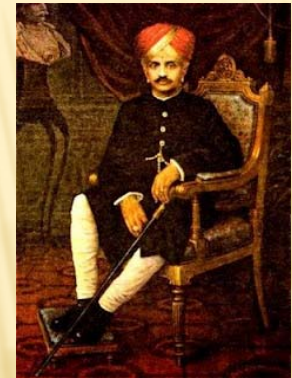


# Dewans of Mysore

## Introduction :



The rule of Maharaja Chamaraja Wodeyar X commenced in March 1881. The post of the Dewan was created as the head of the administrative machinery. The Wodeyars of Mysore were fortunate enough to have wise and able men as Dewans. These Dewans worked hard to make the state progressive and model. The rule of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV (1884 – 1940) marked the Golden age of Mysore.

# Mysore Palace



# Dewans of Mysore

**C. Rangacharlu (1881-1883)**

**Sheshadri Iyer (1883-1901)**

**P. N. Krishnamurthi (1901-1906)**

**V. P. Madhav Rao (1906-1909)**

**T. Anand Rao (1909-1912)**

**Sir M. Vishweshariah (1912-1918)**

**M. Kantaraj Ars (1918-1922)**

**Sir A. R. Banerjee (1922-1926)**

**Sir Mirza Ismail (1926-1941)**

**N. Madhav Rao (1941-1946)**

**Sir Arkot Ramaswami Mudaliyar (1946-1947) (Last Dewan)**

**Answer the following Questions in one word or one sentence each : (1 Marks)**

**Q Who was the first Dewan of Mysore ?**

**A C. Rangacharlu (1881-1883)**



**Q When did the rendition take place ?**

**A 1881**

**Q Who became the king of Mysore after Rendition ?**

**A Chamaraj Wodeyar X**

**Q Who was the successor of Chamaraj Wodeyar X ?**

**A Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV**

**Q Who introduced Representative Assembly in the state ?**

**A C. Rangacharlu**

**Q Which company started Gold Mining at Kolar ?**

**A British John Taylor & Company**

**Q Who was the first Vice-chancellor of Mysore University ?**

**A V. Nanjundaiah**

**Q Who said “Industrialise or Perish” ?**

**A Sir M. Vishweshwaraiah**

**Q Who succeeded Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV ?**

**A Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar**

**Q Who was the Dewan of Mysore in 1947 ?**

**A Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliyar**

**Q Who became the Raja Pramukha in 1947 ?**

**A Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar**

**Q Who was the Dewan who obtained Bharat Ratna Award ?**

**A Sir M. Vishweshwaraiah**

**Q Who started the famous Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. at Bangalore ?**

**A Sir Mirza Ismail**

**Q Who started the rural electrification first time in India ?**

**A Sir Mirza Ismail**

**Q Name the Hydro Electric Station near Jogfalls.**

**A Mahatma Gandhi Hydro Electric Station**

**Answer the following Questions in two words or two sentences each : (2 Marks)**

**Q When did Rendition takes place ?  
Who became the ruler after Rendition.**

**A 1881, Chamaraj Wodeyar X**

**Q Who introduced Representative  
Assembly ? and When ?**

**A C. Rangacharlu, 1881**

**Q Who constituted Legislative Council  
and when ?**

**A Sir M. Vishweshwaraiah, 1913**

**Q Who started the Indian Institute of Science ? Where and When ?**

**A Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV,  
Bangalore, 1900**

**Q Which is the first Hydro Electric Project of India ? Who executed it and when ?**

**A Shivanasamudra, K. Sheshadri Iyer, 1899**

**Q Who were the Dewans of Chamaraja Wodeyar X ?**

**A Sir Mirza Ismail, N. Madhav Rao,  
Sir Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliyar**

**Q Who were the parents of Sir M. Vishweshwariaih ?**

**A Shrinivas Shastri, Venkatalaxmamma**

**Q Who is architect of Kannambadi Dam?  
Where is it built ?**

**A Sir M. Vishweshwaraiah, KRS**

**Q Who started Mysore University ? and  
When ?**

**A Sir M. Vishweshwaraiah, 1916**

**Q Who started Kannada Sahitya Parishat ? Where and When ?**

**A Sir M. Vishweshwariiah, Bangalore, 1915**

**Q Who started Govt. Engineering College at Bangalore ? and When ?**

**A Sir M. Vishweshwariiah, 1917**

**Q Who started school of Agriculture at Hebbal ? and when ?**

**A Sir M. Vishweshwariiah, 1913**

**Q In which year were Mysore Civil Services Examinations introduced ?  
Who introduced it ?**

**A 1891, Sheshadri Iyer**

**Q Which was the first Indian city to be Electrified ? And when ?**

**A Bangalore became the first Indian city to have the electric facility-1905**

**Q Who completed the construction of Mysore Palace ? and When ?**

**A T. Anand Rao, 1912**

**Q What were the reforms of Rangacharlu?**



- A**
- \* Setting up of People Representative Assembly.**
  - \* Bangalore - Mysore Railway**
  - \* 4000 acres of land was given to the white people for farming-later known as white field.**

