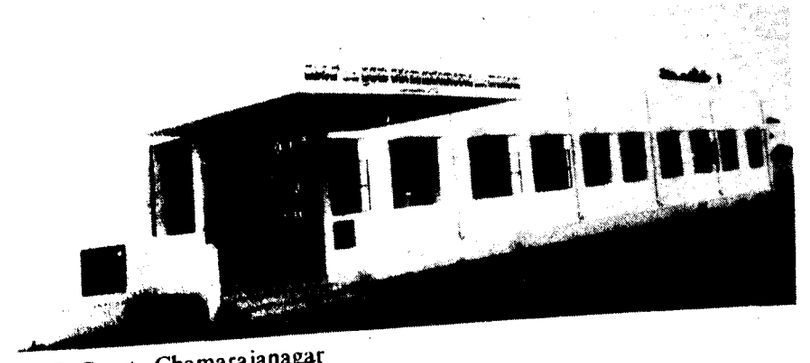
House of Dewan Poornaiah, Yelandur



Law Court Mysore



T.M.C. Office, Kollegal



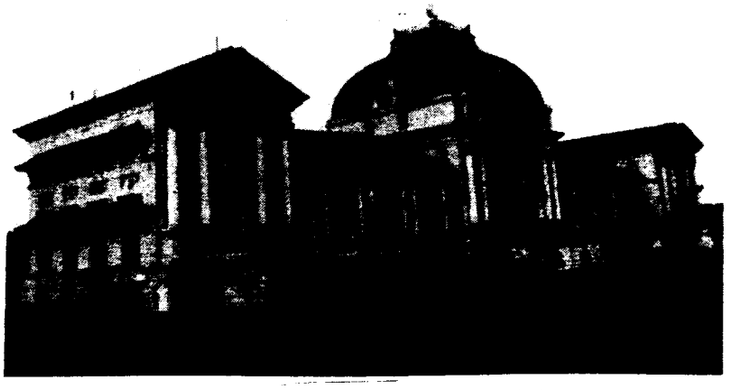
Munsiff Court, Chamarajanagar



T.M.C. Office, Chamarajanagar



Taluk Office, Hunsur



Oriental Research Institute. Mysore

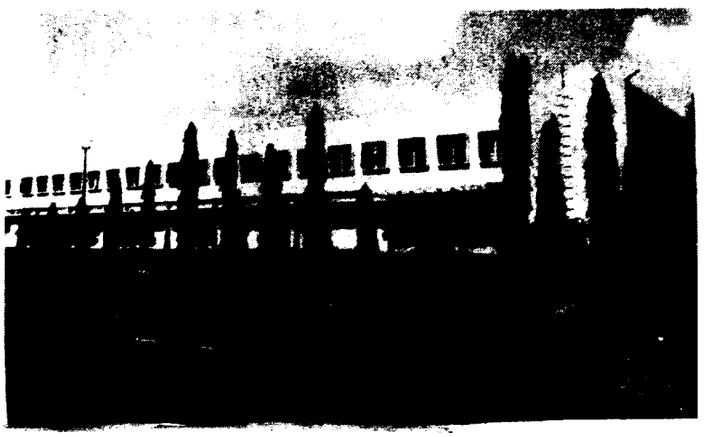


Crawford Hall, Mysore

Marimallappa's Educational Institute. Mysore



Regional College of Education. Mysore





Public Library (City Central), Mysore



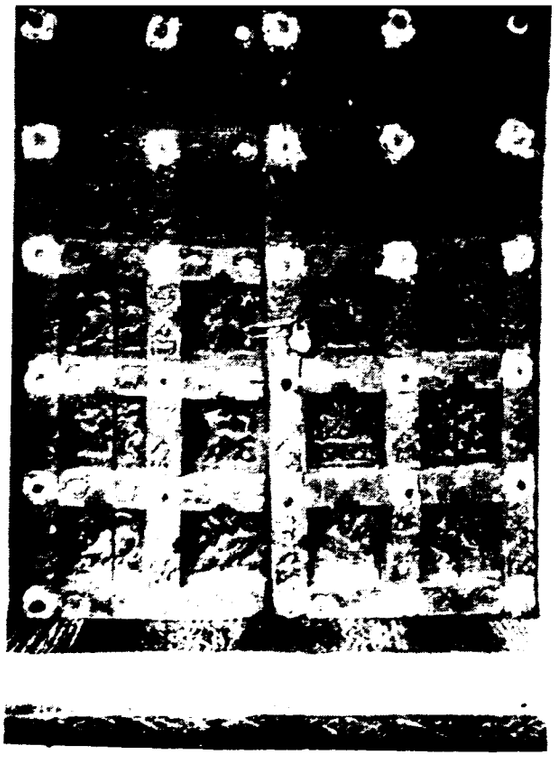
C.T.I., Mysore

CAVA, Elvala. Mysor

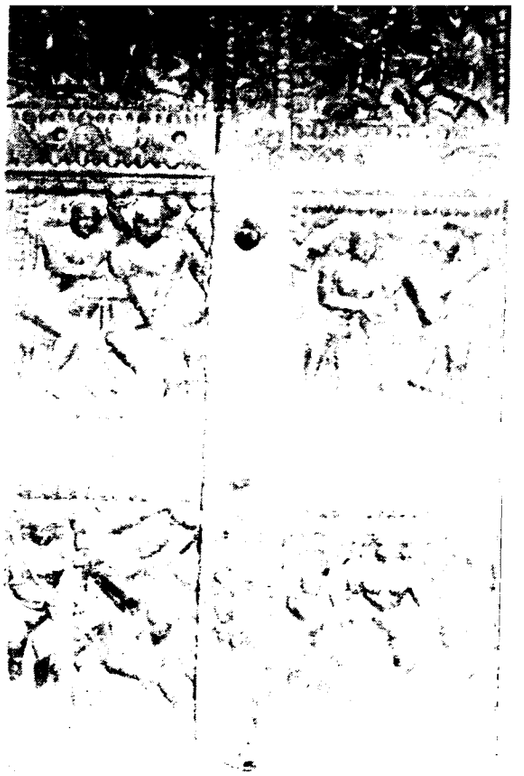




Car Festival. M. M. Hills



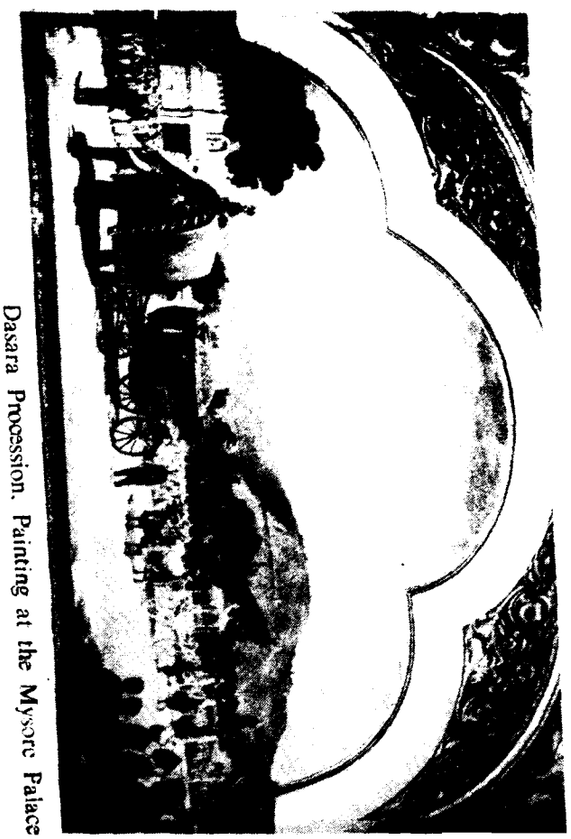
Wooden Doors. B. R. Hills



Wooden Doors of Varadaraja temple. Hulla'



