Chapter-VI

THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

After first war of Indian independence the Administration of Indian has been shifted from the Company to parliamentary administration in 1858 through Queen’s Proclamation. Gradually this act of the Imperial English changed the mind set of administrator to be benevolent to the public. Even the Viceroy who were appointed after this were inclined to bring in changes in administration which were progressive and as well as instrumental in bringing radical change in socio-economic and political conditions.

Lord Ripon was a staunch Liberal democrat with faith in self-government. He was also responsible for the rendition of Mysore to its Hindu ruler. Moreover, he repealed the Vernacular Press Act and earned much popularity among Indians. Then, he devoted himself to task of liberalizing the Indian administration. Lord Ripon, the Viceroy of India, introduced Local self-Governance in British India. This not only enhanced the political awareness among the Indians, but even it influenced the Kings of the Princely State to remodel their administrative organizations.

Ripon believed that self-government is the highest and noblest principles of politics. Thus, he, helped the growth of local bodies like the Municipal Committees in towns and the local boards in Taluks and villages. It was insisted that the majority of the members of these boards should be elected non-officials. He also insisted on the election of local bodies as against selection by the government.

The powers of Municipalities were increased. Their chairmen were to be non-officials. They were entrusted the care of local amenities,
sanitation, drainage and water-supply and also primary education. District and Taluk boards were created. The local bodies were given executive powers with financial resources of their own. It was perhaps the desire of Ripon, that power in India should be gradually transferred to the Educated Indians.

In all these measures, Ripon’s concern was not so much for efficiency in administration. Instead, Ripon diffused the administration and brought the government closer to the people. This was his most important achievement. It was Ripon who laid the foundations of the system which functions even today.

These measures and the English Education given to the Maharaja of Mysore influenced him to go further in involving the public in the administration by forming first Representative Assembly in India, to assist the Government to become people friendly. In this direction the James Gordon first Resident after Rendition of Mysore initiated this process.

Sir James Gordon, suggested to the Government of India in a minute dated 10th February 1879, the advisability of forming a deliberative body. The suggested scheme was a very modest one. His proposal is as follows:

*Executive Council of His Highness the Maharaja may, with advantage be supplemented by a deliberate Assembly composed of eminent retired officials, representatives of great local families and representatives of various section and interest of the people before whom the proposed legislation, important measures of administrative reforms and budget appropriation of public money might be placed for discussion and opinion. This Council might well consist of say, ten members, one of each of seven districts and three additional.*

Though the proposal was modest, it did not receive the interest of the then Governor General Lord Lytton, who remarked:-
...that it had usually been found that deliberative body with no specific legislative, financial or executive authority possessing only the power of recording opinions which need to be accepted, tended either to fall out of repute or to develop into greater activity and influence than might have been originally contemplated. This proposal was rejected on the ground that it was premature to introduce an institution which has not yet tried in British India.³

The foundation of Local Government was laid when the liberals were in power in England. During that time India enjoyed peace and good Government. District and Local Bodies were created. Members of these bodies were elected and were entrusted with the management of Local Bodies and Municipalities, whenever the Tories had been in power for a long time; India had drifted into a foolish and unjust annexation into sinful and disastrous wars'.⁴

Taking advantage of the Dasara session, when a large number of people could congregate in the capital, Sri Rangacharlu thought of bringing together a number of representative Formers (Ryots) and Merchants from every taluk in the province. He summoned a meeting of principal Ryots and Merchants from all parts of the State on 29th March, 1881 for the purpose of discussing and exchanging views on public matters and a decision was taken to bring into existence the new popular institution. The deliberations of this meeting were placed before the Maharaja with a proposal for the creation of a representative body. The Maharaja not only commended the proposal and agreed. Thus the deliberations of March, 1881, meeting resulted in the issue of a proclamation dated 25th August 1881 in which the aims and objectives of the Assembly as stated by is as follows:

"His Highness the Maharaja is desirous that the views and objects which his Government has in view in the measures adopted for the administration of the province should be better known and appreciated by the people for whose benefit they are intended and he is of opinion that a beginning towards the attainment of this object may be made by an annual meeting of the representative landholders and
merchants from all parts of the Province, before whom the Dewan placed the results of the past year’s administration and a programme of what is intended to be carried out in the coming year. Such an arrangement, by bringing the people into immediate communication with the Government, would serve to remove from their minds any misapprehension in regard to the views and action of the Government, and would convince them that the interests of the Government are identical with those of the people. This annual meeting will be conveniently held at Mysore immediately after the close of Dasara festival which occasion will offer an additional inducement to those invited to attend the meeting."

In the second meeting of the Representative Assembly Dewan C. Rangacharlu very clearly stated the status of the Assembly, its functionaries and what is meant for in a detailed way. So that this can became a precedent for future deliberation of the Assembly, which cited here under:-

This is the second annual meeting of the representatives of the people before whom it will be my privilege to lay, by command of His Highness the Maharaja, the important facts connected with the administration of the province during the past year, and the measures proposed to be carried out in the years to come. It is gratifying to find that since His Highness the Maharaja initiated this popular measure, the Government of India have resolved upon a comprehensive scheme for extending self-government in local matters throughout the British Territories in India. Their Despatch of the 8th May, 1882, which contains their orders on the subjects, may, from its earnestness of purposes, its liberal views, and far seeing statesmanship, be truly regarded as introducing a new era in Indian Administration. The universal satisfaction with which it has been received throughout Southern India, and, I believe, in other part of India also, is proof of the appreciation of the boon by the people, and refutes the assumption often made that they are not yet prepared for self-government. If the spread of any high degree of education among the great mass of the people were to be insisted upon as a sine qua non, we may have to wait forever; meanwhile every year under an autocratic system of Government will find the people less fit for representative institutions. The sprinkling of educated men who are sure to be found in these representative bodies will serve for all purposes of leading and guiding; but what is required in the great body of the representatives is common sense and practical views, such as characterized your discussions on the occasion of
our last meeting, and which are sure to be possessed by men of ordinary knowledge engaged in industrial and other useful occupations. The real education for self-government can only be acquired by the practical exercise of representative functions and responsibilities under the guidance, as observed by the Government of India, of officers possessed of administrative tact and directive energy, and evincing an earnest interest in the success of the experiment.

....It cannot be too often impressed on the representatives that in the discharge of the important functions entrusted to them, they are expected to evince a true public spirit, and to be actuated by considerations not of any personal wants or grievances, or of even those of any particular caste or section of the community only, but by considerations of the interest of the public at large. It cannot, however, be concealed that the Government officers themselves require as much education in the matters as the less informed representatives of the people.

**Composition of Representative Assembly**

Dewan C. Rangacharlu and other elite members of the Maharaja’s Council probably decided the composition of the Representative Assembly in consultation with the Maharaja and the Resident. The same has been forwarded for the acceptance of the Government of India, accordingly the British Government in India sanctioned the proposal. The first composition of the Representative Assembly was as follows:-

The Local Fund Boards were to select from among themselves and others of the District, the persons who were to represent their districts. To represent the landed interest from each Taluk two or three cultivating landholders possessing general information and who can influence people at large by his virtue may be selected by the Deputy Commissioner of the respective Districts. In addition to this, three to four leading Merchants may also be selected by the District administration. The attendance at the meeting being generally voluntary and left to the wish and convenience of the nominate member. The first meeting was attended by 114 members although the attendance had been declared voluntary by the Government order. Rangacharlu addressing the first meeting, explained the object aimed at by brining the Assembly into existence in the following terms.
His Highness hopes that by this arrangement the actions of the Government will be brought into greater harmony with the wishes and interest of the people. His Highness Government will be glad to receive any observations and suggestion which you may wish to make in the public interest and I need not assure you that they will meet with every consideration. I have only to express my hope that appreciating the spirit in which these arrangements have been initiated, your observations may be directed to matter of real public interest.\(^7\)

Constantly the composition of the representative Assembly was subjected to modification and improvements based on the experience that they attained in the previous years and the memorandums submitted by the public at large in the interest of good governance and better representation. In the year 1887 the qualifications of the members of the representative Assembly was fixed to improve the quality of the proceedings of the Representative Assembly and to cater to the needs of the various sections of the society. This was published in the Mysore Gazette and the details of the gazette are cited here under.\(^8\)

**Rules for the selection of Members to the Assembly**

I The maximum number of members representing land-holders shall ordinarily be five for each Taluk, subject to the provisions of Rule VIII. They shall be selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the land-holders in the Taluk paying not less than a certain amount of annual land revenue to Government. Such amount shall be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner according to the agricultural conditions of each Taluk.

II The interest of alienated villages throughout the District shall be fairly represented

III There shall also be a fair number of merchants and traders, representing the interest of trade in the District.
IV Each Local fund Board may depute two of their members to represent the interest of the District generally.

V Each Municipality may depute a member of their body to the Assembly, In case of Municipalities at District Head-Quarters, two members may be deputed.

VI Associations representing public interest and consisting of more than 100 members, as well as European Planters Associations, may depute one of their members to represent their interest at the Assembly.

VII Separate members need not be selected under each of the above Rules in cases where members selected under any one Rule sufficiently represent the interest referred to in one or more of the other Rules.

VIII The total number of Representative of all the foregoing classes for each District is for the present limited as follows:- For Kadur and Shimoga Districts-at 5 members for each Taluk; For Mysore and Bangalore Districts-at 4 members for each Taluk and 4 for each of the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore. For other districts a maximum of 285 members for the Assembly.

IX The selection of members in the manner aforesaid shall be made fully a month before the meeting of the Assembly, and a list of the names of the gentlemen selected shall be posted in conspicuous parts of the District and Taluk Cutcherries for general information. The fact of the selection shall be notified to the members as soon as the selection is made.

In the report for 1886-87 to 1890-91 are noted the chief features of the scheme introduced in 1891 for improving the constitution of the Representative Assembly. In 1893 the number of members assigned for the towns of Kolar, Shimoga and Tumkur was increased from two to
three, on account of their large population and growing importance. On the other hand, the privilege of sending special representatives was withdrawn in the case of 78 minor Municipalities having a population of less than 5000. As the number of representative returned by the Municipalities in the State large and small alike, was found to be disproportionately large when compared with the total population of the representation of Taluks. The minor Municipalities could well share in the general representation of Taluk in which they are situated.

