CHAPTER-V

RESIDENCY RELATIONS WITH MYSORE
POLITICS AND ADMINISTRATION

Mysore is a part of what was left to the Hindus and it became a flourishing though small kingdom under Hindu rulers. Sir Roper Lethorbridge says “It has always been axiom of British policy that the British administration of India exists mainly and in the first place in the interests and for the sake of the peoples of India, and while it may be admitted that humanity is fallible and never perfect, that there have been occasions when this great principle has been lost sight of. On the whole the verdict of the world undoubtedly is that the Government of India has nobly fulfilled its benefit duty.”¹ The young Maharaja of Mysore under the order of the Secretary of State for India for the purpose of training him for the future government of his province a question of no less importance naturally suggested itself to consideration, namely how that province is being prepared to receive the native rule.

This question has been asked in several quarters and as it seems to the natives of this province, that we need no apology in coming forward to take up the subject The affairs of Mysore possess great interest not only in the peculiar character of their origin but in the great consequences which are involved in their future. The act by which the Earl of Morington rescued the scion of old Mysore royal family from his dungeon and
replaced him on the throne of his ancestors, the most sympathizing interest in their welfare has made the Mysore family regard him as their great idol.²

This act stands out as a glorious feature in the career of conquest and spoliation which marks the origin of every great empire. In the case of Mysore its affairs are managed in strict accordance with the spirit of the policy avowed in regard to it by the British Government, was desired to play a far more important part in the future career of peace than even its original founders ever dreamt of. The Dewan was engrossed in the screwing out of a revenue in which he had a direct interest in the shape of a percentage commission. The official jealousies between the Dewan, the protégé of the Supreme Government and the Resident, a nominee of the Government of Madras, led to the displacement of the former and to the place of the country into the inexperienced hands of the Rajah at the early age of sixteen without any guarantee for its good government such as was obviously necessary under the circumstances.³

Man the Honourable A.H. Cole, became the officiating Resident when Krishnaraja Wodeyar was 16 years old. The British Government had not the same ideas of their responsibility at the time towards the native states as they came to have subsequently. When the ruler of a state was a minor it is the special solicitude of the suzerain Government to arrange for suitable education of the young ruler and for efficient administration of his state during his minority. Special care is also taken when such a ruler reaches the age of majority.⁴
The Government of Madras at the time Krishna Raja Wodeyar assumed the administration Sir Georg Barlow stated that, he was not an independent nobleman conversant with European politics but a civil servant of the company of a pliant disposition. On receiving Coles report as to the assumption of power by the Maharaja. Barlow’s one idea was that Purnaiah should be continued as Dewan not because a man of his ability and experience was needed by the side of the Raja of as yet little worldly experience, but because Purnaiah’s services had been helpful to the consolidation of the British power during the Maratha wars.  

The Madras Government impressed their Resident that the British Government acted during the Raja’s minority, and began to exercise the power. In 1811 the Raja paid a state visit to Bangalore with the British Resident. He was accompanied by a large number of infantry and Silleden Horse. Cole informed the Madras Government that the conduct of the Raja was everything that could be expected from a sensible and grateful mind, that this attention to business was almost indefatigable and that his attachment and devotion to the British Government were not improved or surpassed. As an illustration Cole quoted the case of a relation of the Maharaja.  

Mysore’s reputation was to extend well beyond the realm of administration only a few months after its reinstatement the reputation of the Government was most impressively enhanced by the government’s ability after 1900 to bring off spectacular entrepreneurial schemes. The
state was blessed with rivers which could be harnessed to produce cheap hydro electric power. The government was quick to seize this opportunity and Bangalore was illuminated by electric lights before Bombay and Calcutta, the power source made possible the development of a number of major industries both public and private. A massive gold field, cigarette factories, a railway works, numerous textile mills, an aeroplane factory and a major Iron and steel works were developed.\(^7\) The British Resident was instrumental in the economic exploitation of Mysore to a large extent.