Rama performing Durga Pooja. Painting at Mysore Palace
Kalyana Mantapa



Dasara Procession. Painting at the Mysore Palace



Mural Paintings, Mudukutore



Traditional Glass Painting in Mysore style



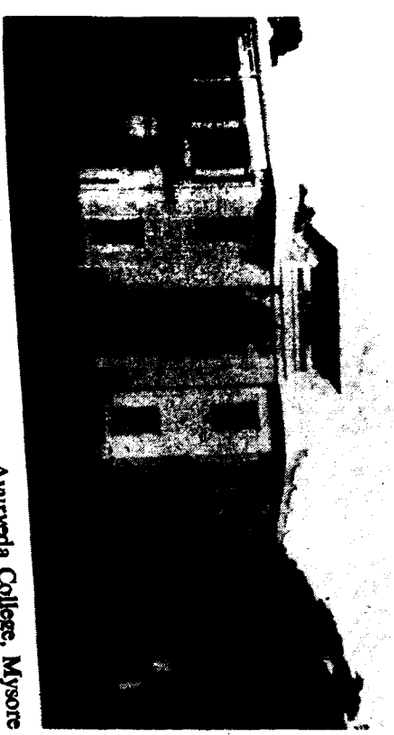
Carpet by Tibetan Craftsmen



Chaluvamba Hospital, Mysore



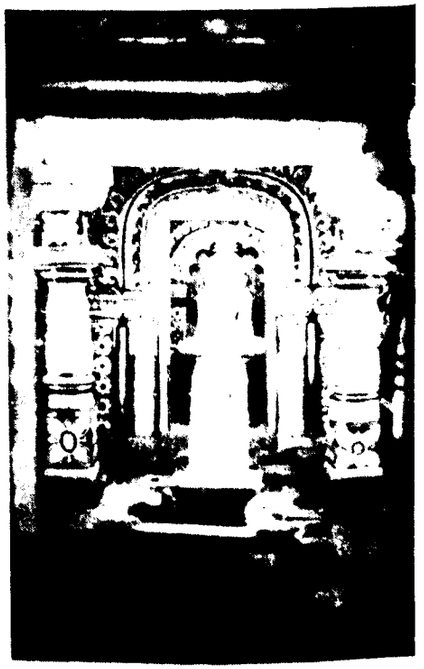
K. R. Hospital, Mysore



Ayurveda College, Mysore



Monolithic Gommata, Gommatagiri



Chandranatha Thirthankara Kelsur



General Hospital, K. R. Nagar



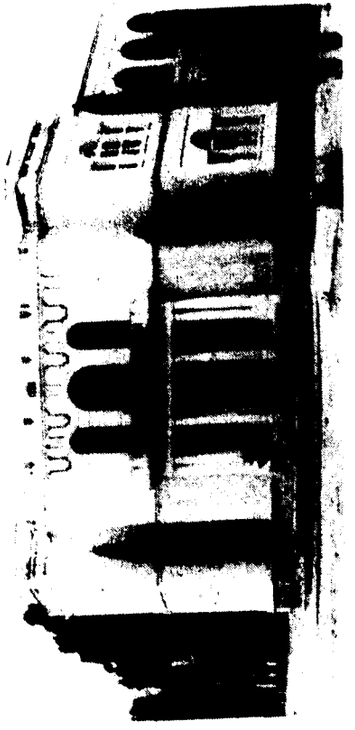
Jaya Vijayam Tribal Hospital, B. R. Hills