Similarly, it was consider superfluous that the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, which were invested with the power of electing Municipal Commissioners and the rate-payers Association therein, should have power to sending special delegates. These orders had the effect of reducing the numerical strength of the Representative Assembly from 350 to 275 and this number was considered sufficient for the adequate representation of the whole population. The membership of the Assembly was made tenable for three years with effect from 10th June 1894 in view to enhance the interest of the members in the various question with representation of which they may be charged and afford them the opportunity for continuous action in respect of them.

Qualification of Representatives and Electors

By the rules of 1891, the qualifications for both electors and representatives were the same. With the view of enlarging the electoral body so as to compromise a larger proportion of the agricultural property of the country, it was ruled that those who paid half the amount of Government dues prescribed in those rules were eligible for voting.

Encouraged by the success of the Assembly and to improve the composition of the Assembly, the Government took further step towards securing a fuller and more satisfactory representation of every
important interest in the province. It was stated by the Dewan in his own words which is as follows:-

> The moderation intelligence and the practical good sense which have characterized your discussion in the past years, the material help you have given the Government in the discussion of important question and the sustained interest you have evinced in the public affairs have convinced His Highness the Maharaja that the time has now come when the wealthier and more enlightened classes may, with safety be left to themselves to choose the members for this Assembly’.\(^{12}\)

To give effect to these objectives, a set of draft rules to regulate the future Constitution of the Assembly were prepared and placed before the Assembly. Under these rules the property qualification for membership in the Assembly was so fixed as to embrace the largest land holders, and the leading merchants and traders, and that high education has been recognized as a qualification by itself.\(^{13}\) This extended the electoral right to a large section of the people.

**Qualification**

As regards qualifications of the members of representative Assembly, every person who paid on his own account annually government land revenue or Municipal *Mohatarfa* tax of not less than the amount specified in the schedule for the Taluk or Municipality or the owner of one or more entire *Inam* villages with a total annual *Beriz* of Rs. 500/- and who ordinarily resided in the Taluk were eligible to be elected as members. The total number of members elected for a Taluk was also prescribed under a schedule.

In addition to members elected from Taluks, each Local Fund Boards deputed two of its members to the Assembly. The Municipal Boards of the towns with more than 5000 population deputed members ranging from one to four members as prescribed in the schedule. Further, special representation given to the cities of Bangalore and Mysore was discontinued.\(^{14}\)
Associations representing approved public interest were eligible to depute members provided that these associations contained at least one hundred members who were not government servants and that seventy five of such members were present at the meeting held for the purpose of nominating member. The persons deputed under Rule-6 from the Municipalities, Local fund boards and Associations were members for a duration of one year only, and the deputation was made and duly notified before the end of Sravana of preceding meeting of the Assembly in each year.

A land tax of Rs. 100 to 300 a year or a Municipal rate of Mohatarfa of Rs. 13 to 24 or ownership of one or more Inam villages with a beriz of Rs. 500/- was a qualification both for voting and membership.

A high education degree of an Indian University was made a qualification by itself for voter to exercise his privilege of election.

All persons qualified by property or education were invited to meet at the head-quarters of their respective Taluks in the first week of Ashada (July) on a fixed day of which previous notice of not less than one month was given. At such meeting they nominated from among themselves members for the Representative Assembly to meet at Mysore during the ensuing Dasara (from among themselves 2, 3 or 4 persons according to a fixed scale, as members of the Assembly for their respective Taluks or for the city of Bangalore or Mysore as the case may be).

In addition to these members, the various Local Fund Boards, Municipalities and Public Associations were to depute members to the Assembly from among their respective bodies and making the maximum number of members of the Assembly about 351.
The breakup of the membership from different Constituencies was:

- Elected members of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore 8
- Elected members from 66 Taluks 212
- Members deputed by 8 Municipalities At District Headquarters 16
- Members deputed by Local Fund Boards 18
- Members deputed by 89 other Municipalities 89
- Members deputed by Associations Representing public interest 8

Total 351

This arrangement was intended to ensure representation to all interest in the State. This body was to command the consolidated and respect which were usually accorded to the elected representatives of the people. It was true the composition did not ensure a full popular representation as the elections were limited and not proportionate to the population. But step taken to enlarge the Electorate was certainly a commendable one.

In the Subsequent years there were regular modifications in the various aspects of Representative Assembly constitution and for which regular modification gazette notifications were also issued to enforce new system of constitutional amendments. In the year 1894 one more amendment was introduced to rationalize the size of the population with respect to members representing urban and rural population which is included in the appendix of this study. The relevant portion of new amendment is as follows: 16

The results of these changes will be that an urban population of 3,29,216 congregated in 25 towns, will be represented by 40 members in the Assembly and total strength of the Assembly was reduced to 275. It is not considered desirable to add to the latter figure by
increasing the number of rural representatives, as even 275 is too large a representative for a population of less than five millions.

Even with the above modification, the commercial and educational activities of the province which are confined almost entirely to the larger towns will retain more than their fair share of representation in the Assembly.

With respect to amendment of the constitution of Mysore Representative Assembly after 1894 no much or observable amendments were carried out until 1921. Hence, these regulations were continued until then.

Disqualification

The regulation of 1894 prescribed certain disqualifications for the membership. No person who has not completed 18 years of age or who is of unsound mind or who has been convicted of a criminal offence indicating a bad or immoral character shall be eligible to be disqualified on the ground that the object of the Assembly was to elicit non-official public opinion. Under these rules representation from urban areas were elected indirectly by various local bodies in the state.

As the object of the Assembly was to elicit non-official public opinion no Government servant should vote for or be returned as a member of the Assembly, but Shanubog, Patel or other hereditary officers were excluded from the category of Government servants for the purpose of election.

Working of the Representative Assembly

The Establishment of the Representative Assembly was the first step taken in the direction of associating the people with the Government in matters pertaining to administration.
The Assembly is vested with certain powers and exercises certain functions in regard to legislation, taxation, discussion of the budget, interpellation, moving of resolution and submitting representations on matters of public interest.  

Members could submit their observation and suggestion in the public interest and also bring to the notice of the Government the wants of the people and making known all their grievances and thus helping to remove them. They could also watch and criticize the working of the administration.

In short, it was an attempt to secure the full representation of the wants and wishes of the people in matters of public interest. Matters raised by the members were either summarily disposed of or discussed and reserved to be dealt with after enquiry and consideration.  

The continued interest the members evinced in the public affairs and the practical common sense which characterized the discussion had rightly refuted the assumptions that the institution was in advance of the times. The Assembly were getting increasingly conscious of their potential to influence the Government’s thinking can be seen from their attempt to persuade the Government to place all important circulars affecting the administration before the Assembly first. Circulars and orders might be discussed at the Dasara meeting freely and the Government would only be too glad to receive opinion from the members and make reasonable amendments. It should be remembered that even to make suggestions would have required courage because the Representative were dealing with an Executive clothed with authority given by the monarch, who was himself subject to no law.

There was a central standing committee to select subjects to be discussed in the assembly. Some member protested to say that the standing committee was dominated by the English speaking members
and therefore prejudices were rampant in the selection of subjects. However the Dewan was all for discussing matters of general importance and he wanted the members choose the subjects themselves.21

With regards to legislation, when a Bill is proposed to be introduced in the legislative Council, the general principles underline that it should first be placed by the Government before the Assembly in the form of a statement. Even it may be accompanied by a draft Bill according to circumstances and the opinion of the Assembly on the matter should be ascertained.22

This right, however, is subject to the provision that it shall not apply in cases of extreme urgency in which the Government proposes that the ordinary rules of business of the Legislative Council should be suspended and the Bill passed at a sitting of the Council.

Any member may propose an amendment to the general principles of any measures thus introduced in the Assembly. The President may disallow an amendment if it relates not to general principles but to details.

With respect to taxation, it has been provided that no new tax shall be levied unless the opinion of the Assembly ascertained in its favour and also, no Bill for the levy of a new tax or the enhancement of an existing tax shall be introduced in the Legislative Council unless the opinion of the Assembly has been ascertained on it.

The “extreme urgency” provision in regard to Legislation does not apply to a Taxation Bill. The “New tax” under the regulation means any tax which requires for its imposition the passing of a new Regulation or amendment of an existing Regulation.

In the matter of the annual Budget, it is provided that the estimated expenditure and revenue of the State shall be laid before the
Assembly in the form of statement and the Assembly is permitted to discuss the same. The expenditures incurred by the king in connection with the following matter were kept outside the purview of the assembly.

**The Expenditure kept outside the purview of the Assembly:**

i) The palace including the staff and household of H.H. the Maharaja;

ii) The Military Forces of His Highness the Maharaja;

iii) The pension of the public servants;

iv) The items of expenditure relating to or affecting the relations of H.H the Maharaja with the paramount power or with other States and matter governed by treatise, conventions and agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by H.H. the Maharaja with the paramount power;

v) Interests on loans and charges on account of sinking Funds guaranteed at the time of raising the Loans; and

vi) Expenditure prescribed or authorized by law.

The norms and rules passed in favour of conducting the business of the Assembly will informs us the pattern in which the Assembly is suppose to function and its limitations. In the early years when the Assembly was established the representatives were too fresh to the process and they were not united as a group. Though it was a heterogeneous group there was a possibility of unity, but it was not achieved. The problems of minor sections of the people and some vested interest of the Representatives influenced the business of the Assembly. They gradually moved towards group representation when the district members were asked to convene prior meetings at district level to finalize their agenda to be discussed in Assembly. After the removal of nomination and the introduction of election brought in observable quantum of transparency and group functioning among the members which resulted in achieving greater impact on the
administration. This can be understood very closely by going through some of the subjects discussed in the Assembly during the period of study.

The duration of the meetings of the Assembly, the number of Members present, and the number of subjects discussed, are shown in the table furnished below.  

The table of showing the details of the members and the Subjects discussed in the Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of days on which the Assembly met</th>
<th>Members Present</th>
<th>Number of Subjects</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>183</td>
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<td>198</td>
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<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>303/335</td>
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<td>1893</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>318/348</td>
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<td>1899</td>
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To emphasis the way of functioning of the Representative Assembly of Mysore and the Government response to some of the important subjects discussed by the representatives and the Government responses were selected for the years 1901, 1903 and 1907 of the study period. These selections clearly indicate the enthusiasm of the representatives and their concern for the welfare of the people. At the same time the bureaucratic approach of the English influenced local government can also be observed in the process. Ultimately the local government yielded to the Representative Assembly and paved the way for smooth actions to be taken in favour of the subjects raised.