When differences arose between His Highness and The Resident in connection with a public function held at Mysore Dasara, the honour to the British Resident in the European Durbar, the palace finally accepted some modifications to the Durbar ceremony especially on the issue of seating arrangement in 1891. Where by the Resident took his seat simultaneously with Maharaja. Subsequently the printed pamphlet of the Mysore Dasara was made to reflect the agreed procedure and sent to the Government of India for its approval in 1892. After that the Resident continued to attend to the Dasara Durbar. After St. John there were no further complaints from the British Residents, until 1916. This was possible due to the individual character of each Resident, but may also have been because some of the later Residents were personally close to the case of the Resident S.M. Fraser who was previously the Maharajas private tutor and guardian. He attended several Durbars as the Resident during his term from 1905 to 1910 without any complaint.\(^8\) However in 1916 when H.V. Cobb the
newly appointed Resident attended the Dasara Durbar the old controversy revived. Cobb noticed several problematic features in the European Durbar which were not properly mentioned in the printed procedure.

Most of the things which he found unacceptable were due to the fact that the durbar was held in the newly completed palace for the first time in 1910. The change of venue caused several modifications in the course of the whole ceremonials. For example he objected to the new arrangement in which a Sirdar⁹ (title given to a few high ranking Urs Royals) holding a hand kerchief on the palm of his hand upon which the Maharaja placed his own hand, walked on the Maharaja’s right while the Resident walked on the Maharaja’s left when they moved from a private drawing room to the Durbar hall.

The Resident H.V.Cobb was further annoyed by the fact that instead of the Maharaja and the Resident taking their seats simultaneously which was agreed at the time of the Resident St. John, the Maharaja claimed that the practice had been for him to sit down first and then after he had taken his seat.

The fact that Cobb went on to consult with the Government of India about the modification of Durbar procedures was enough to make the young Maharaja nervous.¹⁰

R.H. Campbell the then Maharaja’s Private Secretary had to act as a go between them on the part of the Government of India. The question
regarding the Resident bowing to the Yuvaraja who remained seated was the most objectionable feature. Since the status of Yuvaraja was clearly lower than the Resident, the Maharaja immediately agreed that the Yuvaraja would rise from his seat to receive the Resident Salutation.  

To go-between, Campbell the Private Secretary to the Maharaja then had to find some middle ground where both sides could reach some sort of agreement. He came up with the new explanation that the religious part of the ceremonies was not completed until the Maharaja was actually seated. Therefore until the Maharaja was seated on the throne he could not give a sign to indicate to the Resident to take his seat. However the Resident could take his seat immediately after the whole religious ritual had been completed. 

The British interpretation of the Durbar procedure reveals not only that they did not have any clue about the durbar but also how important it was to make a distinction between religious and non religious matters when they tried to interfere in Indian local customs. As we have seen, the nature of the Durbar is not divisible between religious and non religious parts, rather the whole process of the Durbar signifies the incorporation of state kinship, the goddess and the King. 

In order to determine the way in which the structure related to powers at the local level, we must first turn to the Amildar in the taluk headquarters. This was the lowest level administered by the Regular
gazetted cadre of the Mysore civil service the position in which a raw recruit began his career. This was nonetheless an extremely demanding assignment for an inexperienced officer. The Amildar had the responsibility not only over the revenue administration of the taluk, but over judicial and police work as well, as early 1903 this heavy load had been described by the British Resident as a severe restriction upon the ability of the Amildar to extend his influence towards the local level. But this state of affairs troubled the British Resident much more deeply than it did the Mysore authorities. They were less concerned with extending a wide range of duties which would equip him for service higher up on the administrative scale. As the problems of taluk administration became more complex in the decades that followed, the Amildar found himself less and less able to understand the affairs in the local level arenas.\(^{14}\)

The occasion on which the Amildar’s relationship with local level areas was articulated, most clearly was the yearly Jamabandi. On that day the Amildar would receive all the village accountants from an area of about fifty square miles for the presentation of their records of land transactions and revenue due for the year past. This occurred in November or December just after the harvest, several months in advance of the actual collection of taxes. The description of the Jamabandi which was conveyed to the British Residency was designed to conform to British notions of sound administration.\(^{15}\)
It has been laid down in Mysore that Jamabandhi officers should take personal interest in the work and not treat it as mere routine. The efficient administration of a revenue officers charge will depend on his intimate knowledge of the details relating to the demand, the correctness of the work done by the village shanbhogs (accounts) and the patel (headmen) and the condition of the taluk as a whole Mysore Residency Record.\textsuperscript{16}