Brahma, Yechiganahalli



Shyama Yakshi, Kelsur



Medical College, Mysore



Ashtanga Yoga Vignana Mandira, Hedatale

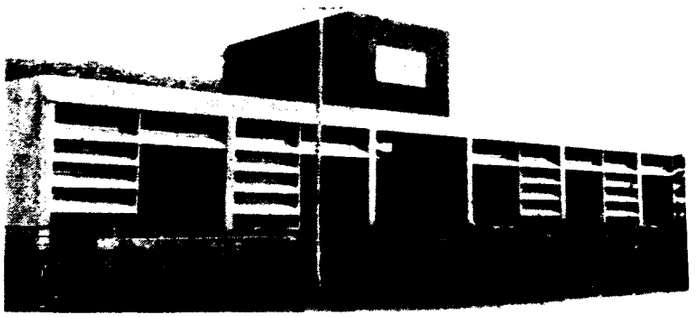


Educating the Tribal girls by the DEED Social Worker



Guest House, M. M. Hills





Vriddhashrama, Vidyaranyapura, Mysore



Stone Panel, Hole Alur



Carved Pillar, Hole Alur



Carved Mukhamantapa, Yelandur



Jwalamalini, Kelsur



Saraswati, Saligrama



Paravasudeva, Gundlupet



Narasimha image, Agara



Vardhamana Thirthankara, Ummattur



A Jaina image, Saligrama



Ranganatha, B.R. Hills



Alwar, Kallambalu



Durga, Talkad Maruleswara temple



Mahishamardini. Kollegal



Yogalakshmi, Honnur



Lakshmi, Haralukote



Surya, Agara

Surya, Kelsur

Surya. Kollegal

Surya, Talkad



Somanathapur, Keshava Temple



Hero Stone, Alattur



Krishna, Ummattur



Khedda in Sculpture, Kelsur



Naga Stone, Kampalapura



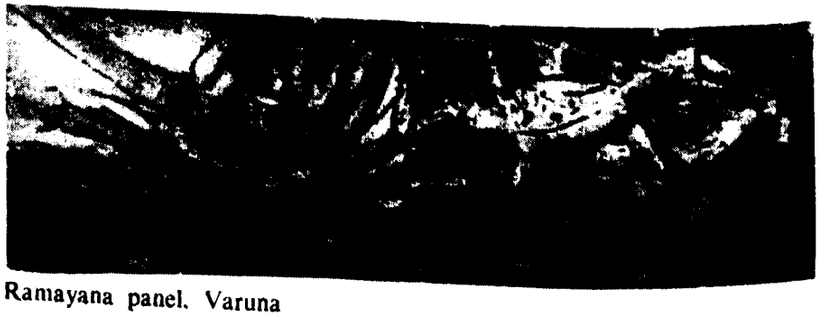
Ravana (Hero Stone), Hemmige



Hero Stone, Kittur



Hero Stone, Kittur



Ramayana panel, Varuna



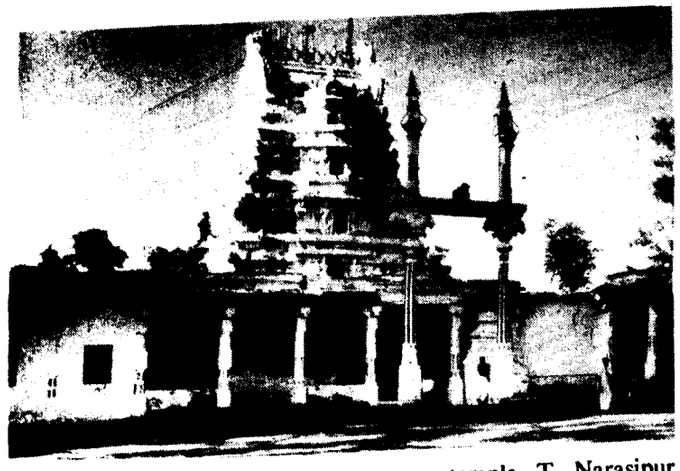
Ganga emblem from a Ganga Copper Plate



Vajramushthi, C. R. Nagar



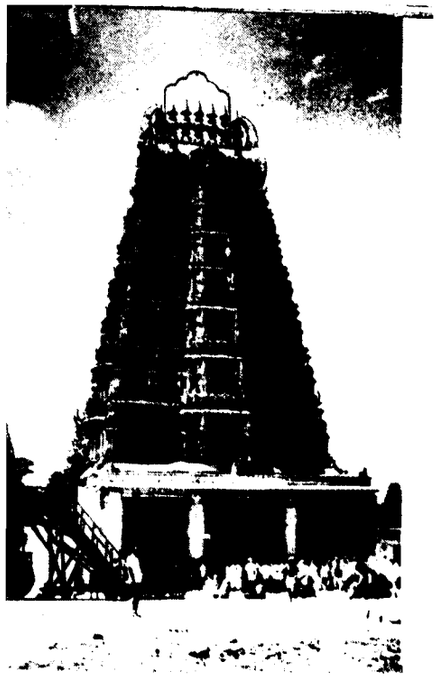
Vaidyeswara temple, Talkad



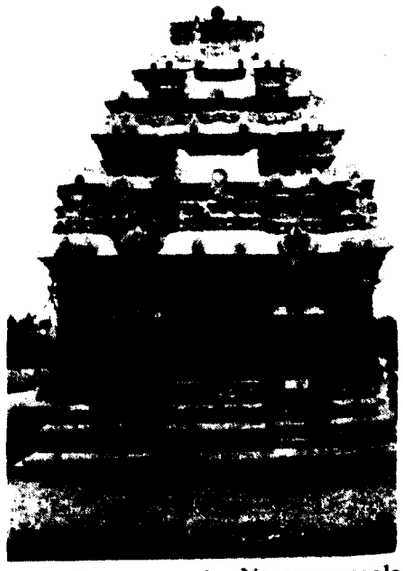
Agastyeswara temple, T. Narasipur



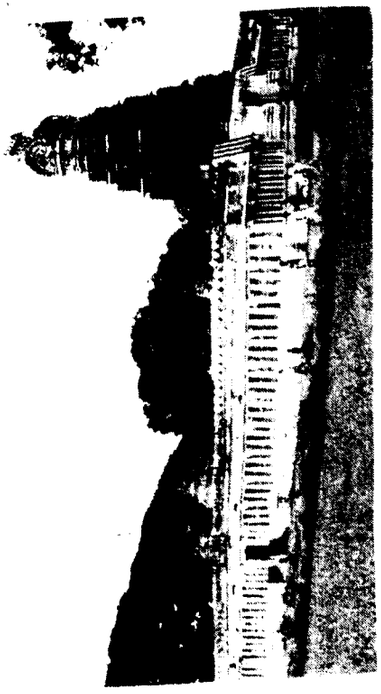
Chamarajeswara temple, Chamarajanagar



Srikantheswara temple, Nanjangud



Rameshwara temple, Narasamangala



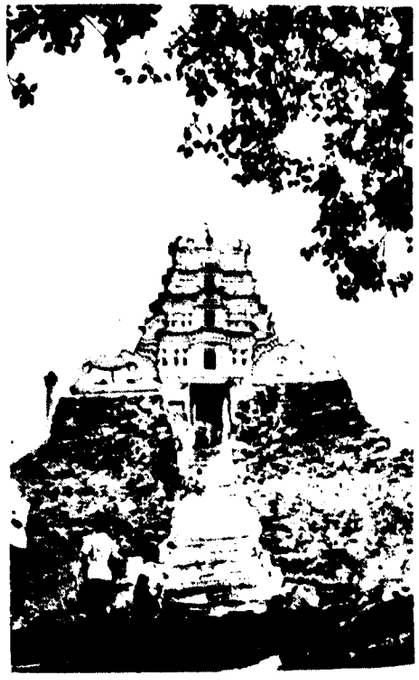
Arkeshwara temple, K. R. Nagar



Eswara temple, Kyatanahalli, H. D. Kote



Deseshwara temple (Gopura), Mugur



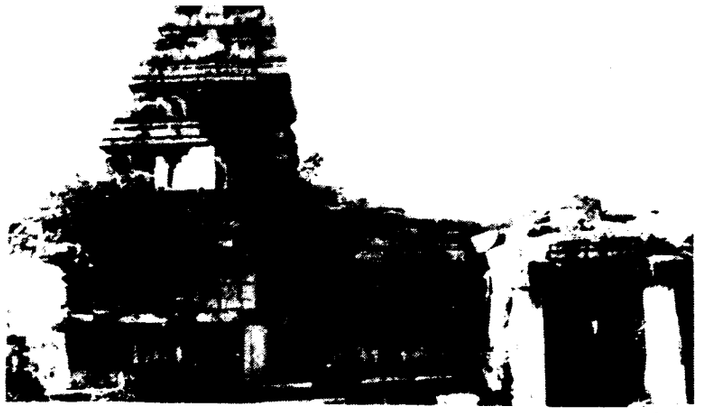
Mallikarjuna temple, Mudukutore



Someshwara temple, Kandagala



Lakshmikanta temple, Kalale