Selections from the Proceedings of representative Assembly - 1901

1. Subjects No.8 System of compulsory education:

- M. Venkatakrisnaiah, N. Srikantayya, C. Krishnaiengar of Mysore city raised the subject cited above for discussion.
- Education should be made compulsory for boys of every age as at present. Boys of school going age do not punctually attend schools for receiving instructions.
- Hygiene should be made a compulsory subject in Primary and Middle schools.
- Drawing should be made compulsory subjects in all Middle schools.
- Primary education and training in some industry or other should be made compulsory.

Reply of Government: These requests are vague. If the members interested will work out a practical and detail scheme, the proposal will be considered by the Govt. on their merit. It is observed that hygiene is already a compulsory subject.
2. **Subject No. 9 Female education**
   - Mr. Arunachelam Sastri, Chickballapur asked that, Girls should be taught both of English and Kannada in the girl’s school upto the standard of the Lower secondary examination. This representation is made with special reference to Chickballapur.
   - *Reply of Govt.:* Will be enquired in to.

3. **Subject No. 10 Student may be sent to England and America to receive Technical Training.**
   - Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao of Chickmagalur, Mrs. M. Venkatakrishnaiah, M. Anantharajaiah, N. Srikataiah, and C. Krishaniengar of the Mysore City Municipality asked for technical scholarship
   - *Reply of Govt.:* has already expressed its intension to send some young students to America to learn Electricity

4. **Subject No. 11 Industrial School**
   - Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiah, M. Anantharajaiah, N. Srikatayya,
   - C. Krishaniengar of the Mysore City Municipality, and Mr. Srinivasa Josyer of Yedugiri Sadananda Vardhini Sabha of Melkote, Garudachar of Shimoga raised the issue regarding opening of Industrial Schools.
   - *Govt, replied:* that there are already several Government and aided Industrial School in the State and proper instruction will be given to the concerned.

5. **Subject No. 12 Sanskrit Education**
   - Mr. Gopal Rao of Kolar Municipality, Srinivasa Josyer of Yedugiri Sadananda Vardhini Sabha of Melkote asked for teaching of Sanskrit in all Vernacular schools as a second language. At least in places where there are many Brahmans is earnestly prayed for.
   - *Govt. replied:* matter was noted and it is not possible to do in all places.
6. Subject No. 15 Collegiate Education

- Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao of Chikmagalur and Mr. M. Venkatakrishnai, Mr. M. Anantharajaiah, Mr. N. Srikantayya, Mr. C. Krishaniengar of the Mysore City Municipality asked for opening of optional subjects in two first grade college of Bangalore and Mysore
- **Govt. replied:** that the matter is under consideration

7. Subject No. 28 Repair to major and Minor tanks

- Mr. Rangaiengar of Channapatna, Srinivasamurthi of Gorur, Hassan, and Amble Annaiah Pandit of Chamarajanagara requested for the proper maintenance of the minor irrigation tanks by the government for the purpose of cultivation.
- **Govt. replies:** that the question is under consideration and as regards major tanks and other source of irrigation, whatever is possible with the fund available is being done.

8. Subject No. 34 Railway from Kadur to Chickmagalur

- Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao and C. Veerathegowda of Chickmagalur and A. Shama rao of the North Mysore Native planters association requested for the Railway lane from Kadur to Chickmagalur – Mysore Via Belur and Hassan or Via Aldur, Mudgere and Belur-Hassan.
- **Govt. replied:** that the matter will receive careful consideration before a decision is arrive at.

9. Subject No. 164 The Proceedings of the Representative Assembly

- Mr. T. Krishna Rao of T. Narasipur Taluk and Mr. Singrachar of Kunigal Taluk requested the supply of the printed proceedings of the Representative Assembly.
- **Govt. replied:** that copies are being supplied
10. Subject No. 171 Accommodation for caste Hindus in train

- Mr. Srinivasa Josyer of Melkote asked for separate compartments for third class European and Eurasian passengers are provided in Railway carriages. Similar separate accommodation may be provided for caste Hindus also.
- Govt. replied: that it cannot be done

11. Subjects No. 182 Permanent supply of water to Doddakere

- Sri Srinivasa Josyer request to make permanent supply of water to Doddakere. The Benne Haidarhalli feeder channel should be restored.
- Govt. replied: agreed to pay serious attention.

12. Subject No. 187 Houses to be built on approved plans

- Mr. M. Ananathaiah of Mysore Municipality asked for no license should be issued to build houses unless proper sanitation, ventilation and drainage, latrine and etc provisions were made in proposed building plan and the same is submitted.
- Govt. replied: that the Board can deal with it and action will be taken for proper enforcement of Municipal regulation.

13. Subject No. 198 and 291 The Mandagere Nala

- Mr. M. Ananthaiah asked for the extension of The Mandagere Nala and Mr. Sitaramaiah and Rangaingar requested for construction of breached anekat for the benefit of the ryots to raise wet crop.
- Govt. replied: that the matter will be considered, will be referred to the Chief Engineer
Selections from the Proceedings of Representative Assembly - 1903

1. Subject No. 74 Introduction of house tax into villages to which the sanitary regulation has been introduced
   - Doddegowda, K.R. Pet asked for better sanitation in the villages and requested for utilization of Mohatarfa tax for improvement
   - Govt. replied: said that the new rules provide for this.

2. Subject No. 79 Appointing students, who pass out of the Indigenous Hospital at Mysore as native Physician
   - Ambale Annaiah Pandit of Mysore District Board and C. Vasudeva Rao, Venkatakrishnaiah requested the Government to appoint native physician in each Taluk
   - Govt. replied: for utilizing these physician will be considered.

3. Subject No. 83 A Brahmin female ward for the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore
   - Mr. Nadig Shivappa, Sorab Taluk requested for a ward for Brahmin women and for the employment of Brahmin maid servant
   - Govt. replied: that the Senior Surgeon will be asked to report on this subject.

4. Subject No. 84 Hospital Assistant should visit villages in his taluk to treat sick persons
   - Mr. Nadig Shivappa, Sorab Taluk objected for not visiting the villages in their Taluks, persons who are ailing from Malaria fever are put to hardship.
   - Govt. replied: those such casual visits are neither feasible nor beneficial. The scheme was tried in the Shimoga District and failed.
5. **Subject No. 114 Regulation of supply of water in large tanks.**

- Mr. Hutcheeregowda of Gubbi taluk pleaded for regulation of water supply to the fields thereunder, having regard to the quantity of water necessary to be stored for drinking purposes. Mr. Singrachari, Nadig Shivappa and Kadaba Ramanuja were on the other hand, tended for the wet cultivation.

- **Govt. replied:** not for consideration and Deputy Commissioner will be asked to report.

6. **Subject No. 128 Nanjangud-Erode Road**

- Ambale Anniah Pandit, member of the District fund Board, Mysore Circle, asked for construction of the Nanjangud-Erode Railway may be started as it will improve the trade and enrich the people of the country.

- **Govt. replied:** that project for the line is ready but construction was kept in abeyance pending commencement of work by the Madras Govt. on the portion of the line it will be taken up when funds permit.

7. **Subject No. 224 Law College at Bangalore**

- Mr. Venkatakrishnaiah and Mr. Narasimhaswami were for the opening of a Law college in Bangalore

- **Govt. replied:** noted the matter.

7. **Subject No. 225 Chemistry Chair in Bangalore and Mysore Colleges**

- Mr. S.R. Balakrishna Rao, Advocate requested the Govt., to establish a Chemistry Chair in the colleges at Bangalore and Mysore.

- **Govt. assured:** that, if mathematic is done away with in one of the colleges, with other branches of the study also be introduced gradually.
8. Subject No. 228 Medical College

- Mr. Venkatakrishnaiah and Mr. Narasimhaswami, Madappa, Hassan Ali Baig of Mysore Municipality requested for establishment of Medical College in the capital city.
- *Govt. replied:* welcomed the suggestion and but it is one of funds.

9. Subject No. 244 Abolition of Mysore Lower Secondary Examination in English

- Mr. Venkatakrishnaiah, Narasimhaswami, Madappa, Hassan Ali Baig of Mysore Municipality requested that the Mysore Lower Secondary examination in English may be abolished
- *Govt. replied:* noted the proposal.

10. Subject No. 245 Abolition of the High School Classes in the First Grade Colleges

- Mr. Venkatakrishnaiah, Narasimhaswami, Madappa, Hassan Ali Baig of Mysore Municipality requested for the abolition of the high school classes in the college in the province and for encouragement of grant–in–aid schools in the province
- *Govt. replied:* Govt. was of the opinion that if private agency comes forward, our own direct high school may be reduced, but not otherwise.
Selections from the Proceedings of Representative Assembly- 1907

1. **Subject No.1 Election of members to the Legislative Council**
   - **Govt. replied:** The Government in its reply stated that the whole Assembly should be consulted on legislative measures was made by one of the members during the discussions, and this, though favoured by a large section of the Assembly, has been declared to be impracticable. The Government therefore decided to defer for the present and question of framing rules for the election of the members to the Legislative Council by the Representative Assembly.

2. **Subject No. 2 Revision of the Mines Regulation**
   - Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiah, Mysore City Municipality prayed that the Mysore Mines Regulation may be revised, and the member stated that he made enquiries in the matter but could not gather material based for suggestion for revision and therefore withdrew the subject.

3. **Subject No. 185 Grant of Secondary School**
   - Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiah, Mysore City Municipality requested for granting of Secondary School be transferred from Municipal to Provincial fund.
   - **Govt. replied:** that the matter is under consideration.
4. **Subject No. 190 Sanskrit University**
   - Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiah, Mysore City Municipality requested that the Sanskrit University may be established.
   - *Govt. replied*: that it is noted the matter.

5. **Subject No. 191 Abolition of the office of Superintendent Engineers**
   - Mr. S.R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga Municipality, said that the work done by Executive Engineer can be conveniently supervised by the Chief Engineer. The office of the Superintendent is superfluous therefore may be abolished.
   - *Govt. replied*: that the matter is noted.

6. **Subject No. 194 Allotment for railways**
   - Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiah, Mysore City Municipality requested that an annual allotment may be made for the construction of railways where necessary.
   - *Govt. replied*: that it noted the matter.