# Dewan Sheshadri Iyer

## (1883-1901)



**Answer the following Questions in 15-20 lines : (5 Marks)**

**Q Trace the Achievements of Dewan Sheshadri Iyer.**

**A**

- **Wise and talented administrator.**
- **Achieved all round economic progress.**
- **A graduate of Madras University.**

- **Entered Mysore service as Judicial Shirastedar.**
- **Later became the Deputy Commissioner.**
- **Appointed as Dewan – 1883 .**
- **Improved the finances of the state.**
- **Subsidy due from 1886 was waived for further 10 years.**

- \* Bangalore-Gubbi, Harihar-Hindupur, Mysore-Nanjangud, Kolar Gold field, Birur-Shimoga Railway lines completed.**
- \* Mysore civil service exam to select able candidates.**
- \* Shivanasamudra Hydro Electric Project : 1899 -1900.**
- \* KGF received electricity – 1902.**
- \* Bangalore became the first Indian city to have the electric facility-1905.**

- \* Number of small projects were undertaken to improve agriculture.**
- \* Widening the canals – Mari Halla Project.**
- \* Loans for digging the wells.**
- \* Directorate of Agriculture and statistics formed.**
- \* Agriculture and industrial exhibition held at Mysore.**
- \* Agricultural Banks introduced.**
- \* Gold Mining Started at Kolar-1886.**

- \* Bangalore became the center for textile trade.**
- \* Mysore spinning and manufacturing mill at Bangalore.**
- \* Estd. Geological Survey Dept.-1894**
- \* Improved the efficiency of admn.**
- \* Introduced British postal service.**
- \* Founded Archaeological Dept.**
- \* Mysore Infant Marriage Act – 1894.**

- \* Education reachable to all sections.**
- \* For female education started Empress Girls H.S., Tumkur  
Maharani Girls H.S., Mysore  
Balika Pathashala, Bangalore.**
- \* Encouraged Technical,  
Professional & Higher Education.**
- \* Introduced Scholarship scheme.**

**Well known as “Rajya Durandhara”**

# **Dewan Sir M. Vishweshwaraiah**

**(1912-1918)**



**Answer the following Questions  
In 30-40 lines : (10 Marks)**

**Q Sir M. Vishweshwariah is  
“Maker of modern Mysore” - Discuss**

**A**

- Architect of modern Mysore.**
- An era of all round development.**
- Became the Dewan in 1912.**
- Head of a technical dept. hold the highest office of Administration.**

- \* Born in 15 September 1861 at Muddenahalli.**
- \* Parents – Shrinivas Shastry, Venkatalakshamma.**
- \* Membership of the Legislative Council - increased from 18 to 24.**
- \* Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayat Act – 1918.**
- \* Elected members majority in Taluk and District Boards.**
- \* Taluk and District Boards – constituted through elections.**

- \* Believed in Democracy.**
- \* Council to discuss the budget.**

## **Economic Advancement :**

- \* Mysore-Arasikere Railway.**
- \* Bowringpet-Chikkaballapura via Kolar.**
- \* Anxious to develop Bhatkal as Sea Port and connecting it by railway.**
- \* Malnad improvement committee.**

- \* Estd. State Bank of Mysore – 1913.**
- \* Mysore Chamber of Commerce.**
- \* Dept. of Sericulture - 1916 .**
- \* Mysore Dasara Exhibition.**

## **Industrialisation :**

- \* Slogan – “Industrialise or Perish”.**
- \* Aimed to make Mysore industrially advanced in India.**
- \* Bhadravati – Iron works and Wood Distillation Plant.**

- \* Mysore – Sandalwood Factory.**
- \* Bangalore – Govt. Soap Factory**

**The Metal Factory**

**The Central Industrial  
Workshop**

**The Chrome & Tanning  
Factory.**

## **Irrigation :-**

- \* K.R.S. Dam at Kannambadi.**
- \* Irrigation to 3 lakh acres of land in Mandya & Malavalli.**

## **Education :-**

- \* Encouraged technical education.**
- \* Technical Institutions were opened.**
- \* Chamarajendra Technical Institute of Mysore.**
- \* The Silk Research Center of Channapattana.**