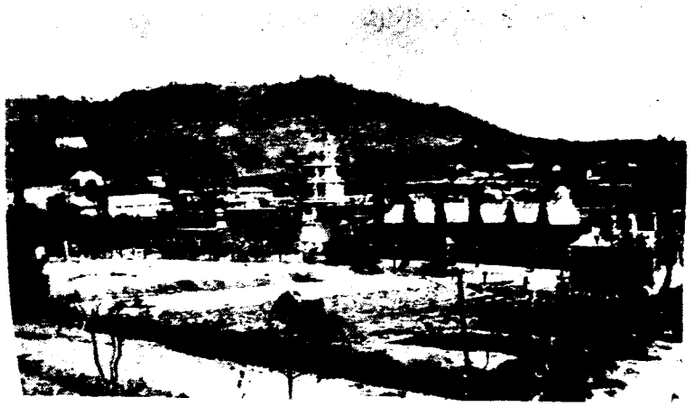
Panchalinga temple, Somanathpur

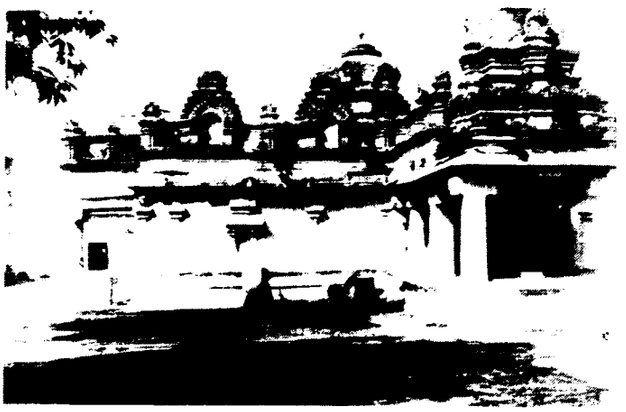


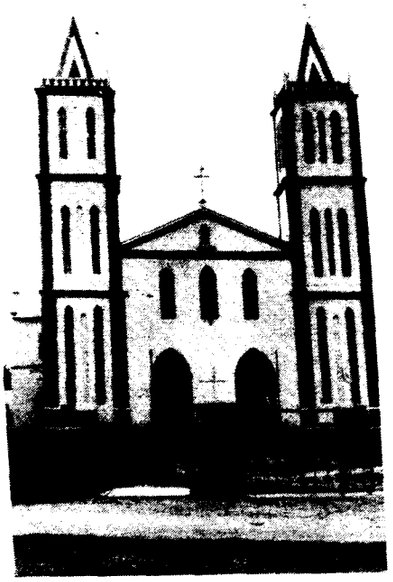
Cheluvanarayana temple, Dharmapura

Deseshwara temple, Mugur

Madeshwara temple, M. M. Hills







Church, Doranahalli



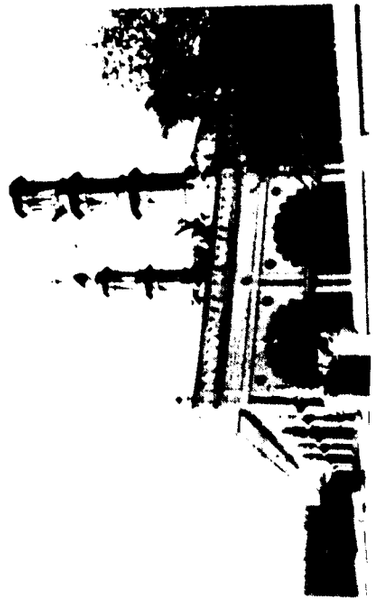
Church, (another) Doranahalli



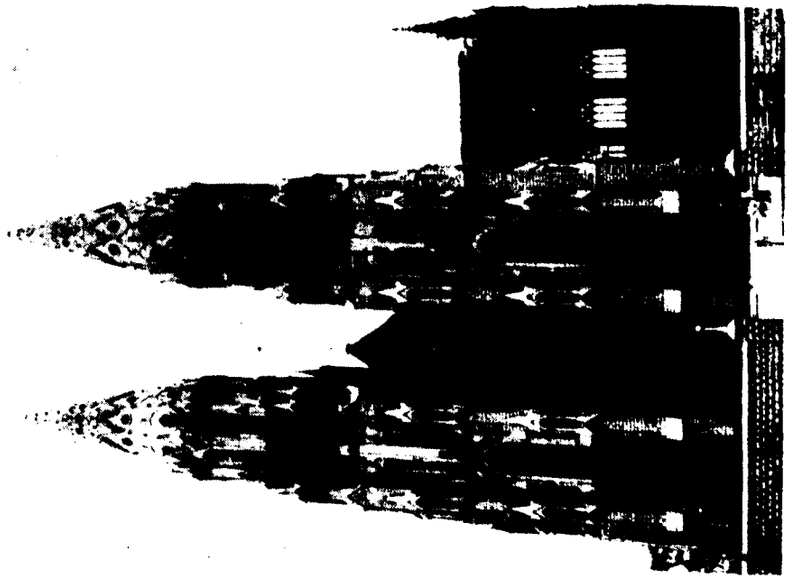
Wesleyan Cathedral, Mysore



Dargah, Shivasamudra



Mosque, C. R. Nagar



St. Philomena's Cathedral, Mysore

ADDENDA

Page 29, after para 2

Sandalwood

Sandalwood, *Santalum album*, grows profusely in the district. There were about 85,000 trees in the district in 1977 except the Kollegal division. During 1985-86, about 20,000 kg. of undressed Sandalwood was received by the Government Woodyard and Sandalwood depot in Mysore. On account of its intrinsic money value and importance in the forest economy, sandal is governed by special laws and regulations. In the former princely State of Mysore, sandal was declared as 'Royal Tree'. Its trade was a State monopoly. Since 1969, Government have made provisions that owners of sandal trees are entitled for the sandal bonus at 50 per cent of the value of sandal tree in order to encourage the private land owners to protect and preserve the existing sandal trees on their land. The owners of sandal tree are to declare the trees with girth and other particulars before the concerned officials for the entitlement of bonus. Prior to I World war, Sandalwood grown in Mysore was sent to Germany for distillation and sale of resultant oil. The Sandalwood oil distillery in Mysore was started in 1916-17. The unit at Mysore mainly concentrate on exports. In Karnataka, major stock of sandalwood is supplied direct to the Government Sandal