7. **Subject No. 196 Arsikere-Mangalore Railway**
   - Mr. J.G.H. Crawford SMP Association and N. Venkataramaiah of Hassan District Board requested for the construction of the Mangalore Arasikere Railway line and may be opened at least up to Hassan for the present.
   - *Govt. replied*: that action will be taken as early as possible.

8. **Subject No. 197 A Railway line from Kadur to Mangalore via Chickmagalur and Hassan**
   - Mr. Srinivasa Rao, Chickmagalur asked for construction of railway line from Arasikere to Mangalore, one may be constructed from Kadur to Mangalore via Chickmagalur instead
   - *Govt. replied*: that the matter is noted.
9. Subject No. 202 Shimoga-Kumsi Tramway

- Mr. S.R. Balakrishna Rao of Shimoga Municipality sought that the tramway being a narrow gauge railway line, stations at convenient intervals and telegraph line may be constructed and a passenger train may also authorized to run on this line once a day

- Govt. replied: Noted.

10. Subject No. 203 Appointment of Dharmadarsis for all temples

- Mr. A. Narasimhaiah, Malavalli taluk requested to appoint Dharmadarsis for all temples in view of the great benefit that would arise there from

- Govt. replied: that this is being done.

Members may submit their observation and suggestion in the public interest and also bring to the matter to the notice of the Government. Members were also empowered to put forward the requisites of the people and their grievances in the floor and thus helping in making life of the people comfortable. They could also observe and criticize the working pattern and the way in which the administration was functioning. In short, it was an attempt to secure the full representation of the needs and requisites of the people in matters of public interest. Matters raised by the members were either summarily disposed of or discussed and reserved to be dealt with after proper enquiry and consideration.
Privilege of the Member of the Representative Assembly

The Establishment of the Representative Assembly was the first step taken in the direction of associating the people with the Government in matters pertaining to administration. This annual meeting will be conveniently held at Mysore immediately after the close of the Dasara Festivities which occasion will offer an additional inducement to those invited to attend the meeting. For the present, the Local Fund Boards of the several districts will be asked to select from among themselves and others of the district the person who are to be deputed to represent the landed interest of all the taluk, as well as the interest of trade. A list of them should be sent before hand to the Chief Secretary’s office, in order to arrange for their accommodation at Mysore.

They were allowed a sum from the Local Funds to meet the actual expense of their travelling to Mysore for the purpose of Assembly meeting.

As per the notification of August 1887 for the meeting to be held in 1899 instructions were issued in July 1889 to the Deputy Commissioners to make the election as per the rules issued earlier. Accordingly the further instructions were issued in August 1888 and to sent a copy of the list of members by 5th September.

The Assembly members demanded for an honorary Secretary, to represent the grievances of the Members during the non-session period and act as Secretary during the sessions, but their request was not full filled.

The members of the Assembly demanded for the correct compilation of the list of the Dasara Representative Assembly members and for its publication in time. The Deputy Commissioner were...
requested to furnish full details such as the persons invited and those attended the meeting for election or deputation and the dates of the meetings and also to mark the serial numbers against their names in the list of voters.\textsuperscript{30} The thirst of the members for knowledge about the happenings within the Government could be seen, by a demand made by them in 1889. In the address of the Dewan to the assembly and the proceedings thereupon should be printed in one book. They also went on to demand that the administration reports and monthly proceedings might be sold to the public and the office of the Dewan agreed for sale.

The annual Assembly to represent public wants and suggestions of measures calculated to better the conditions of the people. The Maharaja believed that this could be considered as valuable privileges. The Members of the annual assembly made a proposal that any propositions endorsed by the majority of the Representatives should be accepted by the Government.

The Representative Assembly members should be paid a small sum from the local funds to meet the actual expenses of their travelling. The Members were also issued \textit{lavajam} in kind during the days of the meeting in Mysore. Members recommended for the sitting allowance for attending Dasara Assembly and it is withdrawn since it proved somewhat heavy on the Government.\textsuperscript{30} Most members did not want travelling allowance since they preferred the more honourable distinction to serve the public at their own cost than being treated as palace guests.

The Representative Assembly members demanded for a Secretary to the Government himself should issue a courteous invitation to the members. The office of the Dewan agreed that the invitation was not in a proper form and it would be alter it next year.

The members of the Representative Assembly demanded for the rules framed and published which would inform the members of what
they should do and where would they were expected to meet at Mysore and where they should discuss subjects of their respective district to draw up a final memorandum of the subjects to be discussed at the assembly along with the names of the members selected for speaking.

They wanted Government official and a peon to be placed at the disposal of the members to give them stationery and provide other help. The office of the Dewan agreed to provide a peon. The members were not informed where they would lodge. And they wanted convenient place for the representative to be lodged. The office of the Dewan replied affirmatively.

In 1907 there was a question of appropriate seating for the members in the assembly. On 18th January 1907 Government allotted seats in the blocks one for each district. Members referred to the Rule that no member shall speak twice on the same subject. There was a request that each member could speak only on two subjects and attempts were made to curb the long speeches.31

There was a demand to place a copy of the Budget at the Hall to enable Members to study it. In addition to this a copy of the program of current year may also be made available for the reference of the members. But important subjects engaging the attention of the Government were referred in the Dewan’s address.32

The members continued their efforts for demanding for payment of travelling allowances. In 1907 it was pointed out that non-official members at Madras and Bangalore were paid Rs. 5000/- as journey expenses for attending Council meeting. Even the members of the District Boards and University members of Madras Legislative Council were also paid railway fare and travelling expenses.33

Here it might be noted that, while members seemed to be united in making demand for strengthening the structure and functioning of
the assembly there were wide differences of opinion and approach in matters of securing privileges and perquisites for the members. On the question of providing travelling allowance, most members were opposed since they considered, a member functioned in the house for public interest is a service to the society and they should not demand monetary compensation for their services rendered.

**Reforms in Elections**

In the form and in the functioning Mysore Representative Assembly not changed with observable modifications and new rules were not formulated both for nomination of members and the conducting of the sessions. This was happen in the year 1887 in which the nominations of members were partially withdrawn and election process was introduced. In the year 1891 the nomination was totally abolished and the members were elected totally. The eligibility and disqualifications were modified regularly and character, conduct educational qualification, social and economic status became major attraction of elected members.

For the meeting to be held in 1889 instructions were issued in July 1889 to the Deputy Commissioners to make the election as per the rules issued in August 1887 and also according to the further instructions issued in August 1888 and send a copy of the list of members by the 5th September.

The nomination of the members continued till 1891. In that year the principles of election was introduced and the method of nomination was abolished. Elaborate rules prescribing the qualification of voters and candidates, disqualifications, distribution of seats among the taluks, Cities, Municipalities, Local fund Boards and Associations, nomination of members by the qualified persons, settlement of Memoranda describing seriatim representations and suggestions were issued on 14th May 1891 to come into operation as regards the
Assembly to meet at the 1892 Dasara.\textsuperscript{34} The term of the elected members is three years from the date of the election.

A person must be qualified to be elected on the date of election. His subsequent acquisition of property by darkhast or otherwise could not remedy his disqualification at the time of election.\textsuperscript{35}

The electors were enlarged by reducing the property qualification by 50%. Every person who paid annual land revenue or Mohatarfa tax to his own property of not less than the amount specified in the schedule of the respective Tauks, were qualified to elect members of the Assembly. Persons who owned one or more Inam villages, with a total Beriz of Rs. 250/- per annum and ordinarily residing in that Taluk was also eligible. The Government stated that Gutta and other similar payments received by the Inamdar could not be included under beriz and that such an Inamdar was not eligible for election.\textsuperscript{36}

Persons qualified as per law to elect the Members to the Representative Assembly were invited once in three years to meet at the headquarters of Taluks in the month of Ashada (June-July) or on a specified day, of which previous notice of not less than one month was given, elected members for the Taluk to attend the representative Assembly at Mysore during next Dasara.

**Disqualifications**

Deputy Commissioners were asked to fix the highest land revenue and make the selection from among people paying land revenue. Those who paid largest revenue were not otherwise disqualified. In case of exclusion or disqualification for any particular reason, such as inability or unwillingness to attend the meetings, bad character and conduct, etc., has to be intimated along with the proper report.\textsuperscript{38}
Bad character and conduct was therefore made a disqualification and such persons could not be selected as representatives. In the rules issued in June 1894 it had been provided that no person who had been convicted of a criminal offence indicating a bad or immoral character was eligible to be returned as a member. But it was found that provision should be made for excluding a person, who thought not convicted, had been subjected by criminal court to an order which implied bad character.

The dismissed government officials were made ineligible for membership. The government servants were prohibited from voting or being elected as a member of the assembly. Even in the Municipal and local Boards and Associations were also not allowed to depute the Government servants as members.

However, there is an episode of a head master of Grant in Aid school becoming the member of the assembly. Mr. Vidwan Rajagopalachari, Head Master of a Grant-in-aid Sanskrit School and Mr. Meer Hussain Ali Saheb Nizam of the Mokbara at Kolar were Government servants and their names could be omitted from the list. But, the Government informed that both the Head Master and Nizam should be regarded as eligible for election because former merely received a grant-in-aid and later paid out of the sanctioned tasdik of Muzrai institution and were not in pensionable service of government.

In meetings of non-official members of Municipal Local Boards and Associations held for the purpose of deputing a member, three-fourth of the number of such non-official members would constitute a quorum.

The ordinary place of residence of such persons need not necessarily be in the taluk. Persons residing in the Civil and Military station of Bangalore who were otherwise qualified were competent to be voters or be elected. The government’s reply was in the affirmative.
Government also directed on 13th October 1904 that when equal votes were given to members at election, votes must be taken a second time. 43

Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore district sought the directions from the Government to be informed if the Municipal Boards of Chamarajanagar and Bannur in T. Narasipur taluk might be allowed to send a delegate to the Assembly as the population of each exceeded the minimum prescribed number of Population of 5000. Accordingly, the government allowed those Municipalities to send a member to the Representative Assembly.

Retired officials without any property considered as disqualified as members of the Assembly. List of the persons omitted from publishing in the Mysore Gazette not later than 15th day of the month of Ashada were treated as the non-members.