The Mysore land revenue system provided the government with its principal source of income and functioned as the only important link between the state and local political systems. The revenue system which was designed on the Bombay ryotwari model, had been developed during the half century of British administration in Mysore and was presented to the Maharaja at his reinstatement in 1881. The British officials who had directed the Mysore settlement were under an obligation to restrain themselves from the introduction of needless innovation because of their legal position as temporary care takers for the princely rulers. As a result the aim of their settlement was merely to regularize the system of revenue payment which was rather uneven across the state, without disrupting the local economic and social structure.\textsuperscript{17}

In Mysore the financial stringency which plagued the government throughout the years under consideration might have led the authorities to follow the British example of using local boards to raise new revenues. But their reluctance to part with power and to intrude upon local level prerogatives forced them into a much more cautious local self government
programme. The Local Boards Reforms were introduced in Mysore in 1918. Throughout the period no elected legislator was given an executive role in the government. This has happened in Madras Presidency as early as 1910. Mysore legislative institutions compared to those of British India were not westernized.\textsuperscript{18} By 1908 the non-Brahmin movement commenced, they supported the “Madras” Dewan Madhav Rao. It appears to have used them against his Mysore Brahmin adversaries.

The state though was run more or less smoothly and the revenues also improved, the administrators preferred more politicking to better advancement of the state. They also appear to be lacking in vision though they had all the necessary pre requisites, for planning something high for the state. These factors largely seem to have prompted the Maharaja to choose Vishveshwaraya the man with definite ideas on the economic and industrial advancement of the state and who was also away from party and petty politics to be Dewan of Mysore. Though Vishweswaraya belonged to the Brahmin community, since he was away from the state, in the Bombay service, and had returned only in 1909 on the invitation of the Mysore government, it was expected that he was the right person to give a progressive and welcome tilt to the more or less rotten affairs of Mysore.\textsuperscript{19}

His Highness appointed Vishveshwaraiyah as the Chief Engineer in 1909 and in 1912 he was elevated to the position of Dewan. It was again under his Dewanship that the Raja could improve his political power by the Treaty of Mysore in 1913. This was acknowledged in unequivocal
terms personally by the Raja himself. The Raja was enthusiastic in supporting and approving the state financed schemes despite attempts to scuttle the schemes by the British who in turn wanted Mysore to divert the funds towards their war efforts. Through their Resident the British tried to prevent M. Vishweswaraya from taking up schemes like Iron Works, laying of railway line from Mysore to Arsikere etc. but since the Raja was behind the Dewan he could carry out all these projects.\textsuperscript{20}

The non-Brahmins were opposed to the policies of Visweswaraya which envisaged industrialization and mechanization as they felt that the interests of rural agriculturists would be threatened if all his plans were carried out as they involved large scale state investments which were not likely to accrue immediate benefit to them. They were unhappy because the state services were overwhelmingly dominated by the Brahmin community to which all the Dewans belonged right from 1881. Inspired by the activities of non-Brahmin Justice Party of Madras, the Mysore non-Brahmins also founded a similar political party the Prajamitra Mandali in 1917.\textsuperscript{21}

The formation of a state aided Bank called the Bank of Mysore on the lines suggested by the economic conference with its head quarter at Bangalore was sanctioned by the Government in March 1913 and several concessions were granted to it by the government and it shortly thereafter commenced work. The creation of a separate department of industries and commerce was also sanctioned during the year.\textsuperscript{22}
In regard to the Krinshnaraja Sagar Dam works a scheme of land compensation in lieu of money compensation was devised and the same given effect to as to the second stage of the Reservoir project contemplated by the Government the Government of India appointed a court of arbitration presided over by Sir Henry Griffin, Judge, High court of Judicature, Inspector General of Irrigation in India as assesor. Lord Hardinge Viceroy and Governor General of India paid a visit to the state in November 1913, visited Gersoppe Falls, Mysore, Srirangapatanam etc. The visit was made memorable by his Excellency’s announcement of the generous act of his Majesty’s Government in sanctioning the substitution in place of the Instrument of Transfer of 1881, of a new Treaty of Mysore indicating the high esteem in which Maharaja was held by his Majesty’s Government. The change was welcomed by all classes of people and was regarded as a signal proof of the sympathy and generosity which has always marked the policy of supreme government towards the state. The treaty was signed, sealed and exchanged at Mysore on 26th November 1913. The then British Resident Sir Hugh Daly at His Highness court remarked that “I must also express my grateful thanks to the Government of India for having sent as Resident to Mysore an officer of such sterling qualities as the Hon’ble Sir Hugh Daly whose relations with me and my Government have always been most friendly and cordial.”