Oil Factory for distillation. Sandalwood is one of the finest woods for carving and is next only to ivory for intricate workmanship and Mysore is one of the sandalwood carving centres in Karnataka. Mysore Sandalwood oil enjoys worldwide reputation for its hallmark of purity and aromatic excellence. The oil is very highly prized as a raw material in perfumery. The Chief uses of the oil are in the manufacture of quality attars, perfumery compounds, cosmetic, toilet preparations, agarbathies, and also, to some extent, in medicines.

Page 77, At the end of Para 2

The Triyambakapura temple was built in memory of Bukka II.

Page 850, line one, add after "Hoysala features".

Madhava Dandanayaka installed God Gopinatha at Govardhanagiri in 1315 A.D. (G.U. 223) and granted the village Kannagala (below the hill) to the Gopalaswamy temple.

Details of First Grade Colleges in Mysore District

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution (Year of establishment in brackets)	Strength of students during 1986-87 Boys	1986-87 Girls	1987-88 Boys	1987-88 Girls	1988-89 Boys	1988-89 Girls	S.C. Students 1988-89 Boys	S.C. Students 1988-89 Girls	S.T. Students 1988-89 Boys	S.T. Students 1988-89 Girls	Total Staff 1988-89 Men	Total Staff 1988-89 Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Maharaja's College (1878)	1,288	77	1,234	66	1,357	55	465	nil	nil	nil	58	18
2.	Maharani's Science College (1919)	nil	1,247	nil	1,380	nil	1,456	nil	122	nil	N A	59	35
3.	Yuvaraja's College (1928)	761	124	778	131	770	127	73	05	18	01	43	15
4.	Sharadavilas College (1945)	1,077	266	972	227	863	322	140	30	13	14	41	15
5.	St. Philomina's College (1946) ..	968	288	921	332	845	376	54	12	06	01	58	09
6.	Banumaiah's College (1949)	1,661	272	1,704	192	1,671	184	123	04	22	02	50	13