One Navalappa, patel of Nidige villages, Shimoga Taluk represented that Narasinga Rao was not eligible to be elected as he was not paying on his own account the prescribed minimum of land revenue or mohatarfa to the Government. In case of Shimoga the minimum land revenue fixed was of Rs. 200 or Rs. 17 as Mohatarfa. From the Deputy Commissioner register it was found that Rao was paid only Rs. 6/- hence his election was invalid. 44

**Appreciation**

The introduction of elective principle to the representative Assembly was highly appreciated by the people and the members spoke enthusiastically in the Assembly.

"Among the western nations people had to struggle for upwards of a thousand years to obtain such a right. The speedy recognition of our political rights is due to the introduction of English rule and education and the conviction thus imbibed by
His Highness Government that your people’s interest are identical with your own,”

In the very first meeting Sri Tangali Seshappa and Janab Syed Amir Ali Sahib expressed on behalf of the assembled representatives their deep sense of obligation conferred on them. They expressed their high appreciation of the interest evinced by His Highness’s Government in the welfare of the people. The members were also felt happy for the high privilege they enjoyed for the first time in the history of the country. They appreciated the efforts of the government to hear and discuss the report on the affairs of the administration on all matters relating to the welfare of the people. They always spoke with personal knowledge of facts and exercised their right of judgment with a sense of responsibility. Their practical wisdom was admired. Men in every respect qualified to speak on their behalf were elected to the Assembly.

Even the Viceroy’s had expressed appreciation for the institution established in Mysore. When Lord Dufferin visited Mysore in 1886, His Excellency complimented the Maharaja for having started the Representative Assembly, the first of its kind in India. In a reply to an address presented to him he stated that: “I am glad to see you around me and I am pleased to think that the Maharaja should have called to his counsel men of such intelligence, influence and authority. I am sure both His Highness and the State will derive great benefit from your assistance”.  

Lord Lanse Downe the Viceroy, expressed his appreciation and said:

The enquiries which I have made from those who are best able to judge have satisfied me that the proceedings of the Assembly have served a most useful purpose and brought His Highness into touch with all classes of the community. I have heard with much pleasure that your discussions have been conducted in a thoroughly practical spirit, and that on the one hand the members have not hesitate to bring forward grievances where
they existed, while on the other the Dewan has dealt in the frankest possible manner with the suggestions which have been made.”

The establishment of Representative Assembly in Mysore was hailed as a very progressive and beneficial measure. The nationalist Weekly from Bombay, The Maharaja went so far as to say that 'The British Government might do well to take a lesson from the enlightened Maharaja of Mysore'.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

The investiture of Krishnaraja Wodeyar–IV has opened a new era not only in the public welfare and a movement towards model State but it also improved the status of administration with a new approach and new strategy. The Legislative Council was introduced during his early administration. The early Dewan rejected the request of the Councilors’ of Representative Assembly to introduce the Council, but without any request it was introduced during the period of Dewan V.P. Madhava Rao, which shows his interest in not only in model State but also in model administration.

**The Background**

As early as in April 1886 Thumboo Chetty advocated for the improvement of the Council so as to make it really a useful institution and drawn the attention of Sir Sheshadri Iyer in this regard. But the latter had contented himself by replying in the following words:-

"The ministry in your memo must be an Executive Council. I shall only be delighted to have such a Council. Where are the men? Never mind the cost which really is only a subordinate matter......."
During Chamaraja Wodeyar’s reign there existed a Council, it had played no effective part in the administration. A few days after the installation of the young Maharaja, the new administration assumed its full form. Shashadri Iyer was continued as Dewan. However, after Chamaraja Wodeyar’s death the Government of India, considered that there was need for a strong Council and the rules of business were reconstituted and accordingly the Council was revised.

In 1885, when the Regency administration was created, it was felt that the Council had failed as corporate body to assume that position in the administration when it was intended to occupy and deemed it expedient that it should take an active and not a mere nominal share in the business of the State.

To make the Council a real executive body, three full time Councillors with defined responsibilities were appointed and they shared the powers with the Dewan, as their head and the executive administration. The Regency Council was in operation for a period of eight years and during which time the Council functioned more or less as an executive body. Lord Curzon, the Viceroy, felt that an undue share of authority had passed into the hands of the Dewan during the period of regency. Since the Maharaja was solely responsible for maintaining amicable relations with that power and for the efficient administration of his State. The Maharaja should be the actual ruler of his people and master in the state.  

In the past, on many occasions, members of the representative Assembly pressed for the establishment of a Legislative Council. The members said that the interest of the public would be better served by associating a certain number of non-officials in the process of law making and urged for allowing the Representative Assembly to elect one or two members to the Council of His Highness the Maharaja.

The subjects was brought forward in 1892 by Mr. Srinivasa Rao, but while replying that there was no need for one, the late Dewan, at
the same time suggested the formation of a Standing Committee. As remarked by Mr. Rangacharlu, “Political education can only be gradual. If we are to wait until all the people are educated to the requisite standard, we may have to wait forever. If a Legislative Council cannot be immediately established, it is desirable that at least a Standing Committee should be recognized.” Govt. replied-This is an important question requiring very careful consideration, although not a new subject.51

At the end of regency, the Executive Council was reverted to its old character of being a consultative Council. It was called the Council of the Maharaja, comprising then Dewan and two other Councillors whose duty was to advice the Maharaja in all important matters. The Dewan was the ex-officio President of the Council. He was the Chief Minister of the Maharaja. Rules were also framed for the conduct of the business in the Consultative Council.52

As early as 1903 there was a movement among the members of the Representative Assembly for the creation of legislative Council in the administration of the Mysore province. In one of the assembly meeting Mr. Ramanuja Iyengar of Gubbi, Sri, C Srinivasa Rao of Chickamagalur, Mr. D Venkataramaiah of Bangalore, Sri, Amble Annaiah Pandit, and Mr. Venkatakrishnaiah of Mysore were requested for the creation of a Legislative Council in Mysore. Mr. Venkatakrishnaiah of Mysore requested for the creation of a Legislative Council in Mysore in the following words:

*There are Legislative Council in the British Provinces and there is one in Travancore. In Mysore, we have the representative Assembly, but it holds its session only annually for a few days. On the other hand, a Legislative Council will meet more often and the members of the Representative Assembly who may be the Council will thus have frequent opportunities of representing the wants of the people. The subjects was brought forward in 1892 by Mr. Srinivasa Rao, but while replying that there was no need for one, the late Dewan, at the same time suggested the formation of a Standing Committee. As remarked*
by Mr. Rangacharlu, Political education can only be gradual. If we are to wait until all the people are educated to the requisite standard, we may have to wait forever. If a Legislative Council cannot be immediately established, it is desirable that at least a Standing Committee should be recognized.”

Govt. replied- This is an important question requiring very careful consideration, although not a new subject. 53

Mr. M.C. Rangaiyengar and other members submitted a memorandum in the year 1905, to Dewan P. N. Krishnamurthy with demand to the establishment of a legislative Council. In the light of the advantages which are being enjoyed by the British territories and in the native States namely Travancore and Hyderabad. We are fully convinced that under the benign rule of His Highness the Maharaja, this model state will in no respect be allowed to lag behind the other native States in a matter so useful and necessary as the formation of a Legislative Council on a sound and practical basis. 54

It was considered convenient by the Maharaja to establish a Legislative Council in order to associate a certain number of non-official citizens qualified by practical experience and those who are having knowledge of local conditions and aware of requirement in the actual process of law making. With this object in view the Legislative Council Act of 1907 was promulgated on 6th March, 1907, for the constitution of a regular Legislative Council for the making of the laws and regulations for the Mysore. 55

When the proposal was referred to the British Government in India, it was looked upon with a ‘qualification enthusiasm, and while they saw no sufficient reason for advising Maharaja of Mysore to desist from the proposed experiment, they expressed the opinion that ‘No special necessity existed for it in Mysore’. However, in conveying their approval to the proposal, the British Government in India made it clear that whatever the legislative machinery employed, the ultimate responsibility for all legislation in Mysore remained absolutely with the
Maharaja and that the control over such legislation vested in the Governor General in Council by the Instrument of transfer of 1881 was unimpaired.

To safeguard the existing system of control by the British Government in India over the legislation in Mysore the Government Order, promulgating the Act, made it clear that the Introduction of Legislative Council was not “intended in any way to affect or diminish the responsibility which in legislation as in all matters connected with the administration, rested ultimately with His Highness himself.” But that it was intended “solely to enable him and his government to ascertain correctly the need, wishes and feelings of the people and to ensure that the laws enacted by him as the ruler of the State were in all cases well adopted to serve the ends in view.”

The establishment of Legislative Council came into existence on 22nd June 1907, as a measure of considerable importance on the development of Legislative body in Mysore. The establishment of the council had an objective to associate certain number of non-official citizens qualified by practical experience and knowledge of local conditions and requirements to assist government in making laws and regulations. The Council met in the council chamber, Public Offices on 24th July 1907 under the Chairmanship of V.P. Madhava Rao, The Dewan of Mysore. Dewan in his opening address to the Council cleared the objects of the establishment of Council and its importance, which is cited hereunder.

We are today on the threshold of an important constitutional experiment, the second of its kind that has been undertaken in the State since Rendition. …… We are now, for the second time, broadening the base of the administration by inviting the co-operation of a number of official and non-official gentlemen in the discharge of one of the most important functions of Government, that of legislation.

I am aware of tendency in some quarters to question the practical value of this measure, on the ground that in constituting
the Council the Government have proceeded with unnecessary caution; that certain important privileges conferred on the British Indian Councils, such as the power of interpellation and the discussion of the budget have been withheld from the Mysore Council; and that the selection of non-official members has been kept entirely in the hands of Government.

These criticisms seem to me to ignore the conditions in Mysore, which make powers of interpellation to a great extent unnecessary and the system of selection of members by His Highness the best under existing circumstances.

Before I take up these points, I may note on other criticism that has been levelled against the Mysore Legislative Council. It was said that the Council has originally constituted did not include representatives of certain communities and interests. In the view taken by Government, the most efficient constitution of the Council is not so much one based altogether or chiefly on the representation of the different communities and interest in the State (a course which is found to be attended with practical difficulties), as one that ensure that the members selected are persons who are qualify on the one hand, by their ability and attainments to assist the Government in the enactment of laws, and on the other, to understand and give proper form and expression to the views and sentiments of the people. There is already provision for particular communities or interest affected by proposed legislation being represented on select committees.

It is also a matter of common knowledge that, in the existing conditions of society, Government service and a few of the learned profession-notably the bar-attract the bulk of the intelligence and ability of the country, and until these conditions change largely, representation of the people to be effective has to depend mostly on these classes.

