PREFACE

Ever since the question of giving representation to Indians in the administration of the country was raised in the British Parliament in 1858, the movement for associating the people of the land with the work of legislation gained ground and resulted in pursuing the policy of legislative devolution in the provinces. The exclusion of the people from the work of the government deprived of the rulers of the opportunity of knowing the views of the people and of removing any misunderstanding that might exist among the people of the views and intentions of the government. One of the main causes of the Indian Revolt of 1857 was the lack of any understanding between the rulers and the ruled.

Under similar circumstances and almost for the same reason the Revolt of 1831 occurred in the Princely state of Mysore which resulted in the deposition of the Wodeyar and imposition of the Commission rule in Mysore for fifty years. At the time of rendition in 1881, to remove the possible occurrence of any such misunderstanding, a council and a deliberative body were established.
to link the autocratic authority with democratic views.

In this thesis, an attempt has been made to trace the factors and to analyse the circumstances leading to the creation of the deliberative bodies and their gradual growth into full-fledged legislative institutions in the erstwhile Princely State of Mysore which became Part 'B' State under the Constitution of India.

In preparing this thesis, I have consulted various books, reports, journals, legislative debates and other unpublished and published materials made available in the Karnataka State Archives and Karnataka Legislature Secretariat, Bangalore.

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