7.	Teresian College (1963) ..	nil	796	nil	775	nil	836	nil	10	nil	01	10	30
8.	University Evening College (1964)	564	26	518	24	557	19	66	05	06	nil	21	05
9.	JSS Arts, Science and Commerce College (1964) ..	1593	319	1632	324	1552	334	56	03	18	03	55	11
10.	Mahadeshwara College, Kollegal (1966) ..	1,086	36	1,122	19	1,091	17	460	02	148	nil	38	04
11.	JSS College Ch. Nagar (1967) ..	1,093	276	1,160	272	1,053	301	359	51	69	07	N A	N A
12.	JSS College, Nanjangud (1968) ..	739	173	704	221	711	214	136	07	116	15	36	09
13.	JSS College for Women, Mysore (1970) ..	nil	432	nil	458	nil	533	nil	25	nil	08	22	15
14.	Municipal 1st Grade College, K. R. Nagar (1971)	373	131	341	138	350	113	45	05	17	03	23	03
15.	Municipal 1st Grade College, Hunsur (1971) ..	276	134	261	155	289	156	45	08	40	07	11	01
16.	Vidyavardhaka College of Commerce and Business Management, Mysore (1978)	362	34	340	36	346	36	19	02	11	nil	17	04
17.	Basudev Somani College, Mysore (1978)	98	08	85	09	134	17	04	nil	nil	nil	06	01
18.	Maharani's Arts College, Mysore (1979)	nil	307	nil	214	nil	238	nil	209	nil	14	N/A	N/A
19.	Vidyodaya College of Arts and Commerce T. N. Pura (1980) ..	159	39	183	55	196	50	47	07	59	05	18	03
20.	Marimallappa's 1st Grade College for Women, Mysore (1982)	nil	152	nil	183	nil	220	nil	06	nil	06	04	05
21.	BRR Mahajana's 1st Grade College, Mysore (1982)	04	141	03	132	67	120	03	nil	nil	nil	03	09
22.	JSS College of Arts and Commerce Gundlupet (1983) ..	116	60	125	59	126	50	09	05	nil	nil	14	01
23.	JSS College for Women, Kollegal (1983) ..	nil	79	nil	112	nil	164	nil	29	nil	nil	nil	05
24.	Government 1st Grade College, H.D. Kote (1985) ..	28	02	33	04	66	11	14	nil	09	nil	11	01
25.	VSS 1st Grade College, Sadanapura, Hunsur Tq. (1985) ..	09	nil	16	nil	22	04	11	01	02	01	06	nil