Now, as regards the powers of interpellation and discussion of budgets, these, no doubt have been given to the Legislative Councils in British India, but they were given at a late stage of the existence of those Council, and you can well understand how a Native State like Mysore has to move even more cautiously than the British Indian Government in these matters. But, as I have remarked above, there is not the same necessary for granting them to the Legislative Council in Mysore as there is in British India. Mysore already possesses a Representative Assembly, in which it is open to the elected representatives of the people to make any representation they may consider necessary on administrative measures and on matters affecting the well being of
the people, and elicit information from Government; and how freely the Assembly has availed itself of this privilege from the very commencement, is a matter of common knowledge not only in Mysore but all over India. In fact, this privilege has been appreciated so much that, at the last session of the Assembly, when the question of insisting a Legislative Council was under consideration, the representatives were anxious to be assured that the constitution of a legislative Council did not imply the withdrawal of the valued privilege.

As regards selection of members, I am far from denying the desirability of having the non-official members elected by a property defined electorate, and have no doubt that in a not distant future His Highness will be able to see his way to extend this further privilege to the people. A reference to the explanatory order which was published with the Regulation will show that the throwing open of a certain proportion of the seats on the Council to election by recognized public bodies like the Representative Assembly, is only a question of time, and has merely been postponed till sufficient experience should have been gained as to the most suitable mode of giving effect to the principle. The power of make rules in this behalf has been expressly reserved, as you will see, by section 5 of the Regulation. But I do not know if, under existing circumstances, the system of nomination by His Highness the Maharaja is not better adopted for securing efficient representation of the people than election either by the Representative Assembly or Local Boards.

It has again been objected that the non-official members now nominated are most of them retired officials. Far from looking upon this as a disqualification, I consider that the Council deserves to be congratulated on the fact that it has been able to secure its members gentlemen who having retired from the service of the State and earned a well deserved rest, have so readily consented to place the benefit of their experience and instructed intelligence at the disposal of the Council. No one can question their representative character. They are of the people; they live in the country and own lands and other properties therein, and have as large a stake as any person can have in the stability and good Government of the State and the happiness of its subjects. If they help to make good laws they share blessings of such laws in common with their fellow-subjects, and if the laws they help to enact are bad and trench on the liberty of the subjects and are oppressive to him, they have to share these disadvantages equally with other subjects of the State. They have every claim to represent the people, and are such as would, under a system of election, secure the suffrages of any intelligent electorate.
One of the points of administrative reforms in British India on which stress is laid by leaders of Indian opinion, has reference to the fact that high officials who have acquired valuable experience and skill in administration at the expense of the raiyats carry away from the country all this experience and skill when they retire from the service. We are more fortunate here in Mysore in that, our retired officers do not leave the country, and their knowledge and experience are not lost to the service of the people.

Influence among the people, ability to voice their wants and wishes and independence of thought and expression, are qualities necessary in every representative of the people, and it will readily be granted that retired officials possess these qualities in an equally measure with other non-official representatives, if not in a great degree.

The objects

The Legislative Council objectives are chiefly as follows:

i. To enable the people to place their wants and wishes before the Government through members qualified to represent them.

ii. To give to legislative measures the benefit of personal discussion by a larger number of competent persons (official and non-official) than is possible under the ordinary Executive Council of three members and form more varied stand points.

iii. To obtain the assistance of gentlemen (whether officials, members of the bar or others) qualified by practical experience and knowledge of the people to give advice in the making of laws and resolutions.

iv. To facilitate and ensure the consideration of the details of every measure by requiring its reference to and examination by a select committee.

v. More than all provide that degree of publicity which is necessary to ensure the free and independent discussion of legislative measures from all points of view.

The Representative Assembly and Legislative Council
The Composition

The Mysore Legislative Council began to function as a nominated body, according to Regulation I of 1907, passed on March 1907. The Legislative Council consist of Dewan as President and the members of the Council as ex-officio members and not less than ten, and not more than 15 additional members, nominated by the Government for a period of two years, of whom not less than 2/5 were to be non-officials and their term of office was fixed at two years.

The Government retained the power to frame rules as to the conditions under which all or any of the non-official members might be selected prior to nomination by the Government. The business to be transacted at its meeting was confined to the consideration and passing of the measures which in practice were introduced by the Government.

The previous sanction of the Dewan was made a condition for the introduction of any measure in the Council. The enactment of every measure required the assent of the Maharaja. Power was also reserved by the Government to frame temporary emergent measures for a period of six months, as also permanent measures affecting matters specially excluded from the purview of the Council and submit them to the assent of the Maharaja.60

The Dewan was the President, the two Executive Council Members the Vice-Presidents. The heads of departments and Secretaries were deputed to attend the sessions to answer questions, etc. but they could not vote.

The Legislative Council formerly consisted of 17 nominated members of whom 12 used to be official and 5 non-official; and there were 13 elected members of whom 8 were from district constituencies, 4 from the Representative Assembly and 1 from the Mysore University. The strength was now raised to 50, exclusive of the ex-officio members.
(Dewan and the Executive Members), of which not less than 60 percent were to be non-officials, and not more than 1/3\(^{rd}\) of the non-officials members were to be nominated, the rest including the 8 nominated non-officials being elected representative of various constituencies. (Two seats to Muslims and one seat to Christians guaranteed.) The distribution of the 50 seats were (a) Officials – 20 and (b) Non-officials – 08, which constitute to the total of 28 Members.

Elected members:

a. elected by urban areas, viz. the city Municipal areas of Bangalore and Mysore  

b. elected by rural areas, viz. the eight district constituencies as now existing except were excluded….one each….  

c. elected representative of the following special interest:  
   1. Mysore University  
   2. Commerce and Trade  
   3. Planting  
   4. Labour  

 d. elected representatives of the Representative Assembly (without any restriction as to the Candidates representing particular District or division)  

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As regards the 8 seats reserved for nomination of non-official members, generally the nominations were to be made “to secure the representation of depressed classes, children and women welfare, minorities, education etc.,\(^{61}\)

In the year 1908 rules was framed by Government under the Legislative council Regulation which threw open two seats to the council from the Assembly by the process of election. The Assembly was
allowed to elect two persons from among its own members, one to represent the Eastern and the other Western districts and recommend them for nomination by Government. The Government reserved the right to reject a candidate duly elected by the Representative Assembly. This power of veto was intended to secure safe members and avoid in convenient members to the council.

In the year 1908 the Representative Assembly elected two members namely Sri M. Venkatakrishnaiah of Mysore and Sri D. Venkataramaiah of Bangalore those who secured the highest number of votes were recommended for nomination. But the government rejected the recommendation and directed a fresh election. For the rejection of the recommended names, the following remark was made by the Dewan which is stated here under;

"that the members did not sufficiently consider the importance of the privilege they propose to confer by their votes, the members should not lose sight of the fact that we are living in a native state, that we are, as it were, experimenting with regard to introducing the elective principle for nominations to the legislative council and that the persons selected should unexceptionable as regards their ability to represent the true interests of the country and their character and loyalty and such as would be fit recipient of the honours and privileges which His Highness the Maharaja has been graciously pleased to confer on the non-official member of the Council."

The use of veto by the Government for rejecting the members elected, clearly indicate that the Government was not interested in men who were of independent out look to the Council. The Government wanted only men who were loyal and obedient to the power. The members of the Representative Assembly resented the action of the government for vetoing the names and urged for the amendment. At that stage, the Government could not also turn down the request of the members and it was assured in the year 1911 that the candidates who secured the largest number of votes of the members of the Assembly
would be nominated by the government as members of the Legislative Council.

The Functions

As regards the powers of the Legislative Council, legislation continues as the principal function of the Council. Excepting the excluded subjects generally pertained to those covered by treaties, engagements, etc. emergent cases, and cases pertaining to the safety and tranquility of the State, the legislative council could frame laws and regulations.

The functions of the Council were strictly limited. To the consideration of measures which were brought before the Council for enactment. It was expressly forbidden to entertain any motion other than a motion to leave to introduce a bill or having reference to a bill actually introduced. The members had no powers of asking questions or of calling for papers or of receiving and discussing petitions. Even in matters of legislation their powers were circumscribed. Some subjects were kept completely outside the jurisdiction of the Council. They were:

a. Matters concerning the Royal family of Mysore;

b. Extradition of Criminals;

c. Matters governed by treaties;

d. European vagrants;

e. European British subjects;

f. Post Offices, Telegraphs and Railways;

g. Mysore Military Forces;

h. The relation of His Highness the Maharaja with the paramount power and with foreign Princes or States; or matters governed by treaties, conventions or agreements then in force; or thereafter to be made by His Highness with paramount power; or
i. Such other matters as might from time to time be reserved by His Highness for consideration of the Government.

The Legislative Council has now been in existence for a little over a year and has met seven times in all during the period. Several important measures such as the village offices Bill, the police Bill, the Newspapers Bill, and the Bills to amend the court Fees and Stamp Regulations and the Civil Procedure Code, formed the subject of discussion in the Council, and the newspapers Regulations and Regulations to amend the Court Fees and Stamp Regulations, were passed into law.

The village Offices Bill has also been finally passed by the Council at its last sitting and will be promulgated as law after the assent of His Highness the Maharaja is accorded thereto. Some other bills are in an advanced state of process, and that they will be finally considered and passed in the next meetings. Other important measures such as the Village Tank Panchayat Bill, Treasure Trove Bill and Poisons Bill have been taken up and will engage the attention of the Council in the immediate future.

The proceedings of the Council, published in the Gazette both in English and Kannada from time to time, will have placed before the Council in full possession of the details of these measures and it need not detain the members by entering into them now at length. Instead of going through the job under way it is better to understand the work already done. It is referred here that the three measures which have been finally passed as law. The Regulations to amend the Stamp and Court Fees Regulations have been framed with a view to remedy certain hardships caused by the previous law, which were brought to the notice of Government on several occasions by members of the Representative Assembly.64
By all these measures the Legislative Council was more a representative of the government than a real house of legislature. The description given about the Council in British India in early stages by Lord Mc Donnel was equally applicable to the Council thus constituted in Mysore. “It was a Committee for the purpose of making laws, a Committee by means of which the Executive Government obtained advice and assistance in their legislation, and the public desired the advantage of full publicity being ensured at every stage of law making process----The Council was not a deliberative body with respect to any subject but that of the immediate legislation before it. It could not enquire into grievances, call for information or examine the conduct of the Executive. The acts of administration could not be impugned nor could they be properly defended in such assembly, except with reference to the particular measure under discussion."65

Limitations

Some people questioned the practical utility of the Council itself and it was also admitted by the Dewan himself. Certain section of the people questioned the practical value of the measure, on the ground that in constituting the Council, the Government proceeded with unnecessary caution. Certain privileges conferred on the British Indian Councils such as the power of interpellation and the discussion of the budget were withheld in case of Mysore Legislative Council. The selection of non-official members to the Legislative Council was totally managed by the Government.