During the 1st world war His Majesty in the Indian empire was nearer to the throne and at no time were the harmony and the solidarity of
interests between the rulers and the ruled between the paramount power and the feudatory states, felt to be closer than they were at that moment. As a feudatory state Mysore endeavoured to do its part. His Highness the Maharaja and Dewan Vishveshwaraiah placed their troops and the entire resources of the state unreservedly at the disposal of the Imperial Government. His Highness also contributed a sum of Rs.50 Lakhs towards the cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force which was soon to fight the Empire’s battle on the European continent.24

Lord Hardinge, the viceroy conveyed a highly appreciative message accepting the “most patriotic and generous offer”, made by His Highness saying that “For the moment I will only add that the thought that you, my friend have shown such splendid patriotism at a time like this, fills my heart with a warm glow of pleasure25 With this close relationship with the British Government and Maharaja. Dewan Vishveshwaraiahs development model is found formally presented in his three important works published after the termination of his Dewanship and his speeches as Dewan also contained some thoughts on the subject.26

There were three important aspects to Vishveswaraya’s development model. His formal training in engineering and science, his contacts with and consequent influence of the Indian liberal thinkers during his younger days and his foreign visit in 1898 and 1906.27 Mysore was not reputed to become a member of the proposed all India Federation unless the subsidy was entirely remitted. It is most likely the Government of Mysore used the
federal issue primarily to push the question of larger internal autonomy. Vishveshwaraya the most influential Dewan of Mysore during twentieth century was working for larger autonomy. The Maharaja of Mysore could not even appoint a Dewan for administration of the state without the sanction of the Viceroy while this was not specifically mentioned in the Rendition. Instrument, the power of appointing a Dewan was part of the residuary Jurisdiction which in case of Mysore was retained by the paramount power. More in 1913 the Government of India issued instructions that in future the appointment of Dewans of Mysore could be ratified by the British Resident.28

The paramount power interfered in the administration of Mysore and maneuvered the resignation of Dewan after 1881. First in the case of M.Vishveshwaraiiah the British Government did not tolerate the Dewan’s Policy of ‘Economic Nationalism’. They wanted him to quit, for they felt if allowed to continue Vishveshwaraya’s economic development programmes would impair their economic imperialism. There were other forces which did not tolerate Vishveshwaraya and he was forced to resign in 1918. Mysore together with other princely states had complained to the Government of India of the letters of interference in various aspects of internal administration of the states impairing their autonomy, and Mysore’s complaints mainly related to interference in industrial development.29
On 7th April 1916 Sir Hugh Daly laid down the office of Resident and was succeeded in it by Mr. H.V. Cobb C.S.I. Sir Hugh came to the state with a high reputation and during his term of office, the relations of His Highness Government with the Residency were exceedingly cordial. He proved a true friend of the state and worthily maintained the high traditions of British statesmanship. In 1916 an important step was taken to introduce certain reform in local self governing bodies. The question of enhancing the usefulness of local boards and municipal bodies had been under consideration of the Government for some time. The recommendations of the two committees, which had been previously appointed to go into the Question of constitution and power of local bodies and the question of their finances were considered by the Government. As regards Taluk Boards and Unions they secured a real corporate existence independent of the District Boards who were mere agents so far. Effect was given to these schemes of reforms by passing of the local Boards and village Panchayets Regulations of 1918 and the amended Municipal Regulation V of 1918.