CORRIGENDA

Page no.	Line no.	For	Read as
1	2	3	4
2	22	862 AD	962 AD
2	36	Salem and Coimbatore	Periyar and Dharmapuri
11	40	emphibolite	amphibolite
12	7 to 9	western and..... ..the schist bands trend	eastern parts of the district, the schist bands trend north-south. In the western and south western parts of the district, the schist bands trend NW SE and in the southern parts of the district , the prevalent trends are....
23	41	peaurista	petaurista
34	6	autorophs	autotrophs
52	28	Punnato	Paunnato
70	25	Kotaya	Ketaya
77	8	Harihara I	Harihara II
85	16	1570	1572
108		Date of (Bola) Chamaraja IV	1572 1576
110	12	Mysore (both cases)	Bangalore
110	13	1884	1885
112	3	1891	1881
118	3	1.8.42	1.9.42
119	21 & 33	September	October
120	14	claim	calm
120	16	cates	castes
120	18	unit	unite
128	13	majority	major
137	22	Replace the whole line by "urban centre and Heggadadevanakote is the smallest town in the district"	
145	9	shunga	shunya
145	34	saint	saints lik
169	4	gatrering	gathering
172	18	Tami nadu	Tamilnadu
174	18	Desari	Dasari
187	13	Chowli gunasu	Chowli gunasa (head ornament)
209	14	Halli Hiriyur	Hali Hiriyur
216	30	koalinitic	kaolinitic
217	1	liem	lime

1	2	3	4
224	16	crop obtained	crop and high yields are obtained
227	note	170 kg c Lint)	170 kg (Lint)
239	26	Gaiigeguda	Galigegudda
247	16	Doodbale	Boodbale
271	Table col. 9	4,1215	14,215
271	Table col. 4	3.845	384
274	37	tyes	tyres
275	Table col. 7	5.9200	592.00
277	Table col. 7	..	47.00
278	Table col. 8	1122	212
279	Table col. 6	.72 lakh kg yarn	7.72 lakh kg yarn
279	Table col. 5		200 tonnes
280	Table col. 6	—	5,940 tonnes
283	Table col. of units	161	171
284	Table col. 8	5	9
284	Table col. 14	60	674
284	Table col. 14	674	60
284	Table col. 8	1	
284	Table col. 9	44	1
284	Table col. 7		2
290	Table col. 4	2.39	2.21
290	Table col. 4	1.75	1.15
292	29	Rs. 13,72,030	Rs. 13,32,030
304	31	le	It
319	31	65,00	65,000
324	1	the.....	the regional imbalances in respect of
324	10	anddd dthereafter	and thereafter
325	11	per	for
325	17	2571	2577
335	11	preceeding	proceeding
339	8	Chamarajnagar	Chamarajnagar (2)
345	12	1983, 84 85	1983-84, 84-85
362	24	Kamalapura	Kampalapura
364	30	pu	put
364	35	balar	bazar
366	9 10	and stones	and stamping of weighing and measuring instruments and to enfore the provisions
389	28	Magodlu	Magodu
392	36	Socale	Sosale
414	Col. 10 and line 3 of th etable	3.12	38.12
421	23	which	and works
422	16	he	the
429	21	sections	sectors
430	29	sumber	number