Some of the members of the Representative Assembly pressed for the recognition of elective principle in the selection of the members. They also pressed for granting of additional privileges and powers to the Council. On the above points raised by the Members and the residents the Dewan, stated,
"I failed to see any meaning in the antithesis so often set up between official and non-official views of a question or the views entertained by the people. The Government here is all centered in the Maharaja, and you know that I am indulging in no expression of exaggeration when I say that, so far as our Maharaja is concerned, he has, in governmental matters, no interest apart from those of his subjects."  

However the elective principle in constitution of the council and the composition of non-official members to the council was not recognized; nor the Representative Assembly given the privilege of electing members to the Council. The members of the Representative Assembly expressed a strong desire in 1907 that body should be given the privilege of electing some members to the council. Speaking at the Representative Assembly, the Dewan assured

"I am aware that there is a strong feeling that the elective principle should have been recognized in the selection of non-official members for the legislative Council and that the representative Assembly, which has been existence for over twenty five years, should have been given the privilege of electing members to the Council. I can assure you that this will not be long in coming and that the same spirit of generosity in which His Highness has spontaneously instituted, a Legislative Council will prompt him to give you this valued privilege in due time."

Thus the representative Assembly and Legislative Council were two important tools during the administration of P.N. Krishnamurthy and V.P. Madhava Rao to involve the raiyats and the non-officials in law making process of the Government. It also gave a platform to represent their grievances and the society before the Government with suitable solutions for their problems.
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Constitution and the Rules of procedure 1891

Government Notification General No. 76 Dated 14th May 1891

The following rules which have received the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja are published for general information and guidance:

Rules Regarding the Constitution and Conduct of Business of the Mysore Representative Assembly

1. The following persons are qualified to become members of the Assembly for taluk:

   A) Every person who pays on his own account, annually, to the Government. Land revenue or Mohatarfa (house and shop) taxes of not less than the amount specified in the accompanying Schedule A for that taluk;
   
   B) Every person who is owner of one or more entire Inam villages with a total Beriz of Rs. 500 per annum and who ordinarily resides in that taluk; and
   
   C) Every graduates of any Indian University whose ordinary place of residence is in that taluk.

2. Persons qualified as above will be invited to meet at the headquarters of their respective taluk in the first week of the month of Ashada, on a specified day, of which previous notice of not less than one month will be given. At such meeting, they shall nominate, from among themselves, members for the Representative Assembly to meet at Mysore at the forthcoming Dasara, the number thus nominated not being more than that prescribed in the aforesaid Schedule A.

3. Persons having their ordinary residence in the city of Bangalore or Mysore who pay a Mohatarfa tax of not less than Rs. 24 per annum, or who are graduates of any Indian university, shall be qualified to become Members of the Assembly. They shall meet, on a day fixed as in the preceding Rule, at the office of the Vice-president of their respective Municipalities, and nominate from among themselves four Members for each of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.
4. In addition to members selected under Rules 2 and 3
   a. Each Local Fund Board may depute two of its members to the Assembly;
   b. Each Municipal Board may similarly depute a member of their body to the Assembly. In the case of Municipalities at district head-quarters including those at Mysore and Bangalore, two such members may be deputed; and
   c. Associations representing approved public interest and consisting of not less than 100 members, and similar Associations consisting of less than 100 members but recognized by Government, may depute one of their members to the Assembly.

5. No person who has not completed 18 years of age, no person qualified only as a graduate of any Indian University who has not completed 25 years of age, and no person who is of unsound mind or has been convicted of a criminal offence indicating a bad or immoral character, shall be eligible to be returned as a Member of the Assembly.

6. As the object of the Assembly is to elicit non-official public opinion, no person holding a salaried appointment under Government shall vote for, or be returned as, a Member of the Assembly.

7. On the occasion of the meeting referred to in Rules 2 and 3 above, or as soon the thereafter as possible, or as often as may be necessary the members selected under those Rules for each taluk or for city of Bangalore or Mysore will, after discussion among themselves, prepare a memorandum after describing seriatim their representations and suggestions on the subjects which they desire to bring forward for discussion at the next meeting of the Assembly at Mysore. Such memorandum should be sent by them direct to the Deputy Commissioners of their district, so as to reach him not later than the end of the month of Sravana.

8. The Boards and Associations referred to the Rule 4 shall forward to the Deputy Commissioner, so as to reach him before the end of the month of Sravana, similar memoranda of the subjects which
may be expected to be brought forward for discussion at the next
meeting of the Assembly at Mysore, together with a separate list
of the members deputed under Rule 4.

9. The memoranda submitted under Rule 7 and 8 should be carefully
compiled in the Deputy Commissioner’s office and forwarded to the
Chief Secretary, with the Deputy Commissioners remarks on each
proposition, in the accompanying form (Schedule-B), so as to
reach the Secretariat not later than the middle of the month of
Bhadrapada.

10. The members from each district shall hold a formal meeting at
Mysore before the 10th Suddha of Asvija, and should they decide at
such meeting to bring forward at the Assembly and subject not
mentioned in the memoranda submitted under Rules 7 and 8, a
supplemental list of such additional subjects should be sent to the
Chief Secretary before the evening of the 11th Suddha of Asvija.

11. The Representative Assembly shall ordinarily hold its meetings at
Mysore on the 13th Suddha of Asvija and the following days.

12. Under the foregoing Rules, the maximum number of Members of
the Assembly will be as follows:

1. Elected members for the cities of Bangalore and Mysore 8
2. Elected members for the 66 talus as per schedule A 212
3. Members deputed by the 8 Municipalities at district headquarters 16
4. Members deputed by the 89 other Municipalities 89
5. Members deputed by the 9 Local Fund Boards 18
6. members deputed by Associations representing public interest 08

Total 351

13. The foregoing rules shall come into operation as regards the
Assembly to meet at the next Dasara.
Constitution and Rules of Procedure, 1894

Proceedings No. 21564-71-GF.99-93, dated Bangalore,

10th June 1894

Order- As promised at the last Dasara meeting, the Government have duly investigated the question of amendment required in the present constitution of the Representative Assembly, with a view to effect a more equitable distribution of seats among the various classes represented therein and to make it a more efficient exponent of the practical sense of the general population of the country.

2. The primary object of this assembly as set forth in Dewan’s proceedings dated 25th August 1881, was to bring together annually “representatives landholders and merchants from all parts of the province” an arrangement which, “by brining the people in immediate communication with the Government, would “serve to remove from their minds any misapprehension in regard to the views and actions of government and convince them that the interest of the government are identical with those of the people”. Under the same proceedings the Assembly was to consist of members deputed by local fund Boards, one or two cultivating landholders for each taluk, and three or four merchants for each district. Without in any way intending a departure from its original objects and functions, the Assembly has been from time to time enlarged with a view to make it more truly representative of the people, till ultimately its constitution was placed upon an elective basis under the Notification, dated 14th May 1891. Subsequently experience however has shown that, the Notification requires to be modified in the light of the accompanying remarks.
3. One hundred and three Municipal towns with a total population of 5,30,000 or less than a ninth of the entire population of the country are now allowed to return through their respective Municipal Boards 115 members are nearly one-third of the total strength of the Assembly. They are clearly over-represented, and their representation may advantageously be reduced. In determining the mode in which this reduction should be effected, account may be taken of the fact that many of the Municipalities are not in a position, either as trading centers or by the largeness of their population, to claim an urban character and the minimum population for a town, the Municipal Board of which is entitled to return members to the Assembly, may well be fixed at 5000 except in case of Chitradurg, which, though it possesses only a population of 4946 will continue as a district head-quarter town to send two members to the Assembly. The absence of individual representation of 78 (The total population of these 78 Minor Municipalities is only 200,000 or about 4 percent of the population of the State) Minor Municipal Boards which the fixing of this limit involves, is no real hardship, as the members of these boards will be entitled to vote for and be returned as taluk members being almost invariably either landholders or Mohatrafa payers. On the other hand, the adoption of this limit has the advantage of doing away with the unfair privilege of duel voting which most of the members of these Boards exercise under existing conditions.

4. The special representation of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore will cease as the Rate-payers of these towns are now represented in Elective Boards empowered to depute members to the Assembly. For similar reason the rate-payers Association of Bangalore and Mysore will cease to send representatives to the Assembly.
5. The results of these changes will be that an urban population of 3,29,216 congregated in 25 towns, will be represented by 40 members in the Assembly and total strength of the Assembly reduce to 275. It is not considered desirable to add to the latter figure by increasing the number of rural representatives, as even 275 is too large a representatives for a population of less than five millions.

6. Even with the above modification, the commercial and educational activities of the country which are confined almost entirely to the larger towns, will retain more than their fair share of representation in the Assembly.

7. Coming now to the rural parts which comprise the bulk of the population and property of the country, their representation has to be place upon an enlarged and more satisfactory basis. Under the Proceedings of 1881, the class of taluk representatives who form the most important section in the Assembly was entirely drawn from cultivating landholders but the representation was subsequently extended so as to include the industries of rural parts as well. It is here that the elective system is in full force without the intervention of intermediary bodies and at present the qualification for the franchise and for membership laid down in Rule I of the Notification of 14th May 1891 go together. Government are of opinion that while the property qualification for membership should not be lowered the electoral bodies should be enlarge so as to comprise a larger proportion of the agricultural property of the country, that the property qualification for electors under clause (a) of rule I of the Notification of 14th May 1891 should accordingly be halved and that taluk members who are intended to represent the agricultural and industrial interest of the rural and semi rural parts, should invariably possess the property qualification.
prescribed under clauses (a) and (b) of Rule I of the Notification of 14th May 1891

8. The Rule prohibiting a Government servant from voting for or being elected as a member of the assembly, shall of course apply to Municipal and Local Boards and Associations deputing a member to the Assembly. In meetings of non-official members of those bodies held for the purpose of deputing a member to the Assembly, three fourths of the number of such non-official members shall constitute a quorum.