In 1918 there were representative institutions constituting a state level political area and were political associations of a communal character. Furthermore the press had become larger and more influential, the political situation was more complicated and the control of power and balance could also be influenced by peripheral forces. Visheshwaraya was a development in a situation where few people had been affected by the
gospel of development. Many of his projects were therefore met with complete lack of appreciation. Vishveshwariah understood that the realization of his projects necessitated a large degree of autonomy for the state and consequently the British were alarmed.³²

During the first three years the Maharaja was evidently quite happy with his new Dewan, particularly with the later’s successful struggle to increase the autonomy and prestige of the state. The Political situation of the Maharaja gave him practical independence in the internal affairs of the state. For the Maharaja this was a question of increased status and for the Dewan an opportunity to initiate ambitious projects for the development of the state. These were looked upon with disapproval by the British who wanted to see all resources diverted to the war effort. This was at least the reason given for obstructing the starting of the Iron works at Bhadravati. Another source of irritation was that Vishveswaraya hurried through a railway construction work between Mysore and Arsikere, so that the material could not be taken away for use of some war front. The tensions between the Dewan and British increased over a prospective acetylene factory for war purposes near Bangalore that was to be constructed by the British.³³ Vishveswaraya however wanted the factory to be handed over to the Mysore state after the war, and therefore the scheme fell through. The British felt that they had got a Dewan who was not very co-operative and both the Resident and the British Private Secretary to the Maharaja did their best to create difficulties for him. They received good help from the
non Brahmin movement, Sir M. Vishveshwaraya went on leave for six months from the 10th Dec 1918, retired on the 10\textsuperscript{th} June 1919. He was succeeded by Sirdar Kantarajours, First Councillor at the time. For a short time between December 1918 and June 1919, Mr. Albiion Bannerji second Member of council officiated for him. Sir M. Kantarajours took over charge on 14\textsuperscript{th} June 1919. Kantharajurs did not however fulfill the great expectations, one reason being his bad health prevented him from taking much part in the administration. He was again succeeded by a Brahmin, Albion Banerji. This did not mean any great blow to the non Brahmin cause as Banerji was from Bengal and lacked connections with the Brahmins of Mysore. After a few years he was replaced by Mirza Ismail, a Muslim.\textsuperscript{34}

The Honble Mr. H.V. Cobb. CSI the British Resident was on 8\textsuperscript{th} March 1920 succeeded by the Hon’ble Mr. W.P.Barton. Mr. W.P. Barton, Resident went on leave on 13\textsuperscript{th} February 1921. Lieut-Col-S.G. Knox officiated for the post of Resident till W.P. Bartons return from leave. Again Barton proceeded on leave on the February 1924. Mr. A.N.L. Cater I.C.S. officiated in the post up to 14\textsuperscript{th} March till Mr. C.C. Watson, assumed charge of the British Resident in Mysore. During Sir Mirza Ismails Dewanship in Mysore, Hon’ble Mr. S.E. Pears acted as Resident of Mysore. Ismail left an indelible impression on every sector he touched, whether it was political or economic or social or administrative. It was the political field which was very challenging to him.\textsuperscript{35} Here he had to face the
attack from three different directions from the British paramount power from the rising tide of the Indian national congress and from the sectarian outlook of a few reactionary forces. Colonial power had devised very skillful techniques to keep princely states under their control. One of the levers they used could be called the lever of “Penetration,” incisive thought to work from the power base. The power base was the Maharaja whose conscience keeper was the Dewan and the Dewan should be so pliable as to be an instrument of the Resident. Diplomacy and very skilful handling of the situation by Sir Mirza he had a very long inning of Dewanship nearly for 15 years from 1926 to 1941.36

The British suffered this long because their own empire was on the decline, their the days were over the Indian National Congress became a thorn in their flesh. England had gone off the gold standard, the great depression of 1930 had plunged their economy into chaos, the rise of the Nazi and the Fascist forces were challenging their supremacy at such a time they would not rub salt to their wounds by hurting the sentiments of a progressive state. Sir Mirza was only putting up structures to the edict already conceived and planned by Vishveshwaraiah. Taking advantage of this situation the first thing Mirza did as early as 1927 was to reduce the subsidy payable to the British from 35 lakhs to 24.5 lakhs which was a substantial relief in those days to the state Exchequer.37

Sir Mirza Ismail was careful not to be tied up with the non Brahmin group but he must have realized the political benefits of close relations of
both the Maharaja and the “Opposition Party.” This political strength was used for increasing the autonomy of the state. Sir Mirza pursued, Vishveswaraya’s economic policy and met the same resistance. The resistance came from the British Resident and the non-Brahmin group. When the non-Brahmin movement merged with the Congress movement in 1937 the relationship between the Government and opposition became really bad. Sir Mirzas problems really startled the old autocratic Dewan, and the young and ambitious Maharaja did not get along very well together. Ismail had been instrumental in the creation of a pro-government political party. 38

