

Evolution of the Composition and Functioning of the Mysore Representative Assembly: Towards Inclusive Governance

Venkatesha Murthy S. V.¹

Assistant Professor and Head
Department of Political Science
Government First Grade College for Women
Byrapura, Mysuru, Karnataka.

Murali K. V.²

Assistant Professor
Department of Kannada
Government First Grade College
Kudur, Magadi Tq, Ramanagara.

Article Link: <https://aksharasurya.com/2024/04/venkatesha-murthy-s-v-murali-k-v.php>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10930994>

ABSTRACT:

This comprehensive research article delves into the profound evolution of governance structures, electoral reforms, and the operational dynamics of the Mysore Representative Assembly during the transformative phase of Indian history. It meticulously analyzes the progressive reforms initiated by Lord Ripon in British India and their subsequent influence on local governance and the establishment of representative institutions.

The article elucidates how the focus on self-governance and liberal democracy under Lord Ripon's governance laid the groundwork for the introduction of local self-governance in British India, subsequently inspiring similar systems in Princely States. It details the evolution of the Mysore Representative Assembly, highlighting its composition, reforms in the electoral system, and the impactful functioning of the Assembly.

Furthermore, the research elucidates the aspirations, demands, and unity among the Assembly members, shedding light on their pursuit of privileges, procedural improvements, and the complexities of balancing individual benefits with the nobility of public service.

The study culminates in an exploration of the appreciation for the Mysore Representative Assembly's progressive electoral reforms by local and national figures, emphasizing its forward-thinking nature and positive contributions to governance and public representation. Overall, this research article presents a comprehensive narrative of the evolutionary journey of local governance and representative institutions during a transformative phase in Indian history.

KEYWORDS:

Lord Ripon, Indian local governance, Self-government, Municipal Committees, Governance dynamics, Evolutionary legislature.

.....

Introduction:

The evolution of governance in British India during the late 19th and early 20th centuries witnessed a transformative era marked by progressive reforms and the advent of representative institutions. One such crucial period unfolded under the stewardship of Lord Ripon, whose tenure as Viceroy heralded a significant shift towards liberal democracy and self-governance.

This research article delineates the multifaceted impact of Lord Ripon's progressive reforms on Indian local governance, specifically focusing on the transformational changes in the Mysore Representative Assembly. It delves into the evolution of the Assembly's composition, functioning, electoral reforms, privileges, and the broader appreciation garnered for this pioneering institution in the Indian political landscape.

Furthermore, this study unravels the nuanced layers of the Assembly's establishment, outlining the key figures, pivotal moments, and the subsequent trajectory of reforms and demands. It dissects the privileges sought by members, their evolving demands for representation, and the underlying complexities in balancing privileges against the nobility of public service.

The article encompasses a meticulous analysis of the elec-

toral reforms introduced in the Mysore Representative Assembly, chronicling the progression from nominations to elections, delineating criteria for membership, voter eligibility, and disqualifications. It elucidates the appreciative stance adopted by dignitaries, both local and national, towards the Assembly's electoral reforms and the commendable impact on governance and public representation.

Through an intricate examination of primary historical sources and contextual analysis, this research article endeavors to provide a comprehensive understanding of the Mysore Representative Assembly's pivotal role in fostering inclusive governance, shaping representative institutions, and contributing to the transformative landscape of British India's political ethos.

Lord Ripon's Progressive Reforms and the Evolution of Indian Local Governance: A Shift towards Self-Government

In the aftermath of the First War of Indian Independence, the transfer of Indian administration from the East India Company to parliamentary rule in 1858, through Queen Victoria's Proclamation, ushered in a transformative era. The mind-set of administrators shifted towards benevolence and a more empathetic approach towards the public's needs under the Imperial English rule. Notably, the Viceroys appointed after this period were inclined to introduce progressive changes in the socio-economic and political landscape of India.

A pivotal figure in this transformative period was Lord Ripon, a staunch advocate of liberal democracy and self-governance. His tenure marked significant milestones, including the restoration of Mysore to its Hindu ruler and the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, earning him considerable popularity among Indians. Lord Ripon fervently dedicated himself to liberalizing Indian administration.

Under his governance, the introduction of local self-governance in British India played a monumental role in enhancing political consciousness among Indians. This move also influenced the administrative structures of Princely States, encouraging them to adopt similar systems. Lord Ripon firmly believed that self-government

represented the pinnacle of political principles. He championed the growth of local bodies such as Municipal Committees in towns and local boards in Taluks and villages, with a strong emphasis on electing non-official members to these boards, thereby shifting away from government-appointed selections.

Municipalities saw an increase in powers and non-official chairmen took charge, entrusted with managing local amenities, sanitation, drainage, water-supply, and primary education. District and Taluk boards were established, empowering local bodies with executive powers and their own financial resources. Ripon's vision lay in gradually transferring power to educated Indians.