9. The prescribed minimum strength of 100 for an Association empowered to depute a member to this Assembly shall consist of non-officials

10. Dismissed Government officials shall be ineligible for membership

11. The membership of the Assembly shall be tenable for three years.

12. Deputy Commissioners are requested to revise the lists of voters and persons eligible for membership in the various taluks, and submit the same at an early date for the information of Government.

13. A revised set of rules embodying the above alterations will be published in the official Gazette.
Notification No. 21572-F. 99-93, dated the 10th June 1894

The following Rules which have received the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja are published for general information and guidance in supersession of the Rules contained in Notification No. 76 dated 14th May 1891.

Rules Regarding the Constitution and Conduct of Business of the Mysore Representative Assembly.

1. The following persons are qualified to elect members of the Assembly for a taluk:-
   a) Every person who pays on his own account, annually, Government Land Revenue or Mohtarfa tax (House and shop taxes aid to Government or a Municipality) of not less than the amount specified in the accompanying schedule A for that taluk;
   b) Every person who is the owner of one or more entire Inam villages with a total Beriz of Rs. 250 per annum and who ordinarily resides in that Taluk;
   c) Every graduate of any Indian University whose ordinary place of residence is in that taluk.

2. Persons qualified as above will be invited once in three years to meet at the headquarters of their respective taluks in the month of Ashada or on a specified day, of which previous notice of not less than one month will be given. At such meeting they shall elect the members for the taluk to attend the Representative Assembly to meet at Mysore during the next three Dasara.

3. Every member elected as a taluk member under Rule 2 shall be–
   a) A person who pays on his own account annually Government Land Revenue or Mohtarfa tax (i.e. House and shop taxes paid to Government or a Municipality ) of not less than the amount specified in the accompanying schedule B for the taluk; or
b) The owner of one or more entire Inam villages with a total annual Beriz of Rs. 500, who ordinarily reside in that taluk

4. The number of members elected for a taluk shall not exceed that prescribed for it in the last column of the aforesaid schedule B

5. The first election under Rule 2 shall take place in the month of Ashada next and the persons then elected shall be member of the Representative Assembly till the next election which is to take place in Ashada of 1897

6. In addition to members for taluks elected under Rule 2-
   a. Each Local Fund Boards may depute two of its members to the Assembly;
   b. The Municipal Boards of the towns mentioned in Schedule C may depute members to the number specified against their names;
   c. Association representing approved public interest may depute member to the Assembly, provided that-

      The Association contains at least one hundred members who are not Government servants, and that seventy-five of such members are present at the meeting held for the purpose of nominating a member.

(Note:- Government may however for special reason allow an Association containing less than the above minimum numbers of members to depute a member to the Assembly.)

7. Persons deputed under Rule 6 shall be members of the Assembly for one year only, and the deputation shall be made and duly notified before the end of Sravana preceding meeting of the Assembly in each year.

8. No person who has not completed 18 years of age, no person who is of unsound mind or has been convicted of a criminal offence indicating a bad or immoral character, and no dismissed official shall be eligible to be returned as a member of the Assembly.
9. As the object of the Assembly is to elicit non-official public opinion, no Government servant shall vote for, or to be returned as a member of the Assembly.

10. The term "Government servant: in rules 6 and 9 will not include a Shanbhog, Patel or other hereditary officer.

11. On the occasion of the meeting referred to in Rule 2 above, or as soon thereafter as possible, or as often as may be necessary, the members selected under that rule for each taluk will, after discussion among themselves, prepare a memorandum describing seriatim their representations and suggestions on the subjects which they desire to bring forward for discussion at the next meeting of the Assembly at Mysore. Such memorandum should be sent by them direct to the Deputy Commissioner of their district, so as to reach him not later than the end of the month of Sravana preceding the meeting of the Assembly.

12. The Boards and Associations referred to in Rule 6 shall forward to the Deputy Commissioner, so as to reach him before the end of the month of Sravana, similar memorandum of which subjects which may be expected to be brought forward for discussion at the next meeting of the Assembly at Mysore, together with a list of the separate members deputed under Rule 6.

13. The memorandum submitted under Rules 11 and 12 should be carefully compiled in the Deputy Commissioner's office and forward to the Chief Secretary with the Deputy Commissioner's remarks on each proposition, in the accompanying form (schedule D), so as to reach the Secretariat not later than the middle of the month of Bhadrapada.

14. The members from each district shall hold a formal meeting at Mysore before the 10th Suddha of Asvija and should they decide at such meeting to bring forward at the Assembly any subjects not mentioned in the memoranda submitted under Rules 11 and 12, a supplemental list of such additional subjects should be sent
to the Chief Secretary before the evening of the 11\textsuperscript{th} Sudha of Asvija

15. The Representative Assembly shall ordinarily commence its meeting at Mysore on the 13\textsuperscript{th} Suddha of Asvija, and if that day is a Sunday, then on the following Monday.

16. Under the foregoing rules, the maximum number of members of the Assembly will be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members Deputed</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Elected members for 66 taluks per schedule B</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Members deputed by 8 Municipalities at district headquarters</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Members deputed by 17 other Municipalities each with a population of 5000 or more</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Members deputed by 9 Local Fund Boards</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Probable members deputed by Associations representing public interest</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>276</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The foregoing Rules shall come into operation at once.
Rules Regarding the Constitution and Conduct of Business of the Mysore

Representative Assembly as published by Notification NO.21572-F.99-93, dated the 10th June 1894, and as revised by Notification No. G. 1803-G.R.4-07-4 dated the 6th September 1907.

1. The following persons are qualified to elect members of the Assembly for a taluk:
   a) Every person who pays on his own account, annually, Government Land Revenue or Mohatarfa tax (House and Shop taxes aid to Government or a Municipality) of not less than the amount specified in the accompanying schedule A for that taluk;
   b) Every person who is the owner of one or more entire Inam villages with a total Beriz of Rs 250 per annum and who ordinarily resides in that taluk;
   c) Every graduate of any Indian University whose ordinary place of residence is in that taluk.

2. Persons qualified as above will be invited once in three years to meet at the Head-quarter of their respective taluks in the month of Ashada or on a specified day of which previous notice of not less than one month will be given. At such meeting they shall elect the members for the taluk to attend the Representative Assembly to meet at Mysore during the next three Dasara.

3. Every member elected as a taluk member under rule 2 shall be:
   a) A person who pays on his own account, annually, Government Land Revenue or Mohatarfa tax (i.e. House and Shop taxes paid to Government or a Municipality) of
not less than the amount specified in the accompanying schedule B for that taluk; or
b) The owner of one or more entire Inam villages with a total Beriz of Rs. 500 who ordinarily resides in that taluk.

4. The number of members elected for a taluk shall not exceed that prescribed for it in the last column of the aforesaid Schedule B.

5. A list of electors and of those eligible for election shall be published in the Mysore Gazette not later than the 15th day of the month of Ashada. Persons whose names are omitted from the said list shall within ten days from the publication thereof apply to the Deputy Commissioner for inclusion of their names in the said list.

5A. Persons elected under Rule 2 shall be members of the Representative Assembly for a term of three years next after the election.

6. In addition to members for taluks elected under Rule 2-
   a) Each Local Fund Board may depute two of its members to the Assembly;
   b) The Municipal Boards of the towns mentioned in Schedule C may depute members to the number specified against their names;
   c) Associations representing approved public interest may depute a member to the Assembly, provided that the association contains at least one hundred members who are not Government servants, and that seventy five of such members are present at the meeting held for the purpose of nominating a member.

Note:- Government may however for special reasons allow an association containing less than the above minimum number of members to depute a member to the Assembly.
7. Persons deputed under Rule 6 shall be members of the Assembly for one year only, and the deputation shall be made and duly notified before the middle of Sravana preceding the meeting of the Assembly in each year.

8. No person who has not completed 18 years of age, no person who is unsound mind or has been convicted of any such offence or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies in the opinion of Government a defect of character which unfits him to be a member of the Representative Assembly, and no dismissed official shall be eligible to be returned as a member of the Assembly.

9. As the object of the Assembly is to elicit non-official public opinion, no Government servant shall vote for, or be returned as a member of the Assembly.

10. The term “Government servant” in Rules 6 and 9 will not include a Shanbhog, patel or other hereditary officer.

11. On the occasion of the meeting referred to in Rule 2 above, or as soon thereafter as possible or as often as may be necessary, the members selected under that rule for each taluk will, after discussion among themselves, prepare a memorandum describing seriatim their representation and suggestions on the subjects which they desire to bring forward for discussion at the next meeting of the Assembly at Mysore. Such memorandum should be sent by them direct to the Deputy Commissioner of their district, so as to reach him not later than the middle of the month Sravana preceding the meeting of the Assembly.

12. The Boards and Associations referred to in Rule 6 shall forward to the Deputy Commissioner, so as to reach him before the middle of the month of Sravana, similar memoranda of the subjects which may be expected to be brought forward for discussion at the next meeting of the
Assembly at Mysore, together with a list of the separate members deputed under Rule 6

13. The memoranda submitted under Rule 11 and 12 should be carefully compiled in the Deputy Commissioner’s Office and forwarded to the Chief Secretary, with the Deputy Commissioner’s remarks on each proposition, in the accompanying form (Schedule D), so as to reach the Secretariat not later than the beginning of the month of Bhardrapada.

14. The members from each district shall hold a formal meeting at Mysore before the 10th Suddha of Asvija, and should they decide at such meeting to bring forward at the Assembly any subject not mentioned in the memoranda submitted under Rules 11 and 12, a supplemental list of such additional subjects should be sent to the Chief Secretary before the evening of the 11th Suddha of Asvija.

15. The Representative Assembly shall ordinarily commence its meeting at Mysore on the 13th Suddha of Asvija, and if that day is a Sunday, then on the following Monday.

16. Under the foregoing rules, the maximum number of members of the Assembly will be as follows:-

1. Elected members for the sixty-eight taluks as per Schedule B 212
2. Members deputed by the eight Municipalities at District Head-quarters 23
3. Members deputed by the nineteen other Municipalities each with a population of 5000 or more 19
4. Members deputed by the eight Local Fund Boards 16
5. Probable number of members deputed by Associations representing public interests 9

Total 279