To the Rashtriya Mahasabha it was obvious that “if the Dewan remains he will seek to rig the elections and secure a majority pledged to support the government.” The Maharaja felt that Rashtriya Maha Sabha had come to be regarded as a Government party. Subsidized by the state, “it would inevitably bring the Government into opposition with a large section of the people. The Maharaja had also told the Resident that Ismail interfered with the elections in 1941 in a rather dubious way. Thus the position became increasingly shaky. Sir Mirza however resigned before the Maharaja could dismiss him. 39

The Imperial factor was perhaps crucial in all political crises, first of all there was tension between Dewan and the Maharaja, all powers in principle belonged to the Maharaja and the power not exercised by him was exercised by the Dewan. When the Dewan became too strong
something had to be done about it. The Maharaja could make use of some conflict in the larger political context. In the first case it was Mysorean, Madrassi conflict in the second, the non Brahmin Movement and the third the congress movement. We find the “imperialistic factor plays crucial role in all resignations. The British simply wanted to get rid of the Dewan. Krishna Murthy became Dewan on the explicit recommendation of the Resident. N. Madhava Rao became the Dewan with the wishes of Jayachamaraja wodeyer. Colonial power concentration reduced day by day due to raise of the Freedom Movement in India. The last Dewan of Mysore was Sir Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliar from 1947 to 1949. India got independence, the princely states were joined with Indian Union, the system of Residency was later converted into Constitutional Governors according to Indian constitution.  

**COLONIAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS MYSORE DURBAR**

After Rendition in 1881 there was a change in British attitude. The Maharaja became the supreme authority of the state. The Resident was advised by the British Government to monitor the activities of the state administration. The Dewan became the executive head of the state. Residents who were officiated to the power were co-operative and also expected huge respect from the Mysore Government. The attitude of the Residents sometimes differed. When Dasara was celebrated as a grand festival in princely Mysore state during the colonial period an important public ceremony which was called the ‘European Durbar’.
usual Durbar was held twice a day continuously for nine days, European guests including the British Resident and other officers in the Residency were invited to attend the last Durbar in the evening of the ninth day. They attended the Durbar and observed the public worship of the royal arms, royal emblems and the state horse and elephant. It is said that the European Durbar was started during the reign of Krishnaraja Wodeyar-III in the early nineteenth century. The British Resident and his officers unlike the European non-officials present in Mysore had a sense of obligation to participate in the Durbar. The British Resident needed to participate in Indian court rituals in order to carry out his duties. Where as in Mysore the Resident and his officers did not interfere so much in court ritual procedures, although they continued to participate in them in the early twentieth century, the palace and the British Residency standardized the entire procedure of this ceremonial by going through stodgy negotiations that reflected misunderstandings and self interest on both sides. On Saturday the 11th October 1902, Dasara ceremonials were observed by European officials and Residents.42

**DASARA CEREMONIALS – 1902- 25**

1. An escort of cavalry and a palace carriage will wait at the residence of the Hon’ble the Resident at 5PM to escort him thence to the Jagan Mohan palace. He will be met by the usual palace Honours near the Sadvidya Patasala.
2. On the arrival of the Hon’ble the Resident a salute of 13 guns will be fired from the Fort ramparts.

3. The Guard of Honour assembled in front of the Jagan Mohan palace and will salute the Hon’ble the Resident on arrival.

4. Raja Senabhushan Bakshi Basappaji was the General Secretary to Government received the Hon’ble Resident at the carriage and conduct him to the Durbar hall (at 5.30pm)

5. At the top of the steps, the Dewan will receive him and conduct him to the Durbar hall where His Highness the Maharaja entering by another entrance will meet him.

6. After the exchange of the usual solutions with the Hon’ble Resident, His Highness the Maharaja will go round the throne and after throwing flowers upon it, take his seat on it, and the Hon’ble Resident will take his seat on the right of His Highness the Maharaja.

7. After a few minutes the other European guests, ladies and gentlemen, will arrive and passing in front of the throne and exchanging salutations with His Highness the Maharaja take their seats to the right of the Hon’ble Resident.
8. After an interval the Hon’ble Resident will be presented with garlands attar and pan by the Dewan and others by one or two principal officers present.