1	2	3	4
444	2	1903s	1930s
444	6	agricultral	agriculturists
444	25	1983	1943
452	21	desertations	desertions
458	23	30.6%	36.6%
461	31	reveral	reveal
464	Col. 4 and line 37 of the table	18.9	16.9
464	Col. 6 and line 39 of the table	10.6	1.6
466	14	regulated	Five regulated
466	37	490.7	480.7
467	9	Secondly income	delete
467	17	in c rtain..... sown	in about 25.86 thousand hectares of water spread area, 1.26 lakhs hectares
467	27	under contour .....area in	delete
468	6	10.32	70.32
468	7	0.039) , of .. sugarcane	2.45 (65.69 and 2.91) of ragi 127.61 and 0.97 (119.92 and 1.00), of jowar
468	12	production	production of 4,860 (4,055) tonnes
468	35	1302	1362
472	Col. 10 and line 15	81.1	1.81
473	1	taluk centres	taluk-wise centre
480	26	4.5	4.75
480	26	8.52	8.582
488	2	of	or
489	5	Beltur	Bettur
489	5	Nhgunadu	Nugunadu
489	5	Klosur	Kelsur
489	5	Kldguruadu	Kudugurunadu
489	36	IN Kalavoor	In 1521 Kalavoor
490	20	effected	effect
496	9	respect of	in respect of
512	22	after 50%	add 50%
530	28	saste	caste
532	13	Bursing	Bursting
550	12	10th	19th
569	21	Printing, Stationary and Publications, Bangalore	is the immediate superior officer
572	21	His	He is
595	Sl. no. 1 col. no. 8	9,00,78	9,00,178

1	2	3	4
599	Sl. no. 9 col. no. 5	3,33,/86	3,33,586
599	Sl. no. 9 col. no. 8	5,46,/20	5,46,620
599	Sl. no. 1 col. no. 9	6,99,0 ,618	6,99,10,618
602	12	1980	1890
604	17	Sid	six
604	28	not	been
607	3	edtent	extent
607	22	lve	five
610	30	00(00.51)	1.00(00.51)
611	7	32,000	82,000
611	14	Pox Pc	Box type
613	1	2,100	2,200
613	16	held	field
622	19	Talked	Talkad
627	18	cytension	extension
627	30 to 34	representatives ..... appended below	for women, 13 for the SCS and one for the STs.. The number of Mandal Panchayats in the district is 160 in total comprising of 3,942 elected representatives. Among the taluks, the largest number of Mandal Panchayats are found in Nanjangud 21 followed by Chamarajanagar 20, Kollegal 18, T. N. Pura 17 Talukwise list of Mandal Kendras is as appended below.
627	40	Chitravalli	Chidravalli
628	30	Doddabyllu	Doddabyalalu
630	8	houses	houseless
630	41	3/9	379
661	III Para line 13	of education. There are three physical education colleges coleeges in the district	Sri Mallikarjunaswamy, Physical Education College, tthe JSS Physical
671	III Para line 4	languages of India with a view to unravel the basic unity under-lying the	Indian languages and to provide inter-linguistic research. Thus the
674	II Para line 2	leave	leaf

1	2	3	4
685	5 (2nd para)	Vendata	Vedanta
685	30 (2nd para)	Sriranga Vacha-nmruta	Sriranga Vachanamruta
689	13 14 (2nd para)	the written	has written
701	10 (3rd para)	Of Persian grammar	Persian grammar
704	37	Tamapa. Murthy	Tamampa. Murthy
705	9 (2nd para)	Yashodhapura	Yashodarapura
720	3 (2nd para)	Shauka Ali	Shaukat Ali
724	19	D. Pushualatha Chandrahas	D. Pushpalatha Chandrahas
724	37	Chikunda Brothers	Chilkunda Brothers
725	6 7 (3rd para)	Puttadevasma	Puttadevamma
764	14	sterlisation	sterilisation
769	3	ay-ogs	lay-offs
775	Table sl. no. 5, col. no. 5	1558	1658
783	3	coducive	conducive
791	3	then	their
801	41	Swatantra	Swatantrata
811	9	Palya	Palya
819	332	Contairred	continued
826	29	Jinavni P	Jinavani
827	19	Sudharma S,D	Sudherma S,D
827	38	Sham	Shams
829	12	Wanchalya	Wanchalya
830	33	The Rotary Club of Periyapatna	The Rotaract Club of Periyapatna
830	43	diabetics	diabetes mellitus
834	7	fee	free
835	27	as	or
839	30	Beladur	H.N.
840	20	lofly	lofty
848	12	this	an
853	29	spon	span
883	08	five	fine
886	30	store	stone
887	41	serpant	serpent
902	11	hese	there
909	04	safe	name
911	23	Meenashi	Meenakshi
914	32	Handinadu	Hadinadu
916	25	'our	(four Km)
917	30	VeenadhaCara	Veenadhara