Ripon's focus was not solely on administrative efficiency but on diffusing governance, bringing the government closer to the people, a monumental achievement that laid the foundations for the system still operational today.

Furthermore, the influence of these reforms and English education imparted to the Maharaja of Mysore encouraged him to establish the first Representative Assembly in India. Spearheaded by Sir James Gordon, this endeavour aimed to create a deliberative body comprising retired officials, representatives of local families, and diverse sections of society to discuss legislation, administrative reforms, and budget allocations. Despite initial rejection by Lord Lytton, the foundations for local governance were laid during liberal governance in England, ensuring peace and good government in India.

A significant moment arose when Dewan C. Rangacharlu convened a meeting of representative farmers and merchants from various parts of the State, leading to the establishment of the Representative Assembly. The Maharaja's proclamation underscored the Assembly's objectives: facilitating communication between the government and the people, fostering mutual understanding, and promoting transparency in governance.

In the subsequent meetings of the Representative Assembly, Dewan C. Rangacharlu elucidated the Assembly's role, emphasizing

its significance as a platform for discussing administrative matters and the importance of public-spiritedness among its members. His words underscored the need for practical education in self-governance, dispelling assumptions about the readiness of the people for representative institutions and highlighting the importance of collective responsibility in serving the public interest.

This pivotal phase in Indian governance, led by Lord Ripon's progressive reforms and subsequent initiatives, heralded a transformative shift towards self-governance, empowering local bodies and laying the groundwork for representative institutions—a legacy that continues to shape India's governance landscape today.

Evolution of the Composition and Functioning of the Mysore Representative Assembly: Towards Inclusive Governance

The formation and evolution of the Mysore Representative Assembly marked a significant stride in fostering inclusive governance and aligning governmental actions with the aspirations of the populace. Under the guidance of Dewan C. Rangacharlu and the Maharaja's Council, the composition of the Assembly underwent several iterations, adapting to experience and public input to ensure better representation and efficient proceedings.

Initially, the Assembly comprised members selected by Local Fund Boards and District administrations to represent varied interests. Landholders, merchants, municipal representatives, and associations reflecting public interest formed the core constituents of this body. Despite voluntary attendance, the inaugural meeting in 1881 saw the participation of 114 members, reflecting the nascent interest in this platform for dialogue and representation.

Over time, the composition underwent refinements and enhancements. In 1887, criteria for member qualifications were defined to ensure quality deliberations and inclusivity across societal sections. Rules were established, outlining the selection process based on land revenue, fair representation of alienated villages, inclusion of merchants and traders, participation from local fund boards and municipalities, and representation from associations and European

planters. This meticulous framework aimed to ensure balanced representation across districts and towns.

The subsequent evolution of the Assembly saw continuous adjustments to better align representation with the demographics and interests of the populace. Modifications in 1891 introduced improvements in the Assembly's constitution, and subsequent adjustments in 1893 reflected a nuanced understanding of the population dynamics. The increase in representation for certain towns owing to population growth and the revaluation of representation for minor municipalities ensured a more proportionate and balanced representation within the Assembly.

Notably, reforms in 1894, such as reducing the numerical strength of the Assembly and introducing a three-year tenure for members, aimed to streamline representation and foster sustained engagement among members with the issues they were entrusted to address.

The evolution of the Mysore Representative Assembly showcased a commitment to inclusivity and responsiveness to societal needs. The constant revisions and adaptations reflected a conscientious effort to ensure that the Assembly truly represented the diverse voices and interests of the region, thereby laying the groundwork for more effective and representative governance.

The Evolving Qualifications and Composition of the Mysore Representative Assembly: Inclusivity in Governance

The evolution of the Mysore Representative Assembly's structure and qualifications epitomized a concerted effort towards inclusive governance, aligning the interests of diverse segments of society with the governing body. Initiated in 1891, reforms aimed to broaden the electoral base and ensure representation across varied social strata, marking a significant departure from earlier systems.

The eligibility criteria for both representatives and electors underwent a transformative shift. Initially, the rules of 1891 expanded the electorate to encompass those paying half the prescribed gov-

ernment dues, thereby enfranchising a larger agricultural property demographic. As the Assembly's success became apparent, efforts were made to improve its composition further. The Maharaja recognized the mature discourse and active contribution of the wealthier and educated classes, leading to an elevation of the property and education qualifications for both members and voters.

Under the revised rules, property ownership, specifically in terms of land revenue or ownership of Inam villages, determined eligibility for membership. Concurrently, select municipal representatives, local fund board members, and associations representing public interest were delegated positions, aiming to constitute a representative body reflecting diverse interests.

High educational attainment from an Indian University became an independent qualification for exercising the privilege of electoral representation. The nomination process involved local meetings where eligible individuals nominated representatives for their respective constituencies, culminating in a maximum assembly size of 351 members.