9. When leaving the Hon’ble the Resident and him the other European guests present will pass in front of the throne exchanging the usual salutations with His Highness the Maharaja.

10. The ceremonials attending the arrival of the Hon’ble Resident would be observed on his departure.

11. Dress for officers was uniform and full dress.

On 1916 Campbell wrote to the Resident, with regard to the Dasara participation, Resident Mr. H.V. Cobb wrote a letter to Sir M. Vishveshwaraya the Dewan of Mysore to get some information required for his personal use. He wanted a list of guests, how far does the staff sit from him, are Mr. Cox and Major Denning not considered to be one of his staff? Is he to inspect the guard when he arrives at the palace, shaking hands in the Drawing room allowed, is he to walk on the right side of His Highness, during of the Durbar, Does the Resident remain seated when the ladies passed by. All these answers to be communicated to the Resident when he comes to the palace a day previous to the Darbar to see the palace as arranged by Campbell at Hs Highness desire.
When the European Durbar was held the Europeans would wait till the Dewan and other Indian officers had finished their nazar, the Resident later brought through the ground floor, not through the courtyard corridor as hitherto, on his way to and from the Durbar main staircase, the practice hitherto seems to have been for the muzrai to stop as soon as the Europeans approached the throne.  

His Highness wanted the European guests to be brought in as soon as the Dewan and others sitting in the first and 2nd row have finished their Muzrai. Incidentally the Resident did not go through the Durbar ceremonial exactly as it was told him and particularly why he did not bow to His Highness before sitting after His Highness had taken seat. The Resident answered that he had gone through the programme exactly as it was given in writing. The bowing was probably introduced by Sir Hugh Daly, he added that as a representative of the Viceroy he scrupulously carried out what was in the printed programme.

Among the issues which the Resident Cobb raised the question of the Resident taking his seat simultaneously when the Maharaja sat on the throne was the least acceptable one for the Maharaja. The Maharaja insisted that the ceremonial of the Durbar was of a religious rather than of an official character and any modification on this issue might hurt the feelings of his subjects. The Government of India on the other hand insinuated that the official attendance of the Resident at the Durbar might be here forth discontinued. The Resident and British officials behaved
indifferently during the ceremonial function. All these evidences show that the relationship and attitude of the British Residents with the Dewans and His Highness. The Colonial attitude, and behavior represented in the Mysore administration made native rulers to alter their attitude towards the sovereign autonomy of the state.
Notes and References


2 Major Evans Bell : Mysore Reversion an exceptional case London Trubner and Co. 60, Paternoster Row 1865, 9-10.


6 W. Thackeray Chief Secretary to Government fort St. George letter on 31st May 1811 to the Resident in Mysore, Secret department P.29-30.

7 Department of Archives Selection from the Records of the Mysore palace Vol. IV, Dasara Pp.9-10.


9 Ibid, P.2881.


12 Programme of the ceremonial to be observed during the Dasara Durbar at Mysore on Friday the 3rd October 1919. Dasara Vol. IV, P.16.


Notes by Sir Donald Robertson Resident in Mysore 1903,. P. 10 in Crown representative record section file 37. KSA.


S. Chandrashekar Dimensions of Socio-Political change 1881-1941 Mysore New Delhi 1984, P.36.


S. Chandrashekar “Dimensions of Socio Political Change in Mysore 1918-1940”’, Pp.36-37.


Asiatic Review Vo.41 1945, Mysore and the War, War Time Developments in Mysore, P.301.


28 The British Crown and the Indian Native State, P.82.

29 Correspondence and Notes Relating to the Treaty Right of Mysore leading up to the List of 23 Points drawn up by Government of India.

30 Dasara Ceremonials-Selections from the Record of the Mysore palace. Pp.2-5.


33 Ibid, P.80.


35 Ibid.

36 Quarterly Journal of Mythic society the making of Mysore Pp.136-152.


38 Ibid, P.113.


Confidential Note on the Dussarah Darbar at Mysore by H.V. Cobb, The Resident of Mysore dated 31st July 1917, Mysore Administrative Reports from 1868 to 1918.


Ibid, P.17.