- \* Govt. Engineering College at Bangalore.**
- \* School of Agriculture at Hebbal - 1913 (Gandhi Krishi Vijnana Kendra – present Agri University).**
- \* Mysore University in 1916  
Ist Vice Chancellor – V. Nanjundaih.**
- \* Donation of 2 lacks to Banaras Hindu University.**
- \* Estd. Kannada Sahitya Parishat at Bangalore - 1915.**
- \* Public Libraries at Mysore & Bangalore.**

- \* Compulsory Primary Education.**
- \* Priority to Women Education.**
- \* Hostel for Harijans.**
- \* Introduced Scholarship Scheme.**
- \* He wrote 'Reconstructing India', 'Rapid Developments of Industries', 'Planned Economy for India' and 'Memories of My working life'**
- \* Resigned in 1918**

- \* **Govt of India awarded “Bharata Ratna” in 1955**
- \* **Passed away in 1962**

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# Sir Mirza Ismail (1926-1941)

**Q Describe the achievements of Sir Mirza Ismail ? (10 Marks)**



**Introduction :**

**A**

- **Most outstanding Dewan of Mysore.**
- **Followed the foot steps of Sir. M.V.**
- **Maker of modern & model Mysore.**
- **Graduate of the Bangalore Central College.**

- **Born in 23 October 1883.**
- **Joined the Mysore Police service-1905**
- **Father – Agha Ismail –  
bodyguard to KRW IV.**
- **Mirja served as Asst. Commissioner.**
- **Huzur Secretary & P.S. to Maharaja.**
- **Appointed as Dewan in 1926.**

- \* Started various industries.**
- \* Expanded Bhadravati Iron works added steel plant.**
- \* Cement and Paper factory at Bhadravati .**
- \* Match factory at Shimoga.**
- \* Khadi Unit (Kendra) at Badanval.**
- \* Sugar factory at Mandya.**

- \* Chemicals and Fertiliser factory at Shravanabelagola.**
- \* Glass factory at Bangalore.**
- \* Famous Hindusthan Aeronautics Ltd. at Bangalore.**
- \* Agricultural equipment factory at Mysore, Bangalore and Hassan.**
- \* Krishnarajendra Electric Goods factory at Bangalore.**
- \* Export of Sandal oil, Sandal Soap, Agarbathi and Mysore silk.**

- \* Appointed Mysore Trade Commissioner at London.**

## **Beautification :**

- \* Mirza had a good aesthetic sense.**
- \* Beautification of Towns & Cities by creating Parks & Gardens.**
- \* Famous Brindavan Garden near KRS.**
- \* Mysore, Bangalore became garden cities.**

# **Diplomacy**

- \* Mirja was a Diplomat.**
- \* Harmonious relationship with the British & Indian National Congress.**
- \* Talks with Mahatma in 1927.**
- \* Persuaded Viceroy Irwin to reduce the annual tribute (34 lakhs to 24.5 lakhs).**
- \* Attended the Round Table Conference in 1932.**

## **Hydro Electric Projects :**

- \* Strengthening of Hydro Electric Projects.**
- \* Capacity of the power station of Shivanasamudra was increased.**
- \* Estd. the Shimsha Power Station - 1940.**
- \* The Sharavti Project near Jogfalls -1938 (it led to establish the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro Electric Station – 1948).**

- \* **Rural Electrification started 1st time in India – 1940.**
- \* **180 villages electrified.**

### **Irrigation :**

- \* **Built Kaveri high level Canal.**
- \* **1,20,000 acres of land under irrigation in Mandya.**

### **Other Achievements :**

- \* **Agriculture college at Hebbal.**
- \* **Steps to develop Sericulture.**

- \* Chaluvamba Maternity Hospital at Mysore.**
- \* Railway offices at Mysore.**
- \* Radio Station at Mysore.**
- \* Craft Institute at Bangalore.**
- \* Mental Hospital at Bangalore.**
- \* Narasimharaja Hospital at Kolar.**
- \* Mecnann Hospital at Shimoga.**

- \* The freedom movement which had taken the country by storms after 1917 began to engulf the Mysore state during Mirja's period. There were disturbances like the Sultanpet Ganapati episode in 1928-29.**
- \* Because of Mirza's unpopularity, resigned in 1941.**

**Mirja Ismail was succeeded by Dewan N. Madhav Rao. Jayachamaraja Wodeyar was the last Maharaja of Mysore. He was the adopted son of KRW IV. The last Dewan of Mysore was Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliyar. The post of Dewan was abolished in 1949.**

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