This composition aimed to ensure a comprehensive representation of diverse interests, though not entirely proportional to the population. Regular modifications and amendments ensued, emphasizing urban-rural population balance, ensuring adequate representation while addressing concerns about an excessively large assembly size.

Despite these modifications, certain disqualifications were set, barring individuals below 18 years, those of unsound mind, or convicted of criminal offenses indicating poor moral character. Government servants were excluded from both voting and candidacy, emphasizing the objective of eliciting non-official public opinion.

Subsequent years saw periodic amendments aiming to streamline representation while maintaining balance between urban and rural interests. However, after 1894 until 1921, significant observable amendments were not apparent, and these regulations persisted until then.

The continuous evolution of the Mysore Representative Assembly's criteria and composition illustrated a deliberate pursuit of inclusivity in governance, ensuring representation across social, economic, and educational strata, laying a foundation for a more participatory and representative form of governance.

Functioning and Influence of the Mysore Representative Assembly: Collaboration and Challenges in Governance

The establishment of the Mysore Representative Assembly marked a crucial stride towards people-government collaboration in administrative affairs. Endowed with significant powers, this Assembly played a pivotal role in legislation, taxation, budget discussions, grievance redressal, and representation of public interests.

Members wielded the right to present observations, suggestions, and grievances, serving as a conduit between the populace and the government. Their active engagement in public affairs showcased practical sensibilities and refuted notions that the Assembly was premature in its inception. The Assembly's evolution reflected its growing consciousness of influencing government perspectives, as evidenced by attempts to influence the administration's decision-making process.

Central to its function was the scrutiny of circulars and orders affecting governance, signalling an effort to seek members' opinions before implementation. Despite concerns about bias in the selection of subjects for discussion by the central standing committee, the Dewan advocated for broader member participation in subject selection.

In matters of legislation, the Assembly held significant sway. The government presented bills' general principles to the Assembly for deliberation, allowing members to propose amendments to these principles. However, in urgent cases, the government could bypass this process, subject to specific conditions.

Taxation also fell under the Assembly's purview, ensuring that new taxes or alterations to existing levies received the Assem-

bly's assent. Nonetheless, the "extreme urgency" provision did not extend to taxation bills. During budget discussions, the Assembly scrutinized estimated expenditures and revenues, barring certain expenditures related to the monarch's personal and state interests. The Assembly initially grappled with unity due to its heterogeneous composition and nascent understanding of its role. However, efforts to foster unity gained momentum through pre-Assembly district-level meetings, leading to transparent and unified representations within the Assembly.

The functioning and impact of the Mysore Representative Assembly epitomized a journey marked by collaboration, challenges, and evolving governance paradigms, ultimately shaping a more participatory and representative form of administration.

Privileges, Demands, and Unity in the Mysore Representative Assembly

The establishment of the Mysore Representative Assembly was a pivotal stride towards involving the populace in governance, reflecting the government's commitment to administrative involvement. With an annual meeting scheduled immediately after the Dasara Festivities, representatives were chosen from districts to deliberate on matters of land and trade interests, equipped with funds to cover travel expenses.

However, demands for enhanced representation and procedural improvements surfaced early in the Assembly's history. Members sought an honorary Secretary to address grievances during non-session periods and pressed for accurate compilation and timely publication of the Assembly member list. Their thirst for knowledge about governmental affairs was evident in requests for the printing of proceedings and reports, an initiative that received partial consent from the Dewan's office.

The Assembly aimed to represent public concerns and propose measures for societal improvement, an endeavor the Maharaja viewed as a valuable privilege. Proposals endorsed by the majority were pushed for acceptance by the Government, underscoring the

Assembly's influence.

Regarding allowances and privileges, debates arose on traveling expenses, lavajam provision, and sitting allowances. While some members advocated for financial reimbursements, others viewed public service as an honor beyond monetary compensation. Discussions expanded to seating arrangements, speech limitations, access to budgetary details, and program availability within the Assembly Hall.

Notably, disagreements among members surfaced regarding the pursuit of privileges and perks. Despite unity in seeking structural enhancements and better functionality, diverse opinions persisted on securing individual benefits. While some advocated for financial compensations akin to other legislative bodies, others believed that serving in the Assembly was a societal service, dismissing the need for monetary recompense.

The records portray a trajectory of varied demands, nuanced opinions, and the underlying aspiration for a better-functioning Assembly, highlighting the complexities of balancing privileges and the nobility of public service.

Evolution of Electoral Reforms and Appreciation for the Mysore Representative Assembly

The Mysore Representative Assembly underwent significant transformations in its electoral system and composition, with notable reforms implemented over the years. The alterations spanned from the introduction of elections in place of nominations to the establishment of elaborate rules governing voter qualifications, candidate disqualifications, and the conduct of elections.

In the initial phases, nominations were prevalent until the complete abolition in 1891 in favor of an election-based system. The criteria for eligibility evolved, emphasizing character, conduct, education, and economic status, reflecting the changing focus of elected members' qualifications.

Eligibility for voters expanded by reducing the property

qualifications by 50%, enabling a broader section of the populace to participate in the electoral process. Government directives were issued to ensure fair conduct during elections, addressing matters of disqualifications, exclusions, and regulations regarding voting rights and candidate selections.

Disqualifications were stringent, prohibiting government servants, dismissed officials, and individuals convicted of criminal offenses from membership. However, debates arose in specific cases, such as government-funded school heads or those paid out of sanctioned *tasdik*, highlighting exceptions to the disqualification rules.

The Assembly's elective principle was widely acclaimed, viewed as a significant stride in granting political rights. The establishment of the electoral system was praised by members and received appreciation from dignitaries, including Viceroy Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne, who commended the Assembly's practical discussions and positive impact on governance.

The Mysore Representative Assembly's progressive electoral reforms and their recognition by both local and national figures underscored their forward-thinking nature and the positive impact on governance and public representation.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the journey of the Mysore Representative Assembly stood as a testament to the evolving landscape of governance in India, marked by transformative reforms, persistent challenges, and an unwavering commitment to inclusive representation. From its inception as a platform for dialogue and representation to its evolution into a bastion of participatory governance, the Assembly symbolized the aspirations for a more responsive and accountable system.

The Assembly's trajectory showcased a remarkable evolution in electoral processes, fostering inclusivity by expanding voter eligibility and refining qualifications. Its functioning revealed the complexities of balancing demands for privileges while upholding the

nobility of public service. Moreover, the Assembly's role in scrutinizing legislation, taxation, and budget discussions underscored its influence in shaping governmental policies.

Lord Ripon's progressive reforms laid the groundwork for self-governance, setting a precedent for local bodies' empowerment and representative institutions in India. His initiatives resonated beyond the British Raj, influencing the establishment of the Mysore Representative Assembly, which played a pivotal role in fostering a collaborative approach between the government and its citizens.

As the Assembly adapted to societal changes and strived for better representation, its significance reverberated across Indian governance, setting precedents for representative institutions. The appreciation from dignitaries and the acknowledgment of its impact on governance highlighted its forward-thinking nature and positive contributions to public representation.

In essence, the Mysore Representative Assembly's legacy endures as a beacon of participatory governance, embodying the aspirations for inclusive representation and collaborative governance—an essential chapter in India's rich tapestry of democratic evolution.

Bibliography:

1. Aichison, C.V., Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to India and the neighboring Countries, Vol-IX, Govt. of India Central Publication Branch; Calcutta, 1929.
2. Ashton, S.R., British Policy Towards the Indian States, 1905-1939, London Curzon Press Ltd, 1982.
3. Basavaraj N. Akki., Municipal Administration in Princely State of Mysore, 1862-1956. Dharwad, 2001.
4. Chandrappa, P., History of Municipal Administration in Mysore, 1902-1950-A Study, University of Mysore, 1999 (Unpublished Thesis).
5. Chandrashekar, S., Dimension of Socio-Political Changes in Mysore 1881-1941, New Delhi, 1984.
6. Chandrashekhara, N. S., Dewan Rangacharlu, Publication Division, New Delhi, 1968.
7. Deen Dayal, B.R., Selection from Old Records of the Mysore Government Secretariat, 1832-1867, Mysore, 1964.
8. Documents on the Mysore Representative Assembly, Bangalore, 1982.
9. Fazlul Hassan, M., Bangalore Through the Centuries, Historical Publications, Bangalore, 1978.
10. Gopal, M.H., The Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon-1880-1884, Oxford University Press, 1953.
11. Gopal, R., and Narendra Prasad, S., Krishnaraja Wodeyar-III (A Historical Study) Mysore, 2010.
12. Gundappa, D.V., Rangacahrlu, Bangalore, 1937.
13. Gundappa, D.V., Sir K, SheshadriIyer: A Study Bangalore, 1913.
14. Gustafson, D. R., Mysore:1881-1902-Making of a Model State., University of Wisconsin, 1969. (Unpublished Thesis).
15. Hanumanthappa, Ed. History of Karnataka Legislature, Vol-I,II, & III, Bangalore, 1988.
16. John William Kaye, Selection from Parliamentary Blue Book-Transfer of the Province of Mysore to Native Rule, Part-I to IV, Mysore, 1934.
17. Madegowda, Modern Mysore- A Study of Elite Polity, Prasarama, Mysore, 1997.
18. Manor, J., Political Change in an Indian State-Mysore 1917-1955, New Delhi, 1977.
19. Munegowda, K.S., Development of Karnataka Legislature, Mysore